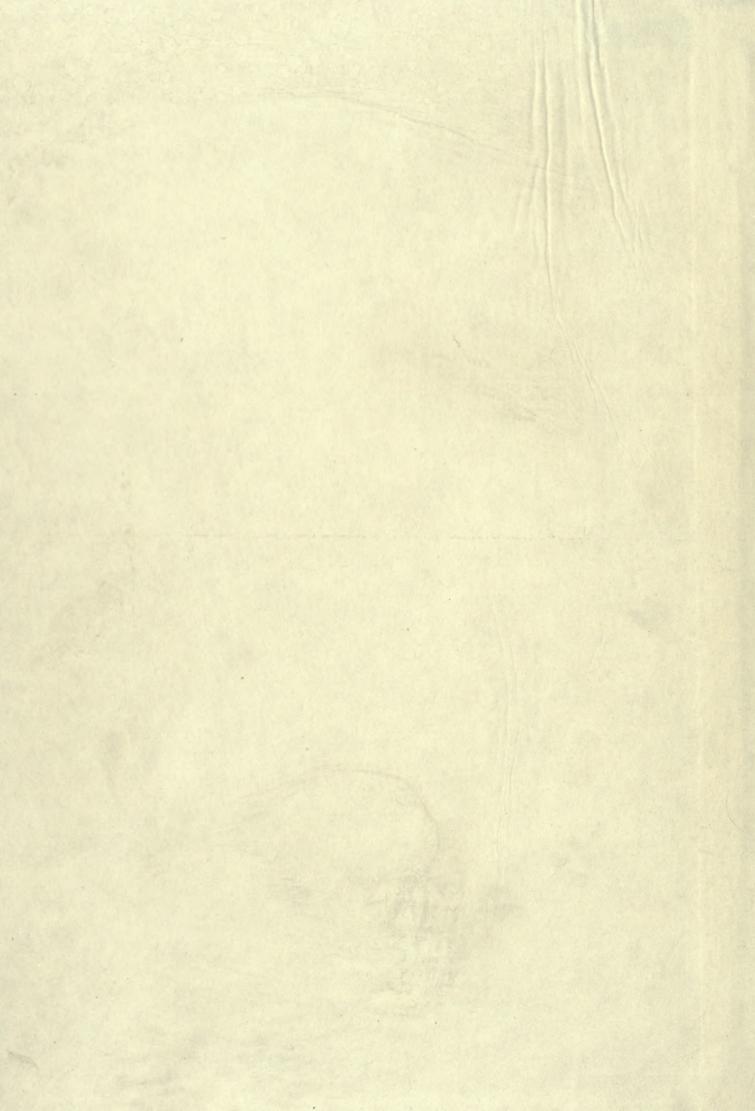
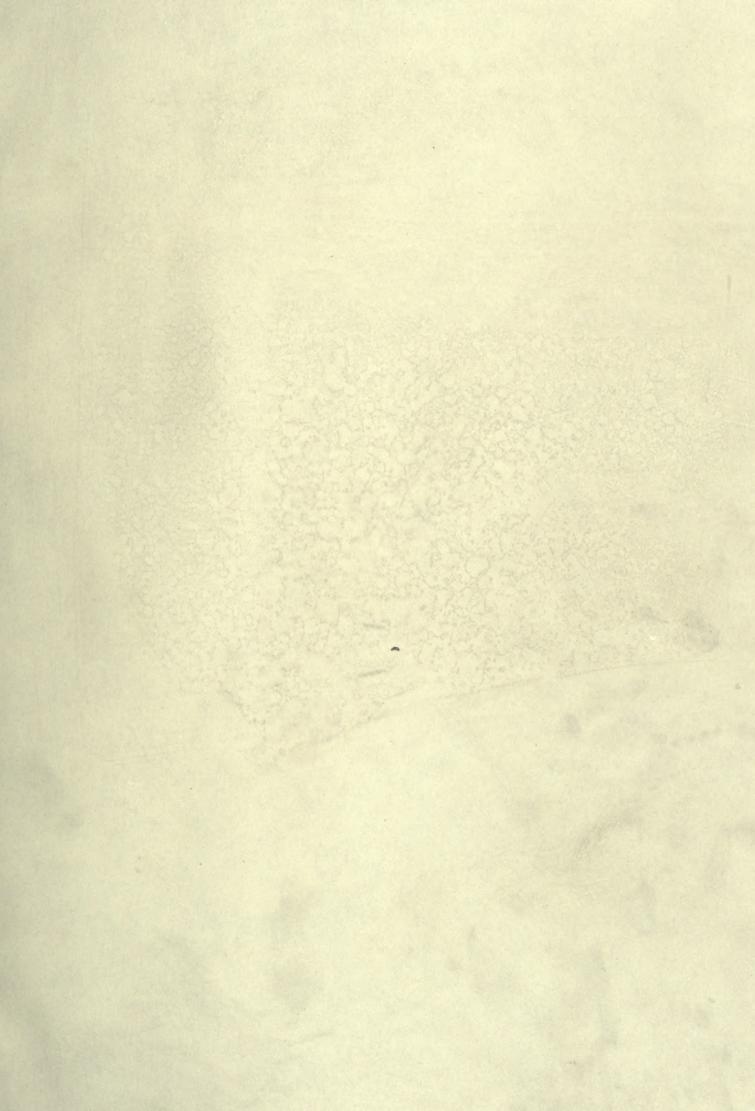


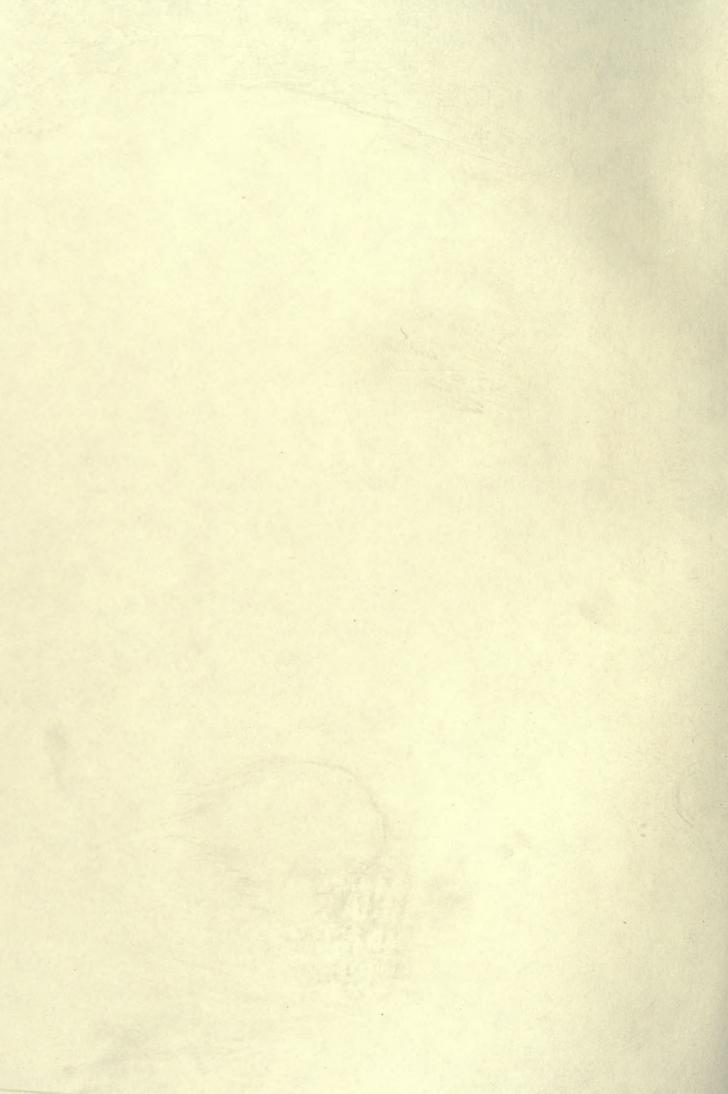
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ARTHUR J. EVANS

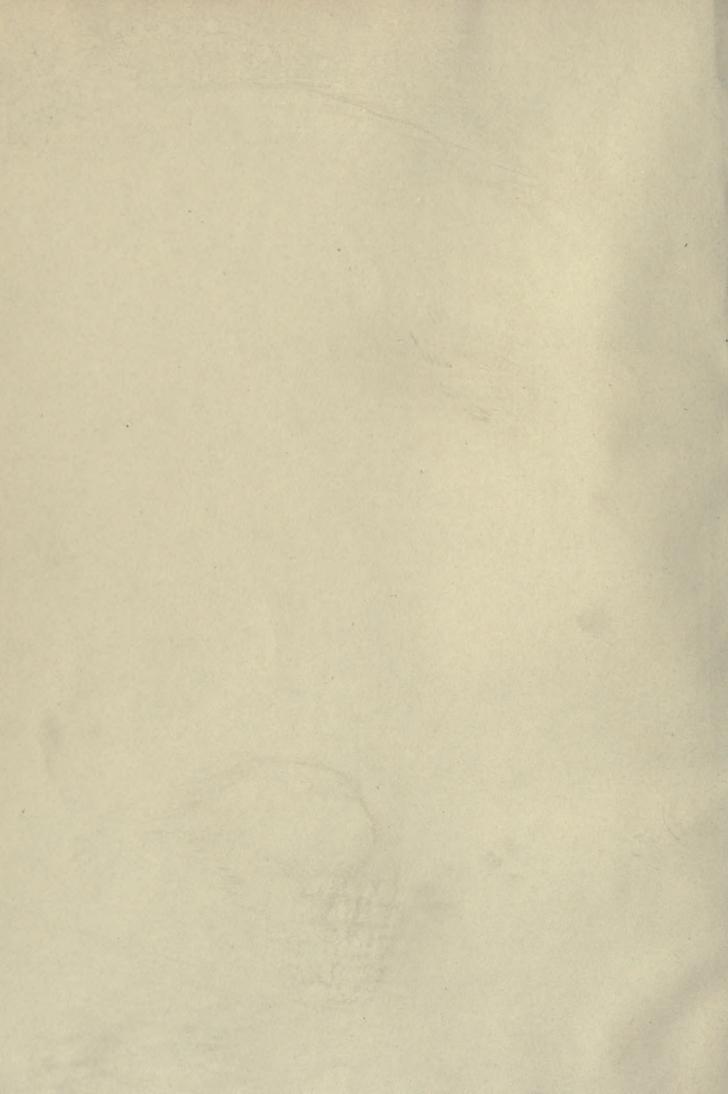




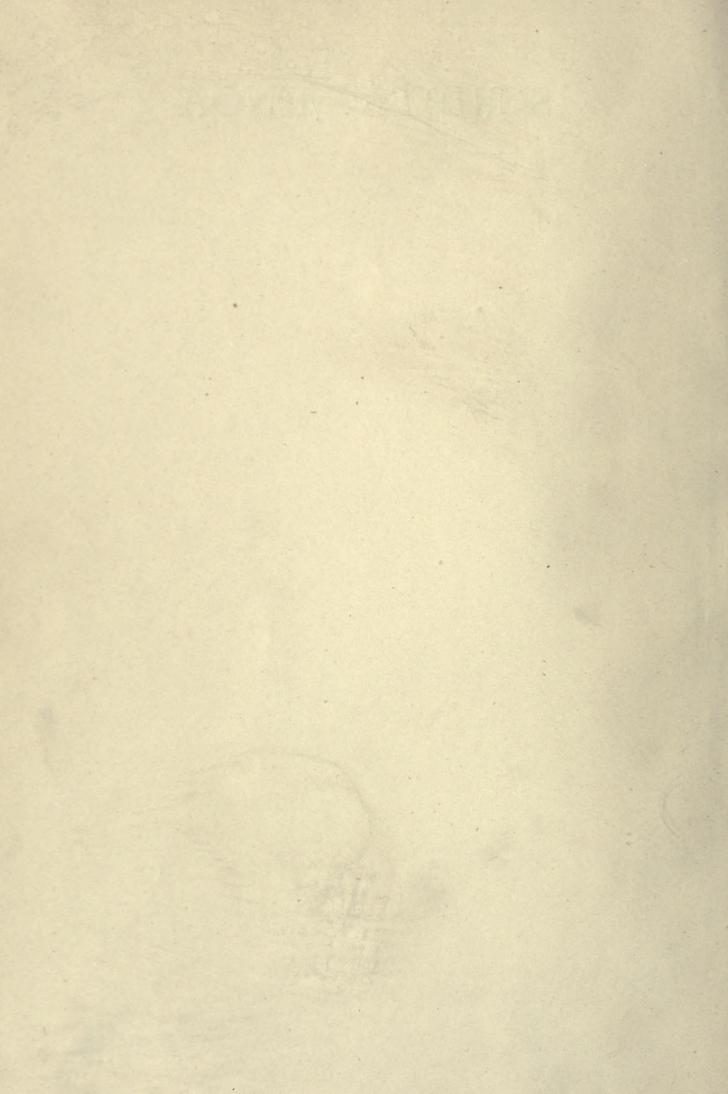








SCRIPTA MINOA



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THE WRITTEN DOCUMENTS OF MINOAN CRETE

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ARCHIVES OF KNOSSOS

BY

ARTHUR J. EVANS

VOLUME II

THE ARCHIVES OF KNOSSOS

CLAY TABLETS INSCRIBED IN LINEAR SCRIPT B EDITED FROM NOTES, AND SUPPLEMENTED BY (SUPPLEMENTED BY MYRES

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'the remaining Volumes—II and III—of this work will be devoted to detailed publication of the documents of the advanced Linear Scripts of Crete, of both classes (A and B). Volume II will contain copies of the inscriptions, complete signaries, an analysis of the script and documents, and illustrative commentaries. Volume III will consist of photographic plates of the inscribed tablets belonging to this category.'

This project, however, was not continued beyond the preparations described later. During the Balkan Wars Sir Arthur Evans was preoccupied with European politics, and in 1919 he turned to the general account of his Cretan work, *The Palace of Minos at Knossos*, of which Volume I appeared in 1921, Volume IV in 1935, and the Index, compiled by his sister, Dr. Joan Evans, and revised by himself, in 1936. In Volume I, besides further discussion of the 'Hieroglyphic Deposit' of sealings and relevant seal-stones, he included a further account of *Linear Script A* (§ 29, pp. 612–48), and the *Phaestos Disk* (§ 30, pp. 647–68); and in Volume IV a long description of *Linear Script B* (§§ 108–11, pp. 591–736) and sections on the Knossian Script B in mainland Greece (§ 112, pp. 737–69), on the Chariot Tablets (§ 114, pp. 785–825), and on the Bow, Spear, and Sword Tablets (§ 115, pp. 826–71). Other observations on special points are scattered through all four volumes, and may be found through the *Index*.

Not long before his death, Evans expressed his willingness to hand over the publication of the 'linear' tablets to a qualified person, if such could be found; but he seems to have taken no such action.

At his death, on 11 July 1941, his executors entrusted me with a preliminary examination of all his papers relating to the Cretan scripts, and on my report transferred to me all their interest in them. I in turn transferred these to the University of Oxford, reserving only the privilege of continuing, so long as I might be able, to prepare the texts for publication and Evans's own notes and drawings for preservation and reference. I reported also to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press my desire to enable them to complete *Scripta Minoa*, of which they had published Volume I.

Two circumstances have impeded the execution of this plan. Though Evans had obtained express permission from the executor of Hagia Triada, Professor Federico Halbherr, to include the tablets and sealings from that site in *Scripta Minoa*, and had prepared his own photographs, transcripts, and commentary, Halbherr's Italian colleagues naturally continued their own study of them; in the spring of 1946 Professor Giovanni Pugliese-Carratelli published his masterly memoir 'Le Iscrizioni preelleniche di Haghia Triada in Creta e della Grecia peninsulare' (*Mon. Ant. dei Lincei*, XL. 422–610, pls. I–XL). It would have been a gross extravagance to duplicate this admirable publication; especially as the transcripts of Evans and of Pugliese-Carratelli almost always agree, and their other sources of information are essentially the same. There is, however, still much to be said, both about the contents of these tablets—even without deciphering the script—and about Linear Script A itself and other early Cretan Linear systems.

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vi PREFACE

On the other hand, the great rise in the cost of printing, and the pressure of other work, have decided the Delegates of the Clarendon Press to restrict their undertaking to the publication of the peculiarly Knossian script 'Linear B', for which they had prepared, long ago, a fount of Minoan type, a large number of line blocks from Evans's transcripts, and an edition of collotype plates, numbered XIV–XCVII in continuation of those published in Volume I (there is no XCII).

The present volume, therefore, represents parts of Volumes II and III of Evans's announcement in 1909, leaving the remainder, dealing with Linear Script A and other non-Knossian scripts, for publication elsewhere. For this the text and illustrations are essentially complete, apart from the unpublished tablets in a variant of Linear Script B, excavated by Dr. Carl W. Blegen near Pylos in Messenia. (AJA XLIII (1939), 557 ff.; Illustrated London News, 1939, 858.)

Chronology. Correlations with other kinds of antiquities are here made, almost without exception, in terms of the recognized Minoan periods, and the periods of culture on the Greek mainland and in Cyprus, which are securely equated with them. Absolute dates have been avoided for the further reason that the recent publications of Sidney Smith, Alalakh (1941) and Middle Minoan I-II and Babylonian Chronology (AJA XLVIII (1944), 1-24), demonstrate so great a reduction in the dates commonly assigned to periods and styles between the XII and the XVIII Dynasty of Egypt, that it would have been necessary on every occasion to state whether a date was on the old or the new system. From the XVIII Dynasty onward it is still safe to assign styles and objects within a century at most, and sometimes more precisely.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, for undertaking after so long an interval, and at a difficult time, this continuation of *Scripta Minoa*; to the Printer to the University and his skilled staff, especially in dealing with the Minoan type; and to Dr. Alice Kober, of Brooklyn College, New York, who came twice to Oxford to study the unpublished texts, revised the Vocabulary, contributed the Inventory of tablets according to their contents, read the proofs, and contributed many valuable suggestions. She was ready to go also to Crete, if the Candia Museum had been restored so as to make the original tablets accessible. After the lamented death of Dr. Kober on 16 May 1950, Dr. Emmett L. Bennett, jr., of Yale University most kindly visited the reopened museum, checked the numeration of the tablets, and rejoined some unregistered fragments. Miss Mary Potter, of the Oxford School of Geography, drew missing transcripts and redrew others. Finally Sir Arthur Evans's niece, Miss Susan Minet, contributed most generously to the cost of preparing the drawings for the press.

JOHN L. MYRES

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XIX-XCVII (LESS XCII). SELECTED TABLETS OF THE SERIES B 1-1568.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLAY TABLET WRITING IN CRETE

On the general course of development there is little to add to SM I, part ii, §§ 1, 2, 3 (1909); but the missing stages in the evolution of clay tablet writing in Babylonia are supplied by stratified deposits at Uruk (Falkenstein, A., Ausgrabung in Uruk-Warka, Band 2, Berlin, 1936). Though very much earlier than the Cretan tablets, their technique is so nearly the same, and passes through phases so closely similar, that it must be regarded as the prototype of the Cretan: the only question is, how and when this technique was transmitted.

In the light of the new evidence from Babylonia, the general course of development in Crete may now be summarized as follows:

- (i) The use of linear signs, as makers' marks or owners' marks, was widespread around the Eastern Mediterranean, and there are examples of it in Early Minoan Crete.
- (ii) The more special use of such linear signs, as masons' marks, is well established in the Palace-building period (Middle Minoan I), and presents resemblances to the 'linear' and 'alphabetiform' signs on works of Egyptian craftsmen under the XII dynasty; these, however, may have been of foreign origin.
- (iii) During Middle Minoan II the earlier use of hieroglyphic seal-stones, with Egyptian resemblances, is replaced by seals of free-field pictorial design; the sealings are sometimes countermarked with linear designs related to Linear Script A, inscribed with a graver. Labels and dockets come into use, with longer groups of pictographic signs, many derived from the Cretan hieroglyphic series. From the free cursive style of these signs, it may be inferred that they were also being painted on perishable materials: none, however, have been found painted on pottery. During this period the use of masons' marks on buildings continues.
- (iv) Towards the end of M.M. II the mature pictographic script on clay bars passes over, as at Mallia, into the 'Linear Script A' inscribed transversely on oblong rectangular tablets as at Mallia. Tylissos, Palaikastro, and in profusion at Hagia Triada; three tablets at Knossos come from the 'Temple Repositories'. In this new 'Linear A' script about one-third of the signs are derived from linearized hieroglyphs, and many were still used alone like ideograms for commodities, and followed by numerals in a decimal notation with fraction signs. Other signs denote the kind of transaction. Most of the sign-groups seem from their place in the formulae to be personal names. At Hagia Triada some recur twice or oftener; but the existing tablets, being unbaked, seem to have been for temporary use only, like most of those at Uruk, and to be part of a single set of vouchers, in which repetition is not to be expected.

To save space, especially as the lines of writing were transverse, and groups or even numerals often overran the line, much use was made of ligatures or monograms composed of two or more signs.

Quasi-monumental inscriptions were soon cut on libation-tables and other stone vessels (A 1–15). Painted inscriptions within deep cups (A 16–17) were probably votive and may be continuous texts, like that on the gold ring from Mavro-spelaio (A 20); all written spirally like the Phaestos disk. There are also graffiti on wall-plaster (A 25–8) and store-jars (A 32–46) as well as a few deliberately frescoed inscriptions (A 29, 30).

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In the M.M. III period, the masons' marks are less deeply cut, and at the end of it they go out of general use. Some of them pass into signs of 'Linear A', but essentially this script is selected from the Pictographic series, with some fresh signs, a few suggested by Egyptian signs. Phonetic signs are now simplified to linear and rectilinear forms, but among the commodity signs many are still pictorial.

(v) Even at Hagia Triada there are well-marked variants of some signs; at Tylissos and Palaikastro, style and repertory vary more widely; and it was doubtless this local unconformity that provoked the drastic reform of the 'Linear B' script at Knossos, under the later 'Palace-regime' (Late Minoan II). It is not known how far the new Knossian script replaced the older local signaries in Crete; it certainly did not reach Cyprus, where the Cypro-Minoan script, with the Cypriote syllabary of classical times, is essentially derivative from 'Linear A'. On the other hand the Knossian 'B' script was adopted with local variations on the Greek mainland—where examples of 'Linear A' are very rare—and remained in use with little change at Pylos till about 1200 B.C.

The Principal Types of Inscribed Clay Documents in Crete. In the Hieroglyphic and Pictographic phases the signs are inscribed either (a) on 'labels', roughly circular disks, but pinched along one side for a string-hole: the writing follows the rest of the rim, so as to be legible when the 'label' is suspended; or (b) on long 'bars' with four flat faces, and a string-hole at one end.

From the 'bars' are developed the foursquare tablets of 'Linear A', inscribed transversely on one or both faces, and sometimes perforated edgeways.

In 'Linear B', the foursquare tablet persists for longer documents, and is sometimes very large—to 8 in. × 6 in.—ruled and inscribed transversely. But the majority of the tablets are long and narrow, with rounded ends, unperforated, and inscribed lengthways, usually with not more than two lines separated by a rule. They were intended to be stored in small chests, of which the hinges, hasps, and parts of the woodwork or gypsum sides are preserved; and are sometimes docketed with a short title along one edge for easy reference. A clue to this long narrow shape is the statement of Pliny, NH XIII. 69, that the first Cretan writings were on palm-leaves, such as are still used in Burma and southern India.

Technique and Handwriting. The tablets were roughly fashioned by hand from a peculiar clay, coarser and sometimes gritty at Hagia Triada, very compact and plastic at Knossos. There were customary sizes and shapes, but little uniformity in detail. The signs were engraved with a pointed implement, which sometimes ploughed up the clay on one side of the furrow or both; only a single tool was used, whereas at Uruk there was a cylindrical rod for numerals and the ordinary graver had an angular end like the later cuneiform stylus.

A bronze graver, and a rectangular tablet of reddish stone (8 cm. × 5 cm.) which may have been a template for modelling tablets, bought at Palaikastro, are in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Bosanquet, BSA Palaikastro Supplement, fig. 9). The tablet is about the size and shape of many clay tablets from Hagia Triada.

With this excellent material and convenient technique it was easy to design a graceful and convenient script, which admitted considerable variety of personal 'handwriting', from the heavy, plunging strokes of B 13 (pl. xx), 48 (pl. xx11), 684 (pl. Lx) to the needle-pointed 'court-hand' of B 639 (pl. xl111), 1516 (pl. lxxxv111). Several such individual scribes can be recognized, and the personal sign-variants due to their ingenuity or carelessness (Tables III–V).

On the moist clay, erasures and corrections were possible (p. 42), and where the *stylus* was allowed to graze the tablet between strokes, it has left valuable elucidations of ill-written signs or personal variants: e.g. for AB 12; AB 62; B 57; A 25; A 68, 93.

Unbaked Tablets. With very few exceptions the Cretan tablets are merely sun-dried, not baked in an oven like those of Babylonia. This was fortunately realized early by the excavators through the accidental destruction of a few by rain at Knossos (SM I. 43; PM IV. 669). The effect of conflagration on such tablets is equally disastrous, for there is little grit and much salt in the clay (SM I. 41, fig. 18).

It may be inferred that though many of them were kept in chests of wood or gypsum (PM IV. 668), they were not intended as permanent archives, but as temporary vouchers, which could be 'pulped' when they became obsolete, and the clay used again.

This goes far to explain the circumstance that there is almost no duplication of the greater number of the sign-groups, as would have been inevitable if this kind of record accumulated even for a few years; for the names of individuals who were parties to the transactions must have recurred, though with different commodities and quantities. The clay sealings in the same deposits (p. 64) were of the same sun-dried clay, intended for short-period security.

Baked Tablets. Among the tablets in Script B, however, from the Later Palace at Knossos, a few, of exceptionally crisp texture, have evidently been deliberately and thoroughly baked. They were thought by AE to be contemporary with at least the later series in Script A which show a similar fabric; but their writing is wholly in Script B, though unusually careful. Among tablets of this description, which may be regarded as coming at least before the lower limit of L.M. I, B 872 is of exceptional interest (SM I, fig. 28): for the ox-head and the Vapheio cup depicted on it are among the most characteristic products of this period (SM I. 53: Corolla Numismatica 352-3: cf. the Keftiu offerings in the Egyptian tomb-frescoes of Sen-mut and Rekhma-ra, and Karo, 'Minoische Rhyta', Jahrb. d. k. deutschen arch. Institutes XXVI. 253).

Limits of Date. Examples of Linear Script A cover the period from M.M. III to L.M. I. The great series of tablets at Knossos inscribed in Script B are shown by the circumstances of their distribution in the later filling of ground-floor rooms in the Later Palace of Knossos (L.M. II) to have been stored in upper rooms in chests and precipitated thence when the floors collapsed at the Fall of the Palace or thereafter; i.e. about 1400 B.C. There is so little difference of style in the writing on the unbaked tablets that they may be regarded as contemporary, and representing the working archives of the last days of the Palace-regime: and probably of its last year of account (p. 40). The sealings endorsed in Linear B script offer nothing inconsistent with this.

THE MINOAN LINEAR SIGNARY

The Serial Order of the Linear Signs

For practical reference it was of course necessary from the first to arrange the linear signs in a conventional order. In the display-sheet of the first fount of Minoan type, printed at Oxford in July 1901 (reprinted with a supplement in June 1905 and May 1923), the signs are numbered, but in no intelligible order. In *The Palace of Minos* the separate lists begin with signs which resemble Greek or Phoenician alphabetical signs, but this arrangement was discarded, and no attempt was made to combine the numbering of the A and B series. In *PM* IV. 681–2 is outlined a classification into phonetic, ideographic, commodity signs 'relating to various properties', and administrative signs; but it was not developed in detail.

Sundwall's list for Script A and Script B (so far as published) together (Finska Vetenskaps Societatem Förhandlingen, LVI (1913–14), B. 1, 5–6 (pl. 1), 27–8 (pl. 11)) begins with signs common to both, but in no typological order; goes on to signs peculiar to B (51–70) and to A (71–112), including signs found only on masonry (p. 1 above), and ends with the compound signs ('ligatures') frequent on tablets in Script A, and rare in Script B, though Sundwall recognized that they are composed of signs already numbered in his list. His comparative table (pl. 11) of Minoan and Cypriote signs has a numeration of its own, neither that of the Minoan signs in his pl. 1, nor of the phonetic order of the Cypriote syllabary. His subsequent lists (Jahrb. d. k. deutschen arch. Institutes, XXX (1915), 42 ff., not complete even for Script A, and Acta Acad. Aboensis Humaniora, I. 2 (1920), 18–25) are in different order again; and, in the latter, only nos. 1–53 out of the total of eighty signs have any numbers at all.

Professor G. Pugliese-Carratelli of Naples has published separate tables of signs for Script A and Script B, and of the 'ligatures' in Script A, but without explanation of their order or numbering (Mon. Antichi, XL (1945), pp. 467-83, 491-4).

Professor Bédřich Hrozný of Prague has proposed phonetic equivalents for many of the signs and tabulated these in the numerical order of their alphabetic transliteration. But his list is based only on the texts already published (1947); even for this it is not quite complete; and it confuses several signs which are quite distinct on the tablets, and even occur together in the same texts (Archiv Orientální, xvi (1948), no. 3-4, pp. 162-84: for detailed comment, see Myres, AJA, LII, 1948, 104-6).

It is therefore perhaps not too late to offer a more systematic classification, which may be acceptable as a definitive numeration of the signs, especially as it takes account of those recorded in hitherto-unpublished tablets in Script B from Knossos. (Myres, JHS, LXVI, 1948, 1-4: with small revisions SM II, Table 2.)

Within the list of signs common to Script A and Script B the classification and serial order is typological: within its principal categories, therefore, it is easy to locate any unfamiliar sign.

These typological categories are as follows:

- (a) Arbitrary linear signs composed of few strokes, usually straight, arranged in order from less to greater complexity (AB 1-9). It is in this category that the signs on the tablets chiefly resemble the masons' marks (SM I. 115) and the primitive linear marks on pots and seal-stones.
- (b) Alphabetiform signs (AB 10-34), resembling Greek or Phoenician letters, though without proof of historical connexion with them. Some of them recur on faience and ivory plaques from the Palaces (SM I. 115) and from Egyptian sites.

- (c) Pictorial signs, resembling human, animal, or plant forms, and usually referable to more realistic prototypes in the Pictographic and Hieroglyphic Scripts described in SM I. Some of these resemblances, however, may be accidental: for example, (B) (B 35) may be derived not from a human figure like (B) (B 75) but from the pictographic 'plough'-sign (B I. 163, cf. 190, no. 27) which is sometimes set thus on end in the 'hieroglyphic' tablets (B I, B 86 a, 93 a, 97 a, 100 b, 116 b) as though its meaning had been already forgotten.
- (e) Commodity signs (AB 64-9) not derived from the preceding categories are classified separately, because they are used as determinatives followed by numerals, and may have had ideographic, not phonetic, significance. But a few of these occur occasionally also in sign groups as 'rebus' signs, i.e. retaining the name (or first syllable) of the object represented, to express an unusual syllable.

It is satisfactory to note that Falkenstein in his list of the signs on tablets at Uruk ('Archaische Texte aus Uruk', Ausgrabung in Uruk-Warka, Band 2, Berlin, 1936) has adopted almost the same sequence—men, animals, birds, implements, signs 'not easily recognizable', though he has seen no need to separate rectilinear or alphabetiform signs.

For convenience of reference, a concordance of the numerical order now proposed, with the order adopted in *The Palace of Minos*, is given in Tables I-II.

The proposed arrangement of the signs has the further recommendation that it not only distinguishes, in a general way, the principal categories of signs, but corresponds with the historical order of the appearance of these categories in Crete and the Eastern Mediterranean generally: first, the primitive, purely linear signs illustrated by owners' marks and makers' marks on pottery (SM I. 111), which go back far into the Early Minoan phases; then, the more complicated and formal masons' marks and craftsmen's signs on plaques of ivory and faience, which appear in Middle Minoan contexts; and only thereafter, towards the end of the Middle Minoan period, linear signs derived from pictorial symbols on seal-stones, a category which had already a long history, side by side with the 'early linear' signs, but independent of them. The fully developed linear scripts, indeed, result from the amplification of an early linear repertory of personal marks by inclusion of those pictographic signs, as on the maturer tablets at Mallia.

The Egyptian equivalents quoted from Sundwall (Acta Acad. Aboensis Humaniora I. 2. 1920) were a bold attempt to interpret the evidence available to him: but many of his readings of hieroglyphic signs, and translations of them, have been superseded by later studies in Egyptology. Only a few obvious corrections have been suggested, and other Egyptian comparisons kindly revised, by Sir Alan Gardiner.

SIGNS COMMON TO SCRIPT A AND SCRIPT B

Rectilinear Signs

AB 1

A 33, B 58, S 21, PC 30, Hr 85

In sign-groups, in all positions. In A the side-stroke is obliquely upwards. It recurs on the Cypro-Mycenaean clay-balls C 4, 5, and on the clay ram from Amisus (PM IV. 768-9, fig. 749-50). It is identical with Cypro-Mycenaean and Cypriote $\frac{1}{2} = ta$. Sundwall (1920, no. 51) compared Eg. mds, mdd 'papyrus-roll' and htp 'sacrifice', but these have the side-stroke upwards \perp .

It occurs also alone, followed by a numeral (B 257, 311, 432, 835–8, 1522. I-5); sometimes associated with Γ written below it with other numerals, on tablets 611–13, 624–5, 627–8, referring to women: occasionally also with Γ (310), Γ , and a hand sign; and with ingots (246–9) and adze-blades (495–500): on 500 it has numeral 12. The reversed sign Γ was associated by AE with the 'balance' and it was suggested that this is a sign of weight, like Γ for $\tau a \lambda a \nu \tau o \nu$ in Attic treasure-lists, and that normal Γ may indicate a 'drachma'.

AB 2

+++

A 19, B 25, S 7, PC 22, Hr 37

A cross, resembling type b, occurs as sole countersign on seal-impressions from the 'West Temple Sanctuary' at Knossos, where a flat marble cross (PM I. 517; IV. 94) seems to have been a cult-object. The sign + therefore may have been in origin a religious symbol, for 'star' or 'sun' (cf. SM I. 222, no. 112).

AB 3

X

A 19

In the Hieroglyphic Script \times (or +) marks the beginning of a sign-group (SM I, P 23-116). In A it only occurs in $Y \times_{11}^{111}$ on HT 17. 2; 19. 2; cf. 9a. 1. In B, alone at the end of an entry, replacing a commodity sign, \times signifies 'zero' (1097-1100); but a variant occurs before the 'live-stock' sign Υ on 1064-67, 1070-7, 1320, 1399. 1, and before Λ on 727. 2.

AB 4

‡

A 13, B 44, S 13, PC 2, Hr 44

In sign-groups, in all positions, and alone before numerals; also surcharged on the 'banner' sign \Box (cf. \ddagger) on 523, 525-7, 529, 533. It is identical with Cypr. $\ddagger=pa$, and occurs on the Cypr.-Myc. clayball C 2. Early examples are on a graffito from Goulas (CP = [278]), fig. 4.4b) and on a clay label from

the Idaean Cave (CP 17 [286], fig. 14); and both \ddagger and \ddagger occur in Pictographic and Hieroglyphic (SM I. 227, no. 128; cf. SM I. 217, no. 97, variants). In A (HT 34. 4) PC (p. 528) describes it as a 'quantity mark' (signo metrico). Carelessly written \ddagger is liable to confusion with \ddagger (955. 3, 1129). The normal forms of \ddagger and \ddagger occur together (1. 5, 5. 2, 6. 1, 13-15. 2, 18. 2, 984. 1, 1432, 04. 01. 2, 03. 2) as if they were distinct signs; but in 1561. 1 \ddagger replaces \ddagger in the same group on 60. 2, 344, 04. 7. 2, 78. 12: compare 1332 with 1333-4.

AB 5

(a) ¥ (b) ‡ ‡

A 13, B 43, S 8, PC 92, Hr 56

Type a with oblique side-strokes is frequent in A and replaces $\not\equiv$ on HT 19 a 1, cf. HT 17 a 1; and there is an A-variant with four strokes (oblique HT 8 a 3, 40. 1, 92. 1, foursquare HT 17 a. 1, 98 a. 3) indicating derivation from a pictorial 'branch' (SM I. 217, no. 97; 219, no. 102) as on early cylinders in Cyprus (CP 49 [313], fig. 58). In B only $\not\equiv$ occurs, with side-strokes separate.

Sundwall (1920, no. 26) compares Eg. bd = 'corn-ear' [? bdt 'rye']. It is identical with Phoen. samekh and early forms of Gk. X: type b resembles early Gk. \pm (ksi) and a Lycian sign \pm , probably $\tilde{n}=ng$.

