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## Book Notices

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## BOOK NOTICES

ADAMS, EDWARD. *The Earliest Christian Meeting Places: Almost Exclusively Houses?* London: T & T Clark, 2013. Edward Adams challenges the strong consensus in New Testament and Early Christian studies: that the early Christians met ‘almost exclusively’ in houses an assumption which undergirds much work in the social study of early Christianity, including the social formation of the early churches; the socioeconomic status of the early Christians; the development of leadership and worship; the social organization of early Christian mission; women in the early churches. Adams re-examines the New Testament and other literary data, as well as archaeological evidence, showing that explicit evidence for assembling in houses is not as overwhelming as is usually thought. The study also asks: What other kinds of material space, beyond private houses, might have served as early Christian meeting places, and what evidence is there for Christian utilization of such places? Adams shows that during the first two centuries, the alleged period of the house church, it is plausible to imagine the early Christians gathering in a range of settings, both domestic and non-domestic, rather than almost entirely in private houses

BARAGWANATH, EMILY. *Motivation and Narrative in Herodotus*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In his extraordinary story of the defense of Greece against the Persian invasions of 490–480 B.C.E., Herodotus sought to communicate not only what happened, but also the background of thoughts and perceptions that shaped those events and became critical to their interpretation afterwards. Much as the contemporary sophists strove to discover truth about the invisible, Herodotus was acutely concerned to uncover hidden human motivations, whose depiction was vital to his project of

recounting and explaining the past. Emily Baragwanath explores the sophisticated narrative techniques with which Herodotus represented this most elusive variety of historical knowledge. Thus he was able to tell a lucid story of the past while nonetheless exposing the methodological and epistemological challenges it presented. Baragwanath illustrates and analyses a range of these techniques over the course of a wide selection of Herodotus' most intriguing narratives—from those on Athenian democracy and tyranny to Leonidas and Thermopylae—and thus supplies a method for reading the Histories more generally.

BLUMELL, LINCOLN H. *Lettered Christians: Christians, Letters, and Late Antique Oxyrhynchus*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. With the discovery of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri just over a century ago a number of important texts directly relating to ancient Christianity have come to light. While certain literary texts have received considerable attention in scholarship by comparison the documentary evidence relating to Christianity has received far less attention and remains rather obscure. To help redress this imbalance, and to lend some context to the Christian literary materials, this book examines the extant Christian epistolary remains from Oxyrhynchus between the third and seventh centuries C.E. Drawing upon this unique corpus of evidence, which until this point has never been collectively nor systematically treated, this book breaks new ground as it employs the letters to consider various questions relating to Christianity in the Oxyrhynchite. Not only does this lucid study fill a void in scholarship, it also gives a number of insights that have larger implications on Christianity in late antiquity.

BOVON, FRANÇOIS and HELMUT KOESTER. *Luke 2: A Commentary on the Gospel of Luke 9:51–19:27*. Hermeneia. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2012. This is the second volume of François Bovon's three-volume commentary on the Gospel of Luke, covering the narration of Jesus' travel on the road to Jerusalem—the occasion in Luke of most of Jesus' teachings to the disciples regarding faithfulness, perseverance, and the practice of justice and mercy. Bovon's theological interest in Luke is at the forefront here: as he declares in the preface, "I wish to examine his Gospel with the sober reserve of a scholar and with the confidence of a believer. For I hope in this manner to arrive at genuine understanding." Also distinctive is Bovon's attention to the history of interpretation of this Gospel through time.

BRANDT, J. RASMUS and JON W. IDDENG. *Greek and Roman Festivals: Content, Meaning, and Practice*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Festivals were the heartbeat of Greek and Roman society and fulfilled significant roles in its social and political organization and within its institutions. Setting the rhythm of the year, festivals were a common denominator for a wide-ranging series of phenomena that concerned a large area of social relationships: social and political processes were formed, maintained, altered, and sanctioned through religious celebrations, as well as uniting the populace in common acts centered on common symbols. The study of religious festivals and the fundamental social functions which they filled can significantly expand our insights into understanding the Greco-Roman world, the social processes it went through, and the symbols it used. *Greek and Roman Festivals* addresses the multi-faceted and complex nature of Greco-Roman festivals and analyses the connections that existed between them, as religious and social phenomena, and the historical dynamics that shaped them. The volume contains twelve articles which form an interdisciplinary perspective of classical scholarship, ranging from archaeology, history, and history of religions, to philology.

BRUNER, FREDERICK DALE. *The Gospel of John: A Commentary*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2012. The author of a much-loved two-volume Matthew commentary that he revised and expanded in 2007, Frederick Dale Bruner, now offers *The Gospel of John: A Commentary*—more rich fruit of his lifetime of study and teaching. Rather than relying primarily on recent scholarship, Bruner honors and draws from the church's major John commentators throughout history, including Augustine, Chrysostom, Aquinas, Luther, Calvin, Henry, Bultmann, Barrett, and more. This "historical interpretation" also sheds light on Bruner's "contemporary interpretation," which includes a clear translation of the text, references to major recent scholarship, and Bruner's personal application of the Gospel to present-day experience. Rich in biblical insights, ecumenical in tone, broadly historical, deeply theological, and lovingly written, Bruner's *Gospel of John* promises to be an invaluable reference for pastors and teachers.

BRYCE, TREVOR. *The World of Neo-Hittite Kingdoms: A Political and Military History*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In the early 12th century, the Late Bronze Age Hittite empire collapsed during a series of upheavals which swept the Greek and Near Eastern worlds. In the subsequent Iron Age, numerous

cities and states emerged in south-eastern Anatolia and northern Syria, which are generally known today as the 'Neo-Hittite kingdoms'. Bryce's volume gives an account of the military and political history of these kingdoms, moving beyond the Neo-Hittites themselves to the broader Near Eastern world and the states which dominated it during the Iron Age. Divided into three sections, *The World of Neo-Hittite Kingdoms* looks at the last decades of the empire and the features of these kingdoms and their subsequent treatment under their Anatolian successors. Through a closer look at the individual Neo-Hittite kingdoms and their rulers and a comparison with the contemporary Aramaean states and the other kingdoms of the age—notably the Neo-Assyrian empire—it concludes with a historical synthesis of the Neo-Hittites when the last kingdom was absorbed into the Assyrian provincial administration.

