FROM THE EDITORS

The NESTOR staff has changed with the beginning of the new academic year. T.W. Jacobsen has assumed the role of consulting editor, while W. Rudolph continues as editor. NESTOR has also invited H. Doehl, University of Goettingen, to serve as guest editor during his term of teaching at the Classical Archaeology Program. The assistant editor is Brad Ault who brings with him a year of experience in compiling and organizing the materials. He replaces Fran Huber whom we all thank for her performing so well during the last year. Brad is assisted by Thomas Strasser, a first year student in the Program.

Our call for offprints has been met with gratifying response. We would like to repeat it, coupling it with a request that, wherever possible, you supply us with key words. We are in the process of laying groundwork for a subject index which, we hope, will make NESTOR an even more useful tool in the future.

Please be reminded that in order to operate we need to have all subscriptions paid up. Bills for individual subscribers are enclosed with this issue while institutions will be receiving them shortly. Should you know some individual or an institution which is interested in NESTOR, pass on the address.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Past Events:
An archaeological and historical symposium was held in Larisa, Thessaly (April 26-28, 1985), the topic: "Larisa: Past and Present". Among the papers presented were: E. Marcopoulou Benvenuti - A.G. Benvenuti, "Painted Neolithic pottery: possible relations between Thessaly and Southern Italy." K. Gallis, "The real stratigraphic position of the black burnished pottery characterizing the Larisa Culture". K. Gallis, "The New Archaeological Museum of Larisa".

At a colloquium at the Swedish Institute in Athens the following papers - among others - were presented in honor of Nikolas Platon on May 10, 1985:


A workshop on Middle Helladic Pottery was held in the Swedish Institute in Athens from June 28 through June 30, 1985, organized by G. Nordquist and C. Zerner with help from J.A. MacGillivray. The program was as follows:

June 28, Site Reports: Lerna (Rutter and Zerner), Argos (Toucas), Asine (Dietz and Nordquist), Kandia (Foussiki), Tsoungiza (Rutter), Thebes (Aravantinos and Konstola), Eleusis (Schönfeld), Ayios Stephanos (Rutter and Zerner), Aigina (Hiller), Cyclades (MacGillivray), Kommos (Betancourt), Knossos (MacGillivray)

June 29, Specialized Papers: "Some comments on the nature and significance of the ceramic transition from EH III to MH" (Rutter), Late MH and early LH chronology (Dietz and Grazziadio), "Wares, potter's marks and trade at Lerna" (Zerner), Scientific analysis (Day and Jones), System of handling of Middle Minoan pottery at Kommos (Betancourt)

June 30, Excursion to Aligina under direction of Stefan Hiller

Participating scholars were:

As a result of the Workshop a cooperative, informal journal to be called Hydra: Working Papers in Middle Bronze Age Studies was founded. Hydra will distribute papers in preliminary form (ideas in formation or problems needing a solution); papers will be photocopied and distributed three or four times yearly to a specialized audience of Middle Bronze Age scholars. Its aim is, on the basis of informal articles, to solicit helpful suggestions, comments and information from scholars in the field and to become a forum of free interchange. Hydra's success will depend on the response of those interested in the Middle Bronze Age and all its many-headed problems. Subscribers are asked to send their names and addresses to Gullö Nordquist, either directly into postal giro account #4480184-3 or by personal check made out to her c/o Department of Ancient Culture and Society, University of Uppsala, Gustavianum, S-75220 Uppsala, Sweden. Those who wish to pay in drachmas may send the equivalent of U.S. $8.00 to Carol
Zerner, c/o American School of Classical Studies, 54 Soudias Street, GR-106-76 Athens, Greece. Papers and notes to be presented in Hydra should be sent to Carol Zerner at the address above.


Future Events:
A Hieb i Vino meeting in Washington, D.C., is planned for December 27, 1985, coinciding with the AIA meeting. The topic of this year's meeting is "Ethnos and Artifacts: Cultural Bias in European Prehistoric Archaeology". It will discuss the problem of increasing nationalistic/ethnocentric pressures on archaeological work and will also prepare for an international meeting on this topic which is being organized for 1986 in London/Southampton.
An informal colloquium of Aegean prehistorians is again planned for this year's AIA meetings in Washington, D.C. In response to suggestions and criticism following last year's Workshop, a change in format and emphasis would appear desirable. Discussion of one or more substantive issues might comprise the focus of the agenda, with time also reserved for each of the Workshop participants to make a brief statement about their current research interests. Suggestions for general discussion are welcomed. One possibility is that we continue discussion of issues raised in the colloquium "Agriculture and the Prehistoric Aegean: Data vs. Speculation," to be moderated by Dr. Julie Hansen. To allow more time for discussion, it is recommended that those with announcements consider drafting a hand-out for distribution. If you have additional suggestions and/or reactions to the above tentative agenda, please write as soon as possible to: Tracey Cullen
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An interdisciplinary symposium on various aspects of women in the ancient world will be held February 1, 1986, at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas. Papers on women in Ancient Greece, Rome, Etruria, and the Early Christian world will be given by Bruni de S. Ridgway, Bryn Mawr; Larissa Bonfante, NYU; Barbara Gold, University of Texas, Austin; and Elisabeth Schüssler Fiorenza, Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge Massachusetts. For further information write Carolyn Valone, Department of Art History, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78284.