AB 6

TTT

A 17, B 82, S 81

Rare in sign-groups both in A and in B (13; 950. 2); but usually in formulae relating to cereals or grain measures. In 152 it stands after 7 and 7 denoting horses and sheep or goats; on 160. 2, 3 after a bowl and a two-handled vessel; on 757 ff., 988, after 4 with which it is often associated in commodity lists; elsewhere with \times 1633; 7 34. 2; \times 11. 2, 17, 19, and the 'granary' sign. On 8-30 it follows the 'ear' sign; and other 'cereal' signs on 152, 157. It may denote a standard amount or a payment in kind. On all these the sign stands after the numeral and is itself also followed by numerals from 1 to 7. When it immediately follows a sign-group, it is because the 'cereal' sign was missing in that account; which suggests that it may be a fraction; and AE gave it the value $\frac{1}{8}$. But this does not accord with its use with livestock.

Sundwall (1920, no. 40) compares Eg. T='boring instrument'.

1

A 77, B 86, PC fig. 60, LM 6, 18

With this sign may be compared a group of rare and variable signs (A 17, B 86) perhaps miswritten; e.g. HT 12. 6; 16. 4; B 160 (cf. 155, 157).

AB 7

Ŧ

B 59, S 13, PC 39

Rare in A and omitted by AE. Frequent in B; two principal types, abc with longer cross-bar above; de with cross-bars equal; f is a hasty abbreviation; g with base single (519) or double (cf. AB 34), followed by numerals, may be an abbreviation of \P or \P : compare B 464 with four cross-strokes, associated with 'cereal' signs \P and \P .

Sundwall (1920, no. 13) compared Eg. nd='hammer'. For the 'total'-group 7 see p. 52. 62.

AB 8

FF

A 63, B 84, S 88, PC 33

Rare and variable in A. On B 1527. 3 followed by damage, it may represent F or M. It resembles Cypr. F = to.

AB9

A 23, B 17, S 33, 44, PC 10, Hr. 27

In groups, in A and rarely in B: on 'banner' B 433. The double cross-bar HT 100. 1; 127 a. 2 and a clay label (Levi 25) recurs on B 479 a 1, 612. 2, but is replaced by ? in the same group on 1173. The form f occurs on 855. On 48. 2, 3 and 955. 3 7 can be confused with A: cf. 717. 1. It recurs in a group at Tiryns, PM IV. 742, fig. 725 d.

Sundwall (1920, no. 33) compares Eg. is x = `arrow' and x = `harpoon', and Cypr. t = vo; but the Minoan sign is more like Cypr. A = ti or $\Upsilon = ka$.

Alphabetiform Signs

[A 38]

A 38, PC 78, Hr 35

This sign is so frequent in A that it may represent the common sign Λ in B: compare HT 49. 2, 98a. 2 [] with [] A B 311; so it is noted at this point.

AB 10

A 2, B 2, PC 78

Rare in A but frequent in B in all positions. The ink-written cup A 16. 2, 8 (PM I. 615, fig. 452) supplies the cursive variant e. On B 669. 1, 853, it is compounded with the 'saffron' sign B 78. It resembles Cypr. $\triangle = ti$ and Lycian $\triangle = e$. The variant HT 29. 4 is probably meant for \triangle (AB 12).

AB 11

AA (

A 1, B 1, PC 44, Hr. 1

The form only occurs in A as ideogram, but some variants resemble those of A in Script B (998). The variant A occurs rarely in A. Very frequent as initial in B. Alone B 1568.

AB 12

A 3, B 9, S 35, PC 56, Hr 50

Frequent in A and in B. AE derived it from the 'mason's level' which occurs as a pictographic sign (SM I. 189, no. 2: P 92 a). It may be related to Cypr. $\uparrow = si$.

[B 37]

B 37, Hr 50

This sign is peculiar to B, but is noted here because it has been confused by Sundwall with A: see p. 27.

AB 13

A 4, B 3, PC 21, Hr 9

Frequent in A and rare in B, in all positions, but usually initial; rare as final, and not alone with numerals (but see B 693. 2): in HT 32. 3 a sign is defaced between P and o. Sundwall (1920. 3) derives it, through the Hieroglyphic Script, from Eg. $\Box = h' = house'$, and relates it to Phoen. 9 = beth, 'house'; and the Minoan variant P anticipates Gk. B.

AB 14

A 6, B 5, S 5, PC 74, Hr 51

Frequent in A and in B, in all positions, with little variation, but in A some variants may be confused with \square : on A 14, however, both signs are distinct (PM I. 625, fig. 462-3). Compare the Hieroglyphic sign SM I. 227, no. 129. Sundwall (1920. 2) compares Eg. \square pr='house'. Occasionally in B this sign occurs alone with numeral (613, 614, 624) and with the 'woman' sign \uparrow , and on 610-13, 624, 627 the sign \uparrow is written above \square or \square . On 1231 the ligature \square is probably a corrected mistake.

AB 15

5

A 75, B 38, S 59, PC 21

Very rare and irregular in A; and frequent in B. The variant d may be confused with \P as on 983. It occurs in all positions: on 867. 3 it should be a commodity sign. It resembles Cypr. $\P = po$: in \P on 895 before a horse's head with numeral Π a word like Gk. $\pi \omega \lambda \omega$ 'pair of horses' has been suspected; but \P was a common terminal for men's names, and \P recurs on 771, 1171 unconnected with horses, and probably as a personal name; and also as prefix 865.4, 899.1 (see Vocab.), and suffix? 1417.

The group $\mathbf{57}$ (HT 122 b 6; a 'grand total') recurs as a personal name on 1516. 4, 1517. 12. Cf. 983. 1.

AB 16

(10

A 5, B 4, S 47, PC 69, Hr 61

Rare both in A and in B in sign-groups (SM III A 16. 1; HT 15. 1; B 328, 847, 1239, 1253) and alone with numerals (A 51 a 2; B without bar 597, 777, 820). The crescent moon is a Pictographic sign (SM I. 222, no. 111) and recalls Eg. a, ah, ich, 'moon' or 'month' (Sundwall, 1920, no. 11) with points downward. It might therefore represent 'months'; but not as a commodity.

Pictorial variants a (1253), b (1239), c (777, cf. 328), d (235, 820, 847; cf. SM III A 16, 41, 67, 74); e (A 54 a 2 followed by four points) are probably personal attempts at a rare sign: AE thought the complete form might still be ideographic.

AB 17

A P B F

A 11, S 10, PC 89

This variable group of signs is frequent and always oblique in A. but upright and very rare in B: it may be miswritten (822, 836, 839): and never occurs alone with a numeral. Similar signs are among the masons' marks at Knossos and at Phaestos; ligatured and not easy to distinguish from the 'trident' sign (SM I. 228, no. 132).

AB 18-20

A 7. 8, B 6. 7, S 10, PC 1. 25. 32, Hr 3, 60

The whole class of signs bounded by vertical strokes was liable to confusion by careless writing. Certainly the four-barred 'gate' sign \exists which has a Pictographic original (SM I. 199, no. 44 c, h) is distinct from the two-barred abbreviation of the pictorial \natural of quite different construction and origin. AE also thought that the three-barred and one-barred signs \natural \natural were of distinct origin (SM I. 199, no. 45), and that on HT 93 a 8 it had an oblique bar like a farm-gate.

- AB 18 a. μ occurs on the primitive whorl from Hagios Onuphrios (SM I. 118, fig. 52 b); as a mason's mark; in A ligatured with μ , and A 16. 14, where it is clearly different from μ in l. 13. On B 669. 1, ligatured, it is indistinguishable from μ : and elsewhere looks like an abbreviation of 18 c.
- 18 b. H is certainly abbreviated from H, and quite distinct from H with which it occurs on HT 1 a 3, 88. 3. 4: compare A 16. 13. It occurs at HT in groups, and alone with numerals (HT 11 b 1, 62. 6). In B it is frequent, in many variants, probably all abbreviated from B 19.
- 18 c. | has a Pictographic original (SM I. 199, no. 45: P 103 a); and cf. the trial-piece A 31 from Knossos (PM I. 622, figs. 458-9). In A it is frequent: well established also in B and frequent as initial; but in the repeated group | 1219-30, 1134-5 it is replaced by | on 1226. 2 and by | on 1228. 2, 1230. 2; while 1227 has | 20, probably through carelessness. Variants resemble early Gk. | (=H) and Phoen. | (= cheth), meaning 'fence': so Sundwall (1914, no. 10; 1920, no. 39) confused this sign and its predecessor (SM I. 199, no. 45) with a 'trellis' sign (SM I. 200, no. 46) and quoted Egyptian parallels.

AB 19 A 6. 34, B 53, S 20, PC 7. 25, Hr 60

The unique sign B 65 in a group on 262 may be another variant.

AB 20 A 8, B 7, S 1, PC 32, Hr 3

Frequent both in A and in B: the variants c and d are exceptional, and f seems confused with f. The Pictographic original (SM I. 199, no. 44 f: cf. f 38 [307]) is clearly a 'gate' with pivot above and below; and Hieroglyphic forms connect this with A and with B. Compare f 47 f 2; 8 f 4; 9 f 1, and Phoen. f = f which originally may have had four bars, like f 38 f 17 f 19 f 10 f 19 f 10 f 19 f 20, no. 25) compares f 29 f 30 f 30 f 31 f 40 f 32 f 47 f 32 f 48 f 49 f 49

AB 21 A 30, B 8, S 23, PC 75, Hr 2

Frequent both in A and in B in all positions; rarely also alone with numerals (654. 3, 695, 841. 6). The pictorial original (SM I. 198, no. 43) is the front of a barn set on posts; perhaps related to AB 66 but quite distinct from AB 22 $\frac{1}{10}$ which occurs next to it on HT 27 b I, 48 b I. An early example (PM I. 639, fig. 474) has four posts, approximating to the 'banner' sign B 94 AB 66 $\frac{1}{10}$. In the frequent group $\frac{1}{10}$ for 'boys' or 'girls' (see *Vocabulary*), there is no reason to regard either sign as anything but phonetic.

The variants are not of much significance; (a) in a group on an amphora-handle from Mycenae (Tsountas, $M \nu \kappa \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$, 214: CP 4 [273]) and as mason's mark at Knossos; h is on blocks at Knossos,

and on a pithos from Phaestos (Pernier, Scavi. rapp. prelim. 989 i) with points in four compartments is also exceptional (HT 40. 1). On a sealing (Levi 11 b), it is not easy to distinguish | from | with long side-strokes.

AB 22

爾而

A 35, B 62, PC 82, Hr 102

The simplified form occurs only in A. The sign usually stands alone with numeral: but on HT 14. I it is part of a name, probably as a 'rebus' sign with phonetic value. On HT 13. 2, followed by ‡, it may be part of the 'transaction' formula. In B, it occurs rarely, always as ideogram, with 'cereal' signs and numerals (2. I, 11. I, 12. I, 160. 2. 3, 1516. I7): there are several abbreviations. On 17. 1, 19. 1. 2 it occurs in a group with phonetic value, as on HT 14. 1.

At first sight this is a 'container' like ; but Sundwall (1943, no. 13, fig. 17) compares Eg. , irp ='wine'. In Crete, this would denote the tall krevatina vine, on its trellis, for dessert grapes and raisins; so this is not unlikely as a commodity sign, especially in association with \(\frac{4}{3} \) ('fig' sign, = AB 46 below derived from SM I. 220, no. 104.)

AB 23

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ A 9, B 26, S 2, PC 29, Hr 69

Frequent in A and in B, in all positions. Though it has many variants (e.g. \bigoplus on 1078. 2= \bigoplus on 1079. 2) it is quite distinct from AB 24 (:), and occurs with it on HT 6 a 4-5, 111 a 1, 85 b 2, 3. It occurs also alone with numeral (HT 11. 1, 85 b 3, 145. 1), and alone without numeral B 1304 b; and ligatured with \exists , \mid , and other signs in A.

It seems natural to regard this sign as a 'wheel'; but Sundwall (1920, no. 10) compares the Eg. n.nu = `town'.

At Knossos, AE thought type a earlier than e, f, g (cf. Sundwall, 1914, no. 7); but the range of date for Knossian B-tablets is so small, that they are probably personal variants. On HT 93 a 9 the form \odot is probably due to carelessness. A variant on a stem recurs on HT 119. 4; cf. Mallia L. 1.

AB 24

 \bigcirc

A 49, B 63, S 82, PC 91, Hr 69

Frequent both in A and in B, both in groups, and in A also alone with numeral. The number of points varies from 2 to 4 without significance. A rare variant (B 1528; 04. 55-64) has a loop above the circle, usually before a numeral, and in connexion with goats' horns (sign B no. 99) and another commodity (B no. 100). In B the sign occurs surcharged on a cuirass (229, PM IV. 788, fig. 763 h, k) and on 266 it stands also before & in place of a horse's head as on 264: a wheel-sign like e is also coupled with the 'whip' sign 4.

AE thought that the sign denoted a tray containing grain, for fodder: cf. Eg. 'grains of corn' and 'corn on the threshing floor' sp.t. (PM IV. 801-2, fig. 776 g: Sundwall, 1920, no. 5); as it ends the sign-groups 知识. 896. 1; 干燥9①. 898; 斤9①. 899; 斤行①. 980; 干災5①. 1043. 1. AE therefore thought that ① might be attached to indicate ideographically some function connected with the feeding of animals like the medieval 'constable' (comes stabuli). But there is no other evidence that the sign has any value except phonetic. Its occurrence surcharged on a cuirass (227-9) proves as much or as little about fodder as % surcharged on 870 about drink (PM IV. 606, fig. 785).

AB 24a

PC 91, Hr 35

This sign, only in A, is noted here for comparison with ①, of which it may be a variant (HT 9 a 3, b 4, 37. 5, 95 a 4. 5 represented on 95 b 4. 5 by sign with two inner points: cf. HT 25 a 2; 111 a 1). The same sign on Pictographic seal-stones (SM I. 149; cf. 221, no. 109 b) is compared by AE with SM I. 154, P 23c, 25d; SM I. 155, P 27 (concentric circles, compare Hr 64a); all representing the 'day-star or sun with revolving rays' (SM I. 221, no. 109 c, e). Compare the O for early Gk. omicron in Crete (Gardner-Roberts, Manual of Greek Epigraphy, I. 43 (102 Lyttos; 12 Eleutherna); SM I. 104, no. 2). But this centre-point results from drilling.

AB 25

222 A 16, 54, B 60, S 16, PC 72, 94, Hr 57

Frequent in sign-groups: only the variants occur with numeral. In A there are several variants. In B the sign is more uniformly 2 but type c occurs on 698. 3, 859, 860; and d on 695. 4. Distinguish mere duplication (as on 147. I, 178, 347. 2, 453. I, 502, 622. I, 654. 5) from the double-S sign AB 26, which faces to left in A but to right in B (695, 963). On 411 an angular variant is a 'commodity' sign. Sundwall (1920, no. 24) compares Eg. 'asp' sign ($\underline{d} \supset$) and 'horn' sign ($\underline{c}b \subseteq$); and Phaestos Disk no. 26 (SM I. 345, fig. 267). The Cypr. sign 2=pe is sometimes written reversed S, and may be derivative. For the sign $\stackrel{2}{e}$ see pp. 51-2; and for $\stackrel{2}{\sim}$ (B 95) p. 34.

AB 26

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A 32, B 61, S 48, PC 58, Hr

Frequent in A in sign-groups in all positions: very rare in B. Probably derived from SM I. 224, no. 115 (facing left), on 226, no. 124 (facing right); and may be equivalent. The linear sign also faces either right (A 50 b 3, 4; 66. 3) or left (B 693. 2, 963, 1235) but the group Y ... (see Vocabulary) shows that these forms are equivalent. In the series B 1151-69 it is quite clear that 22 (AB 25 duplicated) is intended. Sometimes there are dots in the upper loops of \(\int_{\circ} \).

AB 27

A 33, S 72, PC 31, Hr 75

Frequent in A in sign-groups, and in the group Y + before a numeral. On A 15 a more elaborate form connects with SM I. 205, no. 60; cf. 217, no. 94, but this form does not occur in B; the sign 'Y' with two dots (B 46) is probably a variant of AB 45 Υ . This sign is identical with Cypr. $\Upsilon = sa$ and with Lycian Y=g: compare also Gk. Y=u. Because it is sometimes duplicated, Xanthoudides (Eph. Arch., 1909, 182 ff.), thought it might be the name of a god. The sign is abbreviated from B 90.

AB 28

990

A 17, 18, B 41, 57, PC 67, Hr 31

This series of variable signs may be related to AB 58 7 below, which is rare in A but very frequent in B; but variant d (perhaps for AB 59) occurs with i on HT 27 b 2; 108. 2. In B very rare (PM IV. 783-4), with the centre-line prolonged above the circle (786, 1009) and curved. It may be a form of (AB 16). On B 789. I it may be mis-written for \$\infty\$; cf. 740. 3.

AB 29-31

¥¥44

This group of three-pronged signs includes three main series, usually well characterized, and their associations in the Vocabulary show that they had distinct phonetic values. The more pictorial \mathbf{y} is also distinct from Ψ, but its linear variant Ψ is only distinguished from Ψ by its projecting cross-bar: in the Vocabulary these are printed separately.

AB 29

ΨY

A 20, B 45, S 14, PC 34, Hr 15

Rare in A (HT 63. 1; plain branches, HT 91. 1) and rare in B, thrice as initial (432. 2, 799 a 6, 1522. 2): on A 45 is a variant without stem.

In B variants include forked stem (1516. 11), lateral spur (479 a 1, 1173); single cross-bar (1057) or double (343, 473): these variants cannot be of much importance. As it is identical with the treeelement in the sign B 78 W (cf. PM IV. 716-18, fig. 698-9), AE thought it might have a 'derivative' sense, as in Eng. Stock and Germ. Stamm, since it is associated with signs for women and children.

This sign is quite distinct from AB 31 Y; it resembles local forms of Gk. chi or psi, in Boeotian, Chalcidian, Laconian, and Asianic alphabets (Kirchoff, Studien, Taf. II).

AB 30

4

A 64, B 45, S 71, 78, PC 19

This sign also is variable; frequent and well marked in A; in B the side-prongs diverge. Sundwall (1915, no. 71; 1920, no. 23) compared the Eg. 'sceptre' sign cb? and the Cypr. $\langle 1 \rangle = pu$.

AB 31

A 22, B 47, S 14, PC 54, Hr 14, 52

This sign has no cross-stroke, and the lateral prongs are usually formed by a single curved line; they do not converge at the ends as in AB 32. It is frequent both in A and in B, in all positions; and occurs with \(\psi\) or \(\forall \) on B 243, 384, 579. 2, 719, 758, 875. 6. On B 892 the double crescent-line is probably a personal variant.

The angular variant Ψ is rare both in A and in B; it may be a linear descendant of a pictorial sign (SM I. 213, no. 92 a, b), perhaps a cluster of flower-buds.

AB 32-3

ω γ A 31, B 23 a, S 11, 40, 61, PC 35, 61, Hr 52

AE thought these two signs were the same (PM IV. 686, fig. 668) and derived both, like the Hellenic caduceus, from the uraeus-staff of Ishtar on Late Babylonian cylinders (7HS, 1901, 148-52, fig. 28-9=MTAC, 50-2). But the pictorial form is not necessarily the earliest; and the simpler (AB 32) occurs in SM I. 192, no. 30, and on an early graffito from Melos (Exc. Phylakopi, fig. 155; SM I. 35, fig. 16). It is probably a distinct sign, perhaps derived from callipers.

An alternative derivation of AB 33 is from the 'libation-vessel' sign (SM I. 197, no. 40) with handle and spout, cf. Eg. kbh (= 'libate' (verb). This takes account also of the type A 76 with S-shaped

cross-piece (HT 13. 6, 29. 6, 94 a 1, 96 a 2, b 1, 98 b 2) and its simplified variant Ξ (HT 6 a 4, 12. 3, 32. 4, 117 b 1). This recurs at Knossos as a mason's mark, and on the Pictographic tablet SM I. 170, P 100 b.

In B 579. 2 both AB 31 and AB 33 occur in the same sign-group, so they were different signs. On B 786 a variant has a cross-bar on the stem (cf. Sundwall 125).

In another interesting variant, on B 213, the side-strokes descend from the top of the stem: this recurs at Pylos.

On A 71 (Tylissos) 1. 7 the upper end of the stem is forked.

AB 34

₹ĬΙ

A 76, B 39, PC 14, 61

Rare both in A and in B: perhaps abbreviated from AB 32-3: cf. the tablet A 61, 62. I (Palaikastro: $BSA\ Suppl.$ no. I (1923), 145, fig. 127, pl. XXXIII a). Sundwall (1920, no. 35) compares Eg. $\longrightarrow dzdz$ (dstt) = 'village' ('estate') but this \longrightarrow is always horizontal.

Signs derived from the Human Body, Animals, and Plants

AB 35

97

A 15, B 10, S 31, PC 62, Hr 31

Frequent both in A and in B, in groups only, in all positions. It represents a human head, like Eg. $hr \Leftrightarrow$ which shows eyes, nose, and mouth, as well as ears (Sundwall, 1920, no. 7); and is distinguished from \P by its ears, and the absence of cross-piece. The Phoen. P kof has lost its ears also: in B 524. 2 one ear is missing through carelessness: both, in HT 85 a 3 where it stands next to \P .

AB 36

OO

A 14, B 14, S 49, PC 101, Hr 74

Rare both in A and in B, in groups only. There is every stage of simplification from pictorial (SM I. 182-3, no. 5; HT 25 a 4) to a linear sign like Phoen. o=ayin 'eye'; cf. Cypr. Δ or O=ya. The linear form a retains eye-lashes, which are missing from Eg. 'eye' (Sundwall, 1920, no. 8). Even in B the oblique position on 633. 2 and 1501 illustrates the Minoan tendency to set signs erect: more completely achieved in HT 1 a 2, 25 a 4, 36. 2, 64. 1, 99 b 2, 101. 6; in HT 13. 4, 66. 1 the vertical 'eye' has a standing-base; and on HT 13. 4 it looks like a double branch. A sign consisting of two eyes occurs on the Hieroglyphic tablet SM I. 179: P 121 (Pernier, Scavi, pl. XII. 2).

AB 37

典观

A 9, B 11, S 9, PC 27, 38, 97, 118, 131, Hr 22

Frequent both in A and in B, in groups, in all positions: in B rare as initial. In A there is much variation. In B the cross-barred variant is characteristic of tablets from Magazines XI–XIV: AE thought this might 'point to some difference of meaning' but it is more probably a personal peculiarity. On the Mainland at Thebes and Tiryns, this cross-bar is exaggerated and confused with the thumb-stroke. This sign is clearly derived from an open hand, like Eg. *ssp = (Sundwall, 1920, no. 16) which has also the meaning 'hand' *drt* but also 'span' *ssp.

AB 38

7 7

A 12, B 13, S 26, PC 77, Hr 23

Frequent in A and fairly common in B in groups, in all positions. In A the strokes vary from 3 to 5, and occasionally the sign is reversed. It represents an open hand, but the gesture is different from AB 37. Sundwall (1920, no. 12) compares Eg. \neg in sny:sms = hair', but that is upside down. The 3-stroke variant is identical with Cypr. $\mu = se$, though Sundwall prefers k = ke. In view of this, and of the Minoan habit of supporting signs on a stem or base, the name, though not the earlier form, of Phoen. W = shin' teeth' suggests another derivation.

[B 12]

7

B 21, PC, B 50, Hr 21

This sign, peculiar to B, is noted here and in the *Vocabulary* because of its obvious connexion with Γ .

AB 39

W

A 91, B 37, S 59, PC 86, Hr 72

Rare both in A and in B. In A 91 the vertical stroke is omitted except in the variant g (HT 90. 3. 4) perhaps confused with Q (A 18 a). In B it is almost confined to Magazine XV, and is usually terminal or penultimate (639. 12: PM 697, fig. 682. 1).

AB 40

VYV

A 42, B 34, S 27, PC 76, Hr 12

Frequent both in A and in B, in groups, in all positions: rare as final in B. Twice (B 641 a 3. 4) it stands alone before a 'banner' sign counter-marked ‡. Variants result from carelessness, and sometimes the two strokes are separated. In A it is ligatured with ?.

[B 30]

XX

B 30, S 37, PC 62 (58), Hr 73

This sign, peculiar to B, is listed here and in the Vocabulary because of its bird-like form: see p. 26.

AB 41

后他

A 41, B 32, S 24, PC 98, Hr 54

Frequent both in A and in B, in groups in all positions—in B most frequent as initial, rare as final—and surcharged on 'banner' signs followed by numerals. Often, carelessly drawn, it resembles the swastika signs on Trojan whorls (Schliemann, Ilios, nos. 1879, 1880), which may likewise be meant

for birds. On the Phaestos Disk (SM I. 279, no. 31) a flying bird holds a snake. Sundwall (1920, II. 17; II. 6) gives the sign the ideographic meaning 'booty'. In A the group \ -- followed by a numeral denotes 'total' (p. 52). An omen-bird was the pictorial original of the Babylonian sign nihoš='augury' (Hommel, Der hierogl. Ursprung d. Keilschriftzeichen, s.v.).

AB 42

mmmm

A 43, B 78, PC 49, Hr 55

This sign occurs both in A and in B, in pictorial forms derived from Hieroglyphic types (SM I. 213, no. 88), and also in B conventionalized or replaced by a florid naturalistic type. In A it stands in sign-groups: in B alone with numerals, or with + (268, 271), 2 (270, 855, 859, 860), or \(\pma\) (856, 861 = AB 68).

The pictorial forms show that 'saffron' is meant (PM I. 280-1; IV. 680, 719-20): the ligatures with \(\frac{1}{4}.\psi.\pm\). \(\pm\). \(\pm\). \(\pm\) are unusual in Linear B.

[B 51]

B 51, S 45, PC, B 45, Hr 5

This sign peculiar to B is listed here and in the Vocabulary as a 'flower' sign: see p. 28.

AB 43

A 25, 75, B 19, S 63, PC 49, B 54, Hr 58

Rare in A but frequent in B in groups, in all positions—rare as final—but not alone with numeral: but the combination \$-- ends eight sign-groups, e.g. 1294, 1520. 5.

The sign is more elaborately drawn in A, and seems to represent a flower with radial petals, as on painted vases from L.M. III onwards. In B there are careless variants: c, d.

AB 44

切り

A 44, B 28, S 17, PC 6, Hr 65

Frequent both in A and in B in groups, in all positions. On B 629. 2 it precedes the 'woman' sign with numeral; on 1488 is a careless variant, alone with numeral 1: cf. 1397.

The 'sacral leaf' of ivy had symbolic significance at Knossos (PM IV. 685, fig. 667). Sundwall, however (1920, no. 9) compares Eg. 'tree' sign: cf. () in nht 'sycamore', ism 'palm'.

The types vary. In A the leaf is mounted on a base and is concave or flat above: but at Knossos the painted graffito A 33 (PM I. 616-17, fig. 453) YOSAM has the convex form. In B the leaf is convex, the stalk curved, and there is no base (735. 1; 1422: variants b and h).

A 45

A 28, B 52, S 38, PC 81, 102, Hr 66

This variable sign, or group of signs, seems to be derived from a plant or flower, with drooping leaves or petals, which do not traverse the stems as in AB 46 below: probably the iris so frequent in Minoan painting. There are two main types which may be distinct signs (a) with single upright stem, only in B; (b) with two stems crossed, and sometimes connected by a ring: more elaborate centre ornaments suggest a posy. An occasional cross-bar on the stem has no special significance.

Type b has many variants in A. In B it sometimes resembles %: but on B 607. 3 the two signs occur together. In B it may have a vertical stroke between the stems (205) but is quite distinct from T: compare however 983. 2 with 984. 1. Another variant has a triangle between the stems, as on some other signs; but only in the sign-group (1266), (1400): so it may here be a 'rebus' sign.

AB 46

* *

A 27, B 46, S 35, PC 60, 74, Hr 66

Frequent in A; less so in B, in groups, and alone followed by numerals. It is clearly derived from the Pictographic and Hieroglyphic 'fig-tree' sign (SM I. 220, no. 104); cf. pictorial ideogram B 862. 1. A cross-bar is frequent in A (HT 28 b 3, 111 a 3, b 3). In B the branches often cross, or rise from a ring, as in AB 45; but the two signs are quite distinct, and in AB 46 the cross-lines always traverse the branches. Associated with cereal signs and other commodities, and followed by numerals, this sign probably denotes 'fig-tree': especially noteworthy is the conjunction with fig 'vine' on B 1. 11-25.

AB 47

A 51, B 29, S 41, PC 12, Hr 75

This sign occurs in A only much abbreviated; and in the painted cup A 16. 3 ill-formed (PM I. 586, fig. 431; IV. 615, fig. 450-1). In B there are several variants, in groups, but not alone. It is clearly floral—probably tulip or iris (cf. SM I. 213, no. 87). The cross-bar is sometimes omitted (847. I, 863. I) or duplicated (1164). It is quite distinct from \(\bar{\psi}\). On 1289 the inner strokes are crossed and attached to the arms, explaining the ill-written sign on 181.

Signs derived from Armour, Arms, and Furniture

AB 48

(a) X (b) A 24, B 49, S 42, PC 24, 102, Hr 53

Rare in A, (a) in pictorial forms: frequent in B, (a, b) conventionalized, and variable, but on 955 a pictorial variant occurs thrice. In its pictorial forms it represents a helmet or tiara with side-flaps or ribbons (PM IV. 688-90, figs. 671-5, 867, figs. 853-62) well known from seal-stones. The variants at Mallia (PM 688, fig. 671) led Chapouthier to derive from a bell-shaped clay figure or 'votive sheepbell' (Mallia 55-6, L 1 a, b; Picard, Eph. Arch. 1937, 83-91; cf. AJA XLIII. 482), but these objects 'are peculiar to M.M. I a deposits' (PM I. 175; IV. 689, n. 2).

Even the most conventionalized forms of % are distinct in structure from variants of % (140. 2, 3), and occur with them (393). Sundwall (1920, no. 47) compared Eg. wdhw 'table of offerings'.

In B the variant **x** with central line between the stems (not found in A and perhaps a district sign, because differently drawn, as at Pylos) occurs with on 1119; 04.78.6. With 983.2 compare ** on 984. 1. Cf. the variant on the gold ring from Mavro-spelio (A 20. 8: PM II. 557, fig. 352). Sundwall regarded this as a variant of the 'man' sign (SM I. 181, no. 1).

AB 49

中中中中

A 47, B 21, S 15, 17, PC 52, Hr 34

Frequent both in A and in B, in groups, especially as initial. The double-bar variant in A confirms its derivation from a double axe (SM I. 195, no. 36; PM IV. 686, fig. 664), a popular Hittite cult

346.1

object. Prefixed to proper names, therefore, it might be a divine name or attribute: cf. Diodotus, Zenodotus, Jehoiada, Gottlieb.

In B the sign is much simplified: the variants \(\mathbf{\psi} \) and \(\mathbf{\psi} \) being freely interchanged (894. 1, 1541, 1543); and the side-strokes may be so long as to be confused with ₱ on 1053, and with ♥ on 227. On 187 the wavy line above is a slip of the graver. Sundwall equated with Eg. 4- che 'mast-and-sail' ['stand up']: he also distinguished # from # (1914, no. 10).

The rare sign B 86 on B 160 b 2. 3 is probably miswritten \mathcal{H}.

AB 50

A 30, 50, B 64, S 55, Hr 20

This sign does not seem to occur in A, though AE noted it in his comparative table (PM IV. 677, fig. 659, A 50; 684, fig. 666, A 30). But it is frequent in B, both in groups, and alone before a numeral. On 734 it is the countermark on an ingot sign.

Though fairly uniform in groups, as a 'commodity' sign it has many variants. It is distinct, however, from the 'cereal' sign (=B 87). Its origin is obscure, as it has no counterpart in A or in the Pictographic or Hieroglyphic series. It has been regarded as a 'shield', like either (1) a Hittite sign (cf. Phaestos Disk, no. 17; SM I. 276), or (2) the Minoan body-shield in profile: but these objects do not explain the 'commodity' uses in B, where it is probably a sign of some quality, like \ and \.

AB 51

216

A 45, B 54, S 3, PC 53, Hr 4

This sign, frequent in A and in B, usually faces left in A, but always right in B: compare Cypr. $\underline{\mathsf{L}} = li$ which also may face either right or left. It is probably simplified from the pictorial 'bent-arm' sign (SM I. 183, no. 8: cf. A 3, 10, 11, 71). It was at one time connected with [3] and is so listed here; but it would be better placed with AB 37, 38 above. Sundwall (1920, no. 50), from a poor copy, compared Eg. \(nm='knife'.

AB 52

A 52, B 27, 59, S 36, PC 87, Hr 39

Rare in A (facing left); frequent in B, always to right, and progressively abbreviated (PM I. 626, fig. 464; IV. 687, fig. 670; 795, n. 1). In B it is very frequent as initial; also alone before a numeral, and before 7 and 7 as a quality-mark (pp. 62-4) like 7: e.g. 412-14.

From a throne with high back rises a crook-sceptre like that of Egypt (Sundwall, 1920, no. 41) which = in he and means 'king' or 'ruler'. Sundwall also compares Eg. is sht='bird-trap'. AE thought the sign an ideogram, but it occurs in all positions with phonetic value: in proper names it may have denoted a 'power'-element like Gk. Menelaus, Menecrates.

AB 53

A 37, B 15, S 4, PC 103, Hr 29

Frequent in A and in B, without significant variation. The oblique line through the handle indicates the loop, as on other Minoan drawings of vessels (p. 59). Type f resembles an ink-written variant (A 16. 7; cf. SM I. 29, fig. 12; PM I. 614, fig. 451 a). In A the sign is rarely reversed (A 5; HT 93 a 2; Phylakopi 183, fig. 155; PM IV. 715, fig. 697 a). On B 1435 it is duplicated; it occurs as 'quality-mark' on a banner sign, on a cuirass, and before Υ and other 'commodity signs' (1067. 1); and alone with numerals (HT 89. 5). Sundwall (1920, no. 36) thought it denoted a liquid measure for commodities, comparing Eg. 'bowl'=k and Cypr. $\overline{N}=ki$. But what about liquid cuirasses or he-goats?

AB 54

A 38, B 16, S 89, PC 13, 16, Hr 59

Very rare in A (HT 16. 4: sealing noted by AE) but frequent in B, in groups, and alone with numerals. Associated with a horse-head on the chariot tablets, it may be a sign of value or quality. On 894. 2 it follows the 'wheel' sign; and on 896-7, 900 it accompanies the 'horse' sign $\mathcal{V}(PMIV.798, fig. 771 \ a, b, c)$.

There is a Pictographic 'saw' sign (SM I. 189, no. 23; cf. CP 27 [296], fig. 34 d; 38, no. 23), depicting, like the Eg. 'saw' sign ('saw' verb = 9) mdh 'to carpenter'), the early wooden saw set with flint teeth, modelled on the still more primitive 'jawbone of an ass' (SM I. 189, no. 21). The saw was believed in antiquity to be the invention of the Cretan giant Talos (Diod. IV. 76. 5).

In A the sign is still pictorial (HT 16. 4), and occasionally also in B, with many abbreviations.

[B 18]

平平

B 18, S 2, 19, PC B 33, Hr 59

This sign is listed here and in the *Vocabulary*, but it does not occur for certain in A, and is discussed with other B signs on p. 25.

AB 55

MAL

A 35, B 50, S 19, PC 64, Hr 36

Frequent both in A and in B, with little variation, usually in groups, in all positions, and surcharged on a 'banner' sign (470-5). In A it is ligatured with other signs and with a goblet on foot, as a 'commodity' sign. It is quite distinct from (AB 56) and is associated with it on 479 a 2, b 3.

The simplified form g may be due to carelessness (B 441). AE noted, without reference, a variant

like f, with head reverted, on the Cypro-Mycenaean seal (S 9).

A Cretan hieroglyphic sign (SM I. 163: P 54 b) is perhaps a variant of the 'bee' sign (SM I. 212-13, no. 86); and there is another early sign resembling \bigwedge but reversed (SM I. 173: P 107 c): this Sundwall (1920, no. 12) compares with $\lceil r \rceil$; but he also compares \bigwedge with Eg. \bigwedge with Eg. \bigwedge with Eg. \bigwedge no. 45).

AB 56

A 25, B 50, S 22, PC 93, B 23, Hr 36

Frequent both in A and in B, always in groups; passing from a pictorial representation of a tripod—different in A and in B—to very careless abbreviations, e.g. B 879, liable to confusion with %: cf. PM I. 617. These are represented in Table IV. In A, when ligatured with other signs, it often becomes confused with $\upbegin{subarray}{l} A \ E \ regarded$ the A-form $\upbegin{subarray}{l} A \ E \ regarded$ the A-

king' or 'sanctuary': cf. Nilsson, MMB 471. But it only occurs within groups. Carelessly written, it may be confused with the 'horse' signs & (A 68, 93).

AB 57

0 \$\frac{1}{7}\$ A 36 (bis), B 24, S 46, PC 43, Hr 31

Occurs both in A and in B, usually in groups, though occasionally an ideogram or a numeral follows, as if punctuation were omitted (B 616. 1, 919. 2). There are many variants, but [1-1-1896] [1-+ (503)=[1-+ (1081, 1097, 1247) and ... (1211)= (04.52.2). On HT 7 a 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) stands with without cross-bar.

