

g (McGill University, Dep. of Classics)
Hofmann

TEIRESIAS - ΤΕΙΡΕΣΙΑΣ

A Review and Continuing Bibliography of Boiotian Studies

Edited by John M. Fossey and Albert Schachter, Department of Classics, McGill University, P.O. Box 6070, Montreal 101, Quebec, Canada.

Volume 1, Part 1

- 1 -

June, 1971.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Teiresias, of which this is the first issue, will be published twice each year, in June and December. We hope to be able to include references to all material and work in progress relevant to Boiotian studies. Owing to the expense involved, Teiresias will not normally include photographic plates (although line drawings present no difficulties, provided they are submitted at our page size), but exceptions may be made in special circumstances.

Deadline: The deadline for the receipt of material (preferably offprints if possible, but in any case detailed references) for Volume 1, Part 2 (to be dated December, 1971) will be September 30, 1971. We hope to include data and material published during the first six months of 1971. However, if readers can find anything we have missed from 1970, we shall be happy to include it.

Subscription: Teiresias is distributed without charge. However, the Editors will gratefully accept any contributions readers may wish to make to help defray the costs of publication. Cheques or money orders may be sent to Professor Schachter, payable to "McGill University Special Fund Account No. 943 - 00 - 90".

Distribution: Readers are respectfully requested to communicate to the Editors the names and addresses of anybody that they think might benefit from being put on our circulation list.

PUBLICATION PERIOD COVERED BY THIS ISSUE:

January to December, 1970.

Magazin

95 hist 101
71066 C'
1 1001



90 -

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS71.1.1. Th. G. Spyropoulos, Excavations in Boiotia during 1970.

A very fruitful sequence of excavations was carried out in Boiotia during 1970.

Thebes

The most prominent of all these excavations was that on the Archives of the Mycenaean Palace in Thebes. Since the work of Professor Keramopoullos at the beginning of this century [cf. A.E. (1909) 57], there has been a long succession of digging in Thebes, but this latest excavation is of particular importance.

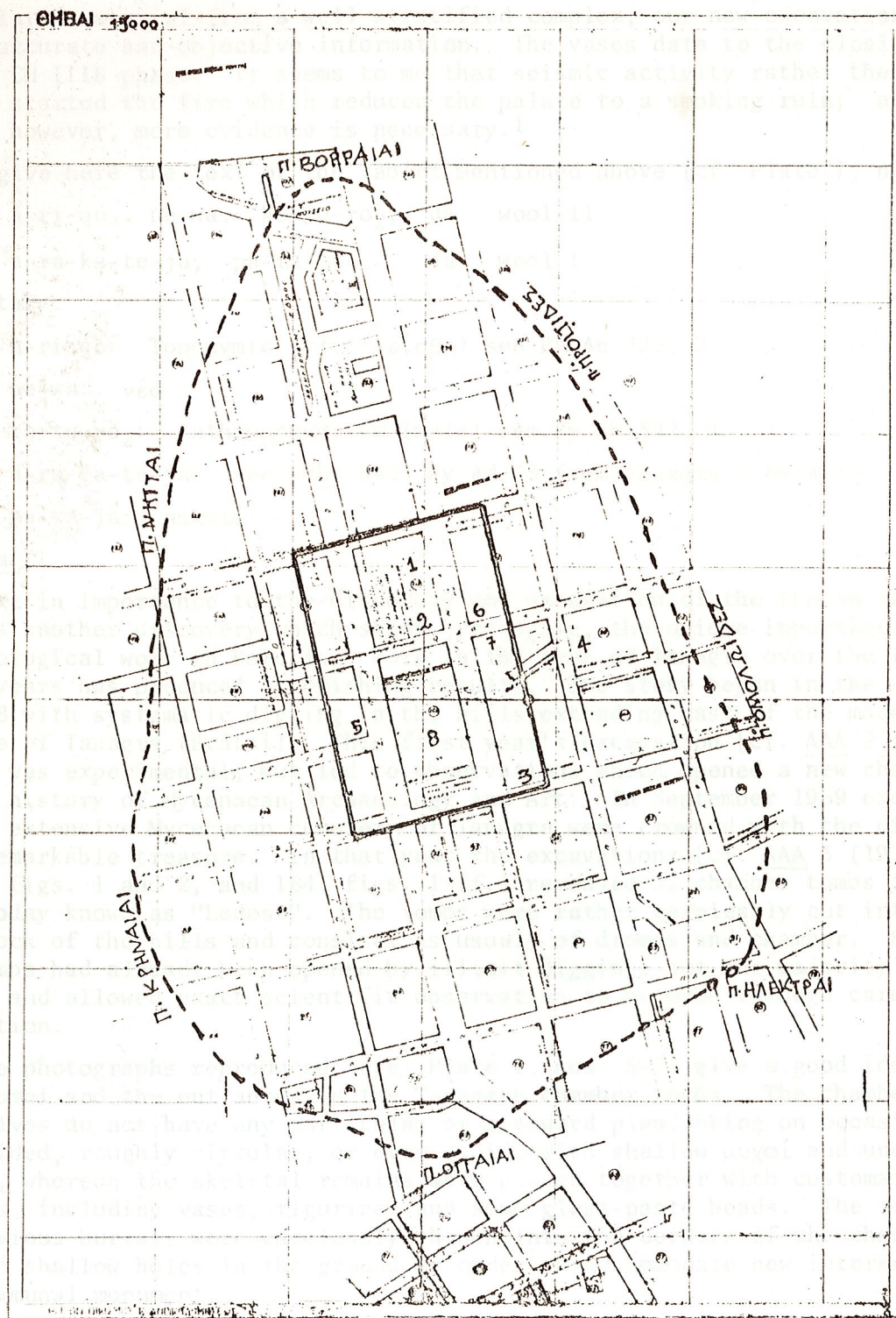
This time digging struck upon the most important part of the whole palace, the Archives. Although the excavation could not be completed, because certain modern structures impede the work, twenty complete, or nearly complete, tablets inscribed in the Linear B script were found; these comprise the sort of inventories common to Palace Archives. The commodity listed upon the tablets is wool. I give below the text of one of the tablets already published [AAA 3 (1970) 327, fig. 4], and I hope to give soon the texts of the remaining tablets with complete commentary.

