

MITTEILUNGEN

THE FOURTH SWEDISH SYMPOSIUM IN ATHENS

This was organized by the Swedish Institute and took place in the lecture hall of the Italian School between the 10th and 16th June, 1984, the theme being "The Function of the Minoan Palaces".

Some new evidence was presented, notably the palatial stoa at Kommos described by J. W. Shaw, fresh interpretations of frescoes by M. Cameron, and a remarkable sealing showing a male figure with staff standing on a townscape, presented from Khania by E. Hallager. For the rest there was much debate about the nature of commerce both within and beyond the island, the relative importance of economic and cultic activities, the connection of the palaces with the hill-top sanctuaries, and the genesis of the palatial economic system in Crete.

The debates were much illuminated by the contributions of specialists on Assyria (B. R. Foster) and Egypt (W. Helck). The consensus seemed to be that trade with Egypt was mostly royal and prestigious (from 'the Ruler of Crete' as he was termed in Egypt).

A strong case was made by R. Hägg and N. Marinatos for a ritual use of the West Court at Knossos, with harvest festivals connected with the silos, and epiphanies at windows in the facade to the assembly beyond. There was a related debate about the 'monumental' nature of the West Facade at Mallia.

W. D. Niemeier made an impressive argument, from a new examination of the archaeological evidence and of the contents of the rooms of the 'service area', for regarding the Throne Room at Knossos as an integral part of the Minoan Palace and not a Mycenaean intrusion. He saw the adjacent rooms as robing chambers for the 'Goddess' who entered through the door between the griffins and occupied the throne to receive gifts. Later the door was sealed and the function of the room changed.

M. Popham confessed his bewilderment at the haphazard distribution of the archives at Knossos, and drew an amusing comparison with an English country house abandoned in wartime by its regular residents and occupied by a bureaucratic ministry exiled from London.

The occasion was very well attended, smoothly organized, and successful above all in defining outstanding issues. Immediately after it some of the participants undertook an excursion round the Cretan palaces.

WILLIAM C. BRICE

EPIGRAPHISCHE MITTEILUNGEN

General

A collection of nine papers, originally presented at a symposium organized by the Archaeological Institute of America, has been published under the title of *Pylos comes alive: Industry and Administration in a Mycenaean Palace* (1984, C. W. Shelmerdine and T. G. Palaima eds. — \$ 10 to A. I. A., P.O. Box 1901, Kenmore Station, Boston, MA 02215). It includes studies by J.-P. Olivier on the palace administrations, by T. G. Palaima on scribal organization, and by V. L. Aravantinos on the use of sealings.

WILLIAM C. BRICE

Kleinasien

Allgemein. Alle Landschaften Kleinasiens umfaßt das neu erschienene monumentale Werk L. Zgustas „Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen“, = Beiträge zur Namenforschung Neue Folge, Beiheft 21, Heidelberg 1984 8° 745 S. In seinem Aufbau entspricht es den „Kleinasiatischen Personennamen“ (1964) desselben Verfassers.

a) Side. J. Nollé publiziert „Eine Weihung in Sidetisch“, in: *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 60, 1985, 136. Sie steht auf dem Rand eines Gefäßes und enthält zwei Personennamen im Genetiv, darunter den bekannten *artmon*. Es sei vorgeschlagen, ihr innerhalb des sidetischen Corpus die provisorische Nummer VI zu verleihen. — H. Eichner veröffentlicht in: *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* 45, 1985, 5–21 einen Aufsatz „Malwa, eine hieroglyphenluwisch-sidetische Wortgleichung“.

b) Karien. Zur Entzifferung der karischen Schrift und der Deutung einzelner Wörter sind in den letzten Jahren mehrere Aufsätze erschienen. Aus der Feder von J. D. Ray stammen drei Beiträge: 1) *The Carian Inscriptions from Egypt*, in: *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, Vol. 68, 1982, 181–198; 2) *The Carian Script*, in: *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society* No. 208 (New Series, No. 28), 1982, 77–90; 3) eine Rezension von O. Masson, *Carian Inscription from North Saqqara and Buhen*, in: *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 69, 1983, 194–195; 4) *The Carian Coins from Aphrodisias*, in: *Kadmos* 24, 1985, 86–88. — V. Shevoroshkin schreibt „Über den Lautwert des karischen Buchstaben Θ“, in: *Incontri Linguistici* 8, 1982–83, 71–78. — J. Faucounau schreibt „A propos de récents progrès dans le déchiffrement de l'écriture carienne“, in: *Büll. Soc. Ling.* 74, 1984, 229–238. Er übernimmt die von Ray vorgeschlagenen Lautwerte mit mehreren Modifikationen. — G. Neumann, *Zum Namen des Cheramyas von Samos*, in: *Würzburger Jahr-*

bücher für die Altertumswissenschaft, Neue Folge, Band 10, 1984, 41–43, deutet diesen PN als karisch.

c) Phrygien. Soeben erschienen ist Cl. Brixhe–M. Lejeune, *Corpus des inscriptions paléo-phrygiennes* (2 Bände: I. Texte, II. Planches) = *Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations*, „mémoire“ no 45, Institut Français d'études anatoliennes, Paris 1984 4° 297 S. und 133 Tafeln. – In „*Epigraphica Anatolica*“, Heft 5, 1985, 5–7 veröffentlicht E. Varinlioglu „Eine neue alt-phrygische Inschrift aus Tyana“. Sie steht auf einem schwarzen Basaltstein wie die Inschrift T-02 des *Corpus pal.-phr.*, vgl. ebd. den Hinweis sub T-03.

GÜNTER NEUMANN