

MITTEILUNGEN

PORPHYRIOS DIKAIOS †

Porphyrios Dikaïos appeared as a young scholar in the field of Cypriote archaeology about 1930 under very good omens. About 1900 John Myres had already put order into the chaos which surrounded Cypriote Prehistory, and the work of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition under Einar Gjerstad had brought a scientific touch to the study of all aspects of Cypriote archaeology. Evidently the island had had a long and rich Prehistory, which offered good prospects of providing standards of reference for a wide part of the Mediterranean. It was not, therefore, by accident that Cypriote Prehistory was chosen as a field of study by three young scholars working in Cyprus more or less at the same time, Claude Schaeffer, James Stewart and Porphyrios Dikaïos. Of these three, Dikaïos eventually became the pre-eminent specialist in this field, since he alone pursued his career continuously and solely in Cyprus.

The excavations of Einar Gjerstad at Phrenaros, Petra tou Limniti, Lapithos and Kythrea had revealed a Neolithic culture widespread in Cyprus, a discovery that had been foreseen by a number of scholars. To the study of this period of the dawn of Cypriote archaeology Dikaïos devoted the greater part of his early career. Gjerstad discovered the Cypriote Neolithic: Dikaïos became its leading exponent.

His procedure was meticulous. He first carried out, in the face of many difficulties, a field survey that showed the extent of the Neolithic across the island. Next, he began to dig at a chosen site, Khirokitia, which was to become the principal Neolithic excavation of Cyprus. With care and competence he studied its stratification from the pre-ceramic through to the later ceramic phases, and established a firm chronological sequence which subsequently proved to be applicable to a number of other Cypriote Neolithic sites. Of these the principal were Kalavassos, Troulli, Erimi and Sotira, all of which he published in an exemplary manner.

At this stage, Dikaïos, by reference to other Near Eastern cultures, placed the beginning of the Cypriote Neolithic at c. 3700 B. C. But when in 1950 he was able to test this date by the newly discovered Carbon-14 method, the result was astonishing: the initial stage of the Cypriote Neolithic had to be dated back to c. 5800 B. C. But his succession of phases, and the dates proposed by him for the later part of the Neolithic period, remained unshaken. Dikaïos discussed at length the new Neolithic dates in his synthesis on the Cypriote Neolithic, "The Stone Age in

Cyprus'', which is incorporated in *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition Vol. IV (IA)* published in 1962. However, the new Neolithic chronology, which soon came to be universally accepted, left an awkward vacuum of about 1500 years between the early and late Neolithic. To fill this gap it was necessary to excavate extensively elsewhere. But this was no longer Dikaïos's task, for he was already heavily committed at Enkomi; it was left to the group of young scholars who are at present actively engaged in excavations at three Neolithic sites in different parts of the island.

The Bronze Age was another period that fascinated Dikaïos from the very beginning of his career. His excavations brought to light valuable evidence about this advanced stage of Cypriote culture, particularly in relation to metallurgy (Ambelikou) and religion (Vounous). The clay model of a sanctuary which he discovered at Vounous still remains our best evidence for the religious beliefs of Bronze Age Cyprus.

The Late Bronze Age was the last field of research which attracted Dikaïos. In 1934 Claude Schaeffer discovered that the site west of the village of Enkomi near Salamis was not only a necropolis but also an extensive and prosperous Late Bronze Age town. Subsequent excavations revealed the great importance of this site, and it was without hesitation that Dikaïos accepted in 1948 a generous invitation from Schaeffer to the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus to share the responsibility for its excavation. Thus the Joint (French and Cypriote) Expedition was set up.

The excavations in the area which was allocated to the Department of Antiquities lasted for ten years (1948—1958), revealing important architectural remains and magnificent objects. Of the former we may mention the Sanctuary of the Horned God, and of the latter the bronze statue of the Horned God dating to the beginning of the twelfth century. Through careful stratigraphic observations Dikaïos established a detailed chronology for the various phases of habitation at Enkomi, from the very beginning (in the seventeenth century) down to the abandonment of the site and its replacement by Salamis in the early part of the eleventh century B. C. He dated the monumental ashlar block buildings of Enkomi to the end of the thirteenth century, and associated them with the arrival of the first Achaean colonists in Cyprus. This dating has now been fully confirmed by the current excavations of the Department of Antiquities at Kition, where identical phenomena have been observed.

