During a course on ecology in the ancient Mediterranean, my students quickly realized that Greek and Roman culture and history make a good deal more sense against the backdrop of Mediterranean climate, environment and ecology. No aspect of the ancient world can be studied, much less understood, in isolation, as this fine volume recognizes. This collection also brings further substance and breadth to English-language scholarship in a growing field of study that has flourished particularly in German- and Italian-language research. Finally, the authors collectively emphasize how the ancient Mediterranean world can be a revelatory lens for discerning, if not solving, the environmental challenges of the Anthropocene era.

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BADOUD (N.) **Inscriptions et timbres céramiques de Rhodes: documents recueillis par le médecin et explorateur suédois Johan Hedenborg**. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen, 2017. Pp. 145. Sw.kr.500. 9789179160654.
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In the early 1840s, the Swedish physician, and for a time secretary to the consulate in Alexandria, Johan Hedenborg (1786–1865) made a home for himself and his wife on the island of Rhodes. Over the next decade and a half, Hedenborg devoted considerable time to the study of the island's past and eventually completed a manuscript of a history of Rhodes from antiquity to his own time. The manuscript, which includes an illustrated appendix of some 300 Greek inscriptions, was met with little enthusiasm by those few who saw it and has remained unpublished.

In spite of Hedenborg's questionable reputation as an epigrapher, the potential of his contribution was recognized by Danish archaeologist Christian Blinkenberg, who in 1937 published the well-known list of priests of Poseidon Hippios (*Les prêtres de Poseidon Hippios* (Lindiaka VI), Copenhagen 1937) based almost entirely on Hedenborg's copy, since the stone, excepting a few fragments, had been lost. In *Inscriptions et timbres céramiques de Rhodes*, Nathan Badoud continues this work with regard to the remaining and unexploited sections of Hedenborg's manuscript.

In the introduction, Badoud traces a short outline of Hedenborg's life and career, and the history of the manuscript. The core of the book consists of two catalogues (one of inscriptions on stone, the other of ceramic stamps), followed by a concordance with other editions, bibliography, indexes and 45 colour plates reproducing images from Hedenborg's manuscript.

The majority of the inscriptions copied by Hedenborg have since been published, mainly by Friedrich Hiller von Gaertringen (*Inscriptiones Graecae* XII.1, Berlin 1895). In many cases, however, Hedenborg's annotations provide additional information on the find-spots of inscriptions and his sketches can add to our impression of the monuments that bore them, beyond the laconic descriptions found in the lemmatta of *Inscriptiones Graecae*. In one case, *IG* XII 1.51, Badoud expands the text based on Hedenborg's observations, with similar and established texts in support.

Equally important to this, 54 inscriptions in Hedenborg's manuscript are otherwise completely unknown, and Badoud provides their first critical editions. In some cases, this is a relatively straightforward matter, as the text can easily be read from Hedenborg's facsimile. In other cases, however, Hedenborg's readings are seemingly confused and unintelligible, and can only be made to make sense through considerable editing, which, in addition to supplements and restorations, also involves overruling Hedenborg's reading of many individual letters. In doing so, Badoud skates some very thin methodological ice, inasmuch as the exercise presupposes a certain amount of trust in Hedenborg's ability to record the inscriptions he saw with accuracy, all the while second-guessing significant portions of those same observations. Badoud's answer is detailed comparison with similar and securely attested words and phrases, and his reconstructions are, with one or two exceptions, plausible. The most significant result is the restoration of a fragment, perhaps a decree, that mentions a military force under the command of two or more *stratēgoi* apparently dispatched in response to a call by the Stratoniceans (25–30, no. 2), which Badoud associates with the siege of that city by Mithridates of Pontus in 88 BC (*cf.* App. *Mith.* 94) and dates accordingly.

Without autopsy, some doubts regarding the inscriptions published here must necessarily linger, but Badoud has demonstrated that there is merit and reward to be had in the re-examination of Hedenborg's manuscript. *Inscriptions et timbres céramiques de Rhodes* is a welcome

addition to the growing corpus of Rhodian inscriptions, which offers increasingly fertile ground for further historical exploitation.

