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1025-26
Harriet Pomerance Fellowship 1003
Tallahassee Society 1048
Classical Association of the Middle
West and South 1043
Southern Section 1082

CONGRESSES, COLLOQUIA

Congrès International des Etudes
Balkaniques et Sud-est-européennes
50883
International Congress of Classical
Archaeology 1049
Conférence Internationale d'Etudes
Classiques "Eirene" 50732 60328
International Congress of Cretological
Studies 50872 1068-71 1098-99

Congresses, Colloquia

International Congress of Cyprological
Studies 40567 [60469]
Congrès International des Orientalistes
60543
International Colloquium of Mycenaean
Studies 20487-88 [60518-19 60659]
60328 60866 1007 1011
Colloque Mycénologique ("Eirene")
60328
Colloquium on Mycenaean Geography
(BAMS) 1081
International Archaeological Sympo-
sium. "The Mycenaeans in the
Eastern Mediterranean" 40851
[50986 60477 60653]
Temple University Aegean Symposium.
"Aegean Art and Archaeology in the
Late Bronze Age" 60344
International Colloquium on Aegean
Prehistory 40438 [50711 50995 60476
60920] 50239 [50810] 50961-62 1043
International Colloquium on Ancient
Cyprus (Brock University) 60836
Simposio Internazionale sulla antica
età del bronzo in Europa 60192
Colloque. "Le déchiffrement des écritures
et des langues" (Paris) 50960
60543
"Frühe Schriftzeugnisse der Mensch-
heit" (Hamburg) 60765 [60766]
Colloque Internationale d'Histoire
Maritime 60189
Symposium. "Homer: Tradition and
Innovation" (Cincinnati) 1043
LACUS Forum 60823
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" (Man-
chester) 60407 1003
Kolloquium Probleme der Staatsent-
stehung (Berlin) 60213
Valcamonica Symposium 50889

PERIODICALS & SERIALS

(newly noticed, not necessarily new)

Archaeological Newsletter (Royal Ontario Museum)
 Bolletino dell' Atlante Linguistico Mediterraneo
 Bolletino 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 Schöle-Wissenschaft
 Ekistics
 Ellas-Kosmos
 Esperini
 Folia Archaeologica
 Geological Society of America Bulletin
 Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vorgeschichte der
 Universität Frankfurt a. M.
 Kretologia (Periodike Epistemonike Ekdoxis)
 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 Tusulanum (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

ΕΡΩΤΑΣ - ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ



From the program of the play "Panoria"
 by Georgios Hortatsis, presented at
 the Fourth International Congress of
 Cretological Studies, Iraklion, 1976

Η ΘΕΑ ΤΣΗ ΧΑΡΑΣ



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. F. Bald, E. Carvalho, J. L. Caskey, L. H. Cole, R. D. Cromey,
Y. Duhoux, E. W. French, M. F. Galiano, N. Hartmann, R. Hope Simpson,
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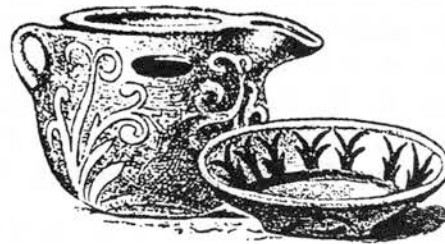
I should like again to thank those who have contributed books, offprints, news, advice, and encouragement, and the several Institutions or Publications who have continued or begun the exchange of their publications for Nestor. I must thank the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Institute for Research 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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Ἀγγεῖα ἐκ Θήρας.



Ἀγγεῖα ἐκ Θήρας.



GREEK POST OFFICE
PHILATELIC SERVICE
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SET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS
«HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN»

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 the «king 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, Eurymedon 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 Orchomenus 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 Pre-mycenaean 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 Thebes, Mycenae, Tiryns and Egina. 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 Mycenaean, acquired mainly through war and also trade.

GEORGIOS ST. CORRES
Ass. Professor of Archaeology
Athens University

DESIGN OF FIRST DAY COVER

«Tomb enclosure of Mycenae»

DESIGN OF FIRST DAY CANCELLATION

«Gold leaf with inlaid decoration» meant to be sewn on cloths, Mycenae tomb A III.

