

MITTEILUNGEN

'KADMOS'

In his 'Carnet de Notes' in the *Revue Philosophique*, 1967, iv, 470—2, the Editor, M. Pierre-Maxime Schuhl, publishes a characteristically lively and scholarly comment inspired by a recent visit to Thebes, Du nouveau sur l'antique Cadmos. He reflects on the new evidence from Boeotia which has given real substance to the 'mirage oriental'. Further, he reviews the three possible derivations of the name of our eponymous patron, Kadmos, who may, it seems, have been 'the Levantine', 'the Ancient', or simply the Kidin-Marduk of one of the newly discovered cylinder seals, who was an envoy to Thebes from the King of Babylon.

W. C. BRICE

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE HALF-CYLINDER AM 1938.790 (ref. KADMOS 6, 1967, 114—118)

The genuineness of the object discussed by Miss Margaret Gill is questionable on several counts:

1. The writer does not know of any parallels among ancient Cretan ivory seals for a hemi-cylinder of such dimensions nor for ivory in such new and clean condition; since the surface texture, colour and patina are unparalleled among the ivory seals in the Herakleion Museum from excavations. Also the unabraded edges and smoothness of the angular grooves made by the engraving are surprisingly fresh.

2. In respect of their position and attitudes, as also of their physiognomy, the human figures on AM 1938. 790 are in an idiom different from that of comparable figures in early Cretan glyptic.

3. Two extant handy parallels are the large cylindrical ivory section found recently at Arkhanes, and the later sealing from Festos, HM 682 (Cretule p. 129, fig. 318). AM 1938. 790 invites questions since it has two motifs of human beings and animals in a quasi-naturalistic idiom on one ivory seal, when it is general Cretan practice to have animals and/or humans on one end and a patterned design on the other, and to represent animals, but *not* human beings, in quasi-naturalistic style.

AM 1938. 790 positively bristles with incidents — which are in themselves conspicuously absent from earlier glyptic. A comparison of AM 1938. 790 with any ivory seal from an excavation in Crete suggests that both motifs are contrived; that both are like tableaux, or even window dressings in a big store. The figures and objects are placed to give visual effect. They have not the integration of forms which is the mark of every Cretan motif. It has indeed been suggested that the nuptial scene derives not from Crete, but from The Golden Bough. If that is so, it would not be the first time that mythology has inspired doubtful pieces.

VICTOR E. G. KENNA

THE BIRMINGHAM SYMPOSIUM ON AEGEAN WRITING

A two-day Symposium on Aegean Writing took place at the University of Birmingham on July 8 and 9, 1968, under the joint auspices of the Department of Greek and the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology. It was convened in tribute to the memory of Ernst Gru-mach, who lectured in Birmingham on several occasions.

Mr. Sinclair Hood (formerly Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens) discussed the three inscribed clay tablets found at Tartaria in Romania in 1961 and the difficulties in the way of accepting the Carbon 14 dates for the Balkan Neolithic in the light of these and of other evidence. He gave his reasons for supposing that the Tartaria tablets, being of early Vinča date, need not be earlier than c. 2200 B.C. There might not be a long gap of time between them and the earliest known clay tablets of Crete (early 2nd millennium B. C.) with which they have points of resemblance.

Professor A. J. Beattie (Edinburgh), discussing the linguistic framework of the Linear B texts, pointed out that, for more than twenty-five years, scholars had tried to discover in the texts a system of word-endings of IE type and subsequently prefixes, word-stems and phrases of the same kind. The occurrence of such alternations as Myc. *ko-no*, *no-ko*, or *ko-no*, *ko-i-no*, warned that inflection of IE-type might not be the sole, or even the dominant pattern, in the language underlying the script. After analysing particular problems and difficulties, Professor Beattie concluded that two avenues deserved exploration. Firstly, the complexity of the variants more and more surely indicated relationships of concepts (logograms) rather than of grammatical forms. Secondly, growing evidence suggested links between certain groups (and particular signs within them) and certain ideograms. Hope of decipherment, even if partial, might be in establishing and evaluating a number of such links.

