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Book reviews

N. Badoud, *Le temps de Rhodes. Une chronologie des inscriptions de la cité fondée sur l'étude de ses institutions* (Vestigia. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, 63), München:Verlag C.H. Beck 2015. xvii + 542 pp. ISBN 978-3-406-64035-3.

This impressive monograph on the inscriptions from Rhodes by Nathan Badoud is based on the author's doctoral dissertation at the universities of Neuchâtel and Bordeaux 3, defended in 2007. Through a detailed study of some 5,000 inscriptions and even more stamped Rhodian amphora handles, which typically are stamped with the names of the eponym and the fabricant, Badoud presents a new Rhodian chronology. The inscriptions containing lists of the eponymous priests are of particular importance and the way in which Badoud relates the epigraphic evidence with the information provided by the tens of thousands of stamped Rhodian amphora handles is masterly. Convincingly he argues for a lower chronology of the Rhodian eponyms, as proposed in 2001 by Gérard Finkielsztein in his important study of the chronology of the Hellenistic Rhodian amphorae.¹

The book opens with an introduction setting out the chronological and geographical limits of the study, describing the source material, the history of research, and the author's aims and method. Chronologically Badoud's study begins with the synoecism of the three cities of Rhodes—Ialysos, Lindos, and Kameiros—traditionally dated by Diodorus to 408–407 BC (but adjusted by Badoud to the 1st of the month Karneios 408, i.e. 17 October 408) and ends in the late 4th century AD. His study covers the Rhodian territory from the islands to the west of Rhodes (from Nisyros in the north to Kasos in the south) to the Rhodian Peraea including Megiste. The c. 5,000

Rhodian inscriptions studied are not collected in a corpus but published in over 200 publications consulted by the author. A quantification of the inscriptions gives the following result: 82% come from the island of Rhodes, 11% from the other islands under Rhodian control, and 7% from the Peraea including Megiste. Badoud gives a brief but interesting overview of previous research in the field of Rhodian epigraphic studies, from the pioneering work by the Swedish medical doctor Johan Hedenborg (1787–1865), whose unfinished dissertation on the history of Rhodes is currently being prepared for publication by Badoud. Among notable epigraphists mentioned, Friedrich Hiller von Gaertringen takes pride of place as the author of two fascicules of Rhodian inscriptions in *IG* vol. XII. The important work undertaken by Mario Segre and Giovanni Pugliese Carratelli is highlighted as fundamental for any study of the epigraphy of Rhodes. The Danish excavations at Lindos provided not only inscriptions, published by Christian Blinkenberg, but also stamped amphora handles, published by Martin P. Nilsson in 1909. Through a close reading and comparison of the lists of priests in the main cults of Rhodes—such as Athena Lindia and Helios—with the lists of magistrates, Badoud presents two Rhodian calendars: one for the “année civile”, introduced with the synoecism and beginning in the autumn with the month Karneios, and one for the “année éponymique”, beginning two months earlier, being a remnant of the old calendar of the three cities before the synoecism. Badoud establishes the order of the months by comparing the inscriptions with the amphora evidence, since the Rhodian amphora handles in the Hellenistic period were stamped with the eponym (the priest of Helios) and the name of the month.

Then follows eight chapters (pp. 11–203, including a short summary) with the following contents: Chapter 1 is devoted to the Rhodian calendar, discussing the order of the months, the two systems of civil and eponym years, the

¹ G. Finkielsztein, *Chronologie détaillée et révisée des éponymes amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ* (BAR-IS, 990), Oxford 2001.

