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The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium

Anemurium A ve B Yapılarında Bulunan Kaba Seramik

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Abstract

This paper aimed to gain insight into the coarse wares associated with two late Roman buildings at Anemurium. The wares examined in this paper were excavated in Building A and Building B between the 2018 and 2021 field seasons at Anemurium Ancient City. The buildings are situated in close proximity to the central ridge of the city. The excavation of these buildings did not reveal a stratigraphical sequence; besides that, architectural remains were unearthed. Consequently, the material is currently being evaluated as an accumulation. The same dating is attributed to both the houses and the coarse wares. These materials dated to the late Roman period. The coarse ware from Buildings A and B, with the exception of cooking pots and amphorae, comprises jars, storage vats, basins, mortars, bowls, funnels, bottles, and jugs, as well as lids. Some of the types have been studied by Williams. However, some types of jag-storage ware, basin-mortar, unguentaria, bottle-jug, strainer jug, and domed-shaped lids represent new discoveries for the Anemurium coarse ware assemblage. Anemurium is a part of the coarse ware type tradition of the rough Cilicia. Based on the coarse ware findings it can be suggested that Building A and Building B were constructed for multiple purposes.

Keywords: Coarse ware, Anemurium, Rough Cilicia, Late Roman, Mediterranean.

Öz

Bu çalışma, Anemurium'daki iki Geç Roma Dönemine ait yapıda bulunmuş olan kaba seramik hakkında bilgi vermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu makalede incelenen çanak çömlekler, Anemurium Antik Kenti'nde 2018 ile 2021 yılları sezonları arasında kazısı yapılmış A ve B yapılarında bulunmuştur. Yapılar, kentin merkezindeki sırtı oluşturan mekiye yakın bir konumda yer almaktadır. Bu yapıların kazısında stratigrafi tespit edilememiştir. Bu durum hem yapıların hem de kaba seramiğin aynı tarihe Geç Roma Dönemine ait olarak değerlendirilmesinin sebebidir. Buna bağlı olarak bu makalede değerlendirilen seramiğin yapılara ait dolgunun buluntuları olduğu her zaman göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. A ve B yapılarından gelen kaba seramik, pişirme kapları ve amforalar hariç olmak

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üzere, çömlekler, depolama kapları, leğenler, havanlar, kaseler, huniler, şişeler ve testiler ile kapaklardan oluşmaktadır. Bazı tipler Williams tarafından incelenmiştir. Ancak, bazı çömlek-depolama kapları, leğen-havan, unguentaria, şişe-sürahi, süzgeçli testi ve kubbe biçimli kapaklar Anemurium kaba seramiği için yeni formlar bulunduğununu ortaya koymaktadır. Anemurium, Kilikya kaba seramik geleneğinin bir parçasıdır. Kaba seramik buluntularına dayanarak, A ve B yapılarının çok amaçlı olarak inşa edildiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaba Seramik, Anemurium, Dağlık Kilikya, Geç Roma, Akdeniz.

INTRODUCTION

Anemurium is a city located in the rough Cilicia region, situated to the south-west of the modern Anamur district within Mersin province (see Fig. 1). The city was excavated by a Canadian team between the 1970s and the mid-1980s (Russell, 1980; Russell, 2002). The most recent excavations commenced in 2018 and are being conducted by the Turkish team (Tekocak, 2019a; Tekocak, 2019b; Tekocak & Aldemir, 2019; Tekocak, 2020; Tekocak, 2021; Tekocak, 2022). The material discussed in this paper was unearthed over a 20-day period between the 2018 and 2021 field seasons.

From the fourth century AD until the earthquake of 580 AD, a considerable number of buildings, were erected in the city, including fortifications, churches, and baths (Russell, 1982). During this period, there was a notable shift in architectural style, with monumental buildings being replaced by a more uniform approach characterized by the use of standardized plans. This change was regarded as the second development period, resulting in the rise of Anemurium as a city with a prominent presence in the Christian world (Russell, 1989, p. 1623-1624). Buildings A and B, situated in the central part of the city in close proximity to the "Central Bath," constitute further archaeological evidence of this period and were utilized by members of the Christian community in the city. (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, p. 31) (fig. 2). The planning of the buildings, the front rooms which are close proximity to the entrance, are small, while the rear rooms are placed longitudinally in a larger size. The dwellings, which exhibit a simple architectural design concept also observed in the rural areas of Cilicia, are separated from each other by long narrow rectangular streets, yet arranged in succession. These features, fully reflect the characteristics of rural dwellings from the Early Byzantine Period (Aydinoğlu, 1999, fig. 13-14; Eichner, 2011, pp. 75-76). The rural planning concept is monitoring in Sardes (Crawford, 1990, p. 100) and also in the Mediterranean basin (Ellis, 2004, p. 38). The construction of Buildings A and B was undertaken for two distinct purposes. Both buildings served a dual purpose, functioning as both dwellings and workshops/shops (tabernae). The other Early Byzantine example of a residential-workshop/shop building is also constructed over the Great Bath Palaestra of the Imperial Period. (Russell, 1975, p. 124).

The artefacts from these buildings are found in the accumulation, which lacks any discernible stratigraphical sequence (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2024, p. 261). This is the second publication to arise from the article on the fine wares of these buildings (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2024). The total number of fine and coarse ware shards in the diagnostic and undiagnostic in the accumulation is approximately 2200. A total of 322 specimens of coarse ware have been identified. 261 of these, are othe coarse wares other than cooking and amphorae. The selection criterion for these ceramics is based on the principle of clustering samples with similar characteristics within the same type. The specimens included in the catalogue demonstrate the general form and paste characteristics of the related type. A total of 33 types were identified through the clustering study. Thus, approximately 25% of the total number of specimens, or 66 out of 261, were included in the catalogue.

The first comprehensive study on the ceramic material of Anemurium revealed the typology of coarse wares and also investigated regional pottery patterns (Williams, 1989). The coarse wares of Rough Cilicia, other than those of Anemurium, have been in the PhD thesis or publications of Kelenderis

(Tekocak, 2006), as well as in studies of Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003; Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2007; Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2010), Olba (Aydın, 2019) and Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012). These studies categorise the coarse wares in accordance with typology, origin, production, and distribution, while also emphasizing the trade network in late Roman Rough Cilicia.

1. Wares

The coarse wares of Buildings A and B comprise a variety of vessels, including jars-storage vats, basins-mortars, bowls? /funnels?, bottles-jugs, and lids. The common clay inclusion feature is frequent and fine sand, white lime, and silver mica. Some of the samples exhibit the presence of light quartz inclusions. The fabric is of a hard consistency. The surface texture is uniform. The most favored color of the clay, as determined by the Munsell Soil Color Chart is 2.5 YR 6/8, 6/6, 5/8, 5/6 (light red to red). The second most preferred clay color is 10 R 5/8, 6/6, 6/8 (red to light red), and 10 R 3/1 (dark reddish grey). The third preferred clay color is 5 YR 7/6, 6/6, 7/8 (reddish yellow), and 5 YR 5/3, 6/4 (reddish brown and light reddish brown). The other clay colors are represented by one or two samples. The remaining samples are 2.5 YR 3/2 and 4/2 (weak red and dusky red), 2.5 Y 5/1, 7/2 (gray and light gray), 10 YR 2/1 (black), and 7.5 YR 5/4, 6/6, 7/4 (brown, reddish yellow). The surface treatment is typically aligned with the clay color, exhibiting subtle variations in light and dark shades.

1.1. The Jars and Storage Vats (hereafter JSV)

The wares are comprised of seven distinct types, each of which contains 23 individual pieces.

1.1.1. Type JSV 1 (fig. 3, no. 1)

The type is a hole mouth jar. The rim is characterized by a substantial, almond-shaped profile with a flattened upper surface. The clay is coarse in texture and exhibits a light brown coloration. The core is characterized by a grey hue and contains a multitude of coarse inclusions, occasionally accompanied by significant quantities of mica. The surface was subjected to a process of blackening by fire. A total of only two sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 18 and 23 cm. The type was discovered at Ephesos in a fill dated to the second half of the third century AD (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 132, taf. 287, K 117-118) and in the material from Sagalassos which dated to the fourth and fifth century AD (Degeest et al., 1993, p. 129, p. 139, fig. 39; Degeest, 2000, p. 362, fig. 130). The vats at Milet as on JSV1 with square-edged rim and retracted mouth found in the context which dated to late Roman/early Byzantine (Berndt, 2003, p. 88, taf. 72, P 030). Similar wares dating to the sixth to seventh century AD were discovered at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 185, lev. 86, p. 172, lev. 88, 175) and Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 29, 203, 204). JSV 1 is a common type in Saint Blaise (Rigoir et al., 1994, pp. 156-157, fig. 70, 57-58) in the middle and western Mediterranean (Bonifay et al., 1987, p. 38, fig. 24 CATHMA type 7) as well as in Benghazi in north Africa. The type is dated to the late Roman to early Byzantine period in Benghazi (Riley, 1979, fig. 118, 750-751). The findings from Jerusalem date to the middle of the sixth century AD (Magness, 1993, p. 128, fig. 2, 25).

1.1.2. Type JSV 2 (fig. 3, no. 2)

The type is one of the large pithoi, characterized by a massive and heavy rim. The triangular of the rim is flattened. The fabric displays a light brown color. A total of only two sherds of this particular type were found. The diameter of the mouth is measured to be between 20 and 32 cm. Similar pieces have been dated to the fourth and fifth centuries AD in Cyprus (Rowe, 2006, p. 205, fig. 88, 1-2) and Sagalassos (Degeest et al., 1993, fig. 39, 129, 139; Degeest, 2000, p. 362, fig. 130). A similar example is illustrated in (fig. 3, no. 3), which has been dated to the fifth to seventh century at Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 83, lev. 184, 821).

1.1.3. Type JSV 3 (fig. 3, no. 4)

The type is a pithos fragment have a thickened, rounded, partially undercut rim. The clay exhibits a brown color. The clay is hard-fired and exhibits a coarse to very coarse grain size, with only

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three of the sherds displaying micaceous characteristics. The sherd contains mica. Four sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameters of these are measured to be between 29 and 43 cm. This type is closely related to those from Anemurium (Williams, 1989, fig. 35, Nr. 388), Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2010, p. 836, fig. 3, Nr. 29-30) and Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 22, taf. 55, 450). The discoveries at Milet (Berndt, 2003, p. 87, taf. 66, P 002) and Perge (Atik, 1995, fig. 84, 451; Firat, 1999, lev. 144, 656-657, lev. 146, nr. 663, lev. 147, 669-671, lev. 148, 673, lev. 153, 690) provide a lengthy indication for dating, which can be placed within the Imperial to Late Roman/Early Byzantine period. The other locations of this type are Paphos (Hayes, 2003, p. 511, fig. 35, 376), Kourion (Hayes, 2007, fig. 14.7, G4), Dhiorios (Catling, 1972, p. 11, fig. 7, P92) and Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, p. 100, lev. 24, Nr. 302). The curvature of the rim is less pronounced in the former types. As in the latter example, the curvature is even more pronounced, to the extent that the rim appears to roll in as illustrated in (fig. 3, no. 5). A pithos with a thickened and upwardly flattened rim (fig. 3, no. 6) is a close approximation. The handles are on the upper body in a horizontal position. The body is egg-shaped as observed in the CATHMA type 7 (Bonifay et al., 1987, p. 38, fig. 24). The clay exhibits a dull brown color and displays coarse inclusions of lime and sand. The surface exhibits a cream-colored, dull brown hue with a flimsy coating. The pithoi are decorated with a variety of motifs, including notched or impressed dots, incised wavy lines, and cross sequences. The similar type can be found in Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 411, 412, lev. 184, 821, 822, lev. 185, 824) and Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, taf. 137, EK. 157). The pithos findings at Zeugma display similar decorative pattern and form (Kenrick, 2013, p. 51, fig. 14, PT 452). The rim type is also comparable to the cooking wares from Perge, dated to the fifth to seventh centuries AD (Firat, 1999, lev. 152, 687-689) and Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 30, 187). The type also dates to the early Islamic period in north Syria also (Vokaer, 2007, fig. 3, 5-6).

1.1.4. Type JSV 4 (fig. 3, no. 7)

The type is a variation of the storage vat, was identified in the previous research conducted on Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 82-83, fig. 49, 489). Four sherds of this type were discovered. The mouth diameter of these specimens was measured between 25 and 34 cm. The type is characterized by a flaring and inwards thickened rim that has an outward protrusion for a lid. The other notable characteristics of this type are the round profile of the mouth and the hemispherical body. The clay is soft and light to dull brownish in color, with the presence of white lime, dark grits, and silver mica. The surface has been roughly smoothed and slipped with brown and red tones surface. The mouth diameter, was found to be between 13 and 33 cm. Similar vats with a thickened rim were found in the sixth-century AD deposits of Heliopolis (Wicienciak, 2016, fig. 19, 3), Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, p. 245, taf. 135, EK 152-154), and Comana in Cappadocia (Körsulu, 2016, p. 71, 72, 79, çiz. 52), Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 191, lev. 111, 221-222), Arykanda (Yaman, 2018, p. 266, lev. 64, 437) and Troia/Ilion (Tekkök-Biçken, 1996, fig. 60, D.38). The type designated as "Form IV 8" at Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 22, taf. 55, 453-454) exhibits a similar fundamental shape, but is consistently distinguished by a significantly thinner-walled.