DESIGN AND ADAPTATION: by artists Panayotis Gravalos and Vassiliki Constantinea.

SIZE: 31 × 43.5 mm in 40-stamp sheets.

PRINTING METHOD: Multi-colored offset.

PRINTED: by «Aspioti-ELKA» Graphic Arts Ltd.

The stamps will be released on 8 December 1976 and will be on sale until 7 December 1977, unless previously sold out.

1. 2 drachmae — 2,500,000 stamps
«Portrait of Heinrich Schliemann»
2. 4 drachmae — 2,000,000 stamps
«Gold bracelet» Mycenae tomb A IV
3. 5 drachmae — 1,500,000 stamps
«Silver brooch» with a gold head of a goddess.
Mycenae tomb A III
4. 7 drachmae — 1,500,000 stamps
«Gold diadem» Mycenae tomb A III
5. 11 drachmae — 600,000 stamps
«Gold mask» called Agamemnon's mask, Mycenae
tomb A V.

COMMUNICATIONS

Papers to be presented at the General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, 28-30 December, 1976, include: Jayne L. Warner, "New evidence on 'Megaron' problems from Karataş." Martha Joukowsky, "Late Bronze and Iron Age Aphrodisias: cultural implications." Yechiel M. Lehavy, "The Neolithic by the river: Dhali-Agridhi, Cyprus." Ian A. Todd, "Excavations at the Neolithic site of Kalavassos-Tenta in Cyprus, 1976." James R. Carpenter, "Excavations at Phaneromeni, Episkopi, Cyprus, 1976." John E. Coleman, "Cornell excavations at Alambra, 1976." Stuart Swiny, "Cypriot gaming stones." Michal Artzy, "Tell el-Yahudiyah ware and its cousins." James M. Weinstein, "Egyptian dynastic chronology and Radiocarbon dates." J. Wilson Myers, "Low altitude aerial archaeology." Frank J. Frost, "Four ages at Phourkari." Marie-Henriette Carre Gates, "Alalakh levels VI and V, and the chronology of mid-second millennium B. C. Mesopotamia." Robert H. Dornemann, "The third season of American excavation at Tell Hadidi, Syria: 1976." Patricia M. Bikai, "Excavations in the Phoenician field at Tyre, Lebanon." John C. Kraft, "Neolithic to Bronze Age coastal geography in the Argolid, Laconia and Messenia, Peloponnese." T. W. Jacobsen, "Excavations at Franchthi cave (Greece), 1976." Terpsichori Hara Tzavella-Evjén, "Excavation at Lithares, Boeotia, 1976." Harriet Blitzer, "Bronze Age chipped stone industries in Greece: The problem of chronology." Martha Heath Wiencke, "Tholos A at Hagia Triada and the dating of Early Minoan art." Jeffrey S. Soles, "Explorations in Mochlos, 1976." Gerald Cadogan, "Pyrgos 1970-1976." Joseph W. Shaw, "Excavations at Kommos, Crete, 1976." Leslie Preston Day, Geraldine C. Gesell, "Settlement patterns on the Isthmus of Ierapetra, Crete." L. Vance Watrous, "The Dictaeon Cave of Zeus in Crete." Karl M. Petruso,

"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.

During the past year, the local Societies of the Archaeological Institute of America have heard one or more of the following lectures: Ruth Amiran, "The Early Bronze II city of Arad in the Negev of Israel." Elizabeth J. W. Barber, "Archaeological decipherment," "Le déchiffrement des écritures anciennes." Gerald Cadogan, "Excavations at Myrtos, Crete." Lloyd Cotsen, "Aegean architecture: Early Bronze through Mycenaean." Trude Dothan, "The World of the Philistines: in light of new discoveries and excavations." Geraldine C. Gesell, "American archaeologists in Crete, 1900-1912: Their discoveries and experiences." Marija Gimbutas, "The arrival of Indo-European deities." Betty Grossman, "Mycenae, rich in gold." Thomas W. Jacobsen, "Six years of excavation at the Franchthi cave, Greece." Guenter Kopke, "Shaft Grave masks and stelae and Helladic style," "From Mycenaean to Geometric: Thoughts on figural style." Frederick Lauritsen, "History and Archaeology at Troy." Joyce Marcus, "The origin of the Mesoamerican alphabet." John Overbeck, "Review of 'The Secrets of Crete,' by Hans G. Wunderlich." Leon I. Pomerance, "The Palace of Kato Zakro reassessed," "Phaistos Disk: A new study in astronomical terms." Donald Preziosi, "Minoan cognitive architecture." Karen Vitelli, "A jug, a loaf and a ton of prehistoric pottery." Theodore A. Wertime, "The search for the mystery of tin: The beginnings of the Early Bronze Age in the East and West." Nancy C. Wilkie, "The Tholos tomb at Nichoria." Gary A. Wright, "The obsidian trade of the Mediterranean." John Younger, "Some Minoan-Mycenaean forgeries and their forgers."

