

COMMUNICATIONS

I take this opportunity to wish the readers of Nestor a prosperous new year, and to thank them for their encouragement, their communications, and the offprints of articles and reviews sent during the past year, especially if I have failed to acknowledge their gifts individually.

M. S. F. Hood writes (November 1960): "I thought it might interest you to know that the fragments of Linear B tablets, some 8 in all, that we have been recovering from our excavations on the north side of the Royal Road next to the Armoury at Knossos appear to come from a deposit that dates from a time after the destruction of the Late Minoan II Palace. The deposit consists of a deep fill that found its way into pits apparently dug by people quarrying for stone at some point after the destruction of the so-called "Last Palace." There is strong circumstantial evidence that the tablets, like much of the pottery from the fill, date from the period of the "Last Palace," but the fill itself appears to be later, even if not much later in date."

From the newsletter of the Alumni Association of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: "Professor Blegen continued the work at Pylos, assisted in the supervision of the excavation by both Mrs. Blegen (her many friends will be delighted to hear) and Marion Rawson. They were working along the west side of the Palace, trying to clarify the numerous walls of the several earlier periods. A new plan and survey of the Palace and the whole hilltop was prepared by John Travlos during the season." (It is also reported that the roofing of the excavated palace is now completed.)

"Professor and Mrs. Caskey conducted a trial excavation for the University of Cincinnati on the island of Kea. The promontory of Aghia Eirene in the harbor of Aghios Nikolaos was inhabited in the Bronze Age, to judge from the house walls and a cyclopean defense wall on the landward side which date from Late Helladic II and early Late Helladic III times. Below there are indications of Middle Helladic occupation. On the headland of Kephala traces were found of a settlement and cemetery probably of Early Cycladic date."

The maps of Mycenae prepared by Mrs. Wace and C. Williams may now also be obtained from Heffer's in Cambridge.

Summaries of papers read at the meeting of the American Philological Association, Hartford, 28-30 December, 1960.

G. P. Goold, "Homer and the Alphabet" -- This paper examines the orthodox belief that Iliad and Odyssey were at some stage transliterated from the Attic into the Ionic alphabet. The evidence for this belief, from scholia and conjectural reconstruction, is considered and found invalid. The evidence adduced is better explained by assuming that misunderstanding of formulaic and archaic language arose when the transmission of epic occurred orally; it supports Lord's theory of dictated oral-composition.

The evolution of the Ionic alphabet was complete by 700 B.C. Inscriptional evidence, however, fails to account for the easy victory gained by the Ionic over other local alphabets, especially at Athens: parallels are cited to show that a tremendous influence is needed to change an established script. It is demonstrated that all extant Greek literature (i.e., having book-form) was originally written in the Ionic alphabet, and inferred that Homer's poems (which alone could have exerted such influence) established the practice.

Each poem must originally have occupied several scrolls; these scrolls must have been numbered. Others have shown that the present book-division of both epics is original. It is suggested that the numbering of the books by the 24 letters of the Ionic alphabet is not an innovation of the Alexandrians (when a different system prevailed) but goes back to Homer himself.

Milman Parry has demolished the assumption that Homer composed like a literate author: neither Homer's matter nor language nor even style can be expected to be without inconsistency; for Homer was a collector and stitcher of lays who superlatively exploited the invention of the alphabet by compiling in two designedly comprehensive epics the vast treasures of oral literature. It is impossible to postulate one or more earlier geniuses: their poems can only have lasted for an hour or two, and had life only whilst voice was heard. It is unnecessary to suppose that the epics were occasioned by a festival. They were written down, not as competition-pieces of the moment, but as treasures for ever.

H. D. Ephron, "Phaistos Disk: Covenant between Iacon and Tharso (>Athene)"

-- My study of the Phaistos Disk has made it apparent to me that no one has made the basic assumptions necessary before an attempt to decipher its writing system could have hope of even partial success, that no one has in fact produced results which are not mere chance owing to the accidental adjacency of random sounds. There are, however, sufficient clues to make possible certain important basic assumptions leading to a limited understanding of the disk. This very early system of writing with movable pictographic "type" provided an extremely slow, clumsy, and exasperating method the difficulties of which led to much spelling variation; nevertheless, labels may be given to individual signs, spelling rules set up, and known words clearly recognized.

The writing begins at the center of the disk, moving from left to right spirally outward. We are dealing with Mycenaean Greek and with spelling rules similar to those already known, but with differences owing chiefly to the earlier origin of the method, such as, that signs for open vowels and labiovelars had not yet been invented. An assumption is possible which reveals the correct values of certain signs and makes possible the labeling of additional signs until that always indeterminable point is reached where chance results cancel out dependability, but not before it becomes possible, by means of "Greek" words correctly spelled according to the adopted rules, to read (with omissions):

"Iacon [>Ion] the Bold of Sardes matched himself against the honored goddess Tharso [= Bold; >Athene]. At Sardes the divine son of Tharso prepared a

feast Asiatic style for the man from Asia and [urged?], "Yield to the goddess. Make obeisance to Hygeia." The son of Tharso [pleaded earnestly?] on behalf of the goddess. Iacon the Bold [finally] came to terms with Tharso." (Copies of the values assigned, of the spelling rules assumed, and of the transcription and interpretation of face B will be supplied on request.)

Summary of a paper read at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, Hartford, 28-30 December, 1960.

J. W. Graham, "Bathrooms or Lustral Chambers?" -- Everyone takes sides on this long-standing question on the function of the chambers in Minoan Palaces variously identified as bathrooms or lustral chambers. No one has taken the trouble to discuss it in adequate detail. The arguments regularly brought against the use of these rooms as bathrooms are ill-founded; on the other hand there are good reasons to suspect ritual associations. Surely the explanation is that they served a dual purpose, though the relative emphasis on the functional versus the cult usage might vary in different instances.