The discovery at Enkomi of the first documents inscribed in the Cypro-Minoan syllabic script excited Dikaïos's imagination and raised hopes of a new source for the study of the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus. Michael Ventris was not able to decipher this script, nor has anyone since been able to do so, though much progress has been made in the classification of the signs. It will no doubt be the best memorial for Dikaïos if one day the tablets which he discovered yield their secrets.

As in his Neolithic work, Dikaios proceeded to excavate other Late Bronze Age sites in the island — Maa-Palaeokastron and Pyla-Kokkino-kremmos — in order to confirm his chronology of the Late Cypriote III period. He incorporated the results of these minor excavations in the monumental work on his ten years at Enkomi, which was completed shortly before his death. The merits of this scholarly publication of a complex site with a vast quantity of objects cannot be adequately praised in this short space. It must suffice to say that his method of presentation, and the important results which he has so meticulously put forward, make his *Enkomi* an outstanding contribution to the study of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age.

VASSOS KARAGEORGHIS

THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM IN CYPRUS ON THE MYCENAEANS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

This was held in Nicosia from March 27 to April 2, 1972, twenty-nine scholars from eleven countries having been invited by the Cyprus Government to discuss the topic.

After the inaugural lecture by S. Marinatos on 'The Islands of the Blessed Ones in the History of Mediterranean Civilization', reports were given by Emily Vermeule and Paolo Pecorella on excavations at Toumba tou Skourou and Ayia Irini, where early Mycenaean or Late Minoan I cups have been found. K. Nicolaou argued that the first Mycenaeans came to the island as traders in the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries, while P. Åström, basing himself on the Madduwattas text, destructions in the island, and seemingly locally made Mycenaean pottery, suggested a brief Mycenaean interlude on Cyprus around 1400 to 1375 B. C. He also gave frequency statistics of Mycenaean pottery types and motifs in Cyprus, and showed how Mycenaean ware was distributed on the island in successive periods. He agreed with H. Catling (who offered a definition of the word 'settlement') that a true Mycenaean conquest of the island took place about 1200 B. C. Sinclair Hood believed, however, that the Greeks first came to Cyprus around 1150 B. C. or later, with a second wave of invaders. K. Spyridakis argued on philological evidence that the Mycenaeans came from Argolis to Cyprus. F. G. Maier believed that they arrived in the island at Maa on the way to Kouklia, at a time when Mycenaean IIIC1b pottery was in use; while Åström maintained that they first settled in Enkomi and Sinda in Mycenaean IIIC1a. V. Desborough gave a synopsis of the history of the Mycenaeans in

Cyprus in the eleventh century B. C., and suggested that the twelfth century was characterized by struggles between the Mycenaeans and the local communities, and that a new wave of invaders came after 1100 B. C.

Five papers dealt with religion. G. E. Mylonas reported on a sanctuary at Mycenae with an altar, paralleled at Myrtou-Pigadhes. V. Karageorghis described the twin temples at Kition which communicated with copper workshops, and suggested that these temples might have been associated with the male and female divinities which are depicted in two Late Cypriote statuettes, standing on copper ingots. O. Masson surveyed the Cypriote cults in the Late Cypriote period, M. Louloupis presented a study of the Horns of Consecration in Cyprus, and K. Hadjioannou drew attention to two stories of Malalas about Teucer.

V. Hankey delivered a paper on the Aegean pottery from Tell el Amarna of c. 1375 or 1373 to 1361 or 1352 B. C., pointing out that both Mycenaean III A 2 and III B 1 imports occurred there. This would suggest a raising of the date for the beginning of Mycenaean III B to the middle of the fourteenth century. R. S. Merrillies pointed out that Mycenaean pottery of the time of Akhenaten in Egypt had been encountered not only at Amarna but also at Sesebi, and further that at Amarna it had been found in diplomatic quarters and clerks' houses, where there was ample scope for private enterprise in the exchange of goods for profit. Gerald Cadogan drew attention to patterns in the distribution of Mycenaean pottery in the East Mediterranean.

J. C. Courtois pointed out the resemblance between the latest pottery of Mycenaean III B date at Ugarit and that of the western coast of Asia Minor. Sp. Iakovides showed that Ahhijava in the Hittite texts could not be Rhodes, where only insignificant settlements have been found contemporary with the heyday of the Hittite empire. D. C. Baramki illustrated the Mycenaean impact on ancient Phoenicia through the contents of a tomb from Sarafend which contained a great number of Mycenaean vases. P. J. Riis spoke on the Mycenaean expansion in the light of the Danish excavations at Hama and Sukas, and Trude Dothan illustrated Philistine material culture and its Mycenaean affinities.

