

BIBLIOGRAPHYMINOS 7:1 [1961]. Contents:

Bennett, E. L., Textual Note: PY An 607, 5-13, Pl. 1.

Mitford, T. B., Unpublished Syllabic Inscriptions of the Cyprus Museum, 15-48, Pls. 2-9.

Adrados, F. R., Micénico -o-i, -a-i = -ot, -at y la serie Fr de Pilos, 49-61.

Ephron, H. D., Mycenaean Greek: A Lesson in Cryptanalysis, 63-100.

Tovar, A., Talleres y ojicios en el palacio de Pylos: teoyo doero -ra 'doméstico -a del rey', 101-122.

Moon, B. E., Mycenaean Civilization, Publications 1956-1960, A second bibliography [University of London, Institute of Classical Studies, Bulletin Supplement 12], London 1961, pp. xxv, 130. 20 shillings.

This bibliography is a supplement to the one published in 1957, BICS Supplement 3. It covers publications to the end of 1960, and some as late as April, 1961. Reviews are not included, nor are articles in daily or weekly papers. The Late Bronze Age period, ca. 1600-1100 B.C., is in general the limit of the bibliography. The scope of the present bibliography has been extended to include Minoan civilization in this period, and Mycenaean and Minoan epigraphy and language, and in these fields publications since 1936 are listed. No attempt has been made, however, to cover completely works on language and epigraphy published before 1953, or comparative works on language. The subject list follows the same general pattern as before, but some headings are altered.

✓ Masson, O., Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques, Recueil critique et commenté [Ecole Française d'Athènes, Etudes Chypriotes 1], Paris, de Boccard 1961, pp. 452, pls. 72, figs. 153.

Introduction - I. L'activité des archéologues et la formation des collections d'objets chypriotes - Chronologie, 1800-1960. II. Les origines du syllabaire chypriote - B La théorie égéenne, C Les écritures chypriotes à l'âge du bronze, D L'écriture à Chypre entre la fin du bronze et le VIII^e s. III. Le syllabaire chypriote du VII^e au III^e s. IV. Remarques générales sur le syllabaire chypriote - A Le déchiffrement, B La structure théorique du syllabaire, C Les syllabaires locaux, D Les règles d'emploi. V. Problèmes historiques et linguistiques - A La situation à l'époque du bronze récent - 1 L'arrivée des Grecs, 2. La langue d'Alasia? - B La situation du VII^e au III^e s. - 1 Prépondérance du grec, 2 L'éteo-chypriote.

Les Inscriptions (nos. 1-464) de chaque localité sont précédées d'une introduction plus ou moins longue, consacrée au royaume ou au site. La présentation de chaque texte observe l'ordre: lemme, translittération syllabique (quelquefois avec un dessin), transcription grecque, si le texte est bien établi et compréhensible, commentaire.

Raison, J., Le tesson "mycénien" de Cnossos Ir. 2632 avec une inscription peinte en signes linéaires, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 85 [1961] 408-417.

Rosén, H. B., The 'Mycenaean' Documents, the present state of our knowledge [in Hebrew], Eskolot 4 [1962] 1-55.