Mr. W. C. Brice (Manchester) made two major points in demonstrating the relations between Linear A and Linear B. Firstly, comparison of the signaries shows that certain signs which occur frequently in Linear B cannot be matched in Linear A, while, surprisingly, some of the rarest signs are found in both scripts. Secondly, structural comparison of the inscriptions indicates several features common to both scripts: for example, the use of headings and of ligatures and the repetition of characteristic combinations of signs in particular contexts, often with inversion of order.

Mr. W. G. Lambert (Birmingham) gave an account of the salient features of cuneiform script, outlining some of the major problems which remain in this field, concerning, for instance: the pronunciation of the Sumerian ideographic roots; the significance of the grammatical particles and verbal infixes found mainly in the later texts; the implications of the pronunciation of ideographic sign-groups; and the special difficulties of the late texts which are in part cryptic.

Dr. J. R. Harris (Oxford), who spoke on Egyptian writing, discussed the antique interpretation of hieroglyphs as mere esoteric symbols, suggesting that this was influenced by sign-lists of Graeco-Roman date which did not express phonetic values. Such lists revealed that phonograms were of equal status, whether representing one consonant or more (i. e. that there was no 'alphabet'), and indicated how these were derived from original logograms, with elimination of weak endings. Their earliest application was perhaps in the writing of proper names, as on the first inscribed palettes.

Dr. L. H. Jeffery (Oxford), speaking on the early Greek alphabet, discussed: (a) Segert's view that the Greeks had copied the Old Aramaic form of the alphabet rather than the Phoenician; and (b) Young's suggestion that it may have been the Phrygians who first got the alphabet through overland trading contacts with North Syria, produced the vowel-system and passed it to the Greeks. Her provisional conclusion on (a) was that the parent of the Greek alphabet might be a script like the Old Aramaic of the 9th and first part of the 8th centuries B. C. in Syria; and, on (b), that, while hoping for more positive evidence from further excavations at Gordion, she still found it easier to believe that Anatolian craftsmen in Ionia or Aiolis might have learnt and passed the Greek alphabet to kinsmen in Phrygia before the end of the 8th century.

Dr. F. J. Tritsch (Birmingham) spoke on the subject of Tirynthia Semata and explained that the earliest reference to writing in Greece names Tiryns, from which a tablet was sent to Asia Minor. Tradition tells us that the king who wrote it was responsible for the famous walls of Tiryns. Literary tradition and archaeological investigation pointed to Miletos as prime source of innovation and this helps to throw light on the problem of the language in which Bellerophon's letter was written. (Cf. above, pp. 124—137).

Professor George Thomson (Birmingham) discussed the problem of the infiltration of Greek speech into the Aegean. He outlined a conjectural reconstruction of the successive stages by which the Greek language might be supposed to have expanded from Thessaly into other parts of Greece. This presented in a new form, with several modifications and additions, the account given in his book, *The Prehistoric Aegean*, first published in 1949. It was based upon a correlation, with the aid of maps, of the evidence about the distribution of the historic dialects with the genealogical and historic elements of Greek tradition.

A fuller abstract of the proceedings is available on request to The Department of Greek, The University, Birmingham 15, England.

R. F. WILLETTS

THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR MYCENAEAN STUDIES

The first conference of the Association was held at the University of London Institute of Classical Studies on September 24 and 25, 1968, with the general theme of "The Minoans". Dr. P. Warren opened the archaeological session with a paper on the origin of the Minoans. He disposed point by point of the alleged similarities between the culture of EM I and that of contemporary Palestine or Libya. He saw the first signs of wide settlement in the island in the Late Neolithic, and at this stage, as also in EM I, he recognized that Crete was indebted culturally to Western Anatolia. Mr. G. Cadogan presented the evidence for the Minoans outside Crete. In MM II, he argued, the main sea routes were to the Levant, but attention later turned to the Aegean, where the motives for control may have been connected as much with defence as with commerce or settlement. In LM, links were closer with the mainland and Egypt and later with Cyprus, and at the end there were contacts with Italy and Sicily. Dr. J. B. Hainsworth, discussing the pre-Greek place names, argued that an increased understanding of the Asianic languages has shown that the familiar systems of classifying pre-Greek toponyms are often too simple and confident, and that none of the theories of derivation, whether of 'Mediterranean', 'Pelasgian' or 'Anatolian' type, was convincing.

