4. References for or against Homer's accuracy as to the type of institutions.

3.41-23[4] xx-14a Finley,M.I., The World of Odysseus, 1965 p.xiv If that is right, then the new information that can be squeezed from the Linear B texts ought to help confirm the view by pointing to conditions very different from those seen in the poems. In my judgment the tablets do just that. They show us a complicated, palace-centered, hierarchical society, unmistakably reminiscent of other societies of their own age, in the Near East, and unmistakably different in fundamentals from both the world of Odysseus and the Greek civilization which came later. Some of us had guessed that before the decipherment, as my book shows. By no means all scholars agree, I hasten to add, though I think many more would agree now than ten years ago.

3.41-42[2] xx-19 Kirk, G.S., Lang. and Background of Homer   25   Social organization more complex and elaborate in Mycenaen Age than in Homer's. Also difference of views on economic structure.

3.41-47[9] xx-22 Kirk, G.S. Songs of Homer   123 In most respects, as we should expect in a long-standing oral tradition, the Homeric picture is an amalgam of elements derived from different periods: some Mycenaean elements, many others derived from the three centuries following the collapse of the Mycenaean world, and a few taken from the late 9th or 8th century - the probable period of the monumental composers in Ionia. Thus some weapons are Mycenaean, others are post-Mycenaean; inhumanation and cremation are sometimes conflated . . . Clothes, cult, marriage customs and so on show a similar blend of older and newer . . .

3.41-48[4] xx-23a Myres, John L., Homer and His Critics.   p. 220   Much of the poems' content had been shown to be consistent with the Mainland civilization of the pre-Hellenic period and with no other. The discoveries explained much that had been inexplicable, and pointed the way to the solution of many more seeming anomalies. For it could been seen that blurring in the narrative was caused by the combination of older and newer (but not always post-Mycenaean) equipment and practices. And if some datable objects were demonstrably Mycenaean, what was to be thought of the things which were undatable, either because they were common to all periods or because they were immaterial and left no visible traces? . . . Consequently it became an open question whether the naturalistic and vivid descriptions in the poems could refer to anything else than the Mycenaean culture.

xx-26a Feder, Lillian, Crowell's Handbook of Classical Lit., 1964, p. 431 Excavation has yielded evidence of the Troy Homer describes: its walls, fortresses, terraces around the walls, and a great many remains of horses' bones which suggest the accuracy of Homer's "Horse-taming Trojans." There is also archaeological evidence that Troy VIIa was destroyed by warfare during the period generally accepted as that of the Trojan War.

3.41-51[3] xx-27 Chadwick, John, The Decipherment of Linear B , p. 132
   For accuracy. Again, the queer archaic language which Homer uses; it must have sounded to the classical Athenians rather like Spenser's Faerie Queene to us. Elements in it clearly come from a Mycenaean source: the case-ending - phi, for example, is unknown in any later dialect, but is common in Mycenaean.