

Yüzey araştırma Vezirköprü ve Havza ilçesinde, Ekim 2013

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RAPOR

Field Survey in Vezirköprü and Havza Districts, October 2013

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1. Introduction

Per letter dated 09 September 2013, under reference number 94949537-161.02-174996, the Turkish Republic, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, General Directorate of Cultural heritage and Museums, granted permission for a field survey to be take place in Vezirköprü and Havza Districts, Samsun province (see appendix 6.3) from 5 to 21 October 2013. The survey was directed by Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen, University of Southern Denmark, with Kristina Winther-Jacobsen, University of Copenhagen as deputy director. The representative of the Turkish government was Dr. Mustafa Kolağasioglu from the Directorate of Samsun Museum. We are grateful to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, to the director and staff of the Museum, to the local authorities and to Dr. Kolağasioglu for their cooperation throughout the entire process.

2. Survey diary

Oct 4: Arrival

Oct 5: Doyran-Çamlıca-Tepeören-Köprübaşı-Ortaklar-Şeyhsafi-Havza. Small collections of diagnostic pottery from profile of Roman road at Doyran and from site east of Çamlıca.

Oct 6: Tepeören-Tavşan dağları; Roman settlement at Tepeören; Roman remains in Pazarıcı village; milestones in Meşeli village. Roman pottery collected from field south of Tepeören.

Oct 7: Boğazkuru village; Vezirköprü-Arıca-Incesu-Aşağı Narlı-Kızılırmak

Oct 8: Vezirköprü-Aydoğlu-Tekkekıran-Kurt Köprüsü. Small collection of pottery at Kurt Köprü, nothing clearly Roman.

Oct 9: Çekmeden village; Ilıca-Kocaoğlu-Kayabaşı-Kurt Köprüsü. Pre-Roman pottery collected by robbed rock cut tomb between Ilıca and Kocaoğlu.

Oct 10: Köprübaşı-Tepeören; Hittite settlement near Tepeören. Large sample of mainly Hittite material collected below settlement; nothing collected on hill itself. Yazıkızla village; Vezirköprü city. Pottery collected at site of ancient bridge west of city.

Oct 11: Intensive survey grid laid out in Papaz tarlası

Oct 12: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası; road survey Çalköy-Yürükçal

Oct 13: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası

Oct 14: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası

Oct 15: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası; bridge at Yürükçal

Oct 16: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası

Oct 17: No activities.

Oct 18: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası

Oct 19: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası

Oct 20: Intensive survey in Papaz tarlası; finds returned to sites

Oct 21: Departure

3. Survey of Roman Roads in Vezirköprü and Havza districts

The survey took the morphology of the roads as its point of departure. Roman roads were surveyed, and the road surveyor had to combine a number of priorities, among which:

- a) maintaining as direct a course as possible, preferably a straight line
- b) minimizing the number of sighting stations, placing these at high points in the landscape
- c) avoiding lost ascent, i.e. unnecessary effort going up and down
- d) keeping a maximum gradient < 17%

Any road as built will reflect a compromise between these objectives as well as other factors (land ownership, hydrology, sacred spaces) that may or may not be apparent to the modern observer.

In the 2013 survey, we focused on sections of road and points along the route which were of special interest and could potentially fill gaps in our existing knowledge of the road network. The survey thus included inspections of the roads themselves as well as of sites, milestones and other inscriptions en route.

3.1 From Vezirköprü to Havza

Doyran: Remains of Roman road and spoils in çeşmeler

On the ascent from the Esenli çay to Doyran village, the ancient road ran just left (east) of the modern road. Over a distance of c. 60 metres, a longitudinal section through the ancient roadbed was exposed in 2010 (fig. 1). The face of the section is being eroded away at a rate of c. 15 cm/year, and new ceramic fragments have been exposed that were invisible in 2010. Pottery was collected for examination and dating and a rim fragment of a Pontic Sigillata form 9 of the mid to second half of the 2nd c. AD was identified (Zhuravlev 2011, pl. 3:4-5). Among the fragments collected in the preliminary season in 2010 reported on in 2012 was a possible Pontic Sigillata form 14-16 rim which dates in the 2nd to 3rd c. AD supporting a date in the late 2nd to 3rd century for the road (Zhuravlev 2011, 151, pl 1:17-19)

Three çeşmeler adjoin the road to the right (west). In nos. 1 and 3, counting from north to south, ancient spoils (blocks, sarcophagi) have been re-employed as building material.

South of çeşme no. 3, the road turned west. Its ascent uphill is still visible (fig. 2).

Çamlıca and Pazarıcı: Building remains

On the ridge east of Çamlıca village, the course of the Roman road can be seen approaching from Doyran and passing a modern çeşme. Pottery is scattered on the ground around the çeşme and to the west. Two large building fragments were also observed, a large block (fragment of an architrave?) 220x77x83 cm and a slab with a recessed panel, 142x90x27cm. Pottery was collected for examination and dating. The finds consist of kitchen and cooking wares similar to the type identified at Papaz Tarlası (see below).

At a second çeşme further east, an inscription was reported in 2010. It was inspected and found to be a Turkish inscription of recent date.

In Pazarcı village east of the modern highway, remains of two ancient columns were observed at UTM 710540/4549698 and 710630/4549762 (fig. 3).

The northern approach to Tepeören

Having passed the site east of Çamlıca village (see previous section) the road approaches Tepeören across a depression at UTM708300/4549530. From here, it could climb into the village along a westerly course more or less continuous with the modern road, or along a more easterly course.

The western route shows no evidence of Roman surveying or engineering, and no finds are reported along its course. The eastern route climbs along a hollow way (fig. 4) gradually tapering inwards, the upper and narrowest end of which at UTM708295/4549358 is now so overgrown as to be impenetrable. The layout is strongly reminiscent of the ascent from the north towards Ortaklar (see below). From the upper end of the hollow way, it would be possible for the road to have followed a switchback course through UTM709357/4547038 entering Tepeören village at UTM708315/4549100 and merging with the village street around UTM708280/4548790.

A lengthy funeral inscription of the Roman period has been found in Tepeören village, where it can still be seen in the wall of a farmyard (Bekker-Nielsen & Høgel 2012). During a survey conducted by the Nerik project in April 2010, several sarcophagi were seen in the village.

Two milestones reported to have been found at Tepeören (French 1988, nos. 892-893) are now in Meşeli village, where they can be seen lying by the roadside. Steps should be taken to ensure their preservation, either in the village or in a museum.

From Tepeören to Köprübaşı

Passing through the area of Tepeören village, the road towards Havza probably diverged from the north-south axis at UTM708420/4548190 and ran south-west at an easy gradient along the centre of the valley, following a route to the south of the present dirt road. From UTM708990/4547850 to 708300/4549550, this line is marked by a sequence of field boundaries. In that case, the road would appear to be aiming for the centre of the Roman settlement on the plateau (see next section).

From here, the road could either descend into the river valley and follow the river bank to the bridge, or turn inland and descend through the hollow way at UTM710430/4547250. The latter alternative, being shorter, seems more likely; it has not, however, been possible to trace the road over the entire route. More work will be required to identify the precise course of the road and clarify its relation to the settlements between the road and the river.

Roman settlement southeast of Tepeören

On a wide plateau adjoining the İstavroz çay ESE of Tepeören (fig. 5), copious amounts of pottery were observed on the surface over a large area. A selection was collected for further examination. A depression at UTM709590/4547585 was identified as a robbed tomb by a local informant, and the lighter colour of the soil in this area may imply the presence of one or more masonry structures (not necessarily tombs) under the surface. At UTM709771/4547481, erosion had exposed a grave and bones were visible in the vertical face of soil towards the river (fig. 6). In this south-eastern corner of the site an unusually large proportion of the surface finds were table wares, which supports the identification of the area as a necropolis although the location is unusual.

The pottery collected on the site dated to the Roman period, mostly Late Roman such as a fragment of a Pontic Red Slip form 3 base (Arsen'eva & Domzalski 2002, fig. 12), but there also appear to be Pontic Sigillata among the table wares dating to the Early Roman period. Judging from the scatter of pottery fragments on the surface, the extent of the settlement can be estimated at about 3ha, a substantial community. If we are correct in assuming that masonry structures lie under a fairly shallow overburden, it will be possible to establish the plan of the settlement by means of georesistivity or geomagnetic prospection.

If the provisional Roman date is correct, this settlement may be interpreted as the successor to the Old Hittite and Iron Age settlement on the kale (see following section) and the predecessor of modern Tepeören.

Iron Age settlement southeast of Tepeören

On the hill immediately to the ESE of the Roman settlement, near the site known as Kaledoroğu, another settlement was identified. Its extent is somewhat smaller (estimated 0.7ha). A wall of stone and earth, with projecting towers, can be traced on the northern and eastern sides. On the slope below the hill around UTM 710169/4547124 we collected from a discrete cluster of Old Hittite and Iron Age sherds (one red and black bands painted Late IA) as well as a few later tile fragments. We collected a large sample as well as a pestle. No collection took place on the hill, where pottery of the same periods was observed in situ.

Köprübaşı: Remains of a bridge

Just upstream of the old bridge at Köprübaşı, remains of a still older bridge are visible (figs 7-9): two piers in masonry with a core of stones and concrete, the only visible remains of what must have been at least five piers. The two piers have cutwaters on their upstream side, but not downstream: an indication that they are mediaeval or older. Both piers have lost most of their exterior masonry facing, but at one corner of the northern pier (UTM711504/4547205) the lowest visible course is preserved intact. The original width of the piers can be estimated at 3.0m (ten Roman feet). They are different in length: the southern 6.0m in its present state, the northern 7.1m.

A mill-race, probably constructed in the nineteenth or early twentieth century, runs along the southern bank and has obliterated all traces of the bridgehead, which was located c. 20m west of the present bridge. The presumed location of the first pier, counting from the edge of the mill-race, is covered in shrubs and bushes, but older photographs of the site show no masonry remains here. Piers no. 2 and 3 are preserved to a height of about 1m. There are no traces of pier no. 4 to be seen. Pier no. 5 may be buried under a mound of stone and gravel in the river bed.

Under the newer bridge immediately upstream of the ancient, the river bed is paved with large slabs. Their surface is rusticated, in a manner similar to that visible on some of the stones in the facing of the piers. Since this obviously makes the slabs unsuitable for paving purposes, we may conclude that the surfacing in the river-bed represents a re-use of facings slabs, probably from a collapsed pier.

The distance between the preserved cores of piers 2 and 3 is 9.3m; the original span may be estimated at 9.0m (30 Roman feet). The superstructure was probably made of wood. The span would be quite moderate for a Roman bridge.

Roman road from Köprübaşı through Ortaklar

The ancient road-line can be traced all the way from the river crossing at Köprübaşı (ancient name unknown) to the outskirts of Havza (*Thermaï ton Phazemoniton*).

From the petrol station at Köprübaşı, the old roadbed can be seen running parallel immediately to the left (north) of the present motor road as far as UTM713860/4546363 where the modern highway diverges to the right (south). The ancient road-line is lost in the fields south of the present gravel road for a distance of c. 300m but there is no doubt that it crossed the gravel road at a point near UTM714250/4546160 to take advantage of the valley to make the ascent towards Ortaklar. It probably did not strike up the centre of the valley from the outset but made a deviation along the southern slope through UTM714323/4546135 and 714305/4546131, where remains of an earthen bank, perhaps from a ledge road, are still visible. The modern gravel road crosses the ancient road-line and makes a detour to the south to rejoin the ancient road-line at UTM714576/4546127. From here, the two roads are contiguous as far as the intersection with the modern highway.

A considerable amount of earth-moving has taken place to bring the modern highway up the slope to Ortaklar. At the intersection, it runs several metres below the original terrain level and has sliced through the ancient roadbed, which is clearly visible in the north side of the cutting at UTM714942/4545700 (fig. 10). The gravel road approaching from the NW is now joined to the highway by ramps leading north and south.