1.1.5. Type JSV 5 (fig. 3, no. 8)

The type is a storage vat with a heavy squarish rim and a shallow concavity on the lower outside. The neck to body transition is sharp. The other distinctive feature of this type is the hemispherical body. The clay is brown color, displaying a purplish hue and a high concentration of white lime particles. Two sherds of this type were found from the site. The mouth diameters of these are measured to be between 35 and 36 cm. The forms in the context of Roman Brittle Ware with a simple half-height and stepped rim which is either vertical or almost horizontally outwards usually can point most numerous at Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 82, fig. 48, 487), Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 22, 25, taf. 26, 206, form II 4), Paphos (Hayes, 2003, p. 506, fig. 31, 342) and Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, taf. 135, EK 150).

1.1.6. Type JSV 6 (fig. 4, no. 9)

The type is a pithos characterized by a thickened and grooved rim. It can be reasonably assumed that the body of the vessel is hemispherical in shape. The clay color ranges from a dull brown to dark

grey in the center of the fabric. The clay is hard-fired and coarse. The sherd contains mica. The slip is very thin and buff-painted. A garland-like or wavy line decoration is applied to the surface in dark brown and black paint. Two sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter was measured between 24 and 32 cm. The type is related to the Kelenderis pithos which dates to the fifth to seventh centuries AD (Tekocak, 2006, p. 85, lev. 58, 305).

1.1.7. Type JSV 7 (fig. 4, no. 10)

The type is a small jar characterized by a globular form. The neck is of a short length. The rim is thick. A total of seven sherds of this particular type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 12 and 16 cm. Such vessels which date back to the late sixth or early seventh century AD are commonly encountered in Tel Ifshar (Gendleman, 2021, p. 12, fig. 4, 14), Caesarea (Blakely, 1987, p. 140–141, figs. 37, 120-126) and Jerusalem (Magness, 1993, p. 225, form 4C).

1.1.8. The body sherds (fig. 4, no. 11, and no. 12)

These are decorated pithos body sherds. The lower portion is designated as **No. 11**, while the upper portion is designated as **No. 12**. No. 11 is decorated with wavy lines in grooves. No. 12 decorated with a zigzag, wavy line, and X pattern. The close-formed wares with wavy lines in grooves decoration, as observed on the doliums of Berenice (Riley, 1979, p. 318-319), Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 411, lev. 184, 820-823) and Sagalassos (Degeest, 2000, p. 165-166) which dated back to sixth and seventh centuries AD. On the other hand, the decoration has been observed on modern, Islamic, Roman, and Iron Age wares.

1.2. Basins and Mortar (hereafter BM)

The wares are comprised of 6 types with 44 pieces.

1.2.1. Type BM 1 (fig. 4, no. 13)

The type is a basin. The type has a flaring rim that excursing a convex profile. The clay color is a dark brown to reddish brown. Type BM 1 is a common form in the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean regions. A total of seven sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter of these specimens was measured to be between 26 and 35 cm. This, was identified by Hayes as 'North Syrian Mortars' due to the pottery found at Ras el-Bassit in Northern Syria (Hayes, 1967, p. 337-347). Hayes initially suggested a date range between the early third and early fourth centuries AD. It has since been established that the form was in use until the seventh century. The evidence from the excavations at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, p. 677, tav. 29, 196) and Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 77, Pl. 11-13; Tekocak & Aldemir, 2024, fig. 9, d) suggest that the production of this type can be attributed to the late fifth to the seventh century. The mortars found in Cyprus (Lund, 2005, p. 79), Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 74, lev. 157, 709), and Milet (Berndt, 2003, p. 98, taf. 86, Schü 297) have been dated to the late sixth and early seventh centuries, while the mortars from Klazomenai have a more inverted rim and dated to the first half of the sixth century (Gürbüzler, 2018, p. 146, nos. 73).

1.2.2. Type BM 2 (fig. 4, no. 14)

The type is a distinctive feature of a hammer-shaped rim profile, characterized by rounded edges on both sides and a concave curved wall. The basin features an all-round horizontal protrusion, approximately 2 cm beyond the rim, which may have served as a means of carrying the vessel instead of handles. The clay has a grey core, a light brown or orange color, and is medium-hard to hard-fired with mica. The remnants of a brownish coating have been preserved. A total of eight sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter of these vessels is measured to be between 28 and 35 cm. These basins are dated back to the Hellenistic and the late Roman period with minimal changes in type. Consequently, the dating of the deposit is contingent upon the evidence available. The wares from Milet (Berndt, 2003, p. 92, taf. 78, schü 123), Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, p. 230, taf. 117, EK 22) and Jerusalem (Magness, 1993, p. 135, fig. 3, 23, 204, no. 6) are dated to late Roman period.

1.2.3. Type BM 3 (fig. 4, no. 15) and type BM 4 (fig. 4, no. 16)

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These wares are basins with heavy knobbed rim that slopes outward in a herringbone form, while the body has a slightly convex profile. Vessels of this type are typically characterized by a flat bottom, although no intact findings were recovered. A total of fifteen sherds of this type were found. The rim diameters of the basin sherds vary a range of measurements between 20 and 42 cm. The paste is of a high firing quality and is hard and porous, containing sand, grit, and lime. The clay color is light red to red coloration. The slip is characterized by a light red to reddish-brown hue. Similar basins have been discovered in Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 192, lev. 120, 240), Miletus (Berndt, 2003, p. 96, taf. 83, Schü 264), and Jerusalem (Magness, 1993, p. 135, fig. 3, 24), dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries. The clay of (no. 16) is coarse and of a dark reddish. The surface displays a thin and reddish-brownish slip on both the exterior and interior. Mortars of a similar form but with smaller diameters have been dated to the fifth to seventh centuries in the former Anemurium excavations (Williams, 1989, p. 78, fig. 43, 456). The type was also identified at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 18, 75) and Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 193, lev. 128, 256), and is dated back to the sixth and seventh century AD.

1.2.4. type BM 5 (fig. 4, no. 17)

The type is a closely related example with type BM 3 and BM 4. A total of eight sherds of this type were found. The rim diameters of the basin sherds vary a range between 38 and 44 cm. The similar wares from Milet were found from a context dated to the late imperial (Berndt, 2003, p. 81, taf. 60, KG 323, KG 324, KG 327).

1.2.5. Type BM6 (fig. 4, no. 18)

The type is a conical, and almost bucket-like deep pot or basin. The type is characterized by a button-like decoration on the upper surface of the flattened rim. The highly fired paste is characterized by a hard, porous texture, the presence of sand, grit, and lime. The clay exhibits yellowish to dull brown hue. A total of six sherds of this type were found. The rim diameters of the basin sherds vary a range between 20 and 32 cm. Similar earliest basins found in Tarsus have been dated to the early imperial to late second century AD (Jones, 1950, p. 202, fig. 204, 784). The ware at Ephesos (Gassner, 1997, p. 162, taf. 53, 654-655) with vertical loop handles is dated to the third century AD. Similar examples can be found in Benghazi (Riley, 1979, abb. 124, 886, 125, 887), which has been dated to the third to sixth centuries AD. The close types were found in the early Byzantine contexts of Anemurium during the Russel excavations (Williams, 1989, p. 78, fig. 43, 455). Other similar types have been identified in Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 29, taf. 42, 353, 354), Milet (Berndt, 2003, p. 324, taf. 81, Schü 231-231) and Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, taf. 121, EK 48-49, taf. 122, EK. 50-51). It is noteworthy that local peculiarities are evident in all observed instances.

1.3. Funnel?/Bowl? (hereafter FB)

These wares are comprised of 2 types with 7 pieces. The types FB 1 and FB 2 varieties exhibit a pronounced folding of the upper portion of the vessel. The rim is associated with three distinct forms of ware. These may be classified as a funnel (Bass & van Doorninck, 1971, p. 36, Pl. 3, 30), a large-size domed lid (Lichocka & Meyza, 2001, p. 166, fig. 8, 3) or a bowl.

1.3.1. Type FB 1 (fig. 5, no. 19)

The type is characterized by a sharp incurved rim, grooved outer walls, and a deep body. The pot is composed of a coarse and dark reddish color clay. The surface displays a thin layer of brownish-to-purple slip on both the exterior and interior. Two sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter of these vessels is measured to be between 16 and 19 cm. The type dates to the Early Roman, as evidenced by Jiyeh (Wicenciak, 2014, fig 12). The type first appeared in the fifth century AD at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ricci, 2007, p. 178, fig. 4, 26) and subsequently Nea Paphos (Rowe, 2006, p. 191, fig. 79, 6-8). A comparison can be drawn between the type and a bowl from Caesarea (Magness, 1993, p. 140 fig. 1, 4). The bowl is dated to the period spanning the sixth to the first half of the seventh century AD. The Dhiorios findings are dated to the middle of the seventh century AD (Catling, 1972, fig. 24, 411). A similar rim type was found in deposits after the 551 AD earthquake, accompanied by a thinner walled

wares in Beirut (Reynolds & Waksman, 2007, p. 64, fig. 62-63). This type of artefact is also the typical find in contexts from Beirut, dated to the late sixth to seventh century AD. Furthermore, analysis has demonstrated that these items were also exported to southern Gaul during the same period (Waksman et al., 2005).

1.3.2. Type FB 2 (fig. 5, no. 20)

The type is characterized by a brown slip on both surfaces, which indicates that it was utilized as a bowl, rather than cooking ware. A total of five sherds of this particular type were recovered. The diameters of the rim on the basin sherds exhibit a range of measurements between 19 and 23 cm. A comparison can be drawn between this type and similar unslipped cooking bowls from Dhiorios, dated to 650 AD (Catling, 1972, fig. 24, P411). A comparable plate from Ephesos, featuring a strongly curved rim, can be seen in the context of cookware. This particular type of pottery is unique to Ephesos, with no parallels to be found elsewhere. This type of pottery is found in contexts dated to the end of the sixth century to the early seventh century (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 122, taf 323, K 566).

1.4. Unguentaria (hereafter Un)

These wares are comprised of 3 types with 6 pieces. Unguentaria are the vessels that were presumably intended for the storage oils. These vessels were the successors of the lekythoi. The unguentaria were largely supplanted by glass types in the first century AD. Nevertheless, ceramic replicas of these glass vessels, devoid of a pedestal foot, also emerged during the Imperial period. Comparable wares reappeared with greater prominence after the fifth century AD. In Buildings A and B, a total of nine fragments were identified as potentially belonging to the category of unguentaria. The aforementioned fragments are identified as belonging to the distinctive type of late antique unguentaria (fig. 5 no. 21-26). The distinctive characteristics of these artefacts include a strong grey or red hue, the presence of highly mica-rich clay, thin walls and a very hard firing. The aforementioned pieces are characterized by a flat, narrow base and a thick, narrow rim. No decorations, such as the white encircling bands that are primarily associated with Greek examples, could be identified.

1.4.1. Type Un 1, Un 2, Un 3 (fig. 5, no. 21, 22, 24)

The specific form of late antique as seen in from Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferazzoli, 2003, tav. 16, 59), Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 13, taf. 13, 82-83) and Ephesos (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 114, taf. 294, K 207) can be dated to the fifth century AD. The findings from Gindaros are of a similar late antique similar dated to those illustrated in (fig. 5, no. 21-24) (Kramer, 2004, p. 162, taf. 74, KTÜ 113).

1.4.2. type Un 4 (fig. 5, No. 25) and type Un 5 (fig. 5, no. 26)

The close types of Un 4 (fig. 5, No. 25) and Un 5 (fig. 5, no. 26) were found at Anemurium (Williams, 1989, fig. 62, 584) and classified as a small pot. The close samples from Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 68, lev. 136, 603-604) and Paphos (Hayes, 2003, p. 483, fig. 20, 208) and Ephesos (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 123, taf. 324, K. 587) were outlined in a small pot and dated to the sixth and eighth century. The type found at Saint Blaise (Rigoir et al., 1994, fig. 68, 24, fig. 72, 99) and evaluated as CATHMA type 2 (Bonifay et al., 1987, fig. 6). In contrast, the findings from Gayrettepe, dated to the late Roman and early Byzantine periods, have been evaluated as unguentaria (Lafli, 2003, p. 115, taf. 209 a). It can therefore be posited that the two types of bases of small pots may be bottles, rather than unguentaria.

