INSTITUTIONS

Cyprus. Department of Antiquities 50824 60794
Ann Arbor. Center for the Coordination of Ancient and Modern Studies 60775
Athens. Ecole Francaise 60160
Swedish Institute 1049
Cincinnati. University. Department of Classics 1043
London. University. Institute of Archaeology 60618
Institute of Classical Studies 6065
Mykenean Seminar 50765 60690
Manchester. University 1003
New York. Guggenheim Foundation 1049
Philadelphia. Temple University. Department of Art History 60344
St. Catharines. Brock University 1043
Trieste. Universita 60352

MUSEUMS

Australia. Museums 50923
Austria. Wien. Kunsthistorisches Museum 60210
Cyprus. Nicosia. Museum 60737
France. Paris. Louvre 60439
Germany. Braunschweig. Museum 60207
Gottingen. Museum 60207
Karlsruhe. Badisches Landesmuseum 60553
Kassel. Museum 60207
Greece. Museums 60723 60735 1025 1059
Athens. National Archaeological Museum 60738 1025 1059
Chera (Messwana). Museum 1025 1059
Palace of Naxos 1025 1059
Irkakion. Archaeological Museum 60705-07 60724-26 1025 1059 1073-74
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Lerna. Site 1025 1059

Museums

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Treasury of Atreus 1025 1059
Napoleon. Museum 60741 1025 1059
Orchomenos. Treasury of Minyas 1025 1059
Pylos. Museum 1025 1059
Saklok. Site 1025 1059
Thebes. Museum 1025 1059
Thera. Akrotiri. Site 1025 1059
Tyrns. Site 1025 1059
Tylissos. Site 1025 1059
Turkey. Bodrum. Museum 50892
United States. Amherst. College. Museum 50861
Colorado. University. Collections 60555

ASSOCIATIONS

CIPM Comite International pour les Etudes Myceniennes 60607
BAM British Association for Mycenaean Studies 1081
International Association for Classical Archaeology 50922
Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States 60423
Belgium. Louvain. Universite Catholique. Societe d'Etudes Anciennes 1027
Leuven. Classici Lovanienses 1087
Germany. Deutsches Archaisches Institut 60196
Hamburg. Archiv fur Geschichte der Wissenschaften 60765
Regensburg. Indogermanische Gesellschaft 60185
Greece. Athens. Akademia 51012
Archaeological Society of Athens 50793
U. S. R. Akademiya Nauk. Institut Slavianovedenia i Balkanistiki 60578
United Kingdom. Classical Associations 1055
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Harriman Ompran Fellowship 1003
Tallahassee Society 1048
Classical Association of the Middle West and South 1043
Southern Section 1082

CONGRESSES, COLLOQUIA

Congress International des Etudes Balkaniques et Sud-est-europeennes 50883
International Congress of Classical Archaeology 1049
Conférence International d'Etudes Classiques. "Ille" 50732 00328
International Congress of Cisalpine Studies 50872 1068-71 1098-99

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International Congress of Cyprological Studies 60567 60149
Congres International des Orientalistes 60543
International Congress of Mycenean Studies 20748-88 60518-19 60659
60328 60866 1007 101
Colloque Mythenique ("Ille") 60328
Colloquium on Mycenaean Geography (SAMS) 1081
[50986 60477 60553]
Temple University Aegae Symposium. "Aegae Art and Archaeology in the Late Bronze Age" 60344
International Colloquium on Aegae Prehistory 40438 [50711 50995 60476
60920] 3023 [50810 50961-62 1043
International Colloquium on Ancient Cyprus (Brock University) 60836
Symposium Internazionale sulla antica eta del bronzo in Europa 60192
Colloque. "Le decifrement des scrites et des langues" (Paris) 50950 60543
"Fracta Schriftzeiten der Menschheit" (Hamburg) 60765 [60766]
Colloque Internationale d'Histoire Maritime 60189
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LACOS Forum 60833
Mid-America Linguistics Conference 60367
Interdisciplinary Conference. "Oral Literature and the Formula" (Ann Arbor) 60775
Conference on "The Origins and Early Spread of Alphabetic Writing" (Manchester) 60407 1003
Kolloquium Probleme der Staatsstehung (Berlin) 60213
Valacmonica Symposium 50889