CARSON, D. A. *Christ and Culture Revisited*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2012. Called to live *in* the world but not to be *of* it, Christians must perform a precarious balancing act as they live enmeshed a culture that is quickly abandoning its Judeo-Christian roots. D. A. Carson applies his masterful touch to this ongoing problem as he explores the classic typology of H. Richard Niebuhr's five Christ-culture options. Using an astute biblical-theological approach, Carson lays out a clear vision for unifying Niebuhr's disparate options as he provides a practical paradigm that can help Christians untangle current messy debates on living in the world. Rather than forcing a choice between Christ *against* culture or Christ *transforming* culture, Carson encourages Christians to allow *all* categories of biblical theology simultaneously to inform their worldview.

COLLOBERT, CATHERINE, PIERRE DESTRÉE and FRANCISCO J. GONZALEZ. *Plato and Myth: Studies on the Use and Status of Platonic Myths*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. This volume seeks to show how the philosophy of Plato relates to the literary form of his discourse. Myth is one aspect of this relation whose importance for the study of Plato is only now beginning to be recognized. Reflection on this topic is essential not only for understanding Plato's conception of philosophy and its methods, but also for understanding more broadly the relation between philosophy and literature. The twenty chapters of this volume, contributed by scholars of diverse backgrounds and approaches, elucidate the various uses and statuses of Platonic myths in the first place by reflecting on myth per se and in the second place by focusing on a specific myth in the Platonic corpus.

DORAN, ROBERT. *2 Maccabees: A Critical Commentary*. Hermeneia. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2012. The second-century B.C.E. Maccabean revolt against Seleucid oppression was a watershed event in early Jewish history and Second Maccabees is an important testimony to the revolt and its aftermath. Robert Doran's commentary on 2 Maccabees explores the interplay between history and historiography in the document. Providing detailed philological analysis of the elegant Greek of the text, Doran carefully sifts the evidence for the historicity of the events recounted, while giving full attention to the literary and rhetorical qualities that mark this dramatic narrative.

DU PLESSIS, PAUL J. *Letting and Hiring in Roman Legal Thought: 27 B.C.E. – 284 C.E.* Leiden: Brill, 2012. Commerce in the Roman Empire of the first three centuries C.E. operated within a well-established legal framework provided by Roman law. This framework was the product of both legal theory and legal practice. Centuries of Praetorian modification of the ancient *ius civile*, augmented by conceptual legal thought provided by the Roman jurists had produced a body of law which permitted commerce to flourish and to expand. Central to this body of law was the contract of letting and hiring, one of the four named "consensual" contracts in Roman law. Building on the pioneering work undertaken by Fiori (1999) on Roman conceptual thought about letting and hiring, this book fills an important gap in the current scholarly literature on this contract and its place in Roman commerce.

DUŠEK, JAN. *Aramaic and Hebrew Inscriptions from Mt. Gerizim and Samaria between Antiochus III and Antiochus IV Epiphanes*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. The theme of the book stands on the intersection of epigraphy and historical research: the Aramaic and Hebrew inscriptions discovered in the vicinity of the Yahwistic sanctuary on Mt. Gerizim and their historical background. The study addresses the evidence from three perspectives: the paleography and dating of the inscriptions; the identity of the community who carved them and its institutions; and, finally, the larger historical and political context in which the inscriptions were produced. This book is particularly useful for historians of Palestine in the Second Temple period, for biblical scholars, and for those dealing with Aramaic and Hebrew paleography and epigraphy.

FERRARA, SILVIA. *Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions: Volume 1: Analysis*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. This volume offers the first comprehensive examination of an ancient writing system from Cyprus and Syria known as Cypro-Minoan. After Linear B was deciphered by Michael Ventris in 1952, other undeciphered scripts of the second millennium B.C.E. from the Aegean world (Linear A) and the Eastern Mediterranean (Cypro-Minoan) became the focus of those trying to crack this ancient and historical code. Despite several attempts for both syllabaries, this prospect has remained unrealized. This is especially true for Cypro-Minoan, the script of Late Bronze Age Cyprus found also at Ugarit in Syria, which, counting no more than 250 inscriptions, remains not only poorly documented, but also insufficiently explored in previous scholarship. Today progress in the study of this enigmatic script demands that we direct our attention to gaining new insight through a contextual analysis of Cypro-Minoan by tracing its life in the archaeological record and investigating its purpose and significance in the Cypriot and Syrian settlements that created and used it. With a new methodology concentrating on a ground-breaking contextual approach, Ferrara presents the first large-scale study of Cypro-Minoan with an analysis of all the inscriptions through a multidisciplinary perspective that embraces aspects of archaeology, epigraphy, and palaeography.

FOSTER, EDITH and DONALD LATEINER. *Thucydides and Herodotus*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. This edited collection looks at two of the most important ancient Greek historians living in the 5th century B.C.E. who are considered to be the founders of the western tradition of historiography. *Thucydides and Herodotus* examines the relevant relationship between these historians which is considered, especially nowadays, by historians and philologists to be more significant than previously realized. The volume includes an introduction by the editors which addresses our changing view of how the historians relate to one another, and twelve papers written by leading experts in the field of ancient history and philology. Nine of the papers discuss either comprehensive issues pertaining to the historians' relationship or their common themes and practices, while three further papers discuss the ancient reception of Herodotus and Thucydides and investigate the historians' debt to Homer.

GOLDHILL, SIMON. *Sophocles and the Language of Tragedy*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Written by one of the best-known interpreters of classical literature today, *Sophocles and the Language of Tragedy* presents a revolutionary take

on the work of this great classical playwright and on how our understanding of tragedy has been shaped by our literary past. Simon Goldhill sheds new light on Sophocles' distinctive brilliance as a dramatist, illuminating such aspects of his work as his manipulation of irony, his construction of dialogue, and his deployment of the actors and the chorus. Goldhill also investigates how nineteenth-century critics like Hegel, Nietzsche, and Wagner developed a specific understanding of tragedy, one that has shaped our current approach to the genre. Finally, Goldhill addresses one of the foundational questions of literary criticism: how historically self-conscious should a reading of Greek tragedy be? The result is an invigorating and exciting new interpretation of the most canonical of Western authors.

