

MITTEILUNGEN

ANNOTAZIONE IN MARGINE AL LESSICO MICENE0: *EPO*

La parola *epo* compare in PY Vn 493, KN Ce 283 (s. »124«) ed in KN Ws 8712: le interpretazioni sinora proposte (cfr. e. g. MGL di A. Morpurgo Davies) non risultano pienamente soddisfacenti e quindi il suo significato rimane oscuro, anche se in PY Vn 493 *epo* è stato già riconosciuto (cfr. Docs. 363; M. Lejeune, Doublets et complexes, CCMS 1966, 148) essere l'oggetto della registrazione. Più che all'indagine linguistica pare opportuno, quindi, ricorrere alle eventuali analogie testuali riscontrabili nei documenti micenei e a tal proposito vorrei esporre alcune considerazioni personali: a) la numerazione per unità riferita ad *epo* senza ulteriori specificazioni indicherebbe che si tratta di una categoria registrabile adeguatamente con il solo nome; b) le località di Vn 493 sono, per lo più, ricche di bestiame (cfr. le serie Co e Cn di Pilo); c) due degli antroponimi di Vn 493 ricorrono altrove: *pawawo* in Cn 285, che registra CAP^m, CAP^f ed OVIS^m; *porouteu* — oltre che in Jn 310 — in Cn 131 dove è in correlazione con OVIS^m; d) i numerali di Vn 493 appartengono ad un ordine di grandezza non raro negli elenchi di caprini e ovini a Pilo; e) KN Ce 283 registra chiaramente ovini. In seguito a queste osservazioni mi si è prospettata la possibilità che *epo* stia ad indicare un animale della famiglia degli ovini o dei caprini. Questa supposizione — che in mancanza di prove più concrete dobbiamo seguire a considerar tale — potrebbe ritenersi accettabile anche sotto il profilo etimologico: esiste infatti in greco un termine appartenente alla suddetta sfera semantica e che assai si avvicina alla forma micenea *epo*: ἔριφος »capretto« la cui radice ἐρι- si riconnette all'i.e. *er- / *eri-. Questo tipo di alternanza si ritrova anche in greco, come dimostra l'alternanza σέρφος / ἔριφος, per la quale, anzi, vien posto anche il confronto (cfr. e. g. J. Pokorny, Wörterbuch; E. Schwyzler, GG 495) con celt. *erbā (od *erbos) / ἔριφος. Quindi *epo*, se si accetta la ipotesi iniziale, potrebbe esser letto come / erphos / variante di ἔριφος con il significato di capretto (cosa che assai bene contribuirebbe ad illustrare il significato di tutta l'intestazione di PY Vn 493 *akero epo akera₂te* e l'interpretazione dell'intera tavoletta; cfr. la problematica di P. Wathelet, Traits éoliens, al riguardo).

ENRICO SCAFA

A LATE HELLADIC GRAFFITO FROM ASINE

During the 1974 campaign at Asine¹, there was found in a LH III A—B level, in the area east of the acropolis², a handle with a pot mark (Fig. 1, Pl. I). The inscription had been incised after the pot was fired. The preserved height of the piece is 6.9 cm, its width 3.2 cm, and its max. thickness 1.4 cm. The fragment is of fine Mycenaean fabric, well silted and pinkish-buff in colour, and the slip is buff and lustrous. The handle is covered with reddish-brown, lustrous paint; but the lower part, where the handle was attached to the body, is left unpainted. The handle probably belongs to a stirrup-jar. The sign is incised at the point where the handle starts to curve inwards. The handle is broken and the sign therefore is not completely preserved.

This inscription is so far the only example from the Late Helladic period, on a painted vessel, found at Asine³. I here leave out of discussion the alleged inscription on the rim of a jar found during the old excavations at Asine, and thought by Axel W. Persson to be an example of Late Mycenaean writing⁴. Similar graffiti occur, however, on decorated Mycenaean vessels all over the Aegean, especially in Cyprus and Syria, though less often on the mainland⁵.

¹ Ancient Asine in the Argolid is situated near the modern village of Tolon, about 10 km from Nauplion.