This excavation also leads to some fundamental topographic considerations, concerning the orientation and extent, as well as the exact location of the Theban "Palace of Kadmos" (Kadmeion). The new site (cf. Fig. I, no. 5 and Plate I, no. 1) constitutes the western border of the palace. Thus we know, so far, the limits of the Mycenaean palace of Thebes in three directions, i.e. to North, to East, and now to West. I have discussed this problem provisionally in an article to be published in the April issue of AAA, and I plan a fuller treatment in a future publication. In the article I suggest that the southern border of the Palace extended as far as modern Oidhipodhos Street. Consequently, a new and complete picture of the Palace's extent and location has emerged; this is shown on our plan (Fig. I, centre), where are noted also the various parts of the Palace which have been discovered to date. Further discussion of this question is postponed for the present.

The pottery found in the excavated area gave invaluable information concerning the great and extensive catastrophe which destroyed the Theban Palace. This pottery includes several jars and stirrup jars, complete or in fragments (none bearing Linear B signs), as well as deep bowls, unpainted stemmed kylikes, and a considerable quantity of sherds. Two stacks of smaller vases were found on the floor of the Archives Room in the same level as the tablets, but at a short distance from them. This level, containing the tablets and vases, is that of the destruction, for they were found among pieces of charred wood, covered with loose earth, and bearing traces of the catastrophic fire which consumed the whole building. Some of the larger vessels found here may have contained oil which would have provided further fuel for the fire. The pottery (Plate I, nos. 2 and 3) gives the date of both the final destruction of the Palace, and at the same time, of the Linear B tablets. In the much debated problem of the date of the Knossos tablets and the urgent need



Figure I: Plan of Thebes



- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Keramopoullos' excavation ("Old Kadmeion"). | 4. Guard-house. |
| 2. Seal-Cylinders Room ("New Kadmeion"). | 5. Archives. |
| 3. Workshop of ivory and gold working. | 6. Eastern border of Palace. |
| | 7. Eastern border of Palace. |
| | 8. Modern Square of the Town. |

Th. G. Spyropoulos.

for related material from a well stratified complex, our new excavation provides accurate and objective information. The vases date to the closing years of the LH IIIB phase. It seems to me that seismic activity rather than hostile attack started the fire which reduced the palace to a smoking ruin; on this point, however, more evidence is necessary.¹

I give here the text of the tablet mentioned above (cf. Plate I, no. 4)

a-ri-qu, ne-wa, ko-tu-ro₂, da wool 11

a-ra-ka-te-ja, pa-ra-ja da wool 1

commentary:

a-ri-qo: Toponymic (cf. 'Αρίσβη) see Py An 723, 2

ne-wa: νέα

ko-tu-ro₂: Anthroponymicum (male) see Py Eb 892, 1

a-ra-ta-te-ja: see KNLc 542, Py Ad 03 from ἀλακᾶτα = ἡλακᾶτη

pa-ra-ja: παλαυᾶ

Tanagra

Next in importance to the discovery and excavation of the Theban Archive Room is another discovery which shows, yet again, the unique importance of archaeological work in Boiotia. Work in the area of Tanagra over the last three years has produced astonishing results. The story began in the Autumn of 1968 with systematic digging in the hills extending east of the modern village of Tanagra (Brátzi). This first year's excavation [cf. AAA 2 (1969) 20-25] was experimental, but led to observations which opened a new chapter in the history of Mycenaean Archaeology and Art. In September 1969 excavations in the extensive Mycenaean cemetery of Tanagra were crowned with the discovery of a remarkable treasure. In that year the excavations [cf. AAA 3 (1970) 61-62, figs. 1 and 2, and 184, figs. 1 ff.] revealed 32 chamber tombs in an area today known as "Ledesa". The tombs were rather carelessly cut into the soft rock of the hills and consist, as usual, of dromos and chamber. Some of the tombs had already been opened by illicit digging, but the majority were intact and allowed exact scientific observation to be made through careful excavation.

The photographs reproduced here (Plate I, nos. 5-7) give a good idea of the dromoi and the entrances to the Tanagran chamber tombs. The chambers themselves do not have any particular or standard plan, being on occasion four sided, roughly circular, or even ovoid, with shallow μυχοί and uneven ground, whereon the skeletal remains were placed together with customary offerings, including vases, figurines and some glass-paste beads. The remains of previous burials were carelessly thrown into the corners of the chambers or into shallow holes in the ground in order to accommodate new interments in the communal monument.

1. On this excavation cf. Sp. Marinatos, AAA 3 (1970) 62-63, fig. 3; Th. Spyropoulos, AAA 3 (1970) 322 ff.; id., AAA 4 (1971), to appear in April; id., Kadmos 9 (1970) 170, pl. Ia,b.

All these features are well known and exemplified in many Mycenaean cemeteries of Greece, but the present cemetery testifies to another custom hitherto known only in Crete, that of burying the dead in clay chests, which are usually painted on their exteriors with decorative and figurative representations. Some of these chests (Larnakes) had already been taken away illicitly and later acquired by museums and private collectors.² Now we can state undoubtedly that they come from this same cemetery of Tanagra.

A lot of problems are answered by our excavations at Tanagra [cf. Vermeule, *JHS* 85 (1965) 147-148]. Thus, for example, we now know the way in which the deceased was placed in the larnax (cf. Plate I, no. 8) and the offerings the larnakes contained; we see that larnakes were sometimes used alone, while on other occasions being used alongside of ordinary burials; and we find that the larnakes were mostly used for single burials, though one instance occurs of a double interment, in addition to being used as ossuaries for the remains of previous burials (larnax of Ch. Tomb no. 22/1969).