In the session on writing, in the afternoon of the 24th, Dr. J. Chadwick gave his views on the nature of the Minoan Scripts. The category of Linear A, he said, doubtless included a number of different writing systems, while Linear B was more uniform. Linear A and the Pictographic Script seem to have run parallel, and association of the two systems in the same archaeological context should not be seen as an

indication of a transitional phase. He gave several reasons why the phonetic values of Linear B should be broadly applicable to Linear A, notably the common ancestry in Linear A of Linear B and the Cypriot Syllabary, which have certain sign values in common. Speaking on the structure of the Minoan Language, Mrs. A. Morpurgo Davies, limiting her scope to the Hagia Triada tablets, showed one example (HT 104) of a seemingly grammatical suffix, but expressed caution about the apparent evidence for inflections in the language. She concluded that Linear A was still a mystery, but that a few of its spelling alternations might tell us something about parallel anomalies in Linear B. In his paper on the Minoan Documents, Dr. J. T. Killen considered the structure and arrangement of a number of tablets from Hagia Triada, and made some pointed observations on significant ratios between the amounts recorded, and on the transaction signs and the 'total' and 'deficit' formulae.

The second day began with a paper by Professor G. Huxley on the Minoans in Greek sources, in which, after a detailed review of the evidence, he concluded that the legends were to an extent coherent, and, in view of some archaeological confirmation, should by no means be dismissed as containing no element of truth. There followed two reviews of theories of decipherment of Linear A. Mr. W. G. Lambert considered the Semitic theories, 'Caphtorian', Akkadian and Phoenician, and, by detailed reference to the sources on which particular identifications of words and meanings were based, demonstrated the fragility of the foundations of all these propositions. Miss G. R. Hart adopted a similar approach with regard to the Hittite-Luvian theories. Analysing their application to ILA I 16, she cast grave doubt on the HH and 'Eteocretan' interpretations. After considering an instance of the practical use of the Luvian hypothesis, with respect to ILA I 8, she concluded that there was no absolute proof or disproof in this case, and that it might be worth testing this approach more widely.

In the concluding paper on the collapse of the Minoan civilization, Dr. F. H. Stubbings gave a considered appreciation of the thesis of Marinatos, that vulcanism on Thera was responsible for the abandonment of most of the sites on the island about 1450 B. C., while reserving opinion on some outstanding problems, for instance, of why Knossos survived the catastrophe and why it fell in its turn at the end of LM II. This paper was followed by a vigorous and constructive debate. After a final session of general discussion, Dr. Chadwick closed the conference with thanks to all concerned. The event was well attended, with a steady audience of about forty, and was organized by Dr. Chadwick with the assistance of Dr. Hainsworth and Dr. Killen.

W. C. BRICE

EPIGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN

Cretan Glyptic and Cave Art

John H. Betts has reported on ~~Some~~ unpublished Knossos sealings and sealstones in BSA 62, 1967, 27—45. Sixty-seven out of a total of eighty-one fragments of sealings, together with five worn and damaged sealstones, are illustrated with sketches only, the photographs being reserved for the Herakleion Museum volume of the CMMS. The same author, writing on Trees in the wind on Cretan sealings in AJA 72, 1968, 149—50, concludes that the design referred to is more probably intended to represent boat prows.

Professor Paul Faure has kindly sent the following information about his finding of a rock-painting, and permission for its announcement. The painting was discovered on 9th August 1968, in a cave on the side of Mount Kapparou Kephala, near Pervolakia, in the region of Sitia (Eastern Crete). It appears to be of Minoan date, and will be published by its discoverer in BCH.

