

English. So §1120 Palmer, L.R., *Studies in Mycenaean Religion* is followed by §1121 Palmer, L.R., *The Interpretation of Mycenaean Greek Texts*. (Likewise entries §227-229 Chadwick). This does not apply to a string of purely Greek titles, which are correctly ordered (cf. Platon 1225-1248), but does create problems when English titles enter such a list: §1247 Πλάτων Ν., Συμβολή, §1248 'Ο τάφος, followed by §1249 Platon N., *The Minoan Palaces*. Beware.

There are some conspicuous omissions. I looked for a few items of recent personal interest and did not find: W. Burkert, *Greek Religion* (Cambridge, MA 1985) and J. Puhvel, «Eleuthér and Oinoâtis: Dionysiac Data from Mycenaean Greece», in E. L. Bennett, Jr. ed., *Mycenaean Studies*, Madison 1964, pp. 161-170. These represent the range of entries one is likely to look for: a broad synthesis which makes much use of the Bronze Age texts and material remains, and a detailed technical interpretation of a few Linear B tablets. E. L. Bennett, Jr. might be surprised to find himself cited twice in a bibliography on Minoan-Mycenaean religion, but even so this list surprisingly omits his seminal article on PY Tn 316: «PU-RO, vacant (PY Tn 316.7-10, v. 13-16)», in E. Risch and H. Mühlestein eds., *Colloquium Mycenaeanum*, Geneva 1979, pp. 221-234, a volume which is missing from the list of abbreviations and seems not to have been consulted.

What is here, however, is impressive. Especially helpful is the citation of selected reviews that accompany many of the book entries. It is also important to bring together iconographical, archaeological, social-anthropological, and textual studies in a single bibliography. The author and the Center for Research of Antiquity of the Academy of Athens are to be commended for producing a volume which will help specialists reach across and outside their domains.

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PASP Classics

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J. T. HOOKER, *Εἰσαγωγή στή Γραμμική Β*, trans. Χαράλαμπος Ε. Μαραβέλιας, prologue and editorial supervision Βασίλης 'Αραβαντινός, Μορφωτικό Ίδρυμα 'Εθνικῆς Τραπέζης: Athens 1994, pp. 325.

In a brief introductory note to this splendidly produced and bibliographically supplemented modern Greek edition of J. T. Hooker, *Linear B An Introduction* (Bristol 1980), D. N. Maronites, writing on behalf of the Cultural Foundation of the National Bank of Greece (MIET), imagines a scene from the *Nekuia* of Homer's *Odyssey* in which Hooker and the dedicatee of this volume, Manolis Andronikos, meet in the afterlife to talk about common topics of scholarly interest. In his prologue, V. Aravantinos further discusses the concern that both Andronikos and Hooker shared during their lifetimes that this modern Greek translation and improved edition would be published. In his last days, Hooker was working on a book about prehistoric Crete that would complement his *Mycenaean Greece* (1977), but he also was taking pains to oversee the updating of this edition and was eagerly awaiting a talk to the Mycenaean Seminar of the University of London by Aravantinos on the excavations of the Myce-

naean Kadmeia at Thebes which continue even now to produce significant new Linear B material.

It is fitting here to expand the scope of Maronites' metaphor. Author, editor, translator, scholars and members of the Managing Council of MIET on either side of the river Styx should be pleased with the results of their efforts. Aravantinos justly praises Hooker's scholarship and Maravelias' translation for their exactness and clarity. Aravantinos also alludes, at the close of his prologue, to the timeliness of this publication. A full introduction in modern Greek to the earliest written records of the Greek language and their interpretation has been long overdue. This volume we hope will inspire younger Greek students of philology, linguistics and prehistory to learn more about the Linear B tablets, labels, sealings and painted stirrup jars and the linguistic, economic, social and political evidence they provide about Mycenaean civilization. Mycenaeanology *stricto sensu* needs native Greek scholars to build upon the foundations laid down by one of the great early figures involved in the decipherment of Linear B, K. Ktistopoulos. I also imagine that many Mycenaeanologists in other countries will be able to use this volume as I intend to use it. I shall give it to any serious student of Linear B as a primer both of Linear B studies and of modern Greek. A knowledge of both the  $\alpha$  and the  $\omega$  of the Greek language is important for meaningful work in Greek prehistory.