² I am very grateful to Dr. Carl-Gustaf Styrenius who has kindly given me permission to publish the Late Mycenaean material from Asine (publication to appear in the *Acta of the Swedish Institute of Classical Studies in Athens*, under the title: *Asine II, Results of the Excavations East of the Acropolis, 1970—1974, Fasc. 3: The Late Mycenaean and Submycenaean Periods*).

³ Some fragments from coarse vessels with pot marks from the Middle Helladic period were found during the old excavations, see O. Frödin & A. W. Persson, *Asine. Results of the Swedish Excavations 1922—1930*, Stockholm 1938, 283—284. A few marks on coarse vessels from the LH period, mainly cooking-pots, have been found during the 1970—74 excavations. They were all incised in the wet clay and are to be considered as marks indicating either the pot-maker, the workshop or the customer.

⁴ See A. W. Persson, 'Die spätmykenische Inschrift aus Asine', in *Corolla Archaeologica principi hereditario regni Sueciae Gustavo Adolpho dedicata*, Lund 1932, 208—215. It is beyond my competence and the aim of this article to give new evidence in this matter. I am however, much inclined to agree with the scholars who consider that the inscription is not intelligible writing. For references to previous literature and discussion see J. Raison, *Les vases à inscriptions peintes de l'âge mycénien et leur contexte archéologique*, Roma 1968 (*Incunabula Graeca* 29), 227.

⁵ I list here a few examples, without any intention of being complete:

Cyprus

A. W. Persson, 'More Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions' in *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition 3*, Stockholm 1937, 601—618; J. L. Benson—O. Masson, 'Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions from Bamboula, Kourion', *AJA* 64, 1960, 145—151, Pl. 38.

Syria

C. F.-A. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica II*, Paris 1949, Figs. 54:15, 58:15, 59:1, 62:4 (I list here