W. C. BRICE

Hieroglyphic Script from Mallia

A. H. S. Megaw, in his report on Archaeology in Greece, included in the Archaeological Reports of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and the British School at Athens for 1966—67 (No. 13), p. 22, refers to a discovery in the excavations conducted by J.-C. Poursat at Mallia, near a house to the west of sector Delta: "A clay impression from a hieroglyphic seal was found in a nearby sounding."

Also from Mallia, J.-C. Poursat has published a double-axe sign on the base of a vase (No. 5, M 65/7), in his report on Un Sanctuaire du MM II A à Mallia in BCH 90, 1966, 514ff. (p. 536 and Fig. 22). He compares it with a similar sign on an offering table from Mallia (Her. 8516).

To bring the record up to date, J.-P. Olivier has, at the request of the Editor and with the generous agreement of the Director of the excavations, kindly contributed the following note on epigraphic finds in Quarter M at Mallia during the seasons 1965—68:

"Dans un ensemble de bâtiments du MM II a été trouvé le matériel pictographique suivant:

- 6 inscriptions sur vases (comprenant de 3 à 7 signes)
- 12 inscriptions sur médaillons d'argile (comprenant de 2 à 4 signes)
- 6 inscriptions sur sceaux et empreintes de sceaux (comprenant de 2 à 6 signes)
- 1 fragment de tablette d'argile opistographe (un signe sur chaque face)
- une soixantaine de signes isolés, sur vases, tessons ou objets d'argile.

Au total, près de 150 signes, dont au moins 50 différents; moins d'une dizaine semblent nouveaux et une bonne trentaine étaient déjà attestés à Mallia."

W. C. BRICE

Linear A

The pithos inscription of twenty-four signs in two lines from Epano Zakro, referred to in *Kadmos* 4, 1965, 174, has meanwhile been mentioned and illustrated by G. Daux in *BCH* 90, 1966, 927—8, Fig. 12 (*Chron. des Fouilles*, 1965), and transliterated and translated into Eteocretan, a language of Hittite-Luvian derivation, by V. I. Georgiev, in Vol. I of the preprint of the Proceedings of the First International Congress of Mycenology (Rome, 1967), pp. 186—9, within his report on *L'état actuel du déchiffrement des textes en Linéaire A* (v. *Kadmos* 6, 1967, 152).

In the following section of the same report (pp. 190—1), V. I. Georgiev similarly transliterates and translates the inscription on one of the recently discovered Kato Zakro tablets, with reference to its earlier publication in transcription by R. Kamm in *Orbis* 14, 1965, 427 (v. *Kadmos* 6, 1967, 153).

A. H. S. Megaw in his report on Archaeology in Greece (*Arch. Reports* for 1966—67, referred to in the above section), publishes in Fig. 25 (p. 17) a photograph of the "rough local cup of Keftiu type bearing a Linear A sign (L 103, Brice), incised before firing," which has already been referred to in *Nestor* for 1. 1. 1967, p. 473f. (v. *Kadmos* 6, 1967, 153).

In a lecture to the Classical Conference at Oxford on 6th September 1968, reported in *The Times* of 7th September, Mrs. E. Vermeule referred to frescoes and Linear A graffiti discovered in the recent excavations of Sp. Marinatos on Thera.

W. C. BRICE

Linéaire B

Dans le domaine du linéaire B, peu de trouvailles proprement archéologiques en ces deux dernières années. Il y a surtout eu une grande activité pour la remise en ordre des découvertes anciennes (raccords, révisions) et la publication de petites pièces plus ou moins négligées.

