



Fig. 2. Google image of the Papaz Tarlası on December 8, 2012.

name, Andrapa, as well.³ This was also the name of the Late Roman bishopric. Several bishops from Andrapa are named in the attendance lists of church councils and provincial synods. The earliest bishop mentioned in the lists is Paralios, who in 431 was unable to attend the council of Ephesus in person but sent a deacon, Eucharios, to represent him.⁴

Introduction

The field known as the Papaz Tarlası ('priest's field') is located in the Kuruçay Mahallesi on the southern edge of the plateau that stretches northward and westward from Vezirköprü towards the Kızılırmak river (ancient Halys). The shape of the field is irregular and its size approximately 8250 m². At the southeastern corner, the field drops towards the southeast, and the southern edge of the field is defined by the ravine of the river, the Ulu. To the west, the field abuts the road leading from Vezirköprü northwards to Adatepe, Oymaağaç and Türkmenköy. To the east and north, it abuts on other fields (Fig. 2).

The surface of the Papaz Tarlası is densely scattered with ceramics and the sub-surface structures are immedi-



Fig. 3. Ploughed surface of the Papaz Tarlası (Photo: Kristina Winther-Jacobsen).

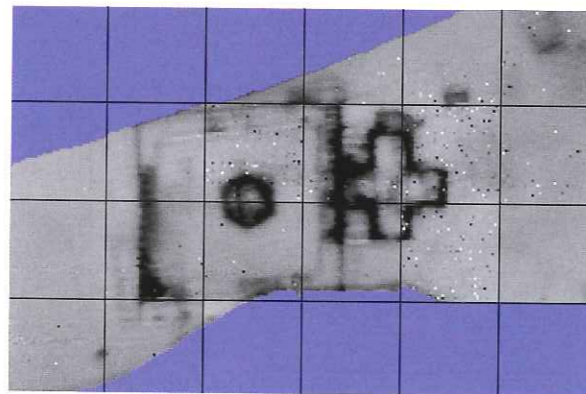


Fig. 4. Georesistivity map of the Papaz Tarlası (Plan: Harald von der Osten-Woldenburg).

ately visible on the ground as high density areas, as well as small elevations on the surface (Fig. 3). The finds include numerous architectural remains: fragments of roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks, as well as a stone threshold (Figs 7-8) and a broken column (Figs 9-10). In the ravine to the south, foundations are visible in the slope and according to local informants, looters have uncovered masonry and a small vaulted chamber in the field.

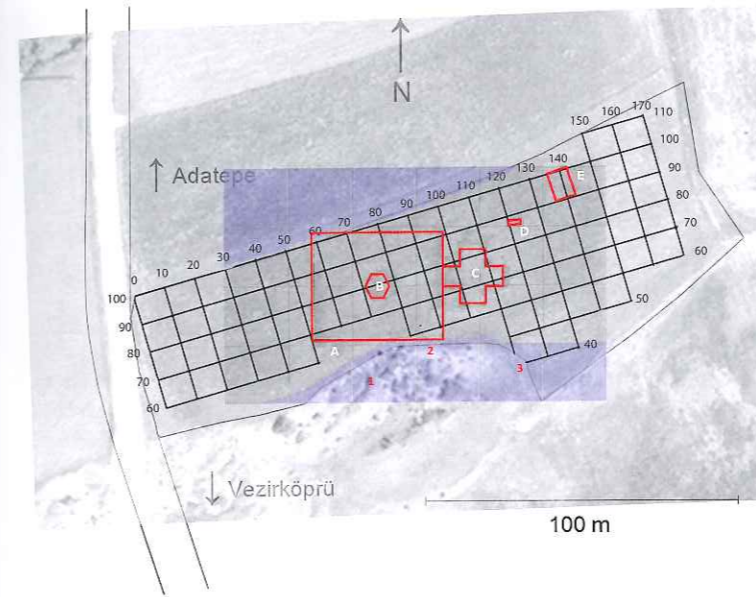


Fig. 5. Gridded survey map of the Papaz Tarlası indicating the subsurface structures and other recorded features (Plan: Kristina Winther-Jacobsen).

Georesistivity survey

In April 2010, a georesistivity survey of the central part of the Papaz Tarlası was carried out by a team from the Nerik excavation project under the direction of Prof. Dr. Rainer Czichon and Dr. Harald von der Osten-Woldenburg.⁵ The survey, which covered a surface of 6000 m², revealed the foundations of a large building complex composed of three main elements oriented east-west (Figs 4-5): in the west was a quadrangle 42 x 42 m lined by structures on all four sides. From the georesistivity scan it is not possible to say with certainty whether the plan is completely regular or whether the northern side is slightly skewed in relation to the others. At the centre of the quadrangle, a hexagonal structure approximately 10 m in diameter can be seen. To the east lies a structure in the shape of a Greek cross, measuring 21 x 21 m; its western arm is attached to the quadrangle although its axis is not aligned with it, nor with the central structure, but shifted approximately 2 m northwards (hereafter the complex with the cruciform structure). The plans of the cruciform and hexagonal structures show up on the georesistivity plot as distinct, dark areas, indicating that their foundations remain in situ. The foundations of the quadrangle, on the other hand, appear to be best preserved on the western and eastern sides; in the north and south, its



Fig. 6. Silver coin of the emperor Arcadius collected in 2010.

contours show up as two parallel grey lines, suggesting that the foundations have been removed, leaving only a robber trench.

Two additional structures are visible on the map: just northeast of the cruciform structure is a small rectangular structure approximately 4 x 2 m and of a slightly different orientation. Also in the northeastern corner of the area

3 Ptolemy, *Geography* 4.4, *Andrapa hē kai Neoklaudiopolis*. An inscription now in the Köprülü Mehmet Paşa Parkı, Vezirköprü, commemorates a soldier on detached duty "in (the city of) the Andrapans"; Bekker-Nielsen, Högel & Sørensen 2015, no. 3.
4 Le Quien 1740, 1.539-40; Fedalto 1988, 1.79. Paralios is also named in an inscription found at Doyran on the southern outskirts of Vezirköprü; Anderson et al. 1910, no. 68, 87-8.

5 The georesistivity survey was not part of the WEmW project. See Czichon et al. 2011.