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Review of *Aux sources de l'antiquité classique gréco-romaine: guide-bibliographique*⁵, ed. J. Poucet and J.-M. Hannick

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first edition, a new greeting from a new mayor, and a putative copy deadline of February 27, 1997. The foreword has simply been re-dated four years later—but is otherwise unchanged. It is to be assumed that the publishers were mainly concerned that the book look new for the year 1999, when Weimar can bask in the sunshine of its official status as a "European Cultural Capital."

One difficulty with this strictly cosmetic approach to re-edition is that recent research that might have improved some of the articles is not only ignored, but the impression is conveyed that it doesn't exist—the article on "Buchenwald, Speziallager No. 2" offers a particularly unfortunate example. But even though it would have benefited from some additions and revisions, this re-issue still deserves the praise that the first edition received as representing a new breed of historical city lexicon. [sh/jg]

172 *Wörterbuch Archäologie* [Dictionary of Archaeology]. Andrea Gorys. München: Deutscher Taschenbuch-Verlag, 1997. 528 p. ill. 19 cm. (drv, 32504) ISBN 3-423-32504-6; DM 29.90 [98-3/4-304]

Based on the *Kleines Handbuch der Archäologie* (München, 1981), the emphasis of this dictionary is on classical antiquity. Focussing on aspects of archaeology relating to the history of the discipline and to methodological questions, it provides an up-to-date supplement to the other standard works in classical studies (*Der kleine Pauly*, *Lexikon der Alten Welt*, *Lexikon Alte Kulturen*), which tend, by contrast, to emphasize persons, subjects, and concepts. Included also are short biographies of important scholars. Organization is by topic (e.g., arches), with location as a subordinate rather than a primary category. Desiderata: more cross-references and bibliographic references. Intended primarily for non-specialists, this is a useful supplement to existing reference works. [jrr/sl]

Special Report: Recent Reference Literature in Classical Studies

173 *Aut sources de l'antiquité classique gréco-romaine: guide bibliographique* [On the Sources of Greco-Roman Antiquity: Bibliographical Guide]. J. Poucet and J.-M. Hannick, 5th rev. and expanded ed. Bruxelles; Namur: Aréol, 1997. 313 p. 21 cm. ISBN 2-87374-019-1. (Aréol, place Badouin 1er, 2, B-5004 Namur)

AJ RREA Original Review by Fred W. Jenkins (University of Dayton)

The new edition of this well-regarded guide to classical bibliography follows the same general plan as its predecessors. Its major divisions cover the ancient sources (literary texts, epigraphy, papyrology, archaeology, numismatics, anthologies, and sourcebooks); reference and research tools; and key secondary works for each area of classical studies. Many of the changes from the fourth edition (which appeared only two years earlier; cf. the review in RREA 2:254) consist of new information about electronic resources and websites. Only a handful of printed works have been added and a few superseded works deleted.

The section on sources provides a good orientation to the major series of classical texts and to both major and minor collections and corpora (including electronic ones, such as CETEDOC). It also provides some basic guidance for locating published editions of papyri and inscriptions, although most will prefer more detailed and specialized guides (which are noted by the authors). The second section covers a wide range of reference works and bibliographies. The organization is effective and most works receive brief descriptive and evaluative annotations. Poucet and Hannick have updated information about electronic databases, but are sometimes still behind: this edition includes a description of the first release of the *Database of Classical Bibliography* (not in the previous edition) although the second release is now available. The third section, "Bibliographie d'orientation," provides lists of basic works for each field within classical studies. It includes 1209 numbered entries; a few are annotated. While these are generally well chosen, this section apparently received the least attention in the course of preparing this edition. A quick comparison with the fourth edition turned up only one title replaced by a later work. In a number of cases Poucet and Hannick failed to note the latest edition or provide relevant information about original editions or translations. Some examples: no. 31, *Scriptes and Scholars*, is now in its third edition (1991); no. 44 should cite the second edition (1986) of Bischoff's *Paläographie*, no. 177 cites the French translation but not Brown's English original; no. 590 makes no mention of the English original of Graves' *Greek Myths*; no. 917 provides only the French translation of Farrington (based on the first edition, 1936) and neglects to cite the second English edition (1969). Curious omissions also occur, such as the inexplicable absence of L. R. Palmer's *Latin Language and Greek Language*. These are minor blemishes in an otherwise excellent selection, but need to be addressed in future editions.

