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RESIDENTIAL USE AND CONSTRUCTION PHASES OF HOUSING IN ANEMURIUM: A CASE PRESENTATION OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING A

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Abstract

This study analyzes Central Building A, a Late Antique edifice situated in the ancient city of Anemurium in the Central Rough Cilicia region, with the objective of reconstructing its architectural phases and assessing its functional evolution throughout time. The primary aim of the research is to evaluate whether the architectural alterations in the building signify urban decline or represent a conscious process of structural and functional transformation in reaction to evolving socio-economic conditions. The study's scope employs an integrated analytical approach that combines architectural analysis, stratigraphic appraisal, and contextual assessment of material culture. Floor surfaces, fills, and collapse deposits were clearly differentiated in order to distinguish primary use contexts from secondary accumulations. The findings show that Central Building A is a multi-phased building that experienced substantial changes between the Late Roman and Early Byzantine eras. Although the building served as part of the city's public infrastructure at first, significant architectural restructuring occurred during subsequent phases, especially in the sixth and seventh centuries AD. Arches, upper-floor layouts, and a furnace are examples of installations that show a move toward commercial and productive operations incorporated into

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a previously residential structure. Particularly, the data from Section A2 shows that commercial, workshop, and residential uses can all coexist in one building complex.
The study concludes that rather than sudden abandonment or urban collapse, Central Building A's transition mirrors a larger pattern of adaptive reuse in Late Antique cities. This study offers a unique contribution to discussions of Late Antique urban transformation in Anatolia by using an analytical framework to document the building's multi-phased architectural and functional evolution. It also emphasizes the significance of medium-sized coastal cities like Anemurium in these discussions. The structure served as a hub for food production and commerce. The taberna or ergasterion building types that were frequently found throughout the Roman Empire have a striking resemblance to this configuration.

Keywords: Castellum divisorium, Taberna/ergasterion, Late Antique transformation, urban change

Introduction

This study is a case study of the Central Building A[1] to contribute to the ongoing discourse within the domain of concerning on the interpretation of architectural change in urban domestic contexts, addressing whether such changes reflect urban decline or functional and economic transformation. The purpose of this study is to address the following research question: how did the function of CBA change over time, and in what ways does this transformation illuminate the nature of urban change in Anemurium during the Late Antique period?

The paper focuses on two issues. The first concerns whether the architectural changes represent a process of urban decline following infrastructural collapse or instead reflect a conscious adaptation to shifting socio-economic conditions in Late Antiquity. The second addresses the broader regional and interregional discourse on the transformation of Roman domestic architecture, with particular emphasis on the emergence of mixed-use spaces reminiscent of tabernae or ergasteria within residential contexts.

In existing scholarship, the subdivision of large residences, the incorporation of workshops and furnaces into domestic spaces, and the integration of commercial activities within houses have often been interpreted as evidence of urban decline, commonly associated with reduced civic investment, infrastructural collapse, and demographic contraction. More recent studies, however, have emphasised continuity and adaptive reuse, arguing that such architectural changes reflect economic resilience and structural reorganisation rather than abandonment[2]. Nevertheless, these discussions remain largely focused on major urban centres while the cities of Rough Cilicia are still underrepresented.

Anemurium, a prominent coastal city within Central Rough Cilicia, offers a valuable case study in addressing this gap. The present study considers the issue in a detailed manner, a task made possible by the existence of CBA. Excava-

1 Here after CBA.
2 Russell 1980.

ted in 2023, the building preserves clear architectural and material evidence for multiple construction and functional phases spanning from the 3rd–4th centuries to the 7th century AD. Initially integrated into the city's water distribution system as a castellum divisorium in section A1. Similarly, in Section A2, ,the preservation of architectural elements associated with a courtyard house, as well as their refunctionalisation in later phases through the introduction of a furnace, shop-like spaces, and units opening onto the street, demonstrate that elite residences were not abandoned.

The building later underwent a transformation into hybrid spaces in which production, trade, and domestic activities were carried out simultaneously. This transformation enables the evaluation of the building not merely as a domestic residence but as a multifunctional complex combining residential, commercial, and productive activities. This pattern indicates a process of change at Anemurium driven by economic adaptability and spatial flexibility especially for the 6th–7th centuries.

The present study contributes new data from Anemurium to highlights the importance of medium-sized coastal cities in reconstructing the economic and architectural dynamics of Late Antique urban life. The evidence from Anemurium provides a concrete and multi-layered contribution to the debate on whether the architectural and functional changes observed in Late Antique cities should be interpreted as "urban decline" or as "structural transformation."

Methodology

The present study is founded upon an integrated evaluation of architectural remains, stratigraphic observations, and associated find assemblages. The methodological framework combines with spatial and contextual assessment in order to establish reliable functional and chronological interpretations of the building's construction and use phases.

To establish a detailed understanding of the relationships within the building were meticulously recorded through the methodical excavation in plan squares, with particular attention paid to floor levels, destruction layers, fills, and in situ installations were treated as primary stratigraphic horizons. Deposits above these surfaces were interpreted as occupation debris, secondary use layers, or destruction fills, depending on their composition and stratigraphic position.

Building on this stratigraphic framework, the focus of the study was directed towards the architectural features that had been preserved in situ, including but not limited to channels, pithoi fixed into floors, beam sockets, arch piers, staircases, and furnaces. The study recorded these elements in direct relation to their surrounding stratigraphy, thereby enabling their construction and use to be securely assigned to specific phases. It evaluated the collapse of architectural material (e.g., voussoirs, column fragments) stratigraphically in order to distinguish between primary collapse events and secondary redeposition. It considered artefacts recovered directly from floor levels, sealed deposits, or well-defined stratigraphic units with no evidence of later disturbance to represent secure contexts. By contrast, the study treated mixed or secondary fills – particularly those associated with collapse or post-abandonment processes- with caution and excluded them from fine-grained chronological interpretations.

To integrate material culture with the architectural sequence, the study analysed find assemblages in direct relation to the building's architectural phasing. It treated architectural modifications—such as the conversion of water-related installations into workshop spaces in Section A1, or the dismantling of arches and the installation of a furnace in Section A2—as key markers for defining functional phases.

Within this analytical framework, ceramic and numismatic data played a central role in establishing chronological resolution. These employed as independent chronological indicators, particularly were recovered from sealed or near-floor contexts. The correspondence between ceramic chronologies, coin dates, and architectural transformations thus provided a cross-check that strengthened the proposed phasing model.

Rather than treating individual rooms or finds in isolation, the study adopts a building-scale analytical approach that frames interpretation at the level of the entire structure. It first evaluates Sections A1 and A2 independently in terms of plan, construction technique, and functional use, and then correlates their respective phases to reconstruct the overall developmental sequence of CBA. By doing so, the study interprets functional changes—such as the shift from public infrastructure to productive and commercial use—as components of a coherent and diachronic process.

The Building

CBA is situated west of the Central Church and north of the Central Bath (Fig. 1). Measuring 23.60 × 30.70 m, it comprises 27 rooms with a total area of 724 m². Constructed on a sandy substrate, the building features walls 0.50–0.70 m thick, built of local limestone bonded with white lime and mud mortar, and organised through a combination of north–south and transverse east–west walls.

Adapting to the site's topography, the structure was terraced along the north–south axis by a retaining wall preserved to a height of 3.60 m, which divides the building into two sectors: Section A1 to the west and Section A2 to the east (Fig. 2).

Section A1

Plan and Spaces

The section A1 occupies approximately one-third of the entire structure. The dimensions of the structure are 8.50 × 23.70 meters, and it comprises nine adjoining rooms[3]. The entrances of Section A1features entrances on its south,

3 Room 1: 4.55 × 3.45 m and has a 0.95 m wide doorway on its southern wall. In the northwestern corner, 11 well-cut limestone blocks were found, each measuring 0.60 × 0.25 × 0.25 m. Room 2: The north 1.05 m, the west 7.23 m, the south 3.35 m, and the east 7.25 m. The room narrows toward the north, ending with a possible doorway 1.15 m in width. It has a slate-stone floor, beneath which a channel was discovered at an elevation of +16.75 m. Traces of plaster are also visible on parts of the walls. Room 3: 4.45 × 3.22 m and was created by subdividing Room 1. Room 4: 3.20 × 3.55 m and has an entrance on the west. The floor is paved with slate stones. Room 5: 3.28 × 3.20 m, and like Rooms 2 and 4, it has a slate-stone floor pavement. Room 6: 2.95 × 3.20 m. Another entrance 1.50 m wide is located in the southern wall of this room. The floor consists of 21 well-cut stone blocks, covering a surface area of 3.20 m². Room 7: The north 2.95 m, the west 1.72 m, the

west, and north sides, and the builders designed the rooms in square or rectangular layouts. Findings from several rooms show that they paved parts of the floors with slate stones (Rooms 2, 4, 5) or well-cut stone blocks (Room 6). In other rooms (1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9), the floors were composed partially or entirely of compacted earth. Rooms 1, 2, and 3 constitute the northern wing of Section A1, while Rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9 comprise its southern wing. Rooms 4 and 5, situated in the central part of the building, appear to have functioned as a hall or passage area.

