

Resources for the Study of the Classical World in the New Testament Era

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INTRODUCTION

Classical studies is an auxiliary subject to the discipline of New Testament Studies. Many theological libraries are specialty libraries and cannot accommodate extensive collections in cognate fields when the religious publishing industry itself produces so many reference works in the theological disciplines. Furthermore, many theological libraries have small staffs whose expertise may not extend to this and other cognate disciplines. One purpose of this bibliographic essay is to help theological librarians use their limited resources to acquire at least the best and most essential resources in classical studies. A second purpose is to call attention to the fact that many resources in classical studies, as in other disciplines, are now available in electronic format.

Following the type of organizational scheme popular in bibliographic aids, recommended resources will be discussed by type, from dictionaries to collections of primary texts. When a paper resource has an electronic equivalent, attention will be drawn to that fact. If an online resource is “born digital” or is an online index that has essentially replaced a paper version due to superior functionality, it will be treated in the category with which its contents are most similar in terms of scope and format.

1. DICTIONARIES

The best one-volume classical dictionary is *The Oxford Classical Dictionary [OCD]* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2003). The third revised edition examined here was edited by Simon Hornblower and Antony Spawforth. The fourth edition, published in May 2012, added the editorial expertise of Esther Eidinow. Likely it will continue the tradition of excellence in the third revised edition where Spawforth and Hornblower boasted, “No other single-volume work of reference remotely approaches *OCD* in the sheer quality of factual detail contained...”¹ With over 6,250 entries, this was not empty bragging. The 2003 edition clearly reflected trends in historiography in the latter half of the twentieth century such as the interdisciplinary approach to the study of the past and recognition that the ancient world was not limited to Greece and Rome. As a consequence, one finds new entries like those on Marxism as a historiographical method and articles on the Jews.² The list of abbreviations at the front of the work runs to twenty-five pages and is a valuable research tool since these abbreviations are used by those who publish monographs and serials dealing with the classical period. Indeed, in this single alphabetized list there are abbreviations to encyclopedias and other reference works, journals, ancient authors, primary ancient texts, critical editions, and series of texts. The entries themselves are factual and concise, and contain extraordinarily useful bibliographies.

For generalists who do not require the level of detail represented by the *OCD*, the editors have released a “light” version: the *Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization [OCCC]* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998). Compiled by Hornblower and Spawforth, it contains much of the material from the older 1996 third edition of the *OCD* but excludes articles deemed “too technical or recondite” for a more generalist reader. Although the remaining entries are unaltered in content from their parent publication and are still arranged alphabetically,

¹ *OCD*, viii.

² *OCD*, viii.

the individual bibliographies were replaced by a single selected bibliography at the end of the volume. Finally, the *OCCC* contains a variety of maps and illustrations, making it more visually appealing than the formal, two-column format of the original.

Both the *OCCC* and the *OCD* are available in electronic format in *Oxford Reference Online*, the premium collection version of which also includes titles familiar to theological librarians like the *Oxford Companion to the Bible* (1993), the *Concise Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (2000) and W. R. F. Browning's *Dictionary of the Bible* (2009). Researchers using the *Oxford Reference Online* database may cross-search all biblical and classical resources simultaneously, a feature that supersedes the functionality of print versions. Although many libraries may have these items available through their online database pool, individuals without library access may pay Oxford directly via either a monthly or annual payment program.³

One indication that a reference work has become a standard is the tendency of competing publishers to try to differentiate their own products from it. Indeed, *The Cambridge Dictionary of Classical Civilization [CDCC]* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), edited by Graham Shipley, John Vanderspoel, David Mattingly, and Lin Foxhall, does just this when it offers a listing of approximately 360 titles of entries that are not covered in the *OCD*. Many of these reveal an interest in an historical methodology known as "cultural history" or "total history" where no subject is too mundane for examination by the historian. One example of this is the entry "Nails." It describes nails as "metal spikes primarily used for joining pieces of wood."⁴ Also illustrative of this methodological approach are entries on perfume, flora and fauna, science, and social conventions. With only 1,630 main entries, the editors had ample room for approximately 350 maps, charts, illustrations, and even text boxes. Two icons in the entries, a Roman arch and Greek owl, indicate whether an article is focused on Greek or Roman civilization, an overly simplistic distinction given that cultures borrow from one another. A third icon is a stylized eye of Horus. This, however, has nothing to do with ancient Egypt, but is used to point to additional entries of interest in the *CDCC*. Another innovation is a classified list of headwords. It allows users to locate individual entries conceptually within a larger subject category. For instance, the list indicates that there are thirty-seven entries within the category "Environment." Although Cambridge University Press does offer many of its texts in e-format, the *CDCC* was not among them at the time this essay was being written.⁵

