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THE FIRST LINEAR B TABLET(S) FROM KHANIA*

with an Epigraphic Appendix by Erik Hallager

During the summer of 1989 the municipality of Khania was replacing the old Turkish drainage in Kanevaro Street, on both sides of which important remains from the prehistoric as well as the historic town of Khania have been revealed¹, and the Ephoreia of Classical and Prehistoric Antiquities carried out a rescue excavation over a length of 100 metres along the same street². During the course of this excavation, a fragment of a Linear B tablet (**KH Sq 1**), and the possible fragment of another (**KH “Π 6659”**), were uncovered. The discovery that Linear B tablets existed in Khania cast doubt on the earlier identification of **KH 3** as a Linear A tablet, and this fragment was therefore re-examined.

KH 3³ was found in 1971 in the LM IIIB:2 part of the settlement in a levelling deposit, or fill, between two floors of LM IIIB:2 and IIIC dates in the Eastern corner of Room E (see Fig. 1, *1). The fragment was thus not found *in situ* and the pottery directly associated with it was mainly LM IIIB, while some sherds of IIIA were also noted. Within the entire deposit between the two floors, a few sherds of EM, MM, LM I and LM II date were also noted.

* The authors are most grateful to Dr. Y. Tzedakis for his permission to publish these fragments here, to the Director of the Khania Museum, Mrs Stauroula Markoulakis, for her encouragement and support during the excavation and our studies of the material, to Mr Mervyn Popham for valuable comments, and to the Editor for his prompt attentions. Drawings and photographs are by E. Hallager.

¹ The two major excavations are the Greek-Swedish Excavations in the Ag. Aikaterini Square and the excavations in the Mathioudakis plot; while of no less importance are the early excavations conducted in the late '60s.

² The actual excavation was organized as part of the joint Greek-Swedish Excavations and was conducted at the site by Dr. E. Hallager assisted by Miss Anne-Marie Carstens at the end of the season and Miss Hara Prokopiou who conducted the last phase of the excavation.

³ Previously published in Hallager, E., “Linear A and Linear B Inscriptions from the Excavations at Kastelli, Khania 1964–1972,” *OpAth* 11, 1975, 56; Raison, J and M.

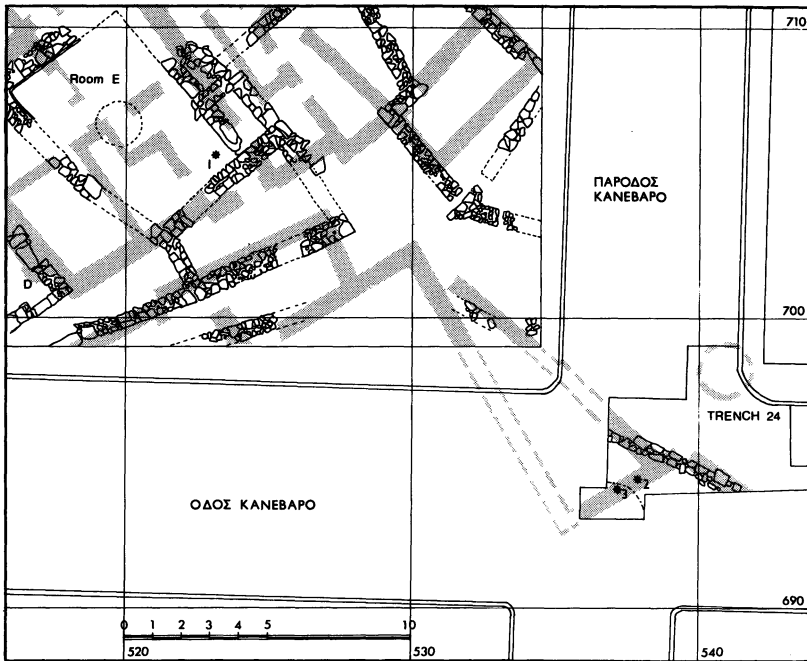


Fig. 1. Southeast corner of the Greek-Swedish Excavations in the Ag. Aikaterini Square and Trench 24 in Odos Kanevaro. The shaded walls indicate the Late Minoan I settlement, while the line-drawn walls represent Late Minoan IIIA:2 and IIIB. The stippled line in Trench 24 marks the northeastern limit of Pit H, where Sq 1 was found.