Pl. I

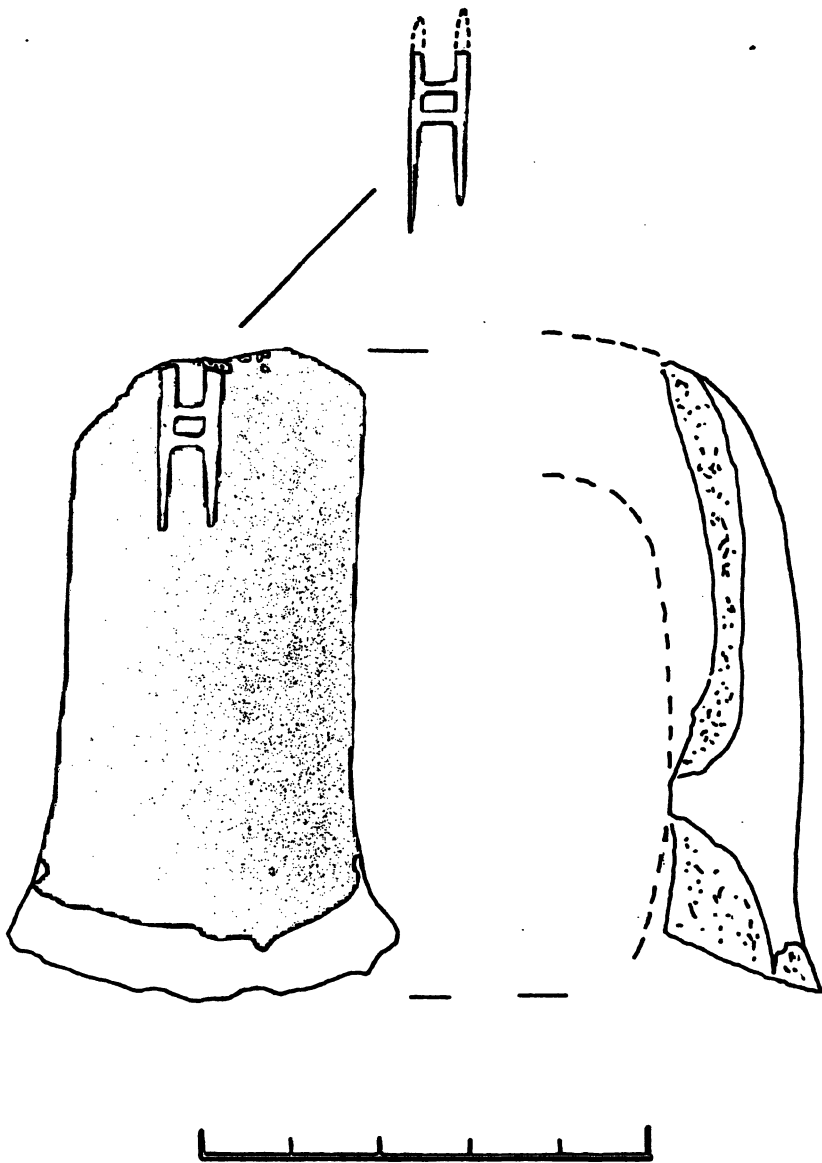


Fig. 1

only the samples with marks incised after firing, though similar types of signs have also been incised before firing, cf. Figs. 96:13, 16, 19, 24—27); O. Masson, *Ugaritica* III, Paris 1956, 233ff.

Mainland

Tiryns VIII, Mainz 1975, 84, Fig. 47; J. Chadwick, 'Inscribed jars from Tiryns' in *The Mycenae Tablets III* (TrAmPhilSoc. 52, 1962, part 7), 73—74.

They frequently appear on handles, but also on other parts of the vessels. I have not found among those graffiti any sign corresponding to this from Asine. As shown in the tentative reconstruction, I presume that the handle was broken at the upper edge of the inscription, leaving the sign almost complete. If this is the case, it is similar to a number of painted Linear B signs from Thebes which are read as B* 12 = *so*⁶.

The significance of these graffiti has not yet been established. They probably gave some sort of information about the contents of the vessels or their capacity⁷, or they may have indicated the owner or customer, and have been incised to facilitate storage and distribution. Interpretation is all the more difficult because in many cases the marks are found on vessels in fragmentary condition. I do not however agree with the view that these marks necessarily belong to the Linear B script⁸, and the presence of this isolated graffito at Asine certainly does not indicate that Linear B was in use in this area. It gives, however, together with the results of the recent excavations at Asine, new insight into the life of this coastal habitation in the late LH III A—B periods⁹.

BARBRO FRIZELL

COLLOQUE "LES ECRITURES DE L'ANATOLIE ANTIQUE" (PISE, 1977)

A l'initiative de M. Giovanni Pugliese Carratelli, un colloque consacré aux "Ecritures de l'Anatolie antique" s'est déroulé à Pise, du 23 au 26 mars 1977, dans le bâtiment de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure de cette cité.

Après une allocution inaugurale de P. Meriggi, les sujets suivants ont été traités par les participants: E. Laroche, "Problèmes de l'écriture hittite cunéiforme"; A. Morpurgo-Davies, "Le système graphique du louvite hiéroglyphique"; M. Lejeune, "L'alphabet phrygien"; P. Meriggi, "L'écriture carienne"; E. Masson, "Les écritures chyro-minoennes, état présent des recherches"; O. Masson, "Le syllabaire chypriote classique: remarques sur les signes des séries en X, Y, Z"; R. Gusmani, "L'écriture lydienne"; O. Carruba, "L'écriture

⁶ Cf. A. Sacconi, *Corpus delle iscrizioni vascolari in Lineare B. Roma 1974* (Incunabula Graeca 57), 195

⁷ Cf. P. Åström, 'Pot Marks of the Late Bronze Age from Cyprus', *Opuscula Atheniensia* 9, 1969, 151—159

⁸ Cf. A. Sacconi, *op. cit.* (supra n. 6), 207ff. and J. Chadwick, *op. cit.* (supra n. 5), 74.

⁹ Before the 1972 excavation campaign at the Barbouna Hill, situated to the NW of the acropolis, there had been very few finds from the LH III B period at Asine. This was the case with both settlement and necropolis. The 1972 excavation changed the picture, giving archaeological evidence for a habitation during this period; see the forthcoming report by the author in the *Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Boreas. Fasc. 2: Finds of the Late Helladic Period.*

lycienne"; G. Neumann, "L'écriture sidétique"; G. Garbini, "L'écriture phénicienne en Anatolie".

Les séances de travail ont été suivies par un bon nombre de chercheurs et d'étudiants, venus de plusieurs villes d'Italie. Les communications, qui ont donné lieu à des discussions fructueuses, dans une atmosphère de grande cordialité, seront publiées dans la revue de Pise, *Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore*.