There may be more than one prototype: (a) the Eg. ankh-sign \bigcirc nh = 'life', 'divinity': which occurs with Cypro-Mycenaean or Cypriote signs on the gold ring (C 9) from Téké near Larnaca (Evans, JRAI, XXX, 1900, 216, fig. 13; SM I. 70, fig. 38; PM IV. 759 n); combined with a double axe on a gold ring from Mycenae (Bossert, 399 d); on a steatite lentoid seal from Crete [AE]; and in Pictographic script (SM I. 197, no. 39). For the ankh-sign in Hittite, Mycenaean, and Carthaginian symbolism see Evans, MTPC 80, 81 (=3HS XXI, 1901 [178-9]). The sign occurs on Cypriote coins at Salamis (BM Cat. Coins, Cyprus, pl. LXXXII). The base-line is sometimes omitted (HT 7 a 3, b 3).

- (b) The horned variants h, i suggest the influence of an Isis symbol.
- (c) The cross-barred sign l which is certainly an Eg. sistrum (A 76 a 1 (Tylissos); HT 90 a 2), as carried by the revellers on the Harvester Vase from Hagia Triada (Bossert, 276-9), passes into simplified forms k and j.

[B 36, 40]

アアで出出

B 36, 40, Hr 41, 11

Though peculiar to B, these implement-signs are noted here and in the Vocabulary; see p. 27.

AB 58

A 47, B 41, S 6, 56, PC 26, B 63, 64, Hr 49

Rare in A, but occurs in B, in groups, in all positions with many variants. The forms in A and in B are distinct, but may be equivalent. The more pictorial a, b, resemble the sign ϕ (A 18 a); but the stem always ends below the ring, which is usually omitted: on HT 66. 2; 90. 1-2 i and occur together. Sundwall (1914, no. 7) identified \bar{j} and \bar{f} , but the more linear w-x are distinguished from \dagger by the shortened stem: but see 911 for a very erratic handwriting. Other forms f, g, k-o have the stem dotted as in n and conversely sometimes has a continuous stem; but the heads of the two signs are quite distinct. The variant u on the gold ring (Evans, JRAI XXX, 216, fig. 13) is identical with Cypr. $\bar{7} = na$.

AB 59

A 48, B 42, S 25, PC 51, 67, Hr 49

Frequent in A and occurs in B, both in groups, in all positions, and alone with numeral; also surcharged on vessels. As a Hieroglyphic sign (SM I. 223, no. 113, e.g. P 70 b in a group) it was described by AE as 'conjecturally a rain sign', and so 'water' (cf. PM IV. 658); but on vessels it is less likely to denote water than other liquids. It is quite distinct from 7 and from 7, for it has no second cross-stroke or ring. But the stem may be continuous, and the upper strokes may converge. The closed variant m may be derived from a 'grid-iron' sign, as at Thebes and at Tiryns (PM IV. 757; cf. p. 31 below), but this is not a Pictographic or a Hieroglyphic sign.

AB 60

F

A 46, B 55, S 21, PC 97, B 3, Hr 48

Frequent both in A and in B, with little variation, in groups, and also in B surcharged on a vessel followed by numerals (774-6; cf. PM IV. 731, fig. 714 c, d) partially denoting its contents. Sundwall 1920, no. 21) compared Eg. J. hbs='hoe'. It is clearly distinguished from miswritten which always faces left.

[B 21]

神神中

B 31, S 30, PC (B 59), Hr 47

Though only in B, this sign is noted here and in the Vocabulary: see p. 26. The ligature is associated with vessels.

AB 61

न न 🖺

A 39, B 56, S 34, PC 49, Hr 27, 28

Rare in A in more pictorial form c, but frequent in B, in groups, with a few hasty variants. 'The upright loop which forms its lower member suggest comparisons with \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T} ' [AE]. The variant with side-hooks only occurs on 04. 31, 34, 48, 49. Sundwall (1914, no. 13; 1920, no. 22) compares SM I. 190, no. 26 and Phaestos Disk no. 23 (SM I. 176); the Eg. 'club' sign=ma='strong' in † shm 'to lead' or 'sceptre' cb: cf. SM I. 190, no. 26 (='white' or 'brilliant'): all this does not help much to vocalize \mathfrak{F} .

B 56a and B 56b seem to be variants of AB 61: but B 56a may be a mirror, as 'rebus' sign for an unusual syllable: only in 894. 1; 04. 31. 2. B 56b occurs only in 258. I referring to corselets: compare # 254 in the same 'corselet'-series. AE thought it a ligature of ? and .

A 111 only occurs (AE) on HT 101. 6 alone followed by a numeral: compare B 92 with 2 for 8.

AB 62

8

A 57, B 97, PC 83, Hr 90n

This variable sign is rare both in A and in B. In A it occurs in short groups followed by numerals: AE records it on a sealing, without reference; the pictorial sign on A 56 (Knossos) may be a variant: cf. PM IV. 800-1, fig. 775.

In B it occurs on 902. I-I2 in the phrase \[\frac{1}{2}\]—II denoting something connected with horses, perhaps 'reins' or 'traces'. AE compared Eg. nwh='coil of rope', and '100 cubits' as a numeral. But it may be a 'rebus' sign and phonetic.

Rare Pictorial Signs common to A and to B

AB 63

A ATA B ATA

A 64, PC 85, Hr 6

'Balance' signs, more or less pictorial, and variously constructed, occur both in A and in B; but only have phonetic value in A, where the balance is always suspended, not supported on a stem as in B; cf. the sealing, SM I. 43, fig. 20 a I. Sundwall (1920, no. 6) compared the Eg. 'balance' sign.

In B the 'balance' sign is rare, only as a 'commodity' sign (730-3) with numeral. It is upheld by a forked pedestal. For its significance as a commodity, see p. 53.

Sundwall mistook the 'commodity' sign & for a 'balance' (Mélanges Glotz, 827-9) relying on careless variants.

AB 64

 $A \stackrel{\downarrow}{\longleftarrow} B \searrow$

A 83, B 67, S 69, PC 35, Hr 6

Signs representing the prow of a ship are rare both in A and in B, and are differently drawn. In A the prow is to left; the sign only stands alone, with numeral ($HT \otimes a + 5$), or followed by another sign and numeral ($HT \otimes a + 5$). Compare the unique sign A 114 with similar 'mast' and perhaps oars.

In B the prow is to right, with a foliated akroterion (PM I. 118, fig. 57. 7; 238; IV. 714; cf. 712, fig. 694 c): cf. a green jasper intaglio in the Ashmolean Museum (Evans Collection) and the lost gold signet-ring from Mochlos (PM IV. 952, fig. 919). It occurs in a group on 1117, and followed by and numerals on 61. 1; but perhaps a punctuation is omitted before f: cf. 61. 2, 3.

AB 65

| cf. B 48 | ■

A 115, B 48, S 124, PC 70

This rare sign, more pictorial in A than in B, represents the standing-loom-frame, with pendant warp-threads (PM IV. 678, fig. 661. 7, 10). In A it occurs in sign-groups with numerical 'fraction' sign A 64 (HT 16. 2, 20. 4, 119. 4); and on a sealing (Levi 10 a). Form c in sign-groups, probably variant of AB 66. In B the unique form e on B 63. 1 in a group may be a ligature of \uparrow and \uparrow ; and on B 490 the sign B 48 may be a variant.

AB 66

日間

A 31, B 94, PC 75, Hr 2

Very rare in A, but frequent in B: described by AE as a 'banner' sign, because sometimes surcharged with other signs; but more probably representing a 'granary' or store-chest, raised on posts to repel vermin, as a standard unit of capacity, for various commodities denoted by the surcharged signs. On A 14. 5 (Troullos, PM I. 625-6, fig. 462) it occurs in a group, with phonetic value. Similar pictorial granaries have gable roof (SM I. 198, no. 43; cf. P 83 a, 107 b; PM IV. 715, 697 c); and inscribed on a pot from Thera (PM IV. 715. 697 b). In B it is frequent alone with numeral, often surcharged, or supplemented with phonetic signs for contents or their quality: on 481 a where it follows a frequent group \$2\mu\$, a punctuation seems to be omitted; but compare 483. I where it may be by error for \begin{align*}\frac{1}{12}\$: cf. 997. 2, 04. 31. I, 04. 49. 2 and \begin{align*}\frac{1}{12}\mu\eta\$ on Thebes 2. 3. 4 (PM IV. 739-41, fig. 724).

AB 67

M

A 55, B 94 a, PC 43, Hr 95

Variable representations, both in A and in B, either of an 'ingot' with concave sides (AE) or of a chest or container: compare also the more pictorial forms of the sign $\not\models AB$ 19. In A it forms part of a principal group (HT 19 a 1), and should be a 'rebus' sign with phonetic value: compare the simplified form ∇ on HT 19 b 1. A similar sign followed by numeral §§ on a Minoan weight

(220 gm.=3,390 gr.) from Zakro (Candia Musum: PM IV. 663, fig. 650 ab) was thought by AE to indicate a sexagesimal reckoning related to the Eg. kedet of 572 gr. (9.025 gm.) Corolla Numismatica 346), if so, the Zakro weight would equal 24 kedet. But in Minoan notation the six points should be 60 not 6, and would be impossible in sexagesimal notation, because represented by the next higher unit. Moreover there is very little evidence for sexagesimal reckoning in Crete (cf. p. 52).

On B 520 the sign occurs with numerals, in tabular form, associated with 4 and numerals which are six times those with 4. It therefore certainly represents a commodity, and has been regarded as a metallic (ingot) equivalent for 4×6 . But no other commodities are recorded thus in alternative reckonings.

On B 698 it is surcharged on a 'banner' sign at the end of the group [97] a recurrent 'subsidiary' name group: its numeral is damaged, but it is clearly a 'commodity' sign, with punctuation omitted; and is followed in 1. 2 by a surcharged and in 1. 3 with 2 (=AB 25): cf. B 270, 666 7, 860.

AB 68 A 99, B 81

Doubtful in A, but frequent in B with saffron and other commodity signs. AE regarded it as an 'area' sign, for measurement of some crop (PM IV. 668, n. 3; 719, fig. 704). Perhaps replaced by A 65 (PC 130).

AB 69 A 73, B 46, PC 36, 38

Variable 'sword' signs occur both in A and in B. In A the form a is rare, in sign-groups, apparently with phonetic value (HT 10 b 2; 25 b 1; 26 a 1; 78. 1): also alone with numeral III (HT 49. 5) and surcharged HT 38. 2.

In B a pictorial 'sword' sign occurs only as a 'commodity' sign followed by numeral, on a distinct series of tablets from the Arsenal-site at Knossos (B 1540-9; PM IV. 836): the type is that of a bronze dagger from Zafer Papoura (PM I. 855-9, figs. 838-41). A similar 'dagger' sign occurs on a Pictographic seal-stone (SM I. 155=P 28 c; 186, no. 15). Compare the Egyptian dagger-signs (1) bakasu [bigsw] without pommel; (2) to with pommel.

SIGNS PECULIAR TO LINEAR SCRIPT A

Besides the signs AB 1-69, there are many signs peculiar either to A or to B: most of these represent commodities and are described in connexion with them. Only a few are phonetic; as follows. The A signs are discussed more fully elsewhere.

A 40 PC 95, Hr 45 a

Fairly frequent in groups in all positions: also alone with numeral (HT 6 b 5): it can hardly be ideographic for 'cat', since the amount '\frac{3}{4} cat' is unlikely. The two forms are interchangeable (HT 3. 7, 85 b 5, 97 a 3): compare the seal-stone (SM I. 209, no. 75), and no. 74 which AE described as a 'lion's head' (SM I. 153, 270; P 23).

A 53

1

PC 87

Probably equivalent to the 'throne' sign [(=AB 52), but very variable: in sign-groups, in all positions, and ligatured with A 62: compare A 81.

A 54

5

PC 94

Perhaps a variant of AB 35 (=A 16): only on HT 24 b 2.

A 56

M

PC 20, 44

Rare: on the Dictaean Table (A 1: PM I. 497, 625-30, fig. 466-7) and on HT 48. 4, 5: perhaps for \bigwedge (=AB 12).

A 58

Λ

S 75, PC 78

Frequent in A; and as A is rare in A this sign may perhaps replace it.

A 59

7

PC 124

Certainly a 'fraction' sign, for it only occurs after a numeral; but its value is uncertain.

A 60

21

PC 53

Certainly an early form of k which also occurs rarely in A.

A 61, 88

MM

PC 68, 96

Linear variants of some pictorial sign, or perhaps a ligature; but on HT 20. 3 it is followed by a 'fraction' sign, and may be a commodity sign.

A 70

9

S 30, PC 88, fig. 51. 1

Occurs in groups, and alone with numerals; also reversed, and ligatured with itself (HT 97 a 1). It has no connexion with Western Greek and Roman R: but perhaps with Phoen. V=tzade.

A 71

4 7 4

PC 81

Variable but connected signs, in groups and alone with numerals: compare Cypr. X=ro.

A 72



PC 63

Only in groups (HT 8 a 3, b 2. 3, 85 b 5, 98 a 4). It may represent the Minoan woman's belt, models of which were dedicated at Knossos (PM I. 506, fig. 364 c, d).

A 83



PC 35

The A-variant of the 'prow' sign AB 64 above.

The remainder of the signs peculiar to A either in sign-groups, or alone with numerals, or as ideograms denoting commodities, for which no Minoan type is available, are included in Table 2.

SIGNS PECULIAR TO LINEAR SCRIPT B

These signs are described in the numerical order of the table in PM IV, fig. 666 A, B, C. Those which are common to A and to B have been described already under their AB numbers.

B 1 ♠ see AB 11	B 5 [] see AB 14	B 9 🛦 see AB 12
B 2 ∧ ,, AB 10	B6 ,, AB 18	В 10 7 " АВ 35
B 3 P ,, AB 13	B 7 🛭 " AB 20	B 11 Ws ,, AB 37
B 4 (1 ,, AB 16	B 8 🕅 ,, AB 21	

B 12



S 25, Hr 21

Rare, in sign-groups only. The variants are trivial: compare the pictorial sign SM I. 183, no. 7. On 701 $\downarrow 7$ is followed by $\ref{3}$ and an amphora surcharged with $\ref{4}$.

The Eg. $\lfloor l \rfloor$ k3='soul', 'spirit' has not the arms crossed: another Egyptian sign with the hands downward is compared by Sundwall with \backslash (1920, no. 25), but not with this sign. AE derived it from the crossed arms of confronted figures, e.g. on a monument at Jerabis (Wright, *Empire of the Hittites*, pl. IX).

B	13 📮	see AB 38	B 15 7 see AB 53	B 17 † see AB 9
В	140	" AB 26	B 16 + ,, AB 54	

B 18

不管

S 29, Hr 13

Frequent in groups and also alone on 'chariot' tablets following the horse's head (217-19, 222, 231, 241) or replacing it (229). A 'whip' or 'flail' is held by Osiris and Egyptian kings: perhaps here it denotes the charioteer. But in sign-groups it has phonetic value.

The more careless variants may be confused with 7. Sundwall (1914, no. 10) identified with the 'broken corn-ear' sign in Linear A, PC 50 (fig. 51) which he compared with SM I. 183, no. 8.

B 19 * see AB 43.

346.I

E

B 20

777

S 57, Hr 43

Frequent in groups in all positions, though very rare as initial; but not alone except as countermark on a two-handled cup (710.8 b). It represents a single-blade axe, like SM I. 185, no. 12 b, c; but it is variable and liable to confusion with (=B 18), (=B 40), (=B 38), or (=B 55). Notable variants are on 151. 3, 499, 912 a, b, 943. 2, 944, 1092, 1111, 1136, 1202, 1306.

B 21 ♥ see AB 49.

B 22

M

Hr 32

Rare within sign-groups only, perhaps as a 'rebus' sign, and certainly phonetic. It is almost confined to the 04. series of tablets; but cf. 461, 485, 518, 890, 1056, and 829, 891 which certainly belong to this series. It may be a front-view of the 'throne' (cf. B 27, AB 52) or an altar with horns (cf. PM, Index, s.v. 'horns'). It is sometimes followed by Υ (see Vocabulary). On 485. 2 is a similar but broader sign.

B 23 Ψ see AB 32-3

B 26 (see AB 23

B 28 \$\psi\$ see AB 44

B 24 9 ,, AB 57

B 27 N ,, AB 52

В 29 Ч " АВ 67

B 25 | ,, AB 2

B 30

XX

Hr 73

Frequent in groups in all positions, but not alone or with numerals, except ligatured with (=B 31) and associated with amphorae (8, 9, 19) and cups (19, 20, 23, 24, 703, 705-7, 713): or written in full (702, 704).

Though listed as a 'bird' sign, its origin is doubtful. The lower part resembles a M.M. type of pedestal-jug, and variants suggest a trough-spout and handle; moreover, unlike other animal-signs, it faces left: compare 4.7.7. Sundwall (1920, no. 46) compares an Eg. 'falcon' sign.

B 31

如此中

S 30, Hr 46

B 32 3 see AB 41

B 33 📆 see AB 39

B 34 7 see AB 40

B 35

Hr 26

Frequent in all positions, but not alone, except a possible variant on 872. 3 below a 'Vapheio' cup. Variants are few (PM IV. 709, fig. 691 a-f, cf. B 61. 3, 187, 912 a 2, 932); but sometimes the base is closed. On 360 (pl. XXXII) a pair of these signs face inwards within a sign-group.

Though this sign resembles the 'woman' sign \$\frac{1}{3}\$, for which it is once substituted (PM I. 709, fig. 642. 2), and though it has a hand-like appendage, as on the 'overseer' sign of, its only relation to humanity is its use in the group $\Re k$ (634 and Vocabulary), which appears to mean 'children' either male or female (p. 55). But its only precursors are the 'plough' sign (SM I. 190, no. 27) set on end; and the 'lyre-and-plectrum' sign (SM 191, no. 28) frequent at Mallia: but it is not safe to equate signs which are not set the same way up: yet the 'plough' sign is upturned on SM I. 154, nos. 164-77 (P 26 b, d, 64 d, 93 a, 100 b, 105 b, 109 c, 117 a).

B 36

出出

S 53, Hr 11

Frequent in groups, but not alone. It has no pictorial predecessors; but an open variant on clay balls from Enkomi (C 2. 5 = BM Exc. Cyprus, 1899, 27, nos. 766, 768; SM I. 70, fig. 37) resembles Cypr. $\mathcal{K}=va$. AE also compares Cypr. $\mathcal{K}=e$; but a similar Lycian sign =v.

B 37

AA

Hr 50

Frequent and variable, like A, but quite distinct, e.g. in the group This. It has no pictorial predecessor; but there is a doubtful variant at Mallia (Chapouthier, L. 1 a).

B 38 5 see AB 15 **B** 39 ‡ see AB 34

B 40

777

Hr 41

Very frequent, especially as terminal, where it alternates with and other suffixes (p. 48) and is sometimes duplicated (1139 ff., 1157 ff.). As initial it is rare. Variants with two or three connecting strokes occur together; and with four or more, at Thebes (PMIV. 733-5, fig. 719). Carelessly written, it may be confused with .

B 41 7 see AB 58

B 44 ‡ see AB 5

B 47 Y see AB 51

B 42 7 ,, AB 59

В 45 үЧ " АВ 29

B 43 ¥ " AB 4

B 46 \ ,, AB 45

B 48

Only on 490 alone with numeral, so probably a 'loom' as commodity sign, perhaps a variant of $|\mathbf{m}| = AB 65.$

B 49 % see AB 48

B 50 / see AB 55, 56

B 51

歌器

S 45, Hr 5

Frequent in all positions, and alone with numeral, up to 140 but usually not above 10. Often associated with livestock and other commodities: probably denoting some fodder-crop. AE thought it a ligature of Υ with a pair of shears, and suggested 'wool'. But the more pictorial forms are floral. On 520 AE took has for a 'weight' sign (p. 3), because associated with 'ingot' signs.

Sundwall (1914, no. 15) identified this sign with the Hieroglyphic 'ox-head' (SM I. 206, no. 63) but later (Mélanges Glotz, 827-9; cf. PM IV. 663 n) with the balance sign (followed by Hrozný) relying on the more careless simplifications.

The variant g occurs only in groups on 1520. 12 and 1526 a, and is probably personal.

B 52 % see AB 45	B 56 7 see AB 61	B 60 2 see AB 25
B 53 🛱 " AB 19	B 57 ∮ ,, AB 28	B 61 55 ,, AB 26
B 54 L " AB 51	B 58 ∤ " AB 1	B 62 A ,, AB 22
В 55 р " АВ 60	B 59 ₹ ,, AB 7	B 63 🕥 " AB 24

B 64 see AB 50: though noted by AE as occurring in Linear A, neither he nor PC give any example.

Pictorial Signs peculiar to Linear B, used in groups as 'rebus' signs (=types parlants) with phonetic value

B 65



Only on 261 in the group $\forall [x]$; perhaps a pictorial variant of (x) (=AB 19, B 53); but it may represent a bedstead (PM IV. 726, fig. 709 c; SM pl. xxix).

B 66



Only on B 673 in a group. It has no counterpart, and is probably damaged \S (=AB 41, B 32): for similar signs noted by AE see *PM* IV. 721.

B 67



S 69, PC 35, Hr 6: cf. A 83

The prow of a ship, in B points to right: the corresponding sign in A, to left: see AB 64.

B 68



Only on 297. 2 in the group ? for followed by numeral !!!, perhaps a bird, and probably a rebus for a particular kind of bird; or a variant of B 69 but different from A 85 which faces left.

B 69

अं

Hr 7

Rare, and always in a sign-group as a 'rebus' sign (PM IV. 712-13, fig. 694a, c, h, l; 719, fig. 704f). AE took it for the 'forepart of an ox' (PM IV. fig. 605.15); but comparison of the legs with those of $\frac{1}{16}$ (B 74) shows that it represents the Minotaur seated: for slight variations see Table 4.

B 70

M

Only on 164. 3 with numeral: but cf. 161. 2, 443, 539. AE made it a link between the 'horse' sign B 93 and the pictorial horse-heads on the chariot tablets 217-45. But on the photograph of 164 it looks like miswritten $\frac{1}{100}$, and the numeral (144) is excessive for horses.

B 71

न न म

Pictorial variants of the 'swine' sign B 92, usually as initial; see Vocabulary: cf. the simplified variant A 87.

B 72

片

Only on 479 b (pl. xxxix) read by AE as a 'rebus' sign (PM IV. 712, fig. 694 c), but carelessly drawn.

B 73

The 'scorpion' sign detected by AE on 105 in a sign-group is more probably an accidental scratch: see photograph, pl. xxix. For the scorpion as symbol see PM I. 120, 123, n. 4; 118, fig. 87. 10.

Signs for Men, Women, and Overseers

B 74

茶浴

Inventory C

Usually alone, following a personal name-group, and followed by a numeral: on 1055 is the very high total 213. AE also included B 75 a in B 74; but it is a distinct sign, more related to B 74 b. AE compared the Eg. 'seated man' (SM I. 181, no. 2; 155, P 29; PM IV. 706, fig. 688): cf. p. 55.

B 74 a. This rare variant, standing full face, occurs only on 87-91, 101, 213, 809. On 90 it is followed by the 'child' group &.

B 75 a

Ŕ

Inventory A

Frequent, with little variation. It is almost always alone following a name-group or a 'total' group (597, 609, 1516, 1518-20) and followed by a numeral, usually 1, but sometimes larger (600. 2, 601. 2,

603, 604). It is derived from a pictorial sign (SM I. 181, no. 1: P 11 a) common on the most primitive prism-seals, where AE considered it a 'sign of ownership'. In the Pictographic series and Linear A it does not occur. On 819. I it seems to be followed by the 'child' group \P . On 602. 3 it is followed by \square , but 602. I. 2 show that a numeral is omitted. Cf. PM IV. 701, figs. 684-5.

B 75 b

大

Inventory B

This sign, clearly denoting a woman, only occurs on one class of tablets: it has no counterpart in the earlier scripts, or in A. It usually follows a sign-group, and is followed by a numeral, but there are often qualifying signs prefixed, sometimes with numeral: [11] on 610, 614, 617, 620; [11] on 611, 613, 624, 627; [1] on 612, 627; [2] on 612, 627; [3] on 610; [6] on 629, and an animal's head as 'rebus' sign on 617: these are probably monosyllabic names (cf. PMIV.701, figs. 684-5): and for the economic use of the sign, p. 55.

B 76

湖湖

A man holds a knobbed staff (not a hoe) and extends his left hand in a gesture of command. The sign occurs (PC 96) in Script A, on HT 25 a 4: in Script B rarely in sign-groups with 'rebus' value on 3, 8. 2, 20, 49, 639. 10, 714, 1568, and also alone followed by 4 on 8. 2, 22, 23, 25. 2, 26; and by other signs, with numeral. Occasionally the figure is a woman, in skirt (so AE: cf. 2. 3, 8. 2, 11. 1, 20. 2). On 649 AE copied this sign as VI, but in the photograph (pl. XVIII) it is clearly VI with baseline, as in X.

B 77

学业

The human figure is replaced by an olive-tree or foliated Ψ (=AB 29, B 45): in a variant (1516. 13) this sign is replaced by Ψ . AE took it for 'superintendent of olives'; but it occurs in sign-groups on 786, 787, 1403, 1516. 13, 23. On 178, 531, 591. 1. 2, 592, 593. 1 it precedes \square .

Signs for Crops and Measures for Grain

B 78

mm mm

In addition to the simplified 'saffron' sign AB 42, A 43, there occur in B large naturalistic saffron-flowers (B 856-61) followed by numerals: an intermediate form B 670 is ligatured with \$\f\\$ on B 852 and perhaps on B 851; \$\pm\$ on B 854; \$\hat{\Lambda}\$ on B 802, 853. These probably indicate qualities or varieties of the commodity. The dots on the pictorial saffron-sign were taken by AE to be not part of the flower, but \$\pm\$ or \$\pm\$. For economic saffron see p. 60.

B 79

DD

B 80 is probably another measure of capacity: surcharged with f on 774-6 bis; without handles on 775.

B 81

#

Differently shaped from AB 68, A 99. In B always alone followed by numeral 1 (426. 1, 427. 2, 856, 861) usually associated with the 'saffron' sign B 78 (274, 286); and with the sign B 74 on 818; precedes on 398. AE described it as an 'acre' sign: Sundwall (1920, no. 19) compares an Egyptian sign more like an ingot sign.

B 82

T

Frequent with 'cereal' signs (B 89); with $\stackrel{4}{\uparrow}$ on 751; cf. 950 a: $\stackrel{7}{\downarrow}$ and $\stackrel{7}{\downarrow}$ seem to be variants: cf. AB 6, A 17.

B 83

10

A variable sign, frequent with 'cereal' signs, e.g. 1056-9; perhaps (is a different sign.

B 84

FF

Perhaps a variant of B 83. Alone or associated with a 'cereal' sign (B 1, 8, 9) and followed by a numeral not exceeding :: cf. AB 8.

B 85

7

An obscure sign, in AE notes, without reference; perhaps miswritten for no 1.

B 86

丁叶丁

Rare and variable: once in A (HT 29. 1) read by AE as \(\Psi\). It may represent \(\bar{1}\) on 160 \(b 2, 3\).

B 87

A variant of B 83, usually qualifying a 'cereal' sign (1056-9): quite distinct from AB 50.

B 88

个平平

The 'impaled triangle' (PM IV. 730) is usually alone, with numeral from 1 to 100 (852. 1): occasionally followed by T, r, r.

Preceded by the 'children' signs $\Re \pi$ (750-2), or $\Re \pi$ (752), it should refer to them. On 04. 65 is a pictorial variant. The two principal forms seem to be interchangeable; intermediates are personal freaks (749-52) like the cross-bar on 750-2, 777.

Though this sign does not occur in A, it stands on engraved lentoid gems as an accessory, sometimes to objects of religious import (MTPC 56, fig. 31; 61, fig. 37; Eph. Arch. 1888, pl. x. 30, and an unpublished 'minotaur' seal from the Dictaean Cave).

Signs for Cereal Crops. B 89 a, b, c

Inventory J, K

Three distinct signs are used in B, for (a) Mediterranean 'red' wheat; (b) barley; (c) millet (PM IV. 624, fig. 610; 719-21, fig. 705).

B 89 a

9

Rare, always alone with numeral up to ||| (819), |||, and other 'commodity' or 'quality' signs, especially millet (B 89 c). It represents an ear of 'red' wheat (PM IV. 625, fig. 612). As the numerals usually do not run beyond ||||, perhaps larger quantities were denoted by some other sign, of which || was ||: cf. the English 'quarter' of wheat.

В 89 в

9

Quite distinct from B 89 a (PM IV. 625, fig. 612): sometimes associated with T or c , or other signs.

В 89 с

454

This 'millet' sign only occurs alone, or combined with other 'cereal' signs. It is not to be confused with the 'whip' sign (=B 18) which has three lashes, knotted. It occurs on the roof of a granary or rick (B 94 c). It is always followed by a numeral, up to $o\equiv 1$ (on 377), and sometimes grouped with and other commodity signs: e.g. 11.2,345; 13.2,345, 1056, 1059; 347.3,351,354,365.1,2; 337.1,395.1; 1058.

Signs for Livestock. B 90-3: cf. B 70-2

Inventory E, F, G, H

These signs occur both alone with numerals, and also rarely within groups as 'rebus' signs. They consist of a characteristic animal's head on a stem, which may be either cross-barred or forked, for male or female; the former usually less numerous as in pastoral economy. Within a group the stem is either plain or looped. AE identified \mathfrak{P} with oxen, and \mathfrak{P} with sheep: cf. SM I. 307, no. 65 (goat); no. 61 (sheep). But this would leave no sign for goats which were certainly important in early Crete. However in modern Crete sheep and goats are still designated collectively as $\pi\rho\delta\beta a\tau a$. For their economic aspect see p. 60–1.

B 90

でで大学

The more pictorial variants are usually alone; the phonetic signs within groups vary and are much simplified. The latter AE compared with SM I. 217, no. 94 and SM I. 205, no. 60, but the transitional forms are clear: e.g. 1528. 1: compare 1147-53 with 1093. 1, and 40. 2-5.

B 91

TTTT

The male, female, and phonetic variants are as for B 90. The ligature of γ and γ on 1061. I is shown by the open group on 1060. 2 to result from overcrowding.

Another sign for a goat (B 72 above) occurs only in a group on 479 b.

B 92

中中中中

The similar signs for 'swine' are peculiar to B; but the unique (A 87) may be an early variant or mis-written (A 9). More pictorial forms in B are usually 'rebus' signs: see *Vocabulary*, and *PM* IV. 712. Since animal signs usually face to right, (B 20), and the ear and eye distinguish it from AB 60.

B 93

十九十

This variable sign (cf. B 70) is probably represented also by A 68, 93 always in groups. It is simplified from the pictorial horse-heads on the 'chariot-tablets' 130–56, 217–66, 347, 895–902. The obscure sign on 164, however, is probably some other sign miswritten. Compare the painted horses on 'chariot' vases in L.M. III style from Cyprus and elsewhere (PM IV. 659, fig. 606). The 'rebus' form occurs on 59.2. Sundwall compared Eg. sš [4] = 'writing-outfit', but the association of TX with other 'live-stock' signs is conclusive (903–7). The A forms show that its phonetic value was established before the separation of the B script.

Signs for Containers. B 94 a-f

Inventory L

These chests, crates, and other containers represent commodities in customary units of capacity, usually followed by a numeral, and sometimes qualified by another sign (PM IV. 726, fig. 709).

B 94

日黒

This sign (=AB 66), described by AE as a 'banner' sign, is sometimes surcharged with a phonetic sign: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, (frequently); $\frac{1}{4}$ (514-16); $\frac{1}{4}$ (433); $\frac{1}{4}$ (467, 487): on 104 probably the numeral 10. But as it seems associated with cereals, it should be a chest on high posts: cf. SM I. 198, no. 43, and on a pot from Thera PM IV. 715, fig. 697 b: also the sign A 31.

B 94 a, only on 520. 1-3, 698, also stands on posts: AE connected it with the 'ingot' sign AB 67 (PM IV. 664, fig. 651) but in B its form is distinct.

B 94 b is obviously a rick or granary (415-17, 421, 427 (with #=B 81), 677, 1530-6).

B 94 c, sometimes crowned with the 'millet' sign \ref{p} (B 89 c), is the cylindrical wicker-structure with lifting handle, still in use among the Southern Slavs.

B 94 d, only on 674-80, 840, has a loop handle and distinctive cover, domed or pointed like B 94 e.

B 94 e, occurs both alone (571, 573-7) and associated with B 94 as its cover.

B 94 f, only on 96, is perhaps a crate or coop (PM IV. 726, fig. 709 d).

346.1

F

B 95

इ जिल्ल

This sign, with its variants, is peculiar to B, and occurs isolated (B 60) and on a 'banner' sign (B 94 a) followed by a numeral. On 487. I the sign is preceded by ... \dagger and followed by \dagger . Compare Cypr. 7 = ye.

B 95 a. The same sign occurs also in an open container (cf. 485. 2), perhaps a basket (862. 3): the oblique cross-strokes represent perforated handles, as on the sign (AB 53): cf. 862. 5, 863. 2, 864. 1, 3 (PM IV. 800, fig. 708). Perhaps a similar container is filled by (AB 61): variant 04. 31, 34, 48, 49) on HT 101. 6.

B 96

711

Only on 118, alone with a numeral: it may be a variant of \mathbb{\psi}.

B 97

8

This sign is identical with AB 62 and A 57; the latter is variable, and occurs within groups. In B it only occurs on 902. I-I2 in connexion with horses; perhaps 'reins' or 'traces'.

For the rare signs B 98-115 see Table V.

- B 98. Only with A on 04. 78. 7, 8; with son 04. 78. 9, 11; and with son 04. 78. 11. Compare the Cypro-Mycenean sign C 60.
- B 99. The horn of a Cretan wild-goat (agrimi) for making bows, as in *Iliad* IV. 105. On 1528 b it is preceded by the quality sign M: if a numeral followed, it has perished. Probably this tablet has strayed from the 'Arsenal' deposit 04. 53-64.
- **B 100.** Only alone with numeral on the tablets referring to goats' horns: see B 99 above and PM IV. 726, fig. 709 c. It may be some object made of goats' hide, a quiver or bow-case. Sundwall (1920, no. 14) compared Eg. c = palace'[ch], and Cypr. S = za: but in B it is an ideogram.
- **B 101.** Only on 797, followed by numeral '(pl. LIII: PM IV. 726, fig. 709 c) and surcharged with . It seems to represent an animal's hide: compare the 'hide' sign in profile at Mallia (Chapouthier, H 26 a 28) and B 103 below.
- **B 102.** Only on 878 followed by numeral -||| (pl. LXXI: PM IV. 726, fig. 709 g), probably AB 25 with cross-bar, cancelled, but might be an animal's hide like B 101.

B 103

页

S 6

Only in a sign-group painted on a L.M. III cup from Knossos (SM I. 54, fig. 29; PM IV. 738, fig. 722). On B 49. I AE read has but the photograph shows has, see B 76 above. It represents the steering oar of Minoan and Hellenic ships (PM IV. 247, figs. 144, 695 a, b). Like the 'prow' sign (AB 64, B 67) it is here a 'rebus' sign.

- **B 104.** Only on 876, probably a bag with sling (PM IV. 726, fig. 709 b).
- B 105. Only on 95; probably a bin with cover, surcharged ↑ (PM IV. 726, fig. 709 a).
- **B 106.** Only on 162 a, appended to a large entry of live-stock, and on 872. 3 (the 'Vapheio' cup). AE thought it might denote 'gold' or 'royal property'.
- B 107. Only on 440, followed by live-stock items: perhaps miswritten [] with \ below.
- **B 108.** Only on 841. 3: part of an elaborate sign, in a damaged group: another elaborate sign is on 841. 6.
- **B 109.** Only on 1. 2; compare on HT 94 a 2: perhaps miswritten # (AB 19) or [(AB 14).
- B 110. Only on 1488, before the group | ; probably misdrawn \$\psi\$ (AB 44).
- B 111. Only on 04. 81. 2, perhaps a ligature, misdrawn.
- B 112. Only on 90 in a sign-group, followed by entries relating to women and children: perhaps a variant of $\P=AB$ 57.
- B 113. Only on 865. 2, damaged; certainly a 'commodity' sign, but the numeral is lost.
- **B 114.** Only on 736. 2 with numeral; perhaps a bag. It recurs at Tylissos and Orchomenos (PM IV. 684, fig. 664).
- **B 115.** On 223 under a chariot (*PM* IV. 788, fig. 763 a), 427, 693. I followed by 21 (p. 51-2), 841, 863 in groups: perhaps a variant of H=AB 18.

The pictorial signs for chariots, horses, cuirasses, ingots, axe-heads, and a few other commodities are collected under B 116-23.

