

dependence: 'The impact of these childhood experiences, and of the family system that produced them, was evident even before Odysseus left for Troy . . . Odysseus' scar alerts us to the interconnection of childhood trauma, combat trauma and a veteran's adult character' (p. 144).<sup>4</sup>

S.'s astonishing and impressive range of references provided by modern psychology and psychiatry confirms, perhaps even in a larger degree than the often arduous philological inquiries, that poems maybe are 'fiction, but that the bard sang the truth' (p. xv). S.'s research shows that Homer turns out to be an object of vivid interest not only for philologists, lexicographers, and historians, but also for philosophers, psychologists, or anthropologists. It is worth highlighting that this merit fell to the lot of an American author to whom ancient Greece would not necessarily have been such an important focus as to a European. It is noteworthy that his intuitions find confirmation even though he admits to a non-philological point of departure. He is a Greekless reader of Homer's poems, but he still provides a refreshing reading of the Homeric poems, and points out their richness as a source for understanding human nature. Let us hope that classical scholars succeed in using this inspiration and these methodological guidelines in the future for the analysis and understanding of the descriptions of other experiences, less complicated than combat trauma, to be found in the works of Homer and in other ancient authors.

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### DER NEUE PAULY ANGLICIZED

H. CANCIK, H. SCHNEIDER (edd.): *Brill's New Pauly. Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World. Antiquity, Volume 1: A–Ari*. Pp. lxi + 1158, maps, ills. Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2002 (first published as *Der Neue Pauly. Enzyklopädie der Antike. Band 1*, 1996). Cased, €160/US\$186. ISBN: 90-04-12258-3 (90-04-12259-1 set).

H. CANCIK, H. SCHNEIDER (edd.): *Brill's New Pauly. Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World. Antiquity, Volume 2: Ark–Cas*. Pp. xviii + 1190, maps, ills. Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2003 (first published as *Der Neue Pauly. Enzyklopädie der Antike.*) Cased, €160/US\$186. ISBN: 90-04-12265-6.

'The entries have been translated by an international team of professional' (I.vi) is just about as deliciously inauspicious a start as could possibly be imagined for this vast project to render into English the German original. *Pauly*, later *Pauly-Wissowa*, later still *Pauly-Wissowa-Ziegler*, ranks as one of the great reference resources in the

<sup>4</sup> Cf. also p. 176. In the book *Poza miłoscia i wolnoscia [Beyond Love and Freedom]* (1992), T. Kobierzycki gave a model of the evolution of psychological dependence on the basis of clinical and therapeutic research. There exists therefore a correspondence between the conclusions of S. and the conclusions of Kobierzycki. I should add that Kobierzycki interprets *Odyssey* as the story of a long lasting psychotic episode of its main hero (1993, personal communication), and describes Odysseus as a 'border line' type personality. Cf. Odysseus' 'need to "live on the edge"' (Shay, *Odysseus in America*, p. 50).

discipline, alongside works such as *L'Année Philologique*, *ANRW*, or *OCD*. The original encyclopaedia ran to sixty-eight volumes plus many supplements, and was completed in 1980. Before long however, the rate of growth and change in classical studies had become so marked that, despite the authoritative reputation the first editions enjoyed, it was felt significant updating was required. Hence the first *Neue Pauly*, published by Metzler in 1996. *Neue Pauly* is in fact two series, one called 'Antiquity', the other 'Classical Tradition'. The original *Pauly* was never translated, but Brill have decided to publish an English version of *Neue Pauly*, the first two volumes of whose 'Antiquity' series are under review here.

Fortunately, such infelicities as that quoted above are very, very infrequent in these volumes; there are some inconsistencies across entries (such as the use of the historic present), and some entries bear more conspicuous traces of their original German idiom than others, but it would be churlish to complain. Clarity and sense are not often compromised, and frankly I would much rather have these volumes than not.

The rationale for the publication of an English edition of *Neue Pauly* is presented in plain terms—'There is a need' (p. vi). This claim is based on the observation that there is no comprehensive encyclopaedia on the ancient world in English. While this is undeniably correct, there is more to be said in the project's favour: the provision and organization of instruction in Greek and Latin for undergraduates has long been a preoccupying concern for classics departments world-wide; most of us are also used to the problems confronting graduate students without Greek or Latin contemplating a research degree or even an academic career in say, ancient history. The polyglot classicist is a rarer bird these days, and when faced as we are with the challenge of equipping the next generation of scholars with the skills they need to engage with primary evidence in the original languages, we should welcome attempts to make readily accessible in English important reference material such as this. This is not complacently to suggest that anglophone budding classicists should simply wait while translations are prepared for them from all useful works in German (or French, Italian, Spanish, etc.), but realistically to point out that the availability of *Neue Pauly* in English will bring it to a readership for whom consultation of the work in German is never going to get the priority it merits.

Volume I has lengthy prefatory material designed to serve for the whole series—here there are lists of transliterated alphabets (including Hebrew and Ottoman Turkish) and abbreviations (including those for bibliographies, and ancient authors and works). Each volume then has dedicated lists of its maps, illustrations, and contributing authors. 'Notes to the User' seems set to be a standard page for each volume—it is generally quite helpful, explaining the series' organizational principles, spelling and bibliographical conventions (although it is not made clear in Volume II that the 'List of Transliterations' appears only in Volume I).

Unsurprisingly, the lists of contributing authors reveal a much more continental field than the line-up for, say, the most recent *OCD*. Scholars from Germany are by far the largest contingent, but Italy and France seem to feature quite strongly too. The UK and US have some representatives, Spain and the southern hemisphere very few.

The volumes' coverage is great, as the narrow alphabetic range of each suggests. The chronological range is from the Aegean *koine* of the middle second millennium B.C.E. to late antiquity. The subject-matter of dedicated entries varies from named individuals (from myth and history, both well-known and pretty obscure), to geographical features (with places ranging from a specific site such as the military fort 'Aalen' to a metropolis such as 'Antioch', a few with maps), genres (such as 'autobiography'), intellectual disciplines (such as 'biology'), technical terminology

(‘anathyrosis’, ‘adaeratio’, etc.), and cultural practices (such as ‘betting’, ‘birthday celebrations’, or ‘beard’ types—this one complete with black and white illustrations!). The range is admirable, and I cannot imagine many sensible attempts to consult *New Pauly* being disappointed to find no entry. (My own whimsical attempt to find entries on vegetable types, prompted by the high incidence of initial letters A, B, or C in English, proved, well, fruitful—‘artichoke’, ‘asparagus’, ‘bean’, ‘cabbage’, and ‘carrot’ are all there with learned and meaningful discussions, but no ‘aubergine’ or ‘broccoli’.) Most entries are followed by some bibliographical references, many of which are thoroughly up-to-date, being added after the publication of *Neue Pauly*—an example which caught my eye is the entry on ‘Ammianus Marcellinus’ by Klaus Rosen. Brill have done well not only to translate *Neue Pauly* but to take the opportunity to update it.

Presentation is good. The fonts are small, but the use of bold, upper case, indentation, and spacing is such that it is very easy to work with; the maps and illustrations seem informative rather than ornamental; it appears physically durable. It does not come cheap, but I assume it is aimed at the institutional market. University libraries, and perhaps even departmental ones, will want to own the whole set. Even libraries with *Neue Pauly* should try to get *New Pauly* so that all undergraduates can be directed to it without hesitation; and I suspect that most of the rest of us will browse with the luxury of abandon we rarely enjoyed before.

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