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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);

the north Epipolai wall (Beil. 2b, 3a, and 6); the eastern Epipolai wall (Beil. 3b and 3c); the south Epipolai wall (Beil. 4); and plans and sections of the Euryalos fort (Beil. 5, 6–9).

The book contains seven chapters, the first of which is a summary in Italian by Dieter Mertens, then follows the introduction (Chapter 2), description of the walls of Dionysios (Chapter 3), the Euryalos fort by H.-J. Beste (Chapter 4), the excavations at the Euryalos fort by S. Ortisi (Chapter 5), tactical considerations and building history (Chapter 6), and finally notes on the plates (Chapter 7).

The introduction Chapter 2 starts with a very thorough compilation and analysis of images and plans of Syracuse produced from the 16th century (pp. 26–44). There is also a well-presented overview of previous research (pp. 44–48).

Chapter 3 is the architectural and topographical description of the preserved remains, divided into the north wall (p. 57–85), the east wall (p. 86–100), and the south wall (p. 100–125).

The north wall covers a distance of 5,244 m and contains ten towers, four gates and postern gates at every 100 Doric feet (= 34 m with a foot length of 31.58 cm, p. 256). The wall has an average thickness of 2.60 m (2.58–2.63 m, p. 59). The estimated height is 6 m and reconstructions show a wall with a continuous parapet with windows or apertures instead of merlons (Abb. 289, p. 263). The north wall is the earliest according to Mertens and it is also the section described in a famous passage by Diodorus Siculus (14.18.2–5). According to Diodorus, the wall was built by 60,000 men, measured 30 stadia in length, and was finished in 20 days. According to Mertens, 30 stadia (30 × 189.50 m) gives a total length of 5,685 m which is a little longer than the length published here. However, Mertens thinks that the time limit given by Diodorus for the construction of the north wall is possible (p. 257).

The east wall, which runs very close to the cliffs along the sea shore, measures 7.50 km in length. Here very little is preserved of the masonry of the walls, but in many places bedrock cuttings indicate the course of the walls. The wall is 2.30 m thick and contains four towers.

The south wall has a length of 4.20 km and measures 2.62 m (8 ft) in thickness. There are four gates, nine towers and a large Hellenistic fortress, “Castello Tremilia” (Abb. 126–133).

Chapter 4 is a very careful architectural description and analysis by H.-J. Beste of the Euryalos fort, the largest artillery fort of antiquity. The chapter contains many excellent drawings of architectural features and details and a complete stone plan (Beil. 5), as well as sections and elevations of the fort and the ditches.

Chapter 5 is the catalogue of the excavated finds between 1991 and 1993, by Salvatore Ortisi. The excavations indicated that the area of the Euryalos was used from the late 5th to the early 1st centuries BC (p. 207). Of importance is the

excavation around the wall that is believed by the team to be a section of the original Dionysian cross wall spanning the Euryalos area before the construction of the fort (US 2, pp. 206, Abb. 235, but also Abb. 292). Another important result is that the excavations (trench M91) indicated that the large fortification ditch C originally was planned in phase IIa to have the shape of a chevron, just as the later ditch B and thus following the shape of the *proteichisma* wall immediately in front of the five-tower battery. The lack of a continuous find numbering system makes the reading of the catalogue a little difficult.

The first part of the tripartite Chapter 6 (pp. 241–252) is a useful analysis and description of what we know about the fortifications in Syracuse before Dionysios I. Here Mertens notices two sections of probable remains of the Archaic fortification walls of the old city: a possible city gate in Via Arno (marked 22 on Beil. 1) and a curtain wall fragment (marked 58 on Beil. 1), both of which are important for our understanding of the city's fortifications before the inclusion of the vast Epipolai plateau by Dionysios I. In section 2 of the chapter, the walls of Dionysios are analysed (pp. 252–264). The vast Epipolai walls are one of the earliest example of the typically 4th-century feature that is usually described with the German word “Geländemauern”, city walls that for tactical reasons surround a larger territory than the space inhabited by its citizens. Mertens believes that the south walls are tactically more developed than the north walls. He notices that the north walls are built rather straightforwardly with gates and posterns spaced at specific distances, while the south wall, being a later development, exhibits towers and gates where posterns are located nearby for the sending out of strategic sallies. Here there is also a drawing (Abb. 287) which shows the wall technique with the use of headers and stretchers in the Dionysian walls. However, a correction is here necessary, headers are never placed above the joints between the stretchers below.