GRIG, LUCY and GAVIN KELLY. *Two Romes: Rome and Constantinople in Late Antiquity*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. The city of Constantinople was named New Rome or Second Rome very soon after its foundation in 324 C.E.; over the next two hundred years it replaced the original Rome as the greatest city of the Mediterranean. In this unified essay collection, prominent international scholars examine the changing roles and perceptions of Rome and Constantinople in Late Antiquity from a range of different disciplines and scholarly perspectives. The seventeen chapters cover both the comparative development and the shifting status of the two cities. Developments in politics and urbanism are considered, along with the cities' changing relationships with imperial power, the church, and each other, and their evolving representations in both texts and images. These studies present important revisionist arguments and new interpretations of significant texts and events. This comparative perspective allows the neglected subject of the relationship between the two Romes to come into focus while avoiding the teleological distortions common in much past scholarship. An introductory section sets the cities, and their comparative development, in context. Part Two looks at topography, and includes the first English translation of the *Notitia* of Constantinople. The following section deals with politics proper, considering the role of emperors in the two Romes and how rulers interacted with their cities. Part Four then considers the cities through the prism of literature, in particular through the distinctively late antique genre of panegyric. The fifth group of essays considers a crucial aspect shared by the two cities: their role as Christian capitals. Lastly, a provocative epilogue looks at the enduring Roman identity of the post-Heraclian Byzantine state. Thus, *Two Romes* not only

illuminates the study of both cities but also enriches our understanding of the late Roman world in its entirety.

GWYNN, DAVID M. *Athanasius of Alexandria: Bishop, Theologian, Ascetic, Father*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Athanasius of Alexandria (c. 295–373) is one of the greatest and most controversial figures of early Christian history. His life spanned the period of fundamental change for the Roman Empire and the Christian Church that followed the conversion of Constantine the Great, the first Christian Roman emperor. A bishop and theologian, an ascetic and a pastoral father, Athanasius played a central role in shaping Christianity in these crucial formative years. As bishop of Alexandria (328–73) he fought to unite the divided Egyptian Church and inspired admiration and opposition alike from fellow bishops and the emperor Constantine and his successors. Athanasius attended the first ecumenical Council of Nicaea summoned by Constantine in 325 and as a theologian would be remembered as the defender of the original Nicene Creed against the “Arian” heresy. He was also a champion of the ascetic movement that transformed Christianity, a patron of monks and virgins and the author of numerous ascetic works including the famous *Life of Antony*. All these elements played their part in Athanasius’ vocation as a pastoral father, responsible for the physical and spiritual wellbeing of his congregations. This book offers the first study in English to draw together these diverse yet inseparable roles that defined Athanasius’ life and the influence that he exerted on subsequent Christian tradition. The presentation is accessible to both specialists and non-specialists and is illuminated throughout by extensive quotation from Athanasius’ many writings, for it is through his own words that we may best approach this remarkable man.

HALLIWELL, STEPHEN. *Between Ecstasy and Truth: Interpretations of Greek Poetics from Homer to Longinus*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. As well as producing one of the finest of all poetic traditions, ancient Greek culture produced a major tradition of poetic theory and criticism. Halliwell’s volume offers a series of detailed and challenging interpretations of some of the most defining authors and texts in the history of ancient Greek poetics: the Homeric epics, Aristophanes’ *Frogs*, Plato’s *Republic*, Aristotle’s *Poetics*, Gorgias’s *Helen*, Isocrates’ *Treatises*, Philodemus’ *On Poems*, and Longinus’ *On the Sublime*. The volume’s fundamental concern is with how the Greeks conceptualized the experience of poetry and debated the values of that experience. The book’s organizing theme is a recurrent Greek dialectic

between ideas of poetry as, on the one hand, a powerfully enthralling experience in its own right (a kind of “ecstasy”) and, on the other, a medium for the expression of truths which can exercise lasting influence on its audiences’ views of the world. Citing a wide range of modern scholarship, and making frequent connections with later periods of literary theory and aesthetics, Halliwell questions the many orthodoxies and received opinions about the texts analyzed. The resulting perspective casts new light on ways in which the Greeks attempted to make sense of the psychology of poetic experience—including the roles of emotion, ethics, imagination, and knowledge—in the life of their culture.

HANSON, PAUL D. and RALPH W. KLEIN. *2 Chronicles*. Hermeneia. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2012. Ralph W. Klein’s magisterial commentary on 1 and 2 Chronicles is now complete. Klein brings to lively expression the unique theological voice of the Chronicler and demonstrates there have been far fewer secondary additions to the text than is normally assumed. 2 Chronicles takes full advantage of recent advances in the textual history of Samuel and Kings, demonstrating in many cases that the differences often ascribed to the Chronicler came in fact from the divergent copy of the canonical books he was rewriting.

HAUSMANINGER, HERBERT, RICHARD GAMAUF, and GEORGE A. SHEETS. *A Casebook on Roman Property Law*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. This book provides a thorough introduction to Roman property law by means of “cases,” consisting of brief excerpts from Roman juristic sources in the original Latin with accompanying English translations. The cases are selected and grouped so as to provide an overview of each topic and an orderly exposition of its parts. To each case is attached a set of questions that invite the reader to, e.g., clarify ambiguities in the jurist’s argument, reconcile one holding with another, supply missing but necessary facts to account for the holding, and/or engage in other analytical activities. The casebook also illustrates the survival and adaptation of elements of Roman property law in the modern European civil codes, especially the three most influential of those codes: the General Civil Code of Austria (Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch), the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch), and the Civil Code of Switzerland (Zivilgesetzbuch). All code excerpts are accompanied by English translations. By comparing and contrasting how the codes have adopted, adapted, or rejected an underlying Roman rule or concept, it is possible

for the reader to observe the dynamic character and continuing life of the Roman legal tradition.