The following is a summary of those details in which some additional contribution is offered to points discussed in the publications surveyed: (1) Pulgram's analysis (Glotta 38:171 ff.) of Greek ethnos vs. language and culture is discussed and it is contended that precisely the parallel drawn by him to French vs. Latin does not support his conclusions. (2) If we disregard the signs question-marked by Ventris in Work Note 17 and those identified only in part, then the "shifts" introduced later for rectification of the grid are much less numerous than alleged by Beattie. (3) It is possible that some of the hardly translatable Linear B texts are, in fact, not Greek (a comparison is made between Cnossos L 588 and L 587). Arguments considering what is or is not "Classical" Greek are fruitless: e.g. Beattie, in his attack on "late" $-\omega\epsilon\sigma-$, was not aware that Sommer had proved in 1948 (Geschichte d. griech. Nominalkomposita 110) that Theocritean ἀρωδες cannot be a Hellenistic innovation, but must be an ancient heritage. (4) The time elapsed between June 2 and 15, 1952, does not allow all the things to have happened that Beattie alleges; Blegen even assesses the discovery of the tripod tablet as late as June 10 (MIO 9:183); the portion containing k^{ue} was even discovered later, so Ventris' use of this sign on July 1 (B.B.C.) does not incriminate him; when Ventris identified the i- and o- series guessing Knossos and Amnisos, he had an 80% chance (by coincidence) of hitting the vowels of "tripod," so this is not evidence against him. (5) The spelling is much less "deficient" than has been held, e.g. by Grumach; homographous endings (e.g. $-\tau\epsilon$, $-\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $-\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, $-\tau\epsilon\iota$, $-(\sigma)\tau\eta\rho$, $-(\sigma)\theta\eta$, $-\theta\epsilon(v)$, are spelled $-te$) are syntactically or morphologically conditioned, i.e. predictable; so they are practically as adequately represented as e.g. the homographous grammatical endings in Semitic alphabetic writing. When the present writer suggested (1959) that in the earliest stages of Indo-European r and l were not phonemically distinct, he agreed with Bennett that that stage of phonemic structure no longer underlied Mycenaean; in Lg 35:140 Bennett tentatively ascribes the non-pertinence of the contrast r : l to the system of language from which the syllabary was taken over; this assumption is corroborated, in the present survey, by showing that Cypriot r- and l- signs have a common graphic basis which also recurs in some of the Linear B r/l signs. The peculiarities of Mycenaean spelling are classed into 1. those that may possibly be phonemic features of the dialect (merger of final s and r, leading to their loss; non-distinction of two out of the three terms of the opposition $\tau:\delta:\theta$, etc.; loss of preconsonantal n) and 2. those that are most likely mere spelling conventions; however, many of the distinctions unexpressed have a low functional load in early Greek (e.g. initial st- vs. t-, sp- vs. p-, etc.). A solution of the problem of the irregularly defective representation of i-diphthongs may be approached by assuming that Mycenaean Greek precedes a possible replacement of the nom. pl. endings $-\delta\varsigma$, $-\alpha\varsigma$ by $-\omega\iota$, $-\alpha\iota$. Our difficulties in reading Mycenaean are due to our unfamiliarity with the dialect, not to the spelling. (Illustration by transcribing a passage of Plato and a part of the Law of Gortyn into Mycenaean orthography.) (6) May 'e-ke-ra-wo be a Greek equivalent of a pre-Greek wa-na-ka and reflect an ethno-social stratification? 'E-k^{ue}-ta is a "soldier," 'e-k^{ue}-si-ya "military," cp. Hom. $\xi\pi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\xi\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ (e.g. B 540 ff.). The legal relations between the classes of landholders and usufructtakers at Pylos are borne out in a synoptic table, and 'a-no-no is interpreted as "not transferable by purchase" (contrast: ki-ti-me-na "acquired by usucaption"). A te-re-ta = $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ is in the same relation to the $\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ as in Cauer-Schwyzler 413 (similarly Luria; cp. also Fraenkel, Gesch. d. griech. Nom. agentis II. 190). (7) Howe's (Nestor 42) explanation of ἀγορά as "collecting place for sheep" (hence Classical ἀγορά) is corroborated by the fact that the "city-square" cannot originally be named ἀγορά as a "place of assembly": ἀγεῖρεῖν means "drive together," ἀγεῖρεσθαι is not proper for an assembly of humans out of their own accord. (8) The language of the Mycenaean documents is Greek in structure, which is the criterion of its being Greek. What should remind Levin (Nestor 42) of Indo-Iranian (or something not too distant from it in its isoglottal position) is not Mycenaean, but rather the phonemic structure of the "grid," i.e. that of language "X" (Lejeune) from which the syllabary was taken over; "X" has phonemically non-distinct r, l; pertinent palatalization, particular treatment of diphthongs, etc. The contribution of Mycenaean to the recognition of the (pre)history of Greek is outlined. (9) The chances of a decipherment of documents other than in Linear B; Ephron's attempts are discouraging. Also Schwartz's suffer from internal statistical incongruities: 1. the percentage of words beginning with a is too high for Greek; 2. if the direction of writing on the Phaistos disk is from the center to the outside, then the constantly recurring (i.e. morphological) sign-groups would occur at word initials, which would point to a preponderantly prefix-carrying language, unlike Greek which is "suffix-heavy." Dialectological inconsistencies in Gordon's readings: e.g. 'a-du-si-si, where this a "Lord of Horses," would combine the phonological and morphological characteristics of quite a number of discrete Semitic dialects.

Adrados, F. R., Sobre los ideogramas micénicas DA, PA, TA, ZE y 171, Emerita 29 [1961] 287-296.