I reproduce here (Plate I, nos. 9-12) some of the representations on the larnakes found at Tanagra during the last two seasons (1969-70); these reveal a new aspect of Mycenaean and Post-Mycenaean art. The most common motif on the larnakes is the mourning female figure: this is dressed in the then prevailing fashion, but also according to the special duty which the woman is here performing. The mourning women here seem to belong to a professional group of mourners, summoned to play their rôle in the lamentation for the dead. It is not merely artistic convention or a unified representation sought by the unknown painter, but rather the real homogeneity in the appearance of these women that makes them like copies of one and the same model (cf. Plate I, nos. 10-11).

It is this homogeneity and discipline, in addition to a general artistic decadence, which give to the figures both their motionless attitude and their tiringly repetitious nature. The stylised figures hint at the existence of a traditional code in accordance with which the mourning women are dressed, coiffured, and trained in gestures and movements appropriate to the situation. We do not know the details of this procedure, or the *ἐξόδιος ὕμνος* which the women chant, but we may feel justified in likening them to a prototype of the *χορός* in Greek Tragedy. This is especially the case with the group of thirteen mourning figures which fill the upper half of the long side of the most valuable and important of the Tanagran larnakes (cf. Plate II, no. 1). Here the women perform a lament and dance. A whole frieze of mourners, painted alternatively red and black and grouped in pairs with an attempt at perspective, all the figures crowning their heads with bent, bow-like arms, moves vivaciously to the right, shakes nervously (the second from the right) or raises torso and head in anguish (sixth and seventh from the left). The lower part of the same side gives another prototype for Attic Geometric art of the late 8th century B.C.; chariots accompany the funeral procession and tall figures fill the inner space.

2. Cf. for example, *Münzen und Medaillen, Auktion 18* (1958) no. 74 (Niarchos Collection); D. Von Bothmer, *Ancient Art in New York Private Collections* (1961) no. 102 (Pomerance Collection).

More expressive still are the gestures of the women in the upper half of the end of this same remarkable larnax (Plate II, no.2); the lower half shows the burying of the deceased in his coffin (larnax) by two female figures (Plate II, no. 3). These representations are executed in a miniature style, because of the space at the artist's disposal, but the same action covers the whole long side of a larnax found in September 1970 at Tanagra; here the painting is in red on a light reddish ground. In this instance the action takes the character of a real ceremony and expresses a tragic austerity which is further emphasised by the tall, fleshless, and angular depiction of the women (Plate II, no. 4).

The finding of these larnakes at Tanagra was completely unexpected; a search for their origins takes us beyond the sphere of the Greek mainland. In Crete the custom of burying the dead in chests was practised at least from the LM IIIA period. Their derivation has recently been discussed by Bogdan Rutkowski ["The origin of the Minoan Coffin", *BSA* 63 (1968) 219-227].

The Cretan larnakes, however, are, with the exception of the famous Haghia Triadha sarcophagus, mainly if not purely painted with decorative motifs. In addition there are various differences in shape; for instance, the Cretan examples have gabled lids, while the Tanagran ones, so far, present only flat covers composed of from one to three pieces.

The use of the chamber tombs in the Mycenaean cemetery of Tanagra begins, as we now know it, in the LH IIIA₂ period (cf. Plate II, no. 5-6), but so far it would seem that the larnakes made their appearance later, during the subsequent LH IIIB period. This feature has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Tradition does not mention any close contacts between Boiotia and Crete during the LH period, and we do not have any information about movements of peoples from Crete to Boiotia and establishment of a Μινώα on Boiotian soil. On the other hand, the Mycenaean settlement of Tanagra has not yet been found. When it is, excavation there will shed more light on these problems by completing the picture and giving some insight into the culture and everyday life of the inhabitants of Mycenaean Tanagra. Do we have a real settlement there; or was it only an infiltration of refugees in search of security and rich land where they continued to practise their custom of burying the dead in larnakes; or do we have the products of a small community of artists who set themselves up in Tanagra and worked for those who could afford a more luxurious and distinguished burial?

While it is premature to attempt definite answers to these questions, one conclusion does, at least, seem reasonable. Both the material background, as exemplified by the finds in the cemetery, and even the artistic character of the representations upon the larnakes point to an undeniable Helladic culture and style, influenced in some way by Minoan traits. The latter constitute for the present period part of the amalgam which is the common artistic expression of the Creto-Mycenaean world.

Miscellaneous

The spade has, indeed, been very active in Boiotia during the whole of 1970. I will give further accounts of this activity in a future issue, and will add here only a few notes.

Excavations have revealed a cemetery of Mycenaean period (LH IIIA-B) at KALLITHEA (Moustaphádhēs) 17 km. SE of Thebes [AAA 3 (1970) 328 ff., figs. 1-5]; a cemetery of Mycenaean date and a settlement of EH and LH IIIB near PHAROS (Yeralí) on the coast of the Euboian straits; and another Mycenaean cemetery at ASOPIA (Khlembotsári), about 20 km. SE of Thebes. Thus a chain of Mycenaean sites was discovered in Eastern Boiotia which will help to elucidate many points of the Mycenaean geography of Boiotia and comment successfully on the Homeric Catalogue of Ships.

For later periods, in addition to the discovery and collection of epigraphic material of great importance in many ways, I carried out a systematic excavation on a mound near LAKE PARALIMNI. This mound, which dates to the Late Geometric period, has suffered much from illicit digging in the past. However, at least one intact burial, that of a woman, was uncovered together with various valuable gifts; the latter include a golden ring and bracelet (in one piece), about a hundred large, round glass-paste beads (found on the breast), bronze rings, pins and fibulae, three seals, and three bronze figurines of animals (dog, deer). Over a dozen Late Geometric vases were recovered from this burial; one of these is a stemmed krater with interesting representations (cf. Plate II, nos. 7-8). This is one of the few intact burials of Geometric date ever to be excavated systematically in Boiotia [cf. J.N. Goldstream, Greek Geometric Pottery 196].