The two fragments of tablets from the 1989 excavation were also found in layers deposited in LM IIIB times, but out of context, that is to say, not *in situ*. They were uncovered very close to each other and under similar circumstances. The 1989 excavation proved the Square of the LM I settlement⁴ to be of a considerable size, and its southwestern part bordered by some fine ashlar walls which were apparently additions to House II (the light shaded walls on Fig. 1, Trench 24). At some stage in LM IIIA an irregular retaining wall was built on top of the LM I ashlar walls (the line-drawn wall in Fig. 1), and southwest of this

Pope, *Corpus transnuméré du linéaire A* (Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain — 18), Louvain-la-neuve 1980, 156 and GORILA 3, 22–23 and 5, 55.

⁴ For the Square see Hallager, E. and Y. Tzedakis, *The Greek-Swedish Excavations at Kastelli, Khania 1984*, forthcoming in AAA 18, 1985.

wall several layers of the LM III period were discovered. On top of the LM IB destruction level was found a layer of the earlier LM IIIA period, which was sealed by a thin earth floor on which were found several small pieces of charcoal. This floor was of LM IIIA:2 date. Another layer of LM IIIA:2 age was found above the floor, and above this again two final layers containing LM IIIB:1 and some earlier pottery. Cut into these last two layers was found a rubbish pit, Pit H, which, together with the IIIB:1 layers, was covered by a large dump, Pit G. This dump contained mainly LM IIIB:2 pottery and a few sherds of earlier periods and of LM IIIC, and covered most of the area SW of the retaining wall.

KH “Π 6659” was discovered in the dump (Pit G) (Fig. 1, *2), while **KH Sq 1** was found in Pit H (Fig. 1, *3). The pottery directly associated with **KH Sq 1** was LM IIIA:2 and LM IIIB:1 (Final-palatia⁵) ceramic, and the ‘basket’ (selected sherds of which are seen in Pl. Ia) also contained some pieces of MM and LM I, and two of EM date. In the entire excavated part of the pit, the same composition of pottery was noted, as well as a few sherds of IIIB:2 style.

The find-context of the tablets may therefore be suggestive, but is clearly not conclusive, for their date.

Linear B tablets were originally sun-dried, and must therefore have been involved in a fire, so as to be burnt into terracotta; and, searching for records of destructions by fire at the site, there are several possibilities. At the Greek-Swedish Excavation there is plenty of indirect evidence for a destruction by fire in the LM IIIA:1 period⁶, which seems to be confirmed by direct evidence in the re-used ‘Room A’ of House I. From the LM IIIA:2 period there is no convincing evidence, although we have noted charcoal and/or ashes on two floors: on that excavated in 1989 (see above), and on the original lower floor of the IIIA:2/IIIB:1 building, Room D⁷. During the excavations of the Ephoria in several plots on the hill and the adjacent area, however, remains

⁵ For this phrase see Hallager, E. “Final Palatial Crete. An Essay in Minoan Chronology”, in *Studies in Ancient History and Numismatics presented to Rudi Thomsen*, Århus 1988, 11–21.

⁶ Hallager, E. & Pålsson, B., “A Further fragment of Linear A from the Greek-Swedish Excavations at Kastelli, Khania”, *AAA* 8, 1975, 93.

⁷ Plan of this building in its later IIIB:1 stage, see for example, Hallager, E. and Y. Tzedakis, “The Greek-Swedish Excavations at Kastelli, Khania 1982–1983,” *AAA* 17, 1984, 13, Fig. 10.

of fire have been recognized on earth floors of the LM IIIA:2 period⁸. Unmistakable signs of fire in LM IIIB:1 were found in two of the rooms of the LM IIIA:2/IIIB:1 building in the Ag. Aikaterini Square (Rooms A and C) which were destroyed by the end of this phase⁹. Finally, it should be noted that one of the rooms of the LM IIIB:2 settlement¹⁰ seems to have been partially or entirely destroyed by fire. If the above destructions are not localized phenomena, there appear at Khania to have been destructions by fire in LM IIIA:1, IIIA:2 and IIIB:1 and possibly also in IIIB:2, in any of which the tablets might have been fired.

Paleographically, **KH Sq 1** seems to fall within the Knossos scribal tradition (cf. appendix below), but this cannot be taken as a reliable chronological indication (even by those who posit a high date of the Knossos tablets), since Knossian peculiarities, not found on the mainland, evidently exist in LM IIIB on the Cretan inscribed stirrup jars¹¹.