G.M.A. Hanfmann reports that during the last week of the 1960 campaign Mycenaean sherds have been found at Sardis. In a deep sounding made by G.F. Swift south of the "House of Bronzes" (50 meters south of the Salihli highway) a sequence of strata was observed which begins with Lydian levels of the sixth and seventh century B. C. Below these, two levels with Greek Geometric are followed by one level with the fragment of a Submycenaean or Mycenaean jug and a burned level with two or three Mycenaean sherds. The earliest Mycenaean sherd was found below the burned level. Out of a half dozen of identifiable sherds (more are represented by small bits) several resemble "local imitations of Mycenaean" found in Troy VI and VII a, one (from the burned level) may be from Rhodes, and the earliest is mainland Mycenaean. No precise dating can as yet be suggested given the small exposure; the campaign of 1961 will show, it is hoped, whether the burned level is to be associated with the arrival of the Heraclidae (505 years before the ascent of Gyges, Herod. IV,45), the activities of Moksos (Mopsus, cf. HSCP 63, 1958, 73), or the campaign of Tudhaliyas IV against Assuwa (1250-1220 B.C., cf. G. L. Huxley, Achaean and Hittites, 1960, 34).

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Summary of a paper by J. Chadwick, "The Pre-History of Greek Dialects."

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 "...at the beginning of the Epic tradition, θέμιστες and θέμις (collective singular) were the ξεστοὶ λίθοι that served as seats for the γέροντες and made up the ἱερὸς κύκλος of the βουλή. The pre-Epic history of θέμις may be traced in part with evidence from Mycenaean texts, and the development of the word within the Epic followed.
- Schoder, R. V., S. J., Masterpieces of Greek Art, New York 1960, pp. 224.
 Including photographs of Vapheio Cups, etc.
- Taillardat, J., Notules mycéniennes, Revue des Etudes Grecques 73 (1960)
 I. On peut interpréter par καλεῖν "convoquer en assemblée" les substantifs mycéniens ko-re-te (= κολετήρ, cf. hom. καλήτωρ) et da-mo-ko-ro (= δαμοκόλος): ils désignent des notables chargés de convoquer l'assemblée du peuple. II. pa-sa-ro ku-ru-so a-pi to-ni-jo (PY Ta716) est peut-être ψαλῶ χρυσῶ ἀμφιστορνίω "boucles en or fixées sur leurs ceinturons"; wa-o serait un nom du bouclier et l'ideogramme 232 représenterait BOUCLIER+CEINTURON. III. te-re-ja-e est le dénominatif d'un substantif *τελεία (fem.); il paraît entrer dans la série des infinitifs grecs formés sur base athématique à voyelle longue et représente vraisemblablement *τελειᾶ-[σ]εν > τελειᾶεν.
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B. Schwartz writes: "Mr. Ephron's "decipherment" of the Phaistos Disk (NESTOR 120) follows in close detail the similar aberrations of Ernst Schertel in Würzburger Jahrbücher für die Altertumswissenschaft, 3 Jahrg. (1948), 334-365. The latter, also reading from the inner coil outward, emerges with a "double hymn to Zeus and the Minotaur." The articles published in Journal of Near Eastern Studies 18 (1959) 105-112, 222-228, if nothing else, establish once for all that because of the overcuttings, the inscription can only be read from the outer coil inward, right to left."

Others have expressed (or may have felt) surprise at the appearance of the summary of Mr. Ephron's paper in NESTOR, and it may be appropriate to give an explanation and fix a policy. The paper was given; it has seemed a worthwhile custom to include in NESTOR'S pages summaries of as many papers referring to Minoan and Mycenaean matters given at meetings of the AIA and APA and other societies as possible. Preferably these summaries are those kindly supplied by their authors, and I generally intend not to express approval or disapproval.

I may, however, publish my opinion, firmly held and freely expressed since 1947 at the latest, that no "decipherment," "solution," or "interpretation" of that notorious Phaistos Disk, whether it has already appeared or will appear hereafter, before another example of the same script is discovered (I had almost said within my lifetime), is worth the ink used to print it. Studies limited to the analysis of the strictly internal evidence of the Disk may be, though probably almost everything discoverable has been long since reported in one study or "decipherment" or another. Nevertheless, I shall continue to collect and report in NESTOR any and every new "decipherment" of the Phaistos Disk that comes to my attention.

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Summary of a paper by G. L. Huxley, "Crete and the Luwians."

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The text is handsomely illustrated with color and other photographs (as befits "A Magazine of the Arts" - \$3.95 per single copy) though the printer could not read TOP on the photograph of a Mycenaean tablet supplied him.

Capovilla, G., Introduzione miceneo-italica, Rendiconti, Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Classe di Lettere 94 (1960) 359-416.

Premesso il principio metodologico combinatorio per valutare i dati delle scritturazioni delle tabelle della Lineare B nel quadro della vita economica e religiosa del regno miceneo di Pylos, si esaminano certi nomi e toponimi che meglio si prestano per istituire alcuni nessi protostorici, culturali e linguistici nei riguardi dell'Italia meridionale e della Sicilia. Si tratta di corrispondenze convalidate dalle tradizioni mitografiche e storiografiche, nonché dai risultati delle scoperte archeologiche. Le correnti culturali partite da Creta si diressero a Pylos e poi alle isole Jonie, che vanno considerate quali mediatrici di cultura micenea alle coste dell'Apulia e del Bruttium. Parecchi contatti tra il mondo miceneo e quello pre-illirico, che pure ebbe una parte notevole per effetto degli scambi transadriatici, dando luogo ad una mistione dialettale nelle iscrizioni messapiche, vengono accennati e discussi a proposito di alcuni toponimi. Alla fine un prospetto comparativo getta luce sopra i nessi segnalati.

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I. Aucun des mots mycéniens commençant par terap- ne peut être rattaché avec certitude au groupe de θεράπων. II. Les prétendus 'patronymiques' en -ijo- ne sont pas des patronymiques, mais expriment la dépendance à l'égard d'un seigneur. III. Les adjectifs en -(i)jo- dérivés d'appellatifs divers expriment non l'appartenance, mais la destination, l'aptitude au service, la dépendance. IV. Dans les tablettes d'huile, wanaso *φανακ-γο- 'desservant de φαναξ' entrerait dans le cadre des emplois précédemment étudiés.
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Pages 112, 126 have been blank.

Of the Knossos tablets noted in SM II as N(ot)S(een) by ELB in 1950, John Chadwick reports that 799 is in the Ashmolean Museum, and J. Raison reports that 1573, 0483, 0486, 0487, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0491, 0492, 0495 are in Iraklion.

Although the Minutes of the London Mycenaean Seminar for February 8, 1961, when the subject was to be "The archaeological dating of the Linear B tablets from Knossos," have not yet arrived, I have received from Professor Palmer a mimeographed note (13 pp.) on the subject, which was circulated at the meeting, along with a similar note by John Boardman, which I have not yet in hand. From Palmer's note I wish to extract here, and comment on, a few items, including chiefly his summary of the

Sources of Information for the archaeological context of the Knossos tablets.