Finds

Among the ceramic finds from Section A1, the study documented a flat-based lid was discovered in Room 1 (fig. 3. 1). In Room 2, it recorded roof tiles, Late Roman D [4] including Hayes form 8[5] (fig. 3. 2) Hayes form 11[6] (fig. 3. 3), amphora stand (fig. 3. 4), Keay type LXII Amphora[7]. On the floor Room 3, the assemblage included a Late Roman Amphora[8] 1 (fig. 3. 5), casserole[9] (fig. 3. 6), and LRD Hayes form 11[10] (fig. 3. 8). In Room 4, the study identified a jug[11] (fig. 3.7), LRA 1 Amphora[12] (fig. 3. 9-10) LRD Hayes form 2[13] (fig. 3. 11), and storage wares[14] (fig. 3. 12). Room 6 yielded an African Red Slip ware[15] Hayes form 62/63 dating to the second half of the 4th century and the first half of the 5th century CE (fig. 3. 13)[16]. At a level close to the foundation of the channelled structure in front of Room 2, the study recovered a Class 34 amphora dating to the 3rd–4th centuries AD [17] (fig. 3. 14) as well as Anemurium Amphora Type A / Zemer 41 amphora [18] (fig. 3. 15).

Numismatic evidence indicates multiple phases of use: coins from Rooms 1 and 3 date to the reign of Honorius (395–401 CE), those from the floor of Room 4 to the reigns of Heraclius and Constans II, and coins from the floor fill of Room 5 to the reign of Arcadius (395–401 AD) and the 6th century AD. Metal finds comprise a metal plate from Room 2 (fig. 9.1–2) and a three-armed hanging lamp support from the floor of Room 6 (fig. 9.3). Stone finds include limestone blocks[19] reused as supports for wooden posts in Rooms 1, 3, and 5, as well as a reused column capital and base serving the same function.

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south 4.05 m, and the east 1.80 m. Room 8: The north 3.10 m, the west 4.75 m, the south 3.20 m, and the east 4.80 m. Room 9: The north 2.60 m, the west 4.80 m, the south 2.60 m, and the east 4.80 m. The walls of Rooms 7, 8, and 9 were uncovered at the foundation level.

4 Here after LRD.

5 Williams 1989, fig. 14, 187.

6 Williams 1989, fig. 16, 206.

7 Ferrazzoli – Ricci 2010, fig. 191.

8 Here after LRA.

9 Korkmaz 2024, fig. 4, 22-23.

10 Meyza 2007, plate 11.

11 Tekocak 2006, lev. 53, 291; Uygun 2022, 76, kat no. III.36-III.37.

12 Kramer 2012, 29, taf. 48, 389, taf. 49, 398.

13 Williams 1989, 31, fig. 11, 163.

14 Williams 1989, fig. 50, 492-493.

15 Her after ARSW.

16 Hayes 1972, 109.

17 Peacock – Williams 1986, 155-156.

18 Zemer 1978, pl. 15-41; Williams 1989, fig. 56, 562.

19 The blocks measure 0.65 × 0.20 × 0.20 m and 0.50 × 0.25 × 0.25 m.

Architecture, Phases, and Functional Use

Within the assessment of functional indicators, the first evidence bearing on the function of Section A1 was identified in Room 4, where an *in situ* pithos was found fixed into the floor immediately to the right of the entrance. Preserved as its lower body, the pithos contained rubble in its upper fill and a neatly arranged brick layer beneath, approximately 0.10 m thick (fig. 5.1–2). The Pithoi with similar internal flooring arrangements have been documented in workshops or shops requiring a hearth at sites such as Sardis[20] and Amorium[21], which may suggest a comparable functional context[22]. In the smelting furnace discovered at Kibyra, the floor was likewise constructed using a combination of bricks and stones[23] in room 4. In contrast, pithoi with brick-lined interiors have been identified only in storage rooms at Kissebükü[24] and Kadıkalesi[25]. We suggest that the space in Room 4 functioned as a hearth due to the brick flooring inside the pithos; consequently, it was likely open to the sky.

In Room 1 architectural remains, eleven limestone blocks in situ along with roof tiles (fig. 5.3) match with the size of the voussoirs identified in Section A2. The spatial distribution of the fallen debris further supports the architectural reconstruction of the facade. The inward fall and almost symmetrical scattering of these stones suggest that arched windows once stood at the center of the lower floor, mirroring examples from the Şamlıgöl and Monastery House A complexes in the Cilicia region[26].

The architectural remains in Room 2 and its northern annex provide strong evidence for a complex hydraulic installation or a highly specialised functional layout. Room 2 was constructed in a distinctive hairpin-shaped plan and contained a rectangular channel set into the floor, covered with large slate slabs and lined internally with hydraulic lime plaster. At the termination of this channel, a semi-circular architectural feature with a diameter of 2.00 m with an elliptical basin[27] was identified, adjoining the main structure. Above this feature, a three-channelled installation oriented to the west[28], north[29], and east[30] was documented (figs. 2, 5.4–5). The northern is connected to another one located to the northeast, which is 0.60 m lower[31]. Traces of hydraulic lime paving can be observed within the canals.

This architectural feature within the urban water distribution system

20 Crawford 1990, 73, 117
21 Ivison 2012, 40, 55, pl. 1/36-40.
22 In domed furnaces with floors paved with rubble stones and bricks, temperatures of around 650°C, sufficient for working copper, could be easily achieved (Cleere 1981, 97-98; Orfanou et al. 2020; Ashkenazi et al. 2020; Ashkenazi et al. 2022).
23 Özüdoğru 2018b, 130, fig. 31; Sayın 2022, figür 111-113.
24 Özyurt Özcan 2024, 188, fig. 14.
25 Fidancı 2016, 145.
26 Eichner 2011, 429, Abb. 314.
27 0.60 × 0.80 x 0.25 m
28 0.63 × 0.17 × 0.40 m height + 16.55 m
29 0.55 × 0.20 × 0.20 m height + 16.30 m
30 0.58 × 0.21 × 0.40 m height + 16.00 m
31 1.30 × 0.30 × 0.30 m height + 15.40 m

represents a *castellum divisorium*, a secondary water distribution point common throughout the Roman world, designed to regulate water flow through installations known as *dividicula* and *castella*[32].The presence of this feature has been identified in the Roman sites of Pompeii[33] and Kibyra[34]. It is conceivable that the structure observed in Parion may constitute an exemplar of a castellum[35]. Vitruvius suggested that a castellum should incorporate three partitions or pipes of varying heights. According to his model, these pipes supplied water at lower to upper levels[36].

Room 2 and its northern annex represent the earliest phase of the structure, functioning as a *castellum divisorium* integrated into Anemurium's urban water distribution system. This phase also indicates a water infrastructure. The channel within Room 2 lies approximately 120 meters from the city's aqueduct line and 35 meters from the Central Bath's cistern (fig. 8.4). Consequently, we conclude that the channel beneath this room likely received water through a branch connected to the bath's supply line or via a separate conduit from the aqueduct[37]. Based on the identified amphorae, we date this context to the 3rd–4th centuries CE (fig. 3. 14–15), a period that aligns with the construction of the Central Bath[38]. Following the earthquake of the 580s AD, the collapse of water supply system brought about a distinct functional transformation. During this period, the section served as a workshop and warehouse, thus marking a transition from a public utility to a space of private production.

The absence of any traces of a staircase and the presence of post supports in Rooms 3 and 5 indicate that the building was single-storeyed. In the Rooms 2, 3, and 5, no architectural remains clarify the specific function of these spaces or the exact nature of their roof covering. However, the in situ materials preserved in Room 1 point to a tiled roof. Only a portion of the floor in Room 6 was paved with well-cut stone blocks (fig. 5.6). Although this feature appears inconsistent with the general construction character and materials of the structure, we observe comparable examples of such pavements in the courtyards of farmhouses at Gökkale and Keşlitürkmenli in the Cilicia region[39]. A similar flooring type also exists in the Peristyle House at Side, dated to the 5th century AD[40]. The absence of a continuous pavement within the room suggests that these cut stones were reused as architectural elements. The three-armed hanging lamp support discovered on the floor during the excavations in this room, dates between the 5th and 7th centuries AD (fig. 4.3), which aligns perfectly with the overall dating of Section A1[41].

32 Pace 1983, 55-56, fig. 38; Wilson 2008, 302-303; Hodge 2012, 289-293, Fig. 201, 203-204; Rogers 2018, 25.
33 Adam 2005, 523-524.
34 Özüdoğru 2018b, 125, fig. 25.
35 Yılmaz 2015, 201-202.
36 Vitruvius VIII, 6, 2.
37 Aldemir 2025, 261.
38 Rosenbaum 1989.
39 Aydınoğlu 2010, 248, fig. 11c, 13d.
40 Özcan 2023, 166, levha 3.
41 Demirer 2016, 248-249; Kaya – Demirer 2020, 119, kat. no. 31.

Section A2
Plan and Spaces

The eastern part of CBA is divided by a retaining wall, and contains 18 rooms within an area measuring 21.60 × 23.70 m, covering a total of 511 m². This area is designated as Section A2 (fig. 2) [42]. The northern exterior wall of this section is constructed of small, local stones with double-faced masonry, exhibiting more regular workmanship compared to the other walls (fig. 6. 1-b) [43]. Windows, designed in the form of narrow slits, are located on this wall[44].