O. Pelon discussed the origin of the three tholoi found at Enkomi; while E. Masson presented a paper on the distribution of the Cypriote script in the Late Bronze Age. There were apparently two systems of writing: Cypro-Minoan 1, known from a number of objects dating from the fifteenth to the end of the eleventh centuries; and Cypro-Minoan 2, only known from tablets found at Enkomi. These last resemble tablets of the Hittite empire, and were probably used for literary texts. The two scripts probably expressed two different languages.

F. H. Stubbings put forward some doubts and queries about clay-analysis, but I. Perlman and F. Asaro, who had subjected Mycenaean

pottery to neutron analysis, showed that the composition profiles are so sensitive that they may serve as 'fingerprints', which aid in tracing a piece to its source.

E. Porada demonstrated the complexity of style and iconography in cylinder seals from Cyprus, and suggested that cylinders were made in Cyprus from the time of the Middle Cypriote Bronze Age. A. Pierides dealt with a group of unpublished ivory discs from Lapithos which she considered to have been made in the island in Late Cypriote IIC—IIIA. The Congress was rounded off with some remarks by C. F. A. Schaeffer.

Two papers were announced for publication: V. E. G. Kenna, 'Cyprus and the Aegean World: The Evidence of the Seals', and M. Yon-Calvet, 'La civilisation chypriote au XI^e siècle'.

The Symposium was admirably organized under the direction of Dr. V. Karageorghis, Director of the Department of Antiquities in Cyprus. Excursions were made to Salamis and Kition, under the guidance of the excavator, Dr. Karageorghis; and to Enkomi, which was described by Dr. Schaeffer. In Larnaca a visit was paid to the finest private collection of Cypriote antiquities in the world, belonging to the Swedish Consul General, D. Z. Pierides. Visits to Myrtou-Pigadhes and Kyrenia, and a reception at the Presidential Palace, where the participants were received by His Beatitude President Makarios, were also included in the programme. Similar congresses on specific topics attended by a limited number of specialists are much to be desired.

PAUL ÅSTRÖM

ALASIA I

This collection of nineteen studies, which forms Tome IV of the *Mission Archéologique d'Alasia*, appeared in 1971 (E. J. Brill, Leiden; Librairie Klincksieck, Paris 7) to mark the occasion of the twentieth season (that of 1969) at Enkomi-Alasia, under the direction of Claude F. A. Schaeffer. It includes three major studies of Cypro-Minoan inscriptions, which are noticed below in the *Epigraphische Mitteilungen*. The following two epigraphic items may also be remarked: a record by Jacques-Claude Courtois of a pithos with five Cypro-Minoan signs from the Sanctuary of the Ingot God at Enkomi (pp. 183, 192—3), and a note by Piero Meriggi on a Hittite Hieroglyphic seal recovered by chance in 1967 from old spoil-earth at Aslantepe near Malatya (pp. 147—150).

WILLIAM C. BRICE

EPIGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN

General

'Frühe Schriftzeugnisse der Menschheit'. The seven papers presented at the Hamburg Conference of 9—10. 10. 1969, which was reported by H.-G. Buchholz in *Kadmos* 9, 1970, 175—6, have now been published (Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen 1969, DM 35) under the above title but without attribution to an editor. The fully documented study included therein by H.-G. Buchholz, 'Die ägäischen Schriftsysteme und ihre Ausstrahlung in die ostmediterranen Kulturen', contains a stimulating section on possible connections between the early Aegean scripts and the Phoenician Alphabet.