A) Knossos. Un travail important pour l'épigraphie a vu le jour en 1967, J.-P. Olivier, *Les scribes de Cnossos, Essai de classement des archives d'un palais mycénien*, Rome (= *Incunabula Graeca*, XVII), avec 67 planches reproduisant des tablettes. Du même auteur, *Nouvelles tablettes en linéaire B de Cnossos*, BSA 62, 1967 [1968], 267—323 et pl. 51—74, faisant suite aux articles de J. Chadwick et J. T. Killen, BSA 57 et 58. A l'exception du fragment Wb 8711, de 1965 (Petit Palais), toutes ces pièces proviennent encore des fouilles d'Evans, mais étaient inédites ou mal connues. Outre les fragments de tablettes, il y a d'intéressants scellés d'argile (sealings), notamment Ws 8497 avec *a-sa-mi-to*, hapax valant *asaminthos* (cf. Nestor, 1. 5. 1965; Kadmos 4, 1965, 174, et 5, 1966, 9). D'autre part, de nombreux raccords de fragments ont été publiés et commentés dans une série d'articles de Killen et Olivier: a) rappelons d'abord (cf. Kadmos 5, 168), des deux auteurs, 388 raccords de fragments dans les tablettes de Cnossos, *Mycenaean Studies Cambridge*, 1966, 47—92 (addenda dans *Ant. Class.* 36, 1967, 627—629); b) par Olivier, 91 raccords..., BSA 62, 325—336; c) par les deux auteurs, 155 raccords..., BCH 1968, 115—141. Tous ces travaux, minutieux mais indispensables, font espérer la réalisation prochaine de l'édition définitive des documents de Knossos, qui est attendue depuis longtemps.

Pour le fragment de bol inscrit de ce site, Z 1715, voir maintenant J. Raison, *Les vases à inscriptions peintes de l'âge mycénien et leur contexte archéologique*, Rome 1968 (= *Incunabula Graeca*, XIX), 183—190.

B) Pylos. Quelques corrections dues à E. L. Bennett et J. Chadwick ont été signalées dans Nestor, 1. 4. 1966. Une édition nouvelle préparée par E. L. Bennett et J.-P. Olivier, *The Pylian Texts transcribed*, est annoncée pour 1969 (*Incunabula Graeca*); elle contiendra environ deux cents raccords nouveaux, dont quelques-uns seulement modifient le texte. On notera l'utile répertoire chronologique et topographique des tablettes (1939 et 1952—1964) donné par A. Sacconi, *Indice topografico dei documenti nel Palazzo di Pilo*, *Studi Micenei* 2, 1967, 94—102.

C) Mycènes. Quelques raccords ont été effectués par J.-P. Olivier, *Raccords de fragments dans les tablettes en linéaire B de Mycènes*, BCH 1967, 375—378; le même auteur annonce une édition nouvelle et révisée des documents du site (série des *Textus minores*, Leyde). Enfin, un fragment de tablette apparu en 1967 est publié par G. E. Mylonas, *Kadmos* 7, 1968, 65—66 et pl.

Un fragment de vase avec 3 signes, Z 713, trouvé en 1966, a été lu provisoirement *ja-wa-ko* par Chadwick, Nestor 1. 11. 1966 (cf. BCH 1967, 658, et Arch. Repts. of SPHS/BSA No. 13, 1966—67, 9), mais J. Crouwel, Nestor 1. 11. 67, préfère *ka-ja-u-ko*, donc *Glaukos*; cf. Raison, op. cit. 146 sq., lequel rassemble tous les vases inscrits de Mycènes, 144—155, avec d'autres trouvailles récentes comme Z 710 de 1962 (Kadmos 1, 1962, 95—97 et 2, 1963, 74—76), Z 711 de 1962 (inédit) et Z 712 de 1965 (Mylonas, Kadmos 7, 1968, 65—66).

D) Thèbes. Pour la publication des tablettes de ce site apparues en 1963 on attend l'édition préparée par J. Chadwick. Les fameuses amphores inscrites découvertes dans le Kadmeion en 1921 par Kéramopoulos font l'objet d'une étude exhaustive de J. Raison, op. cit. notamment 5—117.

E) Orchomène, Eleusis, Tirynthe. Étude complète des vases ou fragments inscrits chez Raison, op. cit. 118—125, 156—180 (pour le dernier site, reprend et complète Grumach, Kadmos 1, 1962, 84 sq.).