In the final section of Chapter 6, Mertens enters into the more problematic questions about the dating of the five-tower battery and the foreworks and ditches in front of it. He established five phases, where phase I is the Epipolai walls of Dionysios I (and the early cross wall, see above and Abb. 292–293). It should be noted that Mertens already in this phase placed the trapezoidal shape of the Tripylon gate. Phase II represents the construction of the five-tower battery, the chevron-shaped *proteichisma* in front, and the huge ditch C (Abb. 294–297). This phase is dated to before the end of the reign of Dionysios in 368 BC (p. 269). Phase III is a further development of phase II with the cutting of the huge ditch D south of the Euryalos fort and the further development of the underground passages. These two phases represent an offensive defensive strategy where the sending out of sallies to attack enemy positions is an important ingredient (p. 268). Phase IV

is the construction of the large chevron-shaped *proteichisma* with its rows of catapult emplacements and ditches A and B. Mertens compares this arrangement with the outworks at Selinunte, also studied in depth and published by Mertens and his team. These outworks have already been dated by several scholars to the time of Agathokles of Syracuse (around 307/6 BC). Mertens is here thus lifting back also the outworks at Syracuse to the time of Agathokles. This conclusion stands in contrast to earlier works dating them to the time of Hieron II (269–215 BC), designed by his engineer Archimedes, an idea originally put forward by A.W. Lawrence in 1947, whose argument for this is that the *proteichisma*, and especially ditch B with its underground passages were never completed. The reason for this was the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus and Rome in 212/211 BC, which interrupted the construction of the outworks. To this latest moment of Syracusan independence, which is Merten's phase V, rooms inside the fort and some small closing-off walls are ascribed, for example wall 13 (no. 18 on Beil. 1, Abb. 172), which prevented anyone from entering the huge ditch C. According to Mertens, we are back at a passive approach to defensive strategy (p. 293). Posterns and openings are being walled-up. So, according to this publication, nothing of the outworks at Syracuse can be assigned to the engineer Archimedes.

This book is an excellent publication with useful and detailed drawings. As stated by Mertens several times, this is a study of the walls on the Epipolai plateau, but there are also several very well-researched and informative sections of walls of the other regions of Syracuse, such as Ortygia and Achradina (pp. 241–255).

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D. Panagiotopoulos, *Mykenische Siegelpraxis. Funktion, Kontext und administrative Verwendung mykenischer Tonplomben aus dem griechischen Festland und Kreta* (Athenaia, 5), München: Max Hirmer Verlag 2014. xiv + 394 pp., 60 figs. ISBN 978-3-7774-2288-6.

This long-awaited monograph, the publication of Panagiotopoulos' *Habilitationsschrift*, is the most comprehensive synthesis on Mycenaean sealing practices currently available. Earlier, we had the quite readable account in Olga Krzyszkowska's *Aegean seals. An introduction* (2005), which made extensive use of the conclusions and analyses of the *Corpus der minoischen und mykenischen Siegel* (CMS) project. The latter recently moved (December 2011) to Heidelberg, under the

joint supervision of Panagiotopoulos and Maria Anastasiadou (www.uni-heidelberg.de/fakultaeten/philosophie/zaw/cms). Panagiotopoulos' research has followed closely and expanded significantly on the CMS mass of data.

Following a short introduction (pp. 1–7), where the author outlines the scope, aims, and methods of this work, the volume is divided in twelve chapters, grouped in three parts.

The first part deals with the reconstruction of the historical framework of Mycenaean seal use. Chapter 1 (pp. 9–30) aims to provide a general overview of the Mycenaean palace economy that employed the sealings, focusing on three realms of activity that Panagiotopoulos identifies as the main “structural components”: production, accumulation, and exchange, and the involvement (or not) of sealings in each one of these interconnected segments. From the outset, Panagiotopoulos views the palace both as an economic and as an ideological institution. Chapter 2 (pp. 31–56) deals with the (Cretan) predecessors of the Mycenaean system and provides a good overview of those sealing types associated with the Linear A script (cf. previously E. Hallager's, *The Minoan roundel*, 1996). Panagiotopoulos discusses a number of interesting aspects in Neopalatial sealing administration, such as the so-called “intensive seal use” (evident e.g. in Ayia Triada), the practice of multiple sealing on the same document, the problem of similar seals (“look-alikes”) used in the same contexts, the relationship between sealings and clay tablets, and particularly the so-called Knossos “replica rings” (precious metal rings that had produced identical impressions on sealings from different sites in Central Crete, East Crete, and Akrotiri, Thera). A final section assesses the considerable—to say the least—distance between Neopalatial and Mycenaean seal use, and Panagiotopoulos advances the interesting hypothesis of a Cretan Hieroglyphic “substrate” that affected the formation of the Mycenaean sealing system (p. 56). One hopes that pertinent discussion will be rejuvenated by the forthcoming publication (by Erik and Birgitta Hallager) of the Late Minoan II–IIIA1 (late 15th–early 14th centuries BC) material from Chania, crucial for our understanding of the process that led to the formation of the Mycenaean system, largely known from 13th century BC contexts (pp. 35, 265).

The second part provides a detailed analysis of the archaeological evidence for seal use. Chapter 3 (pp. 57–105) has the convenient form of a gazetteer, discussing the contexts in which sealings have been found. Greek mainland (Pylos, Thebes, Mycenae, Midea, Tiryns, and Menelaion) and Cretan (Knossos, Malia, Chania, and Kommos) find-places are considered in detail, accompanied by plans, indicating the distribution and contextual associations of specific sealing types in the various assemblages. Presentation is thorough, clear, and