HILL, CHARLES E. and MICHAEL J. KRUGER. *The Early Text of the New Testament*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. *The Early Text of the New Testament* aims to examine and assess from our earliest extant sources the most primitive state of the New Testament text now known. What sort of changes did scribes make to the text? What is the quality of the text now at our disposal? What can we learn about the nature of textual transmission in the earliest centuries? In addition to exploring the textual and scribal culture of early Christianity, this volume explores the textual evidence for all the sections of the New Testament. It also examines the evidence from the earliest translations of New Testament writings and the citations or allusions to New Testament texts in other early Christian writers.

HINGLEY, RICHARD. *Hadrian's Wall: A Life*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In *Hadrian's Wall: A Life*, Richard Hingley addresses the post-Roman history of this world-famous ancient monument. Constructed on the orders of the emperor Hadrian during the 120s C.E., the Wall was maintained for almost three centuries before ceasing to operate as a Roman frontier during the fifth century. The scale and complexity of Hadrian's Wall makes it one of the most important ancient monuments in the British Isles. It is the most well-preserved of the frontier works that once defined the Roman Empire. While the Wall is famous as a Roman construct, its monumental physical structure did not suddenly cease to exist in the fifth century. This volume explores the after-life of Hadrian's Wall and considers the ways it has been imagined, represented, and researched from the sixth century to the internet. The sixteen chapters, illustrated with over 100 images, show the changing manner in which the Wall has been conceived and the significant role it has played in imagining the identity of the English, including its appropriation as symbolic boundary between England and Scotland. Hingley discusses the transforming political, cultural, and religious significance of the Wall during this entire period and addresses the ways in which scholars and artists have been inspired by the monument over the years.

ISRAELOWICH, IDO. *Society, Medicine and Religion in the Sacred Tales of Aelius Aristides*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Aelius Aristides' *Sacred Tales* offer a unique opportunity to examine how an educated man of the Second

Century C.E. came to terms with illness. The experiences portrayed in the *Tales* disclose an understanding of illness in both religious and medical terms. Aristides was a devout worshipper of Asclepius while at the same time being a patient of some of the most distinguished physicians of his day. This monograph offers a textual analysis of the *Sacred Tales* in the context of the so-called Second Sophistic; medicine and the medical use of dream interpretation; and religion, with particular emphasis on the cult of Asclepius and the visual means used to convey religious content.

JEREMIAH, EDWARD T. *The Emergence of Reflexivity in Greek Language and Thought*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Contemporary preoccupation with the self and the rise of comparative anthropology have renewed scholarly interest in the forms of personhood current in Ancient Greece. However the word which translates “self” most literally, the intensive adjective and reflexive morpheme αὐτός, and its critical role in the construction of human being have for the most part been neglected. This monograph rights the imbalance by redirecting attention to the diachronic development of the heavily marked reflexive system and its exploitation by thinkers to articulate an increasingly reflexive and non-dialogical understanding of the human subject and its world. It argues that these two developmental trajectories are connected and provides new insight into the intellectual history of subjectivity in the West.

JOHNSON, SCOTT FITZGERALD. *The Oxford Handbook of Late Antiquity*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. *The Oxford Handbook of Late Antiquity* offers an innovative overview of a period (c. 300–700 C.E.) that has become increasingly central to scholarly debates over the history of western and Middle Eastern civilizations. This volume covers such pivotal events as the fall of Rome, the rise of Christianity, the origins of Islam, and the early formation of Byzantium and the European Middle Ages. These events are set in the context of widespread literary, artistic, cultural, and religious change during the period. The geographical scope of this handbook is unparalleled among comparable surveys of Late Antiquity; Arabia, Egypt, Central Asia, and the Balkans all receive dedicated treatments, while the scope extends to the western kingdoms, Ireland, and Scandinavia in the West. Furthermore, from economic theory and slavery to Greek and Latin poetry, Syriac and Coptic literature, sites of religious devotion, and many others, this handbook covers a wide range of topics that will appeal to scholars from a diverse array of disciplines. *The Oxford Handbook of Late*

*Antiquity* engages the perennially valuable questions about the end of the ancient world and the beginning of the medieval, while providing a much-needed touchstone for the study of Late Antiquity itself.

JOUANNA, JACQUES. *Greek Medicine from Hippocrates to Galen: Selected Papers*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. This volume makes available for the first time in English translation a selection of Jacques Jouanna's papers on medicine in the Graeco-Roman world. The papers cover more than thirty years of Jouanna's scholarship and range from the early beginnings of Greek medicine to late antiquity. Part one studies the ways in which Greek medicine is related to its historical and cultural background (politics, rhetoric, drama, religion). Part two studies a number of salient features of Hippocratic medicine, such as dietetics, theories of health and disease and concepts of psychosomatic interaction, in relation to Greek philosophical thought. Part three studies the reception of Hippocratic medicine, especially medical ethics and the theory of the four humors, in Galen and in late antiquity.

KAHANE, AHUVIA. *Homer: A Guide for the Perplexed*. London: Continuum, 2012. Homer's poetry is widely recognized as the beginning of the literary tradition of the West and among its most influential canonical texts. Outlining a series of key themes, ideas, and values associated with Homer and Homeric poetry, *Homer: A Guide for the Perplexed* explores the question of the formation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*—the so-called 'Homeric Problem'. Among the main Homeric themes which the book considers are origin and form, orality and composition, heroic values, social structure, and social bias, gender roles and gendered interpretation, ethnicity, representations of religion, mortality, and the divine, memory, poetry, and poetics, and canonicity and tradition, and the history of Homeric receptions. Drawing upon his extensive knowledge of scholarship on Homer and early epic, Ahuvia Kahane explores contemporary critical and philosophical questions relating to Homer and the Homeric tradition, and examines his wider cultural impact, contexts and significance. This is the ideal companion to study of this most influential poet, providing readers with some basic suggestions for further pursuing their interests in Homer.

KARFÍKOVÁ, LENKA. *Grace and the Will According to Augustine*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. The doctrine on grace, one of the most discussed themes in his later years, was regarded by Augustine as the very core of Christianity. This book traces the gradual crystallization of this teaching, including

its unacceptable consequences (such as double predestination, inherited guilt which deserves eternal punishment, and its transmission through libidinous procreation). How did the reader of Cicero and “the books of the Platonists” reach the ideas that appear in his polemic against Julian (and which remind one of Freud rather than the Stoics or Plotinus)? That is the point of departure of this book. It surely cannot be expected that there is a definite answer to the question; rather, the aim is to follow and understand the development.