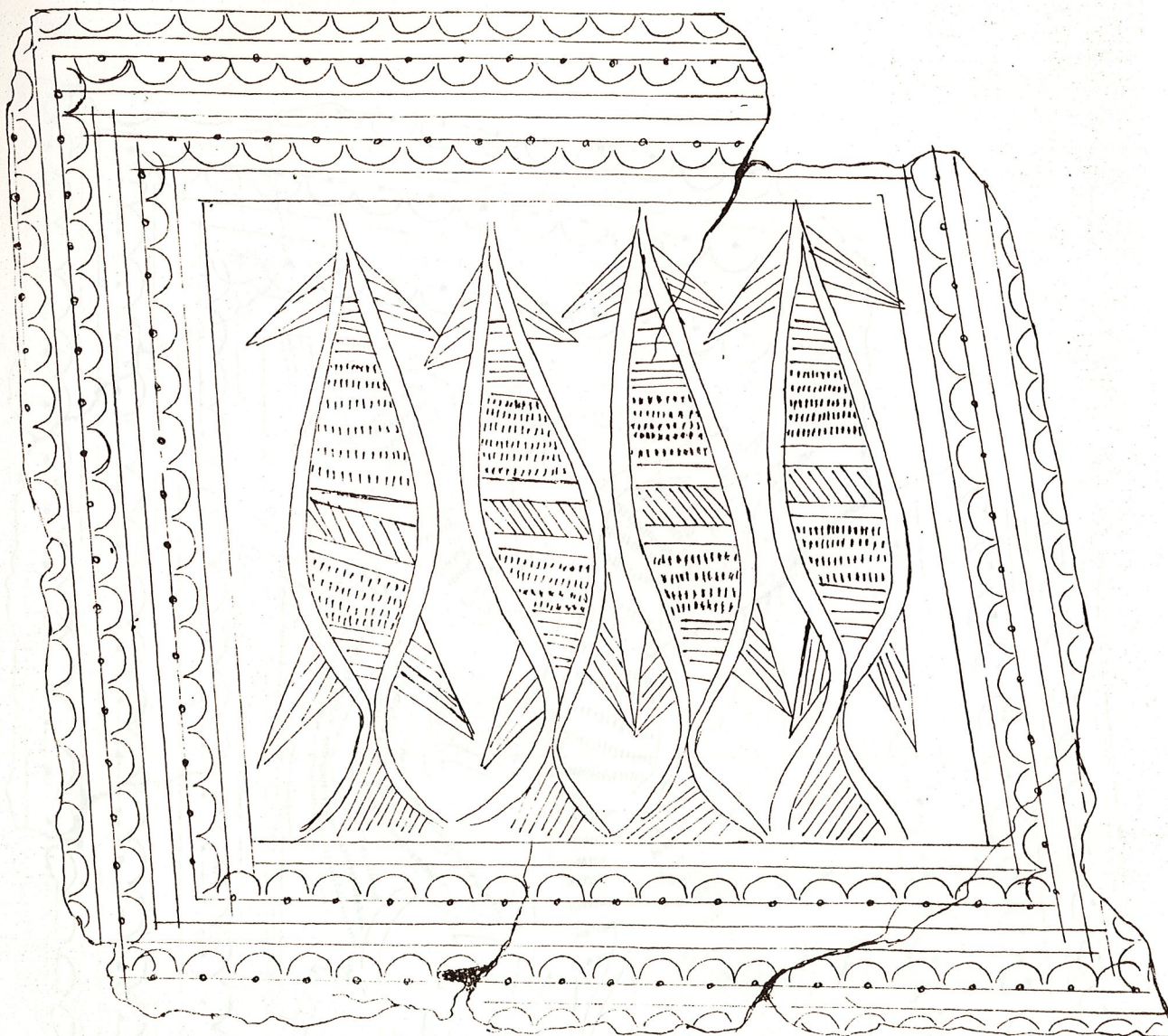
Conclusions

This is only a brief account of the extensive and interesting work carried out in Boiotia during the last year. I hope to analyse this work more fully, especially in the pages of this review.

We salute with enthusiasm the foundation of the present periodical. We hope and wish that it will be the representative guide of Boiotian Studies.
Thebes Museum, March 1971.