Pour Tirynthe, une nouvelle importante vient d'être communiquée, la découverte fortuite d'un fragment de tablette avec trois signes en linéaire B: Arkhaiol. Deltion 1966, II, fasc. 1 [1968], 130.

F) Kydonia. Des fouilles de 1966 (cf. Raison, op. cit. 190) ont révélé un second site crétois pour le linéaire B, à La Canée, ancienne Kydonia (cf. *ku-do-ni-ja* dans les textes de Knossos): J. G. Tzedakis, Zeugnisse der Linearschrift B aus Chania, Kadmos 6, 1967, 106—109. Le principal fragment, un bouchon d'argile, est à lire *ma-di-[go]* (ou *-[jo]*). On souhaite vivement de nouvelles découvertes sur ce site.

O. MASSON

Écritures chypriotes

A) Chypro-minoen

En ces dernières années, les découvertes les plus importantes dans le domaine de l'épigraphie chypro-minoenne ont été fournies par les travaux de la mission française sur le site d'Enkomi, dirigée par C. Schaeffer, avec J. C. Courtois et J. Lagarde. La campagne de 1965 avait livré trois nouvelles boules d'argile inscrites du type habituel (le total des pièces connues est d'environ 70 en 1967); celle de 1966 n'a pas livré de boule, mais un fragment de support de vase avec des signes peints, BCH 1967, 314. Enfin, la campagne de 1967 a mis au jour encore trois boules, un peson avec six signes incisés, et surtout une pièce exceptionnelle (cf. V. Karageorghis, Kadmos 7, 1968, 101; C. Schaeffer, rapports dans Syria et BCH 1969): un gros cylindre de terre cuite en bon état (55×40 millim. environ), entièrement couvert d'écriture; on compte 27 lignes, avec 6 à 8 signes pour chaque ligne.

Toujours pour Enkomi, trois objets inscrits découverts par P. Dikaios (fouilles de 1948—1958, cf. *Kadmos* 2, 1963, 39—52) viennent d'être publiés par leur inventeur, dans *Europa*, *Festschrift Grumach*, Berlin 1967, 80—87 : un fragment de bol avec quatre signes complets et un fragmentaire ; une sorte d'ostrakon, avec les restes de deux lignes et des chiffres ; enfin une anse de jarre crétoise à étrier avec un signe.

Deux poteries incisées trouvées à Kalopsidha en 1959 sont étudiées par O. Masson chez P. Åström, *Excavations at Kalopsidha and Ayios Iakovos in Cyprus*, Lund 1966, 136—137 ; noter *ibid.* 149—192, *A Corpus of Pot-Marks*, riche catalogue rédigé par P. Åström de simples marques sur des vases.

Les recherches menées par V. Karageorghis en 1967 et 1968 à Kition et à Hala Sultan Tekké ont mis au jour de brèves pièces inscrites : une sélection en est publiée par Karageorghis et Masson, *Kadmos* 7, 1968, 100 sqq., la pièce la plus intéressante étant un cylindre inscrit du second site, avec cinq signes.

D'autre part, ont été étudiés récemment des objets portant un ou plusieurs signes : a) vases portant des signes incisés ou peints, de sites divers : P. Åström, *Studi Micenei* 4, 1967, 7—10, nos. 1—8, et T. B. Webster, *Kadmos*, 5, 1966, 147. b) cylindre inédit d'une collection britannique avec trois signes notables, V. E. G. Kenna et O. Masson, *BCH* 1967, 251—254. c) anneau d'Evreti (Paphos), de 1952, avec deux signes : Kenna, *BCH* 1968, 157—161 (cf. déjà *BCH* 1957, 22—23). d) cylindre trouvé à Perati (Attique), en 1962, de fabrication chypriote, avec deux signes : Sp. Jakovidis, *Europa*, 143—151 (ne croit pas à de véritables signes d'écriture). e) cylindre déjà connu de la collection Newell, à considérer désormais comme chypriote, avec quatre signes : B. Buchanan et O. Masson, *BCH* 1968, 410 sqq. f) trois bols de bronze du musée de Nicosie, portant des inscriptions plus longues : O. Masson, *Minos* 9, 1968, 66—72.

