

3. Precise statements about references in Homer to the Mycenaean age, as to accuracy of his references to particular places.

3.41-32<sup>3</sup> xx-16a Page, Denys History and the Homeric Iliad p. 120 . . . the most cautious critic will have to admit that of the 164 places named in the Catalogue some 96 have been more or less certainly identified; and that archaeology has already proved the Mycenaean occupation of at least 48 of these 96. As for the other 48, the evidence of place names or intimate connection with earliest legend assigns about a quarter of them to the Mycenaean era. The same cautious critic will allow that the number of places whose approximate location is known, or whose exact location is probably known, amounts to a further 33; and that at least a quarter of these are known to be Mycenaean sites. There is a remainder of some 35 places whose location is unknown or very doubtful; but several of these have names which support their claim to be pre-Dorian.

3.41-32<sup>6</sup> xx-16b Ibid., p. 122 There is no escape from this conclusion: the names in the Catalogue afford proof positive and unrefuted that the Catalogue offers a truthful, though selective, description of Mycenaean Greece. See also pp. 136-7

3.41-34<sup>4</sup> xx-17a Bowra, C.M., Tradition and Design of the Iliad, p. 159 And the Sixth City agrees in some respects with Homer's account of Troy and the Trojan War. . . . The landscape too agrees with Homer's account.

3.41-45<sup>8</sup> xx-22a Notopoulos, Jas. A, "Studies in Early Greek Oral Poetry" 24 Since this passage comes from the Catalogue of Ships, the most historically authentic Mycenaean document in the Iliad, as Page and others have shown . . . Thrace and Pylos are our earliest fixed centers in the oral atlas.

3.41-49<sup>1-y</sup> xx-24 Carpenter, Rhys, Folk Tale, Fiction and Saga in the Homeric Epics p. 35 . . . no informed reader has ever doubted the actuality of its geographic setting . . . From the text alone we may gather a fairly extensive picture of Trojan topography. See p. 36 for discussion on Samothrace. p. 38 Homer's poem is the product of a mind completely informed of the exterior physical setting which he has accepted for his story and anxious to treat it with complete literal accuracy.

3.41-50<sup>4</sup> xx-25b Yamauchi, Edwin, Composition and Corroboration in Classical and Biblical Studies. All critics are agreed that the Catalogue of Ships in the second book of the Iliad preserved the names and descriptions of many Mycenaean sites which had been abandoned and were not known to the Greeks in later times.

xx-26b Feder, Lillian, Crowell's Handbook of Classical Literature, 1964 p. 431 However, the hot and cold springs that Homer depicts no longer exist, and the two rivers, the Scamander and the Simois, follow courses different from those Homer describes.

3.41-52<sup>6</sup> xx-28 Seymour, Thos. Day, Life in the Homeric Age, 1907 p. 65 The relation of the Catalogue to the rest of the Iliad, however, is not clear, and certainly no violence should be used to bring the rest of the poems into harmony with this document. More discrepancies exist between it and the story of the battles than between any other parts of the poems.