1.5. Bottles and Jugs (hereafter BJ)

The wares are comprised of 10 types with 96 pieces. The group of bottle forms includes narrow-mouth types. It is not the intention here to isolate these forms as a separate group, given that it is often not possible to distinguish sufficiently between unguentaria and bottle forms.

1.5.1. type BJ 1 (fig. 5, no 27)

The precise provenance of the vessel remains uncertain; however, the specimens recovered from the Russel excavations offer insight into the production of **type BJ 1 (fig. 5, no 27)**, which may have been

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manufactured in the city (Williams, 1989, fig. 51, 506). A total of thirteen sherds of this particular type were found. The rim diameters of the sherds vary between 5 and 7 cm. Nevertheless, a distinction can be made between Elaiussa Sebaste and Diokaisareia. The wares from Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli & Ricci, 2010, 206, fig. 203) and Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 29, taf. 49, 399, 400) are dated to the sixth and seventh century AD.

1.5.2. Type BJ2 (fig. 5, no. 28) and type BJ 3 (fig. 5, no. 29)

These are the other narrow-mouth jugs. A total of nineteen sherds of this particular type were recovered. The rim diameters of the basin sherds exhibit a range of 5–10 cm. The close forms of the familiar wares of Anemurium are exemplified by **No 28** (Williams, 1989, fig. 51, 508) and **no. 29** (Williams, 1989, fig. 51, 505). Additionally, the close specimens were discovered at Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, 26, taf. 30, 247, taf. 31, 255). The bottles which were discovered in twelve samples, have a diameter of between 3 and 5 centimetres. These have a markedly diminutive foot, akin to that observed in **type BJ 4 (fig. 5, no. 30)**.

1.5.3. type BJ 4 (fig. 5, no. 30)

The type is characterized by a slightly wider body as evidenced by the findings from Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 16, 61), Gayrettepe (Lafli, 2003, p. 115, taf. 208 b), Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, taf. 131, EK 114), Saint Blaise (Rigoir et al., 1994, fig. 68, 25) and CATHMA type 2 (Bonifay et al., 1987, fig. 6).

1.5.4. Type BJ 5 (fig. 5, no. 31) and type BJ 6 (fig. 5, no. 32)

The number of samples identified as the type is seven. The diameter of the object in question varies between 5 and 7 cm. This type is particularly prevalent in Cyprus (Rowe, 2006, p. 207, fig. 89, 7). The number of **type BJ 6 (fig. 5, no. 32)** is five. The diameter of the ware varies between 6 and 8 cm. The clay used to create the vessel is characterised by a light brown hue. The exterior is polished to a yellow-buff hue. The clay and slip are comparable to those of a jug discovered at the Basilica of Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 85, fig. 51, 507). The ware was classified as Cypriot plain ware at Paphos (Hayes, 2003, p. 489, fig. 22, 248). The ware was dated to the sixth and seventh centuries AD at Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, p. 19, 202). A similar jug was dated to the late fourth to early fifth century AD at the Paphos excavations (Lichočka & Meyza, 2001, p. 172, fig. 11, 8b; Hayes, 2003, fig. 22, 248) and Doliche (Blömer et al., 2019, p. 127, abb. 31).

1.5.5. Type BJ 7 (fig. 5, no. 33-36)

The remaining bottle or jug group is characterised by a flat base. These are frequently characterised by a minimal diameter (3 to 6.5 cm) and may exhibit fluted walls. An approximate height of 10 cm can be estimated. The bases of these vessels are flat and relatively narrow. **Type BJ 7 (fig. 5, no. 33-36)** (number of samples eleven with a 3-5 cm diameter) stand out for their particular form: they are open at the base and perhaps closer to the CATHMA type 9 form (Bonifay et al., 1987, fig. 10), which has been interpreted as a small bottle. The close forms of **no. 33** and **no. 36** are from Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 16, 62), Paphos (Lichočka & Meyza, 2001, fig. 12; Hayes, 2003, fig. 20, 248), Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, taf. 99, DK 1) and Saint Blaise (Rigoir et al., 1994, fig. 68, 28-29). The form of **no. 34** is similar to the findings of Ephesos (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 112, taf. 286, K 95) and Klazomenai (Gürbüzler, 2018, fig. 15, 71) which were dated to the late fifth and sixth century AD. The findings from Perge are dated to the sixth and seventh centuries (Firat, 1999, lev. 137, 608-609). These aforementioned wares are distinguished by a sharply expanded body, a quality that sets them apart from **no. 33-36**. The type is similar to the ovoid pitchers found in Salamis. These date to the fourth to seventh century AD (Diederichs, 1980, p. 54, pl. 17, 192). The evidence from Phocaia (Firat, 2011, p. 81, lev. 44, 7, 19, 20), and Jerusalem (Magnes, 1993, p. 246, form 6) reveals that this form was in use from the third century to the early eighth century AD. The surface of **No. 35** is characterised by a matt, dark brown coating, which contains an abundance of mica dust. The clay is characterised by a red-brown hue and displays a finely granular texture, comprising quartz, mica, and lime. The Ware is hard-fired with a pale grey core and

orange-brown edges. This is similar to the early specimens of **no. 35** found at Butrint. These date back to the third and fourth century AD (Reynolds, 2004, p. 225, fig. 13.112). The type was dated from the fourth to sixth century AD at Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, pl. 17, 192) and Carthage (Hayes, 1976, fig. 17, 66; Fulford & Peacock 1994, fig. 79, 4-1, fig. 80, 18-1, 28-1.2, 81). The late findings are dated to the end of the sixth to early to middle seventh century in deposit 25 in Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992, p. 99, fig. 36, 4).

1.5.6. Type BJ 8 (fig. 6, no. 37)

The type is the concave-based jug. The brick-red clay contains both limestone and sand. Four sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 3 and 6 cm. The type is dated to the late fifth century AD at Ephesus (Ladstätter, 2008, 143, taf. 298, K 253). The inverted or concave-bottomed jug is one of the most common forms in the seventh century AD at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 25, 167; Ricci, 2007, p. 175, fig. 3, 19). The Kelenderis examples are dated to the sixth to seventh century AD (Tekocak, 2006, p. 83, lev. 54, 295; Zoroğlu, 2020, fig. 3, Ü. 1432). The body of this form is fluted or unfluted and the Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, pl. 19, 200-201). The artefacts have been dated to the seventh century AD. The studies conducted in Cyprus have demonstrated that the variations in the forms of the type are contingent upon their functional differentiation between a jug and a flagon. The material of the tomb assemblage from "Kambi" Vasa from the Troodos massif on Cyprus presents the types described by (Du Plat Taylor, 1958, pp. 34-35, fig. 11). These dated to the third and fourth centuries AD. The close parallel of this type which dates to the seventh and eighth centuries AD found in the Kornos Cave (Catling & Dikigoropoulos, 1970, p. 47, 54, fig. 5-7, 9, 10). The Salamis specimens are dated to the sixth century and seventh centuries AD (Diederichs, 1980, p. 17, no. 189-191). The bases from Beirut are most likely from the deposit, dating from the first half of the sixth century AD (Reynolds, 2004, p. 236, fig. 13, 276-279).

1.5.7. Type BJ 9 (fig. 6, no. 38)

The type is a jug with a ridged body and an omphalos-like concave, false ring foot. A total of twelve sherds of this particular type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 5 and 8 cm. The clay is of a fine quality, with a few micaceous inclusions. A comparable type of red-slip ware was discovered in the early and middle Imperial period contexts at Perge (Atik, 1995, abb. 42, 204). However, the slip-and-paste characteristics are entirely distinct from those observed in the aforementioned these fine wares. In addition, the scalloped body is another distinctive feature that sets it apart from Perge ware. A similar example from Anemurium is dated to the Early and Middle Imperial periods (Williams, 1989, p. 167, fig. 52, 525). The Butrint type is dated to the third and fourth centuries AD (Reynolds, 2004, p. 227, fig. 13.61). Furthermore, the type bears resemblance to the Saraçhane bowl which is dated to the seventh century AD (Hayes, 1968, pp. 210, 211, no. 80). Similar profiled ware from Zeugma dates back to the early sixth century AD (Kenrick, 2013, p. 52, pl. 30, 447). The type exhibits a high degree of similarity with the jug findings from a cistern where mostly sixth-century AD coins were found at Sepphoris in ancient Galilee (de Vincenz & Balouka, 2013, p. 159, pl. 53, 8) and at Dehes (Sodini et al., 1980, p. 54, fig. 64, 1) in north Syria. Similarly, the Antioch glazed wares dating back to the ninth century AD also have a comparable form (Waagé, 1948, p. 87, Pl. XVII, 1282f). This type of vessel persisted from the Middle Imperial period into the ninth century AD.

1.5.8. Type BJ 10 (fig. 6, no. 39)

The type is a jug or table amphora with a foot is characterized by a ridged body. The clay is buff-dull brown and gray in the core. In addition, the clay comprises finely granular mica and black sand. A total of twelve sherds of this particular type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 9 and 12 cm. The surface color is characterized by a dark brown to grayish hue. In Zeugma, comparable yet unfluted examples dating back to the first and second century AD were unearthed within the so-called "buff group" (Kenrick, 2013, p. 25, pl. 16, PT 291).

1.6. Strainer jugs (hereafter Ju)

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The wares are comprised of 5 types with 60 pieces. The jugs can be classified into five principal categories according to the configuration of their rims and bases. This group of vessels bears resemblance to those of the Brittle Ware tradition, characterised by the use of hard-fired clay. However, these possess a relatively elongated and flattened base.

1.6.1. Type Ju 1 (fig. 6, no. 40- no. 42)

A total of ten sherds of **Type Ju 1 (fig. 6, no. 40- no. 42)** were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 7 and 10 cm. The type features a funnel-shaped rim. The short and narrow neck is equipped with a five or six-hole strainer at junction of the neck and shoulder on the internal surface. The clay is porous and dense with tile red in color. On the neck, a thin band in relief is present in the form of a bracelet on the exterior. The earliest examples are of **no. 40** from Patara (Korkut, 2007, abb. 6, nr. 39) are dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The findings from Ephesos (Gassner, 1997, p. 169, taf. 56, 700) are dated from the fifth to the sixth century. The similar examples from Elaiussa Sebaste indicate that the production of these items commenced in the mid-7th century, characterized by funnel-shaped, steep-sided jugs and steep-sided casseroles. (Ricci, 2007, p. 173, fig. 2, 13). Kelenderis findings are dated from the fifth to seventh century (Tekocak, 2006, p. 82, lev. 51, 289). The examples belonging to this group were used in less refined and coarser paste groups. In Buildings A and B, there are examples of **no. 41** sharing the same clay type **no. 40** with the stews, as well as finer-tempered clay sherds. The clay observed on **no. 41** is identical to that of jar **no. 42**. A thin band in the form of a bracelet is present on the exterior of the neck of the vessel designated as **no. 41**. Similar profiled jars have been identified at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 188, lev. 106, 212), Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 53, 292) and Anemurium (Williams, 1989, fig. 51, 512-513).

1.6.2. type Ju 2 (fig. 6, no 43)

The type is a steep-sided strainer jug with a short, narrow, and slightly concave neck (**no. 43**). **No. 43** is a jug with a triangular profiled thickened rim. The neck is characterised by the presence of ridges. A total of nine sherds of this particular type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 7 cm and 10 cm. The aforementioned type is characterized by a longer flared rim, which can be dated to the end of the 6th to 7th century deposits of Beirut (Reynolds & Waksman, 2007, fig. 78).

1.6.3. Type Ju 3 (fig. 6, no. 44)

The type is a strainer jug with step-sided rim and a narrower neck than the rim. A total of eleven sherds of this type were found. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 9 and 12 cm. Examples of this type with a similar form are dated to the second half of the sixth century at Ephesus (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 120, taf. 305, K 359). Examples from Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 188, lev. 106, 211) are dated to the seventh century. The similar wares at Doliche evaluated in Brittle ware (Blömer et al., 2019, p. 139, abb. 82). Beirut specimens are among the Workshop X specimens and were recovered from deposits of the late 6th and 7th centuries (Reynolds & Waksman, 2007, fig. 77). The assemblage comprises fragments of rims of pierced neck jugs. The fragment of a straight rim exhibits similarities to examples from Cyprus, specifically from the Nea Paphos Kiln site, which has been dated to the sixth century (Nocoń et al., 2022, p. 148, fig. 7, 9). Nevertheless, the presence of these artefacts in the eastern Mediterranean persists from the late fourth to seventh century AD (Vokaer, 2011, p. 215- 216).