Une vue d'ensemble, à la date de 1967 : Les écritures chypro-minoennes et les autres écritures chypriotes, dans *Atti e Memorie del 1° Congresso internazionale di Micenologia*, Rome, 1968, 417-425.

B) Syllabaire chypriote

Deux stèles funéraires de Marion découvertes en 1960 ont été étudiées par O. Masson dans *Kypriakai Spoudai* 31, 1967 [1968], 1—5, ainsi que deux bols de bronze inscrits de la même région, parvenus au musée de Nicosie en 1957, *ibid.* 5—7. L'inscription de Kornos apparue en 1964 (*Kadmos* 4, 1965, 175) a été publiée par le même dans *Rep. Depart. Antiq. Cyprus* 1967, 168—170. La grande inscription de l'ostrakon de Salamine de 1896 (ICS n^o 318) a été republiée chez V. Karageorghis, *Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis I*, 1967, 133—142, à côté du court graffite (*Kadmos* 4, 1965, 147—149) mis au jour en 1964 dans le même dromos du grand tumulus.

Les découvertes plus récentes se limitent à de courtes inscriptions: stèle de Timagoras à Kourion, BCH 1966, 339; vase de Themistios à Soloi, *ibid.* 355; deux signes sur un objet en argile de Nicosie, BCH 1967, 284 sq., ou sur une pierre de Yeroskipou (Paphos), *ibid.* 305 sq. Plus notable est l'inscription de deux signes sur un tamis de l'Ancienne-Paphos, à cause de sa date (deuxième partie du VII^e siècle), BCH 1967, 241 et 246—247; à ce sujet, l'inscription du VIII^e siècle des environs de Kouklia (et non plus Marion, *ibid.* 247), ICS no. 174, est commentée dans BCH 1968, 375 sqq.

Diverses intailles chypriotes inscrites sont republiées dans Syria 44, 1967, 363—374 (dont ICS nos. 463, 356, 362, 357).

O. MASSON

Kleinasien

A) Phrygien. Bei dem Ort Germanos (heute Soğukcam), am Fluß Hamam (Çatak), einem Nebenfluß des Sakarya/Sangarios, im südwestl. Bithynien haben L. Tuğrul und N. Fırath im Jahr 1966 eine altphrygische Felsinschrift entdeckt und sie in den *Annals of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul* 13/14, 1966, 230—241 veröffentlicht. Diese (links-läufige) Inschrift ist mit ihren in neun Zeilen angeordneten mindestens 235 Buchstaben die längste bisher bekannte altphryg. Inschrift. Die Entdecker beschreiben den Inschriftenträger als eine Kultfassade mit einer dreieckigen Nische. Otto Haas wird diesem Text (und anderen neuen phryg. Inschriften) demnächst in der Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, 83. Jahrg., Heft 1, eine Studie widmen.

B) Sardeis. Die folgenden Angaben gehen auf Mitteilungen des Field Directors der amerikanischen Grabungen, Herrn G. M. A. Hanfmann, zurück, dem dafür auch hier ergebenst gedankt sei.

Die Campagne von 1967 erbrachte zwei fragmentierte lydische Steininschriften, die wohl beide zu Grabstelen gehören. Beide sind links-läufig. — Die eine, mit 43 erhaltenen Zeichen in sechs Zeilen, läßt in der Datierungsformel den Namen *Artakša[ssa-]* erkennen. — Die andere bietet nur Reste von zwei Zeilen mit insgesamt etwa 27 Buchstaben unterhalb eines Reliefs. Die Bearbeitung beider Inschriften wird R. Gusmani übernehmen. — Ferner wurde ein kleines Bruchstück der ‚Synagogeninschrift‘ (vgl. *Kadmos* 4, 1966, 157 ff.) gefunden, das G. Neumann oben S. 94 f. vorläufig mitteilt. (Vgl. aber schon Gusmani in „*Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft und Kulturkunde. Gedenkschrift für W. Brandenstein*“, 1968, S. 49 ff.) Die Campagne von 1968 erbrachte nur ganz wenige epichorische Inschriften oder Graffiti. Ein Graffito auf der Standfläche eines Gefäßes, das in der Nähe des 1967 entdeckten Löwenaltars gefunden wurde, bietet nach G. M. A. Hanfmann vielleicht den lydischen Namen der Kybele.

