

COMMUNICATIONS

"In the course of the excavations at Kiparissia being conducted by the Greek Archaeological Society, a large beehive tomb of the Mycenaean Age was discovered, according to the Athens News Service" - New York Times October 8, 1960.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blegen, C. W., A necessary corrective to Beattie's article in MIO VI, 33-104. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung 7 (1959) 170-183.

The circumstances of the discovery and first reading of PY Ta641.

Calderone, S., Questioni di terminologia fondiaria micenea, Siculorum Gymnasium (Catania) n.s. 13 (1960) 81-102.

E.g.: da-mo = 'terreno coltivato'; pa-ro = 'presso, accanto'; ke-ke-me-na = κεχημηέννα 'disabitata'. ... Un possesso collettivo della terra è, sì, postulabile alle origini delle esperienze indoeuropee e fors'anche proto-elleniche; ma così si esce dalla storia e, soprattutto, si confondono tra di loro epoche lontanissime nel tempo e nello spazio.

Cavalier, M., Les cultures préhistoriques des îles Éoliennes et leur rapport avec le monde égéen, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique 84 (1960) 319-346.

Effenterre, H. van, Un sékōma crétois, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique 84 (1960) 233-241.

Faure, P., Nouvelles recherches de spéléologie et de topographie crétoise, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique 84 (1960) 189-220.

Georgiev, V., Die griechischen Nomina auf -εύς und die baltisch-slavisches Verba auf áuju/-ujq, Lingua Posnaniensis 8 (1960) 17-29.

Die gr. Nomina agentis und Personennamen auf -εύς enthalten das zur Bildung von Nomina agentis dienende I.-E. Suffix -ú-. Die Deklination der gr. Nomina auf -εύς stellt eine gemeingriechische Abzweigung der Kategorie zur Bezeichnung für belebte Wesen von der I.-E. u-Deklination auf Grund des Vokativs auf -eu und des Lokativs auf -ēu dar. Die Nomina agentis auf -ú- sind die Grundlage der Verbalklasse auf -eu/u-.

Graham, J. W., Windows, Recesses and the Piano Nobile in the Minoan Palaces, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 329-333.

Graham, J. W. The Minoan unit of length and Minoan Palace planning, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 335-341.

Huxley, G. L., Achaeans and Hittites, Oxford 1960, 55 pp. 5 shillings.

Karageorghis, V., Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1959, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique 84 (1960) 242-299.

Cf. especially a Mycenaean vase from Akhera with Cypro-Minoan signs on its handles (figs. 5, 6); a bronze bowl (Late Cypriote III) with Cypro-Minoan inscription (p. 259, fig. 28); an inscribed pitcher of White-Painted IV (or VI) ware (p. 218, fig. 39).

Kardara, C., Problems of Hera's cult-images, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 343-358.

In 'The horned mitrē and the kredemna' (350-353, figs. 22-31), certain Linear A and B signs (L102 and de ?) are cognate to the single-piece and the built-up type of horned helmet.

Mylonas, G. E., Οἱ χρόνοι τῆς ἀλώσεως τῆς Τροίας καὶ τῆς καθόδου τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν, 'Επιστημονικὴ Ἐπετηρὶς τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν 1959-1960, 408-469.

The literary and archaeological evidence available presently does not provide a final solution to the chronological problem presented by the Fall of Troy and the Descent of the Herakleids, but it reduces considerably the area of difference in the estimates of ancient historiographers. The chronological termini of that difference, 1334 and 1129, have been brought much nearer to each other, to 1240 and 1195. A fuller and more exact knowledge of Late Helladic III pottery from excavations of Mycenaean sites will reduce the difference still further.

Pulgram, E., New evidence on Indo-European names, Language 36 (1960) 198-202.

In view of their antiquity and possibly also of the peculiar sociological circumstances of their bearers, the very ancient Greek names of the Mycenaean inscriptions bear out the contention that Indo-European names are not typically and originally dithematic.

Safarewicz, J., Aktualne zagadnienia dotyczące języka greckich tekstów linearnych, Eos 50 (1959/60) fasc. 2, 3-13.

'Problèmes actuels concernant la langue des textes grecs en écriture linéaire' (conférence faite le 25.6.1958) - Problèmes à étudier: 1. Le rapport entre l'écriture linéaire et la phonétique du grec mycénien. 2. La distinction des consonnes sonores et sourdes. 3. Évolution des labio-vélaires. 4. Évolution du digamma. 5. L'hésitation k:z. 6. L'hésitation e:i. 7. Problèmes de la flexion: gén.sg. des thèmes en -o-; dat. sg. des thèmes en -o-; des thèmes en consonne.