1.6.4. Type Ju 4 (fig. 6, no. 45)

The type is a jug with a highly elongated oval neck and body, and a high and typically vertical or nearly vertical incurved rim. A total of twelve sherds of this particular type were recovered. The mouth diameter is measured to be between 10 and 13 cm. It is probable that this type was derived from Late Roman amphorae 1 and 2 of the third century (Riley, 1979, pl. 87, 288, pl. 91, 337, 346; Peacock & Williams, 1986, class 65; Lemaître, 2000, fig. 9, 6, 8). The close dating suggested at Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 23, 139), Gindaros (Kramer, 2004, p. 243, taf. 132, EK 121) and Zeugma (Kenrick, 2013, p. 35-36, pl. 21, PT 366) is worthy to note. However, the general dating of the buildings is not aligned with these suggestions. Similarly profiled jugs from Ephesus have been evaluated as kitchen

vessels and dated to the end of the sixth century and the late antique period (Gassner, 1997, p. 169, taf. 56, 694; Ladstätter, 2008, p. 162, taf. 314, K 464).

1.6.5. Type Ju 5 (fig. 6, no 46)

The type is a jug with a hook-like thickened rim and a neck with a slightly concave profile. The jug is composed of a grained red-brown clay with the addition of slightly purplish, dark, and yellowish grits. Eighteen sherds of this particular type were recovered. The diameter of the mouth of the jug was measured to be between 11 and 14 cm. The earliest known examples of this type are dated to the Early Imperial period (Riley, 1979, pl. 79, 181, pl. 80, 201) and the earlier Middle Imperial period (Kramer, 2004, p. 243, taf. 132, EK 125). The type is known to have been in use at Ephesos by the end of the sixth century. (Ladstätter, 2008, p. 161, taf. 316, K 478). However, similar examples of the form were also discovered in Miletus, where they were dated to a wide range of periods spanning from the Early Roman to the Early Byzantine eras (Berndt, 2003, p. 51, taf. 28, A 121, amphora form VI). It is our contention that our example should be dated to the sixth to seventh century AD, which represents the period with the highest concentration of finds within the date range to which the structures belong.

1.7. Lids

The wares can be classified into two main types. The lids are of two principal forms: the first is domed (**DoS lid**), the second is plate-shaped (**PlaS lid**). The latter is distinguished by a high central knob handle. A total of thirteen sherds of the DoS lid type were identified. These are particularly prevalent in the 16-18 cm diameter range. The standard lids, which were predominantly simply inverted bowls, were identified with remarkable clarity. It is notable that these examples exhibit evidence of secondary firing to a lesser extent than the other principal forms. Nevertheless, they should be included in this list, particularly given their prevalence in Anemurium. Domed lids can be divided into two main categories, each of which includes a handle (**fig. 7 no. 56**). The initial primary category is characterized by a square-shaped rim with a deeper, sloping body (**fig. 7 no. 47-49**). **No. 47** is convex in shape. The type is dated to the seventh century at Perge (Atik, 1995, abb. 77, 412-413), Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992, p. 101, fig. 39, 32) and Elaiussa Sebaste (Ferrazzoli, 2003, tav. 22, 123). The findings from Beirut are dated to the deposits of the first half of the sixth century AD. (Reynolds, 2004, p. 236, fig. 13. 286-287).

1.7.1. Domed lids

In numerous locations, the usage of the domed lids has been observed to span a considerable length of time, extending back to ancient periods. The dating of these items can be dependent on the stratum in which they were discovered. Conversely, the majority of coins recovered from the site are dated to the first half of the seventh century (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, Levha III, 6). In light of the above evidence, we propose that this type should be dated to the same century. The similar lids as **No. 48** have been dated to the later sixth to the middle of the seventh century at Ephesos (Ladstätter, 2008, taf. 319, K 522), Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992, p. 101, fig. 39, 35) and Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 23, taf. 38, 323, form VII, taf. 56, 459 form V 1). **No. 49** is a common form in the third and fourth centuries AD and is also one of the most common wares in the sixth-century deposits of Beirut (Reynolds, 2004, p. 333, fig. 13.81).

The second main type is characterised by a flaring rim with shallow body (**fig. 7 no. 50-55**). The sherds **No. 50-52** exhibit a degree of formal similarity to central Phoenician productions.

1.7.2. Plate-shaped lids

A total of fourteen sherds of PlaS lid type were recovered. These are particularly prevalent in the 18-23 cm diameter range. These sherds are characteristic of the early fifth to seventh century AD, and are typical of both Anatolia and the eastern Mediterranean (Hayes, 1992, p. 100, fig. 37, 2; Ladstätter, 2008, taf. 287, K 108; Kramer, 2012, taf. 68, KTÜ 46, KTÜ 43-45; Nocoń et al., 2022, p. 145, fig. 7, 3, fig. 8, 5). **No. 53-55** exhibit close parallels at Gindaros (Kramer, 2012, taf. 68, KTÜ 47). Dhiorios represents a

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close comparison for this type, which is dated to between AD 650 and 750. (Catling, 1972, fig. 23: P463 & fig. 27: P116).

The second principal category of lids comprises those that are plate-shaped, featuring a high central knob handle and a flat or slightly concave base. This category comprises five distinct types (fig. 8 no. 57-66).

The first type, comprising specimens (no. 57-59), features a rounded and profiled handle. These artifacts are dated to the sixth and seventh centuries at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 194, lev. 132, 264, lev. 134, 268) and Perge (Firat, 1999, p. 86, lev. 195, 856). The second type is no. 61 and no. 64 and is designated by a flared and simple rim, with a flat base and a shallow profile. The dating suggests a sixth to seventh century AD origin at Gindaros (Kramer, 2012, taf. 139, EK 172) and Elaiussa Sebaste (Ricci, 2007, p. 175, fig. 2, 14, VI), which share a similar fabric to that of the LRA I amphoras. The type is dated to the sixth to mid-eighth centuries AD in Jerusalem (Magness, 1993, p. 248, no. 2).

Similarly, examples of the third type, as exemplified by no. 62, were also utilized on amphora stoppers at Anemurium (Williams, 1989, p. 76, fig. 41, 445 The majority of the types have been dated to the seventh century AD (Hayes, 1992, p. 101, fig. 50, 7). The type was also found at Perge (Atik, 1995, abb. 77, 408), Anemurium (Williams, 1977, fig. 3, 26), Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, p. 30, 35, taf. 56, 464) and Dehes (Sodini et al., 1980, p. 253, fig. 309, type 2).

The fourth type is no. 65, and is characterized by a flared and simple rim with a flat base. It has a light brown clay. The central portion of the knob broadens to form a flat surface on the upper surface. The type has a long date range, extending from the Hellenistic period to the Medieval period (Williams, 1989, p. 74, fig. 40, 437). The type dates from the sixth and seventh centuries AD at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 194, lev. 133, 265) and Tarsus (Jones, 1950, fig. 210, G). The form is consistent with Magness's classification as Form 2 (Magness, 1993, p. 248). Similarly, the same lids were also discovered in the deposits at Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, lev. 61, 311) and at Jerusalem, which dates from the sixth to the middle of the eighth century AD (Mazar, 2007, p. 80, fig. 8.5, 7). The examples of this type from Paphos originate from the earthquake collapse level, which is dated to the fifth century AD (Rowe, 2006, p. 205). Williams proposed a date range of the fourth to seventh century AD for this type (Williams, 1989, p. 75, fig. 40, 437). Similar examples from Perge exhibit a broad chronological range (Atik, 1995, p. 181, abb. 77, 410).

The fifth type is a concave saucer-shaped lid with a depressed knob at the centre (no. 60, no. 63, and no. 66). The dates of no. 63 and 60 are believed to be the early sixth and seventh centuries, respectively. They have been found at several locations, including Zeugma (Kenrick, 2013, p. 52, Pl. 30, PT 481), Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, pl. 24, 307) and Saraçhane (Hayes, 1968, p. 206, 207, no. 31). Likewise, similar examples of No. 66 have been dated to the late Roman and early Byzantine periods at Olba (Aydın, 2019, p. 194, lev. 135, 270), Diokaisareia (Kramer, 2012, taf. 56, 463), and Kelenderis (Tekocak, 2006, p. 88, lev. 61, 310). Additionally, examples can be found in following locations: Salamis (Diederichs, 1980, pl. 24, 306), Saraçhane (Hayes 1968, 214, no. 107; Hayes 1992, 101, fig. 42, 107) and Gindaros (Kramer 2004, 233, taf. 139, EK 172). This popularity of these lids was considerable throughout the eastern Mediterranean during the late Roman period (Williams, 1989, p. 40, fig. 40, 434-440).

Catalog

Cat no.	Plate	Type	Findspot	Diameter (in cm)	Clay colour	Inclusions (usually on a small scale)
1	1	JSV 1	A2.EI.12	22	2.5 YR 6/8	Fine mica,
2	1	JSV 2	B/S1.AK.1	30	10 R 5/8	sand and lime
3	1	JSV 2	B/S1.AR.2	43	10 R 5/8	Sand and lime
4	1	JSV 3	A/S1.DF. 24	32	2.5 YR 6/6	Sand, lime, mica, quartz
5	1	JSV 3	B1.DY.3	41		
6	1	JSV 3	B2.AV.7	30	10 R 6/6	Sand and lime
7	1	JSV 4	B2.AV.4	33	5 YR 7/4	Lime
8	1	JSV 5	B1.DV.1	35	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand, lime and mica

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9	2	JSV 6	B1.DY.4	30	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand, lime, and mica
10	2	JSV 7	B.DS.4	12	5 YR 6/6	Sand and mica
11	2	JSV base	B/S1.AN4	-	2.5 YR 6/6	Sand and mica
12	2	JSV body	B.DU.1	-	10 R 5/8	Sand, lime, and mica
13	2	BM 1	A3.1.DM.3	31	10 R 3/1	Sand, lime, and quartz
14	2	BM 2	B.DT.2	35	5 YR 6/4	Sand and lime
15	2	BM 3	B1.DV.2	46	2.5 Y 7/2	Sand and lime
16	2	BM 4	B.DA.01	50	10 R 6/6	Sand and mica
17	2	BM 5	B/S1.AP.11	40	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and mica
18	2	BM6	A/S1.DF.13	26	5 YR 7/6	Sand and lime
19	3	FB 1	C.EO.6	16	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand, quartz, lime, and mica
20	3	FB 2	B.AU.4	22	7.5 YR 7/4	Sand, lime, and mica
21	3	Un 1	A/S1.DA.10	4	10 R 3/1	Sand
22	3	Un 2	A/S1.DA.19	2,4	2.5 YR 6/8	Lime
23	3	Un 2	A/S1.DF.14	2,7	2.5 YR 5/6	Sand, lime, and quartz
24	3	Un 3	B2.AV.3	3	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and lime
25	3	Un 4	B1.DV.6	6	10 R 6/8	Sand and mica
26	3	Un 5	C.EN.9	6	5 YR 7/8	Lime
27	3	BJ 1	A/S1.DF.20	5	2.5 YR 5/6	Sand, lime, and mica
28	3	BJ2	A3.1.DG.5	8	7.5 YR 7/4	Sand and lime
29	3	BJ 3	A3.1.DL.4	5	2.5 Y 5/1	Sand and lime
30	3	BJ 4	C.EN.8	4,2	2.5 YR 6/8	Mica and lime
31	3	BJ 5	C.EN.13	6	5 YR 7/6	Sand and lime
32	3	BJ 6	C.EN.10	6,5	7.5 YR 7/4	Lime and mica
33	3	BJ 7	A3.1.DG.4	3,5	7.5 YR 5/4	Sand, mica, and quartz
34	3	BJ 7	A3.1.DL.15	3		
35	3	BJ 7	C.EJ.53	5,5	2.5 YR 6/6	Lime and mica
36	3	BJ 7	A3.1.DL.2	3,5	10 R 5/8	Sand, mica, and lime
37	4	BJ 8	C.EO.19	3,8	7.5 YR 6/6	Sand, quartz, and lime
38	4	BJ 9	C.EM.8	5	2.5 YR 7/8	Mica
39	4	BJ 10	C.EM.17	12	5 YR 7/6	Lime
40	4	Ju 1	C.EH.21	10	2.5 YR 6/6	Sand and lime
41	4	Ju 1	B5.DU.1	7	2.5 YR 3/2	Sand, lime, and quartz
42	4	Ju 2	B5.DU.2	-	10 R 5/8	Sand and lime
43	4	Ju 2	C.EH.20	7	2.5 YR 5/8	Mica
44	4	Ju 3	C.EJ.51	9	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and lime
45	4	Ju 4	C.EI.12	10	2.5 YR 7/8	Sand and lime
46	4	Ju 5	C.EN.26	11	2.5 YR 5/8	Sand and lime
47	5	DoS lid	C.EH.32	12	2.5 YR 7/6	Lime
48	5	DoS lid	A/S1.DF.19	15	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand, quartz and lime
49	5	DoS lid	A3.1.DG.11	12	5 YR 7/6	Lime
50	5	DoS lid	A2.EO.10	23	2.5 YR 5/8	Lime and mica
51	5	DoS lid	B.DH.1	12	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and mica
52	5	DoS lid	B.EE.10	14	5 YR 5/3	Sand and mica
53	5	DoS lid	C.EM.26	18	2.5 YR 6/6	Sand and lime
54	5	DoS lid	BH1.CC.4	16	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and lime
55	5	DoS lid	C.EH.17	18	7.5 YR 7/4	Sand and lime
56	5	DoS lid	A/S1.DA.11	3	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and lime
57	6	PlaS lid	B.EG.4	0,9	2.5 YR 5/6	Sand and lime
58	6	PlaS lid	A4.DP.6	5,5	2.5 YR 5/8	Sand, lime and mica
59	6	PlaS lid	A2.EI.10	-	2.5 YR 5/8	Sand and lime
60	6	PlaS lid	C.EK.21	2,2	5 YR 6/6	Sand, lime, and mica
61	6	PlaS lid	C.EN.14	-	10 YR 2/1	Sand, lime, and quartz
62	6	PlaS lid	A2.EO.20	-	10 R 5/8	Sand, lime, and quartz
63	6	PlaS lid	A/S1.DA.12	2,8	2.5 YR 6/8	Sand and lime
64	6	PlaS lid	A4.DP.5	4,5	2.5 YR 7/8	Sand, lime and mica
65	6	PlaS lid	B5.DV4	-	2.5 YR 4/2	Sand and mica
66	6	PlaS lid	B2.AV2	6,5	10 R 6/8	Sand, lime and mica