- B 116. The 'sword' sign on the series of Arsenal-tablets 1540-1556: equivalent to A 73 (AB 60), but only used here pictorially, with numeral.
- B 117. The 'chariot' sign on the series 217-66, 281 and pictorially with horse-head, saw, whip, and cuirass (p. 56).
- B 118. The 'chariot body' sign on the series 879-93; 04. 01-29: used pictorially with numeral.
- B 119. The pictorial 'horse-head' sign on the 'chariot' series 217-66, and on 895 (six times) with numeral.
- B 120. The 'cuirass' sign on 'chariot' tablets 879-93 (Inventory Nj 21-82, Nr 01).
- B 121. The 'adze' sign on the series 493-500 (Inventory Oa 01-09).
- B 122. The 'wheel' sign on B 894, 04. 30-48 (Inventory Nu o1, Nr o1).
- **B 123.** The 'tree' sign (several variants) on 862, 864 with numerals (Inventory I a): compare the 'fig' sign (B 46 as ideogram).

Besides these distinct signs, ordinary phonetic signs are often used in Script B to denote commodities or distinguish varieties or qualities. These are collected on p. 62-4.

Comparative Tables of Linear Signs, Conventionalized. Tables III-V.

No one of the signs in these tables is exactly like any known Minoan sign; so flexible is the Minoan handwriting. All, however, resemble signs as written in various handwritings, and are intended to represent the conventional signs with which the writers were familiar, though their renderings of them varied. For well-marked variants, in Script B, see Tables III, IV, V.

In Table 1 of Linear Signs AB common to Script A and Script B a few signs are inserted which occur only in A or in B, to complete a typological group of signs: e.g. B 37 between AB 11 and 12 for its resemblance to alphabetic 'A'; B 35 at the head of the signs derived from the human body; B 57 among signs derived from plants; and so forth. Such signs are repeated under their B numbers in Table 2 of Signs peculiar to Script B.

Signs common to A and to B which are used *only* as ideograms ('commodity' signs), in either script or in both, are marked with an asterisk *. Signs used in Script B both in groups and alone, with numerals, are recorded in detail on pp. 25 ff.

RETROSPECT OF EARLY LINEAR SIGNS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Of the general course of development in the art of writing around the Eastern Mediterranean, some account has been given in Scripta Minoa, I, part ii, §§ 1, 2, 3 (1909); but subsequent discoveries at Uruk and in Cyprus have established some further points. The primitive use of simple scratches and notches as marks of ownership and craftsmanship is widespread in Egypt and Palestine, in Cyprus at Vounous, and in Melos at Phylakopi. It is remarkable that such signs have not been recorded from the deep neolithic deposit which underlies the Minoan strata at Knossos; and in any future excavation, especially in the upper layers of that deposit, especial care should be taken to determine the phase at which such marks came into use. The lowest strata at Phylakopi are contemporary with the Early Minoan at Knossos.

Single linear signs on ingots of copper, from Cyprus, Mycenae, and Sardinia, and in Crete from Hagia Triada, are of uncertain date. Such an ingot is depicted as tribute in the Egyptian tombs of Rekhmara and Sen-mut, of the XVIII Dynasty: and those from Hagia Triada may be contemporary; from Enkomi in Cyprus, rather later. Masons' marks on blocks of stone appear in the Palaces at Knossos and Phaestos, from Middle Minoan I to Middle Minoan III. They belong to a single repertory, and some recur among the primitive linear signs of Egypt, and in the later linear scripts on the tablets. But they went out of use in Late Minoan I, when those scripts were coming in.

Between the publication of SM I in 1909 and the discovery of Linear-B tablets near Pylos in 1939, the only new material is the hoard of clay sealings, labels, bars, and tablets from the Palace at Mallia. Their 'hieroglyphic' script connects the more pictorial signary of the seal-stones and the seal-impressions from the Hieroglyphic Deposit at Knossos with the earliest inscriptions with 'Linear A' signs, three of which were found at Mallia (Chapouthier, 1930, pl. VI; L I-3, pp. 55-6.) This deposit is dated to Late Minoan III.

LINEAR SCRIPT B: THE PALACE ARCHIVES OF KNOSSOS

B 1-1650: 04. 1-95

DESCRIPTION AND COMMENTARY

The Numerical Order of the Tablets. In the manuscript inventory of the Candia Museum, where the tablets are preserved, they are numbered without any attempt at classification, probably in the order in which successive consignments were received from the excavator. As the tablets, though safe in the strong-room of the Museum, have been inaccessible since 1939, it has not been possible to make use of these numbers. But a concordance has now been prepared by Dr. Emmett M. Bennett (p. 90).

Evans seems to have contemplated a more systematic numeration—to which he occasionally refers as his 'Hand-list'—but he only carried it as far as No. 1567, and began a fresh series of numbers (04. 1–95) for the tablets from the 'Arsenal' building, excavated in 1904; and it is not quite clear what the order eventually adopted represents. The earlier numbers are grouped according to the place of discovery within the Palace, in the order of the course of excavation. But the tablets from the 'Area south of the Bay of the Seal-Impression' (1064 ff.) pass over into a list of 'live-stock' tablets in an order of the personal names which they contain, where these are preserved—'subsidiaries' where the 'principal' name is missing (1064–1383)—'principal' name where this is preserved (1384–1515). Finally (1516–32) there are a few large tablets, written transversely, and a miscellaneous group (1533–68) including the Sword-tablets (1540–60). This numeration was not quite final; a few numbers being duplicated or omitted: and these omissions are now numbered after 1568. But the 04 numbering is retained.

Only when the text of the present volume was almost ready for press, was it possible to supplement this inadequate numeration by the classified *Inventory* prepared by Dr. Alice E. Kober, and its *Index*, the arrangement of which is as follows (cf. pp. 83 ff.):

Inventory of the Tablets, classified by their contents

Primary Groups:

- A. Inscriptions with the 'man' sign (B 75).
- B. Inscriptions with the 'woman' sign (B 76).
- C. Inscriptions with the 'sitting-figure' sign (B 74).
- D. 'Live-stock' tablets, exclusive of 'cattle' tablets.
- E, F, G, H. 'Cattle' tablets (B 91) further subdivided below.
- I. 'Tree' tablets (B 123).
- J. 'Cereal' tablets (B 89 a, b, c).
- K. Other 'commodity' tablets; (B 88); saffron Kd.
- L. 'House', 'granary', or 'container' tablets (B 94 a-f).
- M. 'Vase' tablets (B 80 and pictorial vessels).
- N. 'Chariot' tablets and related subjects (B 117-20, 122).
- O. 'Adze', 'ingot', 'arrow' 'sword', and smaller groups.
- P, Q. Provisionally blank.
- R. 'Containers', 'banner-signs', &c. (B 94 e, 8).
- S. 'Value' signs (B 51, 60), and others.

- T. Tablets with phonetic signs followed by numerals.
- U. Tablets with sign-groups followed by numerals.
- V. Tablets without ideograms, but sign-groups in compartments.
- W. Provisionally blank.
- X. Unclassifiable because fragmentary and without 'commodity'-sign.
- Z. Seal-impressions and endorsements.

Most of the tablets were found in rooms and passages within the Palace; but a few (B 42–190) beyond the West Wall enclosing the Magazines, whither they had been scattered as the buildings decayed. It is clear from the find-spots that they were not found where they were stored, but where they had fallen—sometimes in their store-boxes—from the upper floors of the buildings (*Knossos Report*, 1900, 50 ff.; 1904, 56 ff.; *SM* I. 40–3; *PM* IV. 622). For example, the middle fragment of B 479 was found in the Seventh Magazine, but the two ends in the Eighth. Yet the general distribution was sufficiently preserved to permit the assignment of tablets B 746–8, stolen by a workman, to their proper find-spot (*PM* IV, pref. p. xxi; cf. 97; *SM* I. 46).

Very few of the fragments have hitherto been reassembled, and it is likely that some tablets may still be reconstructed, when the originals can be handled; especially the 'cattle-tablets' § E with the 'principal names' in § X.

At one time (SM I. 38) AE thought that 'the larger deposits of clay archives must have been naturally of gradual accumulation'; but this must refer to their accidental dispersal into the lower rooms: for apart from a few exceptionally hard-baked tablets, he assigned them all to the 'concluding age of the Remodelled Palace', i.e. to L.M. II.

Find-spots recorded in AE notes seem to be registered in accord with the progress of the excavation in 1899–1903, beginning from the neighbourhood of the earlier tumultuary trenches near the south-west angle, northward to the Throne Room and the North Entrance to the Central Court. But this sequence ends at the 'Area south of the Bay of the Seal Impression': tablets B 1064–1383 are all broken to left, B 1384–1512 are all broken to right; so there has been complete regrouping here. The find-spots recorded in AE notes are printed in clarendon type at the head of the groups of tablets there found. Other find-spots given in PM and other publications are:

House of the Fetishes. Knossos Report, 1905, 16; SM I. 55: tablet not identified.

Upper East-West Corridor in the Domestic Quarter. Knossos Report, 1902, 38.

East Treasury in the Domestic Quarter. PM III. 404.

Magazine by the Royal Road [?=Armoury]. PM II. 577.

Area above the Early Keep. PM IV. 733.

Room of the Archives. PM IV. 701-4.

Room of the Stone Bench. PM III. 404.

Order of Localities (Find-spots) from AE MS. notes

Cf. the plan of the Palace, PM IV. 728, fig. 710

1-34. Clay Chest ('Bath-shaped Receptacle') 'in a small chamber near the South Propylaeum. SM I. 17-18; BSA 1899-1900, 18, pl. 1.

No. 34 is the tablet found in surface soil by Antonios Zakhyrakis; copied and photographed by AE in 1894;

and destroyed in 1899. Like other fragments found in earth from former diggings, it probably came from the Third Magazine. (SM I. 17-18; PM IV. 667.)

No. 1 was found outside the Chest; so the whole series probably fell accidentally into it as the upper floor collapsed. But 1-34 are a coherent series.

35-9. West Corner.

40. South-west Door (near).

41. ,, (by, above Terrace).

42-5. Area beyond West Wall; i.e. the Western Court outside the main block of Palace buildings: these tablets had been swept outwards as the upper story collapsed.

191-337. Chamber of Chariot Tablets, north of Upper Propylaeum. There were three main deposits of Chariot Tablets (p. 56). PM. IV. 529; 668-786; 810: BSA 1899-1900, 29, 86.

(a) South-west Border of Central Court. PM IV. 728, fig. 710.

(b) North Entrance Passage, near upper West Corner of Central Court. Knossos Report, 1904, 56 ff.

(c) Central section of Paved Way from the Palace to the Little Palace cf. Armoury Deposit. PM IV 173; 668-9; 795; 832.

338. Court of the Altar.

339-93. Room of the Column-Bases: North-east Corner: = Corridor of the House Tablets.

394-410. Near Entrance to Room of the Column-Bases (PM IV. 728, fig. 710) = Wall of Colonnades ('re-occupation deposit' (PM IV. 738, fig. 333: 'under the late floor' PM IX. 734-5).

411-14. Bull Area: Minor fragments.

415-18. Corridor of the House-Tablets and near entrance to East Pillar Room.

419. bis. North of the Room of the Column-Bases.

419-31. Corridor of the House-Tablets [= Corridor from Magazines to 'Pillar Room' (Room of Column-Bases)]. PM IV. 622-3.

432-3. East Pillar Room.

434-8. Room of the Niche, north of End Pillar Room (cf. 711-13). PM IV. 728, fig. 710.

439-45. II Magazine = ('West Gallery').

446-50. III Magazine: also a hieroglyphic label. SM I. 169, P 97 a, b. Cf. PM IV. 622, 'the small corridor leading to the Pillar Room'; cf. 608 a.

451-75. IV Magazine (formerly numbered V).

476–7. V ,,

478. VI ,,

493-516. VIII ,, PM IV. 669-71: South-east corner, adze-tablets 670-71, fig. 655-6.

517-23. IX ,, PM IV. 624: 625, fig. 608 c, d.

524. X ,,

525-60. XI ,

561-3. XII ,

564-5. XIII ,, 566-70. XIV ,,

571-670. XV ,, PM IV. 706-8. [= Lower Long Corridor]. PM IV. 728, fig. 710.

671-73. Long Gallery: South End. = 'Long Corridor of Magazines'. PM II. 624.

674-80. " " near VIII Magazine.

681–99. " North End.

700-13. PM II. 533; IV. 728, fig. 710.

700. West Area (Western Court), near South-west Entrance.

701. Long Gallery, near VIII Magazine. Cf. 674-80.

702-10. Gallery of the Jewel Fresco: loculus, but some scattered as far as VIII Magazine.

711-13. Room of the Niche. [= 'Basement Magazine of the Vase-Tablets'.] PM IV. 728, fig. 710; 733-6.

714-26. Gallery of the Jewel Fresco (cont.).

727-9. ,, ,, [Small Room bordering on . . .] 'perhaps part of the same deposit as 714-26'.

730-34. Ante-chamber to the Throne Room, and adjacent Area E.

735-40. Bath Room.

741-5. , and Gallery of the Stone Basin.

746-8. Under blocked door of Room behind Throne.

749-73. Room of the Flower-Gatherer Fresco.

[750 central threshing-floor: tablets in this deposit much perished.]

774-6. Region of the Threshing-Floor.

777-97. Room of the Spiral Cornice [= Deposit of the Great Seal].

[785-97. Deposit b.]

798-1034. Area of the Bull-Relief: 'the greatest deposit yet found'.

[894-1304. North Entrance Deposit. PM III. 190; IV. 698-9, 795, fig. 768. No. 894 belongs to the Armoury Deposit. 04. 01-99.]

1034-54. West Palace Quarter: Miscellaneous.

1055-63. Room of the Clay Signet.

1064-1539. Area South of the Bay of the Seal Impression.

(Tablets classified by personal names)

1540-60. Corridor near South-east Angle of the Palace [Sword Tablets]. PM II. 331; IV. 854-7 (above mature LM I a: below LM III b).

04.01-95. 'Armoury Deposit' = 'Arsenal' SM I. 44; PM IV. 668-9.

LINEAR SCRIPT B

This script is peculiar to Knossos, and to the last phase of the 'Later Palace' (L.M. II). It was introduced, however, with local variations into the Greek Mainland, and persists at Pylos, with only slight modifications, until far on into L.M. (Helladic) III, long after the destruction of the Palace régime. At Knossos it is stratigraphically later than Script A (SM I. 29–30), and the majority of the tablets found among the debris within rooms and corridors of the 'Later Palace' had been precipitated into them when the upper floors collapsed, in the chests which held them. They belong therefore to the very latest days of the Palace occupation, and as will be seen, probably represent little more than the last year's vouchers before the catastrophe. So, too, at Pylos, the tablets were found strewn on the floor of the room in which they were in use when disaster came.

'Linear Script B' is essentially a system of about seventy phonetic signs, selected from the same older repertory as 'Script A', but remodelled in a more curvilinear and flowing style, and supplemented (a) by ten new phonetic signs; (b) by six or seven pictorial 'rebus' signs for rare syllables within sign-groups; and (c) by other pictorial signs denoting commodities, but without phonetic use in sign-groups. In Tables II, V many of the rare signs B 102–16 noted by AE seem to be miswritten or misread. Commodities are no longer spelt out phonetically, as often in Script A.

All vestiges of an older right-to-left writing have now disappeared. The B tablets, being usually long and narrow, and inscribed lengthways, there is little occasion for ligatures (p. 41); but occasionally a subsidiary group is written, sign by sign, between the stems of the larger 'principal' signs (e.g. B 60) to save space or remedy omissions.

The larger number of signs in Script B does not indicate a different language, but rather a more refined distinction between sounds: it is the converse of the reduction of the later Cypriote script from Minoan writing, by elimination of similar signs for labials, gutturals, and so forth. The total

number of phonetic signs in Script B is not so large as is required for the syllabic equivalent of five vowels and the usual consonants, b, p, f, v; k, g, ch; d, t, th; l, m, n, r; s, z, sh (5 × 17 = 85), and this may account for the rare 'rebus' signs already noted. There can be little doubt, from the size of the sign-groups, that the Knossian signs, like their predecessors, were essentially syllabic.

Script B has also well-marked peculiarities and style; it has been deliberately adapted to special uses and conditions. The signs in Script A are in general nearly as wide as they are high; they are written across short broad tablets; the sign-groups therefore often run from one line into the next; and ligatures are freely employed to save space. In Script B, except a few long lists, the tablets are long and narrow, the writing is usually in the direction of their greater dimension, and their statistical content makes it desirable that the essential facts of each item should be presented within the compass of one line. The signs have therefore been made tall and narrow, dispensing almost entirely with ligatures. The contrast may be compared with that between the Roman type developed among Italian printers and the Gothic type of Germany. To this end, many of the signs are mounted on a high vertical stem, and on this stem minor differences, of uncertain purport, are indicated by cross-bars or lateral signals, as in \ . Other signs, on a forked support, are modified by a central stroke, as in 🟋, or a triangle 🛣: a device which may be compared with the Greek use of 'breathings' and 'accents', the Hebrew and Arabic 'vowel-points', and the German 'umlaut' (u, \ddot{u}) . That these refinements are not quite accurately or consistently employed (pp. 8, 17), like our omission to 'cross the t', does not detract from their significance. The forked support is further used in conjunction with cross-bars to differentiate sex-varieties in some of the 'commodity' signs, e.g. 7 seems to be used for 'he-goats', and of for 'females'; while of and of are only used with phonetic value within a sign-group, e.g. 7 936; 7 1 822, 1037. 2; 47 04. 18. 1.

Ligatures in Script B. Ligatured signs, so frequent in Script A, where the lines are transverse and the signs crowded, became unnecessary in B. A few exceptions illustrate this, when the ligatured signs stand also side by side: cf. PM IV. 683.

I.	‡ ₹	B 1451	
2	TI.	TOOT	

12. 1 63

These ligatures are almost confined to 'commodity'-signs.

Punctuation. At Uruk, in the earliest pictorial phase, the signs which formed a phonetic group were first confined between parallel lines; later these zones were subdivided transversely into compartments. On the Phaestos Disk the signs are arrayed along the zone, not transversely within a compartment. In Script A the lines between zones are usually omitted, and the transverse partition is reduced to a short stroke, easily confused with unit numerals. In Script B, with its longer lines, the rules are retained, but the punctuation marks are short strokes, usually on the lower rule, but sometimes on the upper (62, 961 and thus easily confused with numeral 1), or both (432.2, 1031, 1547). But on 137 (pl. xcvII: PM IV. 695, fig. 181) they are much higher than the signs, and form compartments as on the Phaestos Disk: less definitely on 58, 62, 137, 138, between rules, and on 431. 2

346.1

without them. Punctuation is often careless or omitted: especially before a 'commodity'-sign; on 119 a punctuation mark is cancelled and transferred, to make room for a terminal sign.

Scribes' Errors and Corrections. The Knossian tablets are very carefully written, but a few errors may be suspected where the same sign-group is repeated with a single sign changed. The signs thus confused are all similar, and consequently give no clue to phonetic resemblances. [N.B. These examples are taken from AE transcripts. Some are not confirmed by his own photographs, and all will require to be verified by the originals when these shall be again accessible: see Critical Notes.]

#本書い中 702. 1; 955. 2; #本書い 48. 2. 3. ★低日中 1001. 1; ★低日刊 1008. 1. 本中人日 705. 1; 本十八人日 714, 715, 716. 開発中 177, 191; 開発加 1518. 2. パ for ★ 620. 1. Cf. 井田〒 1550-4; 〒田〒 1553. プ for ズ 1102. 1, 1248. 1.

Replacements are rare. Most of them seem to result from carelessness, but a few are deliberate alterations. On 246, 247, an ingot replaces a cuirass, doubtless its metal-value (PM IV. 805, fig. 783 a, b). On 1540 a 'subsidiary' name is partly erased; single signs on 800. 3, 821, 866. On 882. 2 is replaced by , on 693. 3 by , on both, this remedies an omission and the follows in its proper place; on 873. 1 a sign is begun, and cancelled. On 843. 4, is either replaced by or ligatured with it; and on 841. 2 is ligatured with vor . On 221 the broken seems to be a slip of the graver.

Obverse and Reverse. Tablets in Script B are only rarely inscribed on both faces; still more rarely there is an endorsement on one edge. When both faces are inscribed, the first line of one side is contiguous with the last line of the other. The tablet, that is, was revolved on its long axis, like HT 92 in Script A. Examples are 152, 423.

FORMULAE AND PURPOSE OF THE TABLETS IN SCRIPT B

The tablets from the archives of Knossos are of two principal kinds: (a) Lists of names of persons—men, women, and children, concerned in various transactions, probably some form of slave-trade; (b) Records of commodity-transactions between individuals, some of whose names occur also in the 'Lists of Persons' concerned with various amounts and qualities of goods, indicated by ideographic signs followed by numerals. More detailed classification is offered on pp. 83 ff.

As might be expected, such inventories or vouchers are almost devoid of syntax, because the verbs expressing the transaction were presumed to be familiar, and only the persons, commodities, and quantities or values had to be stated on each occasion. There are, however, a few documents in Script B, as in Script A, which do not record numerals or 'commodity'-signs, but consist solely of

sign-groups separated by punctuation marks, not easily distinguished from numeral 1. These may be mere lists of names, and some of these sign-groups recur as names elsewhere: see *Vocabulary*. These documents offer the best prospect of evidence as to the grammatical structure of the language. In Script A the inscriptions on the libation tables A 1–9 and other votive objects show traces of punctuation and include recurrent groups; but these do not happen to recur on the A tablets; and no tablet contains any certainly grammatical text. In Script B, the same stems recur with alternative suffixes, but in the same position within the tabular formula, and these *may* have been alternative case-endings as suggested by Dr. Kober in AJA L (1946), 268–76. But earlier generalizations about 'feminine' and other suffixes are not confirmed by further analysis; and the variety of structure is little—if at all—greater than in Greek or in English personal names.

But before it is practicable to detect grammatical syntax in these texts, some acquaintance is necessary with the structure and variations of the sign-groups themselves, and with their functions in the documents, and especially in relation to the 'commodity'-signs with their appended numerals.

LISTS OF NAMES OF PERSONS IN SCRIPT B

This class of tablet appears to contain only personal names (B 53, 54, 55, &c.), separated by punctuation marks, but usually without numerals or 'commodity'-signs. They are, however, followed directly by numerals on B 145, 684, 960. Some of them, where the personal names are followed by a 'man' sign (p. 45), \$\frac{1}{1}\$, or \$\frac{1}{1}\$ and the numeral \$\frac{1}{2}\$, are clearly lists of individuals; a few include the record of totals which can sometimes be shown to agree with the items. It is from the recurrence of name-groups from these lists, as principal or subsidiary names on the 'commodity' tablets, that the latter are identified as representing individuals who were parties to these transactions.

The Composition of the Sign-groups. The small number of signs in a group—discounting a few much longer groups where punctuation can be shown to have been omitted—suggests that the phonetic value of each sign was syllabic, as in Cuneiform, in Egyptian, and in the Hittite and Cypriote scripts. The total number of the signs found in sign-groups—i.e. excluding 'commodity'-signs only found followed by numerals—is in accord with this. From their position in the formulae of the 'commodity' tablets (p. 50), these sign-groups must denote the parties to the transactions represented by the numerals; and they are so numerous, and yet recur (with a few exceptions) so rarely, that they must be the names either of persons or of places.

It will seem to many students of the Minoan scripts premature to speak of sign-groups as 'names' before phonetic values can be assigned to the signs, or any progress has been made with the determination of the grammatical structure of the Minoan language. In defence of the procedure here adopted, it is submitted:

- 1. That it was adopted long ago by Sir Arthur Evans in the first volume of *Scripta Minoa*, elaborated in *The Palace of Minos*, IV, and developed in unpublished drafts, which do not seem to be obsolete. It has only been challenged by Hrozný, who prefers the hypothesis of placenames. Such place-names there may be, but their existence needs to be proved.
- 2. That it is in accord with the procedure of the pioneers in the decipherment of hieroglyphic and cuneiform scripts: without the assumption that the sign-groups enclosed in a 'cartouche' were personal names, Champollion could not have made a beginning, even with the help of a

Greek version; and the royal names were the keystone of the decipherment of the Persian cuneiform.

3. That both classes of tablets—name-lists and commodity transactions—presume personal agents. Sign-groups followed by the 'man' sign, or 'woman' sign, must refer to individuals or communities; sign-groups so varied as the 'principal' groups on 'commodity' tablets are too numerous for village-names, even in Crete 'of the hundred cities'.

Other considerations are submitted in examining the contents of the tablets, tending to support the same hypothesis. It does not preclude the recognition of linguistic structure within the sign-groups, and of prefixes and suffixes attached to verbal stems. Only by the probability that names—or any other kinds of word—in the same position within the formula of a transaction must have the same grammatical function, as agent, recipient, or the like, does it apply a test to all theories of grammatical 'cases'. For this test, the material is collected below in the *Inventory*, § E, among the 'principal' and 'subsidiary' word-groups of the numerous 'cattle' tablets.

The proof that many sign-groups are personal names is as follows:

- 1. As no other kind of proper name—villages, farms, or topographical units—is so copious as the many hundreds of names in these tablets would require, they must be names of individuals. Further, the recurrence of the same name as 'principal' on one tablet and as 'subsidiary' on others precludes such topographical meaning; only individuals could stand in these varied relations with each other, as giver and receiver, principal and agent or witness, and the like.
- 2. Sign-groups followed by the 'man' sign in the long lists of persons numbered individually and authenticated by a total-figure with the same 'man' sign, recur on 'commodity' tablets, both as 'principal' sign-group, and sometimes as 'subsidiary' groups, which have been described as 'official' because they recur on a whole series of tablets. This makes it certain that some at least of the 'principal' and 'subsidiary' sign-groups are personal names; and the uniform drafting of the large classes of tablets within which these personal names recur makes it certain also that these whole classes deal with personal transactions, and contain personal names in the corresponding places in their formulae.
- 3. This proof is supported by the recurrence of elements from compound personal names in the 'man'-sign lists, as prefixes or suffixes within other sign-groups on 'commodity' tablets, which may therefore be recognized as compounds, like the $\Delta\eta\mu o$ -, $\Delta\iota o$ -, ' $H\rho o$ -, ' $I\pi\pi o$ -, $-\mu\dot{\eta}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $-\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma$ names in Greek, or Jeho-, Adoni- names in Hebrew, or Amen-, Ptah-, and -hotep names in Egyptian. This proof is strongest when the identical element is the greater part of the group; but it is valid when any two initial signs or more are the same. The argument from terminals is qualified by the consideration that grammatical suffixes may occur (p. 49 below); but this is unlikely in a list of proper names, which should all have the same grammatical form in the same context. Only in the short lists 749, 833, 875 do all the sign-groups happen to end in 7.
- 4. They include words compounded with signs representing animals and occasionally other objects, which give the impression of a rebus or type-parlant such as is common among personal names of all languages: examples are \$\frac{1}{27}\$ (479b; \$\frac{1}{27}\$) (1419. 1, 1425. 1; \$\frac{1}{27}\$) (188; \$\frac{1}{27}\$) (131; cf. 544, 756; \$\frac{1}{27}\$)
 - 5. Several groups are Lallnamen, repeating one syllable twice or thrice, in jest or endearment.

Such names are frequent in Asia Minor later (P. Kretschmer, Einleitung in die Gesch. der gr. Sprache, 334 ff.; PM IV. 752 n. and p. 48).

- 6. Whereas most sign-groups do not occur more than twice or thrice, a few stand in the 'sub-sidiary' positions as many as fifteen or twenty times. This would result, if the tablets were a series of vouchers for single transactions between a large number of private persons and a quite small number of officials, some of whom moreover appear also in their private capacity as 'principals'. Once the same name occurs in both capacities (915). Occasionally such 'subsidiary' names alternate, as would happen within a staff of officials.
- 7. Sign-groups from Script B occasionally occur in documents of Script A (355, 1519. 4; cf. HT 12a 1) and in inscriptions outside Crete (13. 1, cf. Eleusis; PM IV, Suppl. pl. LXIX); but so rarely that they cannot be regarded as verbs or common nouns, or even place-names. Elements composed of two, and occasionally three, signs recur as initials in Script A and Script B rather more commonly, as though the language were the same.
- 8. The only name under which the activities of the same personage can be collected supports this hypothesis of personal names:

The sign-group [7]4].

- 1516. 20 FFFE stands at the head of the third section of a list of names each followed by \tilde{\tau}!: it is followed by \tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}.
- 40. 6 in a list of names, it is itself followed by † and preceded by [**Y*]: if this is another personal name, we seem to have a pedigree of three generations—A son of B; B son of A.
- 654. 3 in a list of names, with a small | appended.
- 525 as principal in a 'commodity' tablet, with E.
- 660 as principal in a 'commodity' tablet (damaged): the first subsidiary group begins with \bigoplus .
- 438 .. ₹₩ as principal in a 'live-stock' tablet with subsidiary ⊕₹‡, perhaps the same as in 660.
- 686. 1 (as first subsidiary in a 'live-stock' tablet, with ⊕₹‡ (686. 2 ⊕₹‡) as second subsidiary:
- 1054. 1 (cf. 438 (damaged) and 660.
- 971. 2.. 刊目 as second subsidiary in a 'live-stock' tablet: followed by 片.

It may be inferred that these documents are sidelights on the standing and activities of a single individual, as official, proprietor, and tributary. It is not easy to adjust them to the hypothesis of place-names.

Other lists, of similar construction, but less complete, are 40, 60, 147, 154, 280, 466, 479, 482, 488, 492, 503, 509, 510, 600, 601, 603, 604, 609, 653-5, 694, 832, 959, 961-2, 983-4, 1518, 1519,

1521, 1522, 1523. In some of these, the numerals following \uparrow or \uparrow are larger (597, 600–1, 609, 778–9, 798–818, 822); on 599–602, 605 the 'human' signs are associated with other 'commodity'-signs. It seems clear therefore that the human chattels are being transferred like other commodities, and in variable numbers from each source of supply (p. 55).

In none of these lists is there any clear indication of grammatical structure—prepositions, verbs, &c.—at most, the group AYGD which occurs six times on 875. I-6 preceded by different namegroups; but in the preamble or rubric on 1516. I2 [PA]YGD is followed by \$\forall^1\$.

It seems to result (1) that they are all lists of personal names, like the great majority of the B tablets; (2) that though these names or parts of them recur in compounds or with one or more suffix signs, these do not correspond with any position of the sign-group in the list, nor with any relation between this and any other sign-group, such as would suggest a patronymic or a surname.

The Sign-groups on the Chariot Tablets and Wheel Tablets. The series of tablets 04. 30-49 is concerned with chariot-wheels. Each tablet has a principal, followed by two or more subsidiaries. Some names occur as principal on one or more tablets, and as subsidiary on others: as though there was rotation of headship within a small team. Eleven others only occur once each.

ALD principal 30, 34, 36, 41, subsidiary 38, 39, 40, 47; cf. 894

| Principal 29, 35, 37, 39-40, subsidiary 46, 48; cf. 482. 3; | Principal 31, subsidiary 34, 37-9, 41-4, 45, 48; cf. 894. 2: | Principal 45-9; cf. 879, 891-3; ... | Principal 32; ... | Principal 48; .. | Principal 50.

On 30, 32, 34, 39, 46 $\rightarrow \bigoplus$, and on 31 \bigoplus , is written after the numeral; and on 35 there are two lines of subsidiaries in this position: (1) $\nwarrow \curlyvee$. . (? for $\land ?$ as on 30 and elsewhere, v. above).

The spelling of sign-groups on the chariot tablets is less accurate than usual, and the hand-writing is more careless. [N.B. In this section AE transcripts are not always confirmed by his photographs.] For example:

비나비카 .. 04. 16. 2; cf. 07. 2. TI 04-04. 2, 06. 2, 13. 2. 竹子当± 04. 20. 2, 21, 27; cf. 68. 州。→ ◆ ··· · ○4-14.2. 竹。中等了 04-05. 2, 68. 2, 69. 2, 81. 竹开 04. 23, 25. 世上 十十 04. 03. 2. 叶子叶 04.71. 竹, 十二 04. 01. 2. 中十十十十 04. 22. 2. 刊。ま今ま今千 04. 05. 2. MY 04. 31, 37, 40, 45, 48, 49; cf. 879, 891, 892, 893. BYF 04. 37. ATT 04. 04. I. A 157 04. 68. I. GIYT 04. 05. I. ATT 04. 06. I. NTY 04. 28. ATT 04. 17. 1, 28. N57 04. 68. I.

Composition of Personal Names. The composition of these numerous 'name' groups is further proof that they represent personal names. Their brevity—most having three or four signs and very few as many as six—is strong presumption that the signs are syllabic rather than alphabetic; the Greek names of Cypriote kings require 4, 5, or 6 syllabic signs, rather than 2, 3, or 4, mainly because they contain so many double-consonants: —kr, pr, st—; and almost as many would be required for Carian or Lycian names: Rondinasis, Lygdamis, Panyasis, Pixodaros, Maüssolos, Zrppodaïna (the Lycian form of Sarpedon). It is possible, however—though unlikely—that some Cretan signs may have had a more complex value than the Cypriote, e.g. double consonants, or consonant both before and after a vowel.

But the comparative brevity of these 'name' groups may result from the form of the names themselves, if they originated with the old Cretan folk, not with intrusive Greeks or Phoenicians. Ancient Cretan place-names, many of which are indigenous, are usually short—Gortys, Knosssos, Lappa, Lyttos, Phaestos, Praisos, Rethymnos, Tylissos—though there are a few longer names with Asianic suffixes, e.g. Phalasarna, Hierapytna, Eleutherna. Compare the personal names Minos, Talos, Tauros; and Dictynna, Rhadamanthys.

