

alternative numbering system could lead to confusion over the next few years as scholars continue to work with the older system found in standard works like *The Dead Sea Scrolls Study Edition* (ed. F. García Martínez and E.J.C. Tigchelaar).

The value of this volume for future research on the *Hodayot* is impossible to define. Scholars will remain in Schuller's debt for many years, since without her work Stegemann's careful reproduction and reconstruction of 1QHodayor^a would have been lost. One can only hope that this volume will reignite research on this important scroll.

Jason Maston
Aberdeen

Josephus and Jewish History in Flavian Rome and Beyond

Joseph Sievers and Gaia Lembi (eds.)

Supplements to the Journal for the Study of Judaism
104

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SUMMARY

The present collection of twenty-three essays provides a fine summary of current research on the life and works of the Jewish historian Josephus. While Josephus is studied here for his own sake, the essays contain a wealth of material of relevance for understanding early Judaism, the New Testament and early Christianity.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die vorliegende Sammlung von 23 Artikeln bietet eine gute Zusammenfassung der gegenwärtigen Forschung zu Leben und Werk des jüdischen Historikers Josephus. Wenn Josephus hier auch um seiner selbst willen studiert wird, so enthalten die Artikel dennoch reichhaltiges und relevantes Material für das Verständnis des frühen Judentums, des Neuen Testaments und der frühen Christenheit.

RÉSUMÉ

Cet ouvrage comporte vingt-trois articles et fournit une bonne présentation résumée de l'état de la recherche sur la vie et l'œuvre de l'historien juif Josèphe. Josèphe y est étudié pour lui-même, mais l'ouvrage apporte une mine d'informations pertinentes pour la connaissance du judaïsme antique, du Nouveau Testament et du christianisme primitif.

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The present collection of essays had its origin in an international colloquium on "Josephus between Jerusalem and Rome" held in 2003 which brought together forty specialists from ten different countries.

In the preface the editors briefly sketch the tensions

of Josephus' life consisting of his cultural and religious roots in Jerusalem, his role as a military commander in Galilee and his later career as a writer in Rome: "Certainly his writings cannot be understood without taking into account his precarious role as a person who inhabited these different worlds, sometimes simultaneously. In his work Rome is a central force he needs to reckon with, but also one toward which he maintains a certain ambivalence" (ix). While the essays indicate that there are many areas of intense discussion, they agree that "Josephus needs to be taken seriously as an author and not simply as a quarry that may be used as a source of information about various subject matters he treated" (x), as has often been the case.

Part one, entitled "Historiography", places Josephus the historian in a broader context: D. Mendels, "The Formation of an Historical Canon of the Greco-Roman Period: From the Beginnings to Josephus" (3-19); L. Troiani, "La genèse historique des *Antiquités juives*" (21-28, purpose and techniques); J. M. G. Barclay, "Judean Historiography in Rome: Josephus and History in *Contra Apionem* Book 1" (29-43, applying post-colonial theory to the study of Josephus' strategy to prove the truthfulness of the Judean tradition); F. Parente, "The Impotence of Titus, or Josephus' *Bellum Judaicum* as an Example of 'Pathetic' Historiography" (45-69, questioning Josephus' historical reliability using incidents from the *Bellum*); S. Mason, "Of Audience and Meaning: Reading Josephus' *Bellum Judaicum* in the Context of a Flavian Audience" (71-100, emphasis on the Roman context in which Josephus wrote and the immediate Roman audience) and J. J. Price, "The Provincial Historian in Rome" (101-18, emphasizing the provincial and Judean character of Josephus and his work).

Part two addresses literary questions, namely "the specific techniques used by Josephus that link him not only to Greek and Hellenistic historiography and rhetoric, but also to poets such as Pindar" (xi): H. Howell Chapman, "By the Waters of Babylon: Josephus and Greek Poetry" (121-46); D. Dormeyer, "The Hellenistic Biographical History of King Saul: Josephus, A.J. 6.45-378 and 1 Samuel 9:1 - 31:13" (147-57); T. Landau, "Power and Pity: The Image of Herod in Josephus' *Bellum Judaicum*" (159-81, a narratological analysis) and J. W. van Henten, "Commonplaces in Herod's Commander Speech in Josephus' A.J. 15.127-146" (183-206, comparison with commanders' speeches in other Greek historians).

Part three discusses Josephus' relationship with Judaism: P. Spilsbury, "Reading the Bible in Rome: Josephus and the Constraints of Empire" (209-27, "showing how Josephus' reading and presentation of biblical material was deeply influenced, positively as well as negatively, by the constraints of living at the centre of the Roman empire", xi); T. Jonquière, "Josephus' Use of Prayers: Between Narrative and Theology" (229-43) and N. Förster, "Some Observations on Josephus' Description of the Essenian Morning Prayer" (245-53).

