under four headings: legal texts, liturgical materials, biblical-exposition materials and wisdom texts. Mindful of the systems and communities—sectarian and non-sectarian—from which these texts derive, L. discerns a plurality of attitudes towards sexuality evidenced by these. Among the broader trends he discovers in the material are the following: (1) a surprising lack of attention to celibacy and (2) the obsolescence in later sectarian documents of the “interpretation of laws pertaining to sexuality” as a tool for defining identity in conflict discourse, in favor of turning such discourse into an ad hominem issue. See also #2165.—D.L.E.


This monograph represents a collection of a number of M.'s previously published essays. The book serves as the scholarly and systematic argumentation underlying discussion in her semi-popular book, The Archaeology of Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2002). M. has updated the original articles, turning each into a chapter in this volume. While she brings the discussion and data up to date, each chapter stands on its own and does not reference the others. Ironically, the individual chapters complement each other to such an extent that the reader would be under the impression that it is a synthetic work, rather than a collection of edited essays. The volume’s eight chapters focus on such specific archaeological issues in the Qumran debate as stratigraphy, pottery, particular scroll jars, toilets, nature of the settlement, and gender.—S.M.O.


Moses Maimonides (1135–1204), a doctor, philosopher, and legal expert, was a leading figure in medieval Judaism. Among his many works was a digest of and commentary upon Jewish laws in 14 books, called Mishne Tora, written between 1168–1177. The 4th book of this compendium is devoted to legal questions regarding women, of which a substantial portion (25 chapters, the so-called Hilkot Ishut), concerns marriage. R. and O. here provide the Hebrew text of this complex of matrimonial materials with a facing Spanish translation and extensive notes that, e.g., help situate Maimonides' discussion in relation to previous Jewish tradition. The volume comes with a brief introduction to Maimonides’ life and writings, the above work in particular, as well as a glossary, indexes of passages cited, and a bibliography.—C.T.B.


This volume comprises an introduction and 25 studies on Qumran and related topics organized under the following headings: The Scholarly Controversy (3 studies); History, Politics, and the Formation of the Sect (4); Jewish Law at Qumran (5); Religious Outlook of the Qumran Sectarians (6); Qumran Sectarians and Others (4); and Language and Literature (4). Of the 26 pieces included, all but one were published in the years 1987–2007.