A colloquium entitled: Thanatos, Les coutumes funéraires en Égée à l'âge du Bronze (Burial Customs in the Aegean Bronze Age/Bestattungsbräuche der ägäischen Bronzezeit) is to be held at Liege, Belgium, from 21 – 23 April, 1986. Those interested are cordially invited. Accepted languages are French, German and English. In order to allow the organizers to produce the program you are asked to announce your interest, even if it may be tentative. Address your communications to R. Laffineur, Université de Liège. Résidence A.Dumont, Place du XX-aout, 32, B-4000 Liège, Belgium.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Dissertation: J. Morin, "La préhistoire de Khôstîa" (McGill University)

WORK COMPLETED

Ph.D. Theses: E. Karagianni, "Minoan Multiple Vessels (Kerno?)," (University of Ioannina); J.-L. Zimmerman, "Les chevaux de bronze dans l'art géométrique grec;"
I offered a seminar on Linear B at the University of Minnesota in Winter Quarter, 1984. Three of my students made contributions which I would like to share with the readers of NESTOR.

On the famous Pylos tablet Tn 316, dealing with offerings to divinities, lines v. 8-10 record offerings at the shrine of Zeus: to Zeus, Hera and di-di-mi-jo di-we i-go-we. Most scholars now believe i-go-we, not an error for i-go-go-gei 'priest', to be dative of the word for 'son' (i-go-di-gei): di-di-mi-jo, however, has remained unexplained. Fotini Zervaki, a member of the Linear B seminar, proposed taking di-di-mi-jo as a name or epithet of Ares, the one god recognized by Greeks of the classical period as unquestionably the son of both Zeus and Hera (Homer adds Hephaistos, but Hesiod, Theogony 927, has him as Hera's alone). Hence he is named with his parents and worshipped at their shrine, though described only as 'son of Zeus' in keeping with aristocratic Mycenaean patrilineal descent reckoning.

Ms. Zervaki's suggestion is strengthened by the phonologically logical derivation of di-di-mi-jo /Drimos/ from δρόμος 'piercing, sharp, keen'. Homer speaks of δρόμος ἡμῶν (Iliad 15:696) and Ares is the god of battles par excellence. Epithets or by-names in -ios, formed from a typical characteristic, are commonly given to gods in classical Greece. Thus Dionysos is Βρώμιος from βράως 'roar, shout', while Hermes was worshipped on Crete as Βρομίος from βράως--he is the swift god, Zeus' messenger. Drimos is quite predictable in meaning and form as a by-name of Ares, who is already attested in Linear B under his own name on the Knossos tablet Pp 14 (a-re).

Brian DuVick, also a participant in the seminar, suggested that the word ka-ma, signifying a type of landholding at Pylos, derived from καμω 'work, till' (transitive), 'work, be (come) tired' (intransitive). Such an etymology accords well with Hesychios' gloss καμω τοῦ ἡμέρος. καμω τοῦ; the relationship of καμω to τοῦ is analogous to that of καμω to τοῦ (I take ka-ma as an a-stem because of the genitive ka-ma /καμα/ on Pylos tablet Ep 613.9+, though the derivative ka-ma-ε-u suggests rather a neuter s-stem).

Three possible explanations of this etymology present themselves:

1) that ka-ma is 'exhausted land', from the intransitive sense of καμω; in its support, Mr. DuVick cited Sophokles' Antigone 338-339: ἡ θέσις ἡ θέσις ἡ θέσις the Earth, imperishable, inexhaustible.

2) from the transitive meaning 'work, till': 'tilled land' or perhaps 'newly tilled land'; compare Odyssey 9:130: θεοῦ ἡμέρας τῶν ἡμέρων... In the middle voice, καμω often means 'win by toil'; we can therefore translate "they won by toil a well-settled island."

3) from the sense 'work, toil' - in this case, in return for the land. References to ka-ma and ka-ma-ε-ε 'ka-ma-holder' are usually followed at Pylos (e.g. Ep 613) by a verb denoting some sort of service, expressed by the verbs wo-ze, te-ra-pi-kê and te-re-ja-e, to be performed by the ka-ma-holder.

Margaret Mook, the third seminarist, combined explanations (2) and (3): ka-ma-holders were obliged to work the land which they were given. Such an explanation would fit well with the verb wo-ze /wordzei/. *worg-yai, which derives from the Indo-European root *worg, whence both English work and Greek ἠποιγον. The ka-ma-holders would thus be participants in a program to settle unused land, which they would "win by toil" - a sort of Bronze Age Homestead Act.

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