Conclusion

The types JSV 3, JSV 4, JSV 5, BM 1, BM 3, BM 6, Un 4, Un 5, BJ 3, BJ 9, Ju 1, and plate-shaped lid types are studied by Williams. The types JSV 1, JSV 2, BM 2, BM 4, BM 5, Un 1, Un 2, Un 3, BJ 1, BJ 2, BJ 4, BJ 5, BJ 6, BJ 7, BJ 9, BJ 10, Ju 2, Ju 3, Ju 4, Ju 5 and the domed-shaped lids represent the discoveries for the Anemurium coarse ware assemblage. The material evidence indicates that the Anemurium shares similarities with that of other cities of Rough Cilicia including the types JSV 1, JSV 3, JSV 4, JSV 5, BM 1, BM 2, FB 1, Un 1-5, BJ 2, BJ 3, BJ 8, BJ 9, Ju 1 and Ju 4. The diversity of the types of coarse wares and the density of the clays with close characteristics suggest that coarse ware production may have been carried out in the city. Indeed, the transformation of the preafurnium into a ceramic kiln subsequent to the alteration of the Küçük Hamam's function may be regarded as evidence of this pottery production (Tekocak & Aldemir, 2024, p. 247). A similar viewpoint for the lids, basins and the ware production at Anemurium was suggested by C. Williams (1989, pp. 73, 78, 96, 97).

The vessels exhibit minor variations, particularly in the shapes of rims and handles. However, it is not possible to interpret these minor differences as a new type or subtype. To illustrate these distinctions, some of the examples of **Ju** (fig. 6, no. 44-46) from Anemurium exhibit wider rims (2-4 cm) than the narrower rims observed in Mediterranean. Additionally, examples with wider rim diameters are also observed among the **JSV** (fig. 3, no 3-5). A comparison of the aforementioned centres reveals that the potters of Anemurium adhered to a conservative shaping tradition. Furthermore, as they were employed for analogous purposes and utilizations, a multitude of analogous forms are observed in the cities of Rough Cilicia and in other cities across the Mediterranean basin.

The most prevalent category is that of bottles and jugs, comprising 96 distinct items (types BJ 1-10). The second most popular category is that of strainer jugs, comprising 60 pieces (types Ju 1-5). The third ware group is that of basin and mortars, which comprise 44 pieces (types BM 1-6). The remaining ware types of the Buildings are lids with 27 pieces, jugs and storage vats with 21 pieces, funnels or bowls with 7 pieces, and unguantrias with 6 pieces. When the types are considered individually, it is evident that Type JU 5 and Type BJ 7 are the most prevalent, followed by Type BJ 1 (fig. 9).

The distribution of the wares found in the buildings does not indicate any major differences (fig. 10). Furthermore, a greater quantity of jar and storage vat (type JSV) was identified in Building B in comparison to Building A (fig. 11-12). The number of small bottles and jugs (type BJ) and lids (types Dos and PlaS) was found to be nearly equal in both buildings (fig. 11-fig. 12). In the upper layer of the aforementioned buildings, designated Area C, the majority of the recovered ceramics are bottle jugs (type BJ) and strainer jugs (type Ju) (see fig. 13).

The coarse ware of Buildings A and B, with the exception of cooking pots and amphorae, comprises jars, storage vats, basins, mortars, bowls/funnels, bottles, jugs, and lids. The majority of these wares exhibit similarities in their typology with the material culture of the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus, and the western Anatolian cities. The aforementioned wares offer insight into the daily lives of the people who inhabited the two adjacent buildings in Anemurium (fig. 2).

During the excavations of Building A, a hearth was discovered in the room named A4 (fig. 2). Very light and sand-dense slags, glass, and metal were found in and near of the hearth. This indicates that a modest production process was conducted within this room (Korkmaz & Tekocak 2023, p. 28, lev. II, 2, lev. IV, 12-13). In addition to these discoveries, smaller-sized bottles, lids, and unguentaria were also unearthed in other rooms of the aforementioned structure. As previously stated, a smaller number of jar storage vats were discovered within this building. In light of the aforementioned evidence, it can be posited that Building A was utilized for the purposes of small-scale production. This conclusion is supported by the findings of coarse ceramics and an analysis of the architectural features. In contrast,

Building B yielded a diverse range of coarse ceramics that are more likely to have been utilized in daily life.

Geniřletilmiř Özet

Bu makalede Anemurium Antik Kentinde, 2018 ile 2021 yılları arasında yürütölen kazılar sırasında açığa çıkardıđımız (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023) A ve B yapılarında (fig. 2) bulunmuř olan seramiđin "kaba seramik" adı ile tanımlanan buluntu grubu deđerlendirilmiřtir. Bu seramik diđer seramik ve buluntu gruplarında olduđu gibi herhangi bir stratigrafi göstermeyen bir kÖltür dolgusundan elde edilmiřtir. Burada yürütölen kazıda toplamda 2200 civarında kaba ve ince seramik buluntu elde edilmiřtir. Bu seramik iinde kataloglanan malzeme sayısı 548'dir. Kataloglanan kaba seramiklerin sayısı 322'dir. Bunların 261'i piřirme kapları ve amphora dıřındaki kaba seramiklerdir. Bu alıřmada 261 örneđin form eřitliliđine iřaret eden 66 adedi deđerlendirilmiřtir. Belirlenen örnekler tip benzerliđine göre gruplandırılmıř, böylece aynı veya ok benzer tipten sadece bir örnek alıřmaya dahil edilmiřtir. Kaba seramiklerin tarihlendirmesi buldukları yapılar ile uyumludur. Bu kapların zaman iindeki kullanım maksadı deđerlemediđi iin tipolojilerinde büyük deđerleřimler gözlenmez. Bu kaplar, aynı iřlev ve uygulamalarda kullanıldıkları iin, benzerlerine hem Dađlık Kilikya hem de Akdeniz havzasındaki diđer kentlerde sıklıca rastlanmaktadır. Bu seramiklerin hamurlarında ince kum, beyaz renkte kire ve gÖmÖř renk mika sıklıkla gözlenir. Bazı örneklerde kuvars bulunmaktadır. TÖm seramiđin yÖzeyi düzeltilmiřtir. Munsell katalogu renklerine göre en ok görÖlen kil rengi 2.5 YR 6/8, 6/6, 5/8, 5/6'dır (açık kırmızıdan kırmızıya), ikinci tercih edilen kil rengi 10 R 5/8, 6/6, 6/8 (kırmızıdan açık kırmızıya) ve 10 R 3/1'dir (koyu kırmızımsı gri), ÖüncÖ tercih edilen kil rengi 5 YR 7/6, 6/6, 7/8 (kırmızımsı sarı), 5 YR 5/3, 6/4'tÖr (kırmızımsı kahverengi ve açık kırmızımsı kahverengidir). Diđer kil renkleri bir veya iki örnekle temsil edilmektedir. Bunlar 2.5 YR 3/2, 4/2 (zayıf kırmızı ve esmer kırmızı), 2.5 Y 5/1, 7/2 (gri ve açık gri), 10 YR 2/1 (siyah) ve 7.5 YR 5/4, 6/6, 7/4'tÖr (kahverengi, kırmızımsı sarı). YÖzey iřlemi genellikle açık ve koyu tonlarda kil rengine yakındır.

JSV 3, JSV 4, JSV 5, BM 1, BM 3, BM 6, Un 4, Un 5, BJ 3, BJ 9, Ju 1 tipleri ve alt kısmı tabak biçiminde olan kapak tipleri Williams tarafından incelenmiřtir. JSV 1, JSV 2, BM 2, BM 4, BM 5, Un 1, Un 2, Un 3, BJ 1, BJ 2, BJ 4, BJ 5, BJ 6, BJ 7, BJ 9, BJ 10, Ju 2, Ju 3, Ju 4, Ju 5 ve konveks biçimli kapak tipleri Anemurium kaba seramik topluluđu iin yeni keřiflerdir. Bu malzeme, Anemurium'un Dađlık Kilikya'nın diđer kentleriyle benzer kaba seramik tipi geleneđini paylařtıđını göstermektedir. Kaba seramik tÖrlerinin eřitliliđi ve yakın özelliklere sahip killerin yođunluđu, kentte kaba seramik Öretiminin yapılmıř olabileceđine iřaret etmektedir. Nitekim KÖük Hamam'ın iřlev deđerleřikliđinden sonra preafurniumun seramik fırınına dÖnÖřmesi bu seramik Öretiminin kanıtı olarak deđerlendirilebilir (Tekocak & Aldemir, 2024, s. 247).

Bu yapılarda en sık rastlanan kap tipi 96 adet ile kÖük řiře ve kÖük testilerdir (BJ 1-10). İkinci sırada 60 para ile sÖzgeli testiler gelmektedir (Ju 1-5 tipleri). Leđen ve havanlar 44 para ile ÖüncÖ büyük grubudur (BM 1-6 tipleri). 27 adetle kapaklar, 21 adetle pithos ve saklama kapları, 7 adetle huni veya anaklar ve 6 adetle unguentarium yapıların diđer kaba seramik tiplerini teřkil eder. Tipleri tekil olarak ele aldıđımızda Tip JU 5, Tip BJ 7 ve Tip BJ 1 en sık rastlananlardır (fig. 9).

Binalarda bulunan anak ömlerlerin dađılımı büyük farklılıklar göstermemektedir (fig. 9). Buna ek olarak, B yapısında A yapısına kıyasla daha fazla miktarda pithos ve saklama kabı (JSV tipi) bulunmuřtur (fig. 10-fig. 11). A yapısında B yapısına kıyasla daha fazla sayıda kÖük řiře ve testi (BJ tipi) ve kapak (Dos ve PlaS tipleri neredeyse eřittir) bulunmuřtur (fig. 12). C Alanı olarak adlandırdıđımız bu dolguların Öst tabakasında bulunan seramiklerin ođu řiře testi (BJ tipi) ve sÖzgeli testidir (Ju tipi) (fig. 13).

Bu anak ömlerler, Anemurium'un iki sivil yapısının günlük yařamı hakkında fikir vermektedir. A yapısı kazıları sırasında A4 olarak adlandırılan odada bir ocak bulunmuřtur (fig. 2).

The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium

Ocağın içinde ve yakınında çok hafif ve kum yoğunluklu çürüfler, cam ve metal bulunmuştur. Bu da bu odada küçük ölçekli bir üretim yapıldığını göstermektedir (Korkmaz & Tekocak, 2023, s. 28, lev. II, 2, lev. IV, 12-13). Bu buluntuların yanı sıra, yapının diğer odalarında da küçük boyutlu şişeler, kapaklar ve unguentariumlar bulunmuştur. Yukarıda da belirtildiği gibi, bu yapıda daha az sayıda depolama kabı bulunmuştur. Dolayısıyla, kaba seramik buluntulara göre ve mimarinin de yardımıyla, A Binası'nın küçük ölçekli üretim için kullanıldığını düşünüyoruz. B Binası ise günlük yaşam için daha gerekli olabilecek çeşitli kaba seramikler sunmaktadır.