Daux, G., Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1960, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 85 [1961] 601-954.

Perati (631-634, 12 figs.), Mycenae 1959-1960 (664-671, 11 figs.) including a small photograph of the Linear B fragment shown in Antiquity 35 [1961] pl. I, the region of Pylos (703-718, 20 figs.) illustrating finds from Gouvalari, Volimidia, Mouriatada, Peristeria), Pylos, Epano Englianos, (5 figs.), Gla (743-748, 11 figs.), Iolkos (768-770, figs. 15-21), Ceos, (838-839, figs. 5-7), Naxos (850, 4 figs.), Crete, Tourtoulou (863-864, fig. 1), Photoula (864, figs. 2-5), Chondros Viannou (869-877, figs. 1-5), Knossos (877-885, 11 figs.), Lebena (886-892, figs. 4-9), Stavromenos (894, ff. 11-12), Mallia (940-953), &c.

Τὸ Ἔργον τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας κατὰ τὸ 1960, ed. A. K. Orlandos, Athens 1961.

Illustration of most of the items listed above.

Effenterre, H. van, Pierres inscrites de Dréros, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique 85 [1961] 544-568.

Hood, M. S. F., Sir Arthur Evans Vindicated: A remarkable discovery of Late Minoan I B vases from beside the Royal Road at Knossos, Illustrated London News [Archaeological Section No. 2080] 240:6394 [February 17, 1962] 259-261.

Photographs of Hood and of Palmer appear on p. 263. Among the illustrations is a photograph of one of the fragments of tablets found, which includes an apparently new ideogram.

This may be transcribed as DIPTE.

Horedt, K., Siebenbürger und Mykenä, Nouvelles Etudes d'Histoire, Bucarest 1960, 31-44.

Hošek, R., Das Individuum, dessen Name und Gottheit vor Homer, Sborník P. F. F. Brněnské University, Ročník 7, Řada Archeologicko-Klasická E 3 [1958] 102-108.

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Kerényi, K., Der frühe Dionysos [Eitrem-Forelesninger 2. 1960], Oslo, Universitetsforlaget 1961, pp. 59.

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Merlat, P., Jupiter Dolichenus. Essai d'interprétation et de synthèse, Paris, 1960.

Pp. 62-68 discuss the double axe in the eastern Mediterranean area.

Petruševski, M. D., Ka-ra-re-we=ΧΛΑΡΗΕΣ, Ziva Antika 11 [1961] 96.

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Esp. pp. 222, 230.
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WORK IN PROGRESS

Documenta Mycenaea, ed. Ioannes Pugliese Carratelli, in corso di stampa, in Collana di Testi e Documenti per lo Studio dell'Antichità, Istituto Editoriale Cisalpino, Milano.

Die Herausgabe eines Sammelwerkes mit dem Titel Archaeologia Homerica, das der archäologischen Homererklärung dienen soll, wird von F. Matz, Marburg/Lahn, vorbereitet. Er wird dabei vom Deutschen Archäologischen Institut und von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft unterstützt. Die Absicht ist, dem Leser Homers diejenigen Erklärungen an die Hand zu geben, die der heutige Stand der Archäologie liefern kann. Andererseits soll der Archäologe im Licht der heutigen Homerforschung über diejenigen Erscheinungen in der Dichtung unterrichtet werden, die zur Erklärung der frühgriechischen Denkmäler helfen können. Das Schwergewicht soll auf der archäologischen Seite liegen. Das philologische Material wird den Verfassern der Beiträge durch Vermittlung von U. Fleischer aus den Vorarbeiten für das von B. Snell begründete Lexikon des Frühgriechischen Epos in Hamburg zur Verfügung gestellt. Als Redaktor der Archaeologia Homerica steht dem Herausgeber H. G. Buchholz zur Seite. Die Bearbeitung der einzelnen Beiträge haben übernommen: W. Artelt, H. Biesantz, Gerda Bruns, H. G. Buchholz, H. Catling, Erna Diez, H. Drerup, L. F. Eckstein, F. Fischer, R. J. Forbes, Dorothea Gray, W. H. Gross, G. Hafner, R. Hampe, H. V. Herrmann, E. Homann-Wedeking, U. Jantzen, E. Kirsten, S. Laser, Sp. Marinatos, Irmgard Maull, W. Richter, Erika Simon, Emily T. Vermeule, K. Vierneisl, M. Wegner.