COMMUNICATIONS

In the upper village of Apano Zakro, a large villa or administrative building has been excavated in the 1965 season. Among the finds are the most complex wine press ever discovered in Crete, many fragments of fresco with floral decoration, and eight large pithoi. One of these has on the shoulder between the handles an inscription of 23 (or 25?) Linear A signs, in two lines.

At the palace site of Kato Zakro, in the north area, magazines next to the kitchen were filled with all types of culinary terracottas, tripods, chafing dishes, condiment containers, large quantities of cups, and a stone pedestal stand with a device for holding and permitting interchangeable table-tops. Fragments of such decorated table tops were also found. In the courtyard were found a large bronze mirror, a golden earring or pendant, and a dirk dagger, along with horns of consecration in plaster and in stone. In the east area are two rooms much damaged by deep plowing. One is divided by many doors; the other has columns, a bench, and a circular well-like structure, 17 feet in diameter, in which 5 or 7 steps lead down. Water from a spring still flows here. Dr. Platon is inclined to regard this latter room as a structure somewhat like the piscina found in Roman villas and in Spain. In the south area a number of jars with fitted covers, apparently used for preserving meat, were discovered. One contained the jaw-bone of a cow. Also found were a bronze bowl, two small double bronze axes, and a number of undecorated jars. A narrow passageway in this area was also decorated with a floral fresco. The excavation was under the direction of Nicholas Platon. Mr. Leon Pomerance has sent these notes, supplemented by the account of E. Karapanayoti, Vima, 3 October 1965.

At Saliagos John Evans and Colin Renfrew have excavated for the British School of Archaeology a neolithic settlement. Among the finds are defensive walls up to 1.50 m. thick, house walls, pottery, obsidian, bone and shell implements, mill stones, and violin-shaped marble figurines (M. Paraskevaidis, Kathimerini 10 September 1965).

In excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society, S. Marinatos has uncovered at Peristeria (Triphylia) beneath the floor of a tholos tomb a grave containing gold cups and a silver cup and a gold diadem. These are comparable with the discoveries in Schliemann's Shaft Graves at Mycenae (M. Paraskevaidis, Kathimerini, 22, 28 September 1965 and H. Mühlestein, Basler Nachrichten 444 Mi., 20 October 1965).

The season's discoveries in Kythera are reported by E. Karapanayoti, Vima, 26 September, and M. Paraskevaidis, Kathimerini 10 October 1965.

The Epimelete I. Tzedakis, in excavations at Kastelli, Khania, has found material extending from the end of the Neolithic to the end of the Late Minoan period. These include sherds of Vasiliki ware, of MM barbotine, cups of Kamares ware and others of Vaphio shape, pots imported from Cyprus, and a complete Mycenaean dagger (Kirykos Khanion, 28 September; Eleftheria 30 September 1965).

In excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society, N. Kontoleon has found at the shore of Grotta, Naxos, sherds of Early and Middle Cycladic, and from Late Cycladic housewalls and Mycenaean pottery (mostly III C). Nearby at Aplomatoi two

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chamber tombs (or the period IIIC) were discovered (M. Paraskevaidis, <u>Kathimerini</u>, 3 October 1965).

The Ephor E. Mastrokostas, at Mila, Palaiomanina Xeromerou, has excavated a Mycenaean tholos tomb 11 m. in diameter, fallen in, but preserved to a height of 3.5 m. (Peloponnisos Patron, & Athinaiki, 12 October 1965).

The suggestion for the establishment of an archaeological museum at Mycenae is discussed in Kathimerini, 13 October 1965.

WORK IN PROGRESS

From Part Two of the <u>Bulletin</u> of the <u>Institute of Classical Studies</u> 12 (1965) we may repeat the titles of certain theses newly reported as in progress for higher degrees: At Birmingham: Howell, R. J., "The regional variations in middle Helladic pottery," and Radwan, M. S., "The Medea legend."

At Edinburgh: Haig, Julia E., "Problems of literary composition in the <u>Iliad</u> and the Odyssey,"

At Liverpool: Cameron, M. A. C., "Minoan and Mycenaean frescoes."

At London: Biernoff, D. C., "Early painted pottery cultures of Western Anatolia and Greece," and Knox, Mary O., "Homeric houses and towns compared with the archaeological evidence."

At Oxford: Garbrah, K. A., "A linguistic analysis of selected portions of the Homeric Odyssev."

The following theses have been completed: Watkins, T. F., "The metal industry of Cyprus in the Early and Middle Bronze Age: a study of metal objects" (Birmingham), Edwards, G. P., "The language of Hesiod" (Cambridge), Reich, J. J., "Minoan Hieroglyphic Script" (Manchester), Bayne, N. P., "The grey wares of North-West Anatolia in the middle and late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age, and their relation to the early Greek settlements" (Oxford).

From the <u>Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire</u> 43 (1965) we may note the following dissertations which have been submitted for higher degrees: Blondiaux, C., "La chronologie des tablettes linéaires B de Cnossos" (Liège), and Arnould, P., "Etude sur l'origine du nom 'phénicien'" (Louvain).

The 12th International Congress of Historical Sciences was held at Vienna from 29 August to 5 September 1965. Among the topics discussed was "The roots of ancient Cypriote civilization and the Mycenaean colonization."

To be added to the list of projects of computerized research (Nestor, 397) are William F. Friedman, Work on Mayan hieroglyphics and Shakespearean cyphers, and David Wright, University of California, Mathematical treatment of script forms in palaeographic works; a correction to be made is Gene Gragg, under the direction of Eric Hamp, University of Chicago, A concordance of 10,000 lines of Sumerian literary texts.

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