Beyond the highway, the ancient road-line reappears as a dirt road ascending on a steady gradient around the flank of the hill (fig. 11), making a dogleg bend to the left (east) at UTM714947/4545163 and changing direction slightly at UTM715180/4545230. Throughout, it is laid out in short, straight sections and there is no loss of ascent whatever.

The present road makes a second bend to the right at UTM715341/4545188. The ancient road probably did not, but continued in a straight line, possibly marked by the south boundary of the cemetery, before turning right (south) along a route similar to that of the modern highway. Sections of road running parallel to, and on either side of the modern road that may preserve the older road-line were not investigated.

In Ortaklar village, a column fragment c. 0.7m long and with a diameter of 0.33m was observed lying on the ground at UTM715368/4545191. Two inscriptions were also seen in a farmyard at UTM715240/4544800 (figs 12-13). These were observed by Eckart Olshausen when he visited the village in 1988, but have not been published.

Şeyhsafi to Havza

Like its modern counterpart, the ancient road will have passed through the Güvendili pass (alt. 890m). Descending from the pass, the ancient road will have run below and to the south/west of the modern highway. The old road presently visible probably does not follow the line of the Roman road, which is more likely to be preserved in the line of field boundaries through UTM717800/4542875-718090/4542783-718325/4542604. Due to time constraints, this hypothesis was not followed up. We hope to investigate this section in more detail during the spring of 2014.

The ancient road-line is overlain by the old road from UTM718450/4542385 onwards and through Şeyhsafi village, where it serves as the main street (fig. 14). A press bed from a wine or olive press is built into the southern end of the çeşme (fig. 15). We did not attempt to trace the course of the road from here into Havza, but it presumably ran along the same general course as the modern highway and the Vezirköprü Caddesi.

Milestones in Yazıkızla

In 1988, Eckart Olshausen saw two milestones in Yazıkızla village. We visited the village and made inquiries about the milestones, but found the villagers very uncooperative and reluctant to provide any information whatever. According to Olshausen's notes, one of the stones was in a wash-house about a kilometer from the village, and a local informant led us down a dirt road to a derelict building on the left (downward) side of the road about 1.5 km from the village. We were unable to verify the identification of this structure with the wash-house. Despite an intensive search of the site, no milestone nor any other ancient remains were found.

The river crossing at Havza and the road towards Lâdik

We followed the course of the road leading from the centre of Havza across the river and uphill in the general direction of Lâdik as far as UTM728347/4538562 in the hope of identifying an ancient road-line. The road, however, exhibits none of the characteristics of ancient roads, and there are no traces of earlier roads running parallel. We are forced to conclude that the ascent from Havza eastward does not follow the course of an ancient road.

3.2. From Tepeören to the Tavşan Dağlar

According to our working hypothesis, Tepeören was located at the junction of three roads: from Vezirköprü-Doyran, from Havza-Köprübaşı, and from Merzifon via the Tavşan Dağlar.

The team followed the road leading south from Tepeören into the Tavşan Dağlar by car (from Tepeören village to the river and from UTM709409/4546941 to 709251/4546265). The remainder of the distance was covered on foot.

Descending from the village towards the river, the bank of the ancient road can be seen on the left (east) of the present road. At the river crossing, there are no traces of a bridge to be seen in the stream bed, and the water is easily fordable in October. Beyond (south of) the river the old road-line, no longer in use, can be

seen running below and to the north of the present ascent, passing through UTM709256/4547088 and 709284/4547084 until it is blocked by fallen boulders at 709294/4547086 where it makes a turn towards the south. The road-line intersects the modern road at UTM709334/4547060 and climbs to meet the modern road once more at UTM709409/4546941 (figs 16-17). At UTM709404/4546996 a row of six large stones, perhaps forming part of the kerb, can be seen to the right (west) of the road. On the left (east) side, the rock has been cut back to provide a passage for the road, leaving the rock face standing for up to 3m.

Along the modern dirt road, the ancient road-line can be observed in several places, running on a course parallel to the modern road (fig. 18) through stretches of good farmland. From UTM709172/4546177 to 708760/4545678 the ancient road holds a course in straight sections while the modern road swerves to the left (east) in several places. At UTM708760/4545678 the two roads intersect and from here to UTM708656/4545516 the ancient road-line runs on the left (eastern) side of the modern road. At UTM708556/4545465 it is clearly visible as an eroded hollow way just W of the modern road. From here, it continues on a parallel course west of the modern road until it approaches the hillock at UTM708350/4545400. The modern road takes an eastern detour around this obstacle; the older road took a western, and at UTM708170/4545302 emerged onto the lower end of a plateau at just over 1000m a.s.l.

This plateau, which slopes from the southeast towards the northwest, offers a spectacular view to the NW towards the plain of Vezirköprü and to the W to Büyükkale (Sagylion). The lower end of the plateau has suffered severely from erosion and is criss-crossed by rain gullies, some of which may once have been hollow ways. It is likely that the older road ran to the right (west) of the modern road. (A çeşme is located to the west, somewhat incongruously facing away from the present road). One branch of the modern road continues uphill to Düzyurt, another down towards two çeşmeler at UTM707153/4544202 and 707152/4544192. The former is evidently a modern construction in concrete and the rock cutting adjoining it to the north, where the face has been cut back to a height of 3m, may or may not be modern. The latter çeşme is submerged almost to the level of the upper edge of the basin and it is difficult to make any statements about its age or construction.

Either of these roads may have provided a link onward across the watershed via Madenköy to Merzifon. As these are outside the designated survey area, the route was not investigated further.

A settlement on the Tavşan ridge

On the plateau, vestiges (fig. 18) of a small settlement – estimated area 100x200m – were seen around UTM707428/4544627 on a small hill. At UTM707371/4544577 a small tumulus with a robbed grave was seen. A large pile of stones interspersed with brick and roof tile fragments was observed at UTM707485/4544686 and from here to UTM707510/4544707 a linear scatter of stones downhill. No pottery was collected, but the site would merit further examination.

3.3. From Vezirköprü to the north-west

The approach to the bridge at Vezirköprü

According to our hypothesis, the road from Doyran made a right-angle turn in the centre of ancient Vezirköprü and ran in a westerly direction, following the course of the 100 Yıl Caddesi and the 1318 Sokak.

In a dolmuş parking area on the western side of the 1117 Sokak, we saw an unpublished inscription (fig. 19) at UTM705946/4557578.

The river crossing in Vezirköprü

The Cumont brothers, who visited Vezirköprü in 1900, report seeing Roman remains upstream of the road bridge: 'l'Oulou-tchâi, en amont du pont en bois qui le traverse, est endigué à l'aide de débris de constructions romaines, mais la hauteur inusitée des eaux nous empêcha d'inspecter ces quais rudimentaires' (Cumont & Cumont 1906, 133). These were probably remains of the Roman bridge over the Ulu çay. According to our hypothesis, the road from Doyran made a right-angle turn in the centre of ancient Vezirköprü and ran in a westerly direction, crossing the river at UTM705200/4557460. Rock outcrops on both sides of the river would provide solid foundations for a bridge and during periods of low water (as in October 2013), the stream could be forded. The official Turkish map at 1:200.000, based on data collected in 1945, shows a road crossing at this point.

On the far (northern) side of the stream, a scatter of stones in a field could be observed in the summer of 2012. The road-line presumably continued through this corn field and the chicken farm which presently lies astride the road. Beyond the farm, its line is taken up by the course of the 1715 Sokak as far as UTM704825/4557450, whence it curves west and is preserved as a line of property boundaries until merging with the road to Arica at the ridge (fig. 20).

Arica, Geriz and Incesu

From the ridge, the present road runs in a series of long, straight stretches, no doubt preserving the ancient road-line, and climbing at an easy but steady gradient with no lost ascent, until the two roads diverge shortly before Arica village, the modern road going left, the older road continuing straight ahead. Our team walked the line of the old road from a point east of Arica (UTM700418/4556910) to a point midway between Geriz and Incesu. The road runs on a regular course, changing direction in short sections but keeping to the same general alignment throughout. It skirts the north edge of the Tepe on which Arica mosque stands, passes the village school and then descends to cross a stream at UTM698777/4557337 (fig. 21) to ascend on the other side.

Two milestones were observed in Arica village, one of which had previously been seen by Eckart Olshausen and also, so we were informed, by David French. When Olshausen visited the village in 1988, the stone was standing upright as a pillar under a house in the village. It is now broken in at least three pieces, two large and one or more smaller fragments, and lying in a vegetable garden (figs 22-23).

A second milestone has been incorporated into a drystone fence within a garden at UTM699150/4556943 (fig. 24). We are grateful to local informants for drawing our attention to this stone, which is not immediately visible from the road, nor immediately identifiable as a milestone fragment since its inscribed face is turned inwards. Milestones have also been found in Incesu village (Bekker-Nielsen 2010).

Incesu to Aşağı Narlı and the Kızılırmak

The section of road between Incesu village and the petrol station at UTM691660/4565035 has been studied previously and was not included within this survey. An attempt was made to follow the road from the petrol station to the site of the ruined Roman bridge over the Kızılırmak, now submerged under the waters of the Altinkaya Barajı. As far as UTM692000/4565740, the road-line is easily traceable as a modern forest road (fig. 25). From this point on it is not clearly identifiable in the field, and a more detailed study – including old forestry records and maps – will be needed to establish its precise course.

Aşağı Narlı to the west

A survey carried out in 2010 suggested that an ancient road ran westward from Aşağı Narlı and possibly continued across the mountains past Belalan to meet up with the Kızılırmak upstream of Durağan. Pottery was found along the route of the road. According to French (1988, nos. 875-76) two milestones were found at a çesme c. 1km west of Aşağı Narlı.

Our team followed this road (by car and on foot). For the first kilometres, it runs in straight sections ascending on a slowly climbing alignment (fig. 26). Further on, around UTM689500/4563480, its character changes and it now runs in broad arcs with a great deal of lost ascent en route. The conclusion must be that an ancient road from Aşağı Narlı westwards is indeed possible, but this will have had the character of a local road into the fertile valleys of the hinterland and did not form part of a long-distance route through the mountains. Only later was this road extended by a modern road to link up with roads and villages further west.

The possibility that the road diverging to the north-west at UTM690500/4563500 is also ancient remains open, but due to time constraints, this section was not studied.

We also attempted to locate the ‘çesme c. 1km west of Aşağı Narlı’ mentioned by French. Two çesmeler, of which one was derelict, are located at UTM690804/4563128, slightly less than one kilometer from the centre of the village. No traces of the milestones mentioned by French was found, nor other inscriptions. A search of the adjoining fields to the north revealed sparse evidence of settlement (ceramic fragments in the field, but nothing chronologically diagnostic).

3.4 From Vezirköprü to Lâdik via the Kurt Köprü

The *communis opinio* among researchers on the Pontic road network (see, e.g., Olshausen 1999, 110-11) is that the road from Niksar over the Kılıçarslan pass to Vezirköprü passed through Havza. Several objections to this theory were, however, already pointed out by Anderson (1900, 81): the rough nature of the terrain between Lâdik and Havza, ‘the complete absence of antiquities’ along its route and the find of a milestone at Ahmetsaray far to the north of Havza. Furthermore, our investigations (see above under 3.1) revealed no trace of a Roman road from Havza in the direction of Lâdik.

Another problem is the enigmatic monument known as the Kurt Köprü, just west of Kayabaşı, The Kurt Köprü, or ‘Wolf bridge’, is one of the most enigmatic monuments in our region. Like the bridge further SW at Köprübaşı, it provides a roadway across the Istavroz çay. Its superstructure, which has been heavily

restored, appears to be of Seljuk date. Its piers and foundations may, or may not, be Hellenistic, Roman or Byzantine. It is possible that the Seljuks rebuilt a bridge which had been destroyed or fallen into decay; it seems less likely that they should have built a bridge wide enough to be passable for vehicles in this remote and thinly inhabited region. Numerous inscriptions are reported from Kayabaşı (formerly known as Tahna) on the SE approach to the bridge.