This is clearly the best guide for librarians, graduate students in classics, and others seeking an orientation to the literature of the whole field. It is both more up-to-date and more complete than its English and German competitors: Halton and O'Leary,

Classical Scholarship (1986) and Gullath and Heidmann, *Wie finde ich altuntersuchungsschaffliche Literatur* (1992). Those concerned primarily with reference works will find the reviewer's own *Classical Studies* (1996; see RREA 4:175) to be more extensive and detailed than Poucet and Hannick in this regard. Ironically, the chief direct competitor to Poucet and Hannick is their own web-based *Bibliotheca Classica Selecta* (<http://www.fu.nl.ac.be/Files/General/BCS/Bib.html>) which includes nearly everything found in the printed work and a good deal more. Not only does it include works too recent to have found their way into the printed version, it also has better retrospective coverage: many older works dropped from the fifth edition still appear in BCS. There are also direct links to many resources available on the Web. Those who already have the third or fourth edition may well prefer to rely on BCS to update it, especially as so many of the changes in the fifth edition relate to Internet resources.

174 *A Bibliographical Guide to Classical Studies*. Graham Whitaker. Hildesheim [et al.]: Olms-Weidmann. 27 cm [98-1/2-147]

Vol. 1. *General History of Literature, Literature: Actis-Aristophanes* (entries 1-3073). 1997. xxiv, 372 p. ISBN 3-487-10465-2; DM 228.00

Vol. 2. *Literature: Aristotle-Fulgentius* (entries 3074-6532). 1997. viii, 355 p. ISBN 3-487-10466-0; DM 228.00

This bibliography covers scholarship (in Greek and Latin scripts only) on classical antiquity from the beginnings, including prehistoric Greece but excluding Bronze Age archaeology to about 600 A.D. The two volumes published so far, together with the forthcoming third and fourth volumes, deal largely with literature. Volume 5 will be devoted to the Greek and Latin languages. Four additional volumes are planned to cover history (vol. 6), archaeology; art, architecture, mythology and religion (vol. 7), natural sciences, influence and reception, biography, and collections, festschriften, proceedings, etc. (vol. 8), and journals and an index to the complete work (vol. 9). The headings to individual chapters are found only in the table of contents. On page 107 one reaches 022A, but one has to turn to the table of contents to find out that this is the beginning of the chapter on "Literatur: poetry." Under each subject, entries are organized as follows: (1) Dictionaries, encyclopedias; (2) Handbooks, manuals; (3) Surveys; (4) Bibliographies; (5) Editions; (6.1) Commentaries, scholia; (6.2) Dictionaries, indices; and (7) Studies and other secondary literature. Within each section the entries are organized chronologically. Placing the most recent edition of a work under the year in which the first edition appeared makes the otherwise useful chronological overview problematic, particularly where a later edition is a completely different work from the original.

Coverage begins in 1873, to coincide with the founding of C. Bursian's annual *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*; the cutoff date of 1980 (not always strictly observed) appears more arbitrary and is probably explained by the origins of this work, which was begun in 1984 as a thesis. The gap of over fifteen years of recent scholarship significantly limits the usefulness of this bibliography.

Limiting its coverage to monographs is this bibliography's major deficiency. This used to be a more common practice than it is today, but it was no more justifiable then than now. The annotations, which summarize the content and are occasionally evaluative, are, on the other hand, a very valuable feature.

One's reaction to this major bibliographic project is, in the final analysis, a mixed one. The restriction to monographs is a serious drawback and means that serial subject bibliographies, especially *L'année philologique*, remain indispensable—particularly with the improvement of multi-year cumulations in digital format. Its primary usefulness is in its cumulation of a very long reporting period, and some forms of publication (e.g., text editions, which generally appear as monographs) are well served. IFB/PRE will continue to review the work as additional volumes appear. [sh/mm]

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Classical Studies: A Guide to the Reference Literature. Fred W. Jenkins. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1996. ix, 263 p. 24 cm. (Reference Sources in the Humanities Series) ISBN 1-56308-110-5; \$43.00 [98-1/2-150]

Focused on providing bibliographical and information resources in classical studies, the 667 annotated entries of this guide list monographs only, and give preference to English-language works, but include also a relatively large number of French, German, Italian, and Spanish titles. A special effort was made to cover electronic publications and Internet resources. Divided into three sections (Bibliographical Resources, Information Resources, Organizations), the entries are provided with useful annotations that summarize the content and offer comparisons to related works. The titles are convincingly chosen, though coverage in a few disciplines (philosophy, metrics and music) is relatively weak. Bibliographical references are complete and reliable. Detailed author, title, and subject indexes are provided. The guide is designed for reference librarians, students, and interested laymen, but can also be useful to classical scholars working outside their immediate area. This exceptionally useful and solid reference work is among the best in its field and should be included in the collection of every academic library. [kd/mj]