

COMMUNICATIONS

Lectures presented to Classical Associations in 1970-1971 included: W. G. Arnott, "Schliemann, Troy and Mycenae" (Aberystwyth). J. N. Coldstream, "The Minoan eruption of Thera" (Bangor & North Wales, Hull & District, Lancaster & North-Western, Leeds & District); "Homer, burials and hero cults" (Oxford). John Chadwick, "Where did the Greeks come from" (Bangor & North Wales); "The decipherment of Linear B" (Bedford). J. B. Hainsworth, "The comparative study of Homer" (Liverpool); "The criticism of an oral Homer" (Manchester & District). J. T. Killen, "The Mycenaean civil service" (Sussex). J. D. Lewis, "Mycenaean meanderings" (CA of Western Australia). [PCA 68 (1971)].

Bamboula at Kourion: The Necropolis and the Finds, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972, by J. L. Benson with contributions by Edith Porada and J. L. Angel, originally announced for publication in June 1972, was finally released for publication in June 1973. A limited number of copies were actually distributed, especially to periodicals for review, before the publisher discovered that plate 15 was misprinted. The distribution was then discontinued in order for the books to be returned to the printer for correction. No date for further release of the remainder of the volumes can be estimated at this time. The publisher has offered to replace any defective volumes in circulation with corrected copies when such become available. Write: Mr. Fred Wiecks, Director, The University Press, 3933 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19104.

CLIPPINGS

Dimokratis (Mytilene), 21, 22, 23, 25 June 1973, Miltis Paraskevaidis, New investigations of the prehistoric habitation of Lesbos.

Eleftheros Kosmos, 1 July 1973, Miltis Paraskevaidis. Identification of Homeric Ithaca with Levkas.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor: - To his interesting paper on "Linear A fractions: a new approach," AJA 77 (1973) 61-65, Jon C. Billigmeier joined a critical discussion of my work on the same subject, (Kadmos 10 (1971) 35-51). He accuses me of having made two mistakes. The first of these relates to the possibility that the scribe of HT 9 made an error and wrote 31+fractions as a total, instead of 30+fractions, as the text should probably have read. He states that I assumed so "in order to make his values work." Nothing could be less true: the possibility of such a scribal error had already been invoked by none less than W. C. Brice (at the top of page 8 of his 1961 edition of the texts), and that suggestion merited to be retained for further consideration. I therefore took it into account, but only as an alternative to the case of no such error having been committed: I was thus led to two different equations.

My second "mistake" was to propose a construction of the additions, to be found on HT 8, different from that which had been previously accepted, and which had led to the embarrassment of earlier researchers. In fact, values for fraction symbols which fitted the first part of that text did not fit its second half. In order to overcome that complication, Billigmeier, reading the text in the orthodox fashion, makes two assumptions, not one as he stated. He assumes that the notation Lm9, which occurs twice at the end of face b, does not enter into the total because he feels that we may be confronted here with a later addition; and, furthermore, that complex fraction signs, written as two fraction symbols in succession, represented the numerical value resulting from the multiplication of these two symbols. The latter assumption constitutes an interesting approach, but it can be shown quite easily that it leads to unacceptable results, as Billigmeier would undoubtedly have discovered for himself if he had pursued the matter to all its consequences.

According to his findings, symbols composed by writing a over b represent the subtraction of the latter from the former--an essential element of the assumption, referred to above, that no scribal error had been made in HT 9. Obviously, all fraction symbols of a complex nature should follow this double rule: multiplication and subtraction. When this--his own--rule is applied to the symbol Lm17, written as Lm9 over Lm1 and Lm19, it follows that the system cannot be retained. For Lm17 may thereby be construed in three different ways:

- (1) Lm9 - (Lm1 times Lm19), or
- (2) (Lm9 - Lm1) times Lm19, or, most unlikely,
- (3) Lm9 times Lm19 - Lm1.

The outcome thereof is:

- (1) 7/12, which collides with Lm15, (= Lm9 - Lm2), or
- (2) 1/12, which collides with Lm4, (Lm1 times Lm2), or
- (3) - 1/4, which is impossible.

In my paper I have expanded upon the need to avoid such collision, and, I feel, Billigmeier should have applied this test before preferring his results to mine, which, as is shown in subsequent papers, (Kadmos (1972) 1-21; &c.), explain various other texts without contradiction.

