

Ut solet, etiam hic fasciculus *Corporis* scriptus est lingua Latina ea fere, quae in usu erat apud scriptoribus optimae aetatis; observavi tamen quosdam errores (e. g. *agiatur* pro *agatur* p. 124 n. 226; *vir ... oriundus a Segobriga ... fuisse putavit* ALFÖLDY p. 149 n. 274 pro *virum ... oriundum*), sed pauci sunt et in opere alioqui optimo laudibusque dignissimo nullius fere momenti. Ita restat, ut gratiae mihi sint dicendae iis omnibus, qui huic fasciculo ad finem perducendo operam suam navaverunt.

Olli Salomies
Universitas Helsingiensis

ARABELLA CORTESE (ed.): *Identity and Cultural Exchange in Ancient Cilicia: New Results and Future Perspectives. Internationales Kolloquium 18.–19. Mai 2018 in München*. Mitteilungen zur spätantiken Archäologie und byzantinischen Kunstgeschichte 7. Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag, Wiesbaden 2020. ISBN 978-3-95490-428-0; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-95490-680-2. 160 pp. EUR 39.80.

This book collects together contributions of an international conference which took place in Munich in 2018. The wide variety of authors and titles are:

- Marcello Spanu: “The Cities of Kilikia during the Roman Period: A Reassessment”
- Annalisa Polosa: “Coin Production and Coin Circulation in Cilicia Tracheia”
- Mustafa Sayar: “Spätantike Siedlungen im Ebenen Kiliken”
- Emanuela Borgia: “Cilicia as a Multicultural Region: Indigenous and Foreign People in Roman and Byzantine Inscriptions”
- Yavuz Yeğin – Murat Özyıldırım: “Christliche Identität in Olba am Beispiel des Klosters von Olba”
- Emel Erten: “The End of Antiquity at Olba”
- Arabella Cortese: “Korykos und seine Heiligen in der Spätantike: Landschaft, Raum und Präsenz in der Grabeskirche extra muros”
- Troels Myrup Kristensen: “Meryemlik, Gathering and the Archaeology of Pilgrimage.”

The book is a welcome addition to internationally published research on ancient Cilicia, an area which has received less attention than the more western areas of modern Turkey although it has interesting connections and the potential to advance our understanding of the dynamics of a wider area. The introduction by Arabella Cortese states that two questions are specifically addressed: the long acculturation process of Cilicia from the Hellenistic to the Late Antique period, and the local identity of the region. In this the volume is successful to a degree, for although it does not aim to provide a comprehensive summary of the topic, it does present the latest research from the area. This

is most likely to be most useful to those interested in the area or the specific topics of the articles, which cover the latest available archaeological, epigraphic and literary evidence.

The volume is opened by Marcello Spanu's general reassessment of the cities of Roman Cilicia. He focuses on understanding how the process of urbanisation worked, going through the characteristics of the regions in terms of typology and architectural solutions in the urban fabric. These conform largely to what we see in other regions in Asia Minor, although there is a clear need for further evidence from excavations to draw a more detailed picture – all attempts to supply definitive conclusions suffer from this. Despite its limitations, Spanu's contribution works as a good backdrop to the other contributions and provides a useful summary of the current state of the art.

Two of the contributions concern the city of Olba, shedding light on recent excavations in the city. Yavuz Yeğin and Murat Özyıldırım's interesting study of the monastery of Olba and its representation of Christian identity in the area provides a detailed overview of the archaeological material found in the 2010–2015 excavations, especially the architectural decoration. The study shows how the monastery is situated in the general architectural landscape of the region, demonstrating conformity with Romano-Imperial forms of architectural sculpture, while also using local elements. Emel Erten provides an overview of the evidence for settlement at Olba from the Bronze Age until the city's Christianisation from the fourth century onwards, before discussing the literary and archaeological evidence for the decline of the city between the 5th and 7th centuries CE as a result of civil wars, earthquakes and raids by the Sassanians.

The image of the urban centres in the region is complemented by Arabella Cortese's study of Korkyotos, a major port city in Cilicia in the Roman and Byzantine periods. Her contribution focuses specifically on the history and architecture of the so-called "extra-mural grave church", a large (78m x 28m) 6th century CE church, which has been associated with a number of early saints. She shows that Korkyotos owed much of its late prestige and identity to the influence of Christianity and the rise of the cult of saints. Troels Myrup Kristensen continues research into the Late Antique heritage of Cilicia, discussing Meryemlik, famed for the Basilica of Thekla and its cave church. He provides an interesting, theory-supported approach to the way in which the different spaces contributed to how a pilgrim to the site used and interacted with each space and the wider cityscape.

These contributions to the topography of the area are supplemented by the contributions of Annalisa Polosa (coinage), Mustafa Sayar and Emanuela Borgia (inscriptions).

Although the contributions show that much remains to be excavated in the region to gain a more in-depth picture, the volume is a valuable contribution to an expanding body of research of an interesting area.

Pirjo Hamari

Finnish Heritage Agency/University of Helsinki