If the bridge is in fact of Seljuk or later date, its purpose would be to provide access from Vezirköprü to the land SE of the Istavroz çay; the Cumont brothers hypothesized (1906, 129) that it might form part of a 'chemin de traverse de Vezir-Keupru à Samsoun', but no traces have been found of such a road. Apart from one uninscribed pillar which might be a milestone, no milestone finds have been reported along its route. A few small fragments of Iron Age pottery were collected on the ridge above the western approach to the bridge (the road coming from Tekkekiran) and in a field immediately on the northeast side of the bridge.

Though today no road crosses the Kurt Köprüsü, there is in fact a fairly easy access route from Vezirköprü running SE through Çekmeden and Aydoğlu. It could have crossed the saddle NW of the bridge, aiming directly for Koçaoğlu (Tahna). If this is correct, the road would not be aiming for Samsun (which would in any case involve crossing several river valleys) but for Tuzla or Yenice. We decided to explore the possibility that a direct link existed between Vezirköprü and Lâdik, via the Kurt Köprüsü and avoiding Havza.

Vezirköprü to Çekmeden, Aydoğlu and the Kurt Köprüsü

A modern road (alternately dirt and asphalt) leaves Vezirköprü, skirting Çakırtaş and Çekmeden villages on their southern side. At UTM712684/4555273 the modern road turns NE but the road-line continues SE as a modern field road as far as UTM712886/4555219, from which point its character changes. It now ascends uphill in a series of short straight stretches, sometimes as a hollow way with its foundation exposed (fig. 27), sometimes running parallel to the present field road, as far as its intersection with a modern farm track at UTM714031/4554682. From here, the road-line is ploughed over.

The road probably passed through the centre of Aydoğlu village. We did not conduct a systematic search for spoils in the village itself, but did observe a column standing to its full height in the garden of the mosque. With an estimated weight >500 kg, it is not likely to have been transported from afar.

Shortly beyond Aydoğlu, the road-line is taken up by a road leading in the direction of the Kurt Köprüsü, crossing a stream by an impressive rock-cut ascent and descent (figs 28-29), then taking up a linear course parallel to, but south of, the modern road to Tekkekiran. We followed the road on foot as far as UTM716645/4554377 where the road-line merged with a more recent farm road.

Further on at UTM718496/4554100 the road was observed coming up from Aydoğlu as a field road. Its descent towards the Istavroz çay was disused and overgrown with grass, but still clearly visible. On the last stages of the descent, it merged with the road from Tekkekiran, which descends to the ridge along a natural valley on a series of switchbacks, then makes the final descent as a ledge road on the southern side of the valley.

Boğazkuru

In Boğazkuru village, a short distance to the S of the road, we were shown a stele built into the village çeşme at UTM717394/4551047. We also saw two fragments of another inscription built into the exterior wall of a farm building as well as a house-shaped grave marker in a farmyard at UTM 717733/4551055. We are grateful to our government representative, Dr Mustafa Kolağasioğlu, for drawing our attention to these monuments.

Eckart Olshausen visited the village in 1988 and saw the two inscriptions; at that time the inscription which is now broken was still in one piece. Neither inscription has been published. A more detailed investigation will be undertaken by Eckart Olshausen and Akin Timur in April 2014 with a view to publication.

Tekkekıran

The road approaching the Kurt Köprüsu from the direction of Kületek via Tekkekıran may well be older than that from Aydoğlu. From UTM716596/4557105, it exhibits the characteristics of a ridgeway, keeping to the high ground at the centre of the ridge and passing through Tekkekıran. Several tumuli can be seen en route. We were also told that an inscription was to be seen about 3km northwest from Tekkekıran village, but were unable to locate it.

In Tekkekıran village, numerous spoils were observed in the grounds of the school and in a wall at UTM718853/4554946, as well as an unpublished inscription, broken in two, at UTM718646/4555025 (figs 30-32). When this was re-used as a threshold, most of the text was chiseled away, and only a few letters and words can be deciphered. We hope to continue work on this stone in April 2014.

The road from Tekkekıran continues upwards in a series of short stretches to reach the crest, then descends towards the Kurt Köprüsu, merging with the road from Aydoğlu. A limestone plateau to the left (north) of the descent was briefly searched for signs of ancient habitation, but without results.

Kurt Köprüsu

The bridge itself has been frequently described in the research literature. Since the latest restoration in 2009, its external appearance has altered considerably; three Greek inscriptions, however, are still to be seen under the bridge.

A short distance upstream (south) of the Kurt Köprüsu, large rocks can be seen in the middle of the stream. These may form the basis of unconfirmed reports that remains of an older bridge are to be seen upstream of the present bridge. Given the configuration of the landscape and the ridgeway, probably pre-Roman, aiming for the Kurt Köprüsu, it is likely that the earlier stream crossing – probably a ford – was also located at this point.

Kayabaşı to Ilıca

Beyond the bridge, the roadway ascends to Kayabaşı village in a series of short stretches which may preserve the remains of an ancient road-line. In Kayabaşı itself, several inscriptions have been reported, one of which can be seen half buried in the garden wall of the mosque. The road towards Kocaoğlu again runs in a series of straight stretches, swerving once to make a detour around a hillock near UTM719980/4552045. In Kocaoğlu, we were shown an inscription (published as *SP* no. 3.61) broken in two and lying among other debris in a ruined structure, possibly a chapel or small church, at UTM722493/4551026. To ensure its preservation, the inscription should be built into the wall of the chapel or moved to a museum.

The ancient road probably passed through Kocaoğlu village on a course parallel to, but slightly further south than, the present west-east high street. For the first 1.5km, it shows no obvious characteristics of ancient design or construction, and due to time constraints we were unable to make a detailed study of this section.

Between UTM724420/4549552 and 724342/4549531, the ancient route is once more visible running parallel to and further south than the modern road (fig. 33). It descends from the west to the east along a switchback c. 2.2metres wide to the crossing of the stream, which was probably a ford. Immediately east of the stream, the ancient and modern road-lines merge; the modern gravel road continues towards Ilıca in straight stretches which may well preserve the route of the ancient road. On the hill above the road, at robbed rock-cut tomb was seen.

In Ilıca village itself, we saw a series of inscriptions in the village square, three of which have not been published; we were also shown an inscription lying on its face in a farmyard at UTM726420/4548753 (figs. 35-37). Two of the inscriptions in the square as well as the inscription in the farmyard were seen by Eckart Olshausen when he visited the village in 1989. A further inscription was reported to have been found in or near the çeşme behind the mosque, but the present çeşme is an entirely modern construction and there was no sign of any ancient remains.

Ilıca to Lâdik

The area to the south-east of Ilıca is outside our survey area and was not studied. The results of our survey between Vezirköprü and Ilıca do, however, offer strong evidence in support of the hypothesis of a direct route from Vezirköprü to Lâdik. In a coming campaign, we hope to investigate the remaining section from Ilıca through Yenice or Ahmetsaray to Lâdik.

3.5 From Vezirköprü to the north-east

Vezirköprü to Çalköy and Yürükçal

A modern road leaves Vezirköprü on a course ENE aiming for Çalköy village. A stele (fig. 38) is built into the exterior wall of the mosque at Çalköy (UTM710225/4558721). The inscription was photographed by Eckart Olshausen in 1988 and has suffered some damage since then. It has not been published.

From Çalköy onwards, the layout of the road is consistent with an ancient date; tumuli can be observed along the route and according to team member Bunyamin Kıvrak, who has a detailed first-hand knowledge of the region, ancient remains have been found on the left (north) side of the road. The road continues to Yürüktepe, where we saw the lid from a small sarcophagus in a farmyard and two columns, standing on up-ended Byzantine capitals, by the village school at UTM713220/4558590.

Bridge at Yürüktepe

Below the village, large blocks, obviously from a concrete structure, can be observed in the stream. A short distance upstream, the remains of a multi-pier bridge over the Kuz Çay (figs. 39-42) are visible. The layout resembles that of the bridge at Köprübaşı with a series of large stone-built piers that probably supported a wooden superstructure. Counting from the north bank, pier no. 1 is now on dry land and has lost its outer facing of dressed stone, save for one stone that formed the tip of the cutwater. In the location where pier no. 2 would be expected, one finds a massive rock cropping out of the earth, presumably a natural feature that was utilised as a pier. Pier no. 3 is well preserved with much of its outer stone facing intact, whereas pier no. 4 is preserved to foundation level. None of the piers have cutwaters on the downstream side. No remains of further piers are visible, nor of a bridgehead or an ascent on the south bank. We are grateful to Bünyamin Kıvrak for drawing our attention to this monument.

Tombs and roads near Cekalan

Below the hamlet of Hacıkurt, c. 3km west of Cekalan village, on the ground sloping towards the Kuz Çay, we searched for a road leading from the bridge at Yürüktepe into the hinterland. A local road into the hinterland of Vezirköprü would hardly justify a structure of this size and complexity. The village road ascending through Hacıkurt leads, so we were told by a local informant, to Güldere and “the old Samsun highway”.

Remains of the old road can be identified between Hacıkurt and Gültepe (fig. 43). From its orientation, it seems more likely that the destination of this road was Bafra rather than Kavak.

Another local informant directed us to several rock-cut graves west of the hamlet, all of which had been robbed.

4. Intensive systematic survey in the Papaz tarlası

Aim

Based on the preliminary survey in 2010 under the Nerik project and the analysis of those data in 2012 (Fig. 44; Bekker-Nielsen & Winther-Jacobsen forthcoming), it was decided to apply an intensive, systematic survey to the field to investigate the distribution of finds in order to confirm the relationship between surface and sub-surface structures identified by geoelectric survey in 2010 and get a better understanding of the chronology and function of the sub-surface structures and the relationship between them. The sub-surface structures consisted of a structure approximately 40 by 40m square with a small hexagonal edifice in the middle and a cruciform structure attached to the east side as well as two small, rectangular structures of a different orientation to the northeast (Von der Osten Woldenburg, forthcoming).

Methodology

The location Papaz tarlası is approximately 8250 m², and the shape is irregular (for the coordinates of the field boundary, please see section 6.1). The south-eastern corner of the field drops towards the southeast, and the field is cut all along the southern side by a steep slope. To the northwest and northeast the field is cut by field boundaries and to the southwest by a road. The location of the cruciform sub-surface structure is visible as a small elevation in the field.

The survey strategy was intensive and systematic (Fig. 45): The field was divided into geomorphologically homogeneous units in a grid of 10x10 m squares (73 in total as well as subsized ones along the edge of the field) laid out using the total station and marked with flags.

Collection strategy: Counting/collecting of finds from 10% of the surface was achieved by total count/collection of all finds in 1 m transects spaced at 10 m (81 in total). Total collection equals anything from the size of a thumbnail and up – smaller only if diagnostic/recognisable by distinctive feature. The survey of the transect lines was followed by an intensive, systematic (nine field walkers shoulder by shoulder) survey in the squares between the transect lines. The sample collected from the squares was random aiming at specifically diagnostic pieces for the inventory.

Registration strategy: We operated with three levels of recording: 1) sherds per transect line (number and weight) 2) finds groups per transect line (number and weight), and 3) inventory (individual sherds) (Fig. 46). Since the total sum is unknown the validity of our data is produced by our ability to control them: The different levels of recording provide us with different data sets for different purposes:

- Recording of sherds allows us to map their distribution across the survey area
- Recording of finds groups allows us to detect differentiation in the distribution of different functions of finds across the survey area
- Recording individual finds allows us to study differentiation in temporal patterns and provenance

Initial sorting of the finds into finds groups (architectural, table ware, kitchen ware, cooking ware, transport amphorae and other) were done in the field, and only finds for the inventory were brought back for detailed analysis. All the finds of the inventory were photographed, drawn and described and thrown over the slope in

the field where it came from at the end of the season. The results of the three levels of registration were recorded into an access database.