Many sign-groups, as in Script A, include elements consisting of two or more signs which recur. Those which are prefixes are easily recognized in the Vocabulary: no less than 95 of them are common to Script A and Script B, a strong presumption of common language. Others are imbedded in the sign-group, and less certain; others again are terminal, and may be grammatical forms (p. 49). There were therefore certainly compound names, such as are common among Greek personal names: Demosthenes, Demokritos, Kritoboulos; in Hebrew: Jehoiakim, Jehoshaphat; and in other languages. As in Greek and in Hebrew, a substantival element may stand either first or last—Damasippus, Hippokrates—so too in Script B, but rarely. Examples of such compounds are:

Prefixes. Several signs, however, occur as initials so much more often than the others, that they may be regarded as prefixes. The extreme instance is $\not\models$, which is the initial of more than 250 groups in Script B, and more than 40 in Script A. This seems only partly due to radicles of two signs such as $\not\models$ (× 10; 9 compounds); $\not\models$ (× 10); $\not\models$ (× 13; also alone); $\not\models$ (× 9); $\not\models$ (× 9); $\not\models$ (× 14); $\not\models$ (× 8); but partly also to the use of $\not\models$ as a prefix to radicles which occur elsewhere without it: e.g.

```
      サヤロ子 (04. 02. 1).
      サキル間 1568 edge but ‡人 1281, 1516. 17.

      サヤロ子 (645. 2) but ヤロ (879).
      サキヤム 588. 1; サキャム 641. 1; but キャム 526, &c.

      サトロ子 04. 05. 2 but トロ 432. 7.
      サキャン 04. 55 but キャ 688. 2; キャロ 433. 2, &c.
```

Other signs have similar frequency as initials:

```
A is initial of more than 140 group, including AY.. (10 times); Al.. (9); AR (10); AL.. (11);
Af (11).
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Λ of more than 30 groups; Λλ. (14); Λλ. (4); Λλ. (3); Λλ. (3).

§ of more than 80; § Λ. (15); § Μ. (3).
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Such initials might denote 'divinity' or 'power' like Zeno-, Hero-, Dio-, Mene- in Greek names, but there is no reason to regard them as determinatives, merely because \(\frac{1}{7}\) represents a double-axe, or \(\frac{1}{7}\) a throne; for \(\frac{1}{7}\) occurs also prefixed to several 'commodity'-signs (p. 63) as an indication of quality. Nor is \(\frac{1}{7}\) the 'name or title of a royal officer' (PM IV. 856, fig. 838 f (= B 1355), g (1558)), nor did \(\frac{1}{7}\) mean that 'the persons listed were as a rule not of a servile condition' (l.c. 706): they are more likely, if symbolic at all, to have had some meaning like reich- or recht in Teutonic names. Similar treatment would make 'divine' prefixes of the more frequent initials in the Telephone Directory: for both P and T resemble axes, single or double.

Suffixes in Script B are commoner than in Script A. With $\displaysestim 1078-83$, 1087 compare $\displaysestim 1078-83$, 1087 compare

サンドイ本.. 289. サンド本目 654. 2, 777. 2; cf. 585. サンド本 601. 3. サン本 513 b. サンド 62, 153 a 3, 1085, 1089. 1. サント 1086, 1331. 1. サンド 416. 人作 57, 199 a 5. 人作 166. 2.

*A目. 743, 1526. 1.A目 suffix 15 times.A目 prefix 8 times.

#一 alone 1078-83. " 10 other compounds. A作為.. 1390. A作為.. 127. A作 8 other compounds.

† of is compounded with † 571. 1, 572. 1, 586; with ↑ 735; with ↑ 1102; with ↑ 1052; as well as with ↑ 1523. 4 (punctuation perhaps defective) and with the frequent suffixes [799 a 8, and] 04. 37. 2.

Many suffixes are of only one sign: e.g. the radicle | | is compounded with | 911. 12; with | 1516. 12; Thebes 10; (| 697. 2); with | 1520. 13; with | 503. 1, 147; with | 1122; as well as with | 04. 01. 2; with | 04 (03. 2, 11. 2, 21. 1, 24. 1, 26. 2, 27. 2).

Single-sign Groups are not common: $\[\] 921$, 923 (a 'subsidiary' name); $\[\] 908$; $\[\] 653.4$; $\[\] 04$ 46. 1; 1304 b; $\[\] 63.2$; $\[\] 1588.2$; $\[\] 59$; $\[\] 800.3$; $\[\] 1328$; $\[\] 58$, 440.

Reduplicated Signs. There are a few Lallnamen repeating the same syllable in jest or endearment as in 'papa', 'mama'. For these Lallnamen see Kretschmer, P., Einleitung in die Geschichte der griechischen Sprache, 334 ff.; PM IV. 751-2. They are frequent in the Asianic languages of Asia Minor. Examples are:

★★ 63. 1. ↑↑ Thebes, PM IV. 752, n. 1, fig. 734 g [1311]. 55 513 a, 492. 2 [perhaps terminal], 524. 1, 689, 697. 2 [fig. 682. 2], 985. 2.

①① 04. 81 bis. 2. 11 697. 1. 22 347. 2.

M 1071.

ጞሃሃ 639. 3. AE (? ሃኝ).

₹ 1435.

Once a sign is thrice repeated: [[[] 152 b.

More frequently, reduplicated signs occur within a longer group: examples are—

++T. 200. ++TL 20/

YAMY27 867. 4. 1655... 689, 958; cf. 1655... 648 (perhaps the same name misspelt, as 16 occurs separately 692. 1, 983. 1, 94. 81.

rately 692. I, 983. I, 04. 81. I, a clear instance of a compound name).

5本合本 04.22.2. 6人が〒13.1.

··Ÿ聞 ○4. ○8. 2.

AYAA.. 606. 1.

.. 801. I.

YY7 1290 (cf. 639. 3, since **7** may be a suffix).

· Transition uncertain).

OTTE 839. ? punctuation.

·· #122 · · 323 ·

769. 1.

22+ 147. 1.

22本十 178,870.

22点7 654. 5, 1151. 1. (Vocab.) 22点77 622. 1, 1152-69.

A few groups containing two or three signs may be common nouns, adjectives, or verbs; but

- (1) they occur rarely, and in positions where a proper name may be expected; whereas in texts of this kind any grammatical formula might be expected to recur often;
- (2) they recur as components of groups which are certainly personal names, and therefore must have meanings consistent with this other use;
- (3) occasionally they are found with the suffixes 7 or 1, which are frequent with personal names, as though they could be used substantivally: as in English we have 'good' along with Goode, Goodman, Goodwood, Toogood, Habgood. This further limits the range of their independent significance, and increases the probability that they are personal names when uncombined. A clear instance is the group 7 which recurs both as a 'total' sign in lists of names, as a 'principal' or a 'subsidiary' name on commodity tablets (see *Vocabulary*), and as a radicle in a compound name 7 ... 742: compare the English surname 'Tootal' with 'total'.

Grammatical Terminations. Not easily distinguished from suffixes, which are an integral part of a sign-group, are the terminal signs (and a few examples of two-sign terminations like \(\frac{7}{2} \) on 981, and 1517. II) of which two or more are found attached to the same sign-group. The most frequent are -\(\frac{1}{2} \) and -\(\frac{7}{2} \) (occasionally \(\frac{7}{2} \)) as on 1. I; 5. I; 35; 1139-46; 1152-3; 1167-8. As groups ending in one or other of these two signs occur in the same place on tablets of similar import, they cannot be 'case-endings' like those in Greek, unless there were two such 'case-endings' with similar meanings, like the English dative-forms 'to' and 'for'. It was suggested by AE that -\(\frac{1}{2} \) might denote feminine gender; but it seldom marks all the names in a list, and it occurs in names followed by the 'man' sign; 1516. 7, 20 (twice), as well as twice in the preamble 1516. 2: cf. 694. 3; 819. I; 1519. 4. On the other hand, though terminal -\(\frac{1}{2} \) occurs 10 times in the list of women 639, there are 42 names in all. Other signs, moreover, are almost as frequent.

 But it is not very frequent, and few examples are supported by the recurrence of the stem with another suffix.

叶中15 4 東字[] 440. 2 (perhaps] (平) A+AB 116. 2 **廿**角学荣贤 911. 10 AFB 127 ₩P#CB 698. 2 THE 1226; cf. THE 1466 AAHY 129 TAS 822. 2 以羊口5 42, 46; cf. 十.. 羊口5 45; ⊙‡⅓ 348. 2, 513 a 2, 693. I MTN 411 ..¥[941, 982, 1164 中情景 128 ₱1⊕1958.2 МУ 04. 28. I, 04. 81. I, ·· 44 758. I .. 荣旨 488. 2 04. 83. 2 ŶĿ\$ 58.2; cf. ŶĿ 7 423; ŶĿ≢... ₩ 5 ₩ 879. I, 1006. 2 **甲**/ 1 . . 588. 3 980 (? punctuation)

A similar suffix - \$\frac{1}{2}\$ occurs in \$\bigcap \pmathbb{A} \bigcap \bigcap 823; \$\frac{1}{2} \bigcap 823, cf. \$\frac{1}{2} \bigcap . 117. 2; and independently (perhaps for \$\bigcap \bigcap, see \bigcap 0 cabulary); and as prefix \$\bigcap \bigcap \bi

Case-endings. In AJA L (1946), 268-76, Dr. Alice Kober claims, as 'case-endings', some of the more frequent suffixes: examples are, beside ... and ... which are common, ... all 639 (PM IV. 707, fig. 689), ... and ... These and other suffixes occasionally occur with the same radicle or stem: e.g. IYAB, IYAT, IYT. But this does not preclude the alternative that they are not case-endings, but suffix-stems within a compound name; and such a suffix may well have been appropriate to women's names, for example, like Eg. nefer. And it does not explain the collocation of names ending in -B with names ending otherwise, in a single formula, as in B 639; unless there were distinct paradigms for different kinds of nouns as Dr. Kober suggests.

In AJA XLIX (1945), 143-51, Dr. Kober also discusses 'Evidence of Inflection on the "Chariot" Tablets from Knossos' (= 04. 01-29). She has no difficulty in collecting recurrent terminal signs and longer suffixes; but this does not demonstrate that they are grammatical inflexions, rather than final components of a compound stem: compare such a series as Whitaker, Whitebarn, Whitchurch, Whitehouse, Whiteway, Whitworth, in English surnames and place-names; and the terminations -son, -kins, -ling, -ton, -ley, -ham, -by, -bury.

COMMODITY TABLETS IN SCRIPT B

By far the most numerous tablets in Script B present a quite simple formula, though some have more complicated varieties of it. It is the record of an assessment or transaction in a commodity or commodities represented by initials or pictorial signs, followed by numerals. The parties to the transaction are represented by (a) a principal group, written usually in large signs at the left-hand end, and (b) one or more subsidiary groups in smaller signs, at the beginning of each. Of these entries there may be one, two, or rarely more. The 'principal' groups recur so seldom (and are therefore so numerous) that they must be presumed (as above) to be personal names. Subsidiary names occur as often as a dozen or fifteen times, in smaller writing immediately before the 'commodity'-signs. Their greater frequency suggest that they are names of officials or agents—each dealing either as witnesses, or registrars, with a number of private persons. It is not so clear why there are usually (though not always) two entries dealing with the same or varying commodities, with different subsidiary

name groups (p. 53). Occasionally there are two or more subsidiary name groups in one entry; in the 'sword' tablets (B 1540 ff.) and in the 'chariot' tablet (04. 01-20) as many as four or five (p. 57). A principal name sometimes appear also as a subsidiary on another tablet.

Numerals in Linear Script B. The decimal system of numerals, developed from the Hieroglyphic series (SM I. 258, fig. 115) into Linear Script A is simplified in Linear Script B and supplemented with a new sign \diamondsuit for 10,000 (B 162 a, 852. 1, 1088: PM I. 646, fig. 479; IV. 691, fig. 676). The

'pellet' or 'dot' for 10—so easily confused with the punctuation sign in Script A—is normally replaced in Script B by a horizontal stroke, as in some examples of Script A, but occasionally this horizontal stroke is broad, and was impressed rather than incised (671), a survival of the older custom.

Though a sexagesimal relation was suspected by AE on B 520 between the numerals for values or commodities, this seems to be unique; and Sundwall's interpretation of this as a ratio between metal units rests on his confusion of with the 'balance' sign (Mélanges Glotz, 828) and on his assumption that in these texts the same commodity is recorded in two reckonings.

Occasionally a numeral is mis-stated, probably by subsequent inclusion of an item: on B 427 the units exceed 10; on B 162 both units, tens, and hundreds, are in excess, and the excessive hundreds are written above the tens, after an attempt (erased) to insert them below the first nine hundreds. This mis-statement affects the higher numerals also.

Fractions: the sign $_{2}^{2}$. In Script B there are no certain examples of fraction signs. The sign $_{2}^{2}$ which was regarded by AE as a fraction sign (PM IV. 661–2, fig. 649 a) always occurs before (not after) a numeral, which is not usually above 9; but it also rises to 47 (B 833. 7) and 60 (B 180. 2). On B 666 b it is associated with 2, but the formula is crowded, and should probably be read as $_{2}^{2}|2|||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^{2}||_{1}^$

the sign & with numeral, which follows them on 730 may well be another metal, or valuable object. To facilitate further study of this sign, its occurrences are tabulated here.