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PERIODICALS & SERIALS
(newly noticed, not necessarily new)
Archaeological Newsletter (Royal Ontario Museum)
Bollettino dell'Atlante Linguistico Mediterraneo
Bollettino del Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici
Bollettino dell'Istituto di Filologia Greca, Università di Padova
Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art
California Studies in Classical Antiquity
Carnegie Magazine
Christianiki
Comments on Etymology
Dialog Schüle-Wissenschaft
Ekistics
Elias-Kosmos
Esperinti
Filia Archeologica
Geological Society of America Bulletin
Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vor- und Urgeschichte der Universität Frankfurt a. M.
Kretologia (Periodike Epistemonike Ekdosis)
La Libre Belgique
Magna Grecia
Materials Science & Engineering
Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde
Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung
Mnemosyne (Athens)
Museum Tuuculanum (Copenhagen)
Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark
Nea Estia
Preistoria Alpina (Verona-Trento)
Quaderni di Storia
Ramus. Critical Studies in Greek and Roman Literature
Science & Archaeology
Spiegel Historiae
Trabajos de Preistoria
Visible Language

From the program of the play "Panoria" by Georgios Hortatsis, presented at the Fourth International Congress of Cretological Studies, Iraklion, 1976
A second report on the financial situation of Nestor shows a continuing and generous response from the "Friends of Nestor." The total contributions to this fund amount, as of 31 December, 1976, to approximately $1450. The contributors to be added to the list on p. 1026 include:


I should like again to thank those who have contributed books, offprints, news, advice, and encouragement, and the several Institutions or Publications who have continued or begun the exchange of their publications for Nestor. I must thank the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Institute for Research in the Humanities for their continuing support. I am grateful to Wanda Schultz for willingly undertaking the dreary task of stuffing and labelling envelopes each month. My especial thanks go to Loretta Freiling for her generous assistance in the preparation of these pages.
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'Aγγία ἐκ Θήρας.

'Aγγία ἐκ Θήρας.
This year, one hundred years (1876-1976) have elapsed since the excavation of the royal shaft-graves of the acropolis of Mycenae by the amateur German archaeologist, Heinrich Schliemann. This discovery, followed by his other excavations at the citadel of Tiryns and the wealthy city of Orchomenus, rightly gave him the title of the father of Mycenaean archaeology.

We should first of all point out that it was truly a happy coincidence that this first excavation of a prehistoric — protohistoric site on Greek soil, confirmed the testimonies of ancient Greek written tradition and gave its proper name to the early Greek civilization of the 1600-1100 BC period. The excavations of Schliemann, Ch. Tsountas, A. Wace, I. Papadimitriou and Professor G. E. Mylonas at Mycenae as well as numerous archaeologists in other areas of Greece, have confirmed the impression that was first created at the time of Schliemann that this was a homogeneous civilization that flourished throughout Greece and that the city of Mycenae was its centre, Mycenae which is mentioned in Iliad B as the strongest and richest centre during the period of the Trojan War.

The excavations carried out by Schliemann in 1876 which unearthed the gold-laden royal shaft-graves of the first Mycenaean period, showed that Homer was right when he described Mycenae as the city rich in gold.

Until the discovery of the Mycenaean shaft-graves, scholars and historians throughout the world believed that the Iliad was nothing more than a tale. Afterwards, however, they were forced to accept Schliemann's belief in the historic truth of the Homeric epic and legends and admit that Homer had perpetuated actual historic events and sung of the exploits of heroes of the whole Mycenaean world and also that the related legends of the house of Atreus were based on historic facts.

Later excavations carried out at Mycenae following Schliemann's discoveries proved that Homer was right when he wrote that "many strong rulers had lived before Agamemnon". In fact, these graves were not those of Agamemnon and his retainers, as Schliemann believed, but the graves of Mycenaean dynasts who lived 300 years before theking of men as Homer describes him.

