

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 1 : Minoan Crete: The Dawn of European Civilization - Humanities West

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The View from Stoudios Appendix E. Following Assyriological convention, Akkadian words are given in italics, Sumerian in expanded spacing, logograms in capital letters, and determinatives in superscript. I have usually not Romanized ancient Greek names; arbitrary exceptions include most place-names. References to ANE and Greco-Roman sources follow the abbreviations below or are spelled out in full, to be as intelligible as possible for an intended triple audience in Classics, Near Eastern Studies, and Ethno Musicology. Specific editions of Greco-Roman authors are given only when the text is questionable, or its numeration seemed to need clarification; commentators are sometimes cited by last name only. I have not achieved absolute consistency in the use of Roman vs. Arabic numerals, commas and full-stops, etc. The treatment of inscription-collections may cause confusion: All dates are BCE unless otherwise noted. These are mostly conventional, with academic disagreements not affecting the argument unless otherwise noted. Ancient Egyptian Musical Instruments. Ancient Middle Eastern Lyres. Ancient and Oriental Music. Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia. An Anthology of Religious Texts from Ugarit. Aspects of Everyday Life in Ancient Cyprus: Historia overo commentarii de Cipro. Reprinted, with an introduction by G. Grivaud, in Th. The Coroplastic Art of Ancient Cyprus. Civilizations of the Ancient Near East. A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian. Arbeiten und Untersuchungen zur Keilschriftkunde 5. The Canonical Lamentations of Ancient Mesopotamia. The Context of Scripture. Catalogue des textes hittites. Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible. Le Dialecte grec ancien de Chypre. Documents in Mycenaean Greek. See Knudtzon & Rainey ; Moran The East Face of Helicon. Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature etcs. Fragmente der griechischen Historiker. A History of Byzantine Music and Hymnography. A History of Cyprus, Volume I. To the Conquest by Richard Lion Heart. The History of Musical Instruments. Handbook of Ugaritic Studies. The Inscriptions of Kourion. Les Inscriptions de Paphos: The Syllabic Inscriptions of Rantidi-Paphos. Inscriptions de Thessalie I. Les Inscriptions chypriotes syllabiques: Iambi et elegi Graeci ante Alexandrum cantati. Individuals and Society in Mycenaean Pylos. Keilschrifttexte aus Assur verschiedenen Inhalts. The Kingdom of the Hittites. Die Keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit, einschliesslich der keilalphabetischen Texte ausserhalb Ugarits. Alter Orient und Altes Testament The Ugaritic Kraftsman God. PhD dissertation, Yale University. The Aphrodite of Cyprus. Ancient Sources and Archaeological Evidence. Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae. The Legends of the Jews. Archaeological, Written, and Comparative Sources. Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Music and Musicians in Ancient Egypt. Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon. Dokumenty khozajstvennoj otchetnosti drevnejsej epokci Khaldei iz sobranija N. Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World: Nea Paphos in the Hellenistic Period. The Oxford Classical Dictionary. Lucian, On the Syrian Goddess. Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana. Patrologiae cursus, series Graeca. A Patristic Greek Lexicon. Pacifying the Hearts of the Gods: Heidelberger Emesal Studien 1. Poetarum melicorum Graecorum fragmenta. The People of Pylos: Prosopographical and Methodological Studies in the Pylos Archives. Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cyprus: Identity, Insularity, and Connectivity. Tablettes du Princeton Theological Seminary: Mission de Ras Shamra The Pylos Tablets Transcribed. Ritual and Cult at Ugarit. Writings from the Ancient World Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia. Religious Texts from Ugarit. Sounds of Ancient Music. Sumerisch-babylonische Hymnen nach Thontafeln griechischer Zeit. The Swedish Cyprus Expedition. Die Inschriften von Fara II: Texte und Kommentare Stringed Instruments of Ancient Greece. Outline of a Comparative Grammar. Studies in Oriental Music. Sources for Ugaritic Ritual and Sacrifice. Ugaritic and Ugarit Akkadian Texts. Les Textes para-mythologiques de la 24e campagne Mittheilungen aus den orientalischen Sammlungen Yahweh and the Gods of Canaan:

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Cultural, Chronological, Linguistic, and Textual:

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 2 : What does Knossos mean?

