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The 12th book of the “Anatolian Civilizations Series” was launched by Yapı Kredi Publications in 2011. This book was prepared by Aşkim Özdizbay and İpek Dağlı, who have spent almost their entire academic lives on Perge research. The book is a compilation of twenty-six scientific articles by researchers specialized in their fields. In the words of the editors, the book aims to “bring together the most up-to-date archaeological and historical data on the political, religious, cultural, social and economic situation of Pamphylia from the Paleolithic Period to the Byzantine Period...”. The articles in the book are bilingual (Turkish-English).

The articles in the book are grouped under six main headings: Research History and Geographical Framework (2-39), Historical Framework (40-141), Trade and Communication (142-207), Architecture and Sculpture (208-279), Funerary Customs and Tombs (280-313), Religious Life (314-341) and City and Countryside (342-474). At the end of the book, there are Abbreviations (475) and Index (476-485). The chapters Pamphylia: The Harmony of Peoples in Ancient Anatolia by Yelmenoğlu and “At the Crossroads of Cultures” by Özdizbay & Dağlı serve as a kind of introduction-preface.

The first heading “Research History and Geographical Framework” includes two articles written by different researchers. The first of these, written by F. N. Köseoğlu and titled “From Travelers to Pioneers: Research in Pamphylia” (2-17), written by F. N. Köseoğlu, introduces the subject with ancient writers’ accounts of the region and touches upon the place of the region in the Middle Ages. In the article, the visits of travelers who came to the region in the 18th-20th century and the works they wrote as a result of these visits are presented to the reader. In addition, under the subtitle of “The First Systematic Classical Archaeological Studies of the Republic of Turkey”, early researches, especially the excavations of Perge, initiated by Arif Müfid Mansel in the 1940s, are included. Drawings and photographs from the 19th and 20th centuries are used in the article to help the reader visualize the period and the studies. Another article in the section is titled “Pamphylia: Borders, Ethnic and Geographical Structure” by M. Adak (18-37). The article, which frequently refers to ancient and modern sources, tries to draw the geographical and political borders of the region. In addition, the article

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mentions the language and dialect diversity of the peoples of the region, supported by epigraphic data, and the narrative is enriched by adding photographs of some of the epigraphic data to the article. The author utilizes various archaeological data and ancient accounts to convey the fertility of the Pamphylian plain by mentioning the basic production materials of the peoples of the region.

The second section, “Historical Framework”, includes five different articles. Among these five articles, “Prehistoric Pamphylia” by H. Taşkıran and Y. Aydın (40-53), “History of Pamphylia from the Early Periods to the End of the Classical Age” by M. Adak (54-65) and “Pamphylian History from Alexander the Great to the End of Antiquity” by J. Nolle (66-98) can be considered as a group of articles that complement each other and explain the historical framework of the region as a whole. One of the other two articles is a study on the ethnicity of the region, while the last article of the chapter is a linguistic study on the languages of the peoples of the region. The first of these studies, “On the Luwian Identity of the Peoples of Ionia and Pamphylia” by F. Işık (99-125) is divided into four parts. While Part I deals mainly with the Luwian and Anatolian identity of the peoples of Ionia, Part II focuses on Pamphylia. In this part, the author frequently refers to dialect differences, archaeological findings and epigraphic data. Part III is related to cultic imagery and is an essay on the Luwian origins of Pergaia and even Eleuthera by analyzing numismatic data. The last part of the article is on the origin of Attaleia in the light of the Samian cavalry figure recovered from a point where the Boğaçay flows into the Mediterranean Sea in Konyaaltı in today’s Antalya and the evaluation of some various archaeological finds. In this article, Işık, in his own unique language and with his long-standing opinion, argues against the Hellenic origin of the identity not only of Ionia or Pamphylia, but also of Lycia, Pisidia and even of all Anatolian peoples. The last article of the chapter is “Classical and Hellenistic Period Languages in Pamphylia” by Ş. R. Tekeoğlu (126-139). In the article, the dialects of Sidece and Pamphylia are discussed in detail and the narrative is supported by visual evidence from various epigraphic finds.

The third section, “Trade and Communication” contains four different articles. The first of these articles is “Road Networks of Pamphylia” (142-163) written by B. Takmer, which deals with the ancient road routes passing through the region. The second article of the section is titled “Coinage in Pamphylia Cities” (164-181) and was written by A. Erol. In the article, the repertoire of coin types, legends on coins and weight standards of the six cities of the region whose coin issues are known are discussed in chronological order. The last two articles of the section are two complementary articles based on the ceramic repertoire. The first of these two articles is written by S. Çokay Kepçe. In the article titled “Pre-Hellenistic Pottery Repertoire from Pamphylia and Regional Connections” (182-191), the pottery finds of the region from the prehistoric period onwards are presented on the basis of contexts. This article is followed by a complementary article by B. S. A. Oransay and D. Şen entitled “The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery Repertoire of Pamphylia and its Place in the Eastern Mediterranean Trade” (192-205). These articles are supported by visual material of the various ceramics.