sacrificial calendar, the political meetings, the effect of the synoecism, and the economy of Rhodes as viewed from the production of amphorae, which generally are believed to have contained wine. Chapters 2–4 cover the inscriptions from Lindos with a particularly interesting examination and discussion of the chronology of the list of the priests of Athena Lindia and of the list of priests of Poseidon Hippios. The latter inscription is only preserved in fragments, but it was seen and copied by Hedenborg. Chapter 5 presents the most significant inscriptions from Kameiros such as the lists of priests from the sanctuaries of Athena Polias and Apollo as well as lists of magistrates. Chapter 6 deals with the list of priests of various Rhodian sanctuaries such as the sanctuary of Apollo Erethimios at Ialysos. Chapter 7 contains a discussion of the cycle of intercalation in the Rhodian calendar and the chronology of the amphora stamps. Taking into consideration the necessity of inserting an intercalary month during certain years in a calendar like the ancient Rhodian, Badoud proposes that the calendar was operating on a cycle of 24 years. Thus, during such a 24-year period, the important office as priest of Helios would be divided equally between the three communities of Ialysos, Lindos, and Kameiros, each holding the office during three intercalary years. Chapter 8, finally, is an analysis of the chronology of the Helios priests based on inscriptions and amphora stamps.

The more than 300 remaining pages of the book contain chronological tables of the Rhodian inscriptions, the eponyms, genealogical tables (*stemmata*), a catalogue of 72 inscriptions—many of which are translated—discussed throughout the book, bibliographies, and very useful indices. In total, the epigraphic and amphora evidence listed in these tables and catalogues gives us the names of over 1,500 Rhodian citizens. The inscriptions and amphora stamps are well-illustrated with good photographs or drawings and an excellent map of ancient Rhodes on p. 2 sets the geographical scene. The bibliography is divided into three parts: literature on the inscriptions (presented chronologically and not in alphabetical order), literature on stamped amphora handles, and finally a general bibliography, which does not repeat works listed in the previous two bibliographies. Although I can partly understand the reasons behind this division, I believe the book would have benefitted from one bibliography containing all cited works in alphabetical order.

In 2001 Finkielsztejn wrote “Epigraphists and ‘amphorologists’ should work together to try and solve the discrepancies between the dating of inscriptions and amphora stamps dated by Rhodian eponyms.” (p. 233). With such a thorough work of scholarship as *Le temps de Rhodes* Badoud has demonstrated the validity of a low chronology. Furthermore, he highlights the importance of the evidence provided by amphora stamps, which is not typically the case in epigraphic studies.

The widely circulated Rhodian amphorae, found throughout the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, are hugely important for dating archaeological contexts and “amphorologists” will now have to take Badoud’s conclusions into consideration when interpreting the Rhodian amphorae. The usefulness of this book goes beyond the obvious research fields of amphora studies and epigraphy. For the classical archaeologist and ancient historian alike, Badoud’s book will become an indispensable tool for any serious study of the long period of the island’s history covered in it.

Finally, it deserves to be pointed out that the book stands as a fine memory to Mario Segre and his family, and to Giovanni Pugliese Carratelli, to all of whom the book is dedicated. The latter had a long and distinguished career, whereas the former’s was cut short by the tragic events of the Second World War. The Director of the Swedish Institute in Rome at the time, Erik Sjöqvist, courageously gave Mario Segre, his wife Noemi, and their young son Marco refuge at the Swedish Institute in 1943. On a May day in 1944 they were spotted and arrested as they were out walking. They were deported to Auschwitz where they ended their days later that month.

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H.-J. Beste & D. Mertens with a contribution by S. Ortisi, *Die Mauern von Syrakus. Das Kastell Euryalos und die Befestigung der Epipolai* (DAI, Sonderschriften, 18), Wiesbaden: Reichert Verlag 2015. 327 pp., 311 figs. (Abbildungen), 9 plates (Beilagen). ISBN 978-3-95490-033-6.

The city walls of Syracuse have finally received their appropriate publication. These fortifications were the largest and most impressive in the ancient world, measuring more than 17 km in length (according to Mertens the building volume is 327,600 m³, p. 262, n. 520).

To start with, the book has a presentation by the former soprintendent Giuseppe Voza, where he sets out the wishes of the archaeological authorities of Syracuse that these fortifications should finally be registered, documented, and the remains drawn on plans in order for them to be protected for the future in archaeological zones and avoid being destroyed by the rapidly growing urban fabric of the city. This aim has been fulfilled in the most excellent way. Very detailed plans of the city wall are presented in nine plates (Beilagen): a general plan of all Syracuse (Beil. 1) with known ancient remains marked (scale 1:10,000). This plan then refers to six detailed plans for the western Epipolai with Euryalos fort (Beil. 2a);