

COMMUNICATIONS

The Fourth International Congress of Classical Studies, August 24-29, 1964, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. The program will consist of twelve plenary and eighteen concurrent sessions, the plenary sessions to consist of formal lectures, and the concurrent sessions to consist of shorter papers with opportunity for discussion. There are four chief topics, various aspects of which will be treated in both the plenary and the concurrent sessions: Aspects of Greek Tragedy, Homer and the Heroic Age of Greece, Aspects of the Second Century after Christ, The Contributions of Auxiliary Disciplines to the Interpretation of Classical Culture. Several sessions will be devoted to other topics. The following scholars are among those who have already consented to give papers:

Opening lecture: Rhys Carpenter.

On Homer and the Heroic Age of Greece: C. W. Blegen, S. Dow, G. S. Kirk, S. Marinatos, W. Schadewaldt, A. Severyns, W. B. Stanford.

Excursions have been planned, and a number of receptions have been offered. Members of the Congress will be welcome at Museums, Galleries of Art, and other places of interest in and near Philadelphia.

The official languages of the Congress will be English, French, German, and Italian.

Membership in the Congress is open to all members of the societies that constitute the International Federation of Societies for Classical Studies, and to others who are particularly interested in these studies. All who expect to attend the Congress are requested to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Copies of the circular may be obtained from the Secretariat at the following address: The Vice-Chairman, The Committee for Local Arrangements, The Fourth International Congress of Classical Studies, 308 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

A recent acquisition of the British Museum, a bronze jug (21 1/2 inches tall) made in Crete or Mycenaean Greece between 1500 and 1200 B.C. is illustrated in the Illustrated London News for 24 August, 1963, p. 281.

WORK IN PROGRESS

In editing the third edition of the Knossos Tablets, now in preparation, I have endeavoured to follow the Wingspread Convention. In this rather too many signs have been left without names, and I have felt obliged to use *144 = CROC(us), *145 = LANA, *159 = TELA; others too may be forced upon me.

I propose in future to use roman type for transcriptions; consequently the syllabic signs used as ideograms and in ligatures will appear as upper case roman; adjuncts will be in lower case roman preceding the ideogram, and will not be linked to it by a point (.). I am convinced that it is useful to have a transcriptional representation of the divider, and I have adopted the comma (,) for this.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor: - The revised text KN As 602+650+1639 (BSA 57, 1963, 67) is of interest in recording single pieces of cloth against pairs of named men. This text comes from Magazine XV. As 602 has no original number in Evans's Concordance (AE/C); instead stands A, for which I had already deduced the meaning 'Athens'. This is now confirmed. The revised text links up with an unpublished text. This is a sealing inscribed on three sides drawn in Evans' notebook and annotated 'Magazine 18' (see my forthcoming Find Places, Plate IX (a)). The text reads:

a. pi-mo-no b. na-ki-zo c. pa-wo

pi-mo-no occurs on KN X 692 (original number 892) from the north end of the Long Gallery of the Magazines. In other words the text was found close to the sealing, and it is evidently a cloth text: introductory o-pi and suprascript o-nu-[. na-ki-zo is presumably also a personal name of the frequent Knossian type showing this ending: e.g. ma-mi-di-zo C 911.1. pa-wo is self-evident, but is the first example of this word in the nominative singular. The sealing was perhaps attached to the pharwos delivered by these two men.

For pairs of men working a loom see the illustration Singer-Holmyard-Hall, A History of Technology I, 439, Figure 277: 'On this loom, for the first time, the weavers are almost all men.'

Worcester College,
Oxford, England
14 August 1963

Yours, &c.
L. R. Palmer

To the Editor: - How Herodotus' father spelt his name. Λύξης, the father of Herodotus, was a Karian. The Karian form of his name was * \textcircled{D} VX \textcircled{I} θ, which should be transcribed as *λuxze or something like that (z corresponded perhaps to a kind of sibilant, cf. the cuneiform ^mLukšu lúkarsā "the Karian * Luxš-", i.e. Λυξ- with ξ = xš : so W. Eilers in OLZ 38, 4, 1935, p. 207; as far as the form of Ι goes cf. Lyd. Ḧ [ś]). The Karian name *λuxze is reconstructed on the basis of the two existing forms of this name: F46 λuxze-t ("t -case" cf. D10a. 1 slara = Σαλαρα- of which the bilingual inscr. of Leningrad gives the "t -case" slra-t) and F74 λuxze-λ (-λ -adjective). The latter form is used in the epitaph: tovl esov-λ-he λuxze-λ (-he is a particle often used after the second word in such constructions): "Tovl (= Hitt. Tuwala) of Esov[e] (cf. the name of a goddess Hitt. Esuwa, Lycaonic place-name Εσουα) of Λuxze", built after the pattern A B-λ C-λ : cf. the Lydian epitaphs with names like *ataś tivda-li-s tarvral-li-s, *karoś sabλa-li-s istubeλm-li-s, *maneś kumli-li-s silukali-s. The genetic correspondence Kar. -λ = Lyd. -l(i)- (cf. also Lyd. -λ) may be demonstrated in various ways. So, Lyd. kumlilis is an adjective of the name *kumli which is originally a -li-adjective as well (cf. Lyc. cuma-li-), cf. in this connection Lyd. tarv-τa-l-li-. The same word-building phenomenon was wide-spread in Karian: cf. F43 mavna-λ-λ- [built of the name of goddess *mav(a)]; m(e)sna-λ(-p/b) is an -λ-adjective only originally (= Luw.

maššanalli-!): in many inscriptions it is used as a personal name [as for the sound-meaning of the enclitic - ∇ = p cf. F40 rav-pleon = Hitt. *Arawa + Appaliuna, cf. Kar. pl on the coin D18G, Hitt. (Ap)palla/i-, Lyc. (-ep)ple-, Πλ-, - $\pi\beta\lambda-$ in the toponomastic; L10 pl-ñ (-on-) = Pisidian Πλ-νν-, Lyc. Πλην(i-on) (place-name); Kar. pva-s = Παυα(ση) or Ποα(σα) of "late-Luwian." As for the enclitic - λ =b, cf. F48 bskove- = Hitt. Paskuwa, B4 -χsb-, D18 χsB = K/Xασβ- Lyc. kahba etc. (cf. consonant-writing F46 msnr-p with the form B3 mesnar-p; s̄mr in a Karian inscription of the sacred house of Sinuri = Σινυρι, and so on)]. For the sound-meaning of Θ = λ cf., too, Kar. B8 λuke(-λ) = Lukka/i, Λυκα/i- in the toponomastic; F6 λuvlo(-λ) = Lycaonic Λουλο- ; for Δ = χ or the like cf. Kar. χsb/B above and the use of this Karian letter in the Greek name Ανδραστόρ, with Δ = χ, in a graffito of Abu-Simbel (see A. Bernand-O. Masson in REG 70, 1957, pp. 11-12).

Institute for Russian Language,
Academy of Sciences USSR,
Moscow G 19, USSR
25 September 1963

Yours, &c.
Vitali V. Ševoroškin

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

I learn from my old friend Mr. A-khrestos Palaeathropos that clandestine excavation on the slopes below the Palace at Ano Englianios has uncovered a building of unusual plan. It is long and narrow and has two main entrances at either end. At the north entrance the sign X was found inscribed on one of the blocks forming the doorway; diligent search has so far not disclosed a corresponding inscription at the south entrance. A study of the Linear B tablet found in this building has convinced me that we have here the first known example of a Mycenaean Employment Exchange or Labour Office; much of the phraseology is of course already familiar.

September, 1963

J. C.