Published

- a) Knossos 1900, &ff. - The excavation reports in the Annual of the British School at Athens, 6 (1900) &ff.
- b) PM - The Palace of Minos (especially vol. IV).
- c) SM - Scripta Minoa (especially vol. II).

Unpublished (but available at the Ashmolean in Oxford among the papers of Sir Arthur Evans and Sir John Myres).

- a) DM/DB - The Day Book of the Knossos Excavations kept by Duncan Mackenzie.
- b) AE/HL - The Handlist of the Linear B Tablets compiled by Sir Arthur Evans. "I [LRP] identified this document among the papers of Sir John Myres early in September. It consists of a paste-up with cuttings from earlier notebooks."
- c) AE/COP - Let this siglum refer to AE's copies of Knossos tablets referred to in BSA 6 (1900) 58:

The full material has first to be collected by the thorough exploration of the as yet unexcavated portion of the Palace. It will then be possible to publish photographic reproductions of the whole, supplemented by careful copies of the inscriptions from the originals, together with complete tables of the letters, numerals and other signs.²

²I have copied over nine hundred of these tablets which I hope carefully to revise with the aid of the originals on my return to Crete. The retention of the tablets in Crete itself is naturally a hindrance to study. No effort will be spared to publish the whole collected material at the earliest possible moment...

It seems proper to wonder whether these more than nine hundred were copied in England or in Crete, and from photographs or from the originals. Palmer continues, "It has proved possible to identify [among the cuttings in AE/HL] the cuttings from this document [AE/COP] and to restore it to its 1900 order virtually without lacunae. The notebook, of the same paper as the private notebooks for the same period, contains 917 drawings with in-

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dications of the find spots in AE's own hand. The order of entry follows in the main the order of excavation. By combining the data with those offered by DM/DB it is possible to make archaeological determinations with great precision."

- d) AE/PN - Let this siglum refer to the Private Notebooks of Sir Arthur Evans, "in which he noted, and often drew, objects which particularly attracted his interest. Among them are some unpublished inscribed sealings" It may be noted that some parts of these are quoted, and others summarized, in Joan Evans' Time and Chance, particularly in chapters XVII "Crete 1894-1899" and XVIII "Knossos 1900-1905."

It may be useful to publish here a letter of Sir John Myres, to record something of the position of these documents in 1949.

13. Canterbury Road, Oxford

18.7.49

Dear Dr. Bennett,

Many thanks for your letter of the 14th. I enclose an inventory of the find-spots for Knossos tablets, which you are free to use; it will be printed in Scripta Minoa. The definitive numbers for Knossos tablets are Evans' latest re-numbering. The 'hand-list' numbers in Palace of Minos were provisional; and he revised them repeatedly; I do not know on what grounds. There are also the quite fortuitous register-numbers of the Candia Museum list, - simply in order of receipt at the Museum. These latter are probably the numerals on Maranghiannis' plates, but they cannot be verified till the Museum is reopened. There are also numerical references in Evans' day-books (which are in the Ashmolean Museum), but until we have access to the tablets no use can be made of these.

You will see that Evans began his definitive numeration in find-spot order; but deserted this at a point which is not quite clear from his file of drawings, and began to classify by initial signs, and by beginnings and ends of sign groups; then at the end are a few miscellaneous entries, to 1568, and then a few unsorted; finally the -04 series, which I suppose to be the product of the excavations of 1904; but this list has no title or rubric!

I am trying to recover and catalogue the Knossos negatives which are in a photographer's hands in Candia. But someone will have to go to Candia for this! Evans ought to have registered them as they were made.

It is a pleasure to see the announcements of the election of Blegen and Dinsmoor to the British Academy.

Yours sincerely,

John L. Myres

It may be wondered, at this distance from Oxford, whether the 'file of drawings' corresponds to AE/HL above, or to AE/COP before it was pasted up. The inventory enclosed does not at all points correspond with the list of find-spots later published in SM II. To put on record the other piece of indirect evidence available here I may quote the beginning of another letter. But these letters do not at all exhaust the correspondence about find-spots and numeration.

13. Canterbury Road, Oxford

22.9.50

Dear Dr. Bennett,

Here is the concordance of former numbers of the Knossos tablets, copied from Evans' transcript-drawings. I have no record of the colours used to record them on the tablets; so sometimes I may have transferred two numbers; but I have kept them in the order in which they stand on the drawings....

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		Data approssimativa a.C.
età neo-eneolitica		
età pre-palaziale		2000
età proto-palaziale	fase 1	1850
	fase 2	(a-b ?)
	fase 3	1700
età tardo-palaziale	(a-b ?)	1550
età micenea		1400

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...Die mykenischen Inschriften erbrachten neues Material zur Frage "La place du pamphyliens parmi les dialects grecques." ... Nun kann man glauben, dass die griechischen Ansiedlungen in Pamphylien noch älter sind als die auf Cypern; es ist auch möglich, dass das Übersiedeln der Griechen in diese beiden Länder der gleichen geschichtlichen Bewegung, d.h. der gleichen altachäischen Auswandererwelle, zuzuschreiben ist.

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COMMUNICATIONS

En occasion du VII Congrès International des Sciences Onomastiques tenu à Florence du 3 au 9 avril 1961, on a constituée aussi une section dédiée à la discussion des données toponymiques et anthroponymiques du Linear B.

Communications des participants:

M. Doria, Aspetti della toponomastica micenea nelle tavolette in Lineare B di Pilo -- Dopo aver rilevato che per l'indagine toponomastica della regione di Pilo occorre anche tener conto del materiale ricavabile dagli etnici, ed eventualmente dai nomi propri di persona tratti da etnici ogni qual volta questi si riferiscano a località del Peloponneso, si insiste sulla necessità di distinguere dai veri e propri toponimi (nomi di località, anche minime, nomi di pascoli ecc.), gli idronimi, gli oronimi e i nomi di regione, circoscrizioni o distretti amministrativi; specialmente per l'individuazione di questi ultimi è necessaria un'approfondita analisi dei testi, la sola che garantisca, se in una data posizione si nomini una località, ovvero un distretto, una regione.