C) Ephesos. In dem Steinbruch von Belevi, aus dem das Material für das große Artemision von Ephesos gebrochen worden ist, haben die österreichischen Ausgräber von Ephesos mehrere kurze Inschriften gefunden, die in einem bisher unbekannten, aber dem karischen verwandten Alphabet abgefaßt sind. Vermutlich sind sie ins 6. Jh. v. Chr. Geb. zu datieren. Wolfgang Dressler hat sie in den Jahreshften des Österreich. Archäolog. Instituts, Band 48 (1966-67) S. 73-76, veröffentlicht.

D) Lykien. Im Jahr 1966 hat G. E. Bean in Kızılca, nahe Elmalı eine stark verwitterte lyk. Grabinschrift entdeckt. — In Çukurbağ hatten Raubgräber ein lykisches Felsengrab am Westhang der Akropolis freigelegt. Dabei ist eine nur wenig zerstörte vierzeilige lyk. Inschrift zutage gekommen, die das Grab als das des *χlasitini*, Sohnes des *Magabata*, bezeichnet. G. Neumann wird sie demnächst in seinem Glossar des Lykischen veröffentlichen.

G. NEUMANN

E) Pamphylie. Le nombre des inscriptions dialectales de Pamphylie s'accroît peu à peu. Au cours de quatre voyages financés par l'Institut Français d'Archéologie d'Istanbul et le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris), Cl. Brixhe a été en mesure de découvrir de nouveaux textes. Il s'agit, comme toujours, de courtes épitaphes. Pour l'orientation des épigraphistes et des linguistes, nous donnons ici un aperçu sommaire de ces travaux. a) voyage de 1962 : découverte de 19 épitaphes, publiées dans les *Études d'Archéologie classique* [Université de Nancy] 3, 1965 [1966], 89—120. b) voyage de 1964 : 25 épitaphes, qui sont en cours d'étude ; voir déjà op. cit. 133, addenda ; *Rev. Et. Gr.* 78, 1965, 613—615 ; *BCH* 90, 1966, 655, n. 6. c) voyage de 1966 : 12 épitaphes, en cours d'étude également. d) voyage de 1968 : 13 épitaphes nouvelles. Le même auteur a en outre publié récemment une tablette de juge pamphylienne, avec inscription dialectale, *BCH* 90, 1966, 653—663.

Pour les inscriptions épichoriques de Sidé, plusieurs nouveautés sont à signaler. Deux textes récemment découverts ont été étudiés par Mme M. Darga, *Belleten* 31, 1967, 49—66, et par G. Neumann, ci-dessus, 75—93. Il s'agit d'une écriture alphabétique de 24 lettres. On ne peut pas aboutir à beaucoup de conclusions précises sur la langue ; en tout cas, l'emprunt grec *ana thema* a été reconnu. Sur ces questions, un article de Claude Brixhe intitulé «L'alphabet épichorique de Sidé» sera publié dans le prochain fascicule de *Kadmos*.

Mme S. Atlan s'est occupée des légendes monétaires de Sidé dans son ouvrage *Sidenin milattan önce V. ve IV. yüzyıl sikkeleri üzerinde araştırmalar* — Untersuchungen über die sidetischen Münzen des V. und IV. Jahrhunderts v. Chr., Ankara 1967, et dans son article, ci-dessus 67—74 ; ces documents seront aussi repris par Cl. Brixhe.

O. MASSON