Cretan Hieroglyphic Script

A) Mallia. We are indebted to Dr. J.-P. Olivier for the following note on epigraphic discoveries in the Mu Quarter during the seasons of 1969—1971:

"Pour faire suite au rapport sur les trouvailles hiéroglyphiques au Quartier Mu à Mallia entre 1965 et 1968 (*Kadmos* 7, 1968, 181), voici le tableau sommaire de ce qui a été mis à jour durant les campagnes de 1969, 1970 et 1971:

- 1 'barre à 4 faces' (fragmentaire) avec un groupe de 3 signes sur une face, un groupe de 4 signes sur une autre, chacun des groupes étant suivi d'un chiffre (éditée dans *Kadmos* 10, 1971, 16—19).
- 3 'lames à 2 faces' opisthographes, dont deux complètes, portant en tout 20 signes (et sur le face de l'une d'elles on lit le chiffre "7000").
- 2 'cônes' d'argile (haut. ca. 3 cm; diam. base entre 2,5 et 3,5 cm.) avec respectivement, sur le pourtour, une inscription de 4 et 6 signes. Il est à noter que ce genre de document était inconnu jusqu'à présent.
- 9 empreintes de sceaux hiéroglyphiques (mais seulement 6 différentes), avec un nombre de signes allant de 2 à 4.
- 1 empreinte hiéroglyphique sur une anse de vase (2 signes).
- 1 sceau hiéroglyphique fragmentaire (2 signes).
- 1 inscription de deux signes sur un tessou.
- ca. 30 signes 'imprimés' sur des fonds de vases.
- ca. 150 'marques de potiers' qui, pour la plupart, sont des signes du répertoire hiéroglyphique.

Soit un total d'environ 250 signes, qui viennent s'ajouter aux 150 signes du rapport précédent".

B) Inscribed Seal-Stone ILA V 5 (= SMII M 28, cf. V. E. G. Kenna, *Kadmos* 1, 1962, 10—11), hitherto thought to have come from Melos, though of Cretan origin, and published as Linear A. Now shown by J. H. Betts to have been found almost certainly in Crete, and probably at Knossos; and its inscription is more reasonably interpreted by J. T. Hooker as hieroglyphic, to read: initial x — human sign — H 114. See under Linear A para. B, below.

Linear Script A

A) General. All future work on Linear A will be greatly facilitated by the *Index du Linéaire A* by Jacques Raison and Maurice Pope (= *Incunabula Graeca* XLI, Roma, Edizioni dell'Ateneo, 1971). It catalogues on the right-hand pages every occurrence of every sign, while on the left-hand pages each context is drawn in the precise form which it takes on the inscription; though in the cases of some common ideograms only the main variants are illustrated. No use is made of 'standardized' sign-forms. The systems of reference to signs and inscriptions incorporate some new features, but concordances to existing systems are provided.

B) Inscribed Seal-Stone ILA V 5. This is republished and fully analysed by John H. Betts in 'Engraved Gems in the Collection of the British School', BSA 66, 1971, 50 and 54—5, Pl. 11 (serial no. 19). Apparently its provenance was wrongly given in ILA as Melos, through a confusion over the significance of its index number, M 28, in SM II 111. It was most probably found in Crete, if not specifically at Knossos. In a note on the inscription, J. T. Hooker makes a convincing case for treating it as hieroglyphic rather than linear.

C) Chania. Dr. J. Tzedakis has generously contributed the following notice:

"The excavation of the Minoan Palace of Kydonia (Chania), which was started in 1964, was continued in 1970—71 through a joint Greek-Swedish expedition (AAA 3, 100—2; 4, 223—4) under the direction of J. Tzedakis and C. G. Styrenius. During this latest season there were two exciting finds.

First, there emerged part of a building which looks very much like a Mycenaean megaron with the typical central hearth. It showed two phases of occupation, dated to LM III A 2/B 1 and LM III B 1/2. Even if this building was not an authentic mainland megaron but was built by Minoans, it at least gives evidence of Mycenaean influence on LM architecture.

The second notable discovery was of four fragments of Linear A tablets and a completely preserved inscribed sealing. It was not clear whether the tablets belonged to the category of Linear A or B until the appearance of the best preserved piece, an upper left corner with at least three lines. This last has no line-dividers, while its second line starts with an ideogram and numbers, both of which features are rather uncommon in the Linear Script B.

Regrettably, the tablets cannot be accurately dated, since they were found in a pit with pottery ranging in date from MMII to LMIII A 2."

D) Mallia. An important fragmentary inscription inscribed on a potsherd (inventory no. P 2361, date probably MM III—LM IA), has been published by J.-P. Olivier and O. Pelon in BCH 95, 1971, 433—6. It comes from Bastion E, and appears to have been discovered during the campaign of 1931. It reads L 32—31 . . . (orthodox transliteration *ja - sa*), and it appears therefore to be the beginning of one form of the familiar 'Libation Formula', *a/ja - sa - sa - ra - me*. As pointed out by the authors, this is the first instance from Mallia of an indisputable Linear A inscription on pottery, and the first example of this version of the 'Libation Formula' on pottery rather than stone.