In via di massima si è già da tempo potuto stabilire che la percentuale dei toponimi di origine ellenica, ossia indoeuropea, nella regione di Pilo è maggiore che non a Cnosso, dove predominano incontrastati i toponimi preellenici. Il carattere indoeuropeo dei toponimi di Pilo tuttavia non risulta quasi mai dall'identificazione di un toponimo con appellativi greci di origine indoeuropea: data l'inadeguatezza della scrittura e il nessun aiuto che può venire dal contesto delle iscrizioni alla determinazione del significato latente del nome proprio (e del toponimo in particolare), il carattere indoeuropeo di essi lo deduciamo soprattutto dall'impiego di dati suffissi o di speciali procedimenti compositivi che si appalesino fuor d'ogni dubbio indoeuropei (forme aggettivali in -ijo, -ijā, oppure in -ja; topon. composti col primo membro al genitivo, tipo Πελοπόννησος, Ἑλλάσποντος, ecc.).

Quanto ai tipi toponomastici, pur limitando l'esame ai pochi toponimi per i quali si riesca a trovare una plausibile etimologia, essi non differiscono sostanzialmente da quelli ricavabili da qualsiasi indagine microtoponomastica su di un dominio dialettale moderno. Ci troviamo infatti di fronte a toponimi descrittivi qualità del terreno, ad altri indicanti il manto vegetale, ad altri ancora accennanti a circostanze varie dell'insediamento umano e ad attività (agricole, pastorizie, religiose ecc.) ad esso connesse. Numerosi anche i toponimi derivati da antroponimi: alcuni di esse prendono la forma di un derivato, altri invece appaiono formalmente identici all'antroponimo, in particolar modo se questo esce in -e-u (= εύς).

G. Capovilla, Parallelismi micenei-italici nella toponomastica antica -- Examen de quelques concordances toponymiques italo-mycéniennes.

L. A. Stella, L'onomastica micenea nei testi in Lineare B -- L'a. rileva la notevole importanza della onomastica per la conoscenza del greco "miceneo," per ora limitata ai testi decifrati in L. B, fino ad oggi tutti documenti economici ed amministrativi tranne pochi testi culturali. Proprio da copiose e solide testimonianze onomastiche ci viene sicuramente attestato che il greco nella tarda età del bronzo non è la lingua di una élite, ma di tutta una

popolazione (compreso fabbri e altri artigiani oltre che membri di contingenti militari). Passando a un esame analitico, più dei suggestivi e discussi nomi "mitici" l'a. crede di grande interesse tutta la serie di nomi che si continuano nella onomastica greca, e in particolare nella onomastica omerica.

Specialmente interessante è d'altronde la serie dei nomi composti--di tipica formazione già greca--che gettano una inattesa luce sul modo di sentire e di pensare dei Greci micenei; società civile già saldamente organizzata, nella quale, accanto a ideali guerrieri "eroici," si fa sentire una singolare preferenza per l'avventurosa vita del navigante, sicuro segno di una familiarità non recente con il mare. Attraverso lo studio della onomastica, si rafforza il convincimento che il greco sia una lingua già nettamente individuata e ben differenziata assai più anticamente dei documenti vergati dagli scribi dell'età del bronzo; e da moiti secoli giunta alle sponde del Mediterraneo.

C. A. Mastrelli, Il nome di Codro -- Le n. grec Κόδρος - mycén. Ko-do-ro - appartenant à la cathégorie des noms comme Μέλανθος , Εόνθος , etc. - dérive d'une notation coloristique pour "noir, sombre." Cfr. ai. kádruh "rouge foncé," av. kadrva- "id." qui peut représenter avec le grec ou une isoglosse du groupe ie. sud-orientale ou un réflexe du substrat linguistique préie. (cfr. accad. Ku-du-ru (?) cité par O. Landau).

P. Ramat, Considerazioni sulla classe dei nomi propri in $-\sigmaεύς$ -- Sono stati scelti alcuni esempi atti a mostrare la complessità di questo gruppo nel quale sono venute progressivamente a confluire forme delle più diverse origini. La decifrazione delle tavolette micenee ha provato l'esistenza nel greco del XIII-XII sec. di un notevole numero di nomi formati col suffisso $-\sigmaεύς$. In realtà non si tratta di una diversa formante, ma del regolare sviluppo fonetico determinato dall'incontro di suffissi diversi. Non è pertanto esatta l'affermazione che questo "suffisso" non sia più produttivo nel greco postmiceneo, perchè di vero e proprio suffisso non si può parlare. Di questo tipo di formazione è inoltre possibile riscontrare le tracce nell'onomastica anche dell'età successiva. Gli esempi più chiari sono Περσεύς e Θησεύς .

Analisi e funzione del suffisso -ti- che in tali nomi compare. Da essa consegue che Περσεύς e Θησεύς possono essere considerati antichi nomi di agente, impiegati con funzione di nome proprio. Analoghi sviluppi semantici nell'onomastica greca ed in quella di altre lingue i.e.

Accanto a questi nomi, considerati finora esponenti tipici della cultura pregreca, ma analizzabili invece all'interno del sistema linguistico i.e., esistono tuttavia altri nomi per i quali è indubbia la provenienza del sostrato. Anche in questi casi è l'analisi interna della parola (integrata naturalmente da tutti i possibili indizii che i dati esterni ci possono procurare) quella che può instradare le nostre ricerche nella giusta direzione, in quanto ci permette di scorgere la più antica struttura della parola e la natura dei suffissi che la caratterizzavano.

La communication de H. Mühlestein, Les noms des Troyens dans l'Iliade et sur les tablettes mycéniennes, n'a pas eu lieu pour l'absence du relateur.

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COMMUNICATIONS

J. Boardman would resolve any doubts aroused in NESTOR 127-28. "You can take it that AE/HL is AE/COP cut up and pasted in a new order. Palmer has done well to restore the order of the pages (which were numbered) and so of the tablets (which were numbered) and work out the original order (there is a concordance made by Myres)."

The Third International Colloquium for Mycenaean Studies will meet 4-8 September, 1961, at "Wingspread" in Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A., under the auspices of the Institute for Research in the Humanities, of the University of Wisconsin, with the support of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Research Committee of the University of Wisconsin.

WORK IN PROGRESS

J.-P. Olivier has suggested that this is an appropriate rubric for NESTOR, and it seems worth a try. Therefore:

J. -P. Olivier avait entrepris une thèse de doctorat sur les tablettes de la série E de Pylos (non compris Es-).

J. Boardman has prepared (but cannot say when it will appear) a publication using all available evidence bearing on the date of the Knossos tablets -- note-books, Stratigraphical Museum, unpublished drawings and photographs.