The vertical architectural features and the systematic rooms distribution within Section A2 reveal a complex spatial hierarchy organized around specific functional wings. We identified beam sockets[45] positioned 2.50 m above the floor level, spaced at regular 0.25 m intervals (fig. 6.1-a). Most of the rooms in Section A2 were created through additive extensions and dilatation. The building's northern wing consists of Rooms 16, 18, 19, 21, and 27; the central section contains Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 23, 24, and 26; and the southern wing formed by Rooms 14, 15, 22, and 25. Within this organized layout, Room 20 serves as a corridor while Room 11 functions as a hall, and Room 12 houses the furnace.

Finds

The diverse assemblage of ceramic finds discovered in Section A2 provides a robust chronological framework for the site's occupational history. The ceramic finds comprise of cooking pots[46] (fig. 4. 1–5), LRD Hayes Form 2[47] (fig. 4. 6–7), Hayes Form 9[48] (fig. 4. 8–9), LRD Form H8[49] (fig. 4. 10), an unguentarium[50] (fig. 4. 11), and for the first time identified at Anemurium, examples of

42 Dimensions: Room 10; 3.00 × 3.70 m; Room 11: 1.75 × 2.80 m; Room 12: 2.60 x 2.82 x 2.10 x 2.87 m; Room 13: 3.53 × 3.30 m; Room 14: 5.75 × 4.81 m; Room 15: 4.80 × 3.80 m; Room 16: 3.15 × 4.50 m; Room 17: 5.90 x 4.70 x 3.65 m; Room 18: 6.26 x 7.70 x 5.90 x 4.05 m; Room 19: 2.00 × 4.80 m; Room 20: 12.50 × 1.50 m; Room 21: 3.20 × 4.80 m; Room 22: 6.00 × 5.30 m; Room 23: 4.80 × 2.80 m; Room 24: 2.70 × 4.80 m; Room 25: 2.00 × 4.45 m; Room 26: 2.10 × 5.45 m; Room 27: 2.00 × 4.00 m. The entrance is on the eastern side and is 1.27 m wide. The interior dimensions of the room 12 (furnace) are 1.80 × 1.90 m, with wall thicknesses of 0.20 m. The bricks measure 0.30 × 0.30 m.

43 The width of this wall is 0.60 m.

44 Dimensions: The first window 1.40 x 0.90 m, in width on the interior side, and 1.10 m in height and 0.70 m in width on the exterior side. It has survived except for its lintel. Above the 1.60 m-wide lintel opening, there is a closed arch with a diameter of 0.80 m.

45 Its dimensions are 0.22 x 0.22 x 0.25 m.

46 Williams 1977, fig. 11. 1; Williams 1989, fig. 36, 396, fig. 37, 407.

47 Hayes 1972, fig. 80, 1; Meyza 2007, plate 4 H2.

48 Hayes 1972, fig. 82.

49 Meyza 2007, plate 6, 8.

50 Uygun 2024, 105, IV 202. This example, like the ceramics found in Diocaesarea, features careless workmanship and clay mixed with mica.

ARSW Hayes Form 56[51] (fig. 4. 12), Hayes Form 77[52] (fig. 4. 13), and LRC[53] Hayes Form 3 (fig. 4. 14). These ceramic finds allow us to date the overall context securely between the mid-4th and 7th centuries AD.

A further group of finds identified in Section A2 consists of architectural elements. These include a threshold stone[54] (fig. 7. 2), marble colonnettes[55], column shafts[56], a Doric column capital (0.47 m in height) (fig. 7. 3), a Composite column capital (0.60 m in height) (fig. 7. 4–5), and a keystone[57] (fig. 7. 7).

We observed that the coins recovered from the building belong to (42%) the reign of Heraclius (610–641 AD), 8% to Mauricius Tiberius (582–602 AD), 25% to Justinian I (527–565 AD), 8% to Arcadius (383–408 AD), 8% to Theodosius I (379–395 AD), and 9% to Constantinus (347–358 AD).

The stratigraphic distribution of coins discovered around the in-situ column in Room 18 provides essential data for understanding the room's developmental phases. During our soundings in this area, we uncovered various coins at two distinct elevation levels: between +13.45 m and +13.24 m, as well as between +12.85 m and +12.77 m. Our analysis confirms that the majority of these numismatic finds date to the 5th century AD (fig. 7.6).

The bronze finds identified in the building are similar to examples previously discovered at Anemurium[58]. Most notably, in Room 10, we discovered a three-armed lamp hanger[59] (fig. 9. 4). It was found in direct association with a coin dating to the reign of Justinian I (527–565 AD).

The diverse assemblage of small finds recovered from Room 26 provides crucial insights into the specialized activities and domestic life that characterized the final occupational phases of the building. In this specific context, we identified various functional objects, including a belt buckle[60] (fig. 9.5), an awl, a spatula, and a handle (fig. Metal Plates 6–14). Additionally, we discovered several bronze artifacts, such as tongs, a hanging arm, a ring, and a pin (fig. 9.15–21), alongside bronze coins from the reign of Heraclius (610–641 AD). Notably, we also found a bone buckle in direct association with these bronze objects within the same room (fig. 9.22).

Architecture, Phases, and Functional Use of Section A2

The northern wall of Section A2 is constructed from small, roughly

51 The find belongs to the Africana Sigillata C4 group (Hayes 1972, 84, 290-291; Atlante 1981, 160–161; Mackensen – Schneider 2002, 131-132, fig. 5, 7) and bears relief decoration depicting a *venatio* scene with a bear. In parallel examples, the central motif features a date palm flanked by personifications of Mauretania and Africa, with bear-hunt scenes along the rim (Salomonson 1962, 56; Mackensen 2014, 237, Abb. 1-2). Production is dated to the late 4th–mid 5th century.
52 Hayes 1972, fig 22.
53 Here after LRC.
54 0.72 x 0.50 x 0.14 m.
55 Length: 0.92 m long, diameter: 0.28 m.
56 The longest sample is 2 m.
57 Lightfoot – Ivison 1995, pl. XV, a.
58 Russell 1982, 136-138.
59 The main hook is suspended, with three strap-shaped suspension arms attached to this hook and hooks added at the ends of these arms to secure the lantern.
60 Russel 1982, fig. 7.14-15; Lightfoot 2003, resim 1-3; Lightfoot – Ivison 1996, fig. 5.

dressed double-faced stone blocks, a masonry technique that is paralleled in Early Byzantine structures at Emirzeli[61] as well as in rural houses around Alanya and its environs[62].

The variation in door and window dimensions indicates a deliberate functional hierarchy and spatial organization characteristic of domestic architecture in Cilicia[63]. The external entrances on the southern and eastern facades range from 0.90 to 1.55 m in width, while interior doorways vary between 0.65 and 1.15 m[64].

Wall niches were identified on the western walls of Rooms 21 and 27, closely paralleling examples in House C at Karakabaklı[65]. In Section A2, six arch piers originating from the northern exterior wall were recorded (fig. 7.1) [66]; rubble voussoir remains between the second, third, and fourth piers indicate masonry arches linking these supports. Together with associated beams and a staircase, these features indicate an original two-storeyed structure. Additional evidence for an upper floor is provided by an in-situ column uncovered in Room 18, found with a composite capital, a column shaft, and a Doric capital (fig. 8.1–3).

These elements stand at a lower elevation (+12.77 m) than the foundation of the adjacent arch row (+14.32 m), requiring direct comparison with the preserved structure. The arches are uniformly aligned and rise to +2.25 m above the foundation, corresponding closely to the estimated staircase height (2.40–2.60 m), calculated from riser dimensions[67]. The staircase above the corridor (fig. 6.2) preserves its first three steps, and this height aligns with the beam socket level in Room 19, indicating a total architectural height of approximately +16.57 m.

Spatial analysis reveals a 3.80 m level discrepancy between the in-situ column in Room 18 and the architectural elements of Section A2. The absence of foundations or structural connections linking the column to the inferred second-floor level precludes a direct functional association with the staircase, beam sockets, or arches.

Given this structural disconnection, we propose re-evaluating the sounding data within an alternative spatial framework. The column and capitals recovered from the soundings are tentatively interpreted as remnants of a courtyard in the northwestern corner of Section A2, consistent with the terminus of the

61 Eichner 2011, 155, abb. 142, 146.

62 Doğan 2008, 3.

63 Eichner 2011, abb. 135, 155, 157-158.

64 The width of doorways: 0.67 m in Room 26, 1.50 m in Room 20, 0.76 m in Room 15, and 0.67 m in Room 4. The width of interior doorways: 0.57-0.85 m in Room 15, 0.57-0.76 m in Room 22, 1.00-1.23 m in Room 24, 1.14 m in Room 10, 1.33 m in Room 11, 0.76 m in Room 14, 1.00 m in Room 16, 0.67 m in Room 21, 0.76 m in Room 23. No entrances were identified for Rooms 7, 8, and 9, which appear to have been architecturally isolated from the rest of the structure.

65 The niche in Room 21 measures 1.14 m in width and 0.20 m in depth, while the niche in Room 27 measures 1.20 m in width and 0.30 m in depth. A comparable niche, measuring 1.10 m in width and 0.20 m in depth, was identified in Room 1 of House C at Karakabaklı (Eichner 2011, abb. 216).

66 The distances between these arch piers are as follows: between piers 1 and 2 – 2.60 m, between piers 2 and 3 – 1.60 m, between piers 3 and 4 – 1.50 m, between piers 4 and 5 – 2.20 m, and between piers 5 and 6 – 2.10 m.

67 The stair steps measure 0.26 m in tread depth and 0.20 m in riser height, while the rubble-stone foundation measures 2.40 m in length and 0.65 m in height.

corridor. However, the absence of key architectural elements, such as an architrave, precludes confirmation of a formalized courtyard.