Schliemann was convinced that he had unearthed the grave of Agamemnon and in his telegram to king George the 1st he stated that he had discovered the graves of Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurydice and that the treasure of pure gold that was found in the graves would alone be sufficient to fill a large museum, the most magnificent in the whole world, which for centuries to come would attract to Greece thousands of visitors from all the corners of the world. As a result of these excavations at Mycenae and later at Tiryns and Orchomenos of Boeotia, Schliemann established (a) that a uniform civilization prevailed throughout Greece, which he called Mycenaean and (b) that this civilization which he had unearthed was clearly Greek created by Greeks.

The rich artifacts (offerings to the dead and the personal objects buried with them) which were found in the shaft-graves show us the culture of the period and the many interests of Mycenaean, relating to god-worship, war and hunting and their wealth which they suddenly acquired at the end of the Premycenaean period and also their desire to be surrounded by all the objects of everyday life which we see on the contemporary murals of Thera and later wall paintings of Thbes, Mycenae, Tiryns and Eglianos. The importance of these findings is indeed considerable: they represent the period of genesis of the Mycenaean civilization, marking the end of the austerity of the middle Helladic period and the beginning of the immense wealth of the early Mycenaeans, acquired mainly through war and also trade.

GEORGIOS ST. CORRES
Ass. Professor of Archaeology
Athens University
"Fractional quantities in Linear A and Linear B: the archaeological evidence."
Karen Polinger Foster, "Aegean faience of the Bronze Age." Christos Doumas, "Works and Days in Bronze Age Thera."

The Harriet Pomerance Fellowship of the Archaeological Institute of America was awarded for 1976-1977 to Jeffrey Scott Soles, for the cleaning, mapping, and general restudy of the Roman and Bronze Age remains in Mochlos. A Supplementary Award was made to Kenneth C. Gutwein for a study of connections between North Palestinian Hebrew tribes and Mycenaean civilization during the Bronze Age.


WORK IN PROGRESS

Part II of the Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies 23 (1976) reports the following theses as in progress for higher degrees:

At Bristol: Olga H. Krzyszkowska, "Bone and ivory working in the Aegean Bronze Age."


At Oxford: Judith M. Davies, "Aegean Bronze Age archaeology."

At Southampton: John F. Cherry, "Aspects of the organisation of the early state module in Crete." Daya N. Tripathi, "The bronze work of mainland Greece in the Middle Helladic and Early Mycenaean period."

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor: - Books of the "Museum-class" (Nestor 225, 60705-31) certainly may be frequent in private libraries of amateurs. Such, often haphazard, discoveries are their main source of reliable information on Minoan and or Mycenaean affairs. Though filling the bookshelves, now and then enlarging the photographic material, these books only seldom contribute new elements for accumulation of new knowledge.

Amateurs need books like Hutchinson's Prehistoric Crete, cheap and comprehensive and above all, something up-to-date. They also need good translations, because not every amateur had, apart from his native-language, to learn three foreign languages in his youth, as we Dutch had to, in my early years. Amateurs also need comprehensive information on various subjects. What do they know about Zakros? There are fine pictures in Platon's Crete (Nestor 10406-08), although the text there is scanty. Platon's book on Zakros, however, is out of print, and a reprint (DM 70.-) would be out of date and as a consequence too expensive. The yearly reports of the excavations appear in Greek, a language only the slightest minority of amateurs can read.

I think the late Professor Marinatos did understand these problems. His reports, modestly priced, cover seven years of excavations at Akrotiri. Modest prices, like those for Thera 1-7, would allow the purchase of information on several excavations a year. Why do not other scholars follow this excellent example?

What are authors of museum-class books aiming at? Is it education, as with the majority, or frustration? There is Palmer's New Guide for instance. Who is right, Evans or Palmer? Which amateur is able to prove that, in order to get his upset mind at ease again? Which amateur has the opportunity, not to speak of time, to study the dusty excavation-daybooks, to compare them with Palmer's statements and Evans' "Palace," a book costing the salary of a month of the average amateur. The background of the story, the "clean slate" in Minoan affairs (see Nestor 184 of July 1973) remains obscure for the frustrated amateur. Simply because the bulk of them live unaware of this important publication called NESTOR.