OLIVIER MASSON

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON AEGEAN PREHISTORY AT SHEFFIELD, 12—16 APRIL, 1977

The theme of the colloquium was "Troy: history and contacts". Three participants (Bintliff, Brice and Rapp) spoke of the local topography and how different it was in antiquity. D. French and Mellaart both considered the importance of the site in the light of recent exploration in the surrounding region. Buchholz and Wardle drew comparisons between the early finds at Troy and their own discoveries on Lesbos and in Thrace respectively. On a wider scale, Åström described the evidence for the exchange of ceramics between Cyprus and Troy, and considered the routes along which this trade might have flowed; Garašanin and G.I. Georgiev each traced comparisons between Trojan pottery styles and those characteristic of the several parts of the Balkans. Balmuth discussed a more remote and problematic resemblance, between Trojan vessels and those found in the necropolis of Gaudio in the vicinity of Salerno in southern Italy; while Socas compared early Bronze Age fortifications in the Aegean with contemporary structures in Iberia. The Mycenaean shards from Troy came under scrutiny from E. French, as did the coarse wares which accompanied the later examples; the evidence was against any permanent Mycenaean settlement on the site.

The metal-work of Troy was considered, as to its techniques and styles, alongside discoveries from the Balkans (Bouzek, Branigan), the Aegean (Vagnetti) and Anatolia (de Jesus, Barker). The 'treasures' of the city were compared by Maxwell-Hyslop with those from Grave 20 at Ashur, and by Barnett with similar hoards which have reached museums in recent years; though he cautioned against taking any account of the 'Dorak treasure' unless photographs can be seen. Dayton argued that Trojan silver was processed not from Anatolian galena but from dry ores, possibly mined at Laurion or in the Middle Danube region; and Muhly, observing that the Troad apparently contained no sources of tin or gold, pointed to the Nubian Desert as a possible origin for both at Troy, especially in view of the discovery in Haifa harbour of two ingots of tin carrying signs of Cypro-Minoan form.

On questions of chronology, Easton attempted a correlation of the different schemes of stratigraphy, and Spanos compared the second settlement with specific levels at Kül Tepe, Tarsus and the Amuq sites. With regard to the time

of the fall of Homeric Troy, Schachermeyr argued on grounds of chronology and culture that it should be recognised in the destruction level VIh rather than in VIIa; the earthquake which devastated the earlier stratum would be attributed to Poseidon, who was represented by a horse. Hiller also spoke on the date of the War, and Waterhouse raised the question of how far frescoes may have been related to themes of the epic. Hainsworth compared several classifications of the Homeric epithets for Troy, and Dietrich traced the continuity of religious tradition from Troy to later Greece.

Matters of language and ethnology were raised by Crossland, who described words possibly corresponding to Troy and Ilion in the Hittite archives, and by Bryce who traced the early wanderings of the Lycians, the largest force in the Trojan allies. Van Soesbergen speculated about the possible Cretan connections of the language of early Troy, and Sakellariou traced, through toponyms, the movement of the Danaoi from the Kurgan region in the late third millennium. Zuhdi was inclined to recognize the Akaiwasha of the Egyptian texts as the Achaioi of Homer, and Steiner pointed out that the toponym Achaia was not found in Homer, though it was not excluded for metrical reasons. Greppin argued persuasively for a Balkan origin for the Armenians, with appeal to lexical parallels between Armenian and Dacian.

Borst pointed to features of geometric and astronomical significance in the plan of the city, and Petruso presented a convincing hexagesimal classification of the stone weights recovered from early Troy.

Evans described the Troy collection given by Sophia Schliemann to the Smithsonian Institution; Buchholz reported on the conservation of some of Schliemann's pieces now in Berlin; and Stirling shed light from his own experience on the history of these objects.

The assembly was generously entertained to a formal dinner on April 12 by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield in the Cutlers' Hall. On the evening of the 14th, the B.B.C. showed a film of the gold treasures of Thrace. As previously, Tapton Hall housed the guests comfortably, the meetings were held in the basement theatre of the Arts Tower, and the whole colloquium was efficiently organized by Professor Crossland.