LARSEN, KASPER BRO. *Recognizing the Stranger: Recognition Scenes in the Gospel of John*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. *Recognizing the Stranger* is the first monographic study of recognition scenes and motifs in the Gospel of John. The recognition type-scene (*anagnōrisis*) was a common feature in ancient drama and narrative, highly valued by Aristotle as a touching moment of truth, e.g., in Oedipus’ tragic self-discovery and Odysseus’ happy homecoming. The book offers a reconstruction of the conventions of the genre and argues that it is one of the most recurrent and significant literary forms in the Gospel. When portraying Jesus as the divine stranger from heaven, the Gospel employs and transforms the formal and ideological structures of the type-scene in order to show how Jesus’ true identity can be recognized behind the half-mask of his human appearance.

LAWSON, ANDREW J. *Painted Caves: Palaeolithic Rock Art in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. *Painted Caves*, a beautifully illustrated introduction to the oldest art of Western Europe, charts the historical background to the acceptance of a Palaeolithic age for the very ancient paintings found in caves. Offering an up-to-date overview of the geographical distribution of the sites found in southern France and the Iberian Peninsula, and examples known in Britain, Italy, Romania, and Russia, Lawson’s expert study is not restricted to the art in caves, but places this art alongside the engravings and sculptures found both on portable objects and on rock faces in the open air. Written from an archaeological perspective, the volume stresses how the individual images cannot be considered in isolation, but should rather be related to their location and other evidence that might provide clues to their significance. Although many scholars have put forward ideas as to the meaning and function of the art, Lawson discusses some of the substantive theories and offers glimpses of his own experience in the field and enduring fascination for the subject.

MACLACHLAN, BONNIE. *Women in Ancient Rome*. London: Continuum, 2012. This sourcebook includes a rich and accessible selection of Roman original sources in translation ranging from the Etruscan period through Republican and Imperial Rome to the late Empire and the coming of Christianity. From Roman goddesses to mortal women, imperial women to slaves and prostitutes, the volume brings new perspectives to the study of Roman women's lives. Literary sources comprise works by Livy, Catullus, Ovid, Juvenal and many others. Suggestions for further reading, a general bibliography, and an index of ancient authors and works are also included.

METCALF, WILLIAM E. *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. A large gap exists in the literature of ancient numismatics between general works intended for collectors and highly specialized studies addressed to numismatists. Indeed, there is hardly anything produced by knowledgeable numismatists that is easily accessible to the academic community at large or the interested lay reader. *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* seeks to fill this gap by providing a systematic overview of the major coinages of the classical world. The handbook begins with a general introduction by volume editor William E. Metcalf followed by an article establishing the history and role of scientific analysis in ancient numismatics. The subsequent thirty-two chapters, all written by an international group of distinguished scholars, cover a vast geography and chronology, beginning with the first evidence of coins in Western Asia Minor in the seventh century B.C.E. and continuing up to the transformation of coinage at the end of the Roman Empire. In addition to providing the essential background and current research questions of each of the major coinages, the handbook also includes articles on the application of numismatic evidence to the disciplines of archaeology, economic history, art history, and ancient history. With helpful appendices, a glossary of specialized terms, indices of mints, persons, and general topics, and nearly 900 halftone illustrations, *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* will be an indispensable resource for scholars and students of the classical world, as well as a stimulating reference for collectors and interested lay readers.

MURPHY-O'CONNOR, JEROME. *Keys to Jerusalem: Collected Essays*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. The current volume provides an initial survey of the history, archaeology and theology of Jerusalem, but the twelve articles

that make up the body of the book deal with problems that the author feels have not been given a satisfactory solution. Thus Murphy-O'Connor discusses the precise location of a number of important buildings, i.e. the Temple, the Antonia and the Capitol and also treat of events in the life of Jesus that are located in Jerusalem; his dispute with the money-changers in the Temple, his agony in the garden of Gethsemane, his route from Pilate to Golgotha. The previously unpublished chapters dealing with the Christian Quarter are perhaps the most original. They describe the creation of the Christian Quarter in 1063 and define its limits relative to the present Old City. Its two most important buildings, the Holy Sepulchre and the great Hospital of the Knights of St John, are treated in great detail. The concluding chapter is a classified bibliography of sources for the study of Jerusalem. Thoughtfully illustrated with maps, photographs, and diagrams, this book is a mine of information for specialists working on Jerusalem, and for the interested reader with some prior knowledge of this fascinating and complex city.

NAM, ROGERS S. *Portrayals of Economic Exchange in the Book of Kings*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. With the growing proliferation of literature concerning the social world of the Hebrew Bible, scholars continue to face the challenge of a proper understanding of ancient Israel's economies. *Portrayals of Economic Exchange in the Book of Kings* is the first monographic study to use an anthropological approach to examine the nature of the economic life behind the biblical text. Through Karl Polanyi's paradigm of exchange as a methodological control, this book synthesizes Semitic philology with related fields of Levantine archaeology and modern ethnography. With this interdisciplinary frame, Nam articulates a social analysis of economic exchange, and stimulates new understandings of the biblical world.

NICKELSBURG, GEORGE W. E. and JAMES C. VANDERKAM. *1 Enoch*. Hermeneia. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2012. *1 Enoch* was an important and popular text in ancient Judaism, well attested among the manuscripts at Qumran, and a key piece of the puzzle of Jewish origins. George W. E. Nickelsburg and James C. VanderKam have now revised their translation in conjunction with their publication of the complete two volumes on *1 Enoch* in the Hermeneia commentary series. This is the only English translation of *1 Enoch* that takes into consideration all of the textual data now available in the Ethiopic version, the Greek texts, and the Dead Sea

Aramaic fragments—texts not available, for example, in standard editions of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

NIEHOFF, MAREN R. *Homer and the Bible in the Eyes of Ancient Interpreters*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Thus far interpretations of Homer and the Bible have largely been studied in isolation even though both texts became foundational for Western civilization and were often commented upon in the same cultural context. The present collection of articles redresses this imbalance by bringing together scholars from different fields and offering pioneering essays, which cross traditional boundaries and interpret Biblical and Homeric interpreters in light of each other. The picture which emerges from these studies is highly complex: Greek, Jewish and Christian readers were concerned with similar literary and religious questions, often defining their own position in dialogue with others. Special attention is given to three central corpora: the Alexandrian scholia, Philo, Platonic writers of the Imperial Age, rabbinic exegesis.