Results

The distribution of ceramics across the field confirms the expectations concerning the state of preservation of the sub-surface structures as suggested in the report of the preliminary investigations (Bekker-Nielsen & Winther-Jacobsen forthcoming). The areas immediately over the sub-surface structures, especially the hexagonal and the cruciform structures and the south-eastern corner of the square structure reveal high densities up to just below 14 kg in 10m² or 1.4 kg of ceramics per square meter (Fig. 47). The highest densities were produced along the southern edge of the square structure, where it is cut by the steep slope. Indeed the foundation of this part of the structure was visible in the slope made of field stones bound by mortar tempered with small pebbles (UTM706122/4558542) (Fig. 48). The foundation is at least 80 cm deep. The small rectangular structure just northeast of the cruciform structure almost disappears in the high densities on its immediate southwest and northeast sides, but it is visible in the ceramics distribution map as an increase of approximately 80% in the transect line cutting across it compared to the transect lines before and after. The structure approximately 20 m further to the northeast is visible as a discrete, high density cluster of about 800 m². The cluster spreads outside the area of the geoelectric survey, and it is highly likely that there is more than the one structure revealed in the geomagnetic survey. Although the chronological range appears to be similar, there was a clear functional differentiation between this area (the north-eastern complex) and the building complex with the cruciform structure (see below).

The total range of the average weight of individual sherds is 1 to 134 gr, but in 49 of the 81 transect lines the average weight ranges between 0.015-0.034 gr. Only in eight transect lines is the average weight of sherds between 75-134 gr (Fig 49). There is a partial correlation between density and average weight visible in the area of the building complex with the cruciform structure and the north-eastern complex (Fig. 49), but there are also deviances from this pattern in transect 170 at the north-eastern edge of the field, where there is evidence for less ploughing and consequently less destruction. The explanation for the high average weight of sherds in transect line 020/070 appears to be the produced by a single large tile fragment. In all the transect lines except 150/080 the non-architectural fragments make up a very small proportion of the finds, especially by weight, which is expectable based on the size of the complete artefacts.

The vast majority of ceramics collected belonged in the architectural category: Flat square floor tiles/bricks and Corinthian style pan tiles combined with curved cover tiles. Although the curved cover tiles can be difficult to distinguish from the traditional pre-modern tiles of which many had been dumped in the garbage along the slope, their sheer number and the fact that no other types of cover tiles were identified suggests the combination. Since a large sample of tiles was collected in the preliminary season, only few tiles were inventoried this season including a single possible ridge cover tile interpreted according to its greater width (Figs 50-51). A range of misfired tiles were recorded, everything from discoloured to malformed and vitrified suggesting the tiles were produced close by (Fig. 52). Floor tiles/bricks often preserved a thick layer of mortar on at least one side, and sometimes they were decorated with finger marks (Fig. 53). The ratio of architectural ceramics to other types of ceramics/pottery is 271:16 kg or 17:1, suggesting the structures were covered by tile roofs when they collapsed. This includes both roof and floor tiles/bricks as these are indistinguishable when very fragmented. The ratio is of course not constant across the field, but a particularly interesting variability is found in the cluster over the north-eastern complex. Here the ratio is

only 16:4 kg or 4:1 because of 3.59 kg of pithos fragments recorded in transect line 150/080, a type of kitchen ware rarely recorded in other parts of the field suggesting a domestic function for this complex. None of the other transect lines produced above 700 gr of pottery individually. If we subtract the 3.59 kg of pithos the ratio becomes 16:1 which is very close to the average of the field.

Stone tiles were also used for floors indicated by shape and mortar attached (Fig. 54). Two larger fragments of stone architecture were already described before: a threshold and a fragmented column (Bekker-Nielsen & Winther-Jacobsen forthcoming). This season, part of a late second century AD grave stele appeared in the field, which had been reshaped and had a hole cut in the back for reuse in the architecture (Fig. 55). Additionally, three small fragments of marble decoration were recorded in the survey (Fig. 56) Another foundation was identified in the slope southwest of the square structure, which based on its location is not immediately associable with the building complex with the cruciform structure (UTM706110/4558539) (Figs 47, 57). This foundation seems to be of a different quality including cut stone blocks and brick, and it appears to be at least 2.5 m wide. Furthermore a water channel constructed from field stones and mortar tempered with small pebbles and lined with pink mortar was identified protruding from the slope (Fig. 47.3): however, the location (UTM706141/4558540) suggested that it is either not *in situ* or not associated with the structures in the field (Fig. 58).

Apart from the architectural fragments, finds consist of pottery, a lamp, glass, two coins, and slag. The pottery consists mainly of kitchen ware, some table ware and rare fragments of transport amphorae. It is difficult to distinguish the cooking wares as the types widely produced and imported across the Roman Empire appear not to have been used regularly in this area. Furthermore soot, which would assist in the identification of local/regional cooking wares, is relatively rare. However, a type of vessels distinguishable by shape and fabric (particularly a distinctive type of inclusions also common in Late Roman cooking wares at Pompeiopolis) is interpreted as a local/regional cooking ware (Fig.59 bottom). The kitchen wares consist of mostly open and some closed vessels, the latter most identified base on vertical handle fragments. The most common type of kitchen ware is the basin often with a spout attached to the rim (Fig. 60). This type of vessel also occurs commonly in the Late Roman contexts at Pompeiopolis (Domzalski 2011, 168, pl 7.2). One handle attachment of a Sinopean amphora was identified by the volcanic sand, but the fragment is too poorly preserved to reveal any information about the shape and type (Fig. 61). The lamp was originally slipped, but the surface is very poorly preserved (Fig. 62). Overall the range of pottery types and styles is restricted suggesting that the different structures belong within the same period and that the period of use of the structures was relatively brief and intense. The only pottery of narrow chronological significance is the red slipped table ware for which the preliminary analysis suggests a date in the second half of the 5th c. AD (Figs 59 top, 63), when the form repertoire changed and the production of Pontic Red Slip ware lost its predominance to LRD table wares from Western Asia Minor (Arsen'eva & Domzalski 2002, 424-425, figs. 10-13). A single fragment of LRD was identified (Fig. 64). Some of the table ware sherds appear to be Pontic Sigillata, which is the predecessor of Pontic Red Slip including two possible rims of Pontic sigillata forms 14-16 dated in the 2nd-3rd c. AD (Zhuralev 2011, 151, pl 1:17-19) (Fig. 65). Due to their small size and poor preservation, it is possible that these early sherds are residual.

The glass is too fragmented to form any definite conclusions, except that all the fragments are made from monochrome, clear, blue-green glass and the vessels appear to be small and very thin-walled. The two coins, one of which was cut, are poorly preserved, but have been identified as Byzantine folles by Vera Sauer (Figs 66-67): The type was introduced in AD 498, but minted over an extended period of time. The coins have been handed in to the museum in Samsun. Finally the slag which appears to be from the production of iron

was found in the north-eastern corner of the grid near the structure there, indicating the possibility of a complex combining domestic and productive activities (Fig. 68).

Several observations can be made based on the overall distribution of the different use-categories (Fig. 69). Tiles are not included as they are found all over the field, although clearly concentrated over the structures (see above). Fig 47 can be viewed as a tile distribution map due to the size and therefore predominance of this type ceramics when weighed. As mentioned before, the distribution of pithoi appears to be highly significant. The majority of fragments came from the north-eastern part of the field where the combination of tile, pithoi, kitchen, cooking, table wares and iron slag suggests a combination of domestic and productive activities. Some functional differentiation may be hinted at in the distribution of pithoi which seem to concentrate in the northeast and cooking wares which seem to concentrate to the south, but the collection in the squares was not systematic and consequently this patterns should not be over emphasised. The pithos fragments found in the central south corner of the field are explained by the topography. These large fragments have probably rolled to the bottom of the hill. In the area of the complex with the cruciform structure only kitchen ware and table wares were found, which may be another indication of functional differentiation suggesting that cooking and storing took place in the north-eastern complex. However, there seems to be a concentration of cooking and table wares west of the large square structure either originating in the structure or indicating the existence of unknown structures in this area. As deeper foundations have been identified in the slope (fig. 68.3), this is not impossible.

In general the types of ceramics found are very homogeneous suggesting a relatively short period of activity. The finds in the north-eastern complex appear to belong the same chronological period, but the slag may be an indication of more than domestic activities. An obvious interpretation of the finds in the north-eastern complex is that is served as domestic quarters for the activities associated with the complex with the cruciform structure, but also as a farmhouse.

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6. Appendices

6.1 Coordinates

UTM zone 36 T

E *N*

Arıca köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Milestones

699120 4556906

699150 4556943

Aşağı Narlı köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Çesme W of village

690804 4563128

Aydoğdu köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Column by mosque

715959 4554695

Road towards Kurt Köprüsü

716474 4554399

716323 4554457

Boğazkuru köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Inscription in farmhouse wall

717733 4551055

Stele in çesme

717394 4551047

Çalköy, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Stele in wall of mosque

710225 4558721

Çamlıca köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Architectural fragments

707883 4551829

707890 4551820

Cekmeden köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Intersection of ancient road and modern field track

714031 4554682

Ancient roadline visible north of modern farm road

713818 4554769

Foundation of ancient road visible

713095 4555100

Doyran Köyü, Vezirköprü İlçesinde

Exposed section through road

707232 4555213

707243 4555178

707251 4555161

707261 4555147

Çesmeler

Çesme no. 1, counting north to south

707315 4555044

707319 4555040

Çesme no. 2 is modern

Çesme no. 3

707374 4554995

707374 4554990

707381 4554988

707384 4554991

Düzyurt, Yarbaşı köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Centre of ancient settlement

707428 4544627

Small mound, possibly a tumulus

707371 4544577

Hacıkurt, Çekalan village, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Robbed tomb

713546 4559361

Ascent from village in direction of Güldere

714286 4559297

Ilca köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Inscription in farmyard

726420 4548753

Kocaoğlu köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Old ascent from river crossing

724420 4549552

724342 4549531

Robbed tomb

724522 4549323

Inscription (SP 3.61)

722493 4551026

Koças mahallesi, Yarbaşı köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Old ascent from river towards the south

709256 4547088

709284 4547084

709294 4547086

709334 4547060

709409 4546941

Old roadbed visible

709028 4546039

Köprübaşı köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Coordinates of bridge piers

Pier no. 1, counting south to north: no visible remains

Pier no. 2

711510 4547194

711515 4547197

Pier no. 3

711508 4547209

711507 4547205

711504 4547205

Piers nos. 4-5: no visible remains

Ortaklar köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Exposed transverse section through roadbed north of Ortaklar

714942 4545700

Column

715368 4545191kInscriptions in farmhouse

715240 4544800

Pazarcı köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Column fragments

710540 4549698

710630 4549762

Şeyhsafı köyü, Havza ilçesinde

Wine pressing bed in çeşme

719444 4542044

Tekkekıran köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Spoils in school garden

718793 4555028

Spoils in wall

718853 4554946

Inscription SP 3.57a built into wall

718890 4554936

Unpublished inscription

718646 4555025

Tepeören köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Iron age settlement on hill above river

NW corner

710050 4547408

NE corner

710150 4547380

SW corner

710026 4547342

SE corner

710129 4547315

Iron Age pottery in field below settlement

710169 4547124

Roman settlement

Centre of settlement

709516 4547591

Buried masonry structure (?)