Comparable examples of the Doric capital found in the Peristyle Courtyard House at Karaböcülü[68], while a similar example of the Composite capital is known from the church at Karakabaklı[69]. In the Rough Cilicia, columned courtyards were most commonly positioned along the northern and eastern facades[70]. Furthermore, courtyards situated along one wing and accessed directly from the street through a doorway and corridor represent a common architectural arrangement in the region. We observe comparable layouts at sites such as Paslı[71],, Karakabaklı (Houses A, C, and D), Işıkkale, and Monastery House A[72].

Soundings in Room 18 show that coins (figs. 7.6, 10.2) and ceramics (fig. 4.11–14) immediately north of this area date to the 4th–5th centuries AD, whereas LRD forms Hayes 2, 9, and H8 beneath rubble with arch voussoirs indicate a post-5th-century collapse. Coins from the same layer mainly date to the 6th–7th centuries AD, supporting two distinct phases of occupation in Section A2 before and after the 5th century AD.

Building on the ceramic and numismatic chronology, architectural analysis supports the presence of an upper floor, indicated by beam sockets in Room 19. The preserved layout suggests a beam span of c. 6.50 m, likely supported by a combination of arches and surrounding room walls.

Comparable arrangements in Central Rough Cilicia indicate that upper floors were commonly formed with wooden beams supported by walls, arches, or both, with spans typically ranging from 2.20 to 4.50 m.[73]. Consequently, the construction of Section A2 is in accordance with the standard proportions and structural practices observed throughout the region. The method of supporting beams through both walls and arches not only enhanced stability but also reduced the required beam length, thereby optimizing building materials and lowering timber costs.

The spacing and arrangement of the arch sequence in Section A2 find close parallels at Tapureli[74], Karaböcülü 1[75], Karakabaklı House C[76], and Şamlıgöl House A[77]. In the Rough Cilicia region, the use of arches not only served as supporting elements for the upper floor but also functioned as an architectural solution for interior illumination. A comparable application of this system can also be observed at Olba[78].

Building on the structural evidence provided by the beam sockets, our spatial analysis of the arch sequence reveals a complex architectural evolution within Section A2. The first pier of this sequence stands immediately adjacent to

68 Aydınoğlu 2017a, 292-293.
69 Aydınoğlu – Çakmak 2011, 78, fig. 12, b.
70 Aydınoğlu 2017a, 297
71 Aydınoğlu 2013, 83, fig. 17.
72 Eichner 2011, 218, falttafel 10.
73 Eichner 2011, 144, 404, abb. 137.
74 Mörel – Özdemir 2022, fig. 59.
75 Aydınoğlu 2017a, resim 1,
76 Eichner 2011, abb 227.
77 Eyice 1981, 207, taf. 86,4; Eyice 1988, 27; Eichner 2011, 76.
78 Aydınoğlu 1999, 159, fig. 13.

the furnace in Room 12, creating a spatial relationship that would imply an upper floor extending directly over the heating unit. Because such a configuration appears structurally and functionally implausible, we can infer that the arch sequence did not exist in its final form when the furnace was originally constructed. Our investigation of the furnace itself yielded only a few cooking pot sherds, further suggesting a shift in the area's utility.

These observations suggest that at least the southern end of the arch series was dismantled during the installation of the furnace. However, the discovery of in situ but collapsed voussoirs between the first, second, and third arch piers suggests that the upper floor or mezzanine level in the northern portion of the building remained functional during this period. Ultimately, this stratigraphic and architectural evidence points to a distinct third construction phase in the long-term history of the structure.

Architectural features in Section A2—including arch piers, beam sockets, a staircase, and a furnace—indicate that in its later phase the building functioned as a multi-storeyed, multifunctional complex. The combination of furnace, shop-like rooms, and corridor layouts points to integrated domestic, productive, and commercial use, closely paralleling taberna and ergasterion typologies of the eastern Roman provinces, while exhibiting a locally adapted form shaped by Anemurium's topography and building materials.

Under Roman administration in Cilicia, peristyle courtyard houses functioned as elite residences from the late 1st to the late 3rd century AD, but in Late Antiquity they diminished in scale and evolved into standardized domestic forms. Typical features include small cut-stone walls and closely aligned rooms opening onto a central courtyard, as observed along the northern exterior wall of Section A2 (fig. 6.1b)[79]. Late Roman–Early Byzantine rural estates in Cilicia average[80] c. 24 × 17 m (c. 423 m²; fig. 8.5), dimensions closely matched by Central Building A, suggesting minimal functional distinction between urban and rural domestic life. CBA thus conforms to regional Late Antique architectural traditions in both layout and construction.

Another space in Section A2 contains a circular furnace built of rubble stone and mud mortar (fig. 6.3–4). It has a brick-paved floor, two west-facing openings and a flue, with the combustion chamber set 0.44 m below the firing chamber. A small slate-paved area and an adjacent cornering wall (0.80 × 0.70 m; 0.40 m thick) were recorded in front of the lower opening. The furnace opens into Room 11, a hall providing access to Room 15 and the street. Burnt soil deposits and two small stone-paved hearth areas to the west support its interpretation as a baked food production area (fig. 6.5)[81]. In the Mediterranean provinces, furnaces outside bath complexes are typically linked to food production or commercial activities. The Kibyra furnace, with a brick floor and horseshoe-shaped vault, closely parallels the present example but was located within a shop[82]. By

79 Aydınoğlu 2017a, 299.

80 Aydınoğlu 2010; Aydınoğlu – Çakmak 2011; Aydınoğlu 2013; Aydınoğlu 2017a; Aydınoğlu 2017b; Mimaroğlu – Aydınoğlu 2017; Mörel – Özdemir 2022.

81 The upper opening measures 0.42 m in width and 0.56 m in height, while the lower opening measures 0.45 m in width and 0.20 m in height.

82 Özüdoğru 2014, 57-58; Özüdoğru 2018a, 30, fig. 19; https://kibyratis.com/kazi-calismalari/

contrast, the Anemurium furnace occurs in a domestic context, opening into a hall or corridor, a configuration also attested in rural houses of northern Syria[83]. In the northern provinces of the Empire, domestic architecture exhibits a greater integration of space-heating systems, as evidenced by excavations at London[84]. The examples of furnaces positioned inside domestic spaces—or along a portico or corridor—have been documented. These, however, were constructed using brick in combination with mudbrick and timber. The spatial layout of this area and the presence of the furnace suggest that this section of the building may have functioned as a shop or commercial unit.

The plan and sections of Area A2 (figs. 6.1a, 7.1) clarify architectural phasing and the relationships between arches, walls, and the furnace. Lime-mortar walls bonded to the northern exterior wall and arch piers belong to an earlier, two-storeyed load-bearing system, whereas unbonded mud-mortar walls represent later additions, particularly around the furnace, where earlier features were cut. Collapse zones and voussoir accumulations indicate partial collapse or deliberate dismantling of the arch system, with the southern end likely removed to accommodate the furnace while the northern upper structure remained in use. Arch pier foundations (+14.32 m) and crowns (+16.82 m) align with beam sockets (+17.07 m), whereas Room 18 columns and capitals at lower elevations (+13.45–12.77 m) indicate an earlier courtyard phase, separated by a c. 3.8 m vertical discrepancy. The furnace's lower, structurally incompatible position and distinct construction confirm a later phase in which the original arch system was no longer functional.

Rooms 15, 22, 25, 26, and 27 in Section A2 provide access to back rooms. The dimensions and street-facing orientation of Rooms 25–27, together with the presence of counters, indicate their likely use as commercial spaces, consistent with the well-documented arrangement of shops beneath or independent of porticoes in the eastern Roman provinces[85].

Based on structural and stratigraphic analysis, the spatial organization of Section A2 closely corresponds to taberna[86] and ergasterion[87] plan types, characterized by street- or portico-facing entrances, back rooms, and occasional mezzanines[88]. In Late Antiquity, such establishments focused on the production and sale of crafted goods and services rather than raw products[89]. In the eastern provinces, these buildings differ from Italian and western examples by the absence of large ventilation openings and wide doorways, reflecting regional architectural adaptations[90].

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erişim tarihi 22.08.2025.

83 Ellis 2000, 111.

84 Perring ve diğ. 2002, 98-99, fig. 88.

85 Lavan 2012, 334-335; Holleran 2017, 162.

86 Holleran 2017, 147-148.

87 Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum VI, 397 s.v. *Ergasterion* (version 2024-01).

88 Lavan 2012, 349. The term taberna can also denote a hut, shelter, booth, or stall, whereas ergasterion refers to a workplace or workshop where no retail activity is involved (Glare, Oxford Latin Dictionary, vol. 2, s.v. ergasterium).

89 Lavan 2012, 350.

90 Holleran 2017, 144.

Assessment of Historical Perspective

Building on the typological interpretation of the structure as a commercial establishment, the historical assessment situates these architectural changes within broader imperial transformations. Following the 4th-century division of the Roman Empire, administrative reorganization in both East and West strengthened urban and regional governance through new bureaucratic institutions and fiscal reforms[91].

Agriculture[92] and trade[93] were among the sectors most affected by these transformations. Environmental stresses—including droughts, famines[94], earthquakes, and epidemics[95] documented in Cilicia around 560–561 AD—further shaped socio-economic change across Anatolia[96]. Concurrently, Christianity's adoption as the state religion elevated the Church as a central institutional force, influencing urban planning and architectural expression[97], and contributing to the emergence of a new urban identity shaped by Christian ideology and Byzantine administrative structures[98].