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ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

HRUBY (J.) and TRUSTY (D.) (eds) **Cooking Vessels to Cultural Practices in the Late Bronze Age Aegean**. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2017. Pp. 216. £38. 9781785706325.
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This edited volume presents 12 papers that exclusively address ceramic cooking vessels and associated ceramics of the Late Bronze Age Aegean. Cooking vessels are commonly encountered in excavations yet rarely receive thorough consideration. As the editors point out in their introductory remarks, there are several reasons for this, including issues of preservation, ancient recycling practices and modern archaeological methodologies. Nevertheless, cooking vessels are of crucial importance to the everyday, mundane activity of preparing food and, as such, have the potential to address aspects of culinary culture that painted fine wares cannot and, thus, to provide a potential alternative route into the investigation of economic, political and social developments through time and space. In order to investigate the potential of Minoan and Mycenaean cooking pots to illuminate such issues in Mediterranean prehistory, the volume focuses solely on ceramic cooking vessels and in particular the relationship between form and shape, and the building of typologies that make possible both chronological and spatial comparisons. Other ceramic shapes that may have been used directly or indirectly alongside the cooking vessels are not considered and neither are residue analyses and affiliated scientific methods.

In the light of the aim of the volume to contribute to the investigation of important economic, political and social issues of Mediterranean history, the various contributions tackle broad issues. Contributions by Hruby (chapter 3), Joann Gulizo and Cynthia W. Shelmerdine (chapter 4), and Bartłomiej Lis (chapter 5) link a greater uniformity in cooking pots and the introduction of new types of cooking equipment, in particular 'souvlaki trays' and griddles, to changes in elite culinary practices that took place against the background of the emergence of the Mycenaean palaces on the Greek mainland. The contribution by Walter Gauss, Evangelia Kiriatzi, Michael Lindblom, Lis and Jerolyn E. Morrison (chapter 6) adds that, even though there was an increasing standardization of cooking pots, the fabrics of Aeginetan cooking pots became more variable during the Late Bronze Age, perhaps reflecting an increasing number of producers and the use of a wider range of clay sources on the island. Chapters by Evi Gorogianni, Natalie Abell and Jill Hilditch (chapter 7) and Salvatore Vitale and Morrison (chapter 8) discuss developments in cooking vessels in relation to processes of Minoanization and Mycenaeanization on Kea and Kos. Both contributions emphasize the need for caution in stating the impact of Minoan and Mycenaean culture on the island and urge for a more nuanced understanding. Elisabetta Borgna and Sara T. Levi (chapter 10) use cooking pots to discuss interactions between Crete and Italy, whereas Reinhard Jung (chapter 11) links innovations in cooking pots on Cyprus with the potential arrival of Aegean immigrants.

All the contributions highlight crucial developments. At the same time, some caution is required in using cooking vessels as a direct reflection of culinary practices. Although cooking vessels facilitate certain cooking practices, they do not necessarily predetermine or reflect them. A good example of this is the case of Neopalatial and Final Palatial Mochlos on Crete, as discussed by Morrison (chapter 9). During these periods, the evidence of the types of cooking and serving pots demonstrates important shifts, yet the foodstuffs prepared apparently remained the same.

In his final remarks, Michael Galaty (chapter 12) makes a further crucial observation: innovation in cooking vessels was often not the result of domination or migration, but of innovations that provided specific advantages to established practices. These observations make it clear that, in order to make general statements, it is necessary to grasp fully all aspects of culinary practice on a local level. This requires an interdisciplinary approach that addresses issues such as how cooking pots were used, what types of cooking they afforded and what kinds of foodstuffs were prepared. Moreover, it is important to consider to what extent shifts in culinary practices were caused by social or specific external factors and whether they were the outcome of particular local circumstances. For instance, poor soil management may ultimately