WILLIAM C. BRICE

EPIGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN

Linear A

A) Juktas. One of the stone offering-tables found in the hill-top sanctuary by Mrs A. Karetsou evidently carries an inscription in Linear A (H. W. Catling, SPHS/BSA Archaeological Reports for 1974—5 (No. 21), 27; Ergon 1974, 112—14).

B) Keos. In the SPHS/BSA Archaeological Reports for 1974—75 (No. 21), H. W. Catling refers (pp. 21—22, Fig. 38) to lead weights in the shape of discs

which have been found in the later deposits (presumably Late Helladic) in all areas at Ayia Irini. Some are inscribed with signs which might be classified as Linear A. An earlier list appeared in *ADelt* 24, 1969, 95—106.

C) Phourni. In the *SPHS/BSA Archaeological Reports* for 1975—76 (No. 22), H. W. Catling, reporting on the excavations by Dr. J. Sakellarakis at the necropolis of Phourni above the town of Archanes, mentions the thirty-one sarcophagi found in the upper levels (MMI A) of Tholos Epsilon. He writes (p. 29), "Of special importance is the appearance of three Linear A signs painted on one of the sarcophagi below its handle, and incised signs on two other sarcophagus fragments." (cf. *Ergon* 1975, 165—170). Pierre Aupert in *BCH* 100, 1976, 732 (*Chroniques des fouilles... en 1975*) is presumably referring to the same inscriptions when he says, with reference to the work at the necropolis above Archanes, "Enfin deux inscriptions en linéaire A sur des sarcophages constituent les plus anciens témoignages de l'usage de cette écriture."

WILLIAM C. BRICE

Kleinasien

A) Phrygien. Hier verdanken wir Cl. Brixhe die folgenden Notizen vom Februar 1977:

"Paléo-phrygien. Dans le cadre de l'élaboration du corpus des inscriptions paléo-phrygiennes (en collaboration avec le Prof. M. Lejeune), Cl. Brixhe a, en 1974 et 1975, effectué en Turquie deux nouveaux séjours qui ont permis d'enrichir, de façon notable, le matériel épigraphique. — Cité de Midas: sur indication du gardien du site, il a été découvert, sur le flanc ouest de l'acropole, un graffite sinistroverse monostique, gravé sur la paroi rocheuse, malheureusement en mauvais état. — Gordion: on sait que des archéologues américains de l'Université de Pennsylvanie fouillent ce site depuis 1950. Le regretté R. S. Young avait publié en 1969 (*Hesperia* 38, 1969, 252—296), parmi les documents trouvés jusqu'alors, ceux qui lui avaient paru les plus intéressants. En 1975, grâce à l'amabilité du Prof. Keith De Vries, qui lui a succédé, Cl. Brixhe a pu étudier, en vue de leur intégration au corpus, les textes provisoirement négligés par R. S. Young et ceux qui avaient été mis au jour entre 1969 et 1973: cinq inscriptions sur pierre et environ cent trente graffites sur vases.

Des archéologues turcs, sous la direction de Monsieur Burhan Tezcan, Directeur Général Adjoint des Antiquités et des Musées de Turquie, travaillent depuis plusieurs années à Hacıtuğrul (20 km. légèrement au N. E. de Gordion), cf. M. J. Mellink, *AJA* 77 (1973), 179 sq., 78 (1974), 117, 79 (1975), 210, et 80 (1976), 272. Le Directeur de la fouille a fait savoir à Cl. Brixhe que ses travaux avaient permis la découverte de plusieurs graffites sur poteries et de deux inscriptions (l'une sur pierre, l'autre sur vase de pierre).

Néo-phrygien. Thomas Drew-Bear et Claude Brixhe publieront dans *Kadmos* une nouvelle inscription néo-phrygienne, trouvée par Th. Drew-Bear au nord du lac d'Eğridir, sur le territoire d'Antioche de Pisidie."

B) Lydien. R. Gusmani legt in: *Oriens Antiquus* 14, 1975, 265—274 einen Aufsatz „Lydiaka“ vor. Hier gibt er zahlreiche durch Autopsie gewonnene Neu-lesungen in lydischen Inschriften, ferner eine Tabelle der Formvarianten von 15 lydischen Zeichen. — „Zum Wandel **sw* > *šf* im Lydischen“ legt derselbe Verfasser in: *Die Sprache* 21, 1975 [1976], 166—173 neue Beobachtungen vor.