Should not Archaeology aim at a broad education? Teaching and explaining the Pro's and Contra's of ancient civilizations, teaching what and explaining why certain things have to be defended, modified and strengthened and which mis-
takes have to be ruled out. So probably backing the efforts to approach a better world? If this education is the task of Archaeology, should not all authors, at least those of museum-class material, mention NESTOR in their bibliographies, taking the trouble to describe contents and function of this paper, thus unlocking the door to a more comprehensive information for all who are interested? I believe, that the shared interest of all Minoans and Mycenaeans, either by Profession or Passion, might lead one day to a better understanding among the modern nations. But there the parents (scholars) have to help their children (amateurs).

Maybe a deforesting of the jungle of publications could mark a beginning of better co-existence between scholars and amateurs. A special periodical, covering one single subject, but covering it totally, definitely containing every article which is going to appear on the subject concerned, is just one proposal. Though certainly rather expensive, an amateur might just be able to subscribe to it, or probably his library could. Universities could save money, money badly needed for research, wages and field-operations. A hundred DM a year for one periodical certainly seems better than a hundred periodicals each for half that price. It could be of benefit to the whole family, scholars and amateurs.

Berlin, Germany
6 December 1976
Yours, &c.
Anton Boskamp

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Among the articles reprinted in this anthology from the pages of the Illustrated London News we may notice the following, which may easily lead the reader to search out even more treasures which have not, for want of space, been reprinted.


Fig. 26, the cover of the issue: "Antiquarian discoveries in Greece. Our artist sketching the entrance gate of the Acropolis at Mycenae."

The discoveries at Mycenae. – ILN 70[:1963 February 24] (1877) 185-186. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 48-50, fig. 27, pl. 2.

Fig. 27: "Illustrations, made from recollection, by Mr. Marwood Tucker."

Dr. Schliemann's lecture at the Society of Antiquaries, Thursday, March 22, 1877.


The recent wonderful discoveries in Crete / described by D. G. Hogarth; photographs by the Cretan Exploration Society. — ILN 129[:3518 September 22] (1906) 409-412. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 124-126, fig. 55. — 70118-19

British, Italian, and American excavations.

The earliest specimen of European printing: A Minoan clay disc from Crete, said to be about 4500 years old. — ILN 136[:3696 February 19] (1910) 277. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 130, fig. 59. — 70120-21

From Phaistos, photograph sent by Professor Federico Halbherr.


Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes.


Review of Evans, Palace of Minos, I, 1921.


Stained with Agamemnon's blood? Bronze dagger from Mycenæ / by courtesy of the British School of Archaeology at Athens; copyright drawings of Piet de Jong, Architect to the School. — ILN 162[:4381 March 31] (1923) 524. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 185, pl. 11. — 70132-33


An ancient Syrian kingdom and its gold: rich discoveries during the fifth season at Ras Shamra (ancient Ugarit), including two exquisitely wrought gold vessels of the 14th century B.C. / by Professor Claude F. A. Schaeffer. — ILN 184[4981 March 3] (1934) 323-325, II-III. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 271-274, figs. 139-140.


The overlords of Mycenae before the days of Agamemnon: Royal burials in a newly discovered grave circle of Helladic Mycenae / by Dr. J. Papadimitriou, Leader of the Greek Archaeological Society's excavations during 1952. — ILN 221[5919 September 27] (1952) 505-507. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 308-309.
Revealing the palace of Homer's Nestor: Excavations at Pylos, in the Peloponnesse / by Professor Carl Blegen, of the University of Cincinnati. – ILN 224 [:5987 January 16] (1954) 86-89. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 318-320, fig. 166.

Unique and splendid treasures of gold and crystal from the newly-excavated Grave Circle of Mycenae / by Dr. J. Papadimitriou, Ephor of Antiquities of Attica and the Argolid, and Director of Excavations. – ILN 224[:5993 February 27] (1954) 323-325. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 329.


The Classics Revisited


dolium – i, n.
est vas ex maioribus, quibus vinum conditur, et in cellis servatur, capax, rotundum et ventriosum.

primo dolia fuerunt fictilia, deinde etiam lignea et multo capaciora, asseribus vinitae constringitis, ut hodieque apud nos. (cella vinaria)

dolia fictilia prope Troiam inventa