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Both for "our young readers."

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Cf. especially Chapter I "From divinely ordained kingship to the civic constitution," pp. 1-58.

J. -P. Olivier requests that to the notice of his "A propos d'une liste de des-servants &c." [Nestor 117] there be added the name of the publisher, Presses Universitaires de Bruxelles, to whom orders should be addressed.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Prof. Blegen writes from Pylos, "So far this season we have uncovered some 15 or 20 tiny fragments of tablets — all from disturbed deposits. They have not yet been cleaned, but that will be done when Mabel Lang comes, and only then shall we know what the quality is."

Prof. Palmer reports that the Evans-Mackenzie documents are almost ready for the press.

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Introduction

The Linear Script of Class A - 1. The Signary and Writing System.

2. The Inscribed Clay Tablets from Hagia Triada. (Concordance of References to the Hagia Triada Tablets, pp. 8-10) 3. Clay Sealings and Roundels from Hagia Triada. 4. Miscellaneous Inscriptions

[A new numeration is introduced; instead of prefixes indicating place the following types are indicated] I. Incised on vessels of stone.

II. Incised or painted on pottery. III. Inscribed on clay roundels and labels [except Hagia Triada, which remains Cr]. IV. Inscribed on clay tablets and bars [except Hagia Triada, which remains HT].

V. Incised or painted on other objects.

Inscriptions in the Linear Script A, listed by sites.

Bibliography. Appendix. Conventions used in the transcriptions.

Key to Tables 1 and 2, and Concordance between the L and AB signaries.

Tables 1-3 (Signary — shown are normalized forms, and variant forms in HT series and elsewhere. The order of the L series (L1 - L135) is followed, but supplemented by a list (L'1 - L'37); similarly Lm (Lm1 - 25; Lm'1 - Lm'7) and Lc (Lc1 - Lc88; Lc'1 - Lc'9).)

Plates I-XXXI, Ia-XXXIa (Inscriptions [photographs and drawings] and transcriptions [i.e. copies in normalized script, rearranged into tabular form])

Vocabulary (L order - references)

Reverse Vocabulary (L order - without references)

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P. 4. Photograph of PY An129. P. 24. Partial copy of Ta641, labelled

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COMMUNICATIONS

Scripta Minoa II, page 2, refers to a 'bronze graver' and a 'template for modelling tablets' from Palaikastro, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. These objects have been recently examined by Mr. R. Nicholls of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and he reports that the graver is in all probability an awl or borer, and the stone, which is grey rather than reddish, has been used for sharpening metal blades and is certainly a hone. Archaeological remains of Minoan writing instruments are therefore still unknown. J. Chadwick

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WORK IN PROGRESS

From Part Two of the Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies we may repeat the titles of certain theses in progress for higher degrees in Great Britain and Ireland:

- At Birmingham, C. Chamberlain, "Cycladic cult objects," L. S. Garrad, "Mycenaean and late Minoan burials," M. A. V. Gill, "Genii on Minoan seals," T. Watkins, "The relations of Cyprus with the Near East in the late Bronze Age."
- At Cambridge, J. T. Killen, "An edition of the Linear B Tablets from Knossos dealing with livestock," J. B. Wilkins, "The origins of the Etruscans, with special reference to the linguistic evidence."
- At Edinburgh, E. W. Roberts, "Development of Greek epic dialect up to Late Alexandrian period," H. B. Wood, "The linguistic peculiarities of Homer, Odyssey XXIV."
- At London, E. B. French, "The development of Mycenaean terracotta figurines with special reference to unpublished material from Mycenae," J. B. Hainsworth, "The flexibility of the Homeric formula," E. M. Hooker, "Dionysus and the Divine King," I. McNeill, "Formulaic devices in Hittite and Greek epic," R. Hope Simpson, "The topography of Mycenaean Greece in relation to the Achaean Section of the Homeric Catalogue of Ships," E. M. Smith, "Clothes in Greek Religion: their material, preparation and dedication or ritual use."
- At Oxford, A. M. Snodgrass, "Early Greek armour and weapons, from the end of the Bronze Age to c. 600 B.C.," N. P. Bayne, "The grey wares of north-west Anatolia in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Ages, and their relation to the early Greek settlements," M. C. Lolloupis, "Minoan-Mycenaean 'Horns of Consecration'; their origin, significance, and relation to other symbols."
- We may append, even from the earlier years, theses completed: A. G. Hunter, "The Bronze Age in Thessaly and its environs with special reference to Mycenaean culture." (Oxford 1954) K. Scholes, "The archaeology of the Cyclades in the later Bronze Age, with particular reference to relations with mainland Greece and Crete." (Oxford 1955) M. Edwards, "The evidence from the Archaic Age for the early history of Dionysus and his followers." (Bristol 1957)

- C. T. Syriopoulos, "Arcadia in Greek pre-history." (Cambridge 1958) H. W. Catling, "The metal industry in Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age, with special reference to cultural relations between Cyprus and the Aegean." (Oxford 1958) V. Karageorghis, "The 'Mycenaean' vases of the pictorial style - 14th and 13th centuries." (London 1959) J. Alexander, "The Bronze Age in Yugoslavia." (Cambridge 1960) J. M. Birmingham, "The archaeology of Cyprus from 1200 - 600 B.C. with special reference to foreign connections." (London 1960)

COMMUNICATIONS

Papers to be read and discussed at the Third International Colloquium for Mycenaean Studies, meeting 4 - 8 September at 'Wingspread' in Racine, Wisconsin, have been announced as follows:

- Prof. John L. Caskey, University of Cincinnati, "The Site at Agia Irini in Ceos."
 Prof. William A. McDonald, University of Minnesota, "Overland Communications in Greece during LH III, with special reference to Southwest Peloponnese."
 Prof. J. Walter Graham, University of Toronto, "The origins of Minoan Architecture."
 Prof. Emmett L. Bennett, University of Wisconsin, "The Find-spots of the Pylos Tablets."
 Prof. Cyrus H. Gordon, Brandeis University, "Notes on the Hagia Triada Tablets."
 Prof. Saul Levin, Harpur College, "Greek and non-Greek inflexions in Linear B."
 Dr. John Chadwick, Cambridge, "Pylos Tablet Un1322."
 Dr. Heinz Geiss, Berlin, "Some problems concerning PY Jn725."
 Prof. Carlo Gallavotti, Rome, "Le grafie del wau nella scrittura micenea."
 Prof. Fred W. Householder, Indiana University, "A Morphophonemic Question and a Spelling Rule."
 Prof. Mabel Lang, Bryn Mawr College, "Es Proportions."
 Prof. Michel Lejeune, Paris, "Sur quelques termes du vocabulaire économique mycénien," and "Observations sur l'idéogramme 146."
 Prof. Jaan Puhvel, University of California, "The Indo-European and Mycenaean Perfect Active Participles," and "Eleuther and Oinoatis: Dionysiac Data from Mycenaean Greece."
 Prof. Henry M. Hoenigswald, University of Pennsylvania, "Mycenaean Augments and the Language of Poetry."
 Prof. Vladimir I. Georgiev, Sofia, "Mycenaean among the other Greek Dialects."
 Prof. Antonio Tovar, University of Illinois (in absentia), "On the position of the Linear B Dialect."

Communications to be offered at the First International Cretological Congress, Iraklion, 22-28 September, include the following:

Στ. Ἀλεξίου, Πρωτομινωϊκοὶ τάφοι Λεβήνου.

P. Aström, "Remarks on Middle Minoan Chronology."

E. Bennett, "On the use and misuse of the term 'Priest-King' in Minoan Studies"

J. Boardman, "The date of the Knossos Tablets."

Π. Δίκαιος, Αἱ σχέσεις τῆς Κύπρου μετὰ τῆς Κρήτης κατὰ τὴν 2αν π. Χ. χιλιετηρίδα.

P. Faure, "La grotte de Lera (Kydonias) et la nymphe Akakallis."

R. Hampe, "Die Pithostöpfer auf Kreta."

M. S. Hood, "Recent excavations at Knossos, with special relation to problems of Minoan chronology."

Ν. Κοντολέων, Ἡ γέννησις τοῦ Διός.

V. E. G. Kenna, "Ancient Crete and the modern world."

K. Kerényi, "Licht und Honig, ein Versuch zur minoischen Mythologie."

E. Kirsten, "Zur Typologie der mykenischen Siedlungen Kretas."

Σπ. Μαρινάτος, Περὶ τὸν πρῶτον Ἀχαικὸν ἀποικισμόν τῆς Κρήτης.

O. Masson, "Remarques sur les rapports entre la Crète et Chypre à la fin de l'âge du bronze.

Α. Ξανάκη-Σακελλαρίου, Τὰ σφραγίσματα τῆς Λέρνας καὶ τὸ πρόβλημα τῶν σχέσεών τους μετὰ τὴν Κρήτη.

Ι. Παπαδημητρίου, Ὁ κτιστὸς θαλαμοειδὴς τάφος τῶν Μυκηνῶν.

Ν. Πλάτων, Συγκριτικὴ χρονολογία τῶν τριῶν μινωϊκῶν ἀνακτόρων.

L. R. Palmer, "The documentation of the Knossos excavations."

M. W. M. Pope, "The relationship between the Linear A and Linear B signaries."

Μ. Σακελλαρίου, Σχέδιο γιὰ τὴν ἔκδοση ἐνὸς συντάγματος τῶν ἀρχαίων μαρτυριῶν γιὰ τὴν Κρήτη καὶ τοὺς Κρητικοὺς τῆς μινωϊκῆς ἐποχῆς.

F. Schachermeyr, "Die Szenenkomposition der minoischen Bildkunst und ihre Bedeutung für unsere Beurteilung der altkretischen Kultur."

J. Sundwall, "Über die Verwendung von ideographischer (symbolischer) und phonetischer Zeichen in der minoischen Linear A Schrift."

H. van Effenterre, Ἡ νέα ὑπόστυλος κρύπτει τῶν Μαλίων καὶ ἡ σχέση τῆς πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἀρχαίαν πόλιν.

G. Weinberg, "Two small glass jugs of the Mycenaean period in the Heraklion Museum."

COMMUNICATIONS

The First International Cretological Congress met in Iraklion, Crete, 22-28 September 1961, under the excellent auspices of the Cretan Historical Studies Society, and with the generous assistance of many citizens and demes of Crete. To them all we would repeat our most sincere thanks for their hospitality, and for the opportunity to visit their island and their cities in such congenial company.

To the partial list (p. 150) of papers offered should be added these:

P. Pelagati, Osservazioni sui ceramisti del primo palazzo di Festòs.

E. Fiandra, Osservazioni sulle ricostruzioni del primo palazzo di Festòs.

F. Matz, Minoischer Stiergott?

Unfortunately, we must ignore here the many other papers offered in subjects belonging to Geological, Classical, Mediaeval, and Modern periods. Unfortunately, too, no summaries of these papers can be offered here, and we must wait for the publication of the Acta of the Congress.

The inscriptions of Bronze Age Crete, in the Pictographic, Linear A, and Linear B scripts, are kept in the Iraklion Museum. Some of the clay tablets, sealings, and labels, and most of the inscriptions in stone are on display in the exhibition rooms, while the bulk of the inscriptions are kept as a study collection in four well-made cabinets in the workrooms of the upper store of the Museum. There the tablets are laid out individually, and in numerical order (the published order, rather than the Museum acquisition order) in the wooden trays of the cabinets. A table is conveniently placed beside the cabinets, and here the trays and the tablets may be examined. The room is light and quiet, and well adapted to the close and careful study of the inscriptions. Best of all, the administration of the Museum is most helpful in assisting scholars in their studies, even when the Museum is filled with crowds of visitors. For the opportunity on this occasion to examine the tablets I had not yet seen I am much indebted to N. Platon, Ephor of Antiquities and Director of the Iraklion Museum, to K. Davaras, Epimelete of Antiquities, Iraklion, and to old friends among the Museum's guards.

The Knossos Tablets: Corrigenda 25 September 1961, E. L. B.