In summary, neither **KH Sq 1** nor the other two possible Linear B tablets were found *in situ*. They all came from layers deposited in the LM IIIB period, but which also contained some earlier material. Nor has the investigation of destructions by fire helped significantly to date the tablets. It may, however, in this connection be well worth remembering that the inscribed stirrup jars provide evidence that "in all probability there were people able to read and write Linear B"¹² in Khania during LM IIIA:2¹³ and LM IIIB. And it is also from this period that other archaeological evidence shows the strongest Mycenaean influence on the site¹⁴.

⁸ For example the Mathioudakis plot: Tzedakis, Y., "Anaskaphes sto Kastelli Khanion (Minoiki Kydonia)," PAE 1980, Athens 1982, 402–405 where remains of fire were also noted from the LM IIIB period. Similarly parts of earthen floors, mainly of LM IIIA:2 date, with intense traces of charcoal and ashes, were revealed in the Spring of 1989 during the excavation of the Papadopoulos plot at Splanzia.

⁹ See for example Hallager, E., "The Greek-Swedish Excavations at Khania," in Proceedings of the Fifth International Cretological Congress at Ag. Nikolaos 1981. Heraklion 1985, 150.

¹⁰ Wrongly given as Rooms A and D in Hallager (*supra* n. 9), 151 (Pin NB'). It is one room only, and in its eastern part large pieces of charred beams or trunks were found.

¹¹ Hallager, E., "The Inscribed Stirrup Jars. Implications for Late Minoan IIIB Crete," AJA 91, 1987, 172–176 and esp. n. 51.

¹² Hallager (*supra* n. 11), 184.

¹³ Two as yet unpublished fragments (KH Z 27 with the inscription]no[[*52 bis] and KH Z 28 with the possible inscription]ka[) have been found in LM IIIA:2 deposits.

¹⁴ Hallager, E., "Khania and Late Minoan III Crete," Cretan Studies 1, 1988, 115–124.

The simple find of Linear B tablet(s), however, is clearly important. Until now such tablets have only been discovered in the Mycenaean Palaces at Knossos, Pylos, Mycenae, Tiryns and Thebes. **KH Sq 1** at least suggests a palatial administrative interest in the site, and it is most likely that this palatial administrative center was in Khania itself, although the finding of tablets in a particular place does not necessarily prove the presence there of a palace¹⁵.

The inscription of **KH Sq 1** reads "10+ pairs of wheels"; and wheels imply chariots (as also argued for Pylos¹⁶). We may likewise infer that two-wheeled chariots were known at Final Palatial Khania from the discovery during this year's excavation of a terracotta model of a chariot (Plate Ib); but more important, of course, is the evidence for chariots at Khania in the Knossos tablets, on one of which, Sd 4404+*fr*, we read about an unknown number of so-and-so decorated and equipped, fully assembled chariots *without* wheels "from" or "at" Kydonia. This evidence taken together seems to leave little doubt that Kydonia was a place where chariots were stationed, and where wheels and chariots may have been produced¹⁷. The probable presence of chariots, and with them a "chariot force of some sort"¹⁸, emphasizes once more the importance of the site of Khania.

Since there has not been established beyond doubt a date either for **KH Sq 1** or for the Knossos tablets, it is fruitless at this stage to speculate on the wider historical implications of the discovery. Had Khania become the administrative centre of the island at the end of the Bronze Age, as some scholars believe? — or were the archives at Knossos and Khania contemporary, with the one completely dependent on the other as has been suggested, or with some lesser degree of dependency as other scholars have proposed? — or were they completely independent, as has also been mooted?

¹⁵ The reservation is necessary because it has previously been argued that the Co series were written in *Ku-do-ni-ja* and sent to Knossos, in which case the finds of tablets in Kydonia does not necessarily indicate the presence of a palace there. Godart, Louis, "Les tablettes de la série Co de Cnossos," *Minos* 12, 1971, 422–423.

¹⁶ Chadwick, John, *The Mycenaean World*, Cambridge 1976, 169–170.

¹⁷ This argument, of course, is only valid if the *Ku-do-ni-ja* of the Linear B tablets at Knossos refers to the site of Khania. This identification, however, is mainly based on the Classical authors, and since there has not yet been found sufficient archaeological evidence of the Archaic and Classical periods to confirm this identification, we still prefer to name the site after the modern town.

