

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

3.41-3' xx-3a Dow, Sterling "The Greeks in the Bronze Age", 1960 . . . "whatever the consequences, the Catalogue must be pronounced completely and absolutely in error" . . . It is yet another instance of the . . . inaccuracy of epic poetry." p. 172

3.41-3¹⁰ xx-3c Finley, M.I., "The Nine Cities of Pylos" If the 'nine cities of Pylos' prove anything at all, therefore, it is the uselessness of the Homeric poems as a source of narrative history. p.146-7

3.41-10²⁻⁹ xx-6b Kirk, G.S., "Objective Dating Criteria in Homer", p. 176 Lists nine things which comprises to Kirk the "total list" of the "certainly Mycenaean objects and practices mentioned in Homer."

3.41-24¹⁻³ xx-14c Finley, M.I., The World of Odysseus p 38 Without entering into technical archaeological analysis, we may point to the battle terrain. The Iliad is filled with details, for that is the stuff of heroic narrative. Basically they are so consistent that a serviceable map of the area can be drawn from the poet's specifications. That map and the region of Hissarlik fail to coincide, and the discrepancies are so crucial that it has been proved impossible to recreate essential scenes of the Iliad on the actual site.

3.41-53² xx-33a Finley, M.I., "Homer and Mycenae: Property and Tenure", p. 204 With the one exception of the political geography of the Mycenaean world, the kernel of historical fact which may lie buried in the tales cannot usually be detected by any method of analysis, internal or comparative.

3.41-23⁵ xx-14b Finley, M.I., The World of Odysseus p. 25-6 Even the topographical detail of Odysseus' home island of Ithaca can be shown to be a jumble, with several essential points appropriate to the neighboring isle of Leucas but quite impossible for Ithaca.

3.41-24⁵ xx-14d Ibid, p. 39 On the Greek side there is a high correlation between the important place names given in the Iliad and the centers of the so-called Mycenaean civilization rediscovered by modern archaeologists, although the poverty of the finds in Odysseus' Ithaca is a notable exception. This civilization flourished in Greece in the period 1400-1200 B.C. and here the name of Schliemann as the first discoverer must remain unchallenged.

3.41-28³ xx-15d The little that Homer tells us accords remarkably well with what we have been able to infer from mainly archaeological evidence about these activities. One of the tales of Odysseus shows us how a Phoenician voyage to Libya would begin. The first landmark mentioned is Crete . . . Homer therefore, if not Odysseus, is telling a quite plausible tale when he represents a Phoenician ship as lying in a Cretan harbour whence it would equally well proceed southwest to Libya or northwest to Corcyra and thence to Sardinia. . . . Lorimer, H.L. Homer and the Monuments 79

"Lands and People in Homer" by Helen Thomas & Frank H. Stubbings in A Companion to Homer edited by Wace and Stubbings. Ch. 9, p. 291ff.

"The History of Homeric Archaeology" by Alan J. B. Wace in A Comp. to Homer p.327-8

"Polity and Society" (ii) Historical Commentary by T. B. L. Webster in C to H, p.453