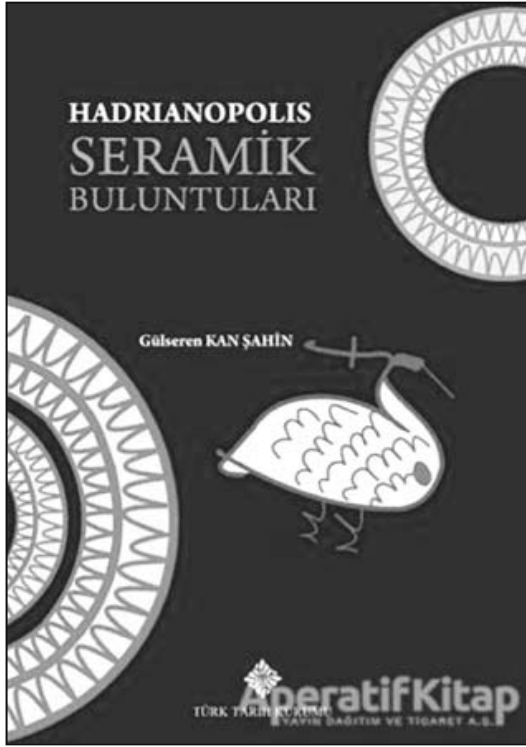


REVIEWED

G. Kan Sahin, *Hadrianopolis Seramik Buluntulari* (New pottery finds from Hadrianopolis), Ataturk Kultur, Dil ve Tarih Yuksek Kurumu, Turk Tarih Kurumu Yayinlari V. Dizi, Sayi 11 (Ankara: Turk Tarih Kurumu, 2019). Pp. xvii + 655. ISBN: 978-975-16-3641-6



Following the publication of the pottery from Hadrianopolis the present, five volume of the Hadrianopolis series, aims to present pottery finds, in periode 2009-2017, from a city Hadrianoupolis (Ἀδριανούπολις), located on the principal western route from the Central Anatolian plain through the mountains to Bartın and the Black Sea, 3 km west of modern township of Eskipazar (=‘old bazaar’), near Karabük, in southwestern part of Paphlagonia. (north-central Turkey). Geographically, the book limits its coverage to the Ancient Paphagonia (Bithynia to the west, Pontos to the east

and Galatia to the south), and it was an important contribution to Anatolian Archeology, because the study of ceramics was made according to the chronology, classification and typology of the artifacts, which represents, as Prof. Dr. Ergün LAFLI say, an innovation in approach (p. XI).

The authors, Gülseren Kan Sahin – Assistant Professor of Archeology Department at the Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey present and discuss of the main pottery groups, finds from a series of excavations within the urban area of Hadrianopolis (and *chora*, in a 20 km radius around Hadrianopolis, within which 15 sites were identified) and from an extensive survey in southwestern part of Paphlagonia (p. 13-38). In 2016, Gülseren Kan Sahin as co-author, together with his teacher, Ergün Lafli, publish the ceramic materials from the Paphlagonian site of Hadrianopolis and its region, in *Hadrianopolis III: Ceramic Finds from Southwestern Paphlagonia* (BAR International Series), British Archaeological Reports Oxford Ltd, London, 472 p. Between the sources used for writing the paper there are also 25 volumes elaborated by authors between 2003 and 2009, as first author, which shows, in our opinion, a continuous concern for the study of ceramics.

The objects presented in the book were found mainly in the field seasons between 2005 and 2008 by a team from the Dokuz Eylül University (DEU) in Izmir, under the direction of E. Lafli. The finds are considered chronologically, beginning with the Pre-Iron Age (2nd millennium BC) and the Middle Byzantine period (late 11th-early 12th century AD). The most of which consist of Byzantine period (late XIth-yearly XIIth century AD) –coarse ware: 1550 pieces (p. IX). In this book, the author present the structure centering around six chronological periods, for which “main pottery groups” based on “*function, fabric, surface treatment, colour and inclusions*” (p. IX) In addition to the fact that numismatic sources were used to establish the chronology, for pottery groups from, Hadrianopolis (and Kimistene Kepez, Orenarkasi, Boncuklar Koyu – p. 33-34), Paphlagonia (de Sud p. 35-65), the author also looked for analogies in other spaces, around the Black Sea area, for instance in Bulgaria, Romania (p. 407) and along the Ukrainian coast (p. 340, 407), especially at Chersonesus (p. 73, 235, 327, 338-339, 396, 407) and Azak, for example. Moreover, the author tries to understand in what can analyze the ceramics and other aspects of the history of the areas, such as the influence of Hellenism, the process of Romanization, the role of sites in the area of the Ancient Paphlagonia, in the defense of agricultural land and the commercial relations in the area.

The book about the new pottery finds from Hadrianopolis and around city is unfortunately only in Turkish with an abstract in English, but is exciting and thoughtfully illustrated: 1453 drawings, 1550 photography and 203 plates (p. 245-655) and its extensive bibliography.

Considering the catalog of pieces that the work includes, this is a very useful working tool for those interested in archeology of Paphlagonia.

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