¹⁸ Expression of Chadwick (*supra* n. 16), 170.

Future excavations may, one hopes, uncover Linear B tablets *in situ*, with more written information, to clarify some of the problems and uncertainties left by this first discovery of a true Mycenaean administrative document at Khania.

EPIGRAPHIC APPENDIX**

by Erik Hallager

Linear B

KH Sq 1 (Excavation no: GSE 89-TC 14), Plate II.

Description: Fragment of palm-leafed Linear B tablet, broken at both ends. Light brown, very finely gritted clay, except for a few larger sand grains. Outside like clay, except that it is burnt grey in places. Well polished on obverse, less so on reverse. Some imprints and scratches on the reverse, which is slightly curved (i. e. getting thinner towards the right), while the obverse is straight. A few faint impressions of finger- or rather palm-prints¹⁹ on the reverse. The edges are flat, thus giving the tablet a rectangular cross-section. A small string-hole (diam. ca. 0.2 cms) runs through the full length of the tablet.

H: 2.6 cms; L: [4.7] cms; Th: 1.43–1.2 cms;

Inscription

]ROTA ZE 10[

Comments

Except for the '10', which is very deeply and roughly incised, the two other signs are relatively deep and finely incised, which implies a rather well-pointed stylus.

** I am grateful to Dr. Jean-Pierre Olivier and Dr. José Melena for their valuable comments on the tablet(s) which have greatly improved the text; but, needless to say, I am responsible for all stated opinions and remaining mistakes. I wish to thank Dr. K. Demakopoulou and Ms. L. Papazoglou of the National Museum in Athens and Dr. A. Karetzou and Ms. H. Banou in the Heraklion Museum for facilitating my studies of the comparative material from Pylos and Knossos respectively. Finally I would like to express my gratitude to the Danish Research Council for the Humanities for granting me financial support to carry through this study.

¹⁹ Sjöquist, K.-E. and P. Åström, *Pylos: Palmprints and Palmleaves* (SIMA, pocket-book 31), Göteborg 1985.

ROTA: This sign has as yet only been discovered at Knossos²⁰, at Pylos²¹ and at Tiryns²¹. At Knossos the ROTA sign has been identified with two scribes, hand 130 and hand 131²², and at Pylos with only one scribal hand, H26²³. There is a clear difference between the wheels at all three sites. In Tiryns the wheel is simply drawn as two concentric circles (the small inner one indicating the hub) and with no sign of spokes. At Pylos an ordinary *ka* sign is commonly depicted, in some cases with additional strokes to indicate either the hub or a strengthening of the spokes²⁴; while at Knossos the sign is much more elaborate, with a double ring to show the felloe, stout spokes to confirm that it is a wheel, and also (with scribe 131) the hub²⁵. The ROTA on the Khania fragment lies somewhere in between the two: it has a single circle (not a double ring) to indicate the felloe, and is without the hub. The spokes are drawn with long lines bending left close to the circle. To these have been added small strokes, some bent and some straight, to indicate the thickening and attachment of the spokes. The ROTA is unmistakable, and parallels may be noticed in contemporary pottery²⁶, where chariot wheels seem to be depicted in the same way. The closest parallel to the wheel may be found on So 8251²⁷ and perhaps on one of the tablets that shows the chariot *with* wheels²⁸. The elaborate way

²⁰ The So series, almost all of them coming from the Armory building (PM IV, 793–96 and J.-P. Olivier and M. Perna, BCH 112, 1988, 77 for Sg 1811), and the remaining three from the N Entrance, which may have been the central Archive at Knossos (cf. Olivier, J.-P., Les scribes de Cnossos [I. G. 17], Rome 1967, 126).

²¹ At Pylos all found in the Archive rooms, with the exception of Sa 1313 from Room 98, Bennett, E. L. Jr. and J.-P. Olivier, The Pylos Tablets Transcribed, Part II Hands, Concordances, Indices, (I. G., 59), Roma 1976, 61–62. For Tiryns see Godart, L., J. T. Killen and J.-P. Olivier, Eighteen more fragments of Linear B tablets from Tiryns ... 1981, AA 1983, 418–420.

²² Olivier (supra n. 20), Table XXXI and XXXII. In addition, Olivier notes hands 128? and 129? and a few unidentified hands (Sg 1811, So 894, 1053+5171, 5789, 8251).