709590 4547585

Exposed grave

709771 4547481

Vezirköprü, Tabakhane mahallesinde

Inscription in dolmuş parking area

705946 4557578

Vezirköprü, Hıdırlık mahallesinde

Presumed site of ancient bridge

705200 4557460

Vezirköprü, Kuruçay mahallesinde, "Papaz tarlası"

Field boundary

706085 4558530

706138 4558543

706151 4558524

706214 4558571

706201 4558598

706197 4558623

706138 4558597

706090 4558581

706027 4558562

706028 4558541

706034 4558517

Foundation remains

706122 4558542

706110 4558539

Water channel

706141 4558540

Yürükcal köyü, Vezirköprü ilçesinde

Columns standing by school

713220 4558590

Remains of bridge

Pier 3, counting from north

713471 4558801

Pier 4

713467 4558796

6.2 Photographs

From Vezirköprü to Havza

1. Exposed section of ancient road in Doyran (photographed April 2010)
2. Road leading upwards from Doyran village in direction of Havza, UTM
3. Column stump in Pazarcı village
4. Northern approach to Tepeören
5. Field with extensive scatter of Roman pottery SE of Tepeören; in the distance, Kaledoroğu.
6. Exposed grave in slope SE of Tepeören
7. Remains of ancient bridge piers at Köprübaşı; in background, later bridge
8. Remains of pier 2
9. Remains of pier 3
10. Remains of ancient roadbed visible in slope S of Ortaklar
11. Ascent to Ortaklar village from north
- 12-13. Inscriptions in Ortaklar village (photographs by Vera Sauer)
14. Road line is preserved as main street of Şeyhsafi village
15. Press bed built into çeşme, Şeyhsafi

From Tepeören to the Tavşan Dağları

- 16-17. Hollow way on ascent from stream at Tepeören
17. Ancient road-line running parallel to modern road
18. Plateau below Düzyurt hamlet with remains of ancient settlement

From Vezirköprü to the north-west

19. Inscription in dolmuş parking area
20. Eastern exit from Vezirköprü towards Arıca
22. Stream crossing between Geriz and İncesu
- 22-23. Milestone in Arıca village, broken in two
24. Fragment of milestone built into drystone wall
25. Road descending towards river crossing at Çeltek
26. Road leading west from Aşağı Narlı

From Vezirköprü to Lâdık via the Kurt Köprüsü

27. Exposed road foundation east of Çekmeden
- 28-29. Stream crossing east of Aydođlu village
- 30-32. Damaged inscription, Tekkekıran
33. Stream crossing between Kocaođlu and Ilıca
34. Robbed rock cut tomb above stream crossing
35. Inscription in farmyard, Ilıca
- 36-37. Inscriptions in village centre, Ilıca (photographs by Vera Sauer)

From Vezirköprü to the north-east

38. Inscription in wall of mosque, Çalköy
39. Remains of bridge at Yürükçal. The government representative (furthest from the camera) is standing on the paved bed of the stream
40. Natural rock formation used as pier no. 2. In the background, the concrete core of pier no. 1.
41. Mason's marks on outer facing of pier no. 3.
42. Tip of cutwater from pier no. 44
43. Road cut into bedrock north of Hacı Kurt

The Papaz tarlası

44. Finds: the preliminary survey in 2010
45. Methodology: the survey grid of the 2013 season
46. Recording in the access database: screen dump of the inventory
47. Results: ceramics distribution
48. Finds: exposed foundation of the southeast corner of the square building
49. Results: distribution of transect lines with larger than average sherds
50. Finds: selection of pan and cover tiles
51. Finds: ridge tile?
52. Finds: misfired pan tiles
53. Finds: floor tile decorated with zigzag patterns
54. Finds: stone floor tile
55. Finds: grave stele cut for architectural reuse
56. Finds: other architectural remains in marble
57. Finds: exposed foundation in the slope south of the square structure
58. Finds: water channel in the slope southeast of the cruciform structure
59. Finds: Pontic Red Slip form 7 rim (top) and local/regional cooking ware rim (bottom)
60. Finds: spout of basin
61. Finds: handle attachment of Sinopean amphora
62. Finds: nozzle of lamp
63. Finds bottom fragment of Pontic Red Slip form 3 dish
64. Finds: base of Phocaeen Red Slip
65. Finds: two rims of Pontic Sigillata form 14-16
66. Finds: Byzantine follis
67. Finds: cut Byzantine follis
68. Finds: Iron slag
69. Distribution map of cooking wares, pithoi and table wares shown against densities.

7. Illustrations



1. Exposed section of ancient road in Doyran



2. Road leading upwards from Doyran village in direction of Havza



3. Column stump in Pazarcı village



4. Northern approach to Tepeören



5. Field with extensive scatter of Roman pottery SE of Tepeören; in the distance, Kaledoroğu.



6. Exposed grave in slope SE of Tepeören.



7. Remains of ancient bridge piers at Köprübaşı; in background, later bridge.



8. Remains of pier 2.



9. Remains of pier 3.



10. Remains of ancient roadbed visible in slope north of Ortaklar.



11. Ascent to Ortaklar village from north.



12. Inscriptions in Ortaklar village (photographs by Vera Sauer)



13. Inscriptions in Ortaklar village (photographs by Vera Sauer)



14. Road line is preserved as main street of Şeyhsafi village



15. Press bed built into çeşme, Şeyhsafi



16-17. Hollow way on ascent from stream at Tepeören.



17. Ancient road-line running parallel to modern road.



18. Plateau below Düzyurt hamlet with remains of ancient settlement.



19. Inscription in dolmuş parking area.



20. Eastern exit from Vezirköprü towards Arıca



21. Stream crossing between Geriz and İncesu.



22. Milestone in Arica village, broken in two.



23. Milestone in Arica village, broken in two.



24. Fragment of milestone built into drystone wall.



25. Road descending towards river crossing at Çeltek.



26. Road leading west from Aşağı Narlı.



27. Exposed road foundation east of Çekmeden.



28. Stream crossing east of Aydođlu village.



29. Stream crossing east of Aydođlu village.



30. Damaged inscription, Tekkekiran.



31. Damaged inscription, Tekkekiran.



32. Damaged inscription, Tekkekıran.



33. Stream crossing between Kocaoğlu and Ilıca 9553



34. Robbed rock cut tomb above stream crossing 9569



35. Inscription in farmyard, Ilica 9548



36. Inscription in village centre, Ilica (photographs by Vera Sauer)



37. Inscription in village centre, Ilica (photographs by Vera Sauer)



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41. Mason's marks on outer facing of pier no. 3.



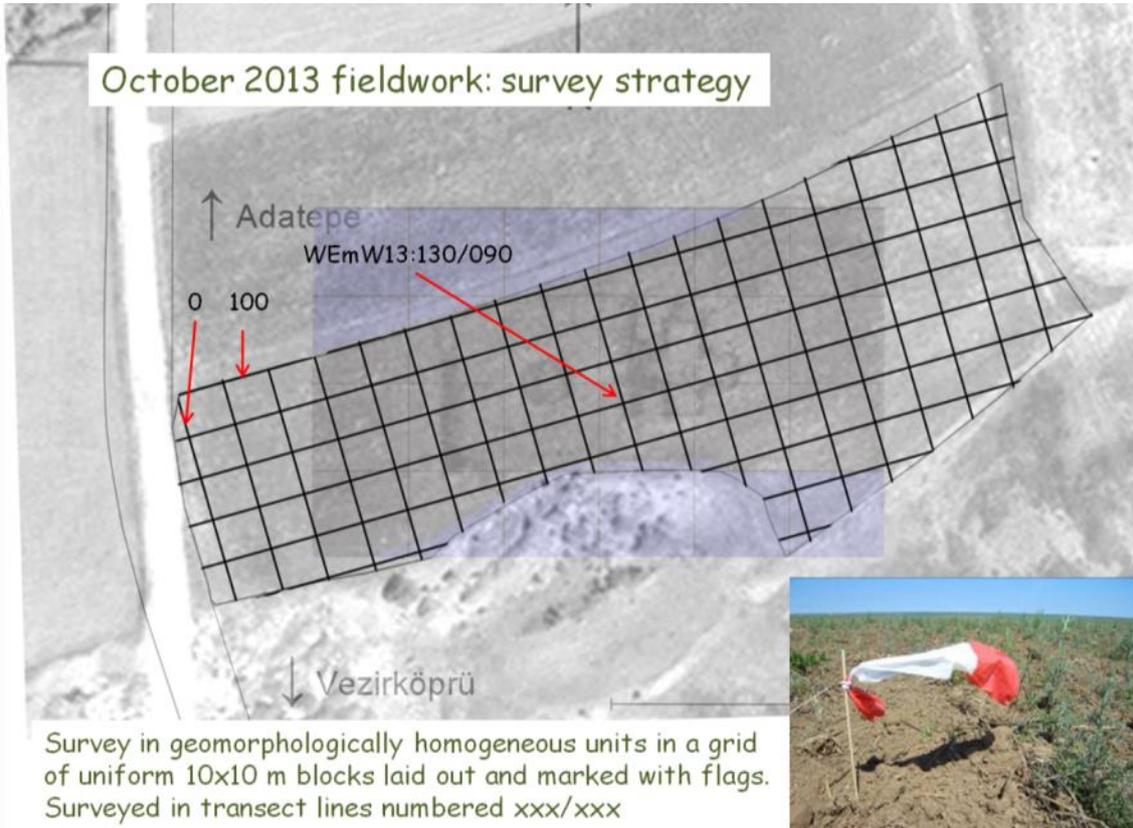
42. Tip of cutwater from pier no. 4.



43. Road cut into bedrock north of Hacıkurt.



44. Finds: the preliminary survey in 2010



45. Methodology: the survey grid of the 2013 season

WEMW_pottery_database - database (Access 2007) - Microsoft Access

Startside Opret Eksterne data Databaseværktøjer

Visninger Udklipsholder Skrifttype RTF-tekst Opdater alle Ny Gem Slet Fleres Totaler Stavekontrol Poster Markering Avanceret Filtere Til/fra-filtere Sorter og filtere

Alle tabeller

- WEMW 2012
 - WEmW-survey
 - WEmW-survey - tabel
 - WEmW-survey - formular
 - WEmW-spoliesurvey
 - WEmW finds database
 - WEmW finds database - tabel
 - WEmW finds database - formular
 - WEmW - finds bags
 - WEmW - finds bags - tabel
 - WEmW finds bags - formular

Where East meets West, inventory

ID: Season: Collection date:

Context number: Context label:

Sherd number: Classification:

Fragment type: Shape:

Preservation:

Thickness, cm: Diameter, cm:

Munsell exterior: Texture:

Munsell interior: Sorting:

Munsell core:

Temper:

Surface treatment:

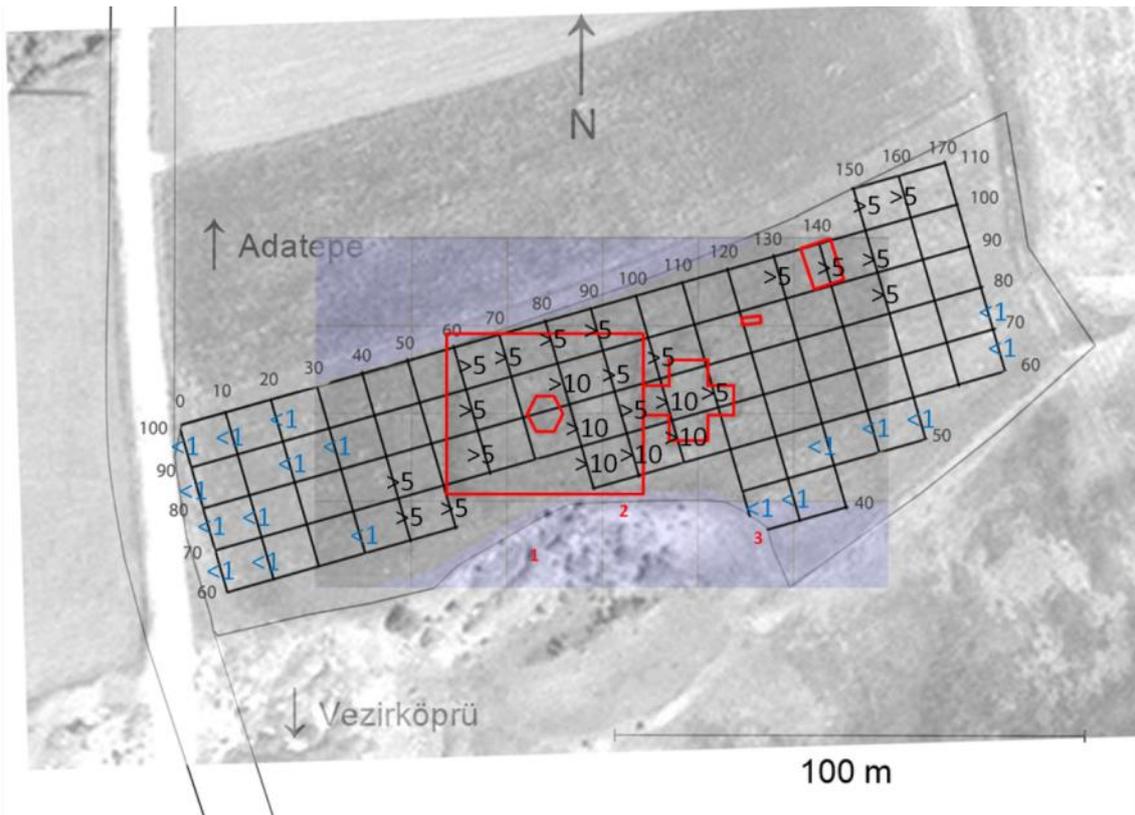
Decoration:

Comment:

Comparanda:

Drawn Photographed Signature: Entry date:

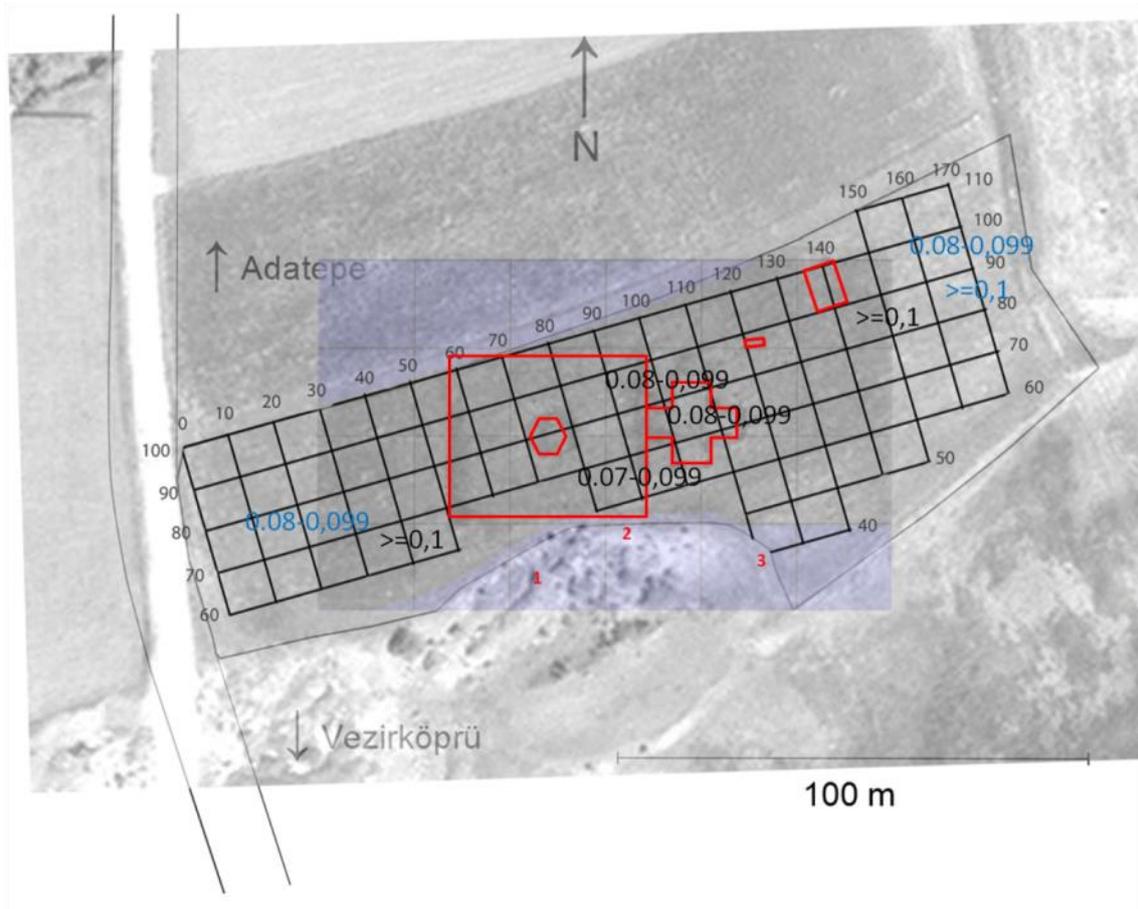
46. Recording in the access database: screen dump of the inventory



47. Results: ceramics distribution



48. Finds: exposed foundation of the southeast corner of the square building



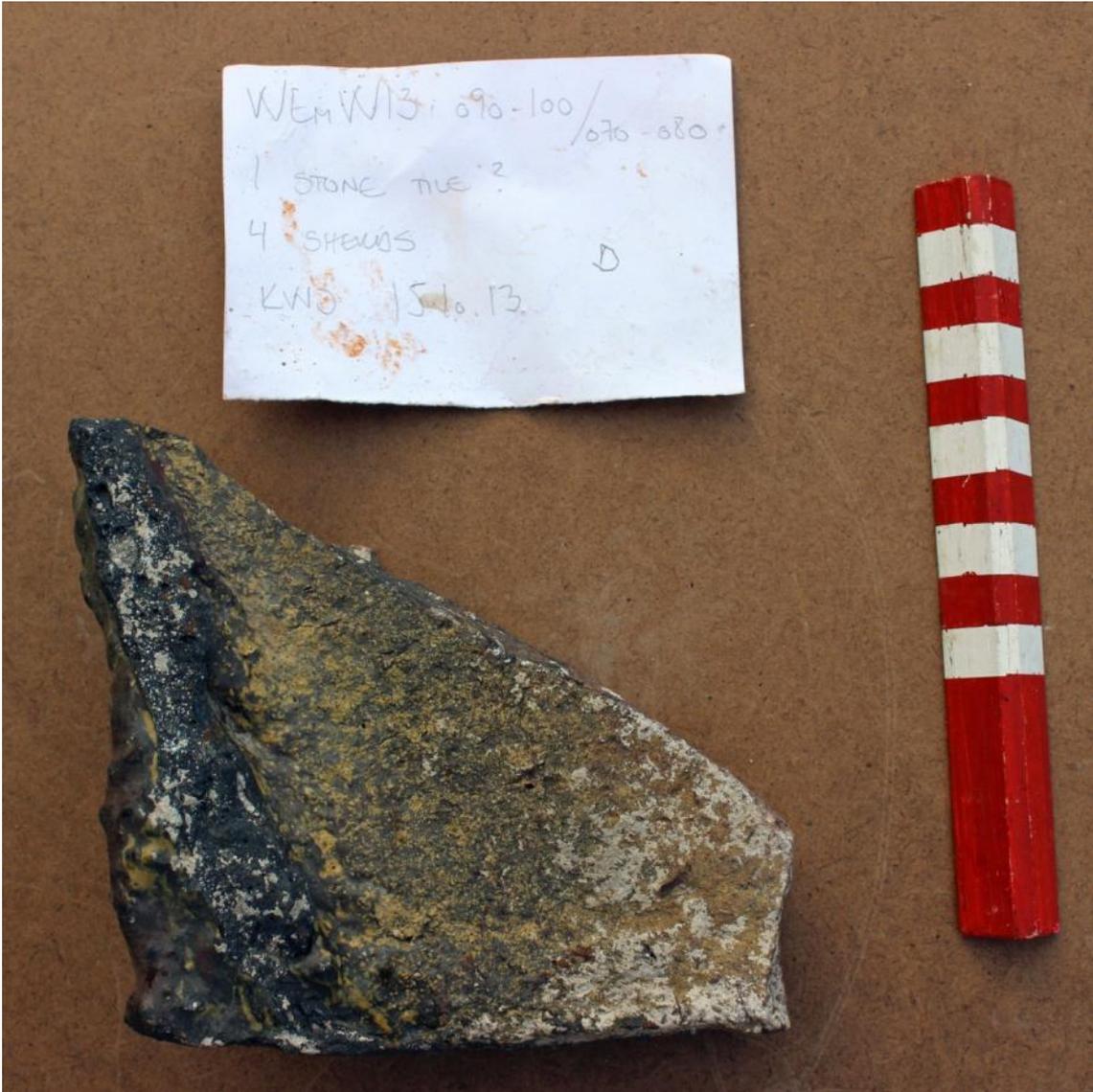
49. Results: distribution of transect lines with larger than average sherds



