

more closely; though, as he admits, he can only point the way to future work needed in establishing that durability of Byzantine influence was perhaps even greater there by comparison with the Russian case.

As the foregoing comments may have suggested, these are qualities common to at least some of the papers in this volume. A good many of them are built around the crucial period of the XIth century, consequently adding an ensemble of valuable new discussions to the literature on that epoch. Also, several of these papers provide, either in the main or in passing, useful analytic and bibliographical surveys of the state of current research in given topics or fields. This latter element is perhaps less frequent than one might wish, but it appears more consistently in these papers than in those of most previous Byzantine Congress Proceedings, therefore making this volume a particularly valuable reference-point and landmark for Byzantine scholarship.

The volume is prefaced by various addresses and business reports of the Congress' opening and closing sessions. It ends with five *Instrumenta studiorum*: by H. Hunger on the projects and work of the University of Vienna's Institut für Byzantinistik; by Paul Lemerle on Byzantine epigraphy; by P. Périchon on the Byzantine titles in the *Sources chrétiennes* series; by N. Oikonomides on the Mt. Athos archives inventory and publication; and by B. Lavagnini on the work of the Istituto Siciliano di Studi Bizantini e Neellenici. Plates accompany several of the papers. Regrettably, if perhaps understandably, the volume has no index.

University of Wisconsin, Madison

JOHN W. BARKER

A Land Called Crete. A Symposium in Memory of Harriet Boyd Hawes. (Smith College Studies in History, Vol. XLV), Northampton, Massachusetts, 1968. Pp. 147

These are the four lectures given at the symposium. An excellent introductory account of Mrs. Hawes' life and work is provided by Phyllis Williams Lehmann, but it is too brief for the importance of what Mrs. Hawes accomplished in Greek archaeology, and only gives a sketch of the other contributions she made to scholarship and to social justice.

J. Walter Graham lectured on "The Cretan Palace: Sixty-seven Years of Exploration." While he concludes with pointing out some of the

still unanswered questions about Minoan and Mycenaean palace architecture, he begins with a survey of the principal characteristic features and elements of the Palace. Emphasis is given to their appearance at Gournia, which Mrs. Hawes excavated and published.

T. Leslie Shear, Jr. lectured on "Minoan influence in the Mainland: Variations of Opinion since 1900." He begins indeed with a short account of the opinions of excavators, but he is mostly concerned to describe the differing characters of Minoan and Mycenaean art. He illustrates these in metal work, pottery, and architectural plans and decoration, with most emphasis on the works in each of these media in which a blending can be seen of a Mycenaean structural and a Minoan decorative form.

Emily Townsend Vermeule lectured on "The Decline and End of Minoan and Mycenaean Culture." With illustrations from decorated pottery, small terracotta figures, and late Minoan and Mycenaean pictorial painting, she calls to attention the importance and satisfaction of studying not only the great monuments of the Bronze Age's prosperity, but the simpler arts through which successors of the Mycenaeans transformed the Bronze Age traditions continuously until they became part of the Greek heritage.

Sterling Dow lectured on "Literacy: the Palace Bureaucracies, the Dark Age, Homer." In the first section he considers both the historical implications of the writing of Greek in Linear B at Knossos, and the long difficulty scholars had in recognizing that it indeed was. In the second, he considers why we have no writing from Greece between the latest Linear B texts and the earliest Greek alphabetic inscriptions. In the final section, he shows how fortunate it is for us that Homer lived in an age which joined just the right amount of illiteracy with just the right amount and kind of literacy — so that his poems could be both composed and preserved.

These lectures are as good to read, and as handsomely published, as they were to hear.

Institute for Research in the Humanities
University of Wisconsin

EMMETT L. BENNETT, JR.

John O. Iatrides, *Balkan Triangle. Birth and Decline of an Alliance Across Ideological Boundaries*. The Hague, Mouton, 1968. Pp. 211.

Bismarck once remarked of the Balkans that it is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier. If one were to take this expres-