Abstract. Duhoux Yves. Heinz Geiss, Abbreviations and adjuncts in the Knossos tablets, Indices. In: L'antiquité classique, Tome 41, fasc. 2, p.

The smaller of two Minoan snake goddess figurines The Minoans seem to have prominently worshiped a Great Goddess, which had previously led to the belief that their society was matriarchal. However it is now known that this was not the case; the Minoan pantheon featured many deities, among which a young, spear-wielding male god is also prominent. They are often represented by serpents, birds, poppies or an animal on the head. According to Nanno Marinatos, "The hierarchy and relationship of gods within the pantheon is difficult to decode from the images alone. It was not dominated by fertility any more than any religion of the past or present has been, and it addressed gender identity, rites of passage, and death. It is reasonable to assume that both the organization and the rituals, even the mythology, resembled the religions of Near Eastern palatial civilizations. Minoan sacred symbols include the bull and its horns of consecration, the labrys double-headed axe, the pillar, the serpent, the sun-disc and the tree. Harissis and Anastasios V. Harissis posit a different interpretation of these symbols, saying that they were based on apiculture rather than religion. By the end of the Second Palace Period, Minoan burial was dominated by two forms: However, much Minoan mortuary practice does not conform to this pattern. Burial was more popular than cremation. Architecture[edit] Restored model of a Minoan house found in Archanes Minoan cities were connected by roads paved with blocks cut with bronze saws. Streets were drained, and water and sewage facilities were available to the upper class through clay pipes. Lower walls were typically constructed of stone and rubble, and the upper walls of mudbrick. Ceiling timbers held up the roofs. Construction materials for villas and palaces varied, and included sandstone, gypsum and limestone. Building techniques also varied, with some palaces using ashlar masonry and others roughly-hewn, megalithic blocks. They are monumental buildings with administrative purposes, as evidenced by large archives unearthed by archaeologists. Each palace excavated to date has unique features, but they also share aspects which set them apart from other structures. Palaces are often multi-story, with interior and exterior staircases, lightwells, massive columns, storage areas and courtyards. The first palaces were constructed at the end of the Early Minoan period in the third millennium BC at Malia. Although it was formerly believed that the foundation of the first palaces was synchronous and dated to the Middle Minoan period around BC, the date of the first palace at Knossos, scholars now think that the palaces were built over a longer period in response to local developments. The main older palaces are Knossos, Malia and Phaistos. These sites have yielded clusters of clay figurines and evidence of animal sacrifice. Late palaces are characterized by multi-story buildings with west facades of sandstone ashlar masonry; Knossos is the best-known example. Other building conventions included storage areas, north-south orientation, a pillar room and a western court. Architecture during the First Palace Period is identified by a square-within-a-square style; Second Palace Period construction has more internal divisions and corridors. The palace is about meters across and it spreads over an area of some 20, square meters, with its original upper levels possibly having a thousand chambers. The palace is connected to the mythological story of The Bull of Minos, since it is in this palace where it was written that the labyrinth existed. Focusing on the architectural aspects of the Palace of Knossos, it was a combination of foundations that depended on the aspects of its walls for the dimensions of the rooms, staircases, porticos, and chambers. The palace was designed in such a fashion that the structure was laid out to surround the central court of the Minoans. Aesthetically speaking, the pillars along with the stone paved northern entrance gave the palace a look and feel that was unique to the Palace of Knossos. The space surrounding the court was covered with rooms and hallways, some of which were stacked on top of the lower levels of the palace being linked through multiple ramps and staircases. The palace of Knossos is the most extensive and occupies several hills. On the west side of the court, the throne room, a modest room with a ceiling some two meters high, [33] can be found along

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

with the frescoes that were decorating the walls of the hallways and storage rooms. Plumbing[edit] During the Minoan Era extensive waterways were built in order to protect the growing population. These system had two primary functions, first providing and distributing water, and secondly relocating sewage and stormwater. The Minoans used technologies such as wells, cisterns, and aqueducts to manage their water supplies. Structural aspects of their buildings even played a part. Flat roofs and plentiful open courtyards were used for collecting water to be stored in cisterns. One such device seems to have been a porous clay pipe through which water was allowed to flow until clean. Columns[edit] The Hall of Columns at Knossos One of the most notable Minoan contributions to architecture is their inverted column, wider at the top than the base unlike most Greek columns, which are wider at the bottom to give an impression of height. The columns were made of wood not stone and were generally painted red. Mounted on a simple stone base, they were topped with a pillow-like, round capital. These structures share features of neopalatial palaces: The villas were often richly decorated, as evidenced by the frescos of Haghia Triadha Villa A.