This new identity is evident at Anemurium and other Anatolian cities in the transformation of Roman monumentalism and urban aesthetics. Scholarly debate contrasts interpretations of decline—citing reduced investment in public buildings and 'urban collapse'[99]—with a transformation model that emphasizes the subdivision of large houses into smaller dwellings and workshops in the 6th century AD, viewing the post-550 period as one of urban stagnation marked by economic adaptation and continued basic prosperity[100].

Between the 4th century and c. 550 AD, urban villas in the Roman Empire functioned as elite residences embedded in the urban fabric, but from the 4th–5th centuries onward they underwent functional and formal reconfiguration in response to Late Antique socio-economic conditions, reflecting continuity through transformation rather than decline[101]. After around 550 AD, no new peristyle houses were constructed. In the 6th and 7th centuries AD, a significant number of substantial residences were subdivided into smaller rooms, transforming them into multi-household dwellings or rental units such as Ephesos[102]. Former reception halls and courtyards were repurposed as workshops or storage areas[103]. This phenomenon has been interpreted as part of the broader process of transformation that had begun in the 4th century AD. The transformation

91 Saradi 2006, 78-83, 93-96; Mitchell 2020, 482-486, 549-551.
92 Rostovtzeff 1957, 531-533.
93 Jones 1964, 1046-1048; Patlagean 1977, 426; Mango 1980, 60-69; Kazhdan – Cutler 1982, 440-442; Gibbon 2003, 680-683.
94 Larsen et al. 2008; Izdebski 2011, 132-143; McCormic et al. 2012.
95 Stathakopoulos 2004; Stathakopoulos 2007; Stathakopoulos 2012.
96 Mango 1980, 63-67.
97 Whittow 1990, 3-4, 28-29; Whittow 1996, 28-29.
98 Liebeschuetz 2001a, 233-235.
99 Liebeschuetz 2001a, 235; Liebeschuetz 2001b, 414.
100 Cameron 1993, 160; Whittow 1990, 13-15; Whittow 2001, 140-148, 150-151.
101 Waelkens et al. 2006, 205–219
102 Ladstätter 2002, 243–247.
103 Saradi 1998, 37-38, 41.

of courtyards into small workshops at Pergamon[104], the application of plaster to mosaics with the intention of creating storage spaces in the harbor-side villas of Side[105], and the restoration and simplified reuse of houses at Sagalassos following the earthquake around 500 AD all indicate that villas began to serve not only as residences but also as centers of "domestic industrialization"[106].

Consequently, urban villas emerged as key elements in sustaining the shrinking and increasingly localized economy of the Late Antique city. The findings demonstrate that, in 6th-century Anatolian cities, villas were not abruptly abandoned but were adapted to the new economic realities, continuing to function within a transformed socio-economic framework. A comparable phenomenon may be observed in Anemurium, wherein Building A serves as a prime example of the process of functional and structural adaptation within the Late Antique urban fabric.

Conclusion

CBA exemplifies Late Antique architectural transformation through adaptive reuse rather than abandonment, with its final phase reflecting a deliberate integration of domestic, productive, and commercial functions. Comparative studies show that c. 67% of workshops at Pompeii were integral to tabernae[107], while others occupied domestic contexts—a pattern also attested at Ephesos[108], where mixed-use residential units are well documented.

The archaeological materials uncovered within the structure—particularly ceramics, coins, and bronze objects dating from the 5th to 7th centuries AD—provide tangible evidence of the socio-economic transformation that took place during its use. These finds reveal that in Late Antique Anemurium, domestic and productive activities were increasingly intertwined, making the integration of household and workshop functions a fundamental aspect of the urban economy.

While Russell interprets the mid-7th century AD as marking the effective end of urban life at Anemurium, the evidence from Section A2 of Central Building A suggests that processes of functional transformation continued into the 7th century rather than terminating abruptly. Architectural modifications associated with furnace installation, the selective dismantling of the arch system, and the reorganization of circulation and production spaces indicate continued adaptive reuse within an active urban context. These findings imply that, at least in this sector of the city, socio-economic reconfiguration persisted beyond the phases emphasized by Russell, extending the model of gradual transformation rather than sudden collapse into the 7th century AD[109].

Stratigraphic and contextual evidence indicates that the reconfiguration of Central Building A proceeded through a phased and incremental process rather than abrupt disruption. Architectural reuse, selective removal of earlier elements, and the introduction of new productive installations po-

104 Rheidt 1991, 377-382.
105 Nollé 2001, 145.
106 Waelkens et al. 2006, 218.
107 Flohr 2007, 133-134.
108 Schwaiger et al. 2018, 54, 56.
109 Russell 1980, 39-40.

int to sustained occupation and deliberate spatial reorganization into the 7th century AD. This pattern positions CBA as a micro-scale manifestation of wider urban change in Late Antique Anemurium, reflecting a shift toward decentralized, household-based economic practices characteristic of the Eastern Mediterranean. Contextual analysis of ceramic, numismatic, and metal assemblages—prioritizing floor-related contexts—reveals a functional emphasis on production, storage, and retail activity, supported by chronologically consistent coin distributions and activity-related metal finds (figs. 10.1–10.2). In both scale and construction, CBA conforms to regional Late Antique domestic traditions in Cilicia, closely paralleling rural farmhouse architecture and underscoring increasingly blurred distinctions between urban and rural lifeways. Together, these data frame CBA as an integrated domestic–artisanal complex, contributing a regionally grounded perspective to broader debates on Late Antique urba

Catalogue

Ceramic Finds

Fig. 3.1 – Base diameter: 5 cm; height: 3.3 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). Contains a small amount of stone and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/8.

Fig. 3.2 – Rim diameter: 28 cm; height: 4.7 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 7/6 (light red). Well refined; compact and non-porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/8 (red).

Fig. 3.3 – Rim diameter: 24 cm; height: 4 cm. Fabric color and texture: 10 R 6/3 (pale red). Contains small amounts of stone and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 5/3 (pale red).

Fig. 3.4 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 5.3 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 4/8 (red). Contains abundant sand and mica; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/8.

Fig. 3.5 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 8 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). Contains small amounts of lime and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 4/8.

Fig. 3.6 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 4 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). Contains small amounts of lime and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 4/8.

Fig. 3.7 – Rim diameter: 4 cm; height: 3.7 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/3 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 5 YR 4/1 (gray).

Fig. 3.8 – Rim diameter: 23 cm; height: 5.3 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). Contains abundant sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 7/4 (light reddish-brown).

Fig. 3.9 – Rim diameter: 9 cm; height: 5.7 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/3 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 7.5 YR 8/2 (pinkish white).

Fig. 3.10 – Rim diameter: 6 cm; height: 17 cm. Fabric color and texture: 7.5 YR 8/3 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: —.

Fig. 3.11 – Rim diameter: 12 cm; height: 6.7 cm. Fabric color and texture: 5 YR 7/8 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and non-porous. Slip: 10 R 5/8 (light red). Decoration: rouletted.

Fig. 3.12 – Rim diameter: 7 cm; height: 8.3 cm. Fabric color and texture: 10 YR 8/4 (very pale brown). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and non-porous. Slip: 10 R 5/8 (light red).

Fig. 3.13 – Rim diameter: 16 cm; height: 3.8 cm. Fabric color and texture: 5 YR 7/6

(reddish yellow). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and non-porous. Slip: 10 R 5/6 (light red). Decoration: double grooves on exterior.

Fig. 3.14 – Rim diameter: 11 cm; height: 65 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/3 (light reddish). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 7.5 YR 8/2 (pinkish white).

Fig. 3.15 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 69 cm. Fabric color and texture: 7.5 YR 8/3 (pink). Contains abundant sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 7.5 YR 8/2.

Fig. 4.1 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 2.9 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and non-porous. Slip: 5 YR 7/8 (light red).

Fig. 4.2 – Rim diameter: 11 cm; height: 2.9 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/6 (red). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and non-porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/8 (light red).

Fig. 4.3 – Rim diameter: 10 cm; height: 5.4 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 4/6 (red).

Fig. 4.4 – Rim diameter: 13 cm; height: 10 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of lime and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 7/6 (light red).

Fig. 4.5 – Rim diameter: 13 cm; height: 6.9 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 3/3 (dark reddish-brown). Contains lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: —.

Fig. 4.6 – Rim diameter: 26 cm; height: 3.9 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/6 (red). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/6 (light red).

Fig. 4.7 – Rim diameter: 14 cm; height: 3 cm. Fabric color and texture: 10 R 6/6 (light red). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 4/6 (red).

Fig. 4.8 – Rim diameter: 22 cm; height: 3.4 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/6 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of lime and sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 6/8 (light red).

Fig. 4.9 – Rim diameter: 24 cm; height: 3.6 cm. Fabric color and texture: 10 R 6/6 (light red). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 4/6 (red).

Fig. 4.10 – Rim diameter: 31 cm; height: 3.9 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/4 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/3 (reddish brown).

Fig. 4.11 – Rim diameter: 3 cm; height: 18.6 cm. Fabric color and texture: 7.5 YR 8/3 (light reddish-brown). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: —.