Np272[+7419]	da-wo	SAFFRON	Wt 1
Np278[+7436]]SAFFRON	DR 2
Df1121[+7689]	TI-MI-ZA	&c.	
Dc1122[+7685]	Text unchanged		
D 7261[+7266]]RAM 112	
]RAM 3	
Sc7455[+7458]]CHARIOT ^a	1 HORSE	ZE 1

- As607.3]-mi-do MAN 1 ɲu-ni-sa-ta MAN 1
 .4 MAN] 1
- As608.1]rɔ-ta-u-ɲa A[
 .2]-ta-so DA ɲ[
 .3]-ko-me-no MAN[
 ai[
- B 799 delete (NS), add (Ash).
- B 800. edge MAN^B
- B 806. rev. XB
 ko-[.]ka-ra-te-ne MAN^B ɲ0[
 (rest unruléd)
- B 810] MAN^B 27 a-[..]-te MAN^B[
- Ch144.1 e-re-pa-tɔ OX ZE [
- Co904.2 HE-GOAT 54 SHE-GOAT 151 SOW 83[
- C 394 XB
 .1]qe[
 .2]BULL 1 sa.RAM[
 .3]to-ja-o-ne pa[
 XE
 rev. XB
 .1]no [
 .2]sa.RAM 1 sa.HE-GOAT ɲ[
 .3]we RAM 1 [
 .4] vacat [
 XE
- C 5765] SHE-GOAT [
- Db1140.A RAM 165 EWE 35
- Db1246.A RAM 89 EWE 11
- Db1261.A RAM 89 EWE 11
- Dc1298 add (Ash).
- Dd659.A [RAM] 69 EWE 30[
 .B [E]-KE-ME-DE tu-ni-ja pa.RAM 1 [
- Dd1201.A RAM 34 EWE 60
 .B DU-NI ra-ja pa.RAM 6
- Dd1592.B U-TA-NO ra-to pa.RAM 6
- DdM10.B DI-KA-TA-RO su-ri-mo pa.RAM 15
- Del301 add (Ash).

Df1589.B] pe.RAM 7

Dg1102.A RAM 47 [?] RAM 52 [
 .B A-TU-KO su-ri-mo pa.RAM 1 [

D1 928.A ra-wo-qo-no-jo EWE[
 .B]*56-NA-RO da-wo ki.RAM[

D1 939.B] o.WOOL 5 LB 1

D1 940.A sa-pa₂-re-jo EWE 60 WOOL[
 .B]-SO e-ra o.ki.RAM 60 WOOL[

D1 1060.A] EWE 50 ki.SHEEP 10 WOOL 6[
 .B]-ra o.ki.SHEEP 15 WOOL 1[

Dm5237.A ai-mi-re-[we] RAM 3
 .B RA-TO e-ka-[ra-e-we] RAM 23

Do923.A ki.[
 .B TO-WI-NO se.EWE 100 o.RAM[

Do927.A pe.RAM 19
 .B ki.
] EWE 100 za.RAM 30 o.RAM 31

Dv5094.B] RAM 40 [

Dw5211 ku-jo ra-to RAM 40 EWE 52 pe.RAM 8

E 777 add (Ash).

Fh371.a OIL 13 LM 1

Fh1645.2]-wi-jo-do pe.*146 1

Fs11.rev. HONEY PT 2

Fs24.rev.] PT 1

F 456.1] 2 pa-de *125 DM[
 .2] [[wa-ke-si-jo]] [

.rev. uninscribed ?

Gg700 Sign on AMPHORA is ka in line 1 and probably also in line 2.

Gg708] HONEY AMPHORA 20

J 58bis.a RO 3 (Reclassify)
 .b]-RA-JO pa₂-ra-o DR 1

Lc483.rev.] WOOL 5[

Lc485.a] ko-ro [

Lc534.A pa-we-a ko-u-ra *161 CLOTH 10[

- Lc586.B]ṚỤ-WO-WE-JA vacat [
 Le523.b]ḳụ-da-ra-ro CLOTH+PA [
 L 536.2] CLOTH 48 a-ro-zo *161 'ki-to' CLOTH 1
 L 547 Delete (NS).
 L 584.1 po]-ki-ro-nu-ka 'o-pi qi-na' CLOTH 4
 .edge] to-sa CLOTH 15
 L 1647 add line 2] X vacat [(Check-mark)
 L 1649.rev.]C̣ḶỌṬḤ 4 ki 2 e[
 Od562.1 o-pi no-nu-we 'a-ti-pa-mo' pe-re WOOL 91
 (Tablet complete to the left)
 Og427 Plate 35 of SM II, not 34.
 Pp494 read Pp495.
 Pp495 read Pp494. (The numbers written on the originals must be
 taken as definitive.)
 Sc1651] CHARIOT^a 1 HORSE[
 So894 add (Ash).
 So0436 Tablet complete at the left.
 Vc569 Delete (NS).
 V 60 Probably part of the same tablet as V 151.
 V 492.1]dwo-jo 1 pa-ki[
 .2]na-po 1 ru-ki[
 V 503 Probably part of the same tablet as V 492.
 V 652.1] tu-ti ![
 X 30.rev. ko-no[
 X 170 wo-ra-ke-re[
 X 658.rev.] a-ro-we a-nu-to
 X 1014]ku-ru-so po-ro-we[
 C 7053] o. BULL ZE 1
 C 7059 XB
]o-no SHE-GOAT 20[
 XE ?
 D 7126.A]-ḳọ-ta-o
 F 7356.rev.1 a-ko-ra-ja
 (rest unruléd)

U 7504] TALENT LB 30 ka[
 U 7509.1] di-ka[(Reclassify as Ak?)
 .2] me[
 X 7590 ti-ri-to[
 X 8108]-RU-WA-SA [

Cambridge, September 1961.

JOHN CHADWICK
 J. T. KILLEN

The deliberations of the Third International Colloquium for Mycenaean Studies held at 'Wingspread' were, we believe, fruitful as well as pleasant. To the list of papers read (p. 149) must be added a paper offered by Sterling Dow, but its title, if it was recorded, has been mislaid for the moment. Unfortunately, difficulties with visas prevented A. Tovar and H. Geiss from participating in person, but they have sent their papers. C. W. Blegen also was unable to come to 'Wingspread' but sent a report on the 1961 campaign at Pylos, from which the few following details may be abstracted:

In the southwestern edge of the site work was continued in uncovering the massive foundations of a building possibly of LH I, antedating the palace. In the surface soil here were found 9 small fragments of inscribed tablets and two clay sealings. A bit farther to the west, also in surface soil, were gathered 14 more bits. At the northwestern edge of the hill a mass of discarded plaster was uncovered, which when cleaned showed many abstract designs, nautiluses, flying blue birds, griffins, lions, and other animals, as well as human figures --white-faced women, red-skinned men, in life size, and from a processional scene. The erection of the roofing by the Greek Service of Antiquities and Reconstruction permitted a more thorough cleaning of many rooms, and parts of frescoes or of floor decorations were discovered. Substantial progress was made in drawing up systematic descriptions of the porticoes, cours, doorways, corridors, halls, chambers, magazines and their contents. A new and definitive numeration of the rooms of the Palace has been prepared, and a brief guide to the whole site has been drafted. Miss Lang cleaned and photographed the fragments found in 1961 and will publish them in the season's report.