NOVENSON, MATTHEW V. *Christ among the Messiahs: Christ Language in Paul and Messiah Language in Ancient Judaism*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Recent scholarship on ancient Judaism, finding only scattered references to messiahs in Hellenistic- and Roman-period texts, has generally concluded that the word “messiah” did not mean anything determinate in antiquity. Meanwhile, interpreters of Paul, faced with his several hundred uses of the Greek word for “messiah,” have concluded that *christos* in Paul does not bear its conventional sense. Against this curious consensus, Matthew V. Novenson argues in *Christ among the Messiahs* that all contemporary uses of such language, Paul’s included, must be taken as evidence for its range of meaning. In other words, early Jewish messiah language is the kind of thing of which Paul’s Christ language is an example. Looking at the modern problem of Christ and Paul, Novenson shows how the scholarly discussion of *christos* in Paul has often been a cipher for other, more urgent interpretive disputes. He then traces the rise and fall of “the messianic idea” in Jewish studies and gives an alternative account of early Jewish messiah language: the convention worked because there existed both an accessible pool of linguistic resources and a community of competent language users. Whereas it is commonly objected that the normal rules for understanding *christos* do not apply in the case of Paul since he uses the word as a name rather than a title, Novenson shows that *christos* in Paul is neither a name nor a title but rather a Greek honorific, like Epiphanes

or Augustus. Focusing on several set phrases that have been taken as evidence that Paul either did or did not use *christos* in its conventional sense, Novenson concludes that the question cannot be settled at the level of formal grammar. Examining nine passages in which Paul comments on how he means the word *christos*, Novenson shows that they do all that we normally expect any text to do to count as a messiah text. Contrary to much recent research, he argues that Christ language in Paul is itself primary evidence for messiah language in ancient Judaism.

PAUKETAT, TIMOTHY. *The Oxford Handbook of North American Archaeology*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. This volume explores 15,000 years of indigenous human history on the North American continent, drawing on the latest archaeological theories, time-honored methodologies, and rich datasets. From the Arctic south to the Mexican border and east to the Atlantic Ocean, all of the major cultural developments are covered in 53 chapters, with certain periods, places, and historical problems receiving special focus by the volume's authors. Questions like who first peopled the continent, what did it mean to have been a hunter-gatherer in the Great Basin versus the California coast, how significant were cultural exchanges between Native North Americans and Mesoamericans, and why do major historical changes seem to correspond to shifts in religion, politics, demography, and economy are brought into focus. The practice of archaeology itself is discussed as contributors wrestle with modern-day concerns with the implications of doing archaeology and its relevance for understanding ourselves today. In the end, the chapters in this book show us that the principal questions answered about human history through the archaeology of North America are central to any larger understanding of the relationships between people, cultural identities, landscapes, and the living of everyday life.

PETROPOULOU, MARIA-ZOE. *Animal Sacrifice in Ancient Greek Religion, Judaism, and Christianity, 100 BC to AD 200*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In this study of the ritual of animal sacrifice in ancient Greek religion, Judaism, and Christianity in the period between 100 B.C. and A.D. 200, Maria-Zoe Petropoulou explores the attitudes of early Christians towards the realities of sacrifice in the Greek East and in the Jerusalem Temple (up to 70 C.E.). Contrary to other studies in this area, she demonstrates that the process by which Christianity finally separated its own cultic code from the strong tradition of animal sacrifice was a slow and difficult

one. Petropoulou places special emphasis on the fact that Christians gave completely new meanings to the term “sacrifice.” She also explores the question why, if animal sacrifice was of prime importance in the eastern Mediterranean at this time, Christians should ultimately have rejected it.

RIGGS, CHRISTINA. *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Egypt*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Roman Egypt is a critical area of interdisciplinary research, which has steadily expanded since the 1970s and continues to grow. Egypt played a pivotal role in the Roman empire, not only in terms of political, economic, and military strategies, but also as part of an intricate cultural discourse involving themes that resonate today—east and west, old world and new, acculturation and shifting identities, patterns of language use and religious belief, and the management of agriculture and trade. Roman Egypt was a literal and figurative crossroads shaped by the movement of people, goods, and ideas, and framed by permeable boundaries of self and space. This handbook is unique in drawing together many different strands of research on Roman Egypt, in order to suggest both the state of knowledge in the field and the possibilities for collaborative, synthetic, and interpretive research. Arranged in seven thematic sections, each of which includes essays from a variety of disciplinary vantage points and multiple sources of information, it offers new perspectives from both established and younger scholars, featuring individual essay topics, themes, and intellectual juxtapositions.

RUZICKA, STEPHEN. *Trouble in the West: Egypt and the Persian Empire, 525–332 BC*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. *Trouble in the West* provides the first full and continuous account of the Persian-Egyptian War, a conflict that continued for nearly the two-hundred-year duration of the Persian Empire. Despite its status as the largest of all ancient Persian military enterprises—including any aimed at Greece—this conflict has never been reconstructed in any detailed and comprehensive way. Thus, *Trouble in the West* adds tremendously to our understanding of Persian imperial affairs. At the same time, it dramatically revises our understanding of eastern Mediterranean and Aegean affairs by linking Persian dealings with Greeks and other peoples in the west to Persia’s fundamental, ongoing Egyptian concerns. In this study, Stephen Ruzicka argues that Persia’s Egyptian problem and, conversely, Egypt’s Persian problem, were much more important in the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean worlds than our conventional Greek-centered perspective and sources have allowed us to see. In looking at this

conflict as one stage in an enduring east-west conflict between successive Near Eastern imperial powers and Egypt—one which stretched across nearly the whole of ancient history—it represents an important turning point: by pulling in remote western states and peoples, who subsequently became masters of Egypt, western opposition to Near Eastern power was sustained right up to the 7<sup>th</sup> century Arab conquests. For classicists and historians of the ancient Near East, *Trouble in the West* will serve as a valuable, and long-overdue, resource.