²³ Bennett & Olivier (supra n. 21) and Palaima, T., The Scribes of Pylos (I. G. 87), Rome 1988, 91–94, 248.

²⁴ Vandenabeele, F. and J.-P. Olivier, *infra* n. 26, LXXXII–LXXXVIII, and Palaima (supra n. 23), 248.

²⁵ Olivier (supra n. 20), table 32–33.

²⁶ One example is known from Khania on a fragment from a krater (excavation nr. 78-P 182). Others may be found in Vandenabeele, F. & J.-P. Olivier, Les idéogrammes archéologiques du linéaire B (Études crétoises, 24), Paris 1979, Fig. 90a and PM IV, 659, Fig. 646.

²⁷ Vandenabeele & Olivier, (supra n. 26), Pl. LXXIV. 3.

²⁸ Sc 238 (cf. CMIK I, 103) and Vandenabeele & Olivier (supra n. 26), Pl. XLVI. 2. Furthermore it may be noted that the felloe on KN Sg 1811.5 has got the same

of depicting the ROTA does, however, resemble the Knossos scribal tradition rather than those of Pylos and Tiryns.

The *ZE* is in principle written as a 'hook' with a 'bow' added to the side of the hook, and a number of small horizontal strokes varying from 0 (e. g. KN As 1516.10) to 9 (e. g. KN V 158+7719). Sometimes the bow is omitted²⁹. The *ZE* on **Sq 1** fits into this general scheme, but is more elaborate and elegant than the usual. All three elements are present: first was incised the long 'hook' starting at the very top of the tablet; to this was added a long slender 'bow' following down the line of the hook until this turned right; and finally were drawn the five small horizontal strokes. No other *ZE* is precisely like this, but that on KN R 1562 is executed in a rather similar way, with the bow and the hook running into each other in the lower part of the sign. The sign presents a similar appearance (apart from the number of horizontal strokes) on KN K 740, So 4446.2, 4448 and PY Va 428³⁰. Otherwise the *ZE* (as also on the mainland) is usually given in more 'careless' and abbreviated form³¹.

The '10' is incised deep and rough, with the stylus at an angle of ca. 45° to the surface of the tablet. This technique, however, seems not to be unusual among Linear B scribes (cf. KN So 4429–4432, 4436, 4441).

Taking all three signs into consideration, **KH Sq 1** is paleographically on its own, but it has more links with the Cretan than with the mainland tradition.

The prototype of the Pylos Sa series is a not very well polished, long tablet with a rounded left side and a rather pointed right end. In cross-section the surface is flat, while the edges and reverse are rounded. The thickest part of the tablet (average 1.36 cm) is in the middle while the pointed right end is the thinnest. The Knossos So series have been mostly somewhat distorted by fire, but from those which are not (4430, 4435, 4437 and 4438) we may see the prototype as a somewhat polished tablet with two slightly rounded ends, almost parallel sides, slightly

attachments to the spokes as has that on Sq 1, and that So 4435 and 4437 have long, slightly bent crossing strokes.

²⁹ With hand "124" at Knossos and also in several of the Sa tablets from Pylos.

³⁰ For R 1562 and K 740 see Vandenabeele & Olivier (supra n. 26), 278–279 and Pl. CXXXVIII.1. In CMIK I, 280, (and PM IV, 731, Fig. 715) the sign on K 740 is wrongly drawn with a short vertical stroke to which a reversed S is added – precisely the way I also at first saw the sign written on KH Sq 1.

³¹ See the charts of hands from Knossos in Olivier (supra n. 20) and from Pylos in Palaima (supra n. 23).

higher at the middle where it is also thickest (average 1.6 cm), getting thinner at both ends. The edges are carefully flattened almost at right angles to the surface, and the reverse too is flat, giving a rectangular cross-section. **KH Sq 1** with its well-polished surface, rectangular cross section, and parallel flat edges seems to fit with the Knossos form of wheel tablets.

The scratches and imprints on the reverse, effected during the manufacture of the tablet, are also seen on the reverse of practically all the Pylian Sa tablets, while they are much less prominent on the Knossian So tablets.

The inscription causes no problem:]ROTA ZE 10[meaning 10 + pairs of wheels. As for the missing part of the inscription, however, and the question of whether it would fit with the Sa-series or the So-series, we can only guess; but the high number (10+) and the fact that no *TE* is added to the ROTA may perhaps indicate that the Sq tablet is one of the Knossos inventory-type³².