The fourth section consists of four articles gathered under the title “Architecture and Sculpture”. Three of these articles are related to architecture, while only one is related to regional sculpture. The first of the group of four articles is titled “Defensive Systems of Pamphylian Cities” (208-231) and was written by M. Peker. The article provides detailed information on the fortification structures of Attaleia, Perge, Sillyon, Aspendos, Side and Lrybe (?) and is supported by photographs. The second article of the section is titled “Water Supply Systems in Pamphylia” (232-249) and was written by S. Bulgurlu Gün. In the article, springs-water wells-cisterns, waterways, fountain structures, baths and latrines are described in detail. The next article of the section is written by A. Tiryaki and titled “Late Antique (4th-7th centuries A.D.) Architecture and the Transformation of the Pamphylian Cities” (250-263). Although the article is entitled “of the Pamphylia Cities”, the narrative is concerned with the architecture of Late Rome, which underwent changes, especially in consequence of Christianity. This change is shown through the examples of Pamphylian cities. Details such as photographs and plan drawings of these examples help the reader visualize the narrative. The last article of the chapter, “Pamphylian Sculpture” (264-277) is written by B. Akçay Güven. The article analyzes the plastic arts of the cities of the region under two headings. One of these sub-headings is “Reliefs” and the other is “Free Plastic”. In the author’s words, the article evaluates “Pamphylian Sculpture, distinguishing between relief and free-standing forms within the concept of the city and prominent contexts”.

The fifth chapter is titled “Funerary Customs and Tombs” and consists of two separate articles. The first of these articles is titled “Monumental Tomb Architecture and Sarcophagi in Pamphylia” by Ö. Turak (280-295). The article is basically organized under two sub-headings, the first of which is “Monumental Tombs” and the second “Sarcophagi”. In the first sub-heading, the author presents the monumental tomb architecture of the region with examples from Attaleia, Perge and Side. In the second sub-heading, the basin forms and lids are analyzed under different headings and both locally produced and imported sarcophagi are described in detail with general typology lines. The second and last article of the chapter is entitled “Attaleia Eastern Necropolis Rescue Excavations” (296-311). In the article written by A. Tosun and A. Akman, the history of the excavations is explained and then the graves and burial types found on the Eastern Necropolis are described. The article concludes with the various grave goods.

The sixth chapter, like the fifth chapter, consists of two articles. The first article in the section titled “Religious Life” is by İ. Dağlı, who also prepared the book for publication. In the article titled “Goddesses, Gods and Cults in Pamphylia” (314-325), the attempt is made to show the pantheon of the cities and the region from the archaeological and epigraphic data from the region, and the city coinage and ancient narrations. The second and last article of the section is titled “An Overview of the Imperial Cult in Pamphylia” (326-339) and is written by F. Baz. After an introduction to the cult of the emperor, the author presents the background of the neokoros titles of Perge, Side and Aspendos under the subtitle “State-Based Cult Settlements” based upon numismatic and epigraphic data. Then, under the head-

ing “Cults with a Local Character”, the local character of emperor cults identified in other cities and settlements in the region are presented in tabular form together with the literature.

The seventh and last chapter of the book, is entitled “City and Countryside”. In this chapter, the cities and settlements of the region are presented to the reader with seven articles written by different researchers. In the chapter, A. Dönmez, “Attalleia” (342-363); S. Çokay Kepçe, “Perge: The Capital of Pamphylia Homeland” (364-381); M. Taşkiran, “Silyon: An Evaluation through the Urbanization Process” (382-401); V. Köse - M. Bilgin - E. Şehit - İ. Kopçuk, “The Glorious City of the People of Aspendos” (402-441); F. Soykal Alanyalı, “The Early Periods of Side” (424-441) and I. Işıklıkaya Laubscher - S. Bulgurlu Gün, “The City in Search of its Name: Lrybe?” (442-459). Thus, five of the six major cities of Pamphylia are included in the book, only Magydos, concerning which there has been insufficient research, is not included. The last article of the chapter is devoted to the kome and demos of the region. The article, entitled “Villages and Farms of Pamphylia in Antiquity and the Byzantine Periods” (460-4749) written by O. Erdoğan, discusses the naming problems, architectural structures and historical processes of various settlements of the region.

The book ends with Abbreviations (475) and Index (476-485). This book first published in 2024 is undoubtedly an essential work of reference concerning Pamphylia for both researchers working in the region and for those interested in Pamphylia.