50. Finds: selection of pan and cover tiles

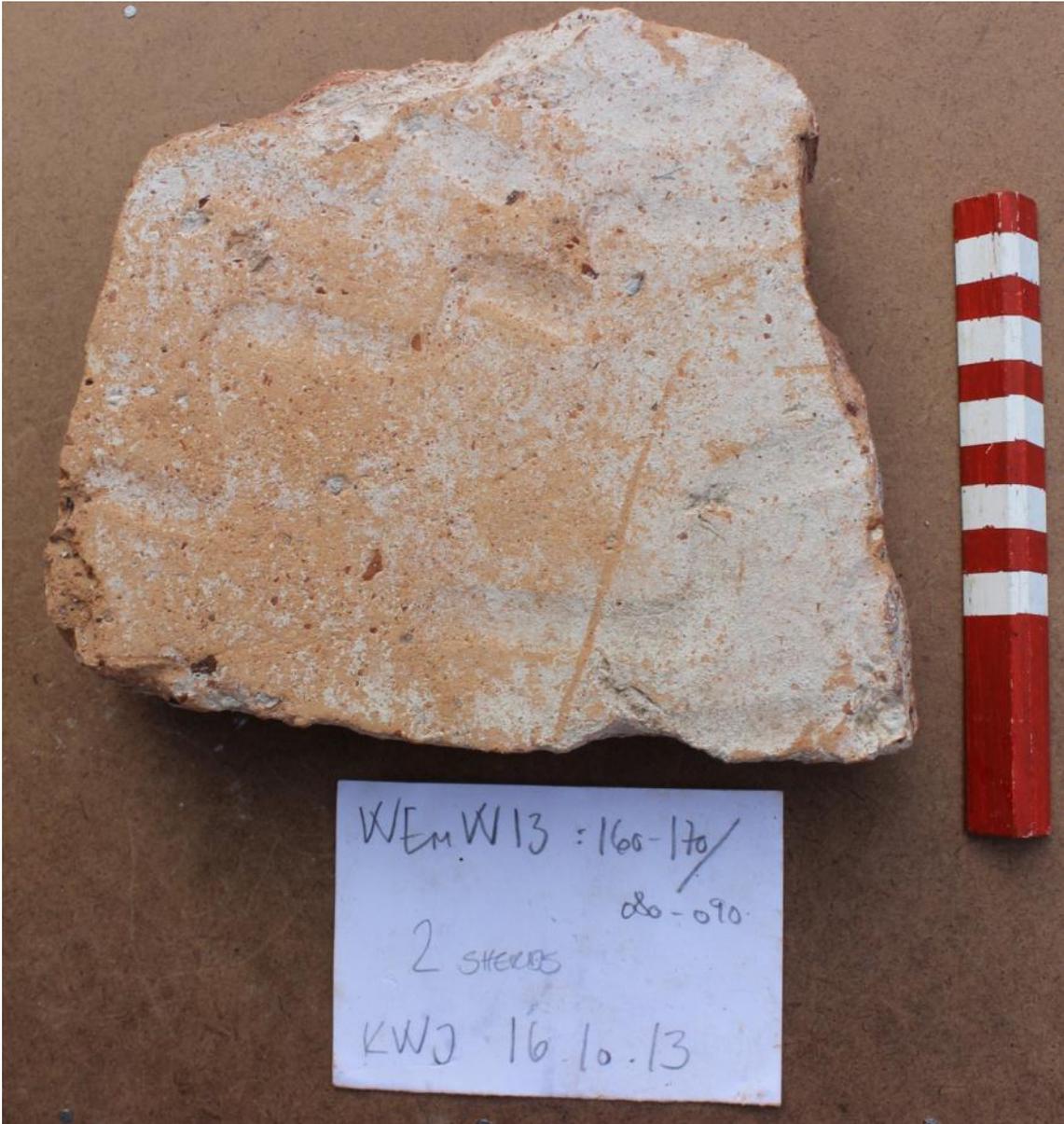


51. Finds: ridge tile?

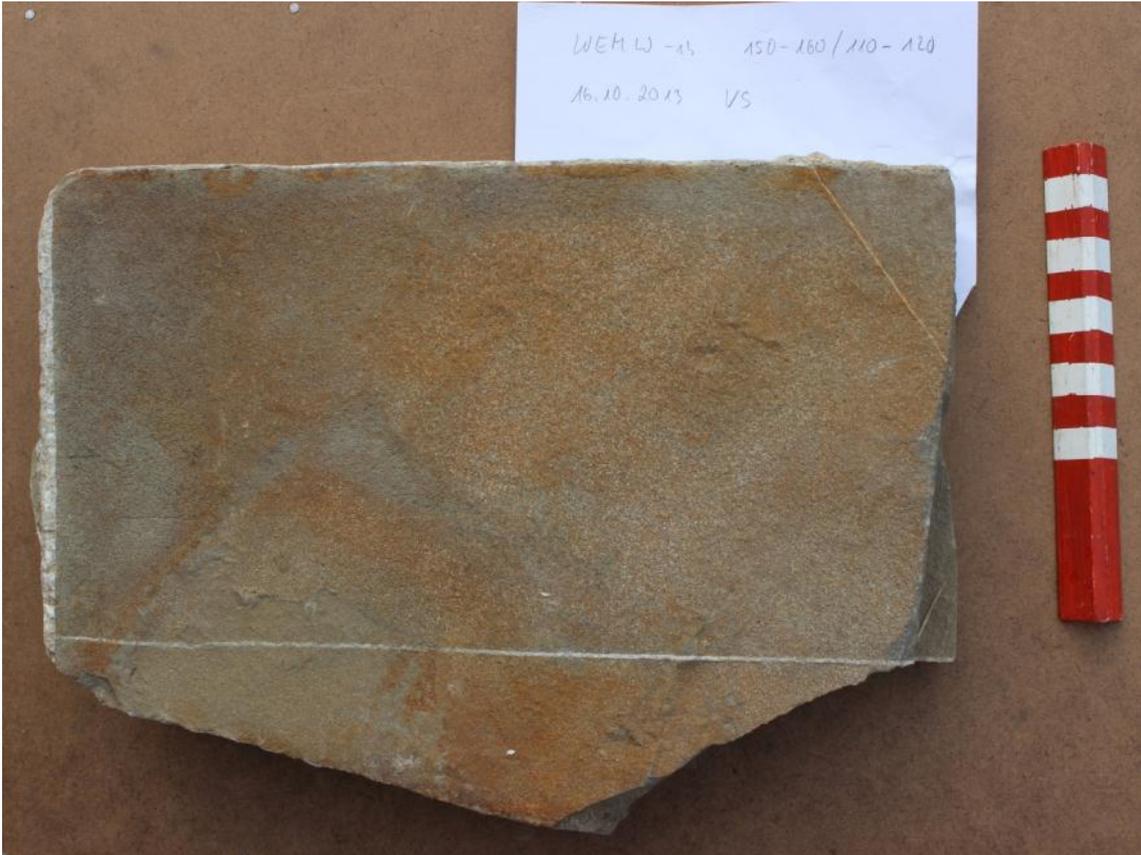


WEM W13: 090-100 / 070-080
1 STONE TILE ?
4 SHEWOS D
KWO 15 to 13

52: Finds: misfired pan tiles



53. Finds: floor tile decorated with zigzag patterns



54. Finds: stone floor tile



55a-b. Finds: grave stele cut for architectural reuse



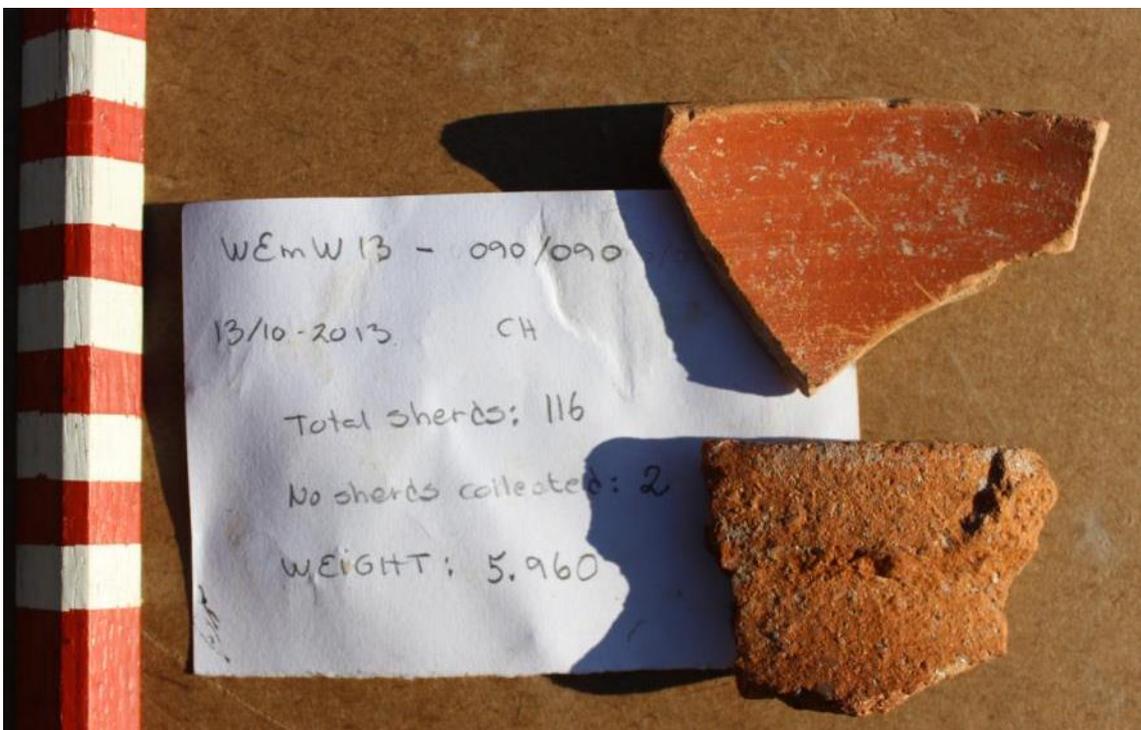
56. Finds: other architectural remains in marble



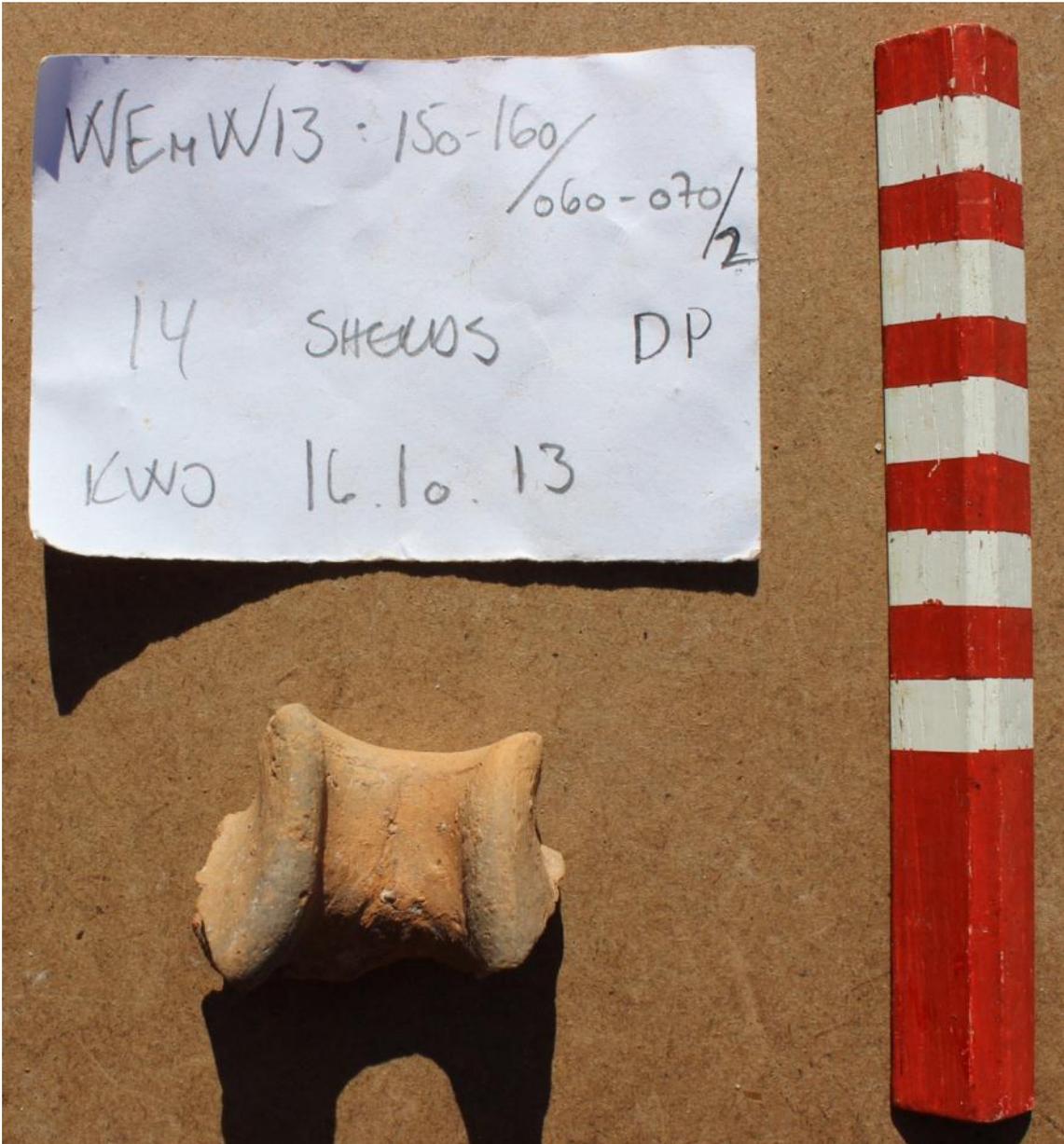
57. Finds: exposed foundation in the slope south of the square structure



58. Finds: water channel in the slope southeast of the cruciform structure



59: Finds: Pontic Red Slip form 7 rim (top) and local/regional cooking ware rim (bottom)