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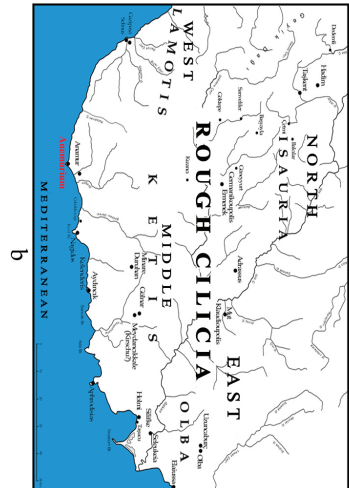
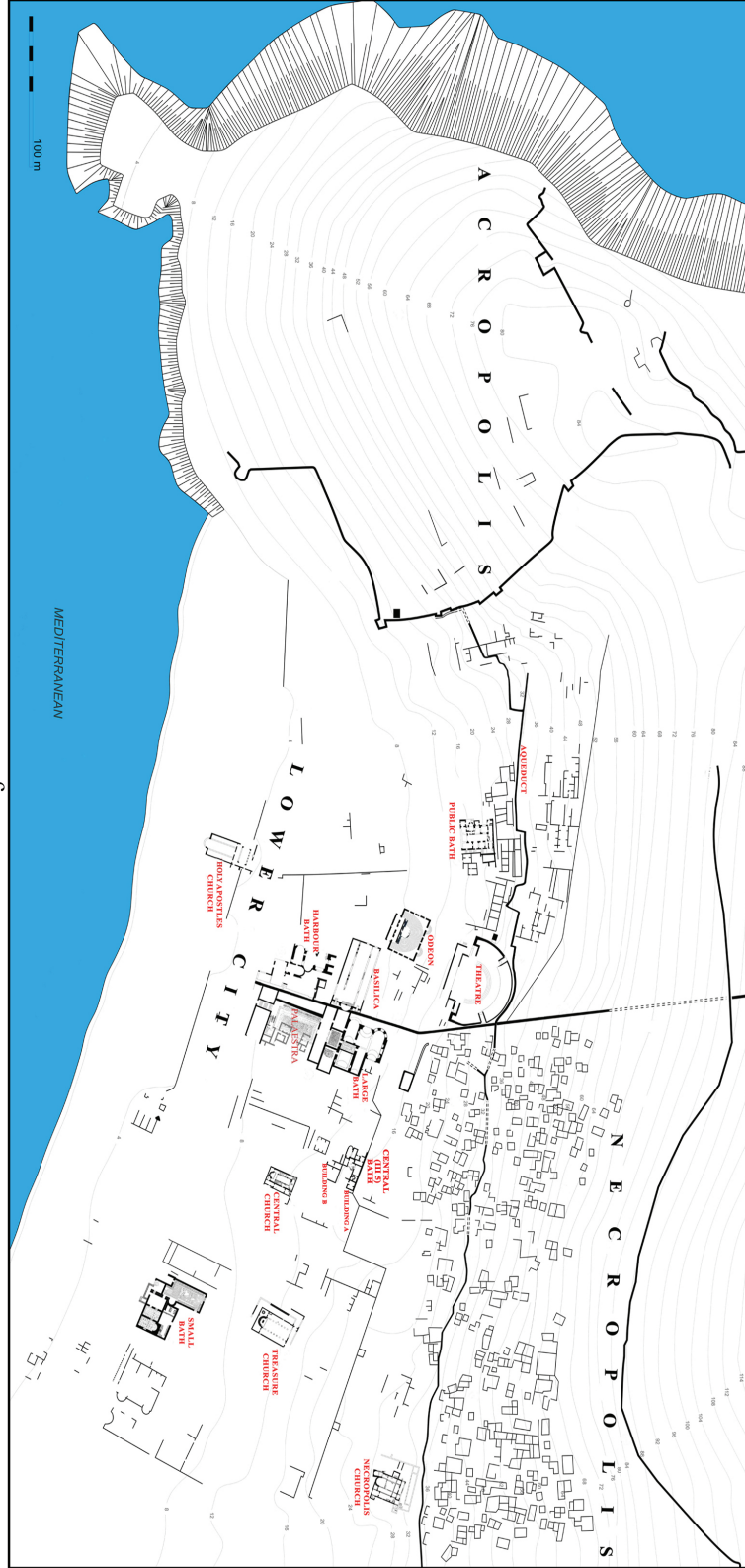
 SUITDER SÜ İNSAN VE TOPLUM BİLİMLERİ DERGİSİ Süleyman Demirel University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences	
Makale Bilgileri:	
Etik Kurul Kararı:	Etik Kurul Kararından muaftır.
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Çıkar Çatışması:	Çalışmada kişiler ve kurumlar arası çıkar çatışması bulunmamaktadır.
Telif Hakları:	Çalışmada kullanılan görsellerle ilgili telif hakkı sahiplerinden gerekli izinler alınmıştır.
Article Information:	
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Informed Consent:	No participants.
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Conflict of Interest:	No conflict of interest.
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Figure 1



The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium

Figure 2

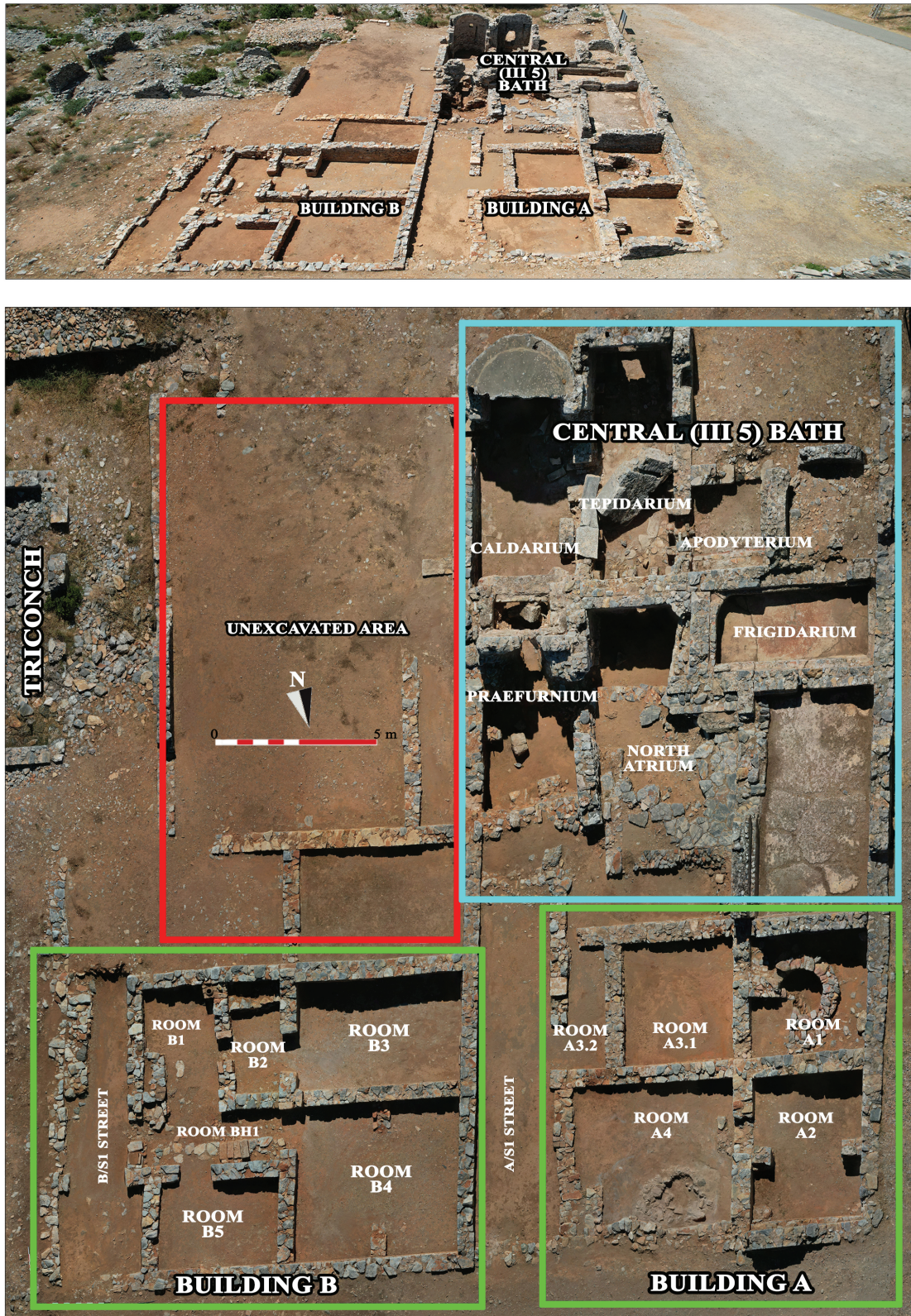
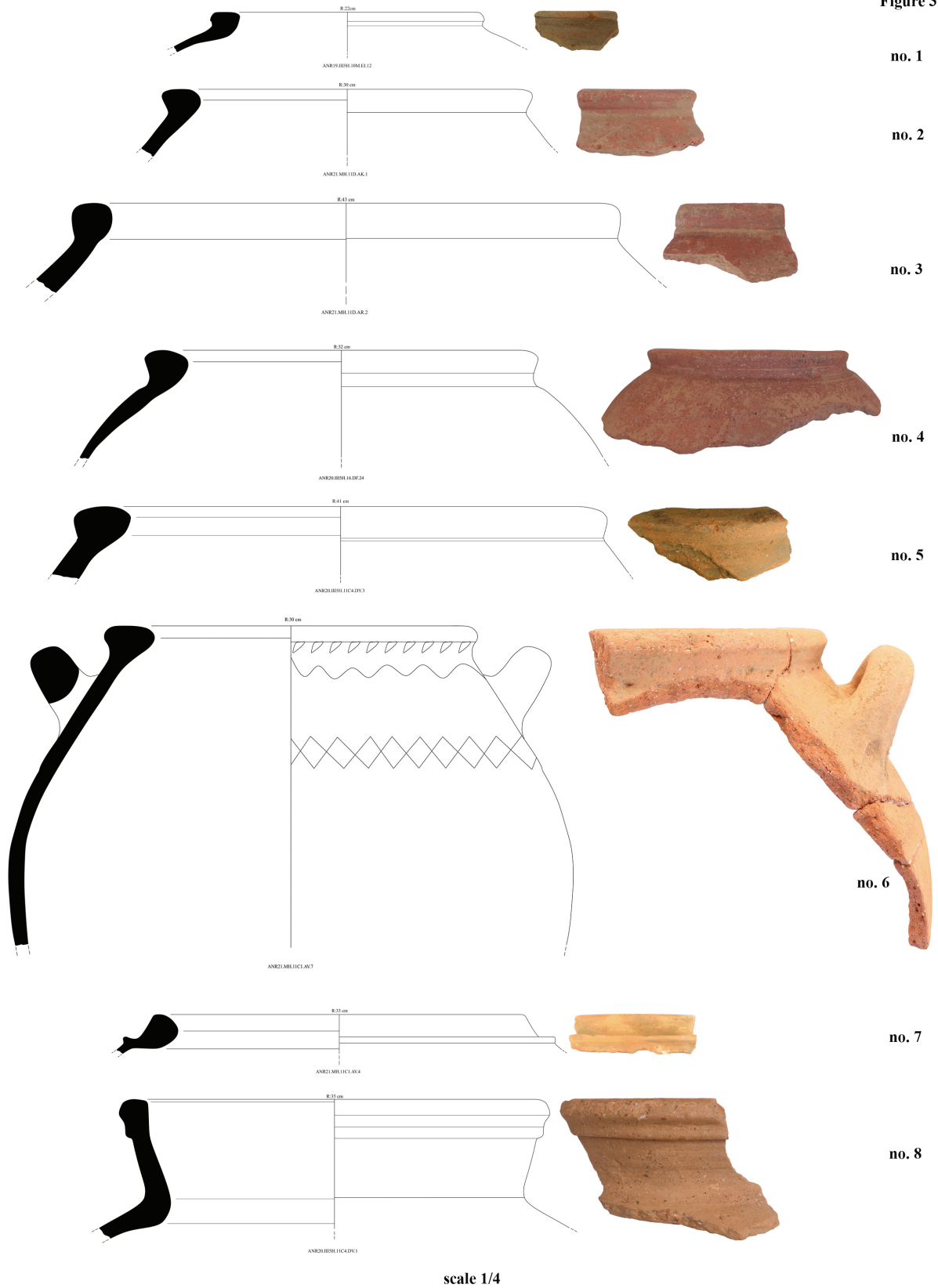