SKINNER, JOSEPH E. *The Invention of Greek Ethnography: From Homer to Herodotus*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Greek ethnography is commonly believed to have developed in conjunction with the wider sense of Greek identity that emerged during the Greeks' "encounter with the barbarian"—Achaemenid Persia—during the late sixth to early fifth centuries B.C.E. The dramatic nature of this meeting, it was thought, caused previous imaginings to crystallize into the diametric opposition between "Hellene" and "barbarian" that would ultimately give rise to ethnographic prose. *The Invention of Greek Ethnography* challenges the legitimacy of this conventional narrative. Drawing on recent advances in ethnographic and cultural studies and in the material culture-based analyses of the Ancient Mediterranean, Joseph Skinner argues that ethnographic discourse was already ubiquitous throughout the archaic Greek world, not only in the form of texts but also in a wide range of iconographic and archaeological materials. As such, it can be differentiated both on the margins of the Greek world, like in Olbia and Calabria and in its imagined centers, such as Delphi and Olympia. The reconstruction of this "ethnography before ethnography" demonstrates that discourses of identity and difference played a vital role in defining what it meant to be Greek in the first place long before the fifth century B.C.E. The development of ethnographic writing and historiography are shown to be rooted in this wider process of "positioning" that was continually unfurling across time, as groups and individuals scattered the length and breadth of the Mediterranean world sought to locate themselves in relation to the narratives of the past. This shift in perspective provided by *The Invention of Greek Ethnography* has significant implications for current understanding of the means by which a sense of Greek identity came into being, the manner in which early discourses of identity and difference should be conceptualized, and the way in which so-called "Great Historiography," or narrative history, should ultimately be interpreted.

TARÁN, LEONARDO AND DIMITRI GUTAS. *Aristotle Poetics: Editio Maior of the Greek Text with Historical Introductions and Philological Commentaries*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. This important new *editio maior* of Aristotle's *Poetics*, based on all the primary sources, is a major contribution to scholarship. The introductory chapters provide important new insights about the transmission of the text to the present day and especially the significance of the Syro-Arabic tradition. The Greek text is accompanied by a detailed critical apparatus as well as notes to the text; in addition there is a Graeco-Arabic critical apparatus and commentary. An index of Greek words, indices, and a bibliography complement the work. This publication will be an indispensable tool for all Aristotelian, scholars and historians of Greek literature and criticism, and specialists of the transmission and reception of classical works.

TZAMALIKOS, P. *A Newly Discovered Greek Father: Cassian the Sabaite eclipsed by John Cassian of Marseilles*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. This is a critical edition of texts of Codex 573 (ninth century, Monastery of Metamorphosis, Meteora, Greece), which are published along with the monograph identifying *The Real Cassian*, in the same series. They cast light on Cassian the Sabaite, a sixth-century highly erudite intellectual, whom Medieval forgery replaced with John Cassian. The texts are of high philological, theological, and philosophical value, heavily pregnant with notions characteristic of eminent Greek Fathers, especially Gregory of Nyssa. They are couched in a distinctly technical Greek language, which has a meaningful record in Eastern patrimony, but mostly makes no sense in Latin, which is impossible to have been their original language. The Latin texts currently attributed to John Cassian, the Scythian of Marseilles, are heavily interpolated translations of this Greek original by Cassian the Sabaite, native of Scythopolis, who is identified with Pseudo-Caesarius and the author of Pseudo Didymus' *De Trinitate*. Codex 573, entitled *The Book of Monk Cassian*, preserves also the sole extant manuscript of the Scholia in Apocalypsin, the chain of comments that were falsely attributed to Origen a century ago. A critical edition of these Scholia is now being published in a separate edition volume, with commentary and an English translation.

VAN OORT, JOHANNES, OTTO WERMELINGER, and GREGOR WURST. *Augustine and Manichaeism in the Latin West*. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Manichaeism, once a gnostic world religion, soon spread to the Roman West. Here, the life and the work of the future (and, without doubt, most

influential) Church Father Augustine (354–430) became inextricably connected with Manichaean teachings and practices. In view of the many new Manichaean texts in particular, it turns out that, without a thorough knowledge of the ‘Religion of Light’, Augustine’s theology and philosophy are hardly conceivable. This volume brings together the selected papers of the Fribourg-Utrecht symposium *Augustine and Manichaeism in the Latin West*, organized on behalf of the *International Association of Manichaean Studies* in Fribourg (Switzerland) in the summer of 1998. It contains a considerable number of contributions by leading authorities on the subject, focusing on the diffusion of Mani’s religion in the Latin West and on its impact upon St Augustine.

VANDERKAM, JAMES C. *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bible*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2012. The substantial value of the Dead Sea Scrolls for biblical studies is well known. However, it can be difficult to remain on the cutting edge of Dead Sea Scrolls scholarship. In this volume leading expert James C. VanderKam offers detailed summaries of significant ways in which the scrolls can enrich the reading and study of the Bible. Each chapter brings readers up to date with the latest pivotal developments, focusing on relevant information from the scrolls and expounding their significance for biblical studies. This rich compendium from a distinguished scholar is essential reading for all who work at understanding biblical texts and their contexts within the ancient world.

WESCOAT, BONNA DAIX. *The Temple of Athena at Assos*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. This volume presents a comprehensive investigation of one of the most unusual archaic Greek temples. The Temple of Athena at Assos, in modern Turkey, was built in a city that had no prior monumental tradition in either architecture or sculpture, so that the entire building constitutes an exercise in architectural invention. In this fully illustrated study, Bonna Daix Wescoat assembles for the first time a complete inventory of the architecture (documenting two phases of construction), presents newly discovered epistyle reliefs and decorated metopes, proposes a new reconstruction of the building, and situates the Temple within the formative development of monumental architecture in Archaic Greece.