C) Karien. M. Meier publiziert in: *MüSS* 34, 1976, 95—100 einen Vorschlag „Zum karischen Namen von Kaunos“. In der längsten karischen Inschrift, die aus Kaunos stammt, gewinnt er für eine zweimal vorkommende Folge von fünf Zeichen eine Lesung *χbade*. Dies entspreche dem lykischen *χbide* „Kaunos“ der Letoon-Trilingue, sei also der karische Name der Stadt.

D) Lykien. Weitere Neufunde lykischer Inschriften bei den französischen Grabungen im Letoon teilt H. Metzger in M. Mellinks Jahresbericht in: *AJA* 80, 1976, 275f. mit: eine rechtwinklige Statuenbasis enthält außer zwei griechischen Gedichten auch zwei lykische Texte. — Eine weitere Basis, auf der eine an Gaius Caesar gerichtete Weihinschrift in griechischer Sprache steht, hat ursprünglich auf zwei Seiten eine Dedikationsinschrift in lykischer Sprache getragen.

In Heft 1 der „Revue Archéologique“ 1976, das dem französischen Archäologen P. Demargne gewidmet ist, erörtert E. Laroche p. 15—19 die Namen „Lyciens et Termiles“. — J. Borchhardt diskutiert p. 67—90 „Das Izraza-Monument von Tlos“; dazu hat G. Neumann p. 83—86 einen Bericht über „Die Aussage der lykischen Inschriften TL 24 und 26“ beigetragen.

In Band 2 (1975) der neuen italienischen Zeitschrift „Incontri Linguistici“, Triest-Udine, gibt R. Gusmani Bemerkungen „In margine alla trilingue licio-greco-aramaica di Xanthos“ (p. 61—75) und A. Heubeck „Überlegungen zum lykischen Plural“ (p. 77—88).

E) Side und Seleukeia. Auch hier verdanken wir Cl. Brixhe einen Bericht:

„On sait que les archéologues turcs dirigés par le Prof. Jale Inan ont trouvé en 1972, à Séleucie de Pamphylie (à une quinzaine de km. au N. E. de Sidé), une bilingue gréco-sidétique (cf. G. Neumann, *Kadmos* 13, 1974, 169, et M. J. Melink, *AJA* 78, 1974, 118). Conservée à présent au musée d'Antalya, elle est toujours inédite. Le Prof. Muhibbe Darga, à qui elle a été confiée et qui en a préparé l'édition, ignore quand celle-ci paraîtra. L'auteur de ces lignes a pu voir l'inscription en 1974; mais l'on comprendra qu'il se borne pour l'instant à quelques brèves remarques.

Nous avons affaire à une dédicace répartie sur deux lignes et demie. On relève dans la version sidétique, qui au verbe près semble être la réplique exacte du texte grec, la présence de quatre signes connus par ailleurs, mais restés jusqu'ici non identifiés ou de valeur incertaine: ↑, >, ✕, ∪. Pour ↑ (en dernier lieu, Τ chez Ševoroškin, *Kadmos* 14, 1975, 160 et 165), le document paraît n'apporter aucune lumière nouvelle. Il est à peu près certain que >, qui figure dans un mot dont l'équivalent grec est de lecture difficile, ne vaut pas *k*, comme le voudrait Ševoroškin (o. c., 156 et 165): seul son caractère consonan-

tique est confirmé. On supposait déjà que X recouvrait une voyelle de timbre e ($\tilde{e}$, Brixhe, *Kadmos* 8, 1969, 55 et 77 sq.; e , autres commentateurs); un témoignage supplémentaire nous est apporté en faveur de cette interprétation (e plutôt que $\tilde{e}$). Enfin, la nouvelle bilingue confirme apparemment pour U la valeur d proposée par Ševoroškin (*Kadmos* 7, 1968, 169, et 14, 1975, 160 sq. et 165). Le monogramme épichorique visible sur trois tétradrachmes sidétiques, que Cl. Brixhe publiera prochainement dans cette revue, pourrait aller dans le même sens.“

GÜNTER NEUMANN