Allemogne
28 June 1973

Yours, &c,
Daniel A. Was

To the Editor: - In the above letter, unable to make any valid mathematical criticism of my proposed values, Dr. Was has resorted to the creation of strawmen, which he represents as embodying my views in order to knock them down. His argument is this: the fraction sign Lm8 (1/4 by my system) looks vaguely like a small Lm9 (3/4) on top of a miniature Lm1 (1/2). Therefore (he continues) the sign is a ligature, and extrapolating, he assumes that I believe that all signs which appear to have one element on top, and a second on

the bottom, represent the top element minus the bottom. In other words, $\frac{A}{B} = A - B$. Such a generalization would lead to absurd conclusions.

I do not, however, maintain any such general rule, and did not state any in my article, to which Dr. Was above replies. Moreover, I question the assumption that Lm8 is a ligature of Lm9 and Lm1. A quick glance at the table of variants in my article (AJA 77 (1973) 61-65, table: p. 62) or at Table 1 in W. E. Brice's *Inscriptions in the Minoan Linear Script of Class A*, will show the reader that the actual variants of Lm8 on the tablets do not often resemble an Lm9 over an Lm8 closely at all, throwing doubt on Dr. Was' identification of Lm8 as a ligature of those two symbols (or any others). Even if it did always look like a ligature, which it of course does not, we should know from experience with many writing and mathematical systems that an apparent ligature does not always represent a mathematically (or in the case of writing systems, syllabically) definable relationship between the two apparent elements and the value of the "ligature." An example from Classical Greek mathematical notation should suffice: Δ represents 4 in the system, Y 400, and M 10,000 (from $\text{MYP}\rho\iota\omicron\iota$) or 40. The ligature $\frac{A}{M}$ is $4 \times 10,000$, but $\frac{Y}{M}$ is not ($M \times Y$) that is $400 \times 10,000$ but simply 10,000, for it is just the first two letters of $\text{MY}\rho\iota\omicron\iota$. Thus the two ligatures are to be read differently, even though the elements appear to have the same spatial relationship to each other. $\frac{A}{B}$, A over B, is read $A \times B$ in one sign, and (word beginning with) AB- in another. This fact should impose caution on those who use the physical arrangement of symbols, rather than their functions, to establish values.

In his letter, I must further note, Dr. Was does not even bother to defend his reading of Hagia Triada tablet 8a/b as one addition. His whole assumption, as expressed in his article in *KADMOS* (1971) is without any foundation, and in direct variance to all the facts. On the recto side, (8a) and the first line of the verso (8b1) is an addition begun by a two-sign word, a commodity sign, and the numeral ten. Following that we have words followed each by numerals, both integers and fractions. On the verso face, after line 1, there is a space and then a heavy line through the page. After that, the number five appears, then words again followed by more integers and fractions. Obviously two separate equations? Not to Dr. Was, who takes them as one, and says that the two totals are to be added together, and all the numerals after the words in both equations are to be added together, all so his theory will work. Nowhere does he give any justification or parallel for doing this, except that it is necessary to make his values work. I respectfully submit that this procedure is arbitrary and unscientific, and suggest that Dr. Was show parallels to such a curious method of adding, or withdraw his proposed values.

Though I believe that Dr. Was' values are demonstrably false, I would point out that my findings were not conclusive. A mathematician friend, Mr. Charles Thorne, remarks rightly that no values can be proven with the data available from the tablets. The way to a solution, however, has been pointed out by Bennett, in his article "Minoan Bookkeeping" (AJA 54 (1950) 204-222): the Minoans used the unit 1 to express the (unstated) quantity of liquid or dry measure of the commodity in question, and the fractions for fractions of this

quantity. As I have pointed out Mabel Lang followed this up (AJA 68 (1964) 99-105) and deduced valuable information as to the absolute values of Pylian liquid and dry measure by measuring Pylos vessels. Let me here suggest that we go to Crete, and measure the vessels from LM I in the Hagia Triada-Phaistos area. The exciting find of a pithos at Epano Zakro inscribed with the WINE ideogram (Raison & Pope, Index du linéaire A) will be immensely valuable, for many Hagia Triada tablets containing fractions (including 9a and 13) deal with quantities of wine as evidenced by the presence of the same WINE ideogram.

This method, then, should establish the truth. If $1/2$ of the primary unit (the primary unit may be the capacity of the pithos) is the most frequent capacity below the primary unit, then it should equal the most common fraction by far at Hagia Triada, Lm9. In this case, Bennett's original identification, Lm9 = $1/2$, would be correct. If Dr. Was is correct, it should be $1/4$ that is most frequent, and if I am right, $3/4$. Should I be borne out by the results of such measurement, then the Minoans would have measured their wine in vessels (though not with symbols) similar to those at Pylos, where Mabel Lang established that the most frequent capacities are roughly 3.2 liters and 2.4 liters ($3/4$ of the former). Let the facts speak for themselves.

1 August 1973

Santa Barbara, California

Yours, &c.

Jon C. Billigmeier

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