WICKETT, ELIZABETH. *Seers, Saints and Sinners: The Oral Tradition of Upper Egypt*. New York: I. B. Tauris, 2012. Traditional Egyptian folktales have a flavor and vivacity that until now has proved impossible to render

in translation. Here, Elizabeth Wickett presents a translation into English of five rich and vivid tales from Upper Egypt that accurately captures the drama, wit and vitality of Egyptian oral narrative in performance. The author explores the broader literary and social significance of each tale, as well as the aesthetics of performance, gender issues, and parallels with other Egyptian and Near Eastern tales.

WILKINSON, RICHARD H. *Tausret: Forgotten Queen and Pharaoh of Egypt*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. One of only a few women who ruled ancient Egypt as a king during its thousands of years of history, Tausret was the last pharaoh of the 19<sup>th</sup> dynasty (c. 1200 B.C.E.), the last ruling descendent of Ramesses the Great, and one of only two female monarchs buried in Egypt's renowned Valley of the Kings. Though mentioned even in Homer as the pharaoh of Egypt who interacted with Helen at the time of the Trojan War, she has long remained a figure shrouded in mystery, hardly known even by many Egyptologists. Nevertheless, recent archaeological discoveries have illuminated Tausret's importance, her accomplishments, and the extent of her influence. *Tausret: Forgotten Queen and Pharaoh of Egypt* combines distinguished scholars whose research and excavations have increased our understanding of the life and reign of this great woman. This lavishly illustrated book utilizes recent discoveries to correctly position Tausret alongside famous ruling queens such as Hatshepsut and Cleopatra, figures who have long dominated our view of the female monarchs of ancient Egypt. *Tausret* brings together archaeological, historical, women's studies, and other approaches to provide a scholarly yet accessible volume that will be an important contribution to the literature of Egyptology—and one with appeal to both scholars and anyone with an interest in ancient Egypt culture.

WILLS, GARRY. *Font of Life: Ambrose, Augustine, and the Mystery of Baptism*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. No two men were more influential in the early Church than Ambrose, the powerful Bishop of Milan, and Augustine, the philosopher from provincial Africa who would write *The Confessions* and *The City of God*. Different in background, they were also extraordinarily different in personality. In *Font of Life*, Garry Wills explores the remarkable moment when their lives intersected at one of the most important, yet rarely visited, sites in the Christian world. Hidden under the piazza of the Duomo in Milan lies part of the foundations of a fourth-century cathedral where, at dawn on Easter of 387, Augustine and a group of people seeking

baptism gathered after an all-night vigil. Ambrose himself performed the sacrament and the catechumens were greeted by their fellows in the faith, which included Augustine's mother Monnica. Though the occasion had deep significance for the participants, this little cluster of devotees was unaware that they were creating the future of the Western church. Ambrose would go on to forge new liturgies, new forms of church music, and new chains of churches; Augustine would return to Africa to become Bishop of Hippo and one of the most influential writers of Christianity. Garry Wills uses the ancient baptistry to chronicle a pivotal chapter in the history of the Church, highlighting the often uncomfortable relationship between the two church fathers and exploring the mystery and meanings of the sacrament of baptism. In addition, he brings long overdue attention to an unjustly neglected landmark of early Christianity.

WOODFIN, WARREN T. *The Embodied Icon: Liturgical Vestments and Sacramental Power in Byzantium*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In spite of the Orthodox liturgy's reputation for resistance to change, Byzantine liturgical dress underwent a period of extraordinary elaboration from the end of the eleventh century onwards. As part of this development, embroideries depicting holy figures and scenes began to appear on the vestments of the clergy. Examining the surviving Byzantine vestments in conjunction with contemporary visual and textual evidence, Woodfin relates their embroidered imagery both to the program of images used in churches, and to the hierarchical code of dress prevailing in the imperial court. Both sets of visual cross-references serve to enforce a reading of the clergy as living icons of Christ. Finally, the book explores the competing configurations of the hierarchy of heaven as articulated in imperial and ecclesiastical art. It shows how the juxtaposition of real embroidered vestments with vestments depicted in paintings, allowed the Orthodox hierarchy to represent itself as a direct extension of the hierarchy of heaven. Drawing on the best of recent scholarship in Byzantine liturgy, monumental painting, and textile studies, Woodfin's volume is the first major illustrated study of Byzantine embroidered vestments to appear in over forty years.

ZANKER, PAUL, BJORN C. EWALD and JULIA SLATER. *Living with Myths: The Imagery of Roman Sarcophagi*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. Roman sarcophagi have fascinated posterity since the Middle Ages, largely because of their mythological reliefs. *Living with Myths* provides a comprehensive introduction to this important genre, exploring such subjects as the role

of the mythological images in everyday life of the time, the messages they convey about the Romans' view of themselves, and the reception of the sarcophagi in later European art and art history. The volume is fully illustrated with high-quality photographs, which enable readers to appreciate the artistic quality of the reliefs and to explore for themselves the messages they convey. Together with the text, which includes analyses of specific sarcophagi, the pictures open up a panorama of Roman cultural history in the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries C.E.

ZHMUD, LEONID. *Pythagoras and the Early Pythagoreans*. Oxford: Oxford, 2012. In ancient tradition, Pythagoras (c. 570–c. 495 B.C.E.) emerges as a wise teacher, an outstanding mathematician, an influential politician, and as a religious and ethical reformer. Arguably the most influential thinker among the Presocratics, he was thought to have possessed supernatural qualities. This combination of characteristics has led to his portrayal as a controversial and elusive figure. In contrast, his early Pythagorean followers, such as the doctors Democedes and Alcmaeon, the Olympic victors Milon and Iccus, the botanist Menestor, the natural philosopher Hippon, and the mathematicians Hippiasus and Theodorus, all appear in our sources as “rational” as they can possibly be. This volume offers a comprehensive study of Pythagoras, Pythagoreanism, and the early Pythagoreans through an analysis of the many representations of the individual and his followers, allowing the representations to complement and critique each other. Using sources dating back to before 300 B.C.E., Zhmud portrays a more historical picture of Pythagoras and of the political society founded by him in Croton. With chapters devoted to the sciences, philosophy, and religion cultivated by Pythagoreans, a critical distinction is made between the theories of individual Pythagoreans. They were as “normal” as any other Presocratic, a “normality” that ensured the continued existence of Pythagoreanism as a philosophical and scientific school.