In short, **Kh Sq 1** fits with the Cretan tradition.

Linear A or Linear B?³³

KH “Π 6659”(Excavation no: GSE 89-TC 15), Plate III

Description: Lower right corner of Linear A or Linear B tablet. The clay is light brick-red, finely gritted except for a few very small sand grains. Surface as clay, except that it is burnt grey on one edge and the reverse. The surfaces are slightly polished, more so on the obverse. The corner of the tablet is squarish in section and unevenly formed. The obverse, however, is “flat” while the reverse is more wavy. The actual corner is the thickest part on the preserved portion of the tablet (1.9 cm).

H: [3.2] cms; L: [3.5] cms; Th: 1.5—1.9 cms;

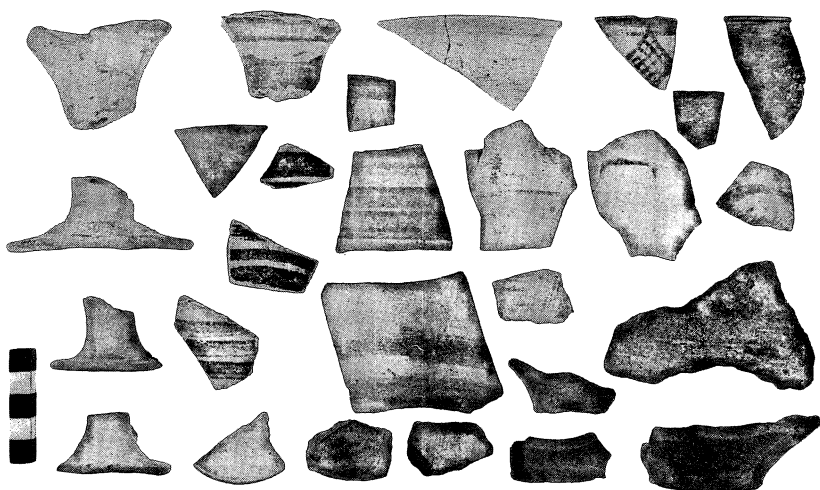
Inscription

sup. mut.

.1] vest

³² On the wheel tablets in general, see Documents, 369—375, MGT, 320—329 and Hooker, J., *Linear B. An Introduction*, Bristol 1980, 163—165 with further references.

³³ Since we do not know whether the two tablets belong to Linear A or B, I have preferred to present them under their museum inventory numbers.



a



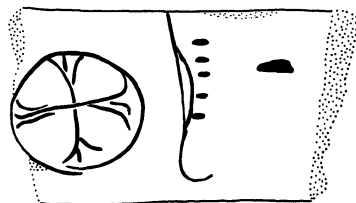
b

Plate I

- a. Selected pottery found together with **KH Sq 1**.
- b. Two-wheeled terracotta chariot from the Greek-Swedish Excavations 1989.



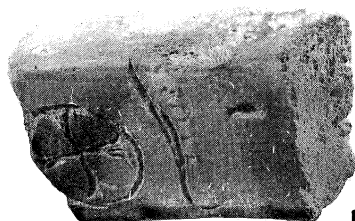
a



b



c



d



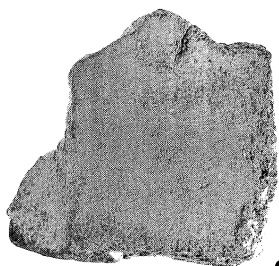
e

Plate II

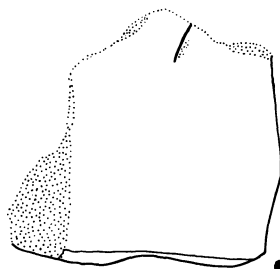
KH Sq 1 (scale 1:1)

]ROTA ZE 10[

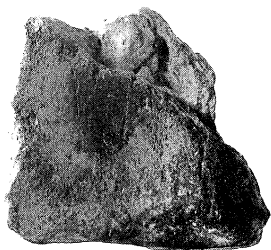
a. obverse; b. facsimile; c. reverse; d. in perspective; e. profile with obverse down



a



b



c



d



e



f

Plate III

КН "П 6659" (Scale 1 : 1)

sup. mul.