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 3 : Linear B - Wikipedia

"abbreviations" and adjuncts of all texts in linear B script found at Knossos, based on the transcription of John Chadwick and J. T. Killen in The Knossos Tablets (3rd. ed., University of London, Institute of Classical Studies, Bulletin Supplement No. 15,).

Egyptian records, paintings of Cretans bearing gifts to the Pharaoh, and Minoan paintings found in Egypt testify to this brilliant culture. The magnificence of its art and architecture and the sophistication of the urban culture of Knossos on Crete were not rediscovered until British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans undertook the excavation and controversial reconstruction of Knossos from The resulting images of a peaceful, matriarchal society have been increasingly challenged, with archaeological finds in Crete and Santorini that showcase Minoan Crete as a flourishing sea empire. A devastating volcanic eruption at nearby Thera Santorini , followed by a tsunami, destroyed its navy and economy, triggering its gradual collapse. In the 14th century BCE came influential interaction with the Mycenaean culture developing on the Greek mainland and a shift in power that transmitted and transformed Minoan culture onto the European continent and into a palatial empire that marks the end of one fascinating story and the beginning of yet another. Knossos and the Making of Minoan Civilization: Professor Hatzaki explores, critiques, and evaluates years of Knossian and Minoan archaeology in the context of Bronze Age Crete, the Aegean, and the East Mediterranean. Saturday, April 30, , By looking at Minoan Crete against the background of other moments when ancient Greeks lived unusually well particularly BCE and CE , we see the answerâ€”geography. The Aegean world began each of these eras as a backwater on the fringes of a more dynamic core in the east Mediterranean. As the core expanded, the Aegean world was drawn in, setting off economic and cultural explosions from its advantageous position on the periphery. Similar growth has happened throughout history, not least to northwest Europe and then North America after about CE. Only by looking at the Minoan Miracle in a global framework can we make sense of what happened thereâ€”and gain a whole new way to see our own times. The World of Minoan Art: Famous as craftsmen, Cretan artists created wall paintings, jewelry, vases and seals. Details in their art were clearly derived from the Near East, especially from Egypt. We pass into a land of enchantment, into a world that is sensuous, alive, full of wonder and spirituality. Minoan art depicts landscapes and nature as well as gods and man, and epic themes of war and peace in which we can detect the very beginnings of Western art. The search has involved many disciplines: Thousands of works have been written about Atlantis in the scientific literature and in bestsellers of popular science, much of it characterized by myth, legend, and fantasy. The Mycenaean Greeks rose to power on the mainland and in the Aegean during and after the collapse of the Minoan civilization. The interaction between these two cultures helped define not only the nature of the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean but also the legacy of prehistoric and pre-Hellenic civilization to the later Greeks of the historical period. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles. Eleni Hatzaki Assistant Professor, Classics, University of Cincinnati is an Aegean Pre-historian working on Crete with research interests in the archaeology of Prehistoric Knossos, ceramic production and consumption, burial customs and society, the archaeology of urban complexity, and household archaeology. Her long-standing academic association with Knossos urban development, labyrinthine stratigraphy, pottery, and architecture started while a graduate student of Mervyn Popham, who suggested the Little Palace excavated in the s by Arthur Evans as a suitable Oxford D. Apart from Knossos she has participated in numerous fieldwork projects in Greece: He has published eleven books. His books have been translated into Spanish, Greek German, and Dutch, and he has appeared on numerous television specials. She is a specialist in ceramics, domestic architecture and Mycenaean religion. She has also participated in fieldwork and specialist study in Greece at the Mycenaean stronghold of Gla, at Pylos, Tegea, the shipwreck site of Iria and now in the sanctuary area and the settlement on Tsoungiza at Nemea. Forthcoming and numerous articles on the Petsas House excavations and the major finds pottery, frescoes, Linear B tablets. Currently she is researching ceramic deposits from the UCB Nemea Excavations for