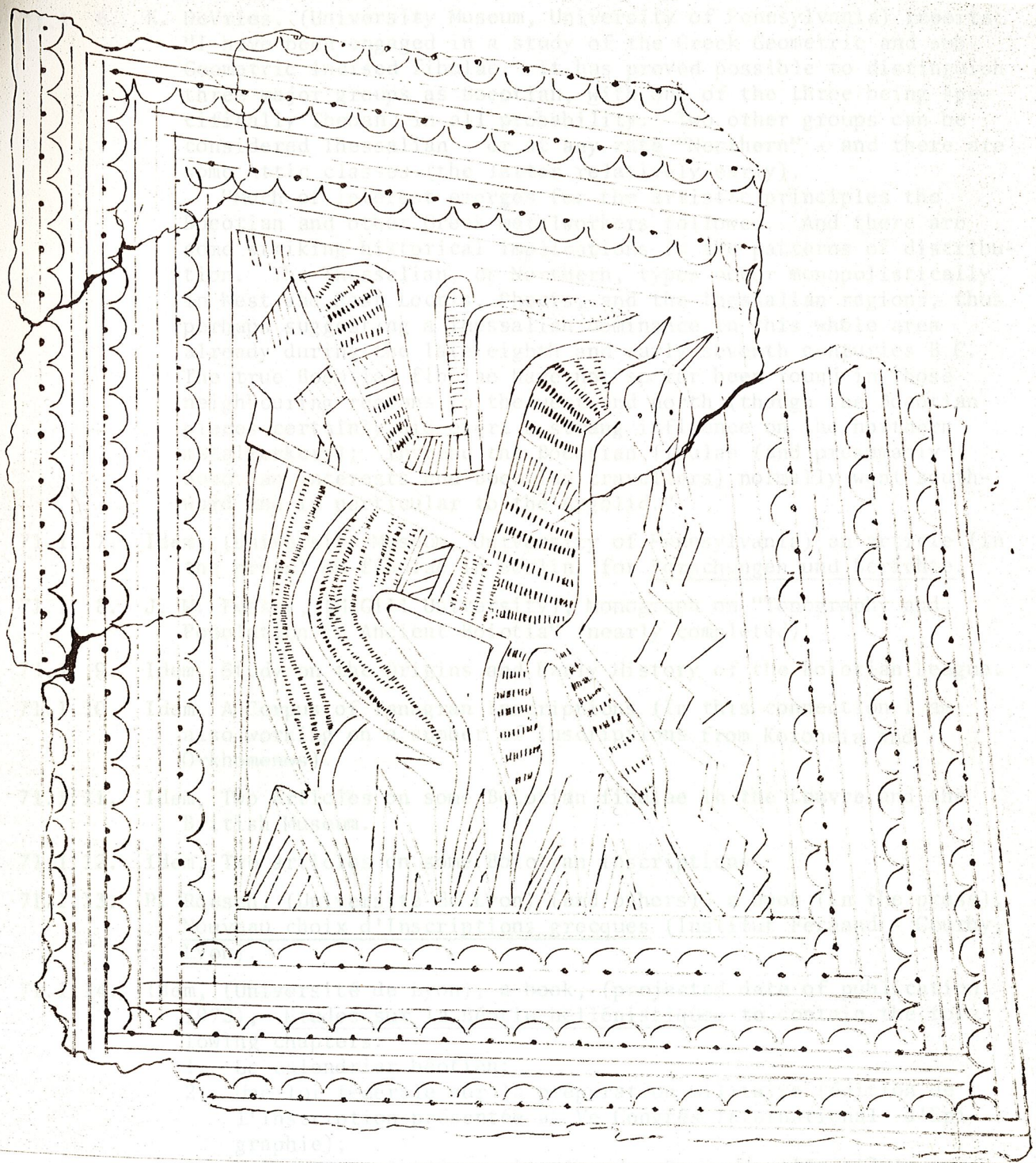
-
- 71.1.2. M. Ervin, "News Letter from Greece", AJA 74 (1970) 265 and plates 64.8 - 9, 65.7.
- 71.1.3. P. M. Fraser, "Archaeology in Greece, 1969 - 70", Archaeological Reports for 1969-70, no. 16, p. 16-17.
- 71.1.4. J.-P. Michaud, "Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1968 et 1969", BCH 94 (1970) 1031-1040.

Figure II

MUSEUM NOTES

71.1.5. Thebes Museum. Epimelitís Dr. Th. G. Spyropoulos reports: "A Late Geometric find, not from a systematic excavation, was recently acquired by Thebes Museum. It is a fragmentary bronze fibula, the plaque of which is finely engraved on the one side with four dolphins (?), as shown (Fig. II), and on the other with a Pegasos (Fig. III). This valuable piece will be published in detail later. Its presumed provenance is Thespiiai".

Figure III



WORK IN PROGRESS

- 71.1. 6. K. DeVries, (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania) reports:
"I have been engaged in a study of the Greek Geometric and sub-Geometric incised fibulae. It has proved possible to distinguish three major groups as Boeotian, with one of the three being specifically Theban, in all probability. Two other groups can be considered Thessalian - or at any rate "Northern" - and there are some Attic classes (the latter relatively early).
"Much of interest emerges for the artistic principles the Boeotian and other Greek metalworkers followed. And there are some striking historical implications in the patterns of distribution. The Thessalian, or Northern, types occur monopolistically in West and East Locris, Phocis, and the Thessalian regions, thus perhaps suggesting a Thessalian dominance in this whole area already during the late eighth and early seventh centuries B.C. The true Boeotian fibulae have not so far been found in those neighbouring regions to the west and north (though the Boeotian pieces certainly did exert a strong influence on the northern metalworkers); instead the Boeotian fibulae (and presumably Boeotian interests and Boeotian travellers) normally went southward and in particular to the Argolid."
- 71.1. 7. Idem, (University Museum, University of Pennsylvania) an article (in the press) on fibulae in Berlin, for Forschungen und Berichte.
- 71.1. 8. J. M. Fossey, (McGill University), Monograph on "Topography and Population in Ancient Boiotia" (nearly completed).
- 71.1. 9. Idem, Study on the Origins and Early History of the Boiotian League.
- 71.1.10. Idem, A Corpus of Tanagran Inscriptions (In this connection I am also working on a number of Inscriptions from Koroneia and Orkhomenos).
- 71.1.11. Idem, Two articles on some Boiotian fibulae in the Louvre and the British Museum.
- 71.1.12. Idem, Two articles on some Boiotian inscriptions.
- 71.1.13. P. Roesch, (Université de Lyon) (and others), a book (in the press), Nouveau choix d'Inscriptions grecques (Institut Fernand - Courby, Lyon).
- 71.1.14. Idem, (Université de Lyon), a book, (projected date of publication 1972), Etudes sur la Béotie hellénistique, to contain the following chapters:
1. Le calendrier béotien;
 2. Une loi fédérale sur la préparation militaire (édition de l'inscription présentée au Ve Congrès International d'Épigraphie);
 3. Haliarte et la réorganisation des Ptoia au III^e siècle (réédition du décret BCH 92 [1968] 616-624; cf. REG 82 [1969] Bull. épigr. 467 no. 298);