Fig. 4.12 – Preserved edge length: 7 cm; wall thickness: 1 cm; height: —. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). Well refined; compact and non-porous. Slip: 2.5 YR 5/8. Decoration: *venatio* scene (bear depiction).

Fig. 4.13 – Rim diameter: 30 cm; height: 3.2 cm. Fabric color and texture: 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 10 R 4/6 (red).

Fig. 4.14 – Rim diameter: 16 cm; height: 2.8 cm. Fabric color and texture: 10 YR 8/3 (pale brown). Contains small amounts of sand and lime; compact and slightly porous. Slip: 7.5 YR 8/3 (red).

Metal finds

Cat. No.: 9.1. Description: The object has a circular body decorated with incised or relief o naments. In the center, there is a round hole through which the pin passes. A curved hook extends from the lower part of the body. The pin mechanism is well preserved on the back. In side view, the arch-shaped profile is clearly visible, showing that it could be easily attached to or removed

from clothing. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.A1.BH.001. Object Name: Belt Buckle. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 4.3 g; Length: 2.3 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 2.

Cat. No.: 9.2. Description: The vessel has a wide and shallow body. The rim is slightly turned outward, while the lip is not completely preserved due to breakage. The body surface is very smooth, thin-walled, and rounded in form. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.A2.BK.002. Object Name: Vessel. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Diameter: 11 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 2.

Cat. No.: 9.3. Description: The triple suspension hanger consists of a main upper part acting as the carrier, and three suspension arms made of flat metal strips that widen outward from the center and are attached with perforations. Except for the central axis, the arms end with chains and hooks. These hooks probably held bronze lamps. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.A3.BL.001. Object Name: Triple Suspension Hanger. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 53.8 g; Ring Diameter: 2.2 cm; Strip Length: 13.6 cm; Hook Length: 3.9 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 5.

Cat. No.: 9.4. Description: The triple suspension hanger consists of a main supporting part, and three suspension arms made of flat metal strips widening outward from the center and attached by perforations. Apart from the central axis, the arms end in chains and hooks. These hooks probably carried bronze lamps. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.B3.CP.002. Object Name: Triple Suspension Hanger. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 89.2 g; Main Hook Length: 10.5 cm; Strip Length: 14.9 cm; Hook Length: 7.6 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 10.

Cat. No.: 9.5. Description: The object has a nearly rectangular, frame-like body. The movable pin mechanism is preserved inside. One side has a fixing pin, and the other side a slot for passing the belt strap. In side view, the flat section for fastening the buckle to the belt is clearly visible. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.C2.CY.001. Object Name: Belt Buckle. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 12.9 g; Length: 6.2 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 17.

Cat. No.: 9.6. Description: The bronze belt buckle is reinforced with a cross motif; no fractures are present. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FE.002. Object Name: Belt Buckle. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 7.0 g; Length: 3.2 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.7. Description: Rectangular in form. The surface bears relief decoration of vegetal motifs and an egg-and-dart pattern (possibly dotted) along the lower band. It is broken. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FK.003. Object Name: Belt Fragment. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 2.7 g; Length: 5.2 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.8. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FF.003. Object Name: Ornament. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 4.0 g; Diameter: 3.2 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24. Description: Made of bronze material in a circular form, with a coiled spiral section giving a distinctive appearance.

Cat. No.: 9.9. Description: Cylindrical in form with a slightly inclined body. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FE.005. Object Name: Bronze Object. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 2.3 g; Length: 3.1 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.10. Description: Made of thin bronze, slightly arched with a circular end. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FI.004. Object Name: Pin. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 2.0 g; Length: 7.8 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.11. Description: Cylindrical in form, broken on the right side. Both ends are bent to form ring-like shapes.

Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FK.001. Object Name: Chain Link. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 3.4 g; Length: 6.5 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.12. Description: A handle from a bronze vessel with a cylindrical body. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FJ.001. Object Name: Handle. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 13.17 g; Length: 6.4 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.13. Description: The upper part widens from a flat shape and curves slightly at the end, with linear decoration. The lower part has a socket for the pin with three holes for its passage. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FI.001. Object Name: Fibula (?). Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 23.1 g; Length: 6.9 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.14. Description: The head is circular and joined by interlinked chain rings. The body continues in a rectangular form with incised lines. Both ends taper into thin sharp strips. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.E3.FF.002. Object Name: Pin (Brooch/Ornament). Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 10.8 g; Length: 10.8 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 24.

Cat. No.: 9.15. Description: Two-armed, long in form. The ends resemble tongs suitable for gripping lamp wicks. The handle is straight and slightly thinned. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.003. Object Name: Lamp Tong. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 0.5 g; Length: 7.6 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.16. Description: The object has a flat rectangular body with a reversed bent end, though broken at that part. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.004. Object Name: Bronze Object. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 31.5 g; Length: 15.8 cm; Width: 2.6 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.17. Description: Cylindrical, long body tapering at the end, slightly flattened on both sides near the tip. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.012. Object Name: Probe Fragment. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 2.2 g; Length: 5.3 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.18. Description: The object has a round head and pointed lower end. The head is wide enough to be pressed and held easily, while the body is thin and tapering. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.010. Object Name: Tack. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 2.2 g; Diameter: 2.3 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.19. Description: Made of thin bronze in the form of a cross. A hole is located at the center for suspension. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.008. Object Name: Cross Pendant. Material: Bronze. Dimensions: Weight: 5.8 g; Length: 2.5 cm; Width: 2.6 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.20. Description: The handle is broken. The handle widens toward the blade and then narrows again near the cutting edge. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FJ.002. Object Name: Knife Fragment. Material: Metal. Dimensions: Weight: 27.9 g; Length: 14.8 cm; Width: 2.6 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.21. Description: The object is broken. It has a wide body narrowing toward the cutting edge. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.009. Object Name: Knife. Material: Metal. Dimensions: Weight: 21.9 g; Length: 8.9 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Cat. No.: 9.22. Description: Slightly curved from the handle toward the pointed end. Excavation Inventory No.: ANR23.MAY.F3.FK.011. Object Name: Buckle. Material: Bone. Dimensions: Length: 14.7 cm. Findspot and Layer: Room 26.

Öz

Anemurium'da Konut Kullanımı ve Konutun İnşa Evrelerine Dair Bir Olgu Takdimi: Merkez A Yapısı

Bu çalışma, Orta Dağlık Kilikia Bölgesi'nde yer alan Anemurium Antik Kenti'ndeki Geç Antik Döneme ait Merkez A Yapısı'nı incelemekte; yapının mimari evrelerini yeniden kurgulamayı ve zaman içerisindeki işlevsel dönüşümünü değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmanın temel hedefi, yapıda gözlenen mimari müdahalelerin kentsel gerilemenin bir göstergesi olarak mı yoksa değişen sosyo-ekonomik koşullara verilen bilinçli bir yapısal ve işlevsel dönüşüm süreci olarak mı yorumlanması gerektiğini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmanın kapsamı, mimari analiz, stratigrafik değerlendirme ve maddi kültürün bağlamsal incelemesini bir araya getiren bütüncül bir yöntemsel yaklaşıma dayanmaktadır. Birincil kullanım bağlamlarını ikincil birikimlerden ayırt edebilmek amacıyla taban yüzeyleri, dolgu birimleri ve çöküntü/çökelim tabakaları açık biçimde birbirinden ayrılmıştır.

Elde edilen sonuçlar, Merkez A Yapısı'nın Geç Roma'dan Erken Bizans dönemine kadar uzanan süreçte önemli bir dönüşüm geçirmiş, çok evreli bir yapı olduğunu göstermektedir. Yapı başlangıçta kentin kamusal altyapısının bir parçası olarak işlev görürken, özellikle MS 6. ve 7. yüzyıllarda kapsamlı mimari yeniden düzenlemelerle karakterize edilen sonraki evrelerde belirgin bir işlevsel değişim yaşamıştır. Kemerler, üst kat düzenlemeleri ve bir fırın gibi mimari düzenlemeler, yapının eski konut çerçevesi içerisinde üretim ve ticari faaliyetlere yöneldiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle A2 Bölümü'nden elde edilen veriler, tek bir mimari kompleks içinde konut, atölye ve ticari işlevlerin bir arada varlığını açıkça göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma, Merkez A Yapısı'ndaki dönüşümün ani bir terk ediliş ya da kentsel çöküşten ziyade, Geç Antik Dönem kentlerinde yaygın olarak gözlenen uyarlanabilir yeniden kullanım sürecinin bir parçası olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Yapının çok evreli mimari ve işlevsel gelişimini bağlam temelli bir analiz çerçevesinde belgeleyen bu araştırma, Anadolu'daki Geç Antik kentsel dönüşüm tartışmalarına özgün bir katkı sunmakta ve Anemurium gibi orta ölçekli kıyı kentlerinin bu tartışmalardaki önemini vurgulamaktadır. Yapının gıda üretimi ve ticaretine yönelik bir mekân olarak işlev gördüğü anlaşılmaktadır. Bu düzenleme, Roma İmparatorluğu genelinde yaygın olarak görülen taberna veya ergasterion yapı tipleriyle yakın benzerlikler göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Castellum divisorium, taberna/ergasterion, Geç Antik Dönem Değişimi, kentsel dönüşüm

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Fig. 1a. The location of Central Building A within the city of Anemurium
(1-Central Building A. 2- Central Church. 3- Bath Complex and Late Antique Buildings. 4-Aqueduct).

