

COMMUNICATIONS

A Mycenaean tomb has been found at Ephesos. News via Ankara Radio and a chain of three correspondants.

If any were led by a bright orange advertisement to spend more money than the blue advertisement now included shows was necessary, no restitution can be made, but I may add, better late than never, and with due apologies, the sound advice - *caveat emptor*.

The advice of subscribers is requested on two points. (1) Are the indexes at every hundred pages useful to the subscribers? (2) To what extent should an item appropriate to Nestor but missed by Nestor in its first year of publication (when the editor may still be excused) or in its second year of publication (when even the subscribers who should have called it to his attention may hardly be excused), which is now noticed through its appearance in Studies in Mycenaean Inscriptions and Dialect, in L'Année Philologique, in Archäologische Bibliographie, in Bibliographie Linguistique, or in Fasti Archaeologici, which, in approximately that order of appearance, catch up the bibliography of each year, be then repeated in Nestor. In other words, do those who would use Nestor, and not simply collect it, have access to enough of these publications to make it possible for Nestor to pass over in deliberate silence what it has failed to recognize within three years?

Census of Holdings of Guides to the Stratigraphical Museum in American Libraries, continued. None held - Harvard (Widener, Foss), Boston University, Brandeis, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Simmons, Lesley, Lasell, Emmanuel, Leskey Ellis, Portia School of Law, Suffolk U., Northeastern U., Manchester Academy of Hairdressing, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Yale University, University of Kentucky.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor: - I should like to comment on three points made by L. R. Palmer in Correspondence, 1 March 1963, p. 240.

(1) Palmer suggests that the minuscule comment on KN D1 932 a-ko-ro e-pe-ke is perhaps ágoros empekēs 'flock with fleeces', i.e., 'still unshorn'. The reading of 932 in KT<sup>2</sup> is misleading: the text is recorded there as complete, and lacking the wool entry normal on D1 tablets. But any doubt of the incompleteness of this text, which the position of the break to the right strongly suggests, has now been removed by the join of 932 with D 7291, published in BICS 9 (1962) 10. The text now reads:

.A                    sa-qa-re-jo / a-ko-ro e-pe-ke OVIS<sup>f</sup> 40 145 [  
.B qa-ra-ro / ma-so-mo                    o.ki.OVIS<sup>m</sup> 40 o.[145

Since the wool recorded here is presumably, as usual, that produced by the animals listed, this flock cannot be 'still unshorn'.

(2) Whatever of the etymological attractions of the identification, combinatory analysis of the D tablets does not suggest that pe-ko (KN Dw 1621,

D 7067 bis, D 7098) is 'the neuter pēkos 'fleece'.' Each of these three appearances of pe-ko are in the upper register of tablets whose hand and format are recognisably those of the Da-Dg (flock) records. On all three tablets, the term stands in isolation, between the majuscule shepherd's name to the left and the ideogram OVIS<sup>m</sup> to the right (for OVIS<sup>f</sup> on Dw 1621 (KT<sup>2</sup>) read OVIS<sup>m</sup>). Also on all three tablets, what is apparently a place-name appears on the lower register, immediately below pe-ko. Nothing except 'collectors' names, or occasionally the enigmatic ki-ri-jo-te (an adjective?), ever occurs in this position on Da-Dg texts; and since the relevance here of an isolated comment 'fleece' would be difficult to understand, it is probable that pe-ko is also a 'collector's' name, or perhaps an adjective.

(3) The objections to the use of KN Od 666 as evidence for the dating of the Knossos tablets are as follows. (a) There is no good reason for identifying \*85-u-te with za-we-te on contextual grounds. The presence of a deficit on both PY Ma 225 and Od 666 is insufficient evidence for contextual identity. (b) There is growing evidence that za-we-te was in regular use at Knossos (Fh S496, X 658 and (probably) the frequent abbreviation za: see MLS 21/11/62 pp. 269ff.). \*85-u-te can at best therefore be an isolated variant spelling of za-we-te - not the Knossian form of the word. But even admitting that it is a variant spelling, there is no evidence that a form \*sjawetes (if this is what \*85-u-te represents) is phonologically posterior to za-we-te, since we do not know the pronunciation implied by the graph za.

Churchill College  
Cambridge, England  
1 May 1963

Yours, &c.  
J. T. Killen

To the Editor: - Linear A and Lycian.

As G. Neumann has demonstrated (cf. his articles in Glotta in 1958-1962), the Minoan language of Linear A documents may have had sound-chains built up after the scheme CVCVCV... (C - consonant, V - vowel). The same structure of words has been shown to be characteristic of a "Pre-Luwian" language situated in the Southwest of Anatolia: this language had a lot of words identical in meaning and form with the Minoan ones and may therefore be regarded as closely related to the latter (cf. also H. Kronasser, Indogermanica, Heidelberg 1960, p. 60). One may note in this connection that only those words of Hittite-Luwian and Greek which are characterized by the structure CVCV(CV...) (or, at least, by a very similar structure) have convincing parallels in Linear A.