The third edition of the *Oxford Companion to Classical Literature [OCCL]* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011) is also a reference tool that should not be overlooked by historians of the New Testament era. It includes plot summaries, descriptions of literary genres, and biographies of ancient authors. There are also entries on science, religion, and ancient society and biographies of ancient authors. Following the *OCD*, Margaret Howatson's 1989 edition of the *OCCL* is offered in a shorter form, abridged with the aid of Ian Chilvers in 1993. Both the original and shorter volumes also are available in *Oxford Reference Online*.

Another work in the field of literature of interest to historians is the third edition of *Lemprière's Classical Dictionary of Proper Names Mentioned in Ancient Authors Writ Large* (London: Routledge and Keagan Paul, 1984) by F. A. Wright with an introduction by R. Willets. It includes proper names that appear in classical, but not biblical, texts. It is not designed for the novice and assumes that the user is familiar with standard abbreviations for ancient writings.

³ Details are available under the "How to subscribe" link at <http://www.oxfordreference.com/pages/intro>.

⁴ W.H. Manning, "Nails," *CDCC*, 603.

⁵ A title list for "Cambridge Books Online" on the publisher's website did not include this title as of 5/12/2012.

The final work to be recommended in this category is Michael Grant's specialty dictionary, *A Guide to the Ancient World* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1986). Just as *Lemprière's Dictionary* is a valuable source of information about people and names in antiquity, Grant's guide provides a helpful orientation to a selection of 900 of "the most important geographical locations in the ancient Greek, Etruscan, and Roman world."⁶ Preceded by several maps, the dictionary entries are arranged alphabetically and include cities, towns, rivers, lakes, and other landmarks. Each entry includes not only information about history and geography, but also art and archaeology. Grant drew his material from the classical writers, inscriptions, coins, and site excavation reports.

2. ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedias tend to have articles that are longer than those found in dictionaries. One standard work of this type that is intended for a graduate-level readership is *Brill's New Pauly Encyclopedia of the Ancient World* (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2006-2011). This English edition of Hubert Cancik and Helmuth Schneider's *Der Neue Pauly Enzyklopädie der Antike [DNP]* (Stuttgart and Weimar: J. B. Metzler, 1996) contains twenty volumes with the first fifteen focusing on Greco-Roman antiquity and a separate five-volume subset addressing the classical tradition. The *Classical Tradition* volumes, edited by Manfred Landfester, trace the influence of antiquity in the history of classical scholarship. Both the German version and Francis Gentry's English translation of the full encyclopedia are available online through the Brill interface. From the search screen researchers may select the individual *Antiquity* or *Traditions* sub-sets or even the full German version. When institutions own other Brill e-reference texts such as the *Encyclopedia of Judaism* (2005), *Dictionary of Gnosis & Western Esotericism* (2005), or the *Encyclopedia of Christianity* (1999-2008), cross-searching is possible.

Coverage in the *DNP* is broad, yet deep. Many articles are in the 5,000-8,000 word range. The editors do view Christianity as an integral movement within the ancient world. As a result, some articles focus directly on biblical characters as well as on social institutions in which the New Testament characters are operating.