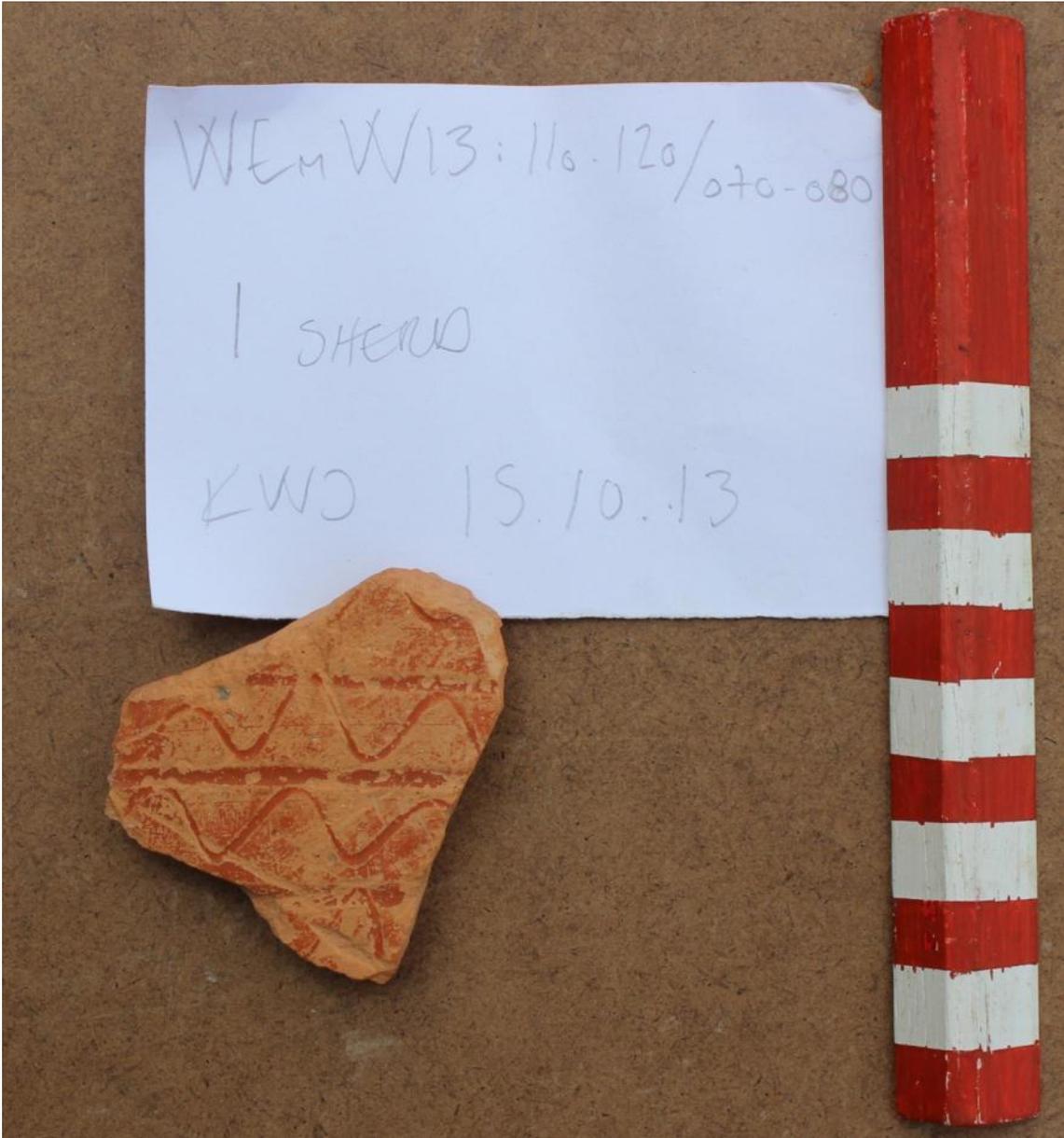
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61. Finds: handle attachment of Sinopean amphora



62. Finds: nozzle of lamp



63. Finds: bottom fragment of Pontic Red Slip form 3 dish



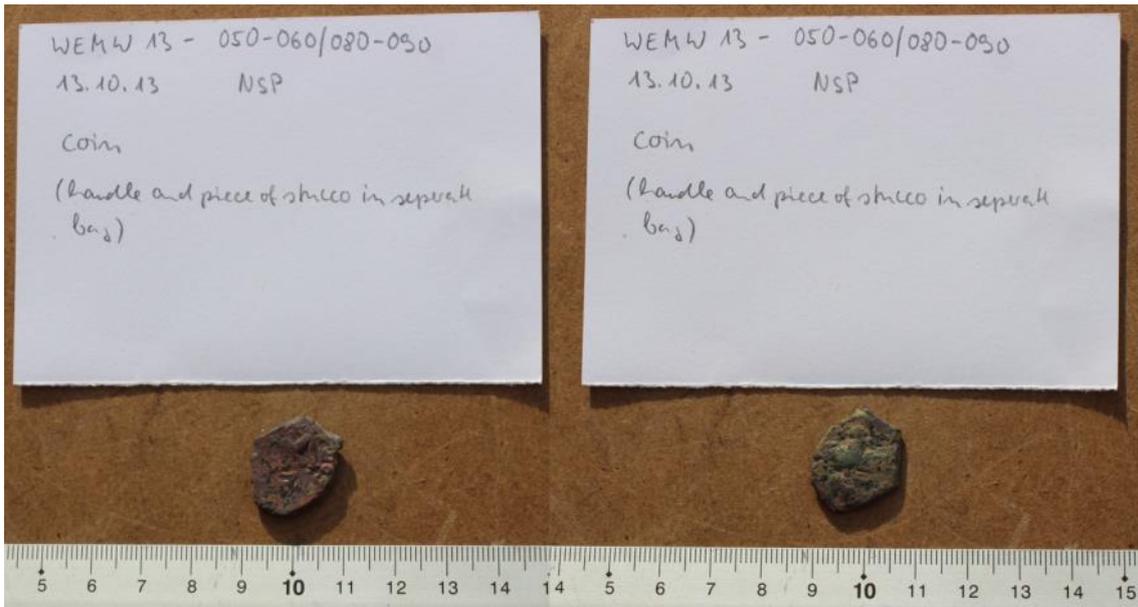
64. Finds: base of Phocaean Red Slip



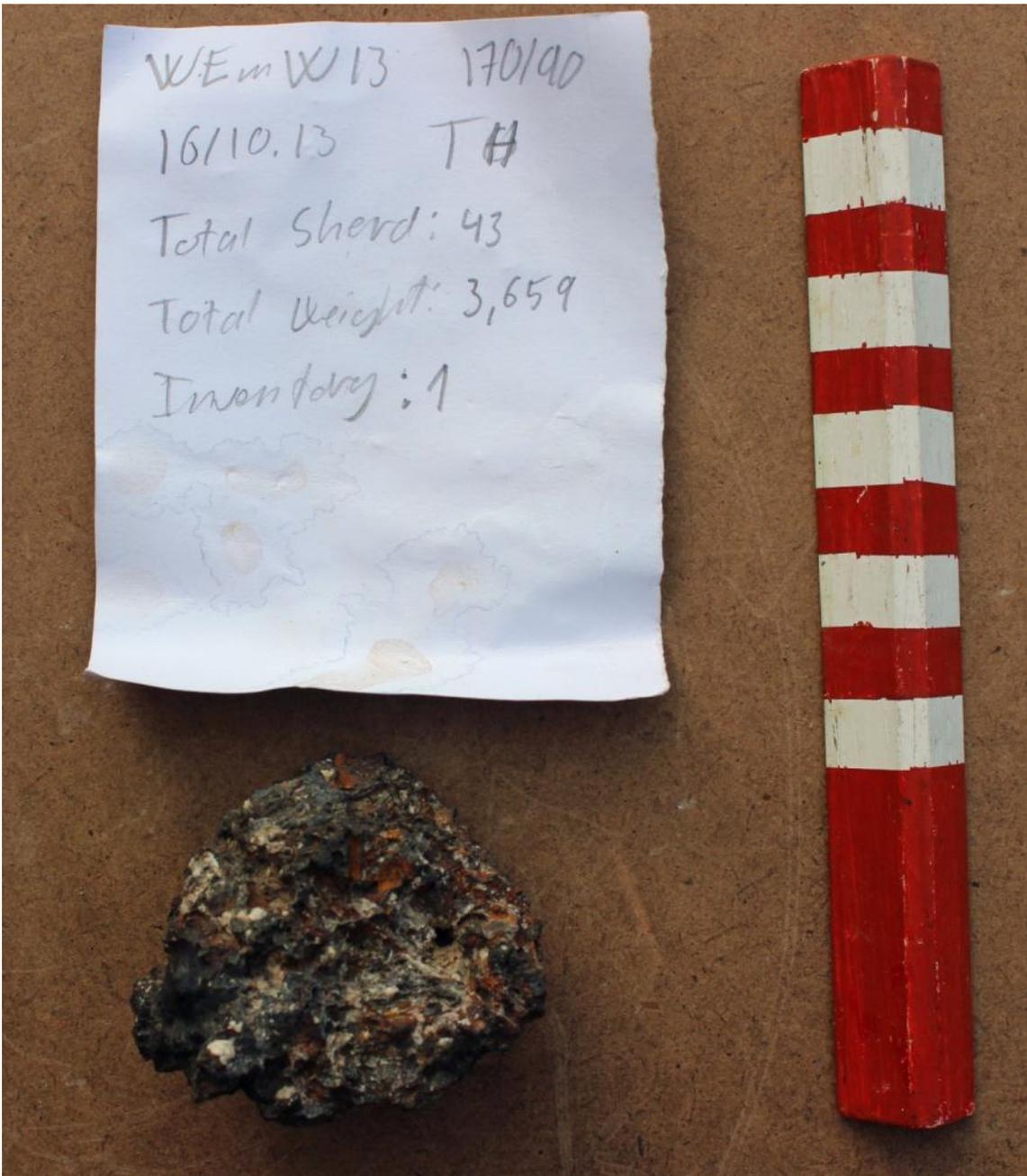
65. Finds: two rims of Pontic Sigillata form 14-16



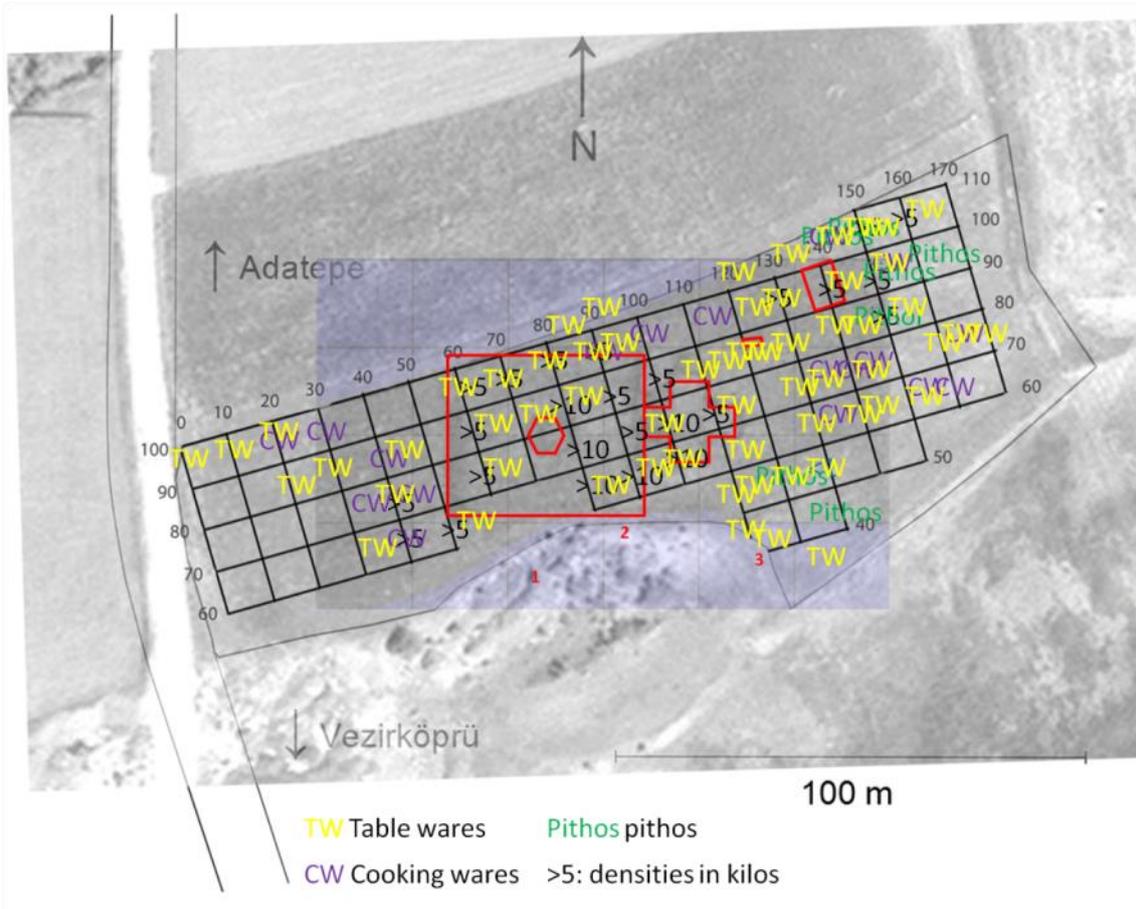
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