

self-construction in relation to normative values instead of being construed as a radical break from these normative values or presuming [that] . . . women's efforts at self-empowerment became meaningful only when they eventually conformed to standards of feminism proper" (p. 157). The book is full of information that will appeal to lay readers and surprise and delight specialists.

ANNE BEHNKE KINNEY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Südarabien im Altertum: Kommentierte Bibliographie der Jahre 1997 bis 2011. By WALTER W. MÜLLER. Epigraphische Forschungen auf der Arabischen Halbinsel, vol. 6. Tübingen: WASMUTH, 2014. Pp. vii + 187. €19.80.

The author of this volume, W. W. Müller, is known for his penetrating and sober method as well as his open and helpful demeanor, which his colleagues would confirm. For all of his eighty-four years, Müller remains incredibly active, a veritable volcano of friendly non-partisan helpfulness. In this bibliography he includes the contributions of all countries. It is appropriate that he should contribute an important and selfless service work for all in the series *Epigraphische Forschungen auf der Arabischen Halbinsel* under the aegis of Norbert Nebes (Jena and Berlin). Until 2015 Müller's bibliography was ably assisted for secretarial tasks by Rosemarie Richter, who has unfortunately now retired.

Peter Blank (Jena) has converted Müller's commented bibliography from successive volumes of the *Archiv für Orientforschung* into its monographic form, thus giving the user a readily accessible overview for publications from 1997 to 2011 without the necessity of looking into different journal volumes. No single library has such a wide range of books on Old South Arabian studies, many of which easily might go unnoticed. After the bibliographical data, each of the publication entries is briefly described in a neutral language, in German. This requires Romanizing many of the titles in a consistent way.

This volume continues Müller's bibliography for the years 1974 to 1996. While the first book contains 1415 commented bibliographical entries, its worthy successor has 999. However, the two volumes differ in impor-

tant ways. The first covers twenty-three years and the other fourteen, an indication of the dramatic growth of Arabian studies. In recent years, given the expansion of archaeological and epigraphic studies—the mainstays of this volume—not all of the former have been or could be entered. The author and editor both point out in the foreword that they have presented here a select bibliography, but there is no qualifying change in the book title such as "*vorwiegend Epigraphik*" (predominantly epigraphy). The summaries of the publications are longer in the volume under discussion. The amount of potential literature is enormous, since it theoretically also includes Arabic language topics and publications in Arab countries.

As mentioned, up to the publication date 2007, the titles were listed annually in the *Archiv für Orientforschung*, most recently in volume 51 (2011). The bibliography of the succeeding years appears for the first time in the volume under discussion. Readers new to our field can quickly orient themselves, since the bibliography appears in full form and without obscure abbreviations. This overview should help to hinder the proliferation of repetitive non-original articles.

Müller has ordered the works alphabetically by author, as in the preceding work, and then by year. The inscriptions are also ordered alphabetically by their abbreviation (*Inschriftensigel*), but not as previously with a register of Old South Arabian words and morphemes, those from other Semitic languages, or by find-spot. The orthography throughout is unified in Semitic and ancient Western languages, quite a useful task in itself.

This work belongs in every library devoted to Arabia and its ancient language. The range of works is extremely broad and includes rare books, e.g., the short-run *Festschrift* for Yusuf Abdullah and Alessandro de Maigret and Christian Robin's book of 2005, which was finally printed in 2009. Its low price makes it available even to students. Many read little further nowadays than the *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies* and *Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy*, which Müller's bibliography far exceeds.

PAUL A. YULE
RUPRECHT-KARLS-UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