Another work, the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece and Rome [OEAGR]* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) also includes coverage of Christianity. Editor Michael Gagarin and associate editor Elaine Fantham, however, are clear that their interest in Christianity is historical rather than theological.⁷ Content spans the period from 3,000 BCE to 600 CE and is intended for a more general audience than *DNP*. The *OEAGR* contains only 1,100+ entries, but these reflect not only Greek and Latin civilizations but also others that intersect with or influence them. The total history and cultural history methodological slant is apparent in overview articles that address a wide range of topics from everyday life such as music, medicine, literature, philosophy, politics and law, and even articles on both Latin and Greek historiography. Although Howatson's *OCCL* and the third edition of the *Lemprière* contain chronological lists, the one in the first volume of the *OEGAR* is clearly superior. Arranged in five columns, the timeline includes dates, the political and military history of Greece, Roman political and military history, achievements in language/literature/philosophy/religion, and, finally, art and architecture. Even Paul's vision of Jesus at Damascus is included. Like all of the other Oxford publications mentioned so far, the *OEAGR* has an e-book version within the *Oxford Reference Online* database.

Michael Grant, whose *Guide to the Ancient World* was mentioned earlier, is also co-editor with Rachel Kitzinger of one more encyclopedic work, the three-volume *Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean: Greece and Rome* (New

⁶ *A Guide to the Ancient World*, Introduction.

⁷ *OEAGR*, xxiv.

York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1988). This work differs from those that support a total history methodology by focusing more narrowly on the public and private lives of ancient Mediterranean peoples. For instance, there are entire sections on agriculture and food as well as women and family life. The ninety-seven essays in this collection were written by eighty-eight contributors. Each essay includes a short bibliography.

Two additional single-volume encyclopedias deserve mention. Matthew Bunson's *Encyclopedia of the Roman Empire* (New York: Facts on File, 1994) is the product of a single author. The choice of entries reflects Bunson's research interests and methodological outlook. The articles cover the time period from 59 BCE to 476 CE and tend to be brief, the longest only about 600 words. Unfortunately, they do not include bibliographies. Brunson relied on primary materials including the works of ancient historians, inscriptions, and the post-260 CE materials found in *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* edited by A. H. M. Jones, J. R. Martindale, and J. Morris (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971-1992). As a result, the encyclopedia is heavily weighted toward biographies of ancient Roman men and, at that, men who figure prominently in political and governmental history. There are a few articles on issues related to society, many of which include illustrations, such as the entry on the "toga." The strength of this work, though, is its short biographies of male figures.

By contrast, the *Encyclopedia of Ancient Greece* (New York and London: Routledge, 2006) edited by Nigel Wilson represents a much more comprehensive treatment of its subject matter. With approximately 475 articles written by 166 contributors, this book is an abridgment of Graham Speake's edited two-volume *Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition* (London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2000). Many articles appear unchanged or in shorter form. Nevertheless, a thematic list of entries indicates ample treatment of social history, cultural history, regions, religious history, economic history, and individuals, as well as the requisite political and military history. There are, however, no entries for "Christianity," "Jesus," or "Paul," though there is an article on "Jews." In short, despite Wilson's acknowledgment that Christianity had overtaken paganism by the 4th century in his "Introduction," in practice he appears to regard biblical studies and history as completely separate disciplines.

3. HANDBOOKS

As opposed to encyclopedias where articles are arranged alphabetically, there are some fine handbooks on the classical world where articles are presented topically. One work in this category is the *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt [ANRW]* (Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1972 and ongoing), which translated means "The Rise and Fall of the Roman World." The *ANRW*, edited by Hildegard Temporini and Wolfgang Haase, currently includes thirty-seven volumes, many of which have multiple parts. There are approximately one hundred books in this set at the present time. It is organized into three series, one each for history from the 1) origins of Rome to the Republic, 2) the Principate, and 3) late antiquity. Only the first two series have volumes in print so far. The volumes in each series are further subdivided by major topics and include runs that are several volumes long for political history, the arts, law, religion, literature/language, and philosophy/science. The complexity of this organizational scheme requires that careful attention be paid to citations when referencing individual essays in this work. The articles themselves are written by contributors from thirty-five nations in a variety of modern languages including French, German, English, and Italian. Having access to the full set is extraordinarily valuable for the biblical historian. Although the *ANRW* itself is not available in e-format, an online index developed by Jim Riebel and Ross Scaife is available at <http://www.cs.uky.edu/~raphael/scaife/anrw.html>. This particular utility includes a chart of all the volumes published to date, presents alphabetical lists of articles by their respective language, and

accommodates key word searches of the article titles. This site does not provide a table of contents for each volume. Instead, that information is available via the Institute for the Classical Tradition at Boston University at <http://www.bu.edu/ict/anrw/pub/index.html>. Individual articles within *ANRW* are lengthy, ranging between 6,000-45,000 words. They represent many types of studies including thematic overviews of subjects, bibliographies, interpretive articles, and even critical research reports. To some extent, the *ANRW* functions like a journal rather than a simple handbook due to its comprehensive coverage and the many genres of articles included. In any event, this is a significant resource and should be on every theological reference librarian's radar.