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

publication and finishing two books: In she was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. A nine-year stint in archeology led to an interest in diplomacy. Returning to Athens, she served in several political departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In she was named Ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the Philippines. He is particularly interested in iconography mainly as it relates to Greek poetry and the relationship between society, social institutions and art. He has recently published articles on the archaeology of Crete, and on the earliest architectural sculpture known in Greece. Recent publications include Plain of Phaistos: He is Director of the Gournia Survey Project, important for its new information about one of the most significant excavations of a town in the Late Bronze Age Aegean. Resource Materials Blitzer, Harriet. British School of Athens, The Bull of Minos: The Great Discoveries of Ancient Greece. The Palace of Minos Five Volumes. Nicoletta Momigliano , Minoan Kingship and the Solar Goddess: A Near Eastern Koine. University of Illinois Press, Why the West Rulesâ€™For Now: Farrar Straus and Giroux, The Late Helladic Pottery from Prosymna. The Cave Sanctuary of Zeus at Psychro: Accessed January 15,

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Architecture of Minoan Crete

Start studying Ancient Greece Study Sheet 1. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

In editions of Mycenaean texts, the signs whose values have not been confirmed by CIPEM are always transcribed as numbers preceded by an asterisk e. CIPEM also allocates the numerical identifiers, and until such allocation, new signs or obscured or mutilated signs are transcribed as a bullet-point enclosed in square brackets: Clarification of the 14 or so special values tested the limits of the grid model, but Chadwick in the end concluded that even with the ramifications, the syllabic signs can unexceptionally be considered monosyllabic. Diphthongs are otherwise treated as two monosyllables: Linear B does not consistently distinguish between voiced and unvoiced stop consonants except in the dental series and between aspirated and unaspirated stops even when these distinctions are phonemic in Mycenaean Greek. Exceptionally, however, the dentals are represented by a t-series and a d-series for unvoiced and voiced: Aspiration, however, is not marked: In other cases aspiration can be marked but is optional: Initial aspiration may be marked only in the case of initial a and rarely: The j-series represents the semivowel equivalent to English "y", and is used word-initially and as an intervocalic glide after a syllable ending in i: The w-series similarly are semivowels used word-initially and intervocalically after a syllable ending in u: The q-series is used for monosyllables beginning with a class of consonants that disappeared from classical Greek by regular phonetic change: These had entered the language from various sources: Some consonants in some contexts are not written but are understood: In the first example, the pe-, which was primarily used as its value pe of grid class CV, is being used for sper-, not in that class. This was not an innovative or exceptional use, but followed the stated rules. Similarly, a, being primarily of grid class V, is being used as an- and could be used for al, am, ar, and so on. Clusters of two or three consonants that do not follow the initial s- and -w rule or the double consonants: The consonants were the same as in the cluster. The vowels so introduced have been called "empty", "null", "extra", "dead" and other terms by various writers as they represent no sound. The sign was not alphabetic: The vowel had to be the same as the one of the first syllable following the cluster or if at the end of the word, preceding: Linear B also uses a large number of ideograms. The type of object concerned e. They are typically at the end of a line before a number and appear to signify the object the number applies to. Many of the values remain unknown or disputed. Some commodities such as cloth and containers are divided into many different categories represented by distinct ideograms. Livestock may be marked with respect to their sex. These groups are numbered beginning , , etc. Unicode as of version 5. The ideograms are symbols, not pictures of the objects in questionâ€”e. In modern transcriptions of Linear B tablets, it is typically convenient to represent an ideogram by its Latin or English name or by an abbreviation of the Latin name. Ventris and Chadwick generally used English; Bennett, Latin. Neither the English nor the Latin can be relied upon as an accurate name of the object; in fact, the identification of some of the more obscure objects is a matter of exegesis.