```
21 398, 425, 427. 2, 463. 1, 2 (with #), 487. 1, 211 424, 833. 3.
   666 b, 693. 1, 2, 696. 2, 939. 2, 1064. 1, 1065. 1,
                                                     2111 818, 833. 2; 2111 418.
   1071.2, 1072. 1.
                                                      21111111 427 (overruns the decade).
22||| 666 b (pl. XLVII) is overcrowded for 212|||
                                                      833. 4, 6.
   1575. 2 (2 with crossbar).
                                                      398. 2.
el 554, 730.
                                                      20= 180. 1.
211 397, 667 a, 2 687. I, 939. I, 944. I, 2, 1064. 2,
                                                      ≥=|| 834.
   1065. 2, 1067. 1, 1072. 1, 2, 1073. 1, 2, 1575. 1.
                                                      ≥= || 833. 7 (total).
2111 418, 1527. 1, 2, 3.
21 426. 1, 833. 5, 1528 a 2.
                                                      ²≡≡ 18o. 2.
```

² follows ∰ on 504, 939. 1, 2, 944. 1, 1064. 1, 2, 1065. 1, 2, 1067. 1, 1071. 2, 1072. 1, 2, 1073. 1, 2 [489 a], 1575. 1, 2. It follows ↑ (perhaps for ℍ) on 693. 1, 2, and ♥ (with loop) on 456. 1, 1528. 2.

Other 'total' signs are perhaps $[\uparrow \uparrow]$ with numeral of on 863. 2; and $[\uparrow \uparrow]$ on 1563, and $[\uparrow \uparrow]$ on 862. 5 and 865. 2. But these may be a scribe's personal phrases. Similarly on 598 a. 1-3 the sign [] is followed by numerals [], [], $[\uparrow]$, but on the edge [b] the total [] is preceded by $[\uparrow \uparrow]$. From all this it results that $[\uparrow]$ is a variant of the more frequent $[\uparrow]$, and also that $[\uparrow \uparrow]$, $[\uparrow \uparrow]$, and $[\uparrow \uparrow]$ have the same meaning of 'total'.

Abnormal Numerals. On B 59, dealing with horses, if the last numeral 40 is the total, it can only be made to agree with the items by reckoning as 10 a horizontal stroke between two rows of units ||| in 1.2. The displacement of these units shows that this stroke is not an addition, but part of the original numeral; its purpose, however, is obscure; and it is not certain that the numeral 40 is meant as a total.

On B 1098. 1 the same numeral III though erased, probably signified 16.

On B 711 b the numeral $\equiv \equiv \equiv$ overruns the century, and probably results from inadvertence, since the numeral 220 is correctly written $\circ \equiv$ on the other face of the same tablet.

On B 627. 2, dealing with children, a horizontal stroke is added between units $\frac{|||}{|||}$, but it is not certain whether this is deliberate addition, or the substitution of 10 for 9: compare, however, $\frac{|||}{||}$ in 1. 3. Both numbers (19 and 13) are unusually large for groups of children. There are other instances.

Occasionally numerals occur without 'commodity'-sign; immediately after principal and subsidiary names (e.g. B 684). Where the numeral is I it is difficult to distinguish from the punctuation sign, but the former is always written high in the line, the latter low (p. 41). When such an isolated numeral is larger than units the question arises, what multiple commodity or service is intended.

'Percentage' Tablets (PM IV. 691. 2)

On many of the tablets recording lists of commodities, and especially the twofold lists of livestock, the units add up to 100: more rarely to 50, 200, and 300 (1151). This occurs too often to be accidental; but it is difficult to understand what the reckoning is, in which commodities of very different value—e.g. different kinds of cattle—are equivalent fractions of 100. There are traces of 'percentage' reckoning in the Hieroglyphic Script (SM I. 258 and 173: P 105 and 107); but none in Script A. Though the fact can only be established on a complete tablet, it is probable that 'percentage' records were more frequent even than appears. It is the more remarkable, as so many of the 'percentage' totals are the sum of two different accounts in the same commodities, under distinct subsidiary names. Occasionally (1097–1100) the whole hundred is supplied by one such account, and the other is completed by the 'zero' sign (X see AB 3, p. 6) making the purpose of the reckoning still more difficult to explain, though it is clearly deliberate. Only on 464 are the two subsidiaries the same. If the records are of some kind of offering or tribute, it is possible that it was the custom to offer 100 objects of some kind, according to the circumstances of the contributor: compare the minimum offering of 'a pair of turtle-doves or two young pigeons' in Jewish ritual: and this custom may be perpetuated in the Greek term 'hecatomb' for a sacrifice, in the highest grade, of a hundred victims, of whatever kind.

It is possible that the first entry is a payment on account, and the second the balance of an annual contribution; but if so, it is remarkable that so many contributions were of exactly 100 units.

Weights and Measures of Value

Signs derived from the balance and the ingot occur both in Script A and in Script B. But their uses must be distinguished.

Balances. For Minoan balances generally, see p. 21 above, and PM IV. 659-66. In Script A the balance sign A 41—always suspended, not supported on a pedestal—is usually followed by a numeral, and sometimes preceded by a sign-group without punctuation (HT 12. 4, 13. 5, 24 a 1, 99 a 1): so the sign has had phonetic value. It is not associated with any ingot sign; but on HT 44 a 1 it may be a 'transaction' sign.

In Script B a more pictorial balance, supported on a forked pedestal, on 730, 731, 732, 733 (and probably after the 'ingot' sign on 734) stands alone, and is followed by numerals up to 52. But though associated with the 'ingot' sign (p. 54) there is no evidence of any regular ratio between 'balance' value and 'ingot' value: 60: 52 on 730, 10: 6 on 733. On 730 the 'balance' is followed by 21 for which see p. 54; on 732 it is preceded by ... To probably part of a name. An abbreviated variant occurs surcharged on sealings found with B 439 in the 'Room of the Niche' (SM I. 43, fig. 20 a 2). Sundwall equated the 'balance' sign with miswritten b = b 51, which is frequent as a 'commodity'-sign (Mélanges Glotz, 828–9: see PM IV. 663 n. and p. 28 above).

From its association with the 'ingot' sign in Script B, the 'balance' may denote some metal, other than copper—probably gold: as in Greek $\tau \acute{a}\lambda a\nu \tau o\nu$ (= 'balance'), a pre-Hellenic word, denoted the

largest metallic unit. But what AE did not think it necessary to prove (PM IV. 649-52) is that in these tablets successive items are equivalent modes of stating the same value. This may be so when an 'ingot' sign replaces an erased 'cuirass' sign (B 246, 247) or is surcharged on it (cf. ① on B 229); but it would lead to absurd results with the livestock tablets, or the tablet B 862 recording different kinds of trees, and the ratio varies on the tablets B 730 (60: 52), 733 (10: 6). The alternative is to regard the 'ingot' and 'balance' items as concurrent items, not as equivalents, and the surcharged and as describing the quality or the origin of the ingots: the sign is frequent in this sense with other 'commodity'-signs (see AB 50, p. 18).

Ingots. Signs for metallic ingots occur in the Pictographic Script (SM I. 203, no. 56). In Script A and Script B there are several variants (Signary AB 67, A 55, B 94 a); and in Script B there is also a more pictorial 'commodity' sign, associated with 'balance' and 'cuirass' signs (Inventory § Oh). This pictorial sign, either foursquare (B 437) or with characteristic concave outline and swollen angles (B 246-9, 730, 733, 734: PM IV. 652, fig. 637. 1, 805-8, fig. 784b) and followed by numerals, represents a metallic 'commodity' unit, probably copper, like the actual ingots from Hagia Triada and elsewhere. On B 733 the 'ingot' sign is surcharged with \(\begin{array}{c} \); on 734 with \(\beta \); on 734a with \(\beta \). On the 'chariot' tablets B 246, 247 this sign cancels the 'cuirass' sign (p. 5); whence AE inferred that a copper 'talent' was regarded as equivalent in value to a cuirass. This pictorial 'ingot' never occurs in a sign-group, and may have been merely ideographic, like the balance, cuirass, and other 'commodity'-signs.

For the variable 'ingot' signs AB 67—so described by AE—which occur also in Script A in sign-groups with phonetic value, see Signary, p. 22.

The 'value' tablets already published in PM IV are reviewed by B. Hrozný in Arch. Orientální XV, 1946, pp. 280-94. He equates the 'ingot' sign on the tablets 730, 734, 753 with the copper ingots of about 29 kg. found at Hagia Triada which he calls 'talents'; and the 'balance' sign on 730, 731, 733 with a 'mina' (\frac{1}{60}\) talent): on 730 he finds 53\frac{1}{2}\) 'minae' following 60 'talents'. The sign \frac{2}{6}\) he regards as 'one-third', but he does not know the other occurrences of \frac{2}{6}\) with larger numerals (p. 52): the sign cannot be simply a fraction, though the commodity which it represents may have been \frac{1}{3}\) of \frac{1}{1}\) in value. The sign \frac{1}{1}\) Hrozný regards as another kind of 'talent' \frac{1}{2}\) (as in 520): but it needs to be proved that the combination \frac{1}{1}\)—\frac{1}{1}\) is a double statement of one amount, not (as usual in these accounts) a list of collateral items. The same applies to the collocations of the 'ingot' and the 'balance' items on 730 and of \frac{1}{2}\) items with livestock, e.g. 944.

Men, Women, and Children as Commodities. Inventory § A, B, C

The signs B 74, B 74 a, B 75, and B 76 for 'men' and 'women' only occur as ideographic 'commodity' signs, followed by a numeral, usually appended to a sign-group which is therefore probably a personal name, either of the individual enumerated, or of the person giving or receiving 'one man' or 'one woman' in a commodity transaction. The latter alternative accounts for the occurrence of higher numerals than 'one'. The 'total' entries with higher numerals, which can sometimes be shown to be the sum of the preceding items, confirm this interpretation. That the sign-groups followed by 'are personal names is confirmed by the recurrence of some of them as 'principal' or 'subsidiary' names in other 'commodity' tablets (see *Vocabulary*).

For the origin and uses of this group of signs (B 74-6) see p. 29-30 above.

B 74

东京

A preliminary difficulty is caused by this sign (41, 611-39, 778-9, 798-807, 818, in group 427. 1) which denotes a class of human beings, but it is not obviously either male or female, though its full-face-standing variant B 74a in may be clothed in a skirt (87-91, 101, 213, 427. 1, 798-807, 809, 822-3). Both forms occur once in a sign-group (seated 799. 2, standing 427. 1), and therefore had phonetic value, though only as a 'rebus' sign (p. 5). On 818 the seated sign is associated with the commodity signs and the property of the standing sign is followed by the 'child' group is below; and on 1055 it has the very high 'total' number 213; on 807 it has 237.

Though this sign never occurs associated with \uparrow or \uparrow it must denote some class of human chattel; perhaps eunuchs, who were traded in Greek times (Hdt. III. 48, VIII. 605–7). Comparing the figure on A 21 in Script A, Dr. Alice Kober suggests that it may represent a dancer.

B 75a

X

The occurrences of this sign are of importance, because they are the clue to the meaning of the lists of sign-groups each followed by \uparrow !. It may be assumed that this sign, followed by numeral! or by larger numerals after the 'total' group \uparrow , signifies 'one man'; and that when the numeral is larger, it signifies 'so many' men in relation to the preceding sign-group.

B 75b

*

The sign † (81, 87, 88, 338, 610–38, 739, 780–2) clearly denotes 'woman', though the breasts are sometimes omitted. It has no counterpart in the earlier scripts, except the skirted variant of the winged figure him Script A (=A 90), which Sundwall identified with †. It never occurs associated with †, but is similarly used after sign-groups, in lists with 'total' items. In other transactions, † is followed by other signs and sign-groups, with numerals: † above † (629); † (624, 630); † (616. 1); † (614, 625, 627?); † (621); † (637); on 610, 617 it is preceded by [] with numeral or []; on 612, 627 by [] with | above it; on 617 by an animal's head; on 610 by †; and on 629, 2 by † which may be monosyllabic proper names. On 321, 620 this sign is replaced by †, on 819 a by †, probably by mistake.

Women and Children. On 63, 338, 610-40, 738-55, 769, 780-7, 824-30 (PM IV. 708, fig. 690), the 'woman' sign \dagger is followed by the groups \dagger and \dagger with qualifications and usually with numerals so small (except in totals on 615, 617, 824) that it is certain that they denote 'boys' and 'girls'; but there is no indication, which is which; except that on 819 a, the group \dagger is preceded by \dagger . But this may be a mistake for \dagger .

But on 610 \P is followed by \P , without epithet, and there are other qualifications; \P on 619, 624, 630; compare the use of \P with \P above; \P \P on 190, 620, 624; \P \P on 620; so the classification may have been extended.

As the general form of the documents in which women and children are mentioned is that of the 'commodity' tablets, with a principal name, and one or more subsidiaries, it would seem that they deal with tribute, or sales, of women with their offspring; that is, with some form of slave-trade. The same conclusion must be drawn from the association of men, and of children, with 'banner' signs denoting other commodities (602-5). This should help to explain the qualifications, especially of the women, as indications of value, like those of other commodities: age, appearance, accomplishments. The full formula is preserved on 612, in three lines of items:

and can be restored, except the numerals, from others of the series. Sometimes there are two groups of women: on 616-17 there are two principals, or a patronymic.

For the 'overseer' sign & B 76, 77 see p. 30.

It was naturally assumed by AE that the sign-groups in 1516, 1517, and similar texts were not only the names of persons, but of those persons who made up the totals in ll. 11, 19. But on 597, 600, 601, 603 and elsewhere the numeral is ", ", and even larger numbers (9 on 601; 25 on 600), and 237 (with 5) on 807. These numerals must refer to persons other than the bearer of the preceding namegroup. Cowley (Essays on Aegean Archaeology (ed. Casson), 1927, pp. 5-7) suggested that these were persons to whom slaves or prisoners were allotted, 'or of persons who provided slaves to carry out public works. . . . The slaves did not require to be named, any more than if it were "1 horse", "1 ox".' Similarly, on 217-66, pictorial representations of a horse, a chariot, a cuirass, and other objects are preceded by 'name'-groups which cannot be individual names for such objects. This view is supported by the lists of women above which include both male and female children. All such assignments or assessments must obviously fall on named individuals; and the two kinds of lists—(1) nominal rolls and (2) masters of squads under a head-man—must be considered separately.

Chariots, Chariot-bodies, Wheels, and Tires. Inventory § N

Tablets dealing with chariots and their parts occurred in several deposits:

- (a) In the 'Chamber of Chariot Tablets': B 217-66 (with fragments 269-309, 310-25, and 1562): The chariots are complete with wheels and yoke, and accompanied by a horse-head, a 'saw' sign, a whip (sometimes), and a cuirass, sometimes cancelled (246, 247) or replaced (248, 249) by an 'ingot' sign or (266). PM IV. 786-7; SM I. 40-3.
- (b) In the 'Area of the Bull-Relief' where the North Entrance Passage reaches the Central Court: B 879-902: The chariots have no wheels or yoke (879-93); wheels occur alone (894); horses alone (895-902); and horses with other livestock (903-7).
- (c) In the 'Arsenal' building, north-west of the Palace: 04. 01-52: the chariots (04. 01-29) and their wheels (04. 30-52) are as in Series (b) (PM IV. 786-7). The 'chariot' tablets are larger than the average, and usually contain two lines of writing, though only one entry. There is one principal group, and several subsidiaries, selected from a small panel of names, and set in variable order.

They seem to be members of an association of craftsmen, employed on a particular commission. Some of the names occur elsewhere: see *Vocabulary*.

The chariots on these tablets have no wheels, and are of two different types. On 04. 01-30, 12-13, 15-16, 22, the pole is latticed, with yoke and collars, and the back of the car is prominent and convex; on 04. 18-21, 23-8, the pole is single, and the body a square box. The construction is discussed in *PM* IV. 789-97, 809-25.

The large supply of wheels illustrates the difficulties of transport in so rugged a country, and over tracks so rough as the known Minoan roads.

The annular objects on 04.51-2 seem to be tires, of the same padded leather type as on the Egyptian chariot of Tut-ankh-amen (Cairo Museum: c. 1350 B.C.).

The chariot tablets are figured in PM IV. 788-821 as follows:

217	PM IV, fig. 763 d	230	PM IV, fig. 763 a	259	PM IV, fig. 763 l
220	763 a		SM I, fig. 19	260	763 n
222	763 i		Hall, CGBA 86, fig. 97	261	709 e
223	763 c	238	PM IV, fig. 763 b	261	763 k
225 0		244	763 f	262	772
226	800 b	. 245	763 e	266	763 h
229	763 k	246	784 a	See a	lso Inventory, § N

Cuirasses on Corselets. Inventory, § Nj-1

The 'cuirass', 'corselet', or 'breastplate' sign, associated with the 'chariot' sign on B 217-66, is derived from a form of body-armour consisting of horizontal plates, presumably on a flexible garment of leather or linen, but sliding freely over one another like the rings of a lobster, and suspended from shoulder pieces of similar fashion. It is worn by the Shardana mercenaries of Rameses II (Rosellini, Mon. storichi., pl. civ; PM IV. 804, fig. 780-1), and by the warrior on an ivory mirror handle of about the same period from Enkomi (PM IV. 804, fig. 782; BM Exc. Cyprus, pl. 2. 872; Bossert, 491). The Cypriote cuirass of Agamemnon (Iliad X, 19ff.) had bands (oîpoi: 'tracks') of gold, tin, and kyanos enamel, 21 in all, but these may have been inlaid in a solid breastplate, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the Shardana cuirass (Helbig, Hom. Epos, 1889, 381-2; Myres, JHS LXI. 20).

On some tablets, details are omitted (PM IV. 803 a, b, c). On 281 the cuirass is surcharged with c; on 593-4-5, 870, with c; on 229, 266 with c. On 246-7 the cuirass is erased and replaced by the 'ingot' sign (p. 54), probably its metallic value.

Swords: B 69

A series of tablets (1540–60) dealing with swords was found, all together, with clay sealings and fragments of chests, in the south-west corner of the 'Domestic Quarter' (PM IV. 853). Their relative date is fixed, between L.M. I a pottery below the floor, and L.M. III pottery above them, separated by 25 cm. of earth. The sword-types are discussed, SM I. 55, fig. 30; PM IV. 854–7, figs. 837–41: AE thought them late; but the writing of the 'sword' tablets is of standard Script B: this lasted, however, on the Mainland till 1200 B.C. at least, and their stratigraphical position is certain. Stores of bronze swords in this part of the Palace are indicated by fragments of sword-hilts at about the same level, on the borders of the corridor where they lay.

An earlier type of sword occurs in Hieroglyphic Script (SM I. 186, no. 15) and is compared by AE with Eg. hieroglyphic $\mathring{\Box}$ bes 'jar' and $\mathring{\dagger}$ tpy in bgsw 'dagger'. It occurs as a phonetic sign in Script A

(HT 10 a. 2; 26 a. 1-2) followed by numerals; and alone with numeral (HT 49. 4). But it does not occur in groups in Script B, unless it be as the prototype of ‡.

The formula on these 'sword' tablets is unusual. The principal name, which varies as usual, is followed by as many as four subsidiaries, in one or two lines; and these subsidiaries Alat, ‡⊕;, †⊕;, ⊕ Alat, †† do not vary. Compare the 'Arsenal' series, 04. 01 ff. With these sword-makers and chariot-makers of Knossos, compare the travelling companies of potters from Thrapsanos in modern Crete, described by Xanthoudides, Essays in Aegean Archaeology, ed. Casson, 1927, p. 127, in which seven men have distinct tasks and names. There are travelling companies of blacksmiths in some parts of Spain.

Adzes. Inventory, § Oa

A series of tablets (494-500: XXXVIII) dealing with adzes was found in the south-east corner of the Eighth Magazine lying in order as they had fallen in (or from) a box (PM IV. 670, figs. 655-6; SM pl. XXXVIII). Dr. Alicé Kober (AJA XLVIII, 1944, 62-75) has reconstituted the original order of these tablets as they lay in their box. They are of the simple flat type, tapering slightly to the butt, with the cutting edge clearly marked; but not expanded laterally.

The adze-blade does not occur as a linear sign, but the frequent sign \dagger = B 20 seems to represent such a blade with its haft (see p. 20).

Javelins. Inventory, § Ob

On a tablet (04. 81 bis) is a pictorial javelin with leaf-shaped head, followed by numeral Ξ^{II} (PM IV. 840, fig. 819). It was found in the 'Armoury Deposit' with the 'arrow' tablets.

Arrows. Inventory, § Od

On a tablet (04. 82) from the 'Armoury Deposit', are two lines of entries relating to arrows, with high numerals (6,100 and 2,630) preceded by a pictorial arrow with barbed head and triple feathers (PM IV. 837, fig. 817). Actual arrow-heads, of bronze plate, deeply barbed, were found in the same deposit (PM IV. 836, fig. 816 a, b).

The arrow does not occur as a linear sign, unless it be the prototype of the wholly conventional sign † common to A and to B.

Vessels of Metallic Types. Inventory, § M

On tablets of Script B, as on those of Script A, are several records of vessels which seem to be metallic, with numerals and occasionally with phonetic signs. They are not simply containers, but table furniture of intrinsic value. The most notable, B 872, is a list including (1) bulls' heads like the silver bull's-head rhyton from the IV Shaft Grave at Mycenae, (2) one-handled cups of the 'Vapheio' pattern with a linear sign, B 106, which recurs on 162 a, and was thought by AE to signify 'gold' or 'royal property' (SM I. 52, fig. 28).

On 93 are groups of vessels—bowl, cup, and oenochoë—evidently table-sets (PM II. 633, fig. 397; IV 730, fig. 712; SM III, pl. xxiv).

On 434 are another handled cup (damaged), a wine ladle, and a narrow-necked flask (PM IV. 730, fig. 713; SM III, pl. xxxv).

On 436 is a deep bowl, surmounted by a saffron-flower (damaged) (SM pl. xxxv).

On 439 is an inverted flask: perhaps a punning reference to a personal name, as it stands in the 'principal' place on the tablet (pl. xxxv).

Vessels of Ceramic Types

Other vessels, of less metallic types, and usually surcharged with phonetic signs, presumably denoting their contents, are described among other containers below (p. 61).

Vessels of Typical Pottery-forms, and therefore distinct from the metalliform-types (p. 58).

They are containers of no intrinsic value, and are usually accompanied or surcharged with a phonetic sign denoting their contents.

SCRIPT B

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Amphorae: 8 b, 10. 1, 2, preceded by \P, surcharged \P (PM IV. 731, fig. 714);
419 bis, 701–13, surcharged \P (PM IV. 731, fig. 714);
701, surcharged \P (PM IV. 731, fig. 714g);
709, surcharged \P with ornate handles of Minoan type (PM IV. 731, fig. 716 a, b);
710, with \P above;
740. 2, surcharged \P (read by AE as \P: PM IV. 731, fig. 715).

Goblets and Cups: 774, 775, 776, 877, surcharged \P (PM IV. 731, fig. 714 d, f): AE described 877, which is damaged, as a 'spade'.

Deep Bowl: 873, 1–3, surcharged \P: cf. 875. 6.
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Stirrup-handled vase: 700. 1, 2 (PM IV. 733, fig. 719); 746 (fig. 718); 778 (SM II, pls. LI, LIII): compare the vessels with graffiti at Tiryns (PM IV. 743, fig. 721).

Three-handled vase: 874, surcharged [(pl. LXVI: PM IV. 731, fig. 714 f).

Tripod vase: 740 (obscure: PM 731, fig. 715: pl. LI).

Vessel with high handles (? damaged): 1516. 15 (pl. LXXXVIII): in a sign-group, but unique and probably a 'rebus' sign (p. 5).

Agricultural Produce. B 76-89: Inventory, § J, K

Many tablets in Script B are concerned with agricultural produce, represented by measures of capacity and area, and pictorial ideograms for a large variety of products, including cereals, saffron, and fruit-trees, with other signs for qualities or varieties of these: see *Inventory*, § I, J, K. Some of them occur also rarely in sign-groups, probably as 'rebus' signs with phonetic values; and several signs, usually phonetic, are used to denote commodities: e.g. \(\forall \) (= AB 46) which is certainly derived from the pictorial 'fig-tree' sign (SM I. 220, no. 104). Their meaning may eventually be a clue to their phonetic value as initials of Minoan words. Other examples are \(\forall \) (= B 51), some kind of flowering plant, perhaps 'saffron', concurrently with the pictorial signs AB 42, B 78.

The 'granary' tablets were found in two main deposits: (a) in the corridor named from them in the Western Wing of the Palace; (b) above the parapet of the East Bath-room with the Spiral Dado, in the south-east quarter. Both were evidently derived from upper chambers. The tablets from (b) refer to considerably larger amounts than those from (a), but are much more damaged.

Cereal Crops. Three distinct signs, B 89 a, b, c, are used in Script B to represent (a) Mediterranean 'red' wheat, (b) barley, (c) millet. They are sometimes associated with signs of quality or variety (B 82-8), and with signs for various 'containers' (PM IV. 624-5, figs. 610-12). The sowing of mixed crops— $\uparrow q$ on 741. 2, 3, 4; $\uparrow q$ 819. 2; $\uparrow q$ on 5. 1, 2, 6. 2, 16. 2, 48. 1, 452—is common in the Mediterranean economy, but was prohibited to the immigrant Hebrews (Deuteronomy, xxii. 9; 'thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds'). Millet (Gk. $\mu \in \lambda i \nu \eta$) was grown early throughout the Near East, and

occurs in the Swiss lake-dwellings (Keller, Lake dwellings of Switzerland, ET 1878², 519; Pfahlbauten VI Bericht, p. 311). Beer was made from it by the Paeonians (Hecataeus, p. 123 Müller, $\pi a \rho a \beta i \eta$, and by the Ethiopians and Egyptians, Strabo xvii. 2). This may explain the association of the 'millet'sign with a bowl on 2 a 1, 3. 2, 12. 2, 17. 1, 19. 2, 24. 2, 25. 2, 35 a.

Saffron. 851-61; cf. 267, 669-70.1; cf. AB 42 (A 43, B 78). Inventory, § K d, e, f. The plant Crocus sativus was cultivated from Minoan to modern times in the Near East, as a dye. It is not known wild, but C. Cartwrightianus, a closely allied species, is indigenous in Crete (Mobius, Jahrb. Arch. Inst., 1933, 7-9, fig. 4; Dawkins, Man, 1939, 90). Saffron-coloured garments are represented in Minoan frescoes (PM I. 265; IV. 718-19). Early saffron signs are noted in SM I. 213, no. 88, and the pictorial 'saffron' is unmistakable.

In Script A simplified 'saffron' signs occur with numerals (HT 14. 2, 21. 4, 50. 4, 58. 3, 94. 3) and also in groups (HT 33. 4, 21. 4, 91. 3).

In Script B large pictorial saffron signs occur with numerals (PM IV. 718–19, fig. 703–4 a (857), b (856), c (858), d (860), e (854), f (870), g (861); the only corresponding sign in groups—unless the frequent sign (B_{51}) denotes 'saffron' (p. 28)—is in the obscure sign-group (B_{51}) on 1568. 2. The ligatures with (B_{51}) or (B_{51}) may distinguish varieties or qualities of the commodities.

Other 'plant' signs for commodities are , (also ,). A variant of with four branches occurs only preceded by ... and followed by numeral on 864. 2: compare the variant of on 156. 2, pl. xciv, followed by numeral ...

Fruit-trees and vines: Inventory, § I. On 862 is an inventory of fruit-trees pictorially shown, followed by large numerals (PM IV. 717, fig. 700). In l. 1 the tree is an elaborated variant of the frequent sign (AB 46, A 27, B 46), the pictographic predecessor of which is certainly a fig-leaf (SM I. 220, nos. 103, 104).

In Script A this sign is frequently associated with identified (AB 22, A 35, B 62) with the vine. In Script B it occurs with numerals, and the quality sign : see p. 31: so its meaning in 862 is certain. This large number (1,780) of trees, planted 20 feet apart, would occupy a little over 16 acres.

In 862. 2, a pictorial tree resembles the pictographic 'olive' sign (SM I. 229, nos. 101, 102; cf. 200, no. 48) which is embodied in the 'overseer' sign B 77, in variants of AB 29, especially B 45, and in A 86. The 405 olives, planted 20 feet apart, would occupy about 4,400 sq. yards or rather more than an acre.

In 862. 3, the first tree is evidently represented as pruned; the second resembles an almond without its foliage. Compare sign B 77 'overseer of olives'.

Livestock

By far the largest series of tablets from Knossos is that which deals with livestock, represented by signs (B 90-3) consisting of an animal's head or horns, on a stem, followed by numerals which are sometimes very large (20,464 on B 162, 18,000 on B 1088). These signs had also phonetic value and occur in sign-groups (pp. 32-3). When used as 'commodity'-signs, the stem either has two crossbars, for mule animals, or is forked, like the 'woman' sign, for females (PM IV. 712, fig. 694; 662, fig. 706). Very often 7, more rarely 7, stands first among the items followed by a 1-item.

On the tablets 903-7, account is rendered of fully stocked properties, illustrating the relative numbers of each kind of livestock (PM IV. 724, fig. 707 a, b, c). A few tablets deal with horses only. The majority deal with sheep and goats %, sometimes in very large numbers. As usual, in such flocks, the females are much more numerous than the males.

The frequent association of 'livestock' items with the items (e.g. 933 ff., 1060 ff.) suggests that the denotes some commodity such as a fodder-crop, which admitted differences of grade or quality, represented, e.g., by (see p. 63). Other differences of quality among 'livestock' items are similarly denoted by prefixed the frequently; freque

Lists of animals with numerals occur on Proto-Elamite tablets: Scheil, Mem. Dél. Perse, VI. 59ff.; quoted by Chapouthier, Les Écritures minoennes, 9, fig. 6.

Other 'Commodity'-Signs. Inventory, §§ L and R

The most frequent are *containers* of various shapes, representing commodities in their customary units of capacity, such as granaries, bins, baskets, and store jars. They stand usually alone followed by a numeral, but are sometimes qualified by a phonetic sign, prefixed, or surcharged (PM IV. 726, fig. 709). The most frequent (AB 70, B 94) was described by AE as a 'banner' sign; but it is certainly a store-chest on high feet: compare the gable-roofed chest in the Hieroglyphic Series (SM I. 198, no. 43) and inscribed on a pot from Thera (PM IV. 715, fig. 697 b). Similar signs are AB 70, A 81, 113. Some signs may be fractions of other measures.

B 94 b has gable-roof and handle: it is often followed by T with a numeral (AB 6). It seems to follow that the 'granary' sign represents a larger unit, of which T was $\frac{1}{8}$ th, since its numerals do not exceed 7. If so, T with a 'cereal' sign should denote one 'load' of grain, of which eight filled a 'bin'.

B 94 c, crowned with the 'millet' sign (B 89 c).

B 95 occurs both alone and within a 'banner' sign, followed by a numeral; also within an open container, perhaps a basket, such as occurs alone on 485: cf. HT 101. 6 in Script A.

Other containers are B 98, 104, 105.

B 97, only on 902. *I-I2*, in connexion with horses, perhaps denotes 'reins' or 'harness' (*PM* IV. 801, fig. 708); cf. AB 62, A 57 (*HT* 89 a 3, b 3, 94 b 4).

B 98 seems identical with the Cypro-Mycenaean sign VI. 24 (510) in Daniel, AJA XLV (1941), 468-70.

B 99 clearly represents the horn of the Cretan wild goat (agrimi) for making bows as in Il. IV. 105; Od. XXI. 391: only on 04. 54-9 from the Arsenal site, and on the stray tablet B 1528 b.

B 100 only occurs alone, followed by a numeral, on the same tablets as the goat's horns (04. 53-64: *PM* IV. 726, fig. 709 c): probably a goat's hide or some object made therefrom, e.g. a quiver or bow ease.

B 101 only occurs once, at the end of a fragmentary group, surcharged with **(** and followed by numeral ¹. It seems to represent an animal's hide, but has no counterpart in the Pictographic series, or in Script A. See, however, the 'hide' sign in the Hieroglyphic script at Mallia (H 5, 26 a, b), which may be the same object as B 101 but folded lengthways.

B 102 only occurs once, followed by numeral -|||| in 878. 1, pl. LXXI (PM IV. 726, fig. 709 g). It may represent an animal's hide or fur-pelt; but it has no counterpart elsewhere.

B 107 may be another kind of skin or hide.

Signs with Phonetic Value, used to denote commodities, and followed by numerals. In addition to the pictorial 'commodity' signs, many commodities are denoted by phonetic signs, followed by numerals. Some of these may retain their original pictorial meanings, but more probably they are initials, like the short groups of two signs. In some of the latter, however, the second sign (T, \P) may be a measure or value. Only the rarer signs are completely recorded here: for others see *Vocabulary*.

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79, 311, 625 a 2-4; tabulated 432. I-3; 1522. I-5.
   111 625 a I. 11 835-9. 11 58. I.
   [1] only before $ 611. I, 612. I, 614. I, 617. I, 624. I, 626. I (with $1), 2, 3.
   le over 'adze' sign 495-7, 499-500.
f after name-group; tabulated 280. 5, 11, 14, 625 a 2-4.
T 152 a, 153 b; frequent (18) with horses 152 a; after $\frac{4}{751}$, 757 ff., 988; after $\frac{4}{11}$, 17, 19;
      after § 1600; very rare in groups (p. 7).
Trequent with 'cereals': in group 950. 2.
† 159. 2, 3, 337 b 3 (followed by 1.); perhaps for T 850; cf. 842.
TY as 'total' group 1517. 10; perhaps for TY.
Ty as 'total' group 639. 6. Read by AE for Ty as on 535, 598 b, 1047. 1, 2, but the text is clear, and
      as the group is the 'principal' on 535, 1540 it should be a personal name: so also on 918 a 3,
      1047. 1, 2 interposed between lists. On 639. 6, however, and 598 b followed by \square it is
      probably a 'total' (PM IV. 693, fig. 679) and may be miswritten for 77.
Ty as 'total' group 837. 7, 849. 2, 1055. 9, 1519. 12, 1520. 7; followed by X 1516. 11, 19. Mis-
      written TY 1517. 10, 17 157. 1. Elsewhere a personal name (see Vocabulary), followed by
      At (q.v.) and two subsidiaries 600. 1, cf. 601. 1 where it precedes the 'principal' name. See
      Kober, A7A, 1944, 66-7.
‡ 432, 941. 2: cf. frequent as 'transaction' sign and 'commodity' sign in Script A; not an ideogram
      but a phonetic initial. Prefixed to a group 625 a 2, 3, 4: frequent on 'banner' sign.
‡| 1055. 9 preceded by †† and followed by $\frac{1}{3} \cdot - || certainly the total, but the meaning of ‡| is not
      clear. This element recurs as prefix in six name-groups (see Vocabulary), and with the suffix
      ; so it may be an epithet of the persons.
‡₩$ 614. I after $\(\exists\).
‡† with numeral 157. I probably for †† above.
$\frac{1}{4}\text{ 626 b 1 (twice) with the group $\frac{1}{4}\text{ and numerals, which on 611. 2, 614. 3, 615. 3, 616. 3,
      617. 3, 627. 2 qualify the 'child' sign 🕅 (p. 55).
frequent on 'livestock' tablets, e.g. 1102.
† on 'banner' signs 433; a variant of ‡.
                                                     A? with chariot 226.
                                                     ( 597, 777 a, 820. I, 2, 4; with \triangle and \boxed{ 847. 2}.
A 695. 4.
A followed by sign B 98, 04. 78. 7, 8.
                                                     [ 610–14, 617, 620, 624, 927, 628.
                                                     5 283, 867. 2 associated with .
At 1568 repeatedly; with 77 600. 1; cf. 601. 1.
A5 283.
                                                     51- 1524, 3, 4 followed by but perhaps a group.
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⊕ 487. 2. with loop; with ² and numeral 1528 a 2; o4. 53-64; in sign-groups written ⊙, but the loop variant only occurs with numerals.

2 58, 273, 667 b, 696. 2, 855, 872. 7 alone, 896, 916. 1.

? probably = **?**; 489, 667 b, 665, 666 a, b, 667 a, c, 693–4, 695. 4; on ingot 734 b.

? probably = ?; 270 (after 'saffron' sign), 274.

2 probably = 2; 411 (after %): cf. HT 24 b 2.

\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) numeral 629. I, 2, 630. 2, 1025. 2; no numeral 691. 2, 780. I; before \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) 1240. I; cf. 1067. I; before \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) 699; (sign B 97) 902. I-I2; with \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) after 'boys' and 'girls' 624. 2, 629. I, 630. 2, 631. I.

7 457, 461. 2, 518. 2, 818. 1: but the sign may be part of the preceding group.

before surcharged ‡ frequently 1568 (PM IV, 697, fig. 682).

very frequent, especially on 'livestock' tablets and followed by and numeral between 485 and 696; 683. I, 696. 2 at beginning of line 1062, with frequently; with 47, 47 bis, 50, 52. Sundwall (Mélanges Glotz, 1932, 828-9) regarded this sign as a 'balance', denoting a metallic weight value, and as the equivalent of the 'commodity' items associated with it, usually and line items are not equivalents, but items in the total; (2) on 'percentage' tablets the items are not equivalents, but items in the total; (3) items occur without other commodities, therefore had independent value as commodities; (4) there is no intelligible ratio between the amounts. See also p. 28 and PM IV. 663.

with † 629, 640. 1; probably in 637. 2-641 it is the initial of a group.

Y 04. 79. 2; with ¥ 394 b. 3.

7 161. 2, 841. 5, 866, 867. 2, 3; cf. pictorial variants 862. 1; with 395 b.

ΫT 11. I.

₹ 1-4, 8. I, 12. I, 17. I, 19. I, 22. I, 23 a I, 25. I.

a careless variant 49.

7 after 7 620. 3, 625 a 4; after amphora 711 b.

1562, 740. 5 (PM IV. 797-8, fig. 770); with horse and chariot, frequently 717ff.

M before \$ 913.

7 alone above a jar 710.

before (1568) repeatedly; before with \$\int 869\$; on ingot 734, cf. ; punct. uncertain \$462.2\$; before \$\inf 926.1\$, 927. 1; with numeral 1063 before \$\inf 1101.2\$, 1107. 2; and frequently, between 1101 and 1360.

N alone 145; before Y or 7 672. 2, 791. 1, and frequently, especially between 923 and 1383.

It alone 821. 1; on 823. 2 it is the end of a subsidiary name; on 1184. 2 it may be a third subsidiary; before and numeral 695. 1.

with numeral 463. 2, 671. 2; before 'banner' sign with Λ and numeral 869, and frequently

between 933 and 1077; 1598.

before with numeral 412, 463. 1, 790-9, 792. 2, and frequently between 926 and 1046. With numeral 813. 2; at end of list, after total, 800. 6.

with numeral 457 b; perhaps for as in 456-64.

* alone 923. 1; on corselet 593. 2, 594. 2, 595. 1, 2, 5, 870; ligatured with * after \$ 1060. 2; cf. 1060. 1.

₹ followed by [2 693. 1. before ₹ 919. 1; cf. 927. 1.

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before $\frac{7}{478} b$; and nine times between 916 and 1287.

before $\frac{7}{1066}. I$.

before $\frac{7}{1067}. I$.

before $\frac{7}{919}. 2, 927. 2$; before variant of $\frac{7}{864}. 2$.

with jar 709.

624. 3, after $\frac{7}{100}$ 'child' sign; on vase 874.

the without numeral, in tabulated formula 875. $I-5$.

at end of entry; numeral damaged 13. 3.

endorsed on 'ingot' sign 733; with numeral 810.

with numeral damaged? 1023. 2.

frac{7}{1049}. 2$; 3 [pl. LXII, 1631. 1, 2, 1633. 2].

punctuation uncertain 462. 2; see $\frac{7}{1049}. 1$; apparently a 'commodity' written in full.

frac{7}{100}. 2$; of $\frac{7}{100}. 2$.
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CLAY SEALINGS WITH SURCHARGED SIGNS

Many clay sealings from packages have been found at Knossos, as on other Minoan palace-sites, sometimes showing traces of the cords which they secured. Some are merely finger-marked, others bear impressions of engraved seal-stones; others, again, both plain and seal impressed, are counter-signed with one or more signs in Linear Script B. Z = Kober inventory numbers.

1701 Z a 31 (a) inscribed across a seal impression—bull charging to right, below the feet of an acrobat, one sign, perhaps a balance: SMI 43, fig. 20 a; PM IV. 607, fig. 604 a; (b) on the back, the ligature on the sign-group (S): the ligatured signs recur on B 301, and in a compound name on the sealing B 435 bis. Room of the Niche. SM I. 43, fig. 20 a; PM IV. 607, fig. 604 b.

1702 Z two goats back to back: on back a balance(?) as on 1701. Room of the Niche. SM I. 43, fig. 20 b.

1703 Z a 11 inscribed across a seal impression—bull to left with head turned to shake off an acrobat: (a) countersigned 2 (sign B 60 var.); (b) on the back: two lines—[]于当: 肾异、 From the Fifth Magazine. SM I. 43, fig. 20 b. 1.

1704 Z a o2 inscribed across a seal impression—lion: (a) the sign ↑; (b) on the back, in three lines: ‡[日. №: 2 pellets: SM I. 46, fig. 22, left; PM IV. 606, fig. 603, left.

1705 Za21 inscribed across a seal impression: lion: ‡ []. SM I. 46, fig. 22, right: PM IV. 606, fig. 603, right.

1706 on back of clay sealing: Ψ. PM IV. 756, fig. 721.

1707 large gable-shaped sealing, inscribed on each face in two lines:

(a) (1) ... ∧[or ※] ∧¥∧ (2) Η

(b) (1) .. 学界.. (2) 即 "

in (b) (2) the second sign may be f.

1708 inscribed across a concave impression, the sign B 74; pl. LXXXVIII (= B 1636).

1709 'countermarked and countersigned' on bull attacked by two hounds: found with B 639. BSA VII. 43; PM IV. 706.

- 1710 over a large impression of two bulls. PM IV. 706.
- 1711 fragment representing the 'Lion Gate' scheme. PM IV. 706.
- 1712 reference to sealings found near B 1516. PM IV. 597: not identified.
- 1713 inscribed over three Minoan shields: Y from 'Archive Deposit no. 5'. PM IV, fig. 602.

Miscellaneous Late Examples of Linear Script B

- 1715 Painted Inscription on a vase of L.M. III style from the Palace of Knossos, in a different pigment from the decoration, but applied before firing: octopus pattern: three signs | probably the owner's name. The second sign (B 103) is unique, as that read by AE on the tablet B 49 is more probably | The first sign may be | SM I. 54, fig. 29; PM IV. 728, fig. 732.
- 1716 Female Votive Figurine from Knossos: on the face, painted before firing, the separate signs \Leftrightarrow and $\not\models$, perhaps tattoo-marks, or the name of the votary: sub-Minoan. PM IV. 757, fig. 738.
- 1717 Clay Disc incised with three linear signs: the second may be \(\) (B 52). From a sub-Minoan tholos-tomb at Erganos near Lyttos. Halbherr, AJA V, 1901, 271 ff.; SM I. 101, fig. 45.
- 1718 Pendant of Jasper incised with \vdash and ligatured $\land \ddagger$: seen at Kourtes, west of Knossos, in possession of a peasant. Taramelli, $A \ni A \lor V$, 1801, 299, fig. 3; SM I. 102, n. 1.
- 1719 Seal-stone of Steatite engraved K. Kourtes. Halbherr, AJA V, 1901, 289, fig. 16.
- 1720 Bead-seal, almond shaped. Hagios Ilias, Pediada. Halbherr, AJA V, 1901, 395, fig. 5.
- 1721 Bead-seal of black stone. Hagios Ilias, Pediada. Halbherr, AJA V, 1901, 395, fig. 8.
- 1722 On the lower part of a cuneiform tablet from Boğaz Köy (no. 2429 c), of the New Hittite Empire: above are four and three lines of cuneiform writing. The linear signs appear to be as follows: (1) (111 (2)...[Berlin Vorderasiat. Mus.: unpublished except a half-tone figure, Bossert, Alt-anatolien, 1942, p. 163, no. 725.

GRAFFITI

In the Palace buildings and on objects of the period, to which the inscribed tablets belong, there are very few casual *graffiti*: as if the use of sign-writing was not widespread, but the privilege of a literary class. Examples are, however, given of such *graffiti* in SM I. 51, fig. 27; PM I. 636, n. 2, 616, figs. 603-4; and AE refers to another (PM I. 617) which has not been identified.

At Phaestos a graffito beneath the rim of a pithos in one of the 'later Magazines' is published by Pernier, Mon. Ant., 1902, p. 98, fig. 32 (PM I. 617).

The signs in these *graffiti* do not conform exactly to Linear A or Linear B; but some of them face to left as in A, and stratigraphically they belong to the Middle Minoan phase of reconstruction, about 1700–1600 B.C. They are, therefore, registered and discussed, with other inscriptions in Linear A, in SM III.

TABLET INSCRIBED WITH SEAL-ENGRAVER'S DESIGNS

One complete tablet from Knossos is of entirely different character from the rest, though its fabric and technique are the same. It is 4 inches long, by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide, with the usual rounded ends, and bears three independent drawings, vigorously but carelessly incised.

- 1. To the left is what at first sight is the script-sign V written upside down in relation to (2) and (3); but faint traces to left of it show that it is the lateral petal of a large V design, probably a sketch for an engraved seal-stone.
- 2. A heraldic design, as if for an engraved seal-stone, consisting of a floral or palm-leaf centre between facing animals, on their hind legs, with heads bending inwards. Between these heads is a combat group of three men; on the left a spear-man attacks the central figure, who retreats covered by a large shield of Minoan type, but turns to face him; on the right is a spectator standing with outstretched hand. These little figures are only \(\frac{1}{4} \) inch high, but vigorously sketched.
- 3. A lean and sinuous quadruped with long tail advancing to left; it seems to have hoofs; the head looks backward, and a long wavy line in front of the body looks like a bull's horn; but the eyes and other features are obscure. This also seems to be a sketch for an engraved seal-stone, with one of the common bull-types.

The importance of this tablet is that it illustrates the use of clay as a draughtsman's material, as well as for script.

SCRIPT AND SPEECH

Discussion of the early language or languages of Crete must begin from the Homeric description (Odyssey XIX. 173-7):

Κρήτη τις γαι έστι, μέσφ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντφ, καλὴ καὶ πίειρα, περίρρυτος ἐν δ ἄνθρωποι πολλοὶ ἀπειρέσιοι, καὶ ἐννήκοντα πόληες ἄλλη δ ἄλλων γλῶσσα μεμιγμένη ἐν μὲν ᾿Αχαιοί, ἐν δ ᾿Ετεόκρητες μεγαλήτορες, ἐν δὲ Κύδωνες, Δωριέες τε τριχάϊκες, διοί τε Πελασγοί.

where it is disputed whether $\mathring{a}\lambda\lambda\eta$ $\mathring{\delta}$ ' $\mathring{a}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$ $\gamma\lambda\mathring{\omega}\sigma\sigma a$ $\mu\epsilon\mu\nu\gamma\mu\acute{e}\nu\eta$ means 'each language distinct from other, in confusion' or 'a mixed language of different elements', like a lingua franca: the former presumes less expert linguistics in the poet. All interpretations must recognize that the passage is neither folk-lore nor fiction. Odysseus is speaking to be believed, and what he says must have been common knowledge to the original audience of the *Odyssey*, whatever its date. This description of Crete therefore is saga, reminiscence of a historic situation, not very remote, and the inclusion of Achaeans and Dorians prescribes limits of date.

Of the five component peoples, the Kydones may be accepted as the people of Kydonia and its neighbourhood, in the remote west; the Eteokretes survived in historic times in the eastern peninsula, preserving a non-Hellenic language in the inscriptions of Praesos, until the sixth or fifth century B.C.

The Achaeans, Dorians, and Pelasgians are all immigrants, but at different periods. The Pelasgians in other Homeric passages are in the neighbourhood of the Hellespont (Il. II. 840-3, cf. X. 429)—probably

between the strait and the mainland Thracians and Cicones—and as memories or survivals in Thessalian Argos (Il. II. 681–5) and at Dodona (Il. XVI. 233); they should therefore belong to one of the European intruders into the Aegean, like the Thracians of Attica and Naxos. The Dorians, in Homeric context, should be precursors of the 'Dorian Conquest' of the twelfth and eleventh centuries B.C., like the Heracleids of Rhodes (Il. II. 653); but they may in this passage be an anachronism of a post-conquest poet. They alone can be connected with any historic language, the Doric dialects of Greek which were predominant in the island in Hellenic times. The Achaeans were the tribes—or more precisely speaking, the dynastic leaders of the tribes—which are represented as dominant in the island-world and in peninsular Greece, from Thessaly and Leucas to Rhodes and the Calydnian islands off the Carian mainland, with a wide range of roving enterprise, into Pontus and the Levant, and settlements in Cyprus. Probably they have left their speech in the Greek dialects of Cyprus and Pamphylia, which are related to those of historic Arcadia. Xanthudides (Eph. Arch., 1920, 80) detects an Achaean element in Cretan Doric (cf. Thumb-Kieckers, Hdbk. d. Gr. Dial. I² (1932), 146 f.).

If the Eteo-cretes, like the Eteo-carpathii of Carpathos, represent a pre-Hellenic population, the archaeological evidence of the earliest Minoan settlements would appear to connect them with the early bronze age culture of Western Anatolia, which spread also widely into the islands and peninsular Greece, and along the north shore of the Aegean. But this was nowhere the earliest culture of the region, and cannot be assumed to have superseded that culture's language by Anatolian forms of speech. Many geographical names, however, both of natural features and of settlements, exhibit the phonetic elements -mn-, -nd-, or -nt-, and -ss-, which are frequent in Anatolian words, and in Greek names for animals, plants, and commodities, such as έλμινς, βόλινθος, τερέβινθος, δίκταμνον, λαβύρινθος, ἀσάμινθος, πλίνθος; Τίρυνς, Κόρινθος, Λάρανδα, 'Ρέθυμνα, Πύρανθος; Φαλάσαρνα, 'Αλικ-αρνα-σσός, Κνῶσσος, Πριανσός, κυπαρισσός, ναρκισσός. They are occasionally appended to Indo-European stems (Debrunner, Griechen, § 40). These suffixes prove little about the stems to which they are attached that is not equally applicable to non-Hellenic stems with Hellenic suffixes. Many names, also, in Greek mythology, are not of Greek origin, and others have only been Graecized imperfectly—'Αχιλ(λ)εύς, 'Οδυσ(σ)εύς (Ulixes in Latin), 'Αγαμέμνων, Κλυταιμ(ν)ήστρα, 'Ραδαμανθύς, Βελλεροφόντης—and seem to have been transmitted from a pre-Hellenic repertory of popular tradition (saga), if not of 'palace' literature (Evans, JHS XXXII, 1912, 277-97).

It seems certain, therefore, that Greek speech—and probably two or more dialects of Greek—were introduced ready-made into Crete; that the latest arrivals, the Doric dialects, did not arrive much before the eleventh century, and are probably to be connected with the spread of mature Geometric style of decoration, and the copious use of iron and slashing swords; and that the Achaean dynasties, established, as their genealogies show, only two generations before the 'Trojan War'—i.e. about 1250 B.C.—and about five before the coming of the Dorians, were an important incident in a period of immigration which may have begun, on the mainland at all events, as early as the Fall of Knossos—i.e. about 1400 B.C., the generation of the first Minos, of Cadmus' arrival in Boeotia, and of the establishment of 'Hellen and his sons' in South Thessaly; the great Aeolid families—not necessarily of 'Aeolic' speech—spreading through mainland Greece as far as Corinth and Pylos, in the generations before 1300 or 1250 B.C.

Though the use of Script B in Crete cannot be demonstrated later than the Fall of Knossos, and though the examples of similar script at Tiryns and Thebes are on vessels not appreciably later than that event, and probably earlier, the preservation of fully formed B script at Pylos until about 1200 B.C.

with sign-groups recurrent from Knossos, indicates that the same language survived here also. As there is also some recurrence of sign-groups between the B script at Knossos, the mainland varieties of it, the A script at Hagia Triada, and even the Pictographic and Hieroglyphic scripts, it is probable that there was also continuity of language as far back as the script-evidence goes. But as the Hittite languages show—and the experience of medieval Europe with international Latin—this is compatible with the existence of an official or dynastic language side by side with a literate language of general intercourse. The two names Xanthus and Scamander, for the Troad river, like the two names Asland and Douglas for a tributary of the Ribble, are a glimpse of such a bilingual phase, and it is notable that as the Lancashire names are Norse and Celtic, so the Troad names are respectively a Greek word and an Anatolian -nd- word.

It would seem, therefore, unlikely that the language of the Cretan scripts was any kind of Greek, and probable that it was related to the early language or languages of Western Anatolia—associated, that is, with the archaeological 'cultures' of Alaja Hüyük I ('proto-hattic') and of Hissarlik II and Yortan ('Luvian'). This is in accord with the grammatical structure, so far as it can be recognized on the tablets (p. 49). Though many of the sign-groups are compounded from distinct elements, usually of two syllables each, there is little trace of an organized system of grammatical suffixes, as in Greek. At most, a few signs are notably frequent as terminals; they seem to replace each other in the same grammatical position, and are, therefore, suffixes adhering to the stem, like the substantival—especially agent—endings of the nominative in Greek $-\eta\rho$, $-\omega\rho$, $-l\sigma\tau\eta s$, $-l\omega\nu$, and personal endings like $-\kappa\lambda\eta s$; and they give no clue to syntax. The rarity, however, of continuous texts, even in the copious B series, makes all conclusions about grammatical structure precarious (pp. 49–50).

The conditions for decipherment of any script are concisely stated by Bossert, H. ('Šantaš und Kupapa', Mitt. d. altor. Gesellschaft, VI. iii, 1932). No script can be deciphered without some bilingual aid, though something may be discovered by analysis of undeciphered texts as to the grammatical structure, word formation, and (with the help of numerals and ideograms) the transactions which the documents record. In earlier sections of this book, some contribution has been made on these lines. Bilingual aids include, besides texts repeated in an unknown and a known language, the foreign words in a known language which can be shown to be derived from a people of unknown speech. These include personal names, place-names, names of commodities, and other 'loan-words' resulting from intercourse.

Only rarely is a whole sentence in an unknown language transcribed *verbatim*. Examples are the magical formulae in 'Keftiu' speech, in Egyptian medical papyri (p. 70), and the list of 'Keftiu' names in an Egyptian schoolboy's exercise (p. 70). But here it is a previous question whether 'Keftiu' denotes 'Cretan' at all.

There have been several attempts to assign phonetic values to the Minoan signs, and thereby to 'read' the scripts. The earliest attempt, by Kluge, H. (*Die Schrift der Mykenier*, Cöthen, 1897), dealt only with Evans's collection of engraved seal-stones, Schliemann's 'inscribed' spindlewhorls from Hissarlik, and some Cypriote inscriptions. He assumed that the language was Greek; stressed superficial resemblances with Greek and Phoenician letters (pl. 4); made much use of ideograms; and derived phonetic values from the initial sounds of the Greek names for objects represented. His transcripts are often unintelligible. But Kluge admitted the possibility (p. 95) that the language may not be Greek, and that phonetic changes may have occurred in it since early Minoan times, as well as in the forms of the signs.

The Phaestos Disk had several interpreters: Melian Stawell, F., Burlington Magazine, XIX, 1911 (into Greek); Hempl, G., Harper's Magazine, 1911 (into Greek); Cuny, A., Rév. Ét. Anciennes, XIII, 1911, XIV, 1912 (Egyptian values); Thomopoulos, I., Πελασγικά, Athens, 1912 (Albanian); Rowe, A., Trans. R. Soc. Australia, XLIII, 1919, 142; AJA XXV, 1921, 176 (Cypriote); Macalister, R. A. S., PEF(QS), 1921, 141 (Libyan); Reid, F. W., PEF(QS), 1921, 19 (a piece of music); Ipsen, Indogerm. Forsch., XLVII, 1929, 1 (Indo-Germanic). There is a complete bibliography of the Phaestos Disk in Pernier, L., Il Palazzo di Festos, I, 1935, 149ff. Other transliterations of the Pictorial Script are by Hempl, G., Stanford Univ. Publications, V, 1911, 1–11; 1930, 111; 1931, IV; Stawell, F. M., AJA XXVIII, 1924, 120 (into Greek), A Clue to the Cretan Script, 1934; Burrage, C., Harvard Studies, XXXII, 1921, 177 (into Semitic); Gordon, F. G., Through Basque to Minoan, Oxford, 1931.

Transcriptions of the Linear Scripts have been offered, into Albanian by Thomopoulos, I (Pelasgica, Athens, 1912) and by Sundwall, J. (Deutsche Litt. Z., 1930, 1748); into Sanskrit by Spann-Rheinsch, E. (Anthropos, XXV, 1930, 100-3); into Hittite by Cuny, A. (Rév. Ét. Anc. XL, 1938); into Sumerian by Newberry, J. A. (Harvard Studies, XLV, 1934); into Hebrew by Blaufuss (Festchr. Gymn. Nürnberg, 1928; Kaphtor, 1928); into Slavonic by Butevand (L'Énigme crétoise, Paris, 1937); into Etruscan by Ventris, M. (AJA XLIV, 1940, 494-500); into Greek by Persson, A. W. (Corolla Arch. Gustavo Adolpho dedicata, II, Rome, 1932; 'Schrift u. Sprache in Alt-Kreta'. Uppsala Univ. Årsskrift, 1930, progr. 3 (Asine graffito); Symbola philologica, 272); also by Daniel, J. F. ('Prolegomena to the Cypro-Minoan Script', AJA XLV, 1941, 249).

Aegean place-names, collected by Ktistopoulos, C. D., A Contribution to the Problem of the Minoan Script, Athens, 1945; $\Pi a \rho a \tau \eta \rho \dot{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \iota \varsigma \tau \iota \nu \epsilon \varsigma \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\pi} \iota \tau \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ M $\iota \nu \omega \ddot{\iota} \kappa \dot{\eta} \varsigma \gamma \lambda \dot{\omega} \sigma \sigma \eta \varsigma$ (typescript with English summary), 1946, include many non-Hellenic—and presumably pre-Hellenic—words, and several prefixes and suffixes. But Ktistopoulos has not explained how he obtains phonetic values for the Minoan signs, nor how he distinguishes place-names from the names of persons and deities in his lists.

It must be remembered that all attempts hitherto have been based on the small selection of tablets published in *The Palace of Minos*; and that most of those in Linear Script B are in Vol. IV, which appeared only in 1935. Sundwall, alone, has made use of photographs and transcripts of the tablets in Script A from Hagia Triada, and a few transcripts of his own, of Script B.

J. Sundwall's studies, mainly on Script A, are contained in numerous short articles. He has been inclined to assume large use of ideograms, to emphasize similarities between Minoan and Egyptian signs, and (like Evans) to discover ritual and mythical significance in 'commodity'-signs. But he was the first to recognize formulae and to attempt the analysis of sign-groups into radicals, prefixes, and suffixes.

Minoan and Anatolian. B. Hrozný (Archivum Orientale Pragense, XIV, 1943, 1–117; XV, 1946, 158–302; signary XVI, 1948, 162–84) begins with the short inscription from Eleusis (PM IV, Suppl., pl. xLII), and the Theban vase-endorsements, and deals with all B texts published in The Palace of Minos. He assumes connexions between Minoan scripts, Hittite hieroglyphics, and the proto-Indian script of Mohenjodaro—which he derives from North Syria or East Anatolia—and slighter contacts with the Phoenician alphabet, 17 signs in which he derives from Minoan signs, as was believed long ago by Diodorus (V. 74). He further assumes that a large part of the early population of Crete was of Anatolian origin, though mixed with other strains, and dominated by an Indo-European element.

Accepting the Cypriote equations l = ta, $\bar{l} = na$, and giving, on the Eleusis inscription, a 'Hittite

He regards most of the sign-groups as place-names, some Babylonian: 'Es is the creator', 'thy friend is Ana', 'the place of Isis', 'Baal is strong' (comparing Turkish Bali-kasri and Greek Palaiokastro): a recurrent place-name 'Misrun' is indifferently 'Egypt', 'Knossos itself', and a Babylonian word misrun 'boundary'.

Enough has been quoted to illustrate Hrozný's method and its results. His general reconstruction of prehistoric Crete will be found in his *Histoire de l'Asie Antérieure*, de l'Inde, et de la Crète, Paris, 1947.

Minoan and 'Keftiu'. Short texts in 'Keftiu' speech, quoted in Egyptian medical papyri, have been thought to contain Minoan words:

1. An 'incantation against the disease tntkm' in the language of the Keftiu'. British Museum, no. 10059: Wreszinski, W., Der Londoner Medizin: Papyrus, 1912, no. 32, 151 (text), 192 (translation); Friedrich, J., Kleinasiatische Sprachdenkmäler, 1932, XIVA, 145 (bibliography); Wainwright, G. A., Journ. Eg. Arch. XVII, 1931; Sayce, A. H., JHS LI, 1931, 286; Collinder, B., Uppsala Univ. Årsskrift, 1933, B 3, 5. The text is as follows:

sentē kepe wej'ejmentere kekere

in the opening syllables of which Bossert, H. ('Santaš und Kupapa', Mitt. d. altor. Ges. VI. iii, 1932), detects the names of the Anatolian deities Sandon and Kybebe (Kybele): v. below.

2. An 'incantation against the disease smk': Wreszinski, Hearst Papyrus, no. 170; Demel, H., in Brandenstein, Sprachschichten, 33. The text is as follows:

ebeksetesebesejze hmkt repej pewer' smk.

Here the only Egyptian word is *hmkt*. But even here, if the formulae are really of Keftiu origin, the references to the 'Asiatic' disease, and perhaps to two Asiatic deities, do not support a connexion with Crete.

3. An Egyptian schoolboy's exercise 'on writing Keftiu names', on a wooden tablet (British Museum, no. 5647; Max Müller, W., Mitth. vorderas. Ges., 1900, 6-9, pl. 1, 11; Peet, T. E., Essays in Aegaean Archaeology (ed. Casson), 1927, 90, pl. xv, xv1), of the early XVIII dynasty, in hieratic script and 'syllabic' writing, in which vowels are suppressed and a 'weak' consonant, y or w, is attached to each 'strong' consonant, does not give the phonetic value of any Minoan sign, and consequently cannot be compared with any Minoan name-group. Of eleven names,

eight are followed by the determinative for 'man', as well as for 'foreign', and Peet regards the other three also as personal names. Two names, San-nefer and Sent nefert, are common Egyptian names, and another begins with Sen; another reads smdt 'dependents'. The name 'kš resembles the Philistine 'Achish' (I Sam. XXI. 10); Bndbr may be bn Dbr 'son of D.' though Peet doubts a Semitic name. The other names, 'šhr, Nsy, Purt, Rs, have not been identified.

For the connexion between the Keftiu and Crete, which is of old standing, see Hall, H. R., in Essays in Aegean Archaeology, 1927; Wainwright, G. A., Journ. Eg. Arch. XVII, 1931, 26; JHS LI. 1, 1931, LII, 1932, 11; Sayce, A. H., JHS LI. 286; Bossert OLZ, 1931, 303; Mitt. d. altor. Ges. VI. 3 (1932), the 'Keftiu' incantation (above); Brandenstein, W., PW. RE, suppl. VI, 1935, 165 ff., 200 ff., 'Die Sprachschichten im Bereich der Aegäis' in 'Germanen u. Indogermanen' (Hist. Festschrift, II, 1936, 29-44).

Minoan and Hittite. In the essay already quoted, Bossert, H., Mitt. d. altor. Ges. VI. iii, 1932 (cf. Sayce, A. H., JHS LI, 1931, 286), is primarily concerned with the identification of the names Šantaš (Gk. Sandon) and Kupapa (Gk. Kybebe). The former he detects in the Hieroglyphic Script, in the group consisting of a 'double branch' and a 'silphium' sign (SM I, P 24c, 101 a, 102 a, 104 a, b) and in the first of these signs written separately (SM I, P 101 c, d; Mallia, H 12 a, b; Gournia, PM I. 621, fig. 457 a); equating the 'double-branch' sign with Cypriote V = sa and the 'silphium' sign with t and explaining phonetically the omission of the nasal between them. The occurrence of a 'double-axe' sign on SM I, P 24c does not prove more than on P 102a, where it is separated from the sa-ti element by another sign and probably has phonetic value as part of the name-group. The equation with ti might go back to t in Minoan script (= AB 9); and ta to t (= AB 27); but the group t does not occur either in Script A or in Script B.

He compares the Hittite sign \bigcirc , a 'divine symbol' (p. 11, fig. 3) with Minoan palmette panels which he regards as symbolic, and with the linear sign \bigcirc = AB 67, A 55, B 94 a; but the latter has no sacral significance (p. 22) and probably no use as a syllabic sign.

Bossert compares $\{ (=A 62) \text{ on the one hand with the Hieroglyphic sign with vessels slung on a pole (SM I, no. 132. P 70 b; Phaestos Disk no. 14. SM I. 276, pl. XII-XIII) depicted on the Hagia Triada Sarcophagus (Bossert, Art of Ancient Crete³, fig. 74); on the other hand, with the Hittite sign for kar or karka, which certainly depicts the same object, and is the leading sign in the name of Carchemish.$

The 'double-palmette' ornament, common in Minoan decoration, and identified by Bossert (1932, 11-12) with the Hittite ideogram for 'god', may be connected with the sign in Script A and B (= AB 67), but it only occurs in Script A within sign-groups (HT 19a 1, b 1) with phonetic value—though perhaps as a 'rebus' sign; and in B 520 it is a commodity sign followed by a numeral, and associated with another 'commodity'-sign : on a Minoan weight from Zakro it is also followed by numerals, and certainly denotes some unit-weight (Evans, Corolla Numismatica, 346). Evans regarded it as denoting a metallic ingot. On B 698. 1 it is inscribed in a 'banner' sign following a personal name, and denotes a commodity, like other signs so inscribed (p. 33). It is not, therefore, of much use as a clue to divine names.

The 'sacred knot' which is a common symbolic ornament in Minoan art, is equated by Bossert (1923, 12–13, figs. 5–7) with variants of the ankh-sign common to Egypt and Syro-Hittite symbolism.

But his nearest Minoan counterpart is a diagrammatic loop-sign (only on Mallia H. 17 a): to which may be added the unique sign B 112 which is probably a variant of $\frac{9}{7}$ and occurs in a sign-group with phonetic value. This adds nothing to Bossert's comparison.

The 'bucket and pole sign' (Bossert, 1923, 14, fig. 8), well represented on hieroglyphic seal-stones (SM I, fig. 69, 70 b; JHS XIV. 338, fig. 57 b), may be the same as the 'manacle' sign or 'yoke' sign (Phaestos Disk no. 14; SM I. 276; = A 62); and may also be related to the Hittite symbols figured by Bossert. But in Script A the 'yoke' sign is an ordinary phonetic sign, always set upright, whereas the Hittite symbol is always horizontal.

Bossert compares a Hittite 'branch' sign, used before cult-titles of chiefs, with the pictographic 'branch' sign and the ℓ sign frequent in ligatures in Script A (SM III: cf. Chapouthier, 36). The 'sacral' meaning of ℓ has been emphasized by Sundwall (1943); but the sign in Script A has become merely conventional, and occurs within sign-groups with phonetic value (p. 9). The Hittite 'step-throne' sign (Bossert, 1923, 19, fig. 12) may be connected with $\frac{1}{2}$ (= A 53) superseded in Script B by $\frac{1}{2}$. The 'single-branch' pictographic sign (SM I. 140, P 4b; 132, fig. 70b; 130, fig. 67c; 132, fig. 70c) is not a regular Hittite sign, and has nothing to do with the linear sign ℓ = AB 17, A 11.

These are very slight grounds for connecting the Minoan with the Hittite signary; and Bossert admits this (1923, p. 15); and as the closer resemblances are with the earliest Minoan signs, there is an interval of at least several hundred years between extant examples.

Other resemblances between Minoan and Hittite signs. There are, however, Hittite signs, not noted by Bossert, though included in his Hittite texts, which have at least formal resemblance with signs in Script B: the following are examples:

					0									
A	58	Λ	cf.	Bossert	, fig.	15. 2, 3, 6.	В	30	ì	cf.	Bossert,	fig.	19. 4–18.	
AB	12		,,	,,	,,	15. <i>1-3</i> and freq	. В	14	爾	,,	,,	,,	14; 18; and freq	•
AB	15	5	,,	99	,,	15. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.	AB	55	A	,,	"	,,	33. V (p. 59).	
AB	24	()	"	,,	,,	22. 2, 3.	В	40	7	,,	,,	,,	25b; 47. <i>I–I3</i> .	
AB	28	0	,,	,,	,,	23. 2, 3, 4.	AB	62	3	,,	,,	,,	158; 16. 1; 18.	
AB	40	V			••	25. I and freq.								

Compare also the 'commodity'-sign B 95 with Bossert, p. 42, fig. 25 a, where it supports the 'divine'-sign pinstead of the linear sign that should be noted that three of these signs (B 14, 30, 40) are novelties in Script B, and that none of them is represented in the Pictographic or Hieroglyphic Scripts. They may, therefore, have been introduced from the Hittite culture-area.

Minoan Linear Script and Cypriote Syllabary. The Syllabic Script of classical Cyprus is used both for Greek—a dialect related to Arcadian—and for a language which is neither Greek nor Phoenician. But the essay of Bork, F. ('Die Sprache von Alasyia', Mitt. d. altas. Ges. VI. 1, Leipzig, 1930), on a bilingual Cypriote Greek inscription from a site near Amathus, shows that the Greek and the Cypriote text do not exactly correspond, even in the proper names, and that the correspondence between vowels also is only approximate; Âμαθουσίων: U-mi-e-[tu]-sa-i; Άριστώνακτος: A-ra-to-va-na-ka-šo-ko-o-še; cf. Kretschner, P., Glotta, V. 260 ('Oνασαγόρας: Onasa).

Other texts examined by Bork were already published: I, II by Meister, R., Sitzb. Preuss. Acad. d. Wiss., 1911, 166-9 (Ashmolean, from near Amathus); III, IV, Vendryes, J., Mém. Soc. Linguist., Paris,

XVIII, 1913, 271-320 (Louvre, from Amathus); Dussaud, R., Civ. Helléniques², 1914, pl. IX; V, Schmidt, M., Samml. Kypr. Inschr., pl. IX. I; Sittig, E., Eph. Arch., 1914, 1-2; Hoffmann, O., Gr. Dialekte, I. 123, p. 63; VII-VIII, Sittig, E., Z. f. vergl. Sprachforsch. LII, 1924, 124-202 (with V, VI). They offer few indications of grammatical structure, and the proper names are Greek. They are not earlier than the fourth century B.C.

Even later, probably third or second century B.C., is a series of dedications by a potter on his wares, from a site near Athiénou (Pennsylvania Museum: Dohan Kent, AJA XXX. 249-58, 1926). Some are in cursive Greek script, some in cursive Cypriote; their content is the same, and they are all in Greek language. Evidently the Cypriote Syllabary was in continuous use, alongside the Greek alphabet, on perishable materials; compare the inscribed tablet (evidently wooden) held by a votive limestone statue in the Cyprus Museum (Voni no. 5009: Cyprus Museum Catalogue, 1899) of the sixth or fifth century B.C.

This Cypro-Minoan or Cypro-Mycenaean syllabary has been shown by Daniel, J. F. (AJA XLII, 1939, 102-3) to be more closely connected with Linear Script A than with Script B. Its origin is therefore reserved for discussion with Script A. But the resemblances between Minoan and Cypriote signs are so many and some of them so close that they seem to offer at least the foundation for a phonetic system. The more obvious of them are set out in Table V b. Some of them have been already accepted as probable by Evans and Daniel.

SUMMARY

The long development of linear scripts in the Aegean world may therefore be summarized as follows. Primitive marks of ownership, best illustrated in Cyprus, were supplemented, as representative art emerges, by arrow signs, snake signs, and rudimentary human figures. As in Egypt, where perishable materials are preserved, such signs were put upon wood, gourds, leather, and livestock. On amulets they begin to bear some relation to the wearer, and develop into seal-stones.

From Egypt, during the Middle Kingdom, the M.M. culture of Crete adopted many hieroglyphic signs, transformed them into Minoan style, and added indigenous objects; grouping them to express polysyllabic names or short phrases, and indicating their initial component. It is in this M.M. period, also, that linear signs were employed on masonry to denote the source or destination of the blocks.

When Egyptian intercourse waned, after the Middle Kingdom, and communication was established through North Syrian ports with Mesopotamia, the art of writing on clay gave a fresh direction to Cretan development, before linear pictography was superseded by cuneiform technique; and the latter never affected Minoan writing, except perhaps in the derivative Cypro-Minoan script. It was this adherence to linear draughtsmanship that permitted the peculiar facility of the Minoan linear scripts, and especially of the 'B' script of Knossos.

The Phaestos Disk, which is probably from south-western Asia Minor, shows a remarkable combination of (1) impressions from monosyllabic seals, (2) Mesopotamian punctuation by panel-divisions, (3) spiral prolongation of the row of punctuated panels, which recurs in the Cretan A script on the gold ring from Mavro-spelaio, and on the painted cups from Knossos.

These painted inscriptions, and painted graffiti on plaster, illustrate the flexibility of the Cretan linear scripts, and limit the significance of the technical peculiarities of the clay-writing, which has provided most of the evidence hitherto. The only monumental texts in Script A are one from Mallia, a few fresco signs from Knossos (A 22-4 in SM III), and the painted larnax from Trypeti (A 29).

The use of numeral signs, derived from Egypt, but modified for clarity, and supplemented by fractions and perhaps other measure-signs, begins in the Hieroglyphic phase and remains constant throughout.

In the Linear A script most of the signs are directly derived from the pictographic, but some are little more than abstract linear marks. There are many signs which are not known to occur within vocalized groups but only with numerals; and these may be ideographic, e.g. the 'poppy' sign. Those which occur in groups and also alone with numerals may be phonetic throughout, representing a commodity by its initial sound. Inscriptions in Linear A script include several kinds of transactions in commodities between a principal person and one or more subsidiaries. A few continuous texts on votive objects may be grammatical (SM III, A 1-7).

The Linear B script was peculiar to Knossos originally, during the Later Palace period (L.M. II), but was introduced widely on the mainland during that period, and was still in use, almost unaltered, as late as the destruction of the Palace of Pylos (Ano Angelianos) about 1200 B.C. It combines many signs of Linear A origin with others derived from the Pictographic or even the Hieroglyphic series, and others again which are new, but of pictorial character. Almost all the texts are transactions in commodities, including human chattels—men, women, and children—but the formulae are different from those of script A, and simpler. Grammatical texts, devoid of numerals, are very rare, and doubtful. Though the tablets are more numerous, the B formulae are few. Though preserved in chests and boxes, they are almost all unbaked, and their contents do not seem to represent more than a single year's transactions, probably the last before the Fall of the Palace.

At Pylos also the formulae are few, and probably cover only a brief period of account. Other inscriptions from the mainland illustrate the free variation permitted by brush-work and rapid writing. A few groups, common to the mainland and Knossos, seem to be personal names.

In Cyprus primitive marks of makers or owners are separated by a long period from the fully developed variety of linear script derived from the Cretan, and more closely related to script A than to script B. The rare and brief texts are contemporary with many makers' marks on L.M. fabrics of pottery, some of which resemble those of the Greek mainland (L.M. III or L.H. III); but some are certainly of local make, and are found also on North Syrian and Palestinian sites. Some of the same marks are incised on North Syrian pottery, imported into Cyprus and Egypt.

A few short owner's marks on objects of Early Iron Age fabric connect this Cypro-Mycenaean script with the syllabic Cypriote writing of classical times, the simple linear forms of which seem to result from a phase of wood-carving before work was resumed on stone in the seventh or sixth century.

Finally, on one small series of dedicated clay vessels, from a sanctuary near Athiénou, the classical syllabary is incised in a curvilinear style resembling the 3rd-2nd Greek letters on other vessels of the same dedication.

With this belated survival the long history of Minoan writing ends.

INVENTORY

OF THE TABLETS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR CONTENTS WITH CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

The tablets were numbered by Sir Arthur Evans (a) in general accordance with their find-spots (1-1063); (b) thereafter classified under subsidiary sign-groups (1060-1383); (c) under principal groups in B-signary order (1384-1512); (d) without apparent order (1513-68). Supplementary lists have been appended (1569-1640: M 1-28; 126-38) of tablets omitted from Evans's numeration, but otherwise recorded: and of seal-impressions (1701-10). These numbers are retained for the transcripts and on the collotype plates.

For easier reference, however, this *Inventory* has been supplied by Dr. Alice Kober, classified according to the matter with which each tablet deals, as indicated by its leading ideogram or 'commodity'sign, in the following main categories:

Primary Groups

- A. Inscriptions with the 'man' sign (B 75).
- B. ", "woman' sign (B 76).
- C. " " 'sitting figure' sign (B 74).
- D. 'Livestock' tablets exclusive of 'cattle' tablets (E, F, G, H).
- E, F, G, H. 'Cattle' tablets (B 91: further subdivided below).
- I. 'Tree' tablets.
- J. 'Cereal' tablets (B 89 a, b, c).
- K. Other 'commodity' tablets (B 88); 'Saffron' K d.
- L. 'House' (or 'granary' or 'container' tablets) (B 94 a-f).
- M. 'Vase' tablets (B 80 and pictorial vessels).
- N. 'Chariot' tablets and related subjects (B 117-20, 122: and pictorial signs).
- O. 'Adzes', ingots, arrows, swords, and smaller groups.
- P, Q. Provisionally blank.
- R. 'Containers', 'banner signs', &c. (B 94, 94 e).
- S. 'Value' signs (B 51, 60) and others.
- T. Tablets with phonetic signs followed by numerals.
- U. Tablets with sign-groups followed by numerals.
- V. Tablets without ideograms, but sign-groups in compartments.
- W. Provisionally blank.
- X. Unclassifiable.
- Z. Seal-impressions and endorsements.

Subdivisions

In Group E and other groups where the tablets are very numerous, and many small distinctions must be recorded, the arrangement of the sign-groups (hereinafter 'words') and of ideograms on each tablet is indicated as follows.

It is not certain at what point that collection ends, to which the rubric 'Area south of the Bay of Seal-impressions' applies: it may refer to most or all of the remainder (106c-1568).

0-100

Arrangement of Words: The word in large signs on the left (beginning) of an entry is called the 'principal': words following it in small signs are 'subsidiaries'. Where there are two registers ('lines') these are separated in this inventory by an oblique line. The description of subsidiary words as 'type III' or 'type V' refers to the 'cases' in Dr. Kober's article 'Inflexion in Linear Class B: 1. Declension', AJA L, 1946, 268–76. Hundreds are used to indicate the presence of one or more words.