In contrast to the sprawling *ANRW*, the *Handbook for Classical Research* (New York: Routledge, 2011) is a solid one-volume handbook on the classical world that is accessible to undergraduate students and beginning masters students. The work is available in both Kindle and print formats. David M. Schaps, the author, seeks to "offer an orientation that will allow the student to progress in the future independently."⁸ The work contains seven parts under which individual topics are organized. Major categories include physical remains, the interdisciplinary nature of classical studies, written primary sources, and the history of scholarship. The bibliography is extensive and online resources are listed first, before print monographs and reference works.

A more specialized handbook, *Religions of the Ancient World: A Guide* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2004) edited by Sarah Iles Johnston, is not exclusively a handbook on Greece and Rome but includes both the ancient and classical periods. After two sections with twenty-two general essays, including overviews of the histories of specific regions and early Christianity, the balance of the book is divided into topics related to the practice of religion like "Divination and Prophecy" and "Rites of Passage." Under each of these headings there are articles representing religious practices in various regions, including Greece and Rome. An exhaustive subject index facilitates easy access to the rich material in this handbook.

4. ONLINE INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING RESOURCES

Several valuable general indexes in the field of classical studies are available in online formats. The most important database for classical scholars is *L'Année Philologique* [*Aph*] (Villejuif: Société internationale de bibliographie classique, 2001-ongoing, <http://www.annee-philologique.com>). *Aph* provides interfaces in a variety of languages, including English. Although its title gives the impression that *Aph* is concerned with philological endeavors related to language and the history of classical texts, that is not the case. Instead it offers very expansive coverage of publications that address all aspects of Greek and Roman antiquity in the period from the second millennium BCE until approximately 800 CE. One must also not be misled by the drop-down box for "full text" in the English version of the interface. *Aph* does not contain PDF or HTML files. It only provides citations and, in some cases, brief abstracts of books, journal articles, and the collected papers of proceedings. The "full text" option simply allows one to search the entire *Aph* database rather than just a portion, a search convention that carried over from the fact that the paper version had separate sections. It is important to note two additional things about *Aph*. First, it is designed for the professional, so while there are citations to over 1,000 journals included, the editors have made a deliberate choice not to index books designed for general or popular readerships or textbooks. Second, within this database ancient author's names are generally rendered in their Latin versions, even if the author is Greek. The editors have provided a useful instruction and tips sheet to assist those who use this database.⁹

For theological libraries that are unable to subscribe to *Aph*, a less comprehensive but free resource is *TOCS-IN, Tables of Contents of Journals of Interest to Classicists* (<http://projects.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/tocs.html>). Associated with the work of Marx R. Morstein, P.M.W. Mattheson, and Jacques Poucet, *TOCS-IN* indexes about

⁸ *Handbook for Classical Research*, xiv.

⁹ Instructions are available online (http://www.annee-philologique.com/files/user_guide_en.pdf).

200 journals,¹⁰ most of which are in *APh*. Although data entry for the project started in 1992 and has kept current to the present, information for journals prior to 1992 is now gradually being added. The pre-1992 items may be accessed by clicking a separate box on the search screen. Recently the project also began entering the tables of contents of edited books. Even though *TOCS-IN* is just shy of 200 journals and contains only a small portion of the material in *APh*, it reflects current publications more quickly. *APh* has a lag time of almost three years for publication and data entry while in some cases *TOCS-IN* lists titles of articles just a few weeks after their publication.