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 5 : Heinz Geiss, Abbreviations and adjuncts in the Knossos tablets, Indices - CORE

comphuma Computers and the Humanities Queens College of the City University of New York Reviews Deciphering the Knossos Tablets Todd K. Bender 1 9 1

Alan Turing “ Image may be copyrighted. Alan Turing , the world-famous mathematical genius and cryptologist, was head of the brilliant team at Bletchley Park in England, which was to decipher what was considered at the time to be the unbreakable Enigma Code the German Navy used in World War II. These pictorial symbols are referred to as ideograms. Keeping the aforementioned codes in mind, before we can interpret the Mycenaean city and settlement codes, I need to define in broad terms what a syllabary is. Linear B also has the five vowels. We are actually interested in the city codes because, moving on to Slide C, we see the exact same coding system for cities and settlements in Mycenaean Linear B. Although I had already translated scores of Linear B tablets by the winter of , when I came across Prof. Palaima, realizing that each syllabogram for city or settlement names was immediately followed by a number, concluded that each one was the first syllabogram, i. These abbreviated codes for Minoan and Mycenaean cities and settlements uncannily mirror the two-character modern city codes symbolizing their international airports. This reveals something of the symbolic sophistication of the proto-historic syllabary, Mycenaean Linear B, taken to its limits. In passing, it is worthwhile noting that the Minoan-Mycenaean society cannot have been prehistoric, since its scribes were at the very least minimally literate. On the distinct hunch that I was onto something, I decided to thoroughly scan the Knossos Linear B trove. Out of 4, Linear B writings, give or take, Sir Arthur Evans unearthed at Knossos, some 1, were mere fragments, leaving about 3, largely intact tablets worthwhile investigating. This subset of tablets out of 3, which contain single syllabograms alone or in a series in conjunction with ideograms alone is far too statistically significant to be safely ignored. Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B: Now to the question of supersyllabograms. Some of the tablets I examined had single syllabograms only on them, and no text whatsoever. I had to wonder why on earth there was no text and what did all these single syllabograms mean? The answer was not long in coming. The next 20 tablets in a row revealed that these single syllabograms adjacent to an ideogram repeated themselves over and over, like clockwork. Why had the scribes so consistently resorted to writing only one syllabogram, with no text? No-one deliberately resorts to any linguistic device when writing in any language, unless it serves a useful purpose beneficial to more effective communication, contextual or otherwise. This was almost too good to be true. I had found the exact word to suit the context, because this syllabogram, which is the first syllable of the word zeukos in both dictionaries, is paired with the ideogram for a chariot wheel! So the syllabogram ze is the first syllable of the Mycenaean Linear B word or phrase it symbolizes. That is exactly what a supersyllabogram is, a syllabogram symbolizing a Mycenaean Linear B word or entire phrase. Still, since I had no collaborative empirical evidence that the translation was correct, even though it made perfect sense. I could only surmise that this was a standard scribal practice. I was about to be richly rewarded. Thanks to an obliging ancient scribe, I had adventitiously broken the code. This burst the doors wide open. The time had finally come for me to be able to identify, define and isolate once and for all the phenomenon of the supersyllabogram. If only the scribes resorted to this practice not on just a few scattered tablets, but on hundreds of them, I would have proof positive. As it turns out, in a syllabary of 61 syllabograms, 34 or Astonishingly, all 4 of these supersyllabograms appear with no text whatsoever on Knossos tablet KN F s The very first time I read it, I was able to rattle off the textual meanings of these 4 supersyllabograms in their specific context, replacing what would otherwise been a sentence of 23 words 4 times as long! As a highly centralized team, these scribes were clever if not downright brilliant. Passing over the textiles sector, with its 13 supersyllabograms, Slide F reveals that the vessels sector of the Minoan economy at Knossos yields 10 more previously unidentified SSYLS, for a total of 23 in these two sectors alone, with all sectors topping off at 34 all told, as illustrated by Slide I below. There is just one more critical point to clear up, the distinction between associative as and