4. Le sanctuaire de Déméter et Coré à Tanagra (réédition de l'inscription REG 12 [1899] 53 sqq.);
 5. Inscriptions d'Anthédon (dont la réédition de l'inscription Arch. Anz. [1968] 98-102);
 6. Les associations religieuses et professionnelles de Béotie (publication ou réédition de 43 inscriptions);
 7. Une grande famille thespienne (famille Polykratidès - Anthémion - Philinos - Mondon; 37 inscriptions dont une inédite).
- 71.1.15. P. Roesch, (Université de Lyon), a book, Thespies de Béotie: corpus des inscriptions et des monnaies, témoignages, géographie et histoire.
- 71.1.16. Idem, (Université de Lyon), an article, "Inscriptions béotiennes du musée de Thèbes (2e série)".
- 71.1.17. Idem, (Université de Lyon), an article (in the press) "Chorsiai, Korseia et la IIIe Guerre sacrée", Les Cahiers d'Histoire (1970).
- 71.1.18. Idem, (Université de Lyon), an article, "Les statères béotiens à noms de magistrats".
- 71.1.19. Idem, (Université de Lyon), an article, "Problèmes de topographie (1): Askra et Kéressos".
- 71.1.20. Idem, (Université de Lyon), an article, "Problèmes de topographie (2): Chorsiai, Korseia et la IIIe guerre sacrée".
- 71.1.21. Idem, (Université de Lyon), a review (in the press) of F. Sokolowski, Lois sacrées des cités grecques, L'Antiquité Classique 40 (1971).
- 71.1.22. D. W. Roller, (Harvard University) reports: "I am currently engaged in writing a doctoral thesis on the topic of Tanagra. The preliminary title is Tanagra in Boiotia: An Historical and Topographical Survey. I am including a history of the city, a discussion of the major myths relating to Tanagra, and a topographical survey of the extant visible remains, based on personal observation."
- 71.1.23. A. Schachter, (McGill University), a book, A Catalogue of Boeotian Cults, to be published as a Supplement to the Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies.
- 71.1.24. S. Symeonoglou, (Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.) reports: "My dissertation based on an excavation in Thebes is entitled 'Mycenaean Pottery, Ivories and a Workshop for Jewelry; an excavation on the property of Mr. Athanasios Kordatzis (Oedipus St. 14).' The site of this excavation is part of the Mycenaean palace and I expect to be able to shed some light on the history of Thebes in the Mycenaean period."

BOOKS

- 71.1.25. R. H. Simpson, and J. F. Lazenby, The Catalogue of Ships in Homer's Iliad, (Oxford 1970) esp. pp. 17-39 and concluding chapter.

ARTICLES

- 71.1.26. A. Athanassakis, "Hiatus, Word End, and Correption in Hesiod", Hermes 98 (1970) 129-145.
- 71.1.27. P. B. Betancourt, "The Age of Homer", Archaeology 23 (1970) 52-54, esp. p. 53.
- 71.1.28. P. J. Bicknell, "The Exile of the Alkmeonidai during the Peisistratid Tyranny", Historia 19 (1970) 129-131, esp. p. 131.
- 71.1.29. R. J. Buck, "The Athenian Domination of Boeotia", Class. Phil. 65 (1970) 217-227.
- 71.1.30. F. Chamoux, "Trépieds votifs à caryatides", BCH 94 (1970) 319-326, esp. p. 323.
- 71.1.31. G. Daux, "Notes de lecture", BCH 94 (1970) 595-623, esp. pp. 605-606, 608-609.
- 71.1.32. K. DeVries, "Hesiodic Pictures: The Greek Incised Fibulae", AJA 74 (1970) 192.
- 71.1.33. A. Diller, "Byzantine Lists of old and new Geographical Names", Byz. Zeitschr. 63 (1970) 27-42.
- 71.1.34. P. Ducrey, "Des prisonniers dans un décret inédit de Chalcis", BCH 94 (1970) 133-137.
- 71.1.35. J. M. Fossey, "The identification of Graia", Euphrosyne N.S. 4 (1970) 3-22.
- 71.1.36. Idem, "The Remains on Mt. Mavrovouni, Boeotia" BSA 65 (1970) 243-263, (with R. A. Tomlinson).
- 71.1.37. Idem, "'Η Ὑπογραφὴ ἐνὸς Βοιωτοῦ κεραμέως", AAA 3 (1970) 320-322.
- 71.1.38. P. R. Franke, "Das Kabirenheiligtum bei Theben", Antike Welt 1 (1970) 46-53.
- 71.1.39. B. Freyer - Schauenburg, "KYΩN AAKΩNOΣ - KYΩN AAKAINA", A. Kunst 13 (1970) 95-100.
- 71.1.40. G. F. Gianotti, "Pindaro, I. 5,56-58", Riv. di Filol. 98 (1970) 405-407.
- 71.1.41. J. P. Hershbell, "Hesiod and Empedocles", Class. Jnl. Jan. (1970) 145-161.
- 71.1.42. C. P. Jones, "A Leading Family of Roman Thespieae", Harv. St. Class. Phil. 74 (1970) 223-255.

- 71.1.43. V. L. Johnson, "The Humanism of Plutarch", Class. Jnl. Oct./Nov. (1970) 26-37.
- 71.1.44. (G. Klaffenbach), "Bibliographie Günther Klaffenbach", Klio 52 (1970) 7-12.
- 71.1.45. A. Köhnken, "Hieron und Deinomenes in Pindars erstem Pythischen Gedicht", Hermes 98 (1970) 1-13.
- 71.1.46. St. Koumanoudhes, "Λούκιος Οβελβούλλιος Σπάνιος", AAA 3 (1970) 102-105 (on an inscription from Thespiai).
- 71.1.47. Sp. Marinatos, "From the Silent Earth", AAA 3 (1970) 61-68 esp. 61-62 on Tanagra [Figs. 1 and 2] and 62 on Thebes [Fig. 3].
- 71.1.48. H. Metzger, REG 83 (1970) Bull. Arch. 125 no. 84; 154 no. 201.
- 71.1.49. L. Moretti, "Supplemento al catalogo degli Olympionikai", Klio 52 (1970) 295-303, esp. p. 298.
- 71.1.50. B. Moreux, "Dèmèter et Dionysos dans la septième Isthmique de Pindare", REG 83 (1970) 1-14.
- 71.1.51. D. J. Mosley, "The Size of Athenian Embassies Again", GRBS 11 (1970) 35-42, esp. pp. 39-41.
- 71.1.52. W. Peek, "'Επ' Ἀσωπῷ δαμασθεῖς, zu einem Epigramm aus Kopai" AAA 3 (1970) 87-89 concerning inscription AAA 2 (1969) 80.
- 71.1.53. E. G. Pemberton, "The Vrysoula Classical Deposit from Ancient Corinth", Hesperia 39 (1970) 265-307, esp. pp. 268, 276-277, 290-291.
- 71.1.54. E. Rawson, "Family and Fatherland in Euripides' Phoenissae", GRBS 11 (1970) 109-127.
- 71.1.55. G. M. A. Richter, "Newcomers", AJA 74 (1970) 331-334, esp. p. 331-333.
- 71.1.56. P. Roesch, "Inscriptions béotiennes du Musée de Thèbes", BCH 94 (1970) 139-160.
- 71.1.57. Idem, "Une loi fédérale béotienne sur la préparation militaire", Acta of the Fifth Epigraphic Congress 1967, p. 81-88.
- 71.1.58. J.-P. Sodini, "Mosaïques paléochrétiennes de Grèce", BCH 94 (1970) 699-753, esp. pp. 701, 710, 713, 745.
- 71.1.59. Th. G. Spyropoulos, "Ἀνασκαφή εἰς τὸ Μυκηναϊκὸν νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Τανάγρας", AAA 3 (1970) 184-195 [English summary 195-197].
- 71.1.60. Idem, "Θησαυρὸς Χαλκῶν Ἀντικειμένων ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ", AAA 3 (1970) 263-265 [English summary 266-267].
- 71.1.61. Idem, "Ἐλεφαντίνη Γλυπτὴ Λαβὴ ἐκ Θηβῶν", AAA 3 (1970) 268-272 [French summary 273].
- 71.1.62. Idem, "Τὸ Ἀρχεῖον τοῦ Μυκηναϊκοῦ Ἀνακτόρου τῶν Θηβῶν", AAA 3 (1970) 322-326 [English summary p. 327].
- 71.1.63. Idem, "Ἀνασκαφή τοῦ Μυκηναϊκοῦ Νεκροταφείου Καλλιθέας Βοιωτίας", AAA 3 (1970) 328-330 [English summary pp. 330-331].