Figure 3



The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium

Figure 4

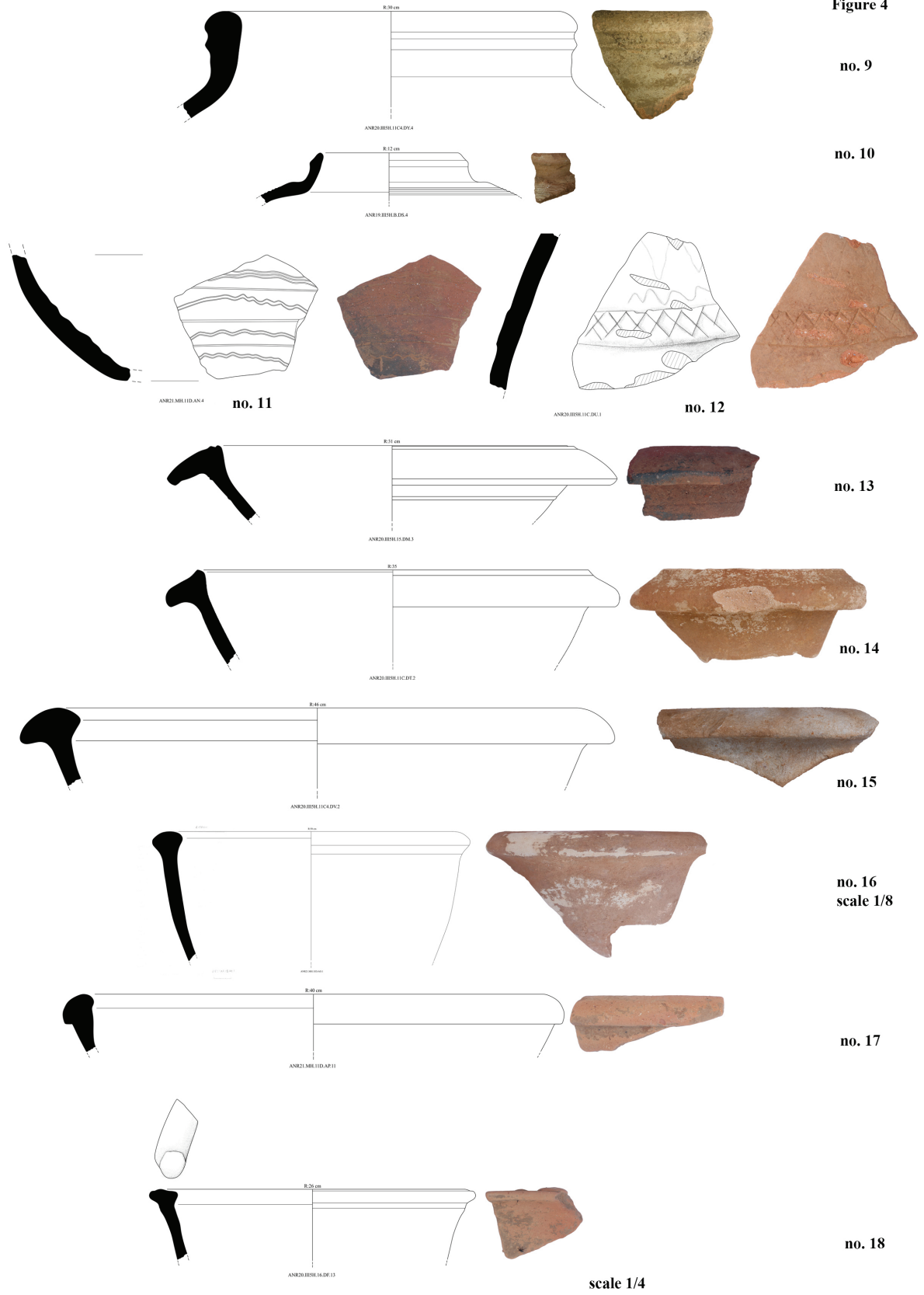
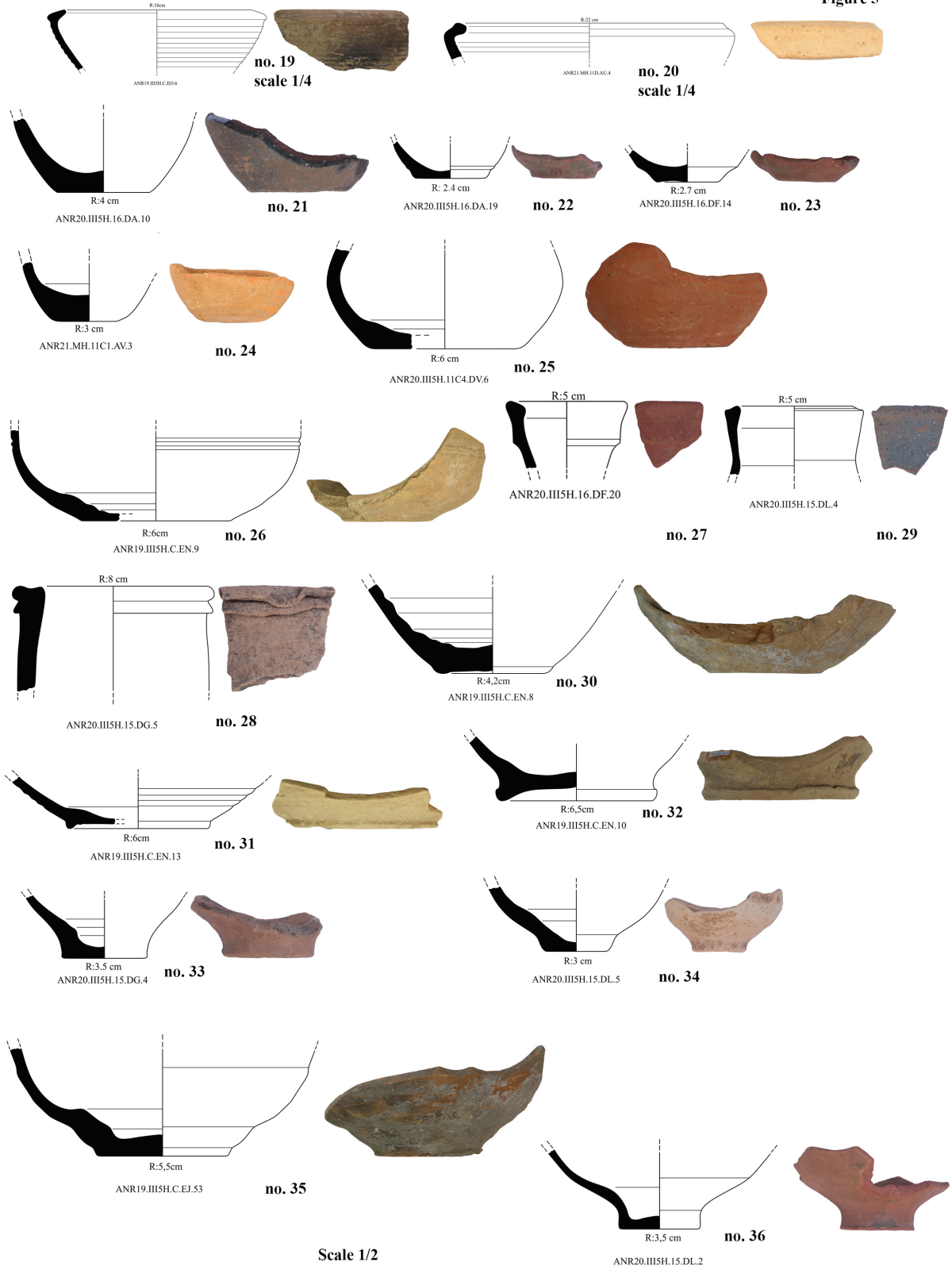
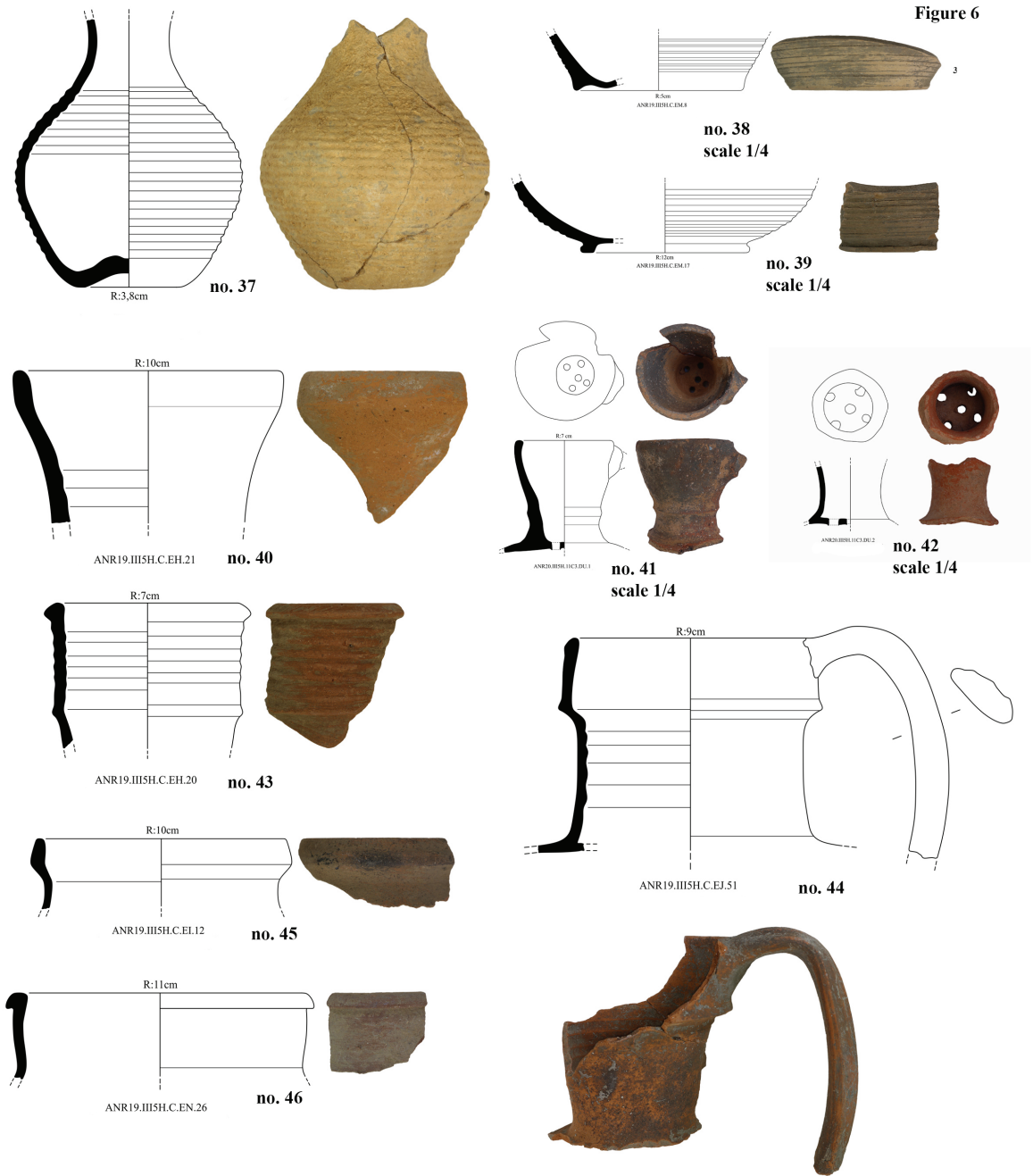