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 London: M. Fortin, "The military architecture of Cyprus in the Second Millennium B. C." J. G. Lolos, "The early Mycenaean period in Messenia."

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."

The following theses have been completed: Martlew, C. J. Holley, "Minoan and Mycenaean larnakes in the Late Bronze Age" (Bristol). Voice, P., "The export of Cypriot Late Bronze and Mycenaean wares to Syria and Palestine" (Bristol). Warren, E. F., "An Homeric and geographical environment?" (Bristol). Harif, A., "Palestinian dwellings in the second millenium B. C." (London). Papadopoulou, S., "Mycenaean chamber tombs: a comparative survey of their shapes and of the methods of burial" (London). Cameron, M. A. S., "A general study of Minoan frescoes, with particular reference to unpublished wall paintings from Knossos" (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

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 often 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

- The great archaeologists / edited by Edward Bacon. — London: Secker & Warburg; Indianapolis, New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1976. — 428 p. — ISBN 0-672-52052-4: £9.75; \$35.00. — LCC 76-10081. —  Norman Hammond. — ILN 264:6940 (November 1976) 103. □ 70101-02
- 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.
- Treasure trove at Mycenæ. — Illustrated London News 69[:1950 December 9] (1876) 563. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 45-46. □ 70103-04
- Correspondent of The Times at Argos and Athens. Telegrams of November 24, 28, December 2, and 5, on the discoveries made by Dr. Schliemann.
- The ruins of Mycenæ. — ILN 70[:1960 February 3] (1877) 109-110, sketches on 97, 104-105. — Mycenæ. A report / by Melton Prior. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 47-48. fig. 26. □ 70105-06
- Fig. 26, the cover of the issue: "Antiquarian discoveries in Greece. Our artist sketching the entrance gate of the Acropolis at Mycenæ."
- The discoveries at Mycenæ. — ILN 70[:1963 February 24] (1877) 185-186. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 48-50, fig. 27, pl. 2. □ 70107-08
- Fig. 27: "Illustrations, made from recollection, by Mr. Marwood Tucker."

- Schliemann's researches in Greece – ILN 70[:1967 March 24] (1877) 305-307.
 – Great Archaeologists (1976) 54-60, figs. 30-31. – "The Antiquities of Mycenæ" / Heinrich Schliemann. – Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London 7 (1877-1878) 163-183. □ 70109-11
 Dr. Schliemann's lecture at the Society of Antiquaries, Thursday, March 22, 1877.
- Dr. Schliemann's collection. Dr. Schliemann's excavations in the Troad. – ILN 71[:2009 December 29] (1877) 627-629. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 61-62. □ 70112-13
- Dr. Schliemann's excavations in the Troad. – ILN 72[:2010 January 5] (1878) 11-13. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 62-64, figs. 34-35. □ 70114-15
- Views of the Troad. – ILN 72[:2011 January 12] (1878) 44-45. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 64, 73-74. □ 70116-17
- 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.
- Remarkable discoveries: Relics that make legend history. Signs of a dead civilisation: from "Hundred-Citied" Crete: Recent explorations in Crete: Finds on the sites of lost cities. – ILN 137[:3721 August 13] (1910) 252-253. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 130-132, figs. 60-61. □ 70122-23
 Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes.
- The remodelling of history: and the realisation of legend. I. Crete / by D. G. Hogarth. – ILN 138[:3747 February 11] (1911) 206-207, 212. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 133-135. □ 70124-25
- New light on the House of Atreus: Mycenæ / Photographs and materials supplied by courtesy of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. – ILN 157[:4259 December 4] (1920) 934-936. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 153-155, fig. 74. □ 70126-27
- "The Palace of Minos" / by H. R. Hall, D. Litt., F.S.A. – ILN 159[:4312 December 10] (1921) 798-802. – Great Archaeologists (1976) 160-162. □ 70128-29
 Review of Evans, Palace of Minos, I, 1921.
- Minoan animal sculpture 3300 years ago. A bull's head libation vessel. – ILN 160[:4327 March 18] (1922) 388-389. – A 3300-year-old bull head / by Sir Arthur Evans, reprinted by permission from his article in the Archaeological organ of the Society of Antiquaries – Great Archaeologists (1976) 164-165, pl. 10. □ 70130-31
- 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