Now as we compare Minoan and Lycian, we observe not only the striking parallelism of words (names) like Lin. A wa-du-ni-mi ~ Lyc. βadunimi or forms like "-i -Dativ" in both languages, but also a great similarity in structure between Minoan and Lycian (esp. reconstructed Protolycian) sound-chains. Indeed, in Lycian most syllables are open; consonant clusters in Anlaut and Inlaut are the same; such forms as pttara, pzziti, skkuli-, sttule-, qassti, kultti, pasbbā, mānuhe have from the phonetical point of view the structure

CVCVCV (cf. R. Shafer, JKAF II: 1 [1951] 9); after the same sound pattern CVCV- the groups pdu-, ŋte were pronounced as well: for Protolycian which seems to have undergone a very strong phonetic reduction (as is often the case with "CVCV-languages") a similar phonemic structure may be reconstructed (such forms as ptt-ara, stt-u-le-, mñn-uhe and so on show the recent rootform CVC-; the same is true of Anlaut clusters of consonants in some Greek versions of Anatolian names); even if one regards graphic consonant clusters as every time corresponding to phonetic (resp. phonemic) clusters, one may observe that the number of clusters is very limited in Lycian.

These observations suggest a number of conclusions: (1) Two genetically related "Hittite" languages - Minoan and Protolycian - underwent an influence of a non-Indoeuropean "Pre-Luwian" CVCV-language (in this case the Minoans can be hardly considered to be the creators of the Linear script designated for recording a language of the CVCV-type); (2) The non-Indoeuropean Minoan language influenced the Indoeuropean Protolycian language: this process took place in the Southwest of Anatolia (cf. above) (in this case one should take into account that the presumably close relation between Minoan and Lycian may testify to the existence of a "Hittite-Minoan Sprachbund"); - and so on. I think that this question is interesting enough to deserve further investigation and discussion.

Institute for Russian language,  
Academy of Sciences USSR,  
Moscow G 19, USSR

Yours, &c.  
Vitali V. Ševoroškin

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Crossland, R. A., The supposed Anatolian origin of the place-name formants in -ss- and -tt-, Proceedings of the VIIIth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences (1961) 375-376.

Fasti Archaeologici, Annual Bulletin of Classical Archaeology, Volume referring to the year 1958, XIII, Firenze, Sansoni 1960.

Referred to within Section II 1 (Prehistoric Greece and Aegean Civilization and Art) the following items of information: 32, 81, 37, 69, 1646 (figs. 13-17), 1667, 1702, 1734 (figs. 20, 22), 1750 (figs. 23, 25), 1778, 1823, 1848 (fig. 24); and the following bibliographical items (i.e. those not found in Moon, Mycenaean Civilization, though some have been noted in Studies in Mycenaean Inscriptions and Dialect, Archäologische Bibliographie, L'Année Philologique, Bibliographie Linguistique, and even in Nestor): 199, 200, 215, 632, 691, 924, 928, 994, 1019, 1031 [s.v. 1041 read Grumach (OLZ)], 1042, 1050, 1120, 1124, 1575, 1666, 1674, 1751, 1753, 1809, 1862, 1894, 4282.

Fasti Archaeologici, Annual Bulletin of Classical Archaeology, Volume referring to the year 1959, XIV, Firenze, Sansoni 1962.

Referred to within section II 1 (Prehistoric Greece and Aegean Civilization and Art) the following items of information: 39, 91 (fig. 8), 1746, 1774, 1800 (figs. 26-27), 1801 (figs. 28-30), 1802, 1846, 1866, 1885, 1901, 1926, 1933, 1961 (figs. 31-32), 2059, 2524; and the following

bibliographical items (not found in Moon, Mycenaean Civilization): 21, 67, 214, 223, 930, 936, 941, 943, 962, 964, 967, 975, 983, 1005, 1008, 1018, 1024, 1026, 1041, 1053, 1056, 1071, 1321, 1644, 1772, 1811, 1824, 1830, 1832, 1842, 1852, 1853, 1880, 1898, 1899, 1929, 1967, 1977, 2049, 2061, 2155, 3266.

Georgiev, Vladimir, Les deux langues des inscriptions crétoises en lineaire A, Linguistique Balkanique 7:1 (1963) 1-104.

Introduction. Le syllabaire A. Inscriptions grecques. Inscriptions étéo-crétoises.

Gordon, Cyrus H., Worksheets on the second Dreros Bilingual, 21 May 1963, pp. 2.