Beattie, A. J., Die Entzifferung der mykenischen Schrift: Erwiderung; and Schachermeyr, F., Die Entzifferung der mykenischen Schrift: Schlusswort, Saeculum, 10 (1960) 370-373; 374-379.

Further comments on Saeculum 10, 48-72.

Combella, F. M., Rev: Page, History and the Homeric Iliad, Classical Philology 55 (1960) 270-272.

Debels, R. & L. Rocher, Rev: Lejeune, Mémoires de philologie mycénienne, I, Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 38 (1960) 412-413.

Frenkian, A. M., Rev: Ventris, & al. KT II; Brice, The Decipherment of Minoan Linear B ... (Man, 1957), Studia et Acta Orientalia 2 (1960) 259-261.

Goldman, H., Rev: Mylonas, Aghios Kosmas, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 381-382.

Halévy, M. A., Rev; Février, Histoire de l'Écriture, Studia et Acta Orientalia 2 (1960) 267-268.

Heubeck, A., Rev: Chadwick, The Decipherment of Linear B, Kratylos 5 (1960) 95-96.

- Immerwahr, S. A., Rev: Grumach, Minoica, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 380-381.
- Kakridis, J., Rev: Jachmann, Der homerische Schiffskatalog und die Ilias, Gnomon 32 (1960) 393-410.
- Knobloch, J., Rev: van Windekens, Le Pélasgique; —, Contributions a l'étude de l'onomastique pélasgique; Merlingen, Das 'Vorgriechische', Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft 12 (1959) 249-252.
- Lang, M., Rev: Page, History and the Homeric Iliad, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 382-383.
- Marinatos, S., Rev: Karo, Greifen am Thron, Gnomon 32 (1960) 455-459.
- Mylonas, G. E., Rev: Webster, From Mycenae to Homer, American Journal of Archaeology 64 (1960) 383.
- Sacconi, A., Rev: Chadwick, Lineare B: l'enigma della scrittura micenea, La Parola del Passato 15 (1960).
- Tovar, A., Rev: Georgiev, Issledovaniâ po sravnitel'no-istoricheskomu iazykosnaniû, Kratylos 5 (1960) 34-41.
- Villard, F., Rev: Taylour, Mycenaean Pottery in Italy, Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 38 (1960) 442-444.
- Werner, R., Rev: Chadwick, The Decipherment of Linear B, Bibliotheca Orientalis 17 (1960) 92-93.
- Whatmough, J., Rev: Thumb-Scherer, Handbuch der griechischen Dialekte, II, Classical Philology 55, (1960) 280-281.

COMMUNICATIONS

S. Marinatos has kindly supplied many further details to add to the report of the discovery of a tholos tomb near Kyparissia. He writes:

"In the Messenian aulon, where the previous investigations of Valmin were not without success (e.g. Malthi-Dorion, Bodia, Kopanaki) I found an entire Mycenaean stronghold near the village Mouriatada, 9 km. to the east of Kyparissia, in a mountainous district. There were abundant traces of Cyclopaean constructions, among which were a megaron with a beautiful floor of plaster and another similar construction which may well be a temple. A tholos tomb, well preserved, but plundered, was excavated there. I called the site tentatively 'Amphigeneia.'

About 8 km. to the north-west, near the village of Moira, the tholos tomb appeared. It is a magnificent monument, a tholos 12 m. in diameter, with the facade in ashlar masonry of poros, and with two Minoan A signs, which are mason's marks, I believe. It is of course plundered. It will be excavated next year, as the huge lintel is a danger. The interest of the tomb is that, although a member of the third category of Wace's classification at Mycenae, it contained in the dromos and in the filling of the tholos as far as it has been excavated, only LH I/II and matt-painted pottery, together with the coarse black, partly incised local ware, the so-called 'Adriatic' element of Valmin."

The two signs appear, each on a separate block of the ashlar masonry, on the left door-jamb, facing the dromos and slightly below the lintel. The upper sign is a 'branch' sign, nearly resembling that identified in F. Chapouthier, Les Ecritures Minoennes au Palais de Mallia, Catalogue des signes muraux, pp. 76-82 as VI (esp. specimen 2), while the lower is a 'double-axe' sign, resembling that shown as I (esp. specimen 9).