Readers of *Minos*, most of whom have their own ideas about the strengths and weaknesses of Hooker's original introductory handbook, will want to know in what ways this edition is expanded. There has been an attempt to bring individual section and chapter bibliographies up to date mainly to about 1990, with occasional further supplementation in brackets up to 1993, e.g., the second volume of F. Aura Jorro's *Diccionario micénico* (p. 93). There are also notes by the translator (pp. 293-300) which give more recent information on a random assortment of topics ranging from Cypro-Minoan script and the early Greek alphabet to individual Mycenaean lexical items like *ka-ma* and *e-ti-we*. These do contain citations not incorporated into the opening list of abbreviations and/or the section bibliographies. In terms of format, the new sub-headings for bibliographical sections make it much easier to consult and find items on specific topics. They also make Hooker's own footnotes readily identifiable. Illustrations, text transcriptions, and tables are also much better organized and presented in this edition. The front cover has true-color photographs of Linear B tablets, sealings and an inscribed stirrup jar, all from Thebes.

Are there serious omissions from the updated bibliographies? The answer no doubt depends partly upon one's interests and ego. Since neither the text itself nor Hooker's scholarly views were being modified, there has been no trimming of references that some readers might now consider superfluous for all purposes but history of scholarship. But most bibliographical sections have been updated only minimally and haphazardly. This is an opportunity missed, but perhaps inevitable considering the circumstances under which the edition was produced. For example, the general bibliography on Aegean Bronze Age archaeology and material culture (pp. 33-34) should have been seriously expanded, at least to reflect significant new discoveries in the field and important scholarly symposia and collaborative works written since 1980. Here one misses references to such fundamental works as R. Hägg and N. Marinatos eds., *The Minoan Thalassocracy: Myth and Reality*, and *The Function of the Minoan Palaces* (Stockholm 1984 and 1987); O. Krzyszkowska and L. Nixon eds., *Minoan Society* (Bristol 1983); O.T.P.K. Dickinson, *The Origins of Mycenaean*

*Civilization*, (Göteborg 1977); R. Treuil, P. Darque *et al.* eds., *Les civilisations égéennes* (Paris 1989); D. Hardy *et al.* eds., *Thera and the Aegean World III* (London 1990); R. Laffineur ed., *Transition (Aegaeum 3)*: Liège 1989); and so on. These would have benefitted philologically oriented readers in particular. As it now stands, there is only one new reference here, and that is to Ruipérez-Melena, *Los Griegos Micénicos* (Madrid 1990) which is mainly textual and philological. Thus the introductory readers, for whom this primer is mainly intended, are deprived at the outset of the fuller references necessary to acquaint them with current thinking about Minoan and Mycenaean civilization. This is an especially serious shortcoming because, without a fuller archaeological context, Linear B studies run the risk of being reduced to an imaginative parlor game. I can also imagine any one of a number of eminent prehistoric field archaeologists referring to this edition to see what Linear B tablets have to say about a given topic. He or she might be dismayed by the paucity of updated archaeological references.

Likewise the updating of the bibliography on Aegean scripts only ventures very selectively beyond 1982, omitting, for example, references to the more recent studies of Duhoux and Olivier on Linear A and Cretan hieroglyphic. Yet the translator's notes contain references to the two major publications which contain their work: Y. Duhoux *et al.*, *Problems in Decipherment* (Louvain 1989) and T.G. Palaima ed., *Aegean Seals, Sealings and Administration (Aegaeum 5)*: Liège 1990). Examples could be multiplied in other sections of the edition, including the discussion of texts and series of texts in part II, where, for example, the updating on the key text Tn 316 omits the article by E.L. Bennett, Jr., «PU-RO, vacant (PY Tn 316.7-10, v. 13-16)» *CM*, pp. 221-234. This article would serve as a self-sufficient introduction to the complexities of Mycenaean pinacology and would show how details of the physical texts must be kept in mind when proposing interpretations. That J.T. Hooker was aware of this principle is clear from his own analysis of the structure of Linear A texts.

In sum, one should think of the bibliography of this edition as randomly, rather than systematically, updated. Yet even a minor gain here is a gain, and all involved are to be praised for the overall quality of the edition: translation, text format, introductions, illustrations, and additional notes. We hope this book finds its way into many hands, young and old, in Greece and in other countries.

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BERIT WELLS ed., *Agriculture in Ancient Greece* (Proceedings of the Seventh International Symposium at the Swedish Institute at Athens), Stockholm, Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae, Series in 4°, XLII, 1992, pp. 178.

Scholars of the Aegean Bronze Age have awaited keenly each new volume in the series of publications of Swedish Institute Symposia. These have provided definitive international attacks on critical problems: the design, organization, use, and history of the Minoan palaces; the nature of the power and influence of Minoan culture; the many aspects of cult practice; and the transitions from Bronze Age to Dark Age to