Hauschild, Richard, Die indogermanische Völker und Sprachen Kleinasien, Forschungen und Fortschritte 37(1963) 111-113.

Hockings, Paul, Ceramic Style in Prehistoric Cyprus, Man 63 (1963) article 80.

Jensen, Lloyd B., Royal Purple of Tyre, Journal of Near Eastern Studies 22 (1963) 104-118.

Καραγιώργης, Β., 'Αρχαιολογικαὶ παρατηρήσεις ἐπὶ τινῶν 'Ομηρικῶν ἐθίμων ταφῆς, Στασίνος (Σύνδεσμος Ἑλληνῶν Φιλολόγων Κύπρου) 1 (1963) 31-39.

Lejeune, Michel, Hom. ΕΥΚΤΙΤΟΝ ΑΙΠΥ et les tablettes de Pylos, Revue des Etudes Grecques 75 (1962) 327-343.

Merlingen, Werian, Eine ältere Lehnwörterschicht im Griechischen. Teil I: Lautgeschichte [Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Schriften der Balkankommission, Linguistische Abteilung, 17], Wien, 1963, pp. 105.

Nach dem Laut, der zu ihrer Entdeckung geführt hat, ist hier der Ausdruck *psigriechisch* gebraucht (for the new layer)... Georgievs "Vorgriechisch" (van Windekens' "Pelagisch") ... hier *akhäisch* genannt ist.

Otten, H., Neue Quellen zum Ausklang des Hethitischen Reiches, Mitteilungen des Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft 94 (1963) 1-23.

Review of the entire relationship of Alasiya to the Hittites, with the new text KBo XII.38.

Παρασκευαΐδης, Μ., Αἱ Σουηδικαὶ ἀνασκαφαὶ τῆς πενταετίας εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον καὶ εἰς τὴν Κύπρον, Καθημερινή 19 May 1963.

Sackett, L. H., New excavations at a Minoan site neglected for over fifty years: Discoveries at Palaikastro in Eastern Crete [Archaeological Section No. 2134], Illustrated London News 242 (April 27 1963) 620-624.

Schachermeyr, Fritz, Ursprung und Hintergrund der griechischen Geschichte, Propyläen-Weltgeschichte [Eine Universalgeschichte, hrsg.v. G. Mann u. A. Heuss. Berlin, Propyläen-Verlag 1960-] 3 (1962) 27-68 with 14 plates (two colored) and facsimile of a letter of Heinrich Schliemann, 1889.

Tulard, Jean, Histoire de la Crète [Que sais-je?], Paris, Presses Universitaires Francaises 1962.



- Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας τοῦ ἔτους 1956, Ἀθήναι, 1961.
- 5 Ἰακωβίδης, Σπυρίδης, Ἀνασκαφὴ μυκηναϊκῶν τάφων Περαιτῆς, 63-72, figs. 14-17.
- 6 Παπαδημητρίου, Ἰωάννης, Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Βραυρῶνι, Προϊστορικὴ ἀκρόπολις, 77-87, figs. 21-24.
- 7 Θρεψιάδης, Ἰωάννης, Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Ἀρνη (Γκλᾶ) τῆς Κωπαίδος, 89-93, figs. 26-28.
- 11 Θεοχάρης, Δημήτριος, Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Ἰωλκῷ, 119-130, figs. 42-45.
- 23 Ζαφειροπούλου, Ν. Σ., Ἀνασκαφικαὶ ἔρευναι εἰς περιφέρειαν Φαρῶν Ἀχαΐας, 193-201, figs. 87-94.
- 24 Μαρινᾶτος, Σπυρίδων, Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Πύλῳ, 202-206, figs. 95-102.
- 25 Χρήστου, Χρῦσανθος, Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Μονεμβασίᾳ, Νεκροταφεῖον Ἀγ. Ἰωάννου, 207-210, fig. 103.
- 29-31 Μαρινᾶτος, Σπυρίδων, Ἔργασίαι ἐν Βαθυπέτρῳ, Ἀρχάναις, καὶ Ἰδαίῳ ἄντρῳ, 223-225.
- 34 Πλάτων, Νικόλαος, Ἀνασκαφὴ μινωϊκῆς ἀγροικίας εἰς Ζοῦ Σητείας, 233-240, figs. 112-114.

#### REVIEWS

Graham, J. W., The Palaces of Crete, 1962.

℞ CJ 58 (1963) 366-367 R. J. Buck. ℞ AHR 68 (1963) 705-507 E. Vermeule. ℞ TLS #3179 (Feb. 1, 1963) 80 Anonymous.

Hutchinson, R. W., Prehistoric Crete [Pelican Books A501], Harmondsworth, 1962, pp. 373.