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

attributive at supersyllabograms. Slide G neatly summarizes the marked difference between associative syllabograms, which account for the greatest number of SSYLS in the agricultural and military sectors, and attributive supersyllabograms, which appear primarily in the textiles and vessels pottery, amphorae, cups etc. That is a great deal of text to cram into one syllabogram and one vowel. The scribe could have simply stated that x no. But he did not. By adding just one syllabogram, this scribe has effectively replaced what would otherwise have been discursive descriptive text. In other words, the syllabograms in and of themselves are very precise, information-rich symbols of the descriptive text they so neatly replace. The relationship between an associative supersyllabogram, the dependent variable, and the ideogram, the independent variable, is intrinsically symbiotic. On the other hand, the independent ideogram does not stand in symbiotic relationship with its dependent supersyllabogram. But, since they are utterly meaningless unless immediately adjacent to the ideogram they qualify, single syllabograms are almost never used unless paired with an ideogram. Attributive dependent supersyllabograms always appear inside the ideogram which they qualify, never adjacent to it. They always describe an actual attribute of the ideogram. Neither type of dependent supersyllabogram, associative or attributive, was ever systematically isolated and tabulated in Mycenaean Linear B until I took it upon myself to do so. This raises another question. Why did the entire collegiate of scribes so often resort to this strategy? Since it was critical for the scribes to consume as little space as possible on what are ostensibly extremely small tablets, the use of supersyllabograms as a substitute for wasteful text is illustrative of just how far the scribes were willing to go to save such invaluable space. They did not do this only occasionally. They did it a great deal of the time, and they always followed the exact same formula in so doing. The comparison between this extant tablet from Knossos using only 3 supersyllabograms with three ideograms top , and a conjectural one on which text is written out in full, meaning exactly the same thing, illustrates beyond a shadow of a doubt why Linear B scribes much preferred the former simple formulaic approach to the latter discursive and space wasting textual technique. There is no textual version, simply because the scribe who inscribed it knew that it was a complete waste of his time and of precious space on such a small tablet. Even though no one has ever managed to decipher all of the dependent supersyllabograms until now, that cannot conceivably mean that the Linear B scribes did not know exactly what they were doing. Otherwise, why would they have used them so liberally in the first place? To ram the point home, there are not just scores or hundreds but thousands of single or multiple supersyllabograms to be found on tablets or They are there because the scribes, as a guild, all understood perfectly well that each and every supersyllabogram always meant one thing and one thing only to them in its proper context. The very notion of future interpretations of what was obvious to them as accountants would have never entered their minds. But we owe it to ourselves to decipher as many supersyllabograms as we can. Otherwise we learn nothing really new of value to the field of historical linguistics in Mycenaean Linear B. In retrospect, it appears that we should all now be extremely thankful that those clever scribes devised this masterful strategy for writing Linear B. Had we not recognized it for the technological feat it is, we would have never realized that their ultimate achievement was the invention of shorthand in around BCE, and not in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as we formerly assumed. Michael Ventris “ I would be remiss where I not to acknowledge the impressive groundwork laid by several illustrious researchers in the field of Mycenaean Linear B. The great pioneers were the genius Michael Ventris himself 5, his colleague, Prof. Melena identified and translated a significant number of supersyllabograms. In addition, these researchers have made a significant contribution to my own research: Without their splendid contributions, I would never have come to extrapolate their findings to the General Theory of Supersyllabograms. The table of all 34 supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B. On this final note, I wish you all only the best and bid you au revoir. Sample of Texts 4 , in Linear B Lexicon. In most Indo-European languages, the more archaic words are, the more concrete they are. The Decipherment of Linear B. A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Greek Texts and their World. ISBN France 9. See Bibliography below for multiple entries. Nosch, Marie Louise B. I have cited Ms. Nosch 15 times in the bibliography. Proceedings of the 13th. The Interpretation of Mycenaean Texts. Special Edition

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

for Sandpiper Books Ltd. Monographs follow this convention: Author s or Editor s -surname, first name-. ISBN s if any. Books prior to do not have ISBNs. Serials and Journals follow this convention: Author s -surname, first name-. Conventions and Colloquiums follow this convention, as far as possible, depending on the amount of bibliographical data provided: Monographs and articles in PDF are tagged as such, while those for which I have been unable to find sufficient bibliographical dating are tagged PDF bibliographic information lacking. If there are more than two 2 or 3 Author s or Editor s for any given entry, the first two are named, followed by the tag, et al. PDF edu Aravantinos, V.