- Mycenæ in Tutankhamen's time: British excavations / by Alan J. B. Wace, M. A., Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. — ILN 162 [:4381 March 31] (1923) 525-527. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 185-187, fig. 95. □ 70134-35
- The Ring of Nestor: A glimpse into the after-world of prehistoric Greece / by Sir Arthur Evans. Abridged from an article published in the Journal of Hellenic Studies and to be published separately by Macmillans. [With illustrations by M. E. Gilliéron fils.]. — ILN 167[:4501 July 18] (1925) 111-113, 130. — 'The Ring of Nestor': A glimpse into the Minoan after-world, and a spectacular treasure of gold signet-rings and bead-seals from Thisbê, Boeotia / Arthur Evans. — Journal of Hellenic Studies 45 (1925) 1-75. — Great Archaeologists (1976) 214, fig. 116, pl. 17. □ 70136-38
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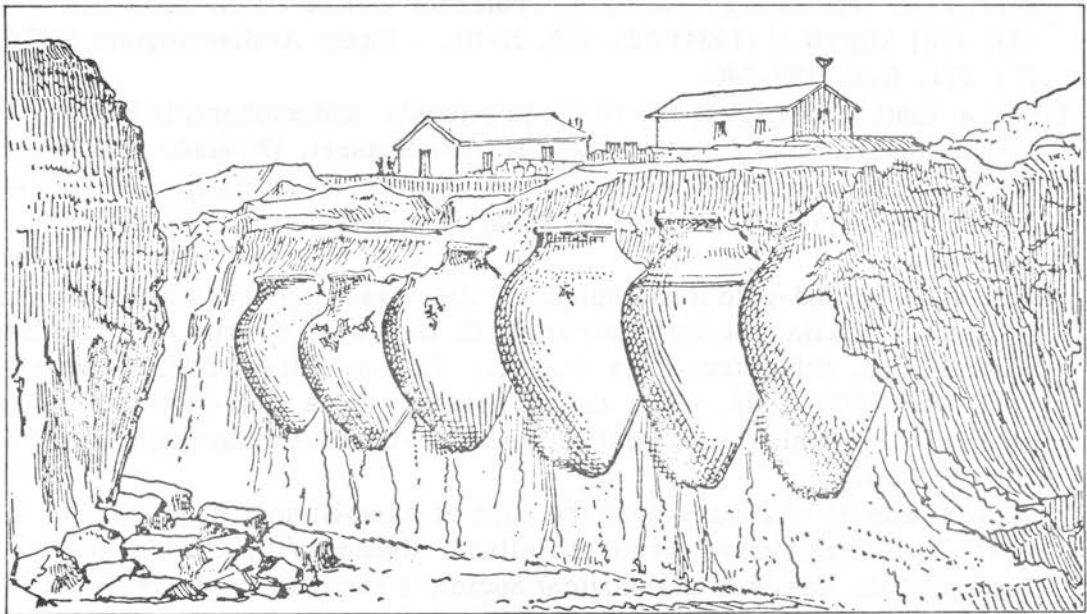
The Classics Revisited

Orbis Pictus Latinus. Vocabularius imaginibus illustratus, ... / Hermann Koller. — Zürich: Artemis Verlag, 1976. — 431 Sp.: ill. — ISBN 3-7608-0424-1. □ 70163

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, asserebus vimine constrictis, ut hodieque apud nos. (*cella vinaria*)



dolia fictilia prope Troiam inventa