1.] *vest.*

a. obverse; b. facsimile; c. reverse; d. in perspective; e. profile (right edge); f. profile (bottom with obverse down)



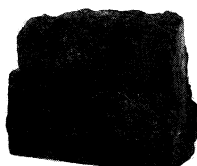
a



b



c



d



e

Plate IV

KH 3 (Scale 1 : 1)

sup. mut.

1.] *56 1

2. *vacat*

a. obverse; b. facsimile; c. reverse; d. in perspective; e. profile.

Comments

There is little doubt that this fragment is from a Linear tablet, but it cannot be stated with certainty whether it is Linear B or Linear A. The clay of this fragment is — to the eye — similar to that of both **Sq 1** and of the Linear A tablets from Khania. The thickness of the tablet is not unusual, either for the large Linear A tablets, or for the Linear B tablets. The incision on the tablet could belong to either script. If this were a fragment from a page-shaped Linear B tablet, one would have expected the inevitable ruler, at least below the fragmentary sign; but there are rare exceptions, for example KN Sd <4450> + 4483³⁴. A clumsily made lower right corner with a squarish section like that of the piece under consideration is not known on the Linear A tablets, but neither is it on Linear B tablets, with the possible exception of TI X 25³⁵. The tablet itself does thus not reveal whether it belongs to the one or the other category, and neither does the context, although its being found very close to **KH Sq 1** may be suggestive.

KH 3 (Excavation no: GSE 71-LT 3). Plate IV

Description: Lower right corner of Linear B or Linear A tablet which is cut at right end. Brick red clay, finely gritted except for one or two smaller sand grains, hard fired, traces of burning. Surface as clay. Polished on obverse and on edge. The tablets is flaked, and thus without the original reverse. Incision deep and stylus fine.

H: [2.1] cms; W: [2.6] cms; Th: [0.6—0.7] cms;

Inscription³⁶

sup. mut.

.1] (AB) *56, 1

.2] *vacat*

Comments

As with **KH "Π 6659"** this fragment could be classified either as Linear A or as Linear B, although the latter may be more probable. To the eye the clay is similar to that of both **KH Sq 1** and the Linear A tablets, and the remains of the inscription could belong to either Linear A or B.

³⁴ As may be seen on the fragment 4483 in SM II.

³⁵ Olivier, J.-P., "Tirynthian Graffiti, Ausgrabungen in Tiryns 1982/83," AA 1988, no. 1; 253, 260, Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 4.1.

³⁶ Also other readings for the first sign may be suggested as for example *wa* or *TELA* or (if Linear A) AB *55. See further above n. 4.

The line-divider is rather unusual for Linear A, where it generally divides sections rather than lines³⁷, and tablets which are cut on the right are still more so³⁸. The combination of line-divider and cut to the right does otherwise not exist in the entire corpus of Linear A tablets, while it is well known in Linear B in different archives and with different scribes³⁹. Although neither the thickness nor the cross-section is precisely preserved, it may be remarked that, given an original thickness of from 0.6 to 1.3 cms. (where cut), the fragment **KH 3** would fit perfectly into the type of the right-cut, two-line tablets referred to above. We may here note, as with **KH Sq 1**, that the number '1' is rather deeply and roughly incised, in a style more usual in Linear B than in Linear A.

As will be seen, there are no definite criteria to determine whether the two fragments are Linear A or Linear B, but **KH Sq 1** does tell us that Linear B tablets existed in Khania, and, with that certainty, the possibility of identifying a Mycenaean palatial administrative centre in Khania has come one step nearer.

³⁷ As a regular line-divider the ruler is apparently only found on PK 1, and possibly on PH 8 a, 11 and 16. Otherwise the ruler occurs twice at Archanes (1b, 7), twice at Khania (7b, 50), three times at Zakro (6b, 15b, 23), on the tablet from Phylakopi, fifteen times at Hagia Triada (8b, 9b, 22, 44b, 45b, 49a, b, 50a, 56b, 96, 101, 106, 108, 117a, 130, 131) and at Tylissos (3a, b).

³⁸ According to the GORILA vol 1, 3 and 5, it is only noted on three tablets in the entire corpus: **HT 2, 4** and **21**, and there the cuts seem to be executed differently from those on **Kh 3** and the Linear B tablets.

³⁹ In CMIK I it is, for example, noted with the following tablets: Fh 348 (H 141); Fp 345 (H 222?); D1 463 (H 118?); Ga 464 (H 223); Ga 465 (H 223); L 520 (H —); Co 906 (H 107); Do 929 (H 106).