Linear Script B

A) General. 'Linear B: Fortschritte und Forschungsstand' is a comprehensive review by Stefan Hiller and Oswald Panagl, in *Saeculum* 22, 1971, 123—194, dealing mainly with questions of philology and with the interpretation of the several classes of documents. It includes also summaries of recent work on the dating of the tablets and the validity of their decipherment.

B) Thebes. In 'Chronique des Fouilles . . . en 1970' by Jean-Pierre Michaud, in BCH 95, 1971, on page 928 there is a short account of the twenty tablets discovered in February 1970 (cf. *Kadmos* 9, 1970, 185). Fig. 278 on page 925 is evidently a photograph of the particular tablet published in transcription by T. G. Spyropoulos in *Kadmos* 9, 1970, 171—2.

The earlier hoard of tablets from Thebes, discovered in 1964—65, has been published by J. Chadwick in *Minos* 10, 1969, 115—37, pls. II—V; and an addendum thereto by J.-P. Olivier in *Athens Ann. Arch.* 4, 1971, 269—72.

WILLIAM C. BRICE

Kleinasien

A) Phrygien. Das neu erschienene Werk von C. H. Emilie Haspels, *The Highlands of Phrygia*, Princeton Univ. Press, 1971, vol. II, bietet drei bisher noch nicht oder unzureichend publizierte phrygische Inschriften.

B) Pisidien. Sir William Ramsay hatte 1895 in der *Revue des Universités du Midi*, Bd. 1, 353—362 sechzehn kurze Inschriften veröffentlicht, die er auf kleinen Grabstelen gefunden hatte, welche in einem *çiftlik* in Sofular zusammengetragen worden waren. (Zur Lage des Ortes vgl. L. Robert, *Revue des Études Grecques* 72, 1959, p. 252f. No. 438.) Ramsay hatte seinem Aufsatz weder Abbildungen der Steine noch Zeichnungen der Inschriften beifügen können. — Seit dieser Zeit waren die Inschriften, die die einzigen epigraphischen Zeugnisse der alt-pisidischen Sprache bilden, von keinem Forscher mehr gesehen worden.

Bei einem Besuch des Ortes durch Mahmut Aslan, J. Borchhardt, W. Schiele und G. Neumann am 1. 10. 1971 gelang es, die drei Inschriften wiederzufinden, die bei Ramsay die Nummern 2, 5 und 11 tragen. Ferner wurde eine neue Stele des gleichen Typs mit einer aus einem einzigen Wort, wohl einem PN, bestehenden bisher unbekannten Inschrift entdeckt. Die Grabstelen mit den Inschriften 2 und 11 sowie die neugefundene wurden in das Museum von Antalya verbracht, die mit Inschrift 5 verblieb in einer Hauswand verbaut, weil der Besitzer sie nicht abgeben mochte. Eine Neuveröffentlichung (mit Photos und Zeichnungen) der vier Stelen ist im Kadmos vorgesehen.

C) Lykien. G. E. Bean veröffentlicht in 'Journeys in Northern Lycia 1965—1967', Denkschriften der Österr. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Klasse, 104. Band, = Ergänzungsbände zu den *Tituli Asiae Minoris* Nr. 4, Wien 1971, auf S. 22f. unter Nr. 38 eine neue lykische Grabinschrift aus Kızılca (unweit Elmalı). Dies ist die bisher nördlichste lyk. Inschrift.

N. Olçay und O. Mørkholm beschreiben in ihrem Aufsatz 'The Coin Hoard from Podalia', in: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 7th Ser., Vol. XI, 1971, pp. 1—29 die Münzen des bekannten Hortfundes. Dabei wird auch eine Reihe lykischer Münzlegenden diskutiert.