```
principal: no subsidiaries.
   101-200
               principal: subsidiary (type III).
   201-300
               principal: subsid. (type V)/subsid. (type III).
   301-400
               principal: subsid. (type III)/subsid. (type V).
   401-500
               principal: subsid. (type III)/subsid. (type V), word.
   501-600
               principal: subsid. (type V): word/subsid. (type III).
   601-700
               principal: subsid. (type V: not III as in 301-400).
   701-800
               principal: subsid. (type III)/subsid. (type V), i.e. reverse of 301-400.
   801-900
               principal: subsid. (type V)/no word.
  001-1000
Arrangement of ideograms preceded by words as above
   With no register, or with changes in the upper register:
   a no register: (i.e. only one line) only \(\forall \) (B 91 male) with numeral.
   b two registers: upper with numeral/lower blank. Probably not different from a.
   c no register: 7 and 7 with numerals.
   d two registers: \mathfrak{F} and \mathfrak{K} with numerals/blank. Probably not different from c.
   e as in a-d plus \S^{\mathfrak{T}} with numerals.
      0-10. too dubious for further classification.
     11–20. \mathfrak{F} with numeral preceding as in E a and E b.
     21-40. \Im and \Im with numerals preceding as in E c and E d; for further subdivisions see E j below.
   f as in a-d plus \ddagger \mathfrak{P} (only found in later categories: nos. 51–80 below).
   g as in a-d plus \ddagger 3 and another sign (nos. 61–70).
   h as in a-d plus \Upsilon (nos. 71–80).
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With similar changes in the lower register

i as in a-d plus Δ .

all words are missing.

This classification of about 350 tablets in Group E immediately reveals the formula of each inscription, so that a drawing is only necessary for specific words or numerals; e.g. the tablet 1084 is:

- (E) a 'cattle' tablet: (e) ends in \P ; (22) contains both \P and \Re ; (300) contains principal; subsidiary (type V) in upper register; subsidiary (type III) in lower: therefore inventoried as E e 322, being (2) the second item in that subdivision.
- N.B. In other principal groups the subdivisions $a, b, c \dots$ refer to quite different arrangements of the appropriate ideograms.

INVENTORY

In this *Inventory* the classification is followed by the Evans number (1-1710) and the number of the collotype plate XIX-XCVII. Tablets marked * are inscribed on both faces. Dr. Kober is responsible only for the classification, not for descriptive details; and reserved freedom to vary it in later publications.

A. Lists of Persons, Male

The lists A a o1-o3 with principals and subsidiaries, and A h, i where the 'man' sign is associated with other ideograms, show that these persons were treated as commodities and subjects of transactions like the cattle in § E-H. It seems to follow that the 'man' signs in A b o1-A g o1 refer to similar chattels; that the words which precede them denote one party to the transaction; and that the 'preambles' in A b o1. 12, 20 A c o1. 11 represent the principals in A a o1-o3. There is no reason to identify the 'man' signs with the words which precede them.

A a. Lists of principals and subsidiaries, tabulated, followed by \\$\dpi^1\$

Aaor 40 XXII: transverse:

11. 2-5 same subsidiary: for 1. 6 cf. A b or. 1. 20.

II. 7-10 blank.

A a 11 604 XLIII: lengthways: subsidiaries written in. A a 12 606 XLIV: lengthways: subsidiaries written in.

A b. Lists of single words, each followed

Abor 1516 LXXXVII: transverse: 24 lines: in three paragraphs:

ll. 1-2 preamble.

1. 11 'total' 31.

l. 12 two words preamble.

l. 19 'total' 23.

1. 20 first two words cf. A a or. 6.

I. 24 traces of 'total'.

Aboz 1519 LXXXIX: transverse:

Il. 1-8 more than one line lost: tabulated.

ll. 9-10 blank.

l. 11 two names.

1. 12 'total without numeral'.

11. 13-14 blank. The record seems unfinished.

Ab 11 603 XLIII Ab 12 607 XLIII.

Ab 13* 608 a, b Ab 14 609 XLIII. No totals.

Ac. Tabulated lists of single words with †1:

A c or 1517 LXXXVIII: transverse: two items in a line:

1. 10 'total' 17.

1. 11 preamble.

1. 13 one word without numeral, perhaps signature.

A c 02 1520 LXXXIX: transverse:

1. 7 'total' 10, therefore only preamble missing above.

I. 8 blank.

ll. 9-13 fresh paragraph without preamble.

A d: miscellaneous lists, written lengthways: larger numerals

Cf. Ax

Ador 1518 LXXXIX: numerals 5, 2, 3, 5. l. 4 2 before **†**.

A e lists, word followed by $^{\star}_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$: with larger numerals

A e or 755 LII: 1 line; princ.; 7-1. Ae o2 M. 9: fragment.

A e 11 826 LIX: 2 lines; princ.; subsid.; (1) \$\frac{1}{2}\$; (2) \$\frac{1}{11}\$.

Afor 821 LIX 3 lines: list of princ. and subsid., with *\f\f\f\frac{1}{2}.

A g. 'Total' followed by words: large numerals: lengthways

Agor 600 XLV.

A g o2 601 XCIV: same words as on 600.

A h, i, j. Entries with \uparrow associated with 'children', 'cereals', 'containers', $\odot c.: cf. \S R$

A h or 602 XCIV: 'granary' signs.

A h o2 605 5 lines: 'granary' (1 signs.

Aior 597: * preceded by (1 (B 16).

Ajox 819: 'children' word: 'cereal' below.

A x fragments: perhaps like A f ox but with more lines

Axor 04 93. 3 lines; list of words: *\frac{1}{2} in 1. 3.

B. Tablets with 'Women' signs † (B 76) and 'children' † † †

The 'women' tablets have more complicated formula than the 'men' tablets in § A: (1) The 'women' sign is sometimes preceded or followed by phonetic signs which may be quality-marks, though some of them have numerals (e.g. **B n o5**). (2) They are accompanied by the groups $\P \prod$ and $\P \bigwedge$ with small numerals (probably 'children' of either sex, with subdivisions by age). But the long list **B d o1** with 'totals' for women and children, and the smaller entries **B c o1**, **B 1**, **m**, **n**, show that the transactions were as on the 'men' tablets.

B a. Single line: word: 'woman' sign

Baor 632. Bao2 753: fragments.

Bair 827: upper line: name followed by *.

Bb. Two lines: word and * with numerals

Bbox 623 XLV: transverse.

B b o2 618: lengthways.

78 Bc. Word followed by 'woman' sign Bc or 694: lengthways; 4 lines. Be II 769: lengthways; 2 lines. Bd. Word: woman: numeral: 'boy' and 'girl' Bd or 639 XLIII: transverse; 14 lines; l. 6 total. Be. Women, children, and 'seated figure' # (B 74 a) Be or 87. Be og 91 XXIV. Be oz 88. Be 04 89 XXIV. Bf. Like Be but fragmentary, so no 'woman' B for 90: 'standing figure (B 74 a) K and children. Bg, h. Women, children, and various ideograms Bg o6 754. Bg 08 194. Bg 21 338 XXXI: 2 lines; (1) princ.; (2) word and children. Bhor 63 XXIV: 2 lines; (1) princ.; (2) women and children. Bior 739: 2 lines; (1) princ.; subsid.; women // children /. .. Bj 02 738: 2 lines; (1) subsid.; (2) [children]. Bj 11 638 XLV: 2 lines; differently arranged. Bkor 640 XCIV: transverse; 4 lines; 1. 3 children | ... Blor 629 XLVIII: lengthways; 2 lines; women, children; other signs. and children; (2) children. PM IV. 718, fig. 690.

Bm, n. Words: women, children, with qualification B m or 824 LVIII: lengthways; princ.; subsid.; (1) women B n or 612. XLIV: 3 lines; (1) princ. 7;; (2, 3) children. B n o3 634: lengthways; 2 lines; (1) princ.; [children]; (2) B n 04 610: lengthways; 3 lines; (1) \$\frac{1}{3}\$; (2) (3) \$\frac{1}{3}\$\ldots\$. B n o5 614: B n o6 780 LIII (3 lines). B n o7 830: 3 lines; (1) words; (2) (3) 9 . 9 . Bn 08 624 XLVI: 3 lines; (1) princ.; (2) (3) 9 7. Bn og 615 LI: 3 lines; (1) princ. 大三; (2) (3) 例. 引. Bn 10 622 XXXVII: 3 lines; (1) subsid.; (2) (3) 8 . 7 . Bn II 616 LII: 3 lines. Bn 16 627 LII: 3 lines. Bn 12 617 XL: 3 lines. Bn 21 611 XLIV: 3 lines. B n 22 631: 3 lines. Bn 13 619: 3 lines. Bn 14 626: 3 lines. B n 23 782: 3 lines. Bn 15 635: 3 lines. B n 24 636: 3 lines. Bn 31 princ.; women / children. B n 32 501 bis: 2 lines; children [no Æ drawing: K is doubtful]. Bn 41 M 126: 2 lines, lower blank.

Bo. Like Bn but with subsidiary word Boor 828: 3 lines: (1) names; (2) (3) 9 . 9 . Bo 02 784 LIII: 3 lines; (1) names; (2) (3) 7 and Boo3 781 LIII: 3 lines; (1) name - ;; (2) (3) 9 . 9 .

B p, q, r, s, t. Like B n but with ideograms replacing qualifying

Bp ox 620: 大三 / princ.; 分刊. 分人.

B o o4 783: 3 lines; names / children / defaced.

B p 02 190. Bt 11 832. Bq or 829: fragments. Bt 21 637 XLIV: 3 lines. Bt ox 825. Bu or 633 XLV: 3 lines. B v or 84 bis: l. 1 princ. l. 2 00 [large numeral]. Bxor 213: 1 line; unusual sign # (B 74 a), cf. Bf. B x 02 321: cf. K c 21. Bx 03 115: 2 principals: 81. 81.

C. Tablets with 'sitting figure' sign (B 74) 1: cf. Be or, B for, all transverse

For the 'sitting figure' see Signary B 74. The long lists C a or-C b ox-03 are in the same form as those in § A and § B, and the entries with principal and subsidiary presume the same traffic: on C d or, C f or, C i or, C j or other commodities are included.

Ca. The 'sitting figure' has no numeral Caor* 799 (a) LV: 9 lines; a list of words, each with the punctuation irregular; l. 1 preamble; l. 9 broken; PM IV. 705, fig. 687 b, Suppl. Pl. lxii.

> 799 (b) LVI: 5 lines; 6 blank; same list continued (ll. 9-13); l. 13 damaged; no trace of total; l. 14 blank.

Ca o2 800 LV: broken above: 6 lines; ll. 1-5 list of words followed by 'sitting figure', some with numeral; in l. 5 the numeral 32 may be a total; l. 6 two words without figure or numeral; same handwriting on Caor but not the same tablet.

Cao3 801 LV: lower part; 4 lines; no total. Ca 04 803 LV: lower part; 3 lines; l. 3 defaced.

Cao5 804 LVII: 5 lines; l. 5 defaced.

C a of 805 LV: 4 lines. The upper margins of C a o5-o6 show that there were at least two other tablets in this series: cf. the large 'total' 237 on C b 03.

C a 07* 806 a LV: 6 lines; l. 1 defaced. 806 b upper part; 2 lines; l. 1 defaced.

Cair 802: 4 lines; same hand as Caor-07.

Ca21 1626 LXXXVIII (= B 1707): seal impression; ix.

C b. The 'sitting figure' has numerals

C b or 798 LIV: tabulated; words with $\frac{1}{25}$ and numerals from 1 to 6; l. 10 Evans, Sundwall, and AEK read for M.

C b 02 1055 XCVII: in two parts; 9 lines; l. 1 may be preamble; in l. 9 'total' sign, word, and $\dot{\mathcal{U}}$ with numeral 213.

C b 03 807: 4 lines; (3) (4) blank; l. 1 defaced; l. 2 word; र्द्ध with numeral 237.

C b-C i similar, all inscribed lengthways

Cbir 101 XXIV: 2 lines; (1) words with & and numeral 8; 1. 2 blank.

Cc, d, e, f, g. Principal, subsidiary: & with numeral

Ccor 808 XCVII. C c 02 814 LXXI.

Cd o3 815 LXIV. Cd 04 1634.

Cd or 817 LX.

Cd 11 816.

C d o5 811.

C e or 8_{13} : 2 lines; (1) .. $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$; (2) $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$; cf. E e, h, j, l, m. C for 8_{23} . C for 8_{10} . C g or 8_{12} .

Ch. Two lines, as in C c-g

Cho3 41 XXII. Cho2 779. Ch or 809.

Ci, j. Numeral combinations of commotif signs

Cior 819: word; 校三川廿1...

Cjor 778: LIII: transverse; 6 lines; list of names with commodities; (1) spout vase 180; (2) word only; (3) vacant; (3) (4) (3); (4) word only.

D. Livestock Tablets: Oxen, Swine, Horses

For the 'livestock' and 'cattle' signs see Signary B 71. 80-93. and for other signs used as ideograms to qualify them, pp. 62-4. For the numerals and the 'percentage' tablets, see pp. 51-3.

D a. Full lists of domestic animals, male and female, lengthways

Daor 903 LXVIII: complete; 2 lines; (1) princ.; subsid.; small cattle, (2) oxen, swine, horse, male and female, with numerals. PM IV. 724, fig. 707 c.

Da 02 906 LXVIII: complete; 2 lines; princ.; subsid.; small cattle, oxen, swine, with numerals. PM IV. 724, fig. 707 b.

Da 03 904 LXIX: 2 lines; princ.; subsid.; small cattle, oxen, swine...

Da II 907: 2 lines; princ.; subsid. (in different type); small cattle, oxen, swine, horses. PM IV. 724, fig. 707 a.

Da 21 909 LXIX: only swine and numeral: fragment; subsid. incomplete.

Da 22 910 LXIX: fragment; oxen; cf. Da 21.

D b. Lists of swine

D b ox* 162 a XXVII; wide tablet; complete; inscribed lengthways irregularly with very large numbers of small cattle (a) and swine (b); perhaps a provisional reckoning, as the numerals overrun.

Db II 161 XXVI: 2 lines; [small cattle], (1) swine / (2) swine, figs, vines (p. 60).

D b 21 113 XXIV. D b 22 905. D b 23 767 LII: fragments.

D c or* 152 a XXV; b XXVI: ? transverse; 3 lines; words, horses, oxen, and small cattle.

D d. Cattle only, both sexes

Dd or* 50 a XXII: lengthways; 2 lines; princ.; subsid. interpolated; (2) subsid.; b XXIII: similar . c (on edge) name and 'horse' sign.

De. Tabulated principals, subsidiaries, and oxen. Transverse

De or QII LXX: 16 lines (14-16 blank); princ. and one or more subsid.; livestock signs with numerals; ll. 1-2 ?; 3-7, χ ; 8-9 χ ; 10-11 χ ; 12 defaced; 13 χ . In l. 10 perhaps two princ.; AEK. reads | for | for

De. Tabulated, principals, subsidiaries, and small cattle

De o2 912 a LXII; b LVI: transverse; (a) 11 lines; (1) single word; 2-11 princ.; subsid.; I items; (b) l. 1 blank; (2) princ.; subsid.; ? ; (3) 'total' ? 900; (4-9) blank. The 'total' on (b) is less than the items (damaged) on (a).

Df. Only females

D for 915 LXIX: lengthways; 2 princ.; (1) 7-; (2) 2 subsid. T-; first princ. repeated in 1. 2.

Df 11 1632 LXII: fragment; 3 lines; (1) X word; (2) word Υ ; (3) Υ ... $\overline{\Pi}$.

Df 21 908: 1 line; princ.; 2 subsid.; 1.

Dg. Principals and subsidiaries with oxen and small cattle: only males, lengthways

Dg or 914 LXVII: princ.; 2 lines; (1) subsid.; **¥** 50+; (2) subsid.; **¥**≡= perhaps **↑** as on **D f** or (915).

Dg II 163: last 4 lines (3, 4 blank); (1) 70; (2) 42; unusual order of signs.

Dhor 913 LXXVI: 2 lines; (1) 2 words \$\frac{1}{2}\ldots, (2) 2 words; first repeated from l. 1; T [word].

Dj. Commodities connected with cattle and other animals, lengthways

Dj or 04-55: 2 lines; (1) princ.; 2 ideograms (B 100, ? B 90); (2) ideograms (B 63 (?) with loop, B 99).

Dj 02 04-63: [princ.]; 2 lines; (1) subsid.; B 100; (2) B 63 loop; 2111 ...

Dj 03 04. 60: [princ.]; (1) subsid.; B 100 . . .; (2) B 63 (.) loop; § . . .

Dj 05 04. 53: 2 lines; (1) B 100; T; (2) B 63 (1) loop, 2;

Dj 06 04. 64: 2 lines; (1) B 100; (2) B 63 loop; \(\frac{2}{5} \).

Dj 11 04. 58: princ.; (1) subsid.; B 100; (2) B 63 loop; \(\frac{2}{5} \).

Dj 12 04. 54: fragment; ? end of 04. 58.

Dj 13 04. 59: 2 lines; (1) [subsid.]; B 100; Υ ; (2) subsid.; B 63 (loop; B 99.

Dj 14* 1528 LXXXIX: (a) 2 lines [B 100]; 7; (2) B 63 (1) loop; \$\frac{2}{5}\$; (b) \$\frac{1}{5}\$ B 99.

Dj 15 04. 62: 2 lines; (1) B 100; (2) 1; B 63 (1) loop; 2.

Dj 17 SM I, fig. 18.

Dj 21 04. 61: 2 lines; (1) B 100; (2) subsid.; B 63 (loop; on back o==.

Dj 22 1564: princ. [2 lines].

Dj 31 04. 58: fragment; B 63 (:) loop.

Dk. All with of female, but various types

Dk or 33:4 lines (l. 4 blank); ll. 1-3 cattle signs; l. 4 blank.

Dk II 954 LVII: list of words followed by X1.

Dk 21* 919: (a) list of words followed by \mathcal{R} ; (b) words; l. 2 only one sign.

Dk 31 1561: fragment; (1) word; (2) 7 ...

D l: with Y group

Dlor* 394: transverse; 4 lines; (a) XXXIV; words; l. 4 horse head; (b) XXXIII: ll. 1-3 [words]; ll. 2-3 3; l. 4 blank.

Dm. Horses' heads with numerals and words

D m or 895 LXVI: lengthways; 2 lines; in each 3 horse-heads with numerals.

Dn. Horse (ideogram) and saw, as on Do, but differently arranged D n or 144: fragment; 2 lines; words; l. 1

Do. Lengthways, with horse and saw

Door 900 LXXI: 1 line; subsid.

Do 02 899 LXIX. Do 11 897.

Do 21 896 LXVII.

Do 12 1015. Do 03 1029.

D o 22 979.

Do 04 898 LIX.

E b 209 1268.