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 6 : Minoan civilization - Wikipedia

The book collects John Killen's articles on the Mycenaean palace economy. The collection includes 73 items from a total of published from to plus 2 unpublished articles and is divided into three volumes (I: , II:

Jewellery for Body Adornment, Portraits, or Else? Text and Image Thomas G. Cups in Diplomacy and Trade: The Role of Blue Nancy R. Scholars commenting on Near Eastern texts dealing with husbandry are much more advantaged than Mycenologists. They can work on larger and richer textual sets, such as the Neo-Sumerian archives of Umma and Girsu, the Ancient Babylonian archive of Larsa, and the Late Bronze Age archives of Nuzi, Ugarit and Alalakh, which contain plenty of information on the techniques for the management and the breeding of sheep. Here, I will attempt to show some results of my research dedicated to the D series, paying particular attention to the ancient Near Eastern administrative procedures. From a technical point of view, the comparison between the Mycenaean and the Near Eastern administrations is undoubtedly useful as regards the terminology used for marking the age of the sheep. They are WE, ki, ne, za, pe, and pa, and they may be combined to produce three other different acronyms, ki ne, ki pe and ki za. Nonetheless, scholars agree that all of these abbreviations probably refer to different kinds of 1 J. This has led to the conclusion that some of these abbreviations were, actually, comparable, and, consequently, that these animals can be considered basically similar. Such a conclusion was drawn by Killen,⁵ who compared the abbreviations za with ne, and pa with pe, and by Olivier,⁶ who stated that the ki ne lambs can be considered the same as the ki za and the ki pe. Since these transformations directly affect their future production, the administrators must select and assign the animals to the different branches of production, such as reproduction, milk, wool, and meat. As a consequence, it is probable that the high number of abbreviations in the Knossos texts does not depend either on the availability of many synonymous or similar terms or on an approximate use of abbreviations. In the Neo-Sumerian archives, two kinds of lambs ready to be plucked are attested: This term strictly relates with another, bar-gal, which designates an animal a little younger than bar-su-ga, and which is recognized as an animal still too young to be plucked. Heimpel¹¹ suggested that the exact period for the passage of an animal from the bar-gal to the bar-su-ga category is the age of about seven months. The Knossos Palace required that wool be collected according to two different rates of production. This means that the Palace considered these young lambs, on the one hand, unable to produce as much wool as an adult, but, on the other hand, old enough to be plucked. This might suggest¹⁵ that these two categories were almost similar. A deeper study, however, demonstrates that this pretended similarity is groundless. Projects and Seminars, 1 [http: Studi e Ricerche](http://Studi e Ricerche), 1 On the contrary, the ki animals were younger, between seven and twelve months old, and can be compared with the neo-Sumerian bar-su-ga lambs, which Near Eastern scholars¹⁷ suggested as seven months old animals Table 1. For example, in the Knossos archive, the WE lambs represent the only animals which do not produce wool. Following my previous hypothesis, I would suggest that they were animals too young to be plucked, probably corresponding to the neo-Sumerian bar-gal. Consequently, it can refer to young sheep born during the winter. Now, the D census was written during the shearing time, between April and May; accordingly, we may conclude that the WE lambs were born during the winter and were approximately three or four months old at the shearing time. From a methodological point of view, both the Near Eastern texts and the ethnographical data help in understanding that any attempt to create a model of the Mycenaean pastoral system cannot disregard any element stemming from contemporary and non-contemporary documentation. Some interesting pastoral contracts are attested, for example, in the Ptolemaic Egypt. For example, the ethnologist Barth²⁰ states that the Dandune contracts, which were stipulated among the Iranian nomad tribes, prescribed that the shepherd had to pay the owner an annual sum for each head as a fee for the products of the animals which he was allowed to keep for himself. On the contrary, I think it is more probable that the shepherds were often forced to buy newer and stronger animals to accomplish their duties to the palace. Halstead explained these replacements as a proof that the shepherds,