The National Museum in Athens houses the inscribed tablets from Pylos, and some of those from Mycenae. Aside from those which are on display in the exhibition rooms the remainder are kept in a large cabinet, with wooden drawers, in a work-room nearby. Through the kindness of Dr. Karouzos I was able to examine the tablets, including those from 1961, and may report that Miss Lang had made joins with two of the 1961 pieces, while a third piece from 1961 is now joined to Un6, adding to its text, but not producing any surprises. Furthermore, I was able to add a small bit, unnumbered and found in 1955, to Cn1197 to make the quantities read, in line 2 RAM 1, in line 3 RAM 1. In line 4 the numeral is clearly complete as 3.

A Symposium on Mycenaean Writing was held in Edinburgh in March 1961. It is hoped to report more particular information in a following issue.

Two different ideograms have been given the number *189. The conflict is best resolved by withdrawing the sign listed PT II p. 202, indexed p. 250, and occurring only in Xa994, and granting *189 as the definitive number of the ideogram of "KE in frame" occurring in the series Qa. A new number will be found for the sign in Xa994.

WORK IN PROGRESS

M. Doria: Riflessioni sul sistema ortografico miceneo (Atti dell'Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti), Ancora di wo-no-qo-so-qe e di una replica (Parola del Passato), Caratteristiche della toponomastica micenea delle tavolette in Lineare B di Pilo (Atti del VII Congresso di Scienze Onomastiche, Firenze, Aprile 1961).

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A limited number of copies of the Mycenaean issue of Archaeology (Spring 1960) is still available. Price and address as on p. 87.

COMMUNICATIONS

Thanks are due to L. J. D. Richardson and to F. H. Stubbings for most of the corrections listed below. It may be pointed out that some omissions and errors, especially of page numbers, come from an excess of zeal rather than from carelessness, when it seems preferable to report incomplete references, taken from an offprint, a catalogue, or a footnote, and not to wait for complete information.

CORRIGENDA

P. 108 Faure, Crète. p. 109, Ruipérez. p. 111 Lejeune, pp. 5-19. Peruzzi, nadpisej. Vilborg, SG & LG IX; pp. 169. p. 114 Heubeck, add Linear B, Die Entzifferung der mykenischen Schrift. p. 115 Sacconi, pp. 73-78. p. 117 Doria, pp. 188-202. p. 122 Capovilla, 40 [1960]. Luria, Inschriften, pp. 241-259. Taillardat, pp. 1-14. p. 123, Bartoněk. p. 125 Van Brock, 216-223. Humbert, Diecisiete tablillas. p. 129 Chadwick, 70:4 (April, 1961) 58-70. p. 132, Ruipérez, M. S. Finley, M. I. p. 135 Blegen, Plates 53-55, 60. Morpurgo, Atti della Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, Rendiconti. p. 136 Brixhe, Mémoires de philologie mycénienne I. Risch, Aufgliederung im. Stanford, 200-202. p. 140 Doria, pp. 56-62. Luria, Burgfrieden, delete. Noch einmal, pp. 54-56. p. 141 Jones, griechischen. p. 148 line 2 from bottom, for Oxford read Cambridge. p. 158 Pisani, Bibliografia.

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1. Hom. δῶ. 2. Hom. ἰχώρ, ἰχώ. 3. Hom. κυκε(ι)ῶ. 4. Hes. ἄλειφα.
5. Cypr. ὁ χακεὺς ὁ. 6. Absence of final ν. Conclusion: the absence of final consonants ζ, ν, ρ in Creto-Mycenaean texts is not an "orthographical convention," but it is due to the phonetic peculiarities of a Greek (Creto-Mycenaean) dialect.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Though there appear many reviews of Palmer's Mycenaeans and Minoans below, I have not had my copy long enough to read it through as for a review. But I have got to page 65, where I was intrigued by the fragment of a sentence, "the second group ends with the 'currant-bun' sign no. 78." Currant-buns are less frequent in America than in England, and so I had never thought to speak of 78 as a "currant-bun" sign. However, I have myself spoken, and heard my colleagues speak, of the signs of Linear B by many strange appellations before numbers were attached to them, or sometimes in preference to numbers. I remember "spider," "telephone-pole," "double-axe" and "single-axe" of course, "whip," "head," "sail," and others. I find that I am fast forgetting them, and suppose that others are too. I would be pleased to collect any repertoires of such names in any language from those who have worked with the signs in their undeciphered state, whether they were used as what it was thought the signs really represented in Mycenaean times or as convenient arbitrary symbols for particular shapes. It seems unlikely that anything of importance would come from such a compilation, but whatever unimportant interest is to be found in the replies to this request will be communicated.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Ruijgh, C. J., Tabellae Mycenenses Selectae, (Textus Minores, E. J. Brill, [in press]).

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The tablets of the E series register remunerations, consisting of the annual distribution of lands which the king, the δᾶμος and possibly the λαβηγέτας gave to various priests and officers. The origin of this system is found in the recompense paid to the members of the "king's household," entrusted with the palace's cult but also holding civic offices; then the royal cult became a public one, also being paid for by the δᾶμος; later still, the local or gentilicious cult of the ka-ma-e-we became a public affair. The model for forming a centralized bureaucracy, kept up by these annual distributions of land, was taken from this. All this demonstrates the centralization reached by the Mycenaean monarchy, and also the importance of the δᾶμος therein. Finally the author makes a few hypotheses as to the private lands (not registered in the tablets) owned by the Mycenaean citizens.

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In Homer's time [greaves were] known mostly from poetical tradition, and his references to greaves can best be explained by his acquaintance with formulaic phrases which embodied a memory of them. ... When he calls the Achaeans Ἐϋκνήμιδες he preserves a genuine feature from a time when the revolution in defensive armour was more thoroughly exploited by the Achaeans than by any other people of the Near East, and because even the comparatively humble greaves were connected with the exploits of the thirteenth century they too passed into the repertory of epic song.

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