- 71.1.64. S. Symeonoglou, "A Chart of Mycenaean and Late Minoan Pottery", AJA 74 (1970) 285-288, esp. the Chart, Part A, nos. 11, 18, 29, 33, 35.
- 71.1.65. C. G. Thomas, "A Mycenaean Hegemony? a Reconsideration", JHS 90 (1970) 184-192, esp. p. 187-188.
- 71.1.66. C. Vermeule, "Vases in Boston: unusual further acquisitions, Mycenaean through South Italian", Class. Jnl. Oct./Nov. (1970) 1-21, esp. pp. 1-3, 7-9, 17, 18.
- 71.1.67. M.B. Wallace, "Early Greek Proxenoï", Phoenix 24 (1970) 189-208, esp. p. 205-206.
- 71.1.68. M. L. West, "Corinna", CQ 20 (1970) 277-287.
- 71.1.69. E. Zaganari-Phrantzi, "Μεγαρικοὶ Σκύφοι", AAA 3 (1970) 137-145 [English summary 146-151], esp. pp. 140 and 144.

PAPERS READ

- 71.1.70. J. M. Fossey, McGill University, Montreal, "Early Boiotian Temples", Annual General Meeting, Archaeological Institute of America in New York, December 1970.

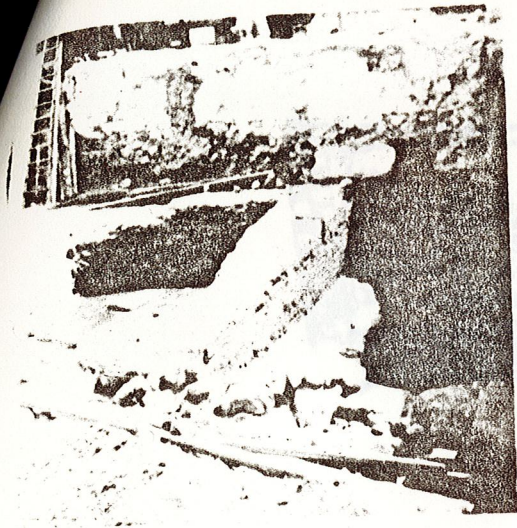
REVIEWS

- 71.1.71. R. H. Barrow, Plutarch and his Times: [Rev.] G. Donini, Class. Phil. 65 (1970) 277-279.
- 71.1.72. C. M. Bowra, The Odes of Pindar: [Rev.] N. Robertson, Class. World 63, May (1970) 303.
- 71.1.73. D. E. Gerber, A Bibliography of Pindar 1513 - 1966: [Rev.] J. Defradas, REG 83 (1970) 234.
- 71.1.74. M. A. Grant, Folktale and Hero-tale Motifs in the Odes of Pindar: [Rev.] D. E. Gerber, AJPhil. 91 (1970) 125-126.
- 71.1.75. E. Heitsch, ed., Hesiod: [Rev.] H. Erbse, Anz. Altert. 23 (1970) 22-27.
- 71.1.76. R. A. Higgins, Greek Terracottas: [Rev.] P. Bruneau, REG 83 (1970) 202-204.
- 71.1.77. C. J. Merentites, 'Ἡσίοδος παρὰ Πλάτωνι: [Rev.] J. E. Rexine, Class. Jnl. Dec./Jan. (1970/1971) 179-180.
- 71.1.78. R. Merkelbach and M. L. West, Fragmenta Hesiodica: [Rev.] G. Giangrande, CR NS 20 (1970) 151-156.
- 71.1.79. Idem, Fragmenta Hesiodica: [Rev.] A. Hoekstra, Mnemosyne 4.23 (1970) 197-198.