Another free resource, though only available with a German interface, is the *Gnomon Online* database (<http://www.gnomon.ku-eichstaett.de/Gnomon/en/Gnomon.html>) edited by Jürgen Maltz and Gregor Weber and published by the Katholische Universität, Eichstätt, Germany. The German interface is easy for reference librarians to learn. Any German dictionary will help one to master the five or six important words needed to execute a search (*Suche*). Because resources in many languages are indexed, entering an English word in the search box will generate results. For instance, a keyword search for the English word “widow” returned thirty-nine items spanning the mid-1970’s to 2011. Several were in English. The real beauty of this database is its ability to return results (and abstracts) for dissertations. The search for “widows,” for example, located a University of Glasgow dissertation.

One other interesting, though very expensive, online index resource in the cognate field of archaeology is the *Archaeology Bibliography* (Munich, Germany: Biering and Brinkmann, 1956-ongoing, <http://www.dyabola.de/en/indexfrm.htm?page=http://www.dyabola.de/en/bases/bases.php>). This resource is one of fifteen or so databases in the Dyabola interface and is otherwise known as the *Subject Catalog of the German Archaeological Institute*. Sometimes it is abbreviated *DAI* (*Deutsches Archäologische Institut*). The *DAI* contains over one-half-million citations for materials in books, book reviews, chapters, and journal articles from 1956 to the present day in a wide variety of European languages. The subjects covered in the *DAI* include classical archaeology, classical social and legal history, epigraphs, general classical history, and even archaeology of the Near East. Each database within the Dyabola collection, including the *DAI*, is available separately but is sold only to institutions, not individuals.

5. ONLINE FREE FULLTEXT JOURNAL CONTENT AND OTHER CONTENT SITES

In the interest of brevity, five resources have been selected to demonstrate the quality of online resources that are available at no cost. Others may be discovered by searching the subject resource pages of libraries that support large classics departments.

The first is the *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* [*BMCR*] (<http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/archive.html>) published by Bryn Mawr College. Available only online, it features about 20-25 reviews per month, each of which is 1,500-2,000 words in length. The *BMCR* has been in publication since 1990, and all issues are available in its archive. The search interface is not robust and only permits simple keyword searches, but free subscriptions to an e-mail notification service and an RSS feed that alert readers about new reviews are available. Readers may post responses to reviews via a blog.

The Classical Association of the Middle West and South grants free access to PDF versions of reviews published in the *Classical Journal* [*CJ*] from 2005-present (<http://www.camws.org/CJ/reviews2007.php>). The search function uses a controlled language of names obtained via the author and reviewer indices on the site and does not permit keyword searching. *CJ* features articles, notes, and reviews, along with sections on teaching Greek and Latin. Although the fulltext content of *CJ* is not available on this site, the abstracts are useful for pointing researchers in the right direction.

¹⁰ *TOCS-IN* employs standard abbreviations for the titles of journals. Users will need familiarity with them. An online list for many classical journal abbreviations is available on the *TOCS-IN* site at <http://projects.chass.utoronto.ca/amphoras/revues.txt>.

The third free online site is Διοτίμα, which provides “Materials for the Study of Women and Gender in the Ancient World.” Associated with the Stoa Consortium, it was created by Ross Scaife and Suzanne Bonefas. This is a gateway site, providing links to relevant web collections. These are presented in subject-specific lists. Although the biblical studies section is anemic, the list for art and images is strong and may be found at <http://www.stoa.org/diotima/art.shtml>.

Speaking of art, an excellent resource produced by the Classical Art and Research Center at the University of Oxford is the Beazley Archive (<http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/>). It provides thousands of images of Greek art, carved gems, vase inscriptions, and photographs of archeological sites. This online resource is essentially a collection of databases that may be searched individually based on specific criteria, such as shape, technique, or date, or that may be cross-searched from the main search box.

Finally, the Latin Library (<http://www.latinlibrary.com>) is another gateway site that provides links to classical journals, listings of classical associations, and even sites that publish collections of Latin texts. When it comes to Latin texts themselves, it does include an extensive number of its own. Translations are not offered, and users are cautioned that the Latin resources found on this site may not be from critical editions.