Figure 5

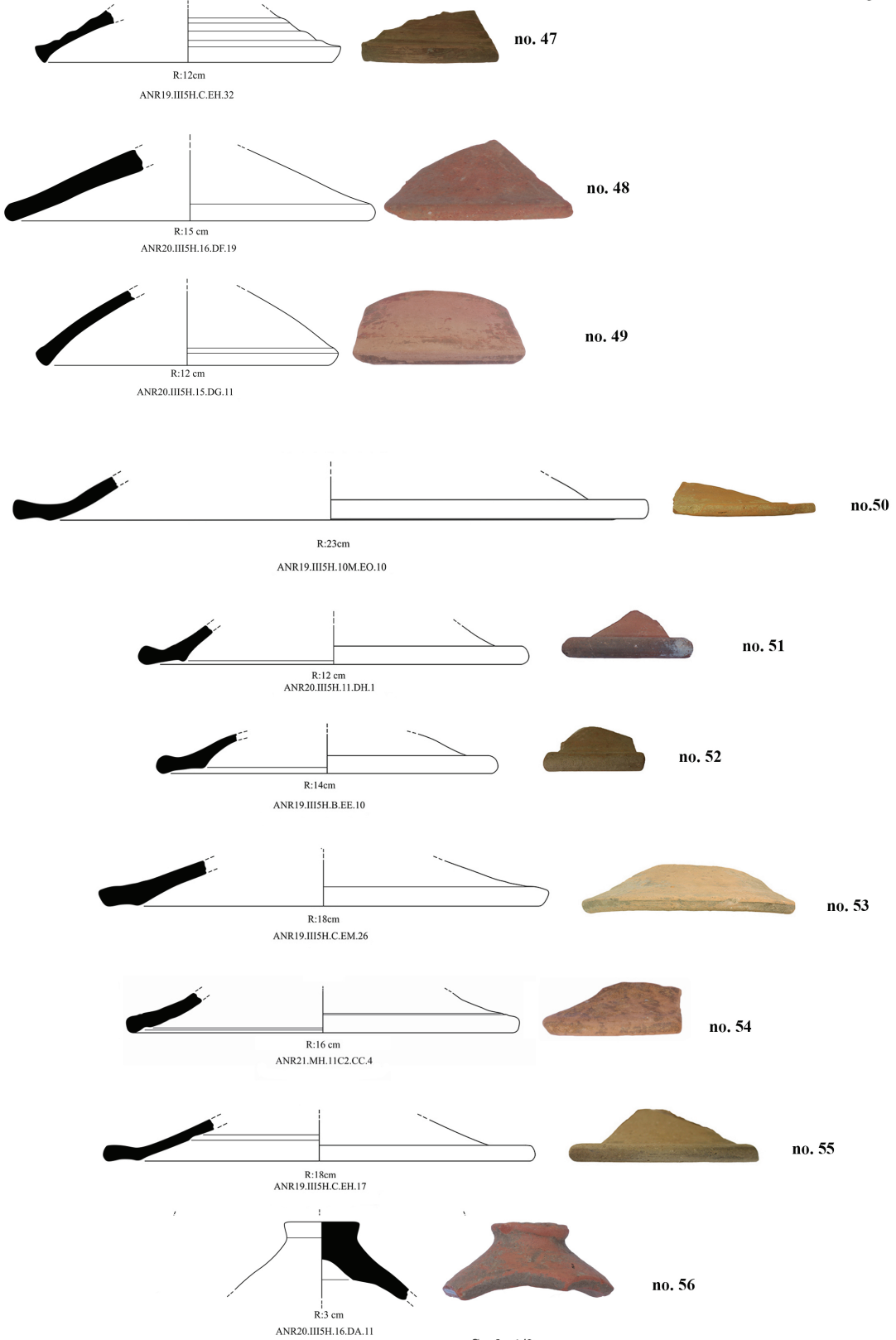


The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium



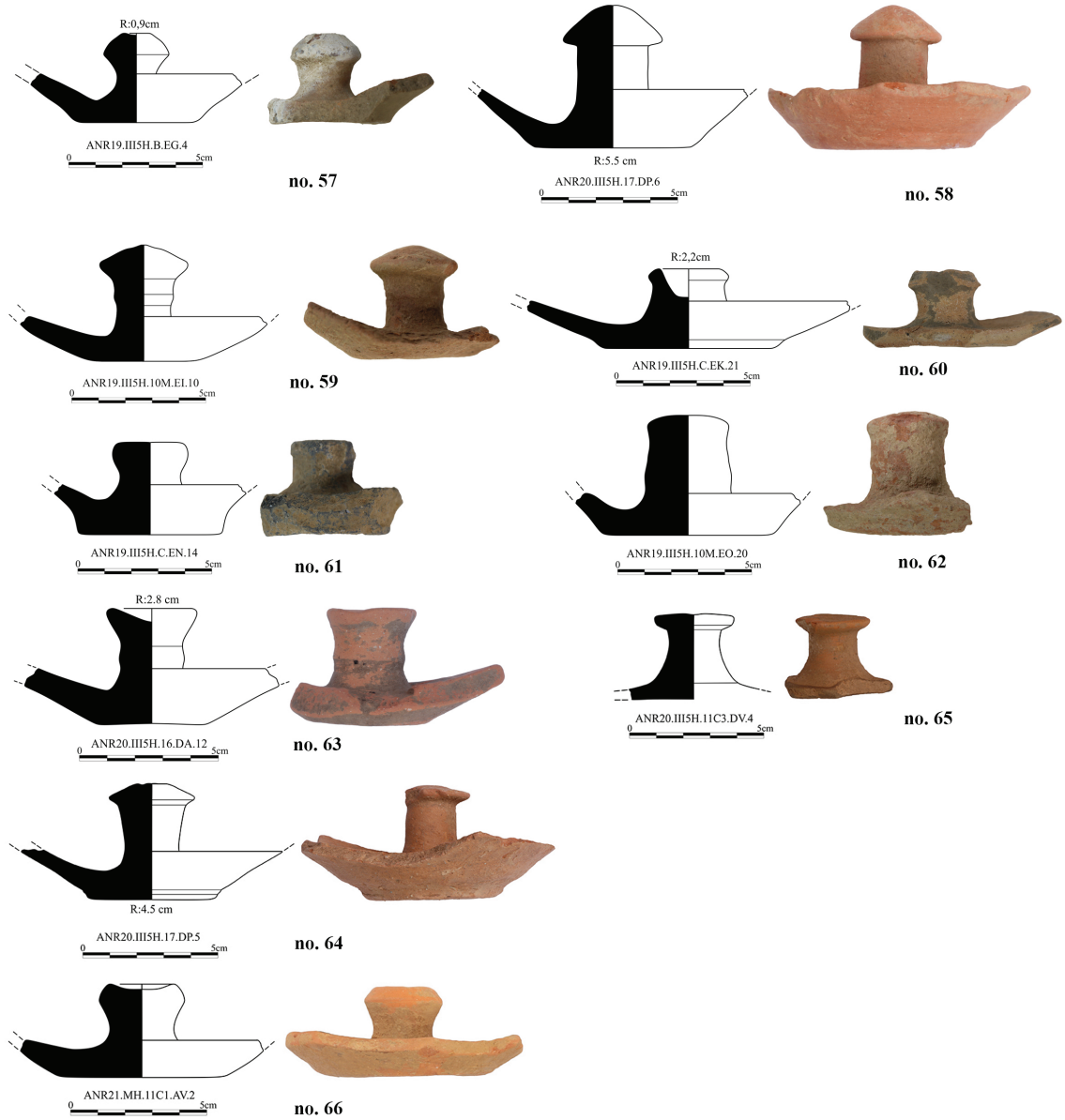
Scale 1/2

Figure 7



The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium

Figure 8



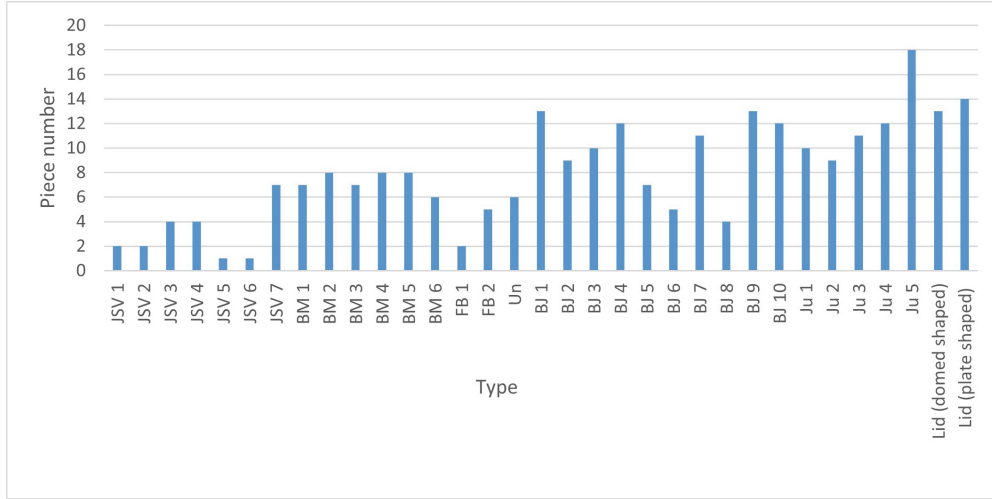


Figure 9

Type	Finding spots (Building A)	Type	Finding spots (Building B)	Type	Finding spot (Top soil of the Buildings)
Un 1	A.S1.DA.10	FB 2	B.AU.4	DoS lid	C.EH.17
DoS lid	A.S1.DA.11	BM 4	B.DA.01	Ju 2	C.EH.20
PlaS lid	A.S1.DA.12	DoS lid	B.DH.1	Ju 1	C.EH.21
Un 2	A.S1.DA.19	JSV 7	B.DS.4	DoS lid	C.EH.32
JSV 3	A.S1.DF.24	BM 2	B.DT.2	Ju 4	C.EI.12
BM 6	A.S1.DF.13	JSV body	B.DU.1	Ju 3	C.EJ.51
Un 2	A.S1.DF.14	DoS lid	B.EE.10	BJ 7	C.EJ.53
DoS lid	A.S1.DF.19	PlaS lid	B.EG.4	PlaS lid	C.EK.21
BJ 1	A.S1.DF.20	JSV 2	B.S1.AK.1	BJ 10	C.EM.17
PlaS lid	A2.EI.10	JSV base	B.S1.AN.4	DoS lid	C.EM.26
JSV 1	A2.EI.12	BM 5	B.S1.AP.11	BJ 9	C.EM.8
DoS lid	A2.EO.10	JSV 2	B.S1.AR.2	BJ 6	C.EN.10
PlaS lid	A2.EO.20	JSV 5	B1.DV.1	BJ 5	C.EN.13
DoS lid	A3.1.DG.11	BM 3	B1.DV.2	PlaS lid	C.EN.14
BJ 7	A3.1.DG.4	Un 4	B1.DV.6	Ju 5	C.EN.26
BJ 2	A3.1.DG.5	JSV 3	B1.DY.3	BJ 4	C.EN.8
BJ 7	A3.1.DL.15	JSV 6	B1.DY.4	Un 5	C.EN.9
BJ 7	A3.1.DL.2	Un 3	B2.AV.3	BJ 8	C.EO.19
BJ 3	A3.1.DL.4	JSV 4	B2.AV.4	FB 1	C.EO.6
BM 1	A3.1.DM.3	JSV 3	B2.AV.7		
PlaS lid	A4.DP.5	PlaS lid	B2.AV.2		
PlaS lid	A4.DP.6	Ju 1	B5.DU.1		
		Ju 2	B5.DU.2		
		PlaS lid	B5.DV.4		
		DoS lid	BH1.CC.4		

Figure 10*

Type	Finding spots (Building A)
BJ 1	A.S1.DF.20
BJ 3	A3.1.DL.4
BJ 7	A3.1.DL.15
BJ 7	A3.1.DL.2
BJ 7	A3.1.DG.4
BJ 2	A3.1.DG.5
BM 1	A3.1.DM.3
BM 6	A.S1.DF.13
DoS lid	A.S1.DA.11
DoS lid	A.S1.DF.19
DoS lid	A2.EO.10
DoS lid	A3.1.DG.11
JSV 1	A2.EI.12
JSV 3	A.S1.DF.24
PlaS lid	A.S1.DA.12
PlaS lid	A2.EI.10
PlaS lid	A2.EO.20
PlaS lid	A4.DP.5
PlaS lid	A4.DP.6
Un 1	A.S1.DA.10
Un 2	A.S1.DA.19
Un 2	A.S1.DF.14

Figure 11*

Type	Finding spots (Building B)
BM 2	B.DT.2
BM 3	B1.DV.2
BM 4	B.DA.01
BM 5	B.S1.AP.11
DoS lid	B.DH.1
DoS lid	B.EE.10
DoS lid	BH1.CC.4
FB 2	B.AU.4
JSV 2	B.S1.AK.1
JSV 2	B.S1.AR.2
JSV 3	B1.DY.3
JSV 3	B2.AV.7
JSV 4	B2.AV.4
JSV 5	B1.DV.1
JSV 6	B1.DY.4
JSV 7	B.DS.4
JSV base	B.S1.AN.4
JSV body	B.DU.1
Ju 1	B5.DU.1
Ju 2	B5.DU.2
PlaS lid	B.EG.4
PlaS lid	B2.AV.2
PlaS lid	B5.DV.4
Un 3	B2.AV.3
Un 4	B1.DV.6

Figure 12*

Type	Finding spot (Top soil of the Buildings)
BJ 10	C.EM.17
BJ 4	C.EN.8
BJ 5	C.EN.13
BJ 6	C.EN.10
BJ 7	C.EJ.53
BJ 8	C.EO.19
BJ 9	C.EN.8
DoS lid	C.EH.17
DoS lid	C.EH.32
DoS lid	C.EM.26
FB 1	C.EO.6
Ju 1	C.EH.21
Ju 2	C.EH.20
Ju 3	C.EJ.51
Ju 4	C.EI.12
Ju 5	C.EN.26
PlaS lid	C.EK.21
PlaS lid	C.EN.14
Un 5	C.EN.9

Figure 13*

*Letter and number in front of the first dot shows finding spot. The letter and number after the first dot shows finding row. Rooms are shown in figure two.

The Coarse Wares of the Building A and Building B at Anemurium