Fig. 1b. Aerial view of Central A Building and the adjacent structures
(1- Central Building A. 2- Central Church. 3- Bath Complex and Late Antique Buildings).

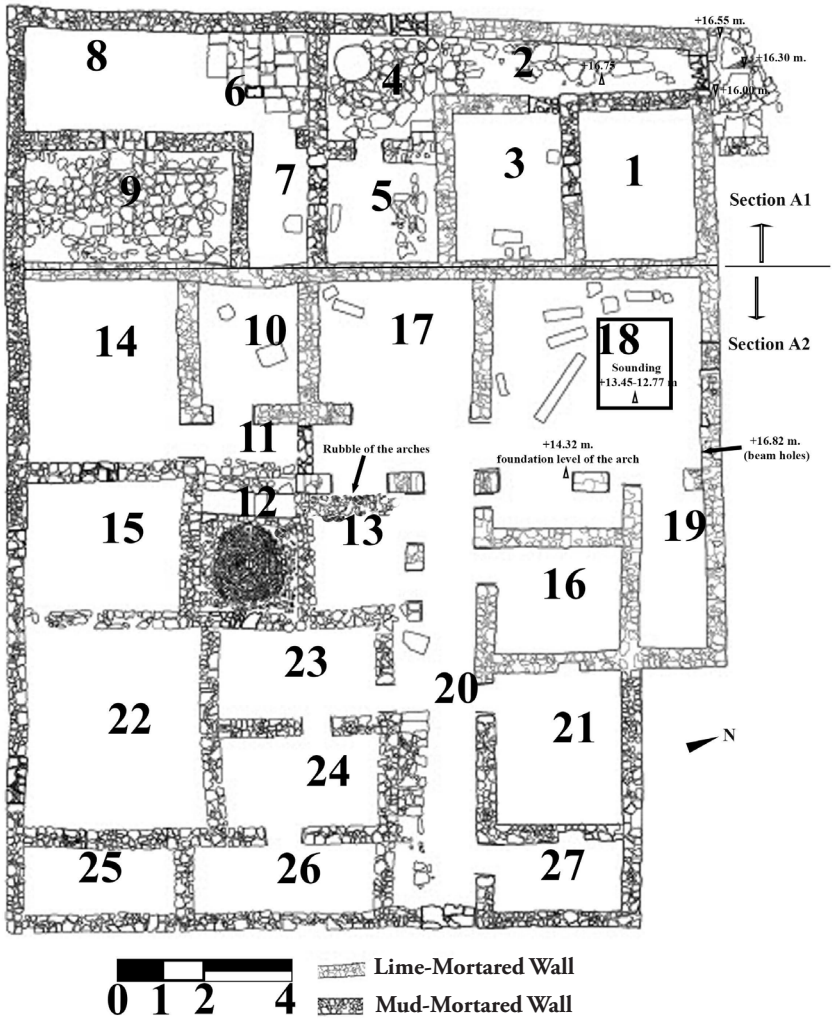

Fig. 2. Plan of Central A Building

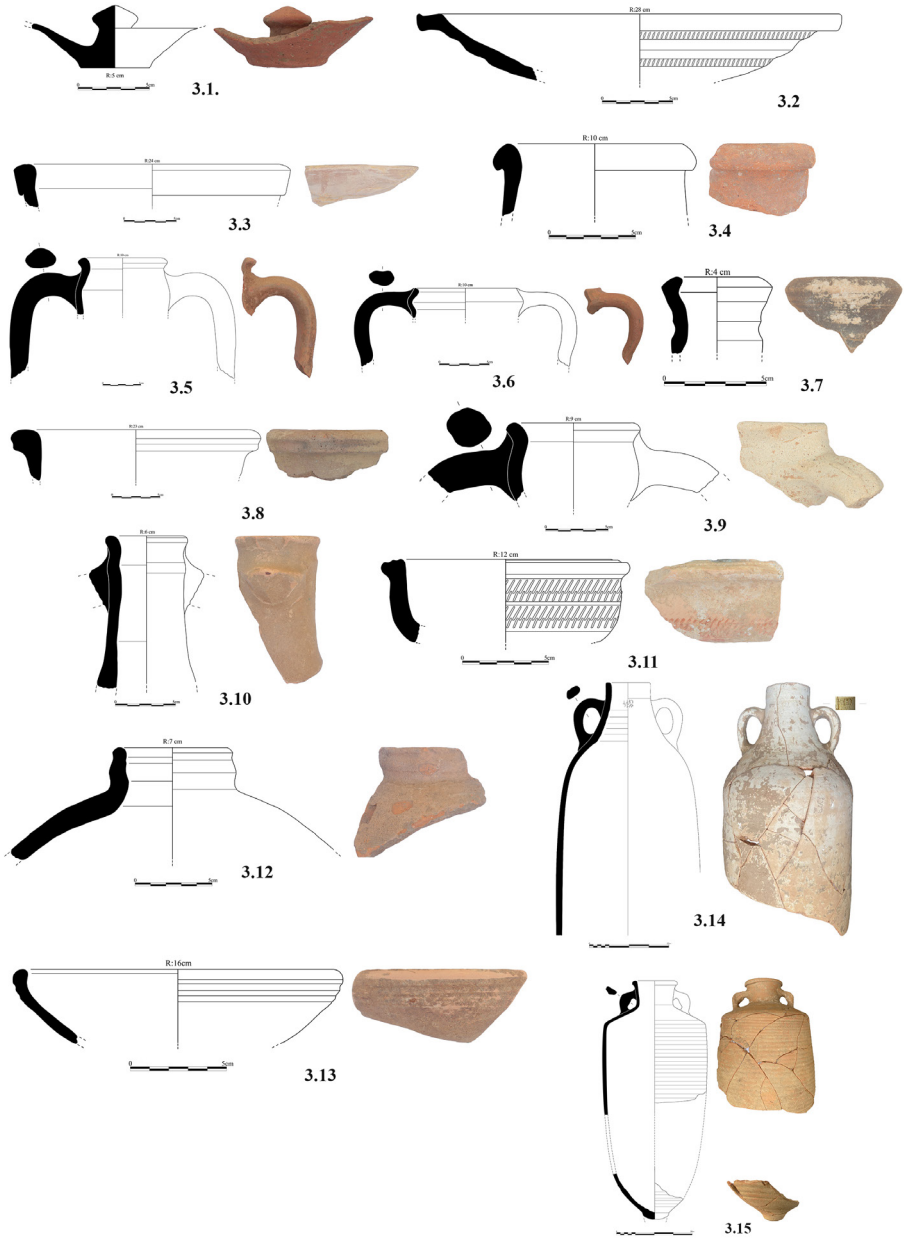

Fig. 3. Ceramic finds of Section A1

Figure 4

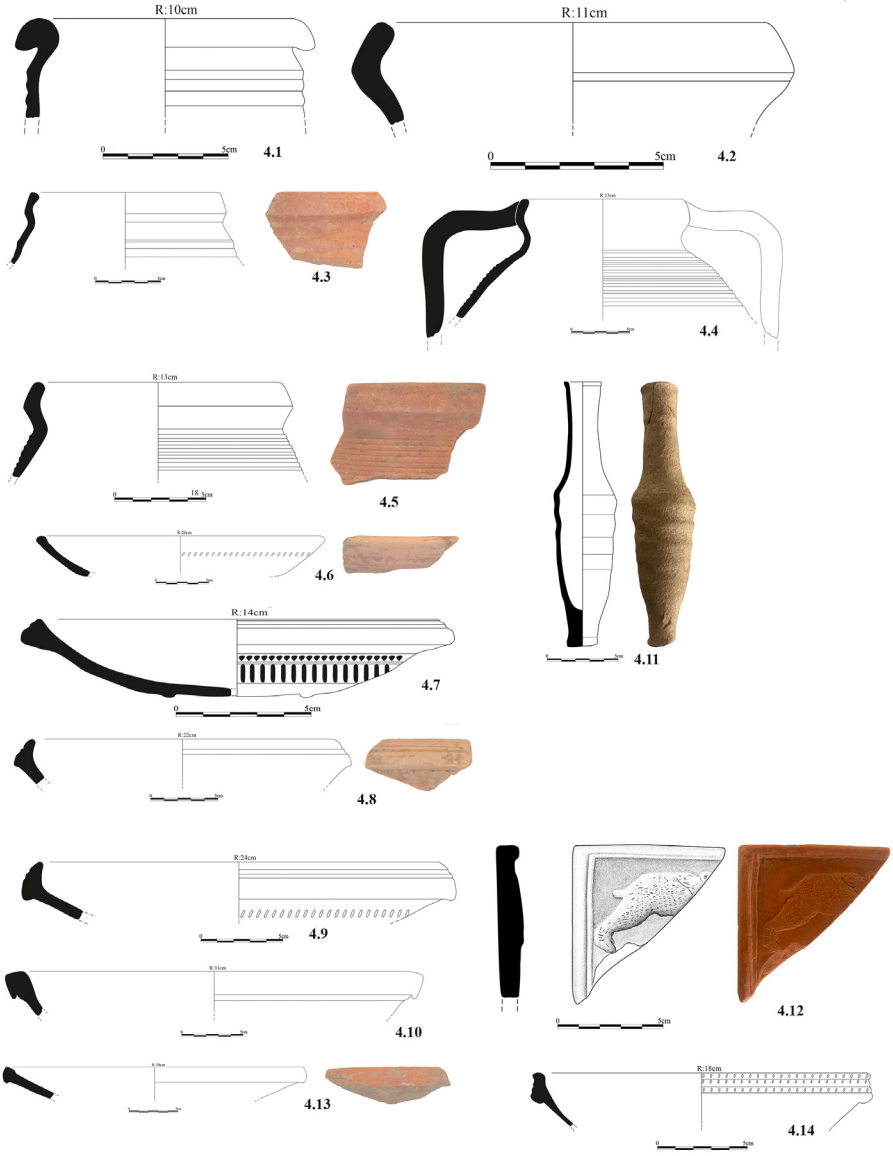

Fig. 4. Ceramic finds of Section A2

Fig. 5.1. Room 4 of Section A1.