℞ TLS #3179 (February 1, 1963) 80 Anonymous.

Willetts, R. F., Cretan Cults and Festivals, 1962.

℞ CR 13 (1963) 91-92 J. Boardman. ℞ AHR 68 (1963) 705-507 E. Vermeule.

Gallavotti, Sacconi, Inscriptiones Pyliae, 1961.

℞ Aevum 36 (1962) 512-526 C. Milani.

Masson, O., Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques, 1961.

℞ VDI 1963:1 111-119 S. Ja. Luria.

Roebuck, C., Ionian Trade and Colonization [Monographs on archaeology and fine arts, 9], New York, Archaeological Institute of America 1959, pp. x, 148.

℞ REA 62 (1960) 509-514 H. Gallet de Santerre. ℞ REG 73 (1960) 232-237 E. Will. ℞ AHR 65 (1959-60) 652-653 R. Carpenter. ℞ CPh 55 (1960) 263 S. I. Oost. ℞ Archaeology 13 (1960) 293 R. Scranton. ℞ VDI 1963:1 144-147 V. G. Boroukhovitch.

Alexiou, S., Ἡ μινωϊκὴ θεὰ μεθ' ὀνομαζόμενων χειρῶν (Diss. Athens), [Κρητικὰ Χρονικά 12 (1958) 179-299].

℞ RA 1962:2 112-113 C. Picard.

Georgiev, V., Issledovanija po sravnitel'no-istoriceskomu jazykoznaniju.

Rodstvennye otnosenija indoevropejskich jazykov, Moskva, Izd. inostrannoj literatury 1958, pp. 317. [run<sub>2</sub>]

- ArchOrient 28 (1960) 329-330 L. Zgusta. Kratylos 5 (1960) 34-41  
 A. Tovar. SPFB 10 E 6 (1961) 271-276 A. Erhart. ZAnt 9 (1959)  
 316-321 P. Ilievski.  
 Hood, M. S. F., Archaeological Survey of the Knossos Area, the map surveyed  
 by D. Smollett and traced by P. de Jong, London, British School at Athens  
 1958, pp. 24, map.  
 AJA 64 (1959) 268-272 J. W. Graham. Gnomon 33 (1961) 733 F. Matz,  
 JHS 81 (1961) 205 J. Boardman. REA 62 (1960) 457 J. Marcadé.  
 Jachmann, G., Der homerische Schiffskatalog und die Ilias, Arbeitsgemeinschaft  
 für Forsch. des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Wiss. Abh. 5, Köln, Westdt.  
 Verl. 1958, pp. 342.  
 DLZ 81 (1960) 505-507 Marót. MH 17 (1960) 40 Wehrli.  
 Mnemosyne 15 (1962) 297-298 M. van der Valk.  
 Jensen, H., Die Schrift in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. 2. neubearb. u. ers.  
 Aufl., Berlin, Dt. Verl. der Wiss. 1958, pp. 582, ill. 587.  
 BO 17 (1960) 224-225 J. J. Koopmans. Kratylos 4 (1959) 147-149  
 J. Friedrich. LEC 27 (1959) 467-468 M. Lemaire. RBPh 38  
 (1960) 1202-1203 J. Bouuaert. RecTh 26 (1959) 145 Botte.  
 Erasmus 14 (1961) 705-708 C. L. Wrenn. BBF 4 (1959) 406-407  
 Babelon.  
 Lejeune, M., Mémoires de philologie mycénienne, 1re Série, Paris, Centre  
 National de la Recherche Scientifique 1958, pp. 402.  
 RPh 33 (1959) 252-256 P. Chantraine. SPFB E6 (1961) 279-281  
 A. Bartoněk. BSL 54:2 (1959) 85-88 E. Benveniste.

... qu'il est permis de rire entre mycénologues

An amateur archaeologist friend,  
 digging on his own "in the vicinity  
 of Pylos," found something which  
 seems to read, in transliteration:

e'te·wo·ke·re·we me·ri·du·ma·te VIR 1  
 do·e·ra ma·te MUL 1 ka·ke·u·de pa·te VIR 1  
 o·pe·ro to·so tu·ro<sub>2</sub> TU+RO<sub>2</sub> 200[ +  
 to·so·de me·re·u·ro \*65 10000[ ?  
 e·ke·de·mi·nu to·sa da·ma·te T 1



It looks like jottings outlining the plot of an early Gk tragedy—so much asyn-  
 deton: an official—of mixed parentage (? from A-ra-pa-ma)—short, very  
 short, of his allotment of palace deliveries—perhaps executed for his default  
 —now in 6' of Earth (note the logical Gk mind—"6' of Earth has him now"  
 not "he has..."). nu = vūv adds a new word to our vocabulary.

21 May 1963

D. J. N. Lee