6. COLLECTIONS OF PRIMARY TEXTS

For beginning students Craig A. Evans introduces classical studies by providing a ten-page list of ancient writers in his book *Ancient Texts for New Testament Studies: A Guide to the Background Literature* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2005).¹¹ Each entry includes the name of the author, the date when he lived, and a line or two of description. Other tools for assisting undergraduate and masters level patrons to discover which ancient authors were contemporaries of early Christians are the unabridged second edition version of P. G. Glare’s *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2012) and Liddell and Scott’s *Greek-English Lexicon*, ninth edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996). The front matter of these dictionaries includes listings of the ancient authors’ names, dates, key abbreviations, and the short form of the titles of some of their works. These lists are more extensive than the one in Evans’ monograph.

As for collections of primary texts themselves, Penguin provides affordable paperback English translations for the better known Greek and Latin writers. An inventory of available authors and works is found at <http://www.penguin.com/>. Penguin Classics are easy to read and have helpful introductions, but many were translated in the middle of the last century and could use some updating. Nonetheless, these serve well for those just beginning to explore classical writings.

Researchers with at least a smattering of Greek or Latin at advanced masters and beginning doctoral levels benefit from consulting the appropriate translations in the Loeb Classical Library series. These volumes are famous for their convenient palm-sized format, presentation of the original language and English translation side by side, and color coding. (Latin authors are bound in red; Greek in green.) The value of the Loeb collection for the fledgling scholar is tremendous. The side-by-side presentation of the material allows one to double check translations and the wider contexts and concepts when comparing these ancient texts with New Testament documents.

Scholars who are very comfortable using Greek and are at libraries that subscribe to *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae [TLG]* (Irvine: University of California, <http://www.tlg.uci.edu/>)¹² have access to a virtually complete digital collection of ancient Greek texts. Including materials from the eighth century BCE to the fifteenth century CE,

¹¹ *Ancient Texts for New Testament Studies*, 287-298.

¹² As of 2011 an individual could purchase access for \$125/year.

the *TLG* is a powerful resource. Many scholars find its most significant feature to be the concordance-like power of Greek keyword searches. It is valuable for those working on the social context of early Christianity and the reception history of the New Testament text.

The *Patrologia Latina* database is also helpful for those interested in reception history and is also published by ProQuest (<http://pld.chadwyck.co.uk/>). It provides collections of Latin texts from 200 CE onward. For earlier works in Latin the Packard Humanities Institute offers free access to virtually all pre-200 CE Latin texts as well as a few selected texts from later antiquity on its site, <http://latin.packhum.org>. The Packard word search is based on letter sequences and returns results irrespective of declension or specific ending, if desired. The concordance feature only displays a maximum of 500 citations, but these may be sub-sorted by the words that comprise the immediate context of the specific word.

Packard, in conjunction with Cornell University and Ohio State, also funds a public access database of Greek inscriptions (<http://epigraphy.packhum.org/inscriptions/>). These are listed by region and are rounded out by the inclusion of some items from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum [CIL]* and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum [CIG]*.

The *CIL* (http://cil.bbaw.de/cil_en/index_en.html) itself is also available in a free, stand-alone database. Compared to the unwieldy folio edition, it is a pleasure to use. With the indices and concordances provided on this site it has never been easier (relatively speaking given 180,000 inscriptions and their plates and photographs) to look up first a *CIL* number for a particular inscription and then locate an inscription. The inscriptions are an invaluable source of information about daily life in the Roman world. As for the *CIG*, the older folios have been scanned and are available at <http://www.scribd.com/collections/2637277/Corpus-Inscriptionum-Graecarum-1828-1877>, and the concordance for the continuation of the series under the title *Inscriptiones Graecae* is located online at <http://www.ig.uni-muenster.de>. These resources are for those at advanced levels.

Fortunately, there are primary resources available in other public-domain sites that bridge the gap between the novice and the mature classics scholar. The Perseus digital library hosted at Tufts University (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>) contains an extensive, though not exhaustive, collection of primary and secondary resources related to many classical authors who wrote in either Latin or Greek. Generally, the English translations and secondary materials in English in this collection are pre-1920 but are adequate for quick reference. The ability to execute keyword searches in Greek and Latin in the primary language texts is definitely a strength of this database. The “Quick Start Guide” which appears under the “help” tab is beneficial to those unfamiliar with the site.

CONCLUSION

From the most introductory to the most complex reference and primary text resource, from print to online, the world of the classical authors is becoming more accessible to New Testament scholars each day.