Fig. 5.2. The pithos in Room 4 of Section A1.

Fig. 5.3. Room 1 of Section A1.

Fig. 5.4. Room 2 and castellum of Section A1.

Fig. 5.5. Room 2 and castellum of Section A1.

Fig. 5.6. Room 6 of Section A1.

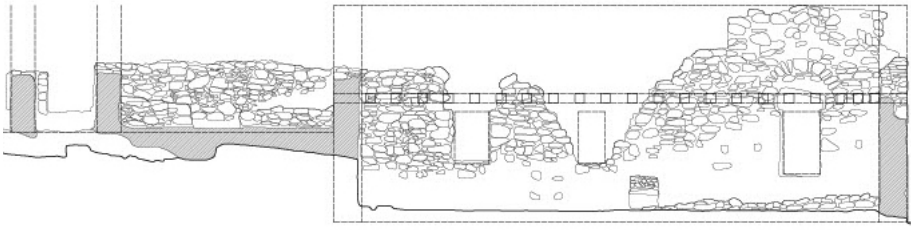

Fig. 6.1-a. South elevation of the north wall of the Section A2.

0 1.0 2.0 4.0m

Fig. 6.1-b. North elevation of the Section A2.

Fig. 6.2. Corridor of the Section A2.

Fig. 6.3. Room 12 (furnace) of the Section A2.

Fig. 6.4. Inside of Room 12 (furnace) of the Section A2.

Fig. 6.5. Facade of Room 12.

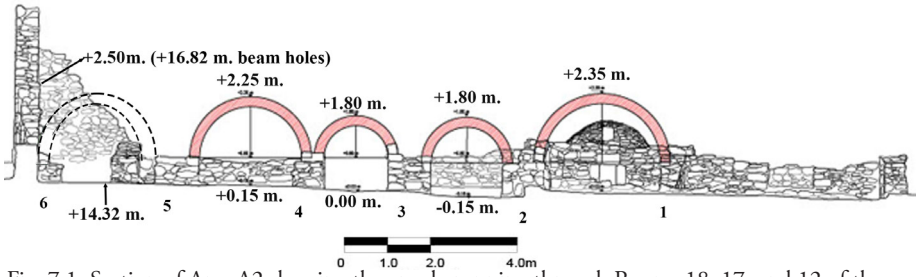

Fig. 7.1. Section of Area A2 showing the arcade running through Rooms 18, 17, and 12 of the building, together with the inferred height of the arches.

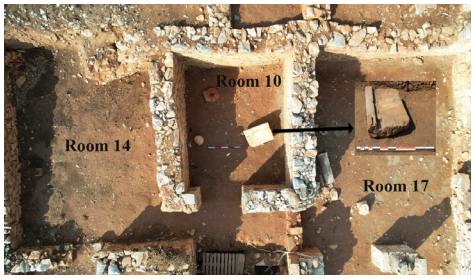

Fig. 7.2. Room 10 and surrounding of Section A2.

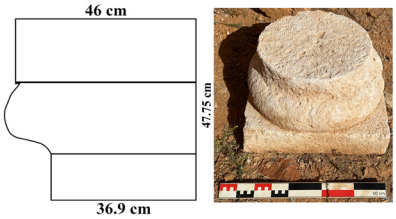

Fig. 7.3. Column Capital of Section A2.

Fig. 7.4. Column Capital of Section A2.

Fig. 7.5. Column Capital of Section A2.

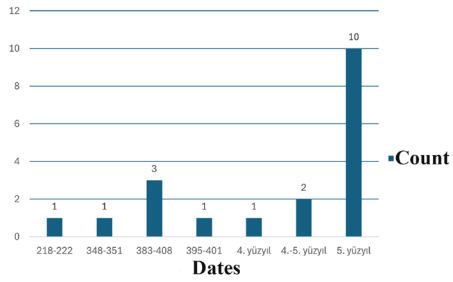

Fig. 7.6. Graph showing the coins uncovered during the sondage excavation in Room 18.

Fig. 7.7. Column Capital of Section A2.

Fig. 8.1. Room 18 before the sounding.

Fig. 8.2. The sounding of Room 18.

Fig. 8.3. Insitu coloumn in the sounding of Room 18.

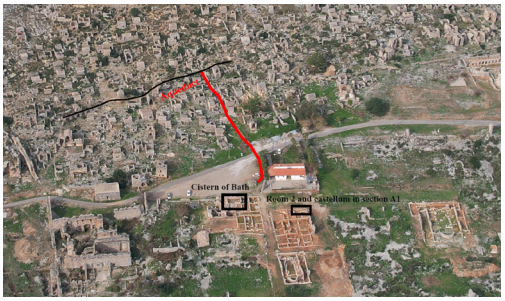

Fig. 8.4. Areial view of auqueduct line and the possible water supply line connecting the Central Bath and Room 2 of Section A1 of the building.

Site	Dimensions (m)	Square meter (m^2)
Çıldıremez	64 × 42	2688
Gacarlar	25 × 16	400
Esseler	27 × 19	513
Sömek Örendibi	25 × 24	600
Gökkale	30 × 16	498
Karakabaklı	12 × 8	110
Hayatınbaşı	12 × 13	162
Çukurbağ	31 × 11	341
Paslı	10 × 10	100
Paslı	30 × 24/25	700
Karakabaklı Building A	25 × 20	500
Karakabaklı 1		286
Karakabaklı 2		330
Karakabaklı Building B	18 × 15	270
Karakabaklı Building C	22 × 18	396
Karaböcülü 1	31 × 24	750
Karaböcülü 2	31 × 22/28.5	560
Emirzeli	31 x?	
Demircili / Imbriogon Kome	-	-
Demircili Sivrikale	43 × 26	1125
Güvercinlik Çatalkuyu		75 (courtyard)
Işıkkale	27.50 × 11	300
Öküzlü		600
Tapureli B8	14 × 14	196
Tapuerli B17	18 × 12	216
Tapureli B18	19 × 8.5	161
Tapuerli B20	6.5 × 9.5	61.75

Fig. 8.5. Dimensions of Late Roman–Early Byzantine rural estates in Cilicia.

Fig. 9 Metal finds of sections

context	Fine ware	Cooking ware	amphora	Coarse ware	Total
Room fills	124	36	55	282	497
Ground	9	13	5	60	87

Fig. 10.1. Table showing the quantitative distribution of the ceramic finds.

Emperor	Date	Find spot	Elevation	Number of coins	Find spot	Elevation	Number of coins
Geta	198–209	Upper fill	+14.05 m	1			
Elagabalus	218–222	Upper fill	+14.30 m		Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	1
Philippus II	247–249	Upper fill	+14.50 m	1			
Constantius II	337–361	Upper fill	+14.25 m	3	Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	1
Valens	364–378	Upper fill	+14.05 m	1			
Valentinianus II	383–388	Upper fill	+13.75 m		Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.80–13.70 m	1
Theodosius I?/Valentianus II	383–408	Upper fill	+13.65 m		Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	3
Theodosius I	379–395	Room 21 (Upper fill)	+13.80 m	1			
Arcadius	383-408	Room 27 (Upper fill)	+13.35 m	1	Room 27 (ground fill)	+13.10-13.00 m	1
					Sondage in Room 18	+12.85-12.77 m.	1
Arcadius	395–401	Upper fill	+13.90 m	1			
Honorius	395–401	Upper fill	+14.24 m	1	Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	1
Unknown	4th century AD				Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	1
Unknown	5th century AD				Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	10
Unknown	4th–5th centuries				Sondage in Room 18	+12.85–12.77 m	2
Unknown	6th century AD				Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.59 m	1
Iustinianus I	527–565	Room 24 (Upper fill)	+13.94 m	1	Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.80–13.70 m	1
Iustinus II	565–578	Upper fill		1			
Tiberius II/Phocas?	578–610	Room 24 (Upper fill)	+14.25 m	1			
Mauricius Tiberius	582–602	Upper fill	+13.94 m		Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.80–13.70 m	2
Phocas	602–610	Upper fill	+13.80 m	1	Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.80–13.70 m	1
Heraclius	610–641	Room 15 (Upper fill)	+14.15 m	8	Room 24 (ground fill)	+13.80–13.70 m	2
		Room 22 (Upper fill)	+13.57 m		Room 26 (ground fill)	+13.20-13.10 m	8
		Room 26 (Upper fill)	+13.35-13.32	2			
Constans II	641–668	Room 24 (Upper fill)	+14.05 m	3	Room 27 (ground fill)	+13.10–13.00 m	1
		Room 27 (Upper fill)	+13.29 m	1			
Unknown	7th century	Upper fill	+14.30 m	1	Room 20 (ground fill)	+13.76–13.60 m	1

10.2. Table showing the quantitative distribution of the coin finds.