GÜNTER NEUMANN

Ecritures chypriotes

A) Chypro-minoen

Des trouvailles isolées d'objets portant de brèves inscriptions en écriture chypro-minoenne ont été signalées en 1971.

a) Enkomi. Un morceau de canalisation en calcaire, portant quelques signes, a été trouvé durant les fouilles de la mission Schaeffer à Enkomi-Alasia: première mention dans BCH 1971, 375.

b) Kition. Un petit bronze (peut-être un foie votif) portant deux signes gravés, séparés par une barre, est apparu durant les fouilles d'un temple mycénien par V. Karageorghis: voir BCH 1971, 384—386, fig. 93 et 93 A, remarques par E. Masson; plus en détail, V. Karageorghis et

E. Masson, 'Un bronze votif inscrit (modèle de foie ou de rein?) trouvé à Kition en 1970?', *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* 1, Rome 1971, 237—248, avec nombreuses figures.

c) Psilatos (district de Famagouste). Un petit taureau de terre cuite inscrit de quatre est étudié par E. Masson, *BCH* 1971, 350, figs. 25—26.

D'autre part, un certain nombre de pièces déjà signalées ont fait l'objet de publications détaillées par Emilia Masson. Les boules d'argile inscrites, maintenant très nombreuses, sont regroupées en deux études:

a) Dans la série *Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology*, dirigée par P. Åström (Göteborg), un fascicule intitulé: *Etude de vingt-six boules d'argile inscrites trouvées à Enkomi et Hala Sultan Tekké (Chypre)*, 38pp., 1971, avec 34 figures et 3 planches.

b) Dans le volume collectif, *Alasia I*, dirigé par C. F. A. Schaeffer (Paris 1971, paru en 1972), un article intitulé: 'Boules d'argile inscrites trouvées à Enkomi de 1953 à 1969', 479—504, avec 50 figures.

D'autres documents d'Enkomi sont également publiés dans ce volume:

c) le cylindre ou rouleau inscrit de 1967 (voir cette revue 9, 1970, 186) est étudié par Emilia Masson, 'Rouleau inscrit chyro-minoen trouvé à Enkomi en 1967', 457—477, avec 7 figures.

d) deux lingots de cuivre de 1953 sont examinés, avec une pièce analogue du Musée de Nicosie, par Olivier Masson, 'Deux petits lingots de cuivre inscrits d'Enkomi (1953)', 449—455; photographies correspondantes 553 (fig. 18).

B) Syllabaire chypriote

Un volume important pour l'épigraphie chypriote en général, réunissant de manière exemplaire les documents syllabiques et alphabétiques d'une cité, celle de Kourion, a paru en 1971: T. B. Mitford, *The Inscriptions of Kourion*, Philadelphie 1971 (= *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 83). On y trouve un groupe important d'inscriptions syllabiques, nos 1—28, contenant les célèbres documents du 'Trésor de Curium'; en addendum, la belle inscription trouvée sur l'acropole de Kourion, no. 218, et les légendes d'un bol d'argent de New York, no. 217. Cet ensemble est présenté de la manière la plus satisfaisante.

D'autre part, on peut signaler un certain nombre d'études ou publications.

a) Kition. Dans un bothros près du temple phénicien, un fragment 'red slip' avec cinq signes archaïques (fin du VIII^e s.) a été trouvé par

V. Karageorghis. Publication provisoire par O. Masson, BCH 1971, 379, fig. 86a, et plus détaillée par le même, RDAC 1971, 49—52 (avec nouvelle étude des petits textes syllabiques antérieurement connus à Kition, ICS 258 et 257).

b) Athienou (Golgoi). La campagne de fouilles dirigée en 1970 par G. Bakalakis a fourni quatre tessons de céramique locale avec des signes syllabiques peints, cf. BCH 1971, 406.

c) Chypre, localité inconnue. Un scarabée récemment acquis par l'Ashmolean Museum d'Oxford, portant quelques signes (sans motif décoratif) est publié dans cette revue, 11, 1972, 54—78, par H. W. Catling, avec un utile recueil des pierres gravées chypriotes à inscription qui sont actuellement connues.

d) Plusieurs inscriptions syllabiques sont republiées par O. Masson, dans Syria 48, 1971, 427—452, 'Inscriptions chypriotes retrouvées ou disparues', notamment des épitaphes de Marion retrouvées en Pologne, ICS 102, 104, 105, etc. (cf. Kadmos 9, 1970, 187), un bronze autrefois au Louvre, une brève inscription éteochypriote d'Amathonte (ICS 191), des fragments divers de Dhrymou, Idalion et Tamassos.

e) Vouni. La petite inscription peinte, ICS 208, a été republiée, avec une lecture définitive, par G. Neumann, cette revue 9, 1970, 166—169.

OLIVIER MASSON