Part four “tackles a variety of historical issues, where it is possible to bring Josephus’ work into fruitful comparison with other contemporary or near contemporary literary, documentary, and archaeological sources” (xi): B. Eberhardt, “Wer dient wem? Die Darstellung des Flavischen Triumphzuges auf dem Titusbogen und bei Josephus (B.J. 7.123-162)” (257-77); J. S. McLaren, “Josephus on Titus: The Vanquished Writing about the Victor” (279-95, a critical analysis of the image of Titus that emerges from literary sources); G. Haarland, “Josephus and the Philosophers of Rome: Does *Contra Apionem* Mirror Domitian’s Crushing of the ‘Stoic Opposition?’” (297-316); G. Schimanowski, “Alexandrien als Drehscheibe zwischen Jerusalem und Rom: Die Bedeutung der Stadt im Werk des Josephus” (317-30); G. Jossa, “Jews, Romans, and Christians: From the *Bellum Judaicum* to the *Antiquitates*” (331-42, analysis of Josephus’ intent in introducing Jesus as a victim of Pilate’s misrule) and B. S. Jackson, “The Divorces of the Herodian Princesses: Jewish Law, Roman Law or Palace Law?” (343-68, discussion of documentary and literary material concerning marriage and divorce in theory and practice).

Part five raises various issues in the translation and transmission of the works of Josephus: G. Lembi, “The Latin Translation of Josephus’ *Antiquitates*” (371-81, discussing cases where the Latin translation provides access to early and important textual traditions); A. J. Forte, “Translating Book 1 of Josephus’ *Bellum Judaicum*: Some Critical Observations” (383-403, including discussion of some weaknesses in Thackeray’s valued translation) and E. Siegert, “Josephus und das Alphabet der Römer: Überlegungen zur Schreibung griechischer Eigennamen in lateinischer Schrift” (405-23).

In the “Concluding Remarks” (425-30), E. Siegert attempts a summary of the colloquium and its results. A list of the contributors (431) and an index of ancient sources (433-54) round off a well edited and produced volume. The essays of this volume are of high quality and give evidence of the many angles from which Josephus’ works are studied in current research for their own sake. They also indicate that when Josephus’ volumes (and other writings contemporary to the New Testament!) are not simply quarried for the purposes of New Testament studies as “mere” background but studied for their own purpose, they yield many fresh perspectives not only on the life and letters of Josephus but also for our understanding of early Christianity.

Christoph Stenschke
Pretoria, South Africa

Historischer Atlas der antiken Welt
[*Historical Atlas of the World of Antiquity*]

Anna-Maria Wittke, Eckart Olshausen,
Richard Szydlak

Der Neue Pauly – Supplemente

Stuttgart, Weimar: Metzler, 2007, xix + 308 pp., cloth, dustjacket and case, € 180,-, ISBN 978-3-476-02031-4

SUMMARY

This recent *Historical Atlas of the World of Antiquity* in large format presents excellent coloured maps including detailed comments. Beside places and events of the Greco-Roman history and world (including all Roman provinces), Oriental Empires from the third millennium until late the Byzantine époque are dealt with in a comprehensive manner. This is precisely where the asset of this approach is to be found with regard to biblical sciences and church history. The atlas acts out consistently and at high level in cartography and word processing the latest developments in various sciences on Antiquity. It offers an abundance of information about the world which gave birth to Judaism, Christendom and Islam.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der großformatige neuerarbeitete *Historische Atlas der Antiken Welt* bietet hervorragende, farbige Karten mit ausführlichen Kommentaren. Neben den Orten und Ereignissen der griechisch-römischen Geschichte und Welt (inkl. aller römischen Provinzen) werden auch die orientalischen Reiche vom 3. Jahrtausend bis in spätbyzantinische Zeit ausführlich behandelt. Hier liegen die Stärken dieses Ansatzes für die Bibelwissenschaften und die Kirchengeschichte. Der Atlas setzt die neueren Entwicklungen in verschiedenen Altertumswissenschaften konsequent und auf hohem Niveau in Kartographie und Textgestaltung um und bietet eine Fülle von Informationen über die Welt in der Judentum, Christentum und Islam entstanden sind.

RÉSUMÉ

Ce récent Atlas du monde de l’Antiquité grand format contient d’excellentes cartes en couleur assorties de commentaires détaillés. Il présente les lieux et les événements de l’histoire gréco-romaine et du monde gréco-romain (y compris des provinces romaines), ainsi que les empires orientaux du troisième millénaire avant J.-C. jusqu’à la fin de la période byzantine. C’est précisément là ce qui fait son intérêt pour l’étude de la Bible et de l’histoire de l’Église. Il a été réalisé avec grand soin et rend compte des dernières avancées de diverses sciences liées à l’étude de l’antiquité. Il apporte une information abondante sur le monde qui a vu naître le judaïsme, la chrétienté et l’islam.

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Zur Neubearbeitung der renommierten *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* (1894-1963) und dem *Kleine(n) Pauly: Lexikon der Antike...* (1964-1975; Studienausgabe 1979), nämlich zu *Der*