- 71.1.80. L. Moretti, Iscrizioni storiche ellenistiche, Vol. I: [Rev.] B. D. Meritt, AJPhil. 91 (1970) 99-101.
- 71.1.81. Idem, Iscrizioni storiche ellenistiche, Vol. I: [Rev.] G.-J.-M.-J. te Riele, Mnemosyne 4.23 (1970) 209-210.
- 71.1.82. W. K. Pritchett, Studies in Ancient Greek Topography Part II (Battlefields): [Rev.] S. I. Oost, Class. Phil. 65 (1970) 279.
- 71.1.83. Idem, Studies in Ancient Greek Topography Part II (Battlefields): [Rev.] L. B. Urdahl, Class. World 63, Feb. (1970) 201.
- 71.1.84. C. P. Ruck and W. H. Matheson (transl.), Pindar: Selected Odes [Rev.] A. P. Burnett, Class. Phil. 65 (1970) 136-138.
- 71.1.85. H. Schwabl, Hesiods Theogonie: Eine unitarische Analyse: [Rev.] H. Erbse, Anz. Altert. 23 (1970) 27-31.
- 71.1.86. R. K. Sherk, Roman Documents from the Greek East: [Rev.] P. Roesch, L'Antiquité Classique 39 (1970) 118-121.
- 71.1.87. R. H. Simpson and J. F. Lazenby, The Catalogue of Ships in Homer's Iliad: [Rev.] W. McLeod, Phoenix 24 (1970) 256-260.
- 71.1.88. W. J. Slater, Lexicon to Pindar: [Rev.] D. E. Gerber, Phoenix 24 (1970) 275-276.
- 71.1.89. K. Th. Syriopoulos, Ἡ Προϊστορία τῆς Στερεᾶς Ἑλλάδος: [Rev.] J. Deshayes, REG 83 (1970) 198-201.
- 71.1.90. E. Thummer, Pindar, Die isthmischen Gedichte: [Rev.] G. M. Kirkwood, Class. World 64, Sept. (1970) 21.

DISSERTATIONS

- 71.1.91. H. Holzhausen (Archäologisches Institut, Universität Freiburg), "Böotische Terrakottatypen des 5. und 4 Jhr. v. Chr.", Arch. Anz. (1970) 126.
- 71.1.92. F. C. Philips, Jr. (University of Pennsylvania), "Compression in the Theogony: A Study in the Style of Hesiod", Diss. Abstr. Intern. 30 (1970) 4959-A.
- 71.1.93. W. Schild-Xenidou, (Archäologisches Seminar, Universität München), "Die Entwicklung der böotischen Kunst, dargestellt an den Weih- und Grabreliefs", Arch. Anz. (1970) 128.
- 71.1.94. G. S. Shrimpton (Stanford University), "The Epaminondas Tradition", Diss. Abstr. Intern. 31 (1970) 2362-A - 2363-A.
- 71.1.95. P. W. Wallace (Indiana University), "Commentary on Strabo's Description of Boiotia (9.2)", Diss. Abstr. Intern. 30 (1970) 4960-A.



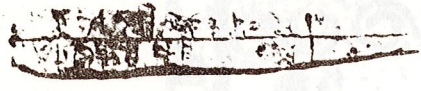
1



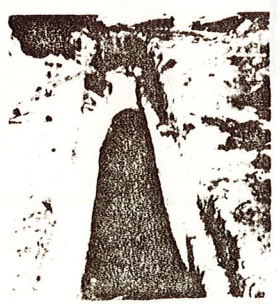
2



3



4



5



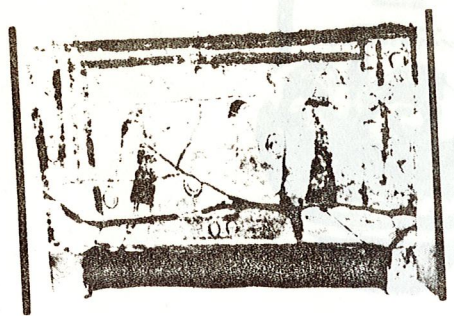
6



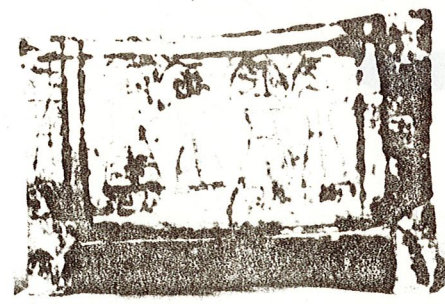
7



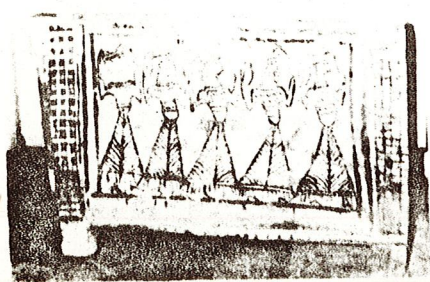
8



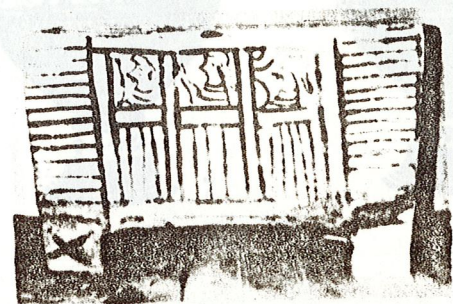
9



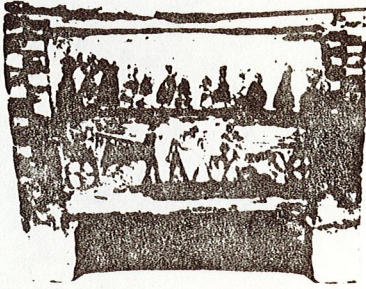
10



11



12



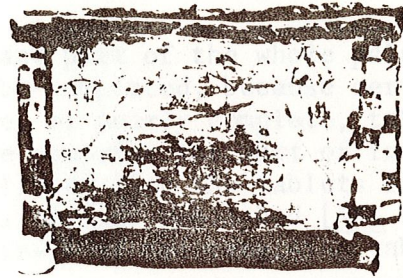
1



2



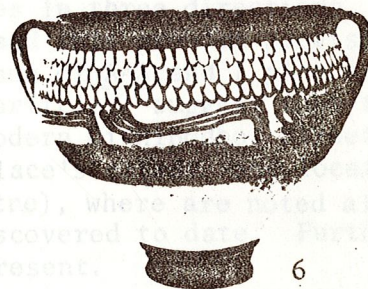
3



4



5



6



7



8