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

bound to replace the missing animals, were free to do it regardless of the qualities and of the age of the animals themselves. Moreover, Halstead stated that, since the Palace administration apparently was interested only in the wool, the shepherds were allowed to keep for themselves both the sheep milk production and the whole surplus stemming from it. In this way, it is clearly suggested by the scholar that the shepherds worked voluntarily for the palace because they aimed at getting all those evident advantages they might obtain. In this way, it is recognised that the volume of the exchanges in animals between the private individuals and the Palace was unfavourable for the Palace. The Basseri Tribe of the Kamesh Confederacy All these kind of operations are attested, for example, in the Neo-Sumerian documents from Girsu. Nevertheless, on the other hand, in the Near Eastern documentation it is clear that the shepherds effected the replacement of the animals, but were not entitled to decide its how and when. On the contrary, the administration strictly controlled every operation and prescribed that missing animals could have been replaced only and always by animals of the same age and quality. In the following table Table 2 , all replacements of missing oxen is shown from the tablets of Girsu regarding groups of palatial workers. Animals used as substitute for missing animals in the palatial farms of Girsu. It is evident that the administration allowed the private peasant to integrate missing animals, and it is also clear that there was some tolerance. But, as we can see, neither old animals nor animals two years older than the missing ox were admitted. For an ewe with her lamb one cheese had to be provided, from sheep one litre of ghee is required. Each full-grown goat had to yield one kid for the owner. As a matter of fact the suggestion that the palaces were not interested in important products like cheese and milk, even if no hint to them has been found in the Linear B tablets, risks to put the Mycenaean administration system in strict contradiction with Near Eastern counterparts and with a long-lived tradition of contracts attested from the third millennium B. Finally, some hints stemming from the analysis of these contracts could solve or, at least, help to frame some problems concerning the Mycenaean documentation. Consequently, it can be inferred that the second type of loss does not appear in the Mycenaean texts because the scribes did not specify whether an animal was present because it had been replaced or because it had not been lost. On the contrary, such a distinction is evident in the Near Eastern texts. As a consequence, we can observe the existence of three kinds of losses in the Near Eastern documents. This circumstance can be ascribed to a simple process: More evidence of the high professional level achieved by the Mycenaean scribes and chanceries.

DOWNLOAD PDF ABBREVIATIONS AND ADJUNCTS IN THE KNOSSOS TABLETS.

Chapter 7 : associative supersyllabograms | Minoan Linear A, Linear B, Knossos & Mycenae

translation of Knossos tablet fragments KN M g 03 & KN b M f 01 by Rita Roberts Translation of Knossos tablet KN M p 01 by Rita Roberts 10 incredible things you should know about the Great Pyramid of Giza.

KO-RU 1 To represent all three ways of writing commodities on a single tablet, take a look at tablet HT 23 shown above. This view is reinforced by the rather small quantities of various goods mentioned on this tablet. The commodities themselves appear to be exclusively agricultural products - yet quite a specialized assortment. The cited tablet is one of the luckier finds, where we at least stand a chance of identifying some of the referenced goods. Many other tablets are hopelessly haunted by the fact that we do not know the names Minoans used for their objects of everyday life. For the purpose of nothing more than a teaser, I collected a nice assortment of item-names in pure ligatures. You can see them on the table below: Last but not least, there is a very important class of items I did not mention until this point. As in Linear B, some Linear A tablets also mention vases, clay or metal vessels as items of trade. While the terms mentioned in Linear B remind us of Classic Greek ϵ . They only admit a clear interpretation in a limited number of cases. The reading is quite plausible, as it is followed by the image of a chalice - supposedly made of clay. Sadly, this ease of reading does not apply to tablet HT31 - one of the most spectacular Linear A accounting tablets. It not only lists different vessel types, but also adds terms to each image logogram. This is quite surprising, as many vessel names are "technical wanderwords" that are notoriously easily and commonly borrowed from one language to another. In the light of this fact, it is strange to see that almost none of the non-Indo-European Greek vessel names are found in the Linear A corpus. If this observation is not just random coincidence, it is possible that we are dealing with a loanword from the Middle East. Borrowing of agricultural terms, plant names as well as technical terms from the more civilized areas of the ancient world is proven in quite a large number of cases ϵ . The only mystery that remains: Apart from the pure chance of all names gone lost, there is also a possibility that we are dealing not exactly with vessel-names, but rather, the description of their properties ϵ . At least some vessel-types clearly have descriptors referring to their material, volume, contents, or other qualities, instead of type. Much more research is needed before we can tell with any certainty what these terms might mean.

Chapter 8 : THE ROLE OF THE SUPERSYLLABOGRAMS in Mycenaean Linear B | KORYVANTES Assoc

My discovery, isolation and classification of supersyllabograms represents the final frontier in the decipherment of Mycenaean Linear B. Some tablets from Knossos alone contain primarily supersyllabograms, with a subset of these incised with supersyllabograms and nothing else.

Chapter 9 : Minoan language blog: Commodities on Linear A tablets - Part II

The last Palace at Knossos at the beginning of the following period, during a phase which he called L.M. IIIA 1, and which he dated about B.C. Furumark, however, exÂ-