E b 218 1353.

```
D p, q. List of words and horses
                                                                Principal: subsidiary (V) / subsidiary (III):
D p or 50 XXIII: lengthways; 3 lines; in each, 2 horse-items
                                                                E b 301 1135.
                                                                                     E b 302 1167.
                                                                                                           Eb 303 1352.
     as in D o 12, 21, 22, but without .
                                                                Principal: subsidiary III / subsidiary (V): E b 401 1172.
                                                                Principal: (1) subsidiary / (2) subsidiary:
D q or 61 XXIII: transverse; 4 lines; list of words with
    horse ; in l. 1 the 'ship' sign (B 67) in group.
                                                                E b 501 1163.
                                                                                     E b 502 1365.
                                                                                                           E b 503 1321.
                                                                Principal: (1) subsidiary / (2) subsidiary: E b 801 1333.
Dq 11 156: ? transverse; 2 lines; name and horse; in 1. 2 an
    odd variant.
                                                                   Ec. Principal: no register: both 7 (male) and 7 (female)
  Dr, s, t, u, v, x. Tabulated: principals and subsidiaries with
                                                                                        with numerals
                 horses and related commodities
                                                                All words missing:
Drox 902 LXIII: transverse; 12 lines; in each line princ.;
                                                                E c or 1610.
                                                                                      E c 03 1375.
                                                                                                           E c o5 1344.
    subsid. (none in 1. 8); horse 1; signs \Psi; 2; numeral =;
                                                                E c 02 1606.
                                                                                     E c 04 1345.
    in 1. 3 two such entries.
                                                                Principal: no subsidiaries: E c 101 1373.
Dsor 49 XXII: lengthways; 1 line; princ.; subsid.;
                                                                Principal: subsidiaries (III):
Ds11 901: princ. (?); horse (fem.) \equiv [word].
                                                                E c 201 925.
                                                                                     E c 206 1220.
                                                                                                           E c 213 1204.
Ds 21 1570: fragment; princ. [horse]
                                                                E c 202 1225.
                                                                                     E c 207 1205.
                                                                                                           E c 214 1185.
D v or 1582: fragment; 2 lines; (1) subsid.; horse; (2) subsid.
                                                                                                           E c 215 1115.
                                                                                     E c 208 1126.
                                                                E c 203 1199.
\mathbf{D} \times \mathbf{o} \mathbf{i} (347): = \mathbf{J} \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{o} \mathbf{i}; lengthways, complete; 2 lines; (1)
                                                                E c 204 1186.
                                                                                     E c 211 1282.
                                                                                                           E c 216 1110.
    princ.; subsid.; cereals; horse | ; (2) princ.; subsid.;
                                                                                                           E c 217 1190.
                                                                E c 205 1198.
                                                                                     E c 212 1247.
    millet; ?; subsid.; ?.
                                                                Principal: subsidiary V / subsidiary III:
                                                                E c 301 1133.
                                                                                  E c 302 1145.
     E. Tablets dealing with small cattle TR (B 91)
                                                                    Ed. Principal: two registers: upper both ? and ? with
    E a. No register (i.e. one line): only \( (B 91 male) \) with
                                                                                    numerals | lower blank
                           numeral
All words missing:
                                                                                Probably not different from E c
Ea or 1379.
                     E a 03 1614.
                                          E a o5 1088
                                                                All words missing:
                                                 LXXXIV.
Ea 02 1609.
                     E a 04 1089.
                                                                                E d o2 1372.
                                                                Edor 1612.
                                                                                                 Ed 03 1043.
Principal: no subsidiaries:
                                                                Principal: no subsid.:
E a ror 1355 (type III).
                           E a 102 1351.
                                                                E d 101 1419.
                                                                                               E d 103 1425.
Principal: subsidiary (type III):
                                                                                               Ed 111 1423.
                                                                E d 102 1492.
E a 201 1377.
                     E a 207 M 22.
                                          E a 212 1078.
                                                                Principal: subsidiary (III):
                     E a 208 1338.
E a 202 1196.
                                          Ea 213 1081.
                                                                Ed 201 1239.
                                                                                     E d 215 1207.
                                                                                                           Ed 237 1208.
E a 203 1187.
                     E a 209 1202.
                                          E a 214 1079.
                                                                                     E d 218 1388.
                                                                                                           E d 238 1236.
                                                                E d 202 1426.
E a 204 1273.
                     E a 210 1147.
                                          E a 215 1195.
                                                                E d 203 1206.
                                                                                     Ed 219 1213.
                                                                                                           E d 239 1324.
E a 205 1363.
                     E a 211 1401.
                                          E a 216 1091.
                                                                E d 204 1515.
                                                                                     E d 220 1296.
                                                                                                           E d 240 1261.
E a 206 1299.
                                                                                     Ed 221 1267.
                                                                                                           E d 241* 1304 a, b.
                                                                E d 205 1188.
Principal (sometimes missing): subsidiary (III): subsidiary (V):
                                                                E d 206 1222.
                                                                                     Ed 222 1215.
                                                                                                           Ed 242 1305.
E a 301 1194.
                     E a 306 1650.
                                          E a 311 1143.
                                                                E d 207 1255.
                                                                                     Ed 223 1103.
                                                                                                           E d 243 1302.
E a 302 1197.
                     E a 307 1137.
                                          E a 312 1127.
                                                                E d 208 1466.
                                                                                     E d 224 1245.
                                                                                                           Ed 244 1297.
E a 303 1116.
                     E a 308 1134.
                                          E a 313 1382.
                                                                E d 209 1237.
                                                                                     Ed 231 1507.
                                                                                                           E d 245 1279.
E a 304 1378.
                     E a 309 1132.
                                          E a 314 1162.
                                                                                     Ed 232 1111.
                                                                                                           E d 246 1242.
                                                                E d 210 1124.
E a 305 1314.
                     E a 310 438.
                                          E a 315 1341.
                                                                                                           Ed 247 1241.
                                                                Ed 211 1471.
                                                                                     E d 233 1274.
                                                                E d 212 1214.
                                                                                     E d 234 1105.
                                                                                                           E d 248 1346.
    Eb. Two registers: upper with numeral: lower blank
                                                                                                           E d 249 1368.
                                                                Ed 213 1325.
                                                                                     E d 235 1349.
               Probably not different from E a
                                                                                                           E d 250 1265.
                                                                Ed 214 1262.
                                                                                     E d 236 1295.
All words missing:
                                                                Principal: subsidiary (V) / subsidiary (III):
Ebor 1597.
                     E b 02 1343.
                                           Eb 03 M 15.
                                                                Ed 03 1643.
                                                                                     E d 302 1166.
                                                                                                           E d 304 1243.
Principal: no subsidiaries: E b roz 1445.
                                                                Ed 301 1192.
                                                                                     E d 303 1160.
                                                                                                           Ed 305 1159.
Principal: subsidiary (III):
                                                                Principal: subsidiary (III) / subsidiary (V):
E b 201 M 7.
                     E b 210 1087.
                                          E b 219 293.
                                                                Ed 401 1330.
                                                                                     E d 403 1086.
                                                                                                          E d 405 1140.
E b 202 1227.
                     Eb 211 1288.
                                          E b 220 1108.
                                                                E d 402 1232.
                                                                                     E d 404 1141.
                                          E b 221 1224.
E b 203 1251.
                     Eb 212 1289.
E b 204 1114.
                     Eb 213 1170.
                                          E b 222 1221.
                                                                   E e. Principal: both Y and N as in E a-E d; Y with
E b 205 (= Ed 217). E b 214 1339.
                                          E b 223 1080.
                                                                                          numerals
                     Eb 215 1191.
E b 206 1514.
                                          E b 224 1082.
                                                                Ee 11 1369 (no \Re).
                                                                                         E e 12 1587.
E b 207 1275.
                     E b 216 1313.
                                          E b 225 1083.
E b 208 1238.
                     Eb 217 1315.
                                          E b 226 1350.
                                                                Principal: subsidiary (V) / subsidiary (III):
```

E e 321 1084. E e 322 1085.

Ed 04 1611.

E h. Prince	ipal: both F and R as	in E a–E d: 🏋 with
	numerals (71-86	0)
E h 21 1602.	E h 211 1148.	,
Eh 111 1359.	Eh 311 1298.	
F i De	incidal, both of 1 of	* 77 77 184
Ein 671.	incipal: both \ and \	
Ei 12 1613.	Ei 13 951.	Ei 212 937.
	E i 211 936.	E i 213 945.
E j. Pri	ncipal: both 7 and 7:	in lower line 193
Ej 21 1358.	Ej 225 1112.	Ej 324 1301.
Ej 22 1617.	Ej 226 1362.	Ej 325 1109.
Ej 23 1585.	Ej 227 1287.	Ej 326 1151.
Ej 24 672.	Ej 228 1260;	Ej 421 1231.
Ej 25 1571.	Ej 251 1318.	Ej 801 440.
Ej 26 1615.	Ej 311 1118.	Ej 901 47 bis l
Ej 27 1381. Ej 211 1268.	Ej 312 1272.	Ej 902 447.
Ej 212 1303.	Ej 313 1337. Ej 314 1154.	Ej 911 449.
Ej 213 1270.	Ej 314 1154. Ej 315 1127.	Ej 921 1371.
Ej 221 1234.	Ej 316 1130.	Ej 922 1361. Ej 923 1322.
Ej 222 1217.	Ej 321 1153.	E j 923 1322. E j 924 1383.
Ej 223 1369.	Ej 322 1152.	27 924 1303.
Ej 224 1254.	Ej 323 1138.	
E k. Principa	l: subsidiary: 🏅 and 🏋	as in E a – E d : $/ \ddagger 3$
	with numeral	
Ek or 1593.	E k 223 1306.	E k 233 1201.
Ek 21 1600.	E k 224 1244.	E k 234 1150.
Ek 22 1603.	E k 225 1218.	E k 235 1283.
E k 23 1592.	E k 226 1300.	E k 236 1374.
Ek 24 1579. Ek 25 1366.	E k 227 1284.	E k 237 1376.
E k 26 1356.	E k 228 1281. E k 229 1286.	E k 238 1106.
E k 27 1380.	E k 230 1291.	E k 321 1342. E k 322 1157.
Ek 221 1149.	E k 231 1252.	Ek 421 1144.
E k 222 1604.	E k 232 1171.	~ ~ 4~~ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
E l. Principa	l: subsidiary: 🍞 and 🏋	as in E a – E d :
	and 197 numerals	
El 321 1158.	ы,	
E an Daine	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	%
E m. Princi	ipal: subsidiary: 3 and	* *
	‡ and P numero	
E m 211 1107.	E m 222	
E m 221 1316.	E m 223	1278.
En. Princis	pal: subsidiary: 🍞 and	∇ as in E a -E d :
20 m 2 man	numerals	Λ ⁴³ Δ ⁴ Δ ⁴
En 11 1589.	E n 223 1223.	F n avv vraa
En 12 1584.	E n 224 1233.	En 311 1122. En 312 1117.
E n 211 1228.	E n 225 1360.	En 321 1120.
	E n 226 1290.	En 322 1119.
E n 222 1230.	E n 227 1285.	En 323 1121.
E o. Princip	oal: subsidiary: 🍟 and	
	and & I numera	uls
E o 221 1235.	E o 222 1101.	
346.1		

	7	/ " " " " "
	lower line X (zer	
F		
E p or 1100.	E p 221	1097.
E p 211 1098.	E p 222	1099.
Ex.	Unclassifiable fragments	of E-tablets
E x or 1598.	E x 221 1327.	E x 309 1329
Ex 11 1334.	E x 223 1328.	E x 310 1415.
E x 101 1317.	E x 224 M 27.	Ex 311 1482.
E x 102 76.	E x 225 1173 AB	E x 312 1113.
Ex 111 1414.	(word on edge)	E x 313 1429.
Ex 113 1473.	E x 226 1193.	Ex 314 1607.
Ex 115 1449.	E x 227 M 5.	
E x 201 1404.	E x 231 1276.	E x 315 1161.
E x 202 1407.		E x 316 1155.
E 7 202 140/.	E x 232 964.	E x 317 1586.
E x 202 <i>a</i> 1440.	E x 233 M 10.	E x 318 1165.
E x 203 1271.	E x 234 1104.	E x 321 686.
E x 204 1326.	E x 235 1422.	E x 322 1054.
E x 205 1292.	E x 236 1266.	E x 323 920.
E x 206 1469.	E x 237 1308.	E x 324 1139.
E x 207 1312.	E x 238 1417.	E x 325 931.
E x 208 1485.	E x 239 1250.	E x 326 445.
E x 209 1212.	E x 240 1211.	E x 331 1142.
E x 210 1125.	E x 241 1588.	E x 332 1307.
Ex 211 1490.	E x 242 1216.	
E x 212 1123.	E x 243 M 23.	
E x 213 1226.	_	
	and the second s	E x 335 1164.
	E x 302 1323.	E x 336 1131.
E x 215 1203.	E x 303 46.	E x 401 1317.
E x 216 1183.	E x 304 42.	E x 801 1253.
E x 217 1310.	E x 305 1405.	E x 802 439.
E x 218 1436.	E x 306 1331.	E x 803 441.
E x 219 1475.	E x 307 1136.	E x 804 1332.
E x 220 1277.	E x 308 1168.	
E y.	Fragmentary: names l	broken
E y or 1182.	E y 18 1210.	E v 41 1169.
E y 02 1184.	E y 21 926.	E y 42 1636.
Ey 11 1370.	E y 24 1294.	Ey 51 1591.
E y 12 1128.	E y 25 M 24.	E y 61 1364.
E y 13 1102.		E y 62 1648.
E y 14 1248.	E y 32 941.	E y 71 43.
E y 17 1357.		E y 72 1061.
Ly 1/ 135/.	E y 33 1146.	E y 72 1001.
F. 'C	attle'-tablets : 🍞 or '	70
	with prefixes, follow	• •
	· ·	
F a or 727		F d or 1066
XLIII.	F b o6 1072	LXXVII.
F a 02 1068.	LXXIV.	F d o2 1068.
F a 03 SM fig. 18.	F b 07 1075.	Fe or 1067.
Fa 04 M 130.	F b 08 1074.	F g or 1396.
F b or 1071.	F b og 1369.	Fh or 1346.
F b 02 1043.		Fior 1243.
		Fjor 1646.
	F c 03 1076	Fk 01 1240
F b 04 1064	LXXVII.	LXXX.
LXXXIII.	F c 04 1399.	Flor 1243.
		- 1 02 1243.

Ep. Principal: subsidiary: 7 and 7 as in E a-E d,

		Fo-Fs.	Female	7	fo	llowed	by a	two	lines	of	entries
Fo	OI	924	F	p	201	922.			Fr	oı	919.
		923.		p	301	747-					927.
Fo	201	921 LX	XI. F	q	OI	929.			Ft	OI	411.

G. 'Cattle' Tablets: principal: two subsidiaries: 7 and 7 with 5 followed by numerals: subdivided as in § E

Ga or 952. Ga 302 930 LX. Ga 304 950. Ga 301 943. Ga 303 946 LXIV.

Gb. Like Ga but no word in upper line: lower line,

Top before 17

Gb or 478. Gb 201 916.

G c. Like G b, but \ follows \ in upper line G c 101 791. G c 103 792. G c 102 790. G c 301 928.

G d. Like G e but 🖔 is followed by 🈘

Gd or 923. Gd og 414. Gd go2 948. Gd o2 935. Gd go1 944. Gd go3 949.

Gf. Upper line R. . . lower & T. B.

Gf or 413. Gf 302 412. Gf 304 1046. Gf 301 917 LXV. Gf 303 938.

G g 201 463 LXVI: unique formula.

Gh. Words before the ideograms

Ghor 932. Ghr5 47.

G x-y. Variant formulae

G x 11 1567. G x 301 1619. G y 201 934. G x 12 1525. G x 302 968. G y 211 1060. G x 13 1580. G x 303 842. G y 301 440. G x 14 939. G y 01 M 21.

H. Cattle-tablets: various formulae

H a. Principal subsidiaries always the same (Type III)

Haor 1177. Hao6 1180 LXXXVI. Hao7 1179.

Ha 03 1181. Ha 08 1178. Ha 04 1174 LXXVI. Ha 09 1387.

Ha os 1175. Ha 10 1386.

H b. Subsidiaries (Type III): large numbers of male cattle

Hb or 1092. Hb 21 1095 LXXVI.

Hb oz 1093 LXXXIV. Hb 22 1094 LXXII,

H b II 1200. LXXXV.

H b 12 1209. H b 23 1096 LXXVI.

Hb 13 1311. Hb 24 911 LXX. Hb 14 1326

Hb 14 1336. Hb 25 1090.

H c or 1239 LXXXVI.

I. 'Tree' tablets

I a or 862 LXV: very broad, but written lengthways; 6 lines (ll. 4, 6 blank); a spaced list of pictorial fruit-trees, &c., with numerals: l. 1 fig-tree (cf. 7, AB 46, A 27, and pictographic SM I. 220, no. 104) with numeral 1780; l. 2 olive tree (cf. 4B 29, B 48); with 403; l. 3 two other trees,

pruned, and B 95 (cf. 485, 863. 2; 864. 1); l. 5, B 95 with 225. BSA VI, pl. I: PM IV 717, fig. 700.

I a II 864: probably ruled like 863; 3 lines; ll. 1, 3 sign B 95; l. 2 fig-tree (AB 46) with same subsid. P as 862. 1.

B 95 (402) and fig. (102) with same subsid. 2 as 862. 1.

NB. The 'fig' sign (AB 46) recurs with numeral on

K i 21 (866), X m 46 (865) and frequently in J i.

J. 'Cereal' tablets with signs B 89 a, b, c)) and qualifying signs

Jaor 344 XXXI. Jao3 350 XXXII. Jarr 998. Jao2 356 XXXV. Jao4 346 XXXI. Jarr 378. Jarr 382.

Ja 51-3. 'Millet' and 'Wheat' together

Ja 51 352 XXXII. Ja 52 1057 XLVII. Ja 53 M 14.

Ja 61-3. 'Millet' with qualifying sign

Ja 61 345. Ja 62 351. Ja 63 1056 XLVII.

J b. 'Millet' and other cereal signs preceded by two words
J b 01–20. Principal: subsidiary with numeral and other signs

Jb or 381. Jb os 371. Jb 17 375. Jb oz 366. Jb 11 339 XXXI. Jb 18 358.

Jb 02 bis 04. 84. Jb 12 349 XXXII. Jb 19 355.

Jb 03 369 XXXII. Jb 15 376. Jb 20 380. Jb 04 372. Jb 16 391.

7 b 21-2. Millet and wheat

Jb 21 379. Jb 41 377 7 9. Jb 61 1059 XLVII Jb 22 340 XXXI. Jb 51 353 XXXII 70.

Jb 25 341 XXXI. 79.

J c. Several entries

Je 11 343. Je 12 361 XXXII.

Jd. Two lines: various combinations of cereal signs

J d or 347 XXXI: 2 lines; (1) princ.; subsid.; cereals; horse ; (2) subsid.; cereals.

Jd 03 348 XXXI. Jd 07 365 XXXII. Jd 12 362 XXXIII. Jd 05 357 XXXII. Jd 11 364 XXXII.

Je. Miscellaneous

Je or 342 XXXII. Je 11 198. Je 15 354 XXXIII. Je 21 363: transverse; 4 lines (4 blank); ll. 1-3 separate entries.

If. Tablets beginning with The after principal

Jfor 1 XIX: transverse; 13 lines (ll. 11, 13 vacant); tabular list of words and cereals (B 95 b, c); no word in l. 12.

Jf II 13 XX: lengthways; 3 lines; list of cereal entries; in l. 3 the same word recurs with different cereals.

Jf 12 48 XXII: lengthways; 3 lines; ll. 1, 2 list of words with cereals; l. 3 princ.; subsid.; cereals.

Jf 13 5 XX: lengthways; 3 lines (l. 3 blank); princ.; 2 subsid.;

Jf 21 14 XX: lengthways; 2 lines; names and cereals.

Jf 22 7 XIX: lengthways; 2 lines.

K. 'Cereal' tablets with 'impaled triangle' sign (B 88) If 23 15 XX: 2 lines. Jf 24 16 XXI: 2 lines. If 31 1645: 2 lines; names; l. 2 (B 64. 51). 4 transverse lists If 41 6 XIX: 2 lines; l. 1 princ. as in Jf 23 44. Kaor 749: 11 lines (8-11 blank); tabulated words (type II) Jf 43 M/8: 2 lines; fragment. Jf 42 27 XXI: 2 lines. with 4 and numerals. If 44 18 XXI: fragment. K a o2 o4. 66: 3 lines. Karr 843 LVII: 5 lines. Jf 45 32: fragment: ? part of Jf 44. Ka21 165 XXVI: 3 lines. If 5x 390: fragment. Jf 52 723: fragment. K a 31 508 bis: 2 lines; paragraphed; cf. § R. K a 41-3. Only one entry 7 i. Principal: two lines: various 'cereal' combinations Ka 41 35: 1 line; word and 4. Ji or 8: (a) XIX; (b) XX; B 40 amphora. K a 42 551: 1 line; same word as K a 41. Ji 02* 2 XIX: (a) cereals: 1. 2 'vine' (AB 22); (b) B 40; bowl. Ka 43 71: 1 line; word. Ji 03 22 XXI: cereals and 'vine' as in Ji 02. K a 51 132: unusually large numeral; cf. K a 21. Ji 04 25 XXI: (1) cereals; 'vine' (B 62); (2) 'overseer' K b or* 777: (a) LIII: lengthways; 3 lines; tabulated words (B 76) (A. (type I); (14; (b)) I line; word. Ji 11* 19 XXI: (a) subsid.; cereals; ; ; (b) B 40; bowl . K c. Ideogram +, with numeralsJi 12* 23 XXI: (a) (1) cereals; (2) (b) bowl . Kcor 842 LXIII: 3 lines; preamble and words; ♣ and T (AB6). Ji 13 26: fragment; (1) word; (2) Kc II 668 XLVIII: lengthways; 2 lines; words; 4, 1. Ji 14 21 XXI: 2 lines; (1) subsid.; cereals; (2) K c 21 752: 1 line; 97 . 9 ; cf. § B n. Ji 21* 4 XIX: princ.; 2 lines; subsid. and cereals. Kc 51 844. K c 71 846. K c 22 750. Ji 22* 20: fragment: (a) (B 51) (B); (b) bowl . K c 53 1569. K c 72 849 (total). K c 31 650. Ji 23 3 XIX: princ.; 2 lines; subsid.; cereals; l. 2 K c 55 1574. Kc 91 751. K c 33 36. K c 61 847. K c 41 845. Ji 24 11 XX: princ.; 2 lines; (1) cereals; 7; (2) subsid.; K c 62 848. K c 42 04. 65. cereals. Ji 31 12 XX: fragment; 2 lines; (1) fig. 7; 7; (2) cereals. K d-K g reserved Ji 32 17 XXI: 2 lines; (1) cereals; (2) Kior 157: 2 lines; (1) word, 'total' 4; (2) cereals. Ji 33* 24 XXI: (a) 2 lines; (1) cereals; (2) cereals (3); Kj. Tablets with A and 'saffron' signs ligatured ?????? Kj 02 853. (b) bowl \bigcirc . Kiox 852: 2 lines. Kj 03* 851: 2 lines; (a) transverse; (b) numerals. Jjor* 51: (a) XXII: cereals; (b) XXI: 2 lines; cereals; \bigcirc ; . Kjrr 854 LVI: 4 lines (l. 3 vacant). Jj 11* 160: transverse; 4 lines; (a) XXVII l. 1 blank; ll. 2-4 Kj21 669 XLVIII: lengthways; 2 lines; words 4777; cf. tabulated names and cereals; (b) XXII ll. 1-4 tabulated B x or. cereals; names missing; Kj 22 670 XLVIII: lengthways; 2 lines; as in K c 4. Kk. Saffron tablets with pictorial sign J k. Wheat-sign 9 Kk 41 274 XXX: pictorial Kk or 267. Jk or 741 LII: transverse; 4 lines; same word. saffron; word; (AB 68) #. Kk 02 269 XXX. J1 or 760: fragment; 2 lines. Kk 45 861 LXIV: fragment; Kk 03 272. Kk 04 276. I m-I r. 'Vine'-sign Kk 46 856 LXVI: fragment; Kk o5 278. I m or 840: transverse; 5 lines; tabulated. word. Jnor 462 XXXVI: 2 lines; words; 1. 2 (AB 50) with Kk o6 279. Kk 48-9 274-5: fragment; Kk 07 M 138. word with 2. Jp or 1058 XLVII: 1 line; princ.; subsid.; cereal (B 95 a) Kk II 857 LXIV. Kk 51 855 LXIV: saffron; 2. Jp 11° 456: fragment; (a) cereals; (b) (B 95 a) unusual Kk 12 858 LXIV. K k 52 273 XXX: saffron; 2. Kk 21 277: pictorial saffron; Jq or 452 XXXV: transverse; 3 lines; words with cereals Kk 61 859 LXIV: saffron; 2. Kk71 270 XXX: saffron; Kk 31 268 XXX: pictorial Jror 464 XXXVI: lengthways; 2 lines; princ.; subsid.; saffron; +. cereals; rare sign; AB 34. Kk 81 860: saffron; 12; Kk 32 271: pictorial saf-Jr 11 519 XL: transverse; 3 lines; words; cereals; BA 34. 2 cross bar. Kl, m, n, o, p, s, t. Lists of names with sundry commodities 7 s. 'Cereal' word & T with Klor 841 LXII: transverse; 6 lines; names; l. 2 4; l. 5 7; Js or 1633: fragment; 3 lines (l. 3 vacant); (B 51); . J s 02 34: 2 lines. K m or 1630: transverse; 4 lines (l. 4 blank); T. Js 11 955 LX: transverse; 3 lines. Km II 685 XLIX: princ.; subsid.; . Js 12 513: transverse; 3 lines.

84 Km 12 421 XXXIV: princ.; subsid.;]. K m 21 465 XXXVI: 2 lines; princ.; subsid.;]. **K m 31*** 153: transverse; 3 lines; (a) words; (b) T. Koor 867 LXIII: transverse; 8 lines (ll. 7, 8 blank); tabulated names with Il. 2, 3 fig. Y; Il. 2, 3 4. Kom 866: fragment; [words] 21. Kroz 04. 79: 1 line: princ.; subsid.; 72. K s ox * 457: (a) word; (b) cereal; * . Ktor 461 XXXVI: 2 lines; subsid.; cereal? L. 'House'-tablets, with granary or container signs B 94 b, c, d (p. 61) La. Container B 94 b La 02 1533. La 03 1535. La 04 432.

Laor 1534.

Lb. Container B 94 d

Lbor 679. Lb11 678 LII. Lb12 679. Lb13 675 LI.

L.c. Container B 94 b with

L c 02 416 XXXIV. L c or 415 XXXIV.

Ld. Principal: two subsidiaries with container B 94 d

Ld 21 673 XXII. Ldox 674 XCVII. Ld 11 676.

Le. Principal: two subsidiaries: container B 94 b

Leii 418 XXXIV. Le or 917. Le 12 423 a, b.

Lf. Container B 94 c with on cover

Lf 02 578. Lfor 519 XL.

Lg, h, i, j. Unusual formulae with containers

Lj 02 1532. L g or 680. Lior 419.

Ljor 1531 XC: transverse. Lh or 1536.

M. 'Vase' tablets; with pictorial vessels (Table Va)

Maor 713 L: 1 line; word; ligature ?; amphora.

M a o2* 707: fragment; (a) amphora; (b) numeral.

M a 03 706 XXXVII: princ.; subsid.; amphora; ? above.

M a 04 703 L: 7; amphora.

Ma o5 710 XXXVII: 7 over amphora.

Mair 701 XXXIX: [princ.]; subsid.; amphora.

M b or 714 L:2 lines; (1) subsid.; (2) separately; amphora.

M b 02 726 XCIII: 2 lines; subsid.; (2) ?; amphora.

M b 03 717: 2 lines; (1) princ.; subsid.; (2) subsid.; ?; [amphora].

M b 11 702: 2 lines; (1) (2) princ.; subsid.; ; amphora.

M c o1 10 XX: 3 lines (l. 3 vacant); (1) (2) amphora.

M d o1 705: 3 lines; (1) princ.; (1-3) subsid.; **?**; amphora.

Me or 210: fragments; (a) word; (b) us (AB 37) over bowl.

M f or 776 bis: fragments; (a) amphora; (b) f (AB 60) over cup.

Mgor 774: word; fover cup. Mgo3 775: word; fover cup.

Mg 02 776: [word]; f, ,, Mg 04 877: word; f, ,,

Mhor* 711: (a) amphora surcharged Π ; (b) numeral; Π numeral.

M h o2* 708: fragments; (a) amphora Ψ ; (b) numeral.

Mi or 700: 2 lines; (1) (2) amphora; large numerals.

Mj or 873 LXI: lines (1-3) 2; amphora.

Mkor 974: fragment; amphora.

M l or 436 XXXV: fragment [vessel].

Ml II 746 L: fragment; stirrup vase.

M m or 704 L: fragment; amphora.

M n or 875 LXV tranverse; 6 lines; tabular; ll. 1-5 same formula after diff. words; l. 6 words; vessel.

Moor 872 LXI: transverse; 3 lines; words; ll. 1, 2 bull's head; l. 3 'Vapheio' cup.

M p or 712 XXXVII: 1 line; amphora; bowl.

M q or 93 XXIV: 1 line; pile of metallic vessels.

Mrox 434 XXXV: 2 lines; words; metallic vessels.

Ms or 740 LI: transverse; 6 lines (l. 6 defaced); words with various vessels.

N. 'Chariot' tablets and accessories: cuirass: ingot

N a. With same long formula

Naor 04. 01.	N a o6 o4. 68.	Na 12 04. 81.
Na 02 04. 03.	N a 07 04. 07.	Na 13 04. 83
N a o3 o4. o4.	N a o8 o4. o8.	(3 lines).
N a 04 04. 05.	N a 09 04. 13.	Na 14 04. 11.
N a o5 o4. o6	N a 10 04. 14.	N a 15 04. 29.
(3 lines).	Na 11 04. 17.	N a 16 04. 69.

N b. Formula 19 , &c.

N b or 04. 16: 2 lines; another inscription.

N b 02 04. 50: 2 lines; another inscription.

N b 03 04. 02: 2 lines; inscription.

N b 04 04. 12: fragment; inscription; chariot.

N b o5 o4. 22: 2 lines; long inscription.

N d. Formula varies

N d or 879 LXVI: 2 lines; long inscription; chariot.

N d o2 882 LXVI: 1 line; word; chariot.

N d o3 884 LXVI: 1 line; word; chariot.

Ne. Chariot body only: principal; subsidiaries

Ne or 04. 18. Ne o6 04. 27 Ne 11 124. (long inscr.). Ne 12 885 LXVI. Ne 02 04. 26. Ne 07 04. 71. Ne 13 886 LXVI. Ne 03 04. 36.

Ne 08 04. 19. Ne 14 887. Ne 04 04. 20

Ne og 04. 23. Ne 15 889 LXVI. (4 subsid.). N for 888 LXVI. Ne 05 04. 21. N e 10 04. 25.

Ngor 890 LXV: transverse; 3 lines; (1) (2) chariot body;

(3) word.

Nj-k. Various 'chariot' formulae

Njor 285. Nj 41 235. Nj 02 240 XXVIII. Nj 42 236 XXVIII. Nj 11 1651. Nj 43* 237. Nj 12 262 XXIX. Nj 44 253. Nj 21 226 XXVII. Nj 45 233 XXVIII.

Nj 46 254. Nj 31 217 XXVII. Nj 47* 252: (a) XXVIII; (b) Nj 32 230.

XXIX. Nj 33 243 XXIX. Nj 34 238 XXVIII. Nj 48 251.

Nj 35 239 XXVIII. Nj 49 250.

Nj 36 263. Nj 50 234 XXVIII.

Nj 37 261 XXIX. Nj 51 1644.

Nj 61 245 XXVIII. Nj 38 260 XXIX.

Nj 39* 256. Nj 71 244 XXVIII. Nj 40* 255 XXIX.

N j 85. Cuirass cancelled by ingot N j 81 247: cuirass cancelled by ingot. Nj 82 246 XXIX. Nj 85. Chariot and ingot Nj 85 249 XXIX. Nj 86 248 XXXI. N k. Chariot-horse and saw N k o2 264 XXX. Nk 07* 218: (a) XXVII; N k 03* 242: (a) XXVIII. (b) word. N k 04 231 XXVIII. Nk II 222 XXVII. Nk o5 232 XXVIII. Nk 21 259 XXIX: cuirass. Nk o6 224 XXVIII.

N1 or 238 XXVIII. N1 II 266 XXX: AB 24.

N121 227 XXVII: whip (B 18).

N131 229: word; cuirass; whip.

Nm. Horse, whip, no cuirass

N m or 225: (a) XXVII: chariot horse whip; (b) ingot.

N m o2 230 XXVIII. N m o3 221. N m o₄ 241. N m o₅ 1628.

Nq, r

Nq or 257 XXIX: 3 lines; (1) word; chariot; (2) word; humeral; (3) blank.

Nr o1 258 XXIX: 2 lines; (1) word; (B 56); cuirass; (2) words.

Nu. Chariot wheels: saw: the group VV (Nu 01-07) Nuor 04. 49: 7. Nu 08 04. 34. Nu 17 04. 42: Nu 09 04. 47. (4 lines). Nu 02 04. 15: 97. Nu 10 04. 39. Nu 18 04. 43. N u 03 04: 40. Nu 11 04. 38. Nu 19 04. 44. Nu 04 04. 37: 17. Nu 12 04. 35. Nu 21 04. 32 (1). Nu 13 04. 46. N u 22 04. 33. Nu o5 04. 39: 7. Nu 14 04. 30. Nu 23 04. 32 (2). Nu o6 04. 48: 17. Nu 18 04. 41. Nu 24 1562. Nuo7 04. 31: 7. Nu 16 04. 36.

N v 6x 894: the large wheel-tablet; transverse; 4 lines; principals and subsidiaries followed by wheel and saw.

N x 01 04. 91: fragment; word. N x 11 04. 09: fragment; chariot. N x 12 04. 10: fragment; chariot. N x 13 04. 15: fragment; chariot.

N x 21-3. Fragments with \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array

N x 31-42. Chariot fragments

N x 31 883 LXVI. N x 32 886 LXVI. N x 42 219 XXVII. N x 43 881 LXVI.

O. Adzes, ingots, arrows, swords, and metal objects
O a. Adzes

All found together in remains of a box: restored by A. E. Kober, AJA XLVIII (1944), 64-74.

O a or 493 XXXVIII: princ.; subsid.; adze with | (AB 1).

O a 02 494 XXXVIII:]princ.; subsid.[

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O a o<sub>3</sub> 495 XXXVIII: princ.; subsid.; adze.
O a o<sub>4</sub> 496 XXXVIII: princ.; subsid.; adze.
O a o<sub>6</sub> 497 XXXVIII: princ.; [damaged]; adze.
O a o<sub>7</sub> 498 XXXVIII: 2 lines; princ.; subsid.; adze.
O a o<sub>9</sub> 499 XXXVIII: 'total'; adzes (215).
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O a 11 437 XXXV: word; ingot with numeral.

Oc, d, f, h. Various objects

O c or 95 XXIV: casket? (B 105).
O d or 04. 82: 2 lines; arrows.
O f or 04. 81 bis: javelin.
O h or* 734 LI: (a) (b) ingots, cancelled by signs.
O h 11 520: 3 lines; word; A; ingot or container (B 94 c).

Oj. Balances

Ojor 730 LI: 1 line and ingot; balance; &

Oj 11 733 XXXIII: 1 line; ingot (cancelled); balance.

Ojzi 732 LI: I line; word; balance.

Oj 31 731 LI: fragment; balance.

Ok. Swords. Ok 01-19

Three 'sword' tablets were all found together in the SW. corner of the 'Domestic Quarter', above the plaster floor of a small passage having fallen, in chests with clay-sealings, from a store-room opening on the upper landing of the Entrance Staircase. Their relative date is fixed by pottery (a) of mature LM. Ia class below the plaster floor, (b) of mature LM IIIa of the Reoccupation Period, above the tablets, and separated from them by 25 cm. of earth. The sword-types are discussed on p. 57: cf. PM IV. 854-7.

These tablets form a single series, with a longer formula than usual, following the principal word which is preserved only in B 1540, 1547, and 1548; cf. 653, 1238, 1393. The order of the five subsidiary words varies, and they are not always all present. Compare the subsidiary words on the Chariot tablets, § N. The most frequent, ‡ T, T, T do not occur elsewhere.

Okor 1540 XC: princ.; subsid.; sword; numeral.

Ok 02 1548: 5 words; sword. Ok 03 1549. Ok 10 1551 XC. Ok 17 1543. Ok 18 1542 XC. Ok 04 1566. Ok 11 1556. Ok 19 1544 XC. Ok 12 1557. Ok o5 1547. Ok 20 1552. Ok 13 1546 XC. O k o6 1558. Ok 14 1554. Ok 21 1553. Ok 07 1555.

Ok 08 1559. Ok 15 1550. Ok 16 1545.

Om. Goat's horns: cf. Dj 05-13

O m o1 04. 51. O m o2 04. 52.

O n-O q. Bags, loom, cage

On or 736 LI: 2 lines; words; l. 2? bag (B 114).

O o or 876 LXI: words; satchel.
O p or 490: fragment; ? loom (B 48).
O q or 96: fragment; cage (B 94 f).

R. Containers, 'banner-signs', &c., [(AB 66, B 94), &c.

R a o 1 764. R a 02 761. R a 21 565.

Ra 11 491. Ra 31* 513: (a) XXXIX.

## T ###	110111		
Ra 41 588 XLIV: lengthways; 3 lines.		R q 33 470	R q 6r 473
Ra 51 1638: lengthways; 3 lines.			XCVII.
Ra 6r 654: transverse; 5 lines; words, with numerals.	Rq 31 758 LII. R	R q 34 471.	R q 62 869.
R a 71° 1649: (a) b-s, words; (b) word, b-s; (c) word.	R q 32 469		
R b. Pointed covers	XXXVI.	R q 51 735.	R q 81 1595.
Rbor 571 XLII.	Rr. \B	surcharged with 🐪 (AB 41)
R b o2 572: duplicates; princ.; 4 subsid.; sign; 'pointed cover'	Rror 514 XXXIX.	Rr 12 51	
(B 94e).	Rr II 515 XXXIX.).	V 21221121,
R b 03 871 R b 07 649 XLV. R b 12 576 XLV. LXVII. R b 08 573 XLII. R b 13 577 XLV.			lh
Rb 04 583 XLII. Rb 09 585 XLII. Rb 14 580		th 'olive-word' sign	
Rb 05 579 XLII. Rb 10 574 XLII. Rb 21 578.	R s or 178. R	8 11 523.	R s 22 788.
Rb o6 1009. Rb 11 575 XLV.	R s 02 1572.	8 21 786 LIII.	R s 23 787.
	R t, u	, x. Various fragme	nts
R c-h. 'House' sign or container (AB 21): two or more lines	Rt or 1530: transverse		
Reor 596 XLV. Reor 584 XLII: 2 lines.	R t 02 698 XLVI: trai		2 (B 8o).
Rc 02 589. Re 11 591 XLV. Rc 03 587 XLVIII. Rf 01 590 XLV.	R v or 538. R		C (= 33)
Rc 04* 598: (a) XLV (SM Rg or 785 LIII:) (B 77).	Rwoi 104 XXIV. R		R w 21 281 XXX.
1. A7. Tig 22 edge)	R w 31 757 LI: Su		
Rd or 599 XLV. Rh or 695: 4 lines; 2.	R x or 548.	X 21 544 XLI.	R x 41 535.
Ri, j. 'Banner sign' or container B 94, sometimes surcharged	R x 02 545. R	R x 31 550.	R x 51 656.
	R x 03 546.	X 32 547.	R x 61 661.
Rior 536: 3 lines; (1) (2) (3) surcharged; words.	R x 11 542 XL. R	8 x 33 549.	R x 71 1621.
Rjor 642 XLVI: transverse; 4 lines; words; l. 2			
Rj 02 641 XLIV: lengthways; 5 lines; (1) words; (2-4) words	S. 'Value' si	gns, 🍇 (B 51); and	l variants
with ; l. 5 vacant.		With other combinat	
Rj 03* 1568: (a) lengthways; 6 lines (5 partly blank; 6 damaged);			
an unusual list with three sizes of signs; many entries with	Saor 714 L. S Sarr 715 XCIII. S	c or 680 XII	
surcharged, and signs prefixed (see p. 22); PM IV.	Sa 12 716 L. S	C 02 009 ALI.	Sdor for XCVI
697, fig. 682a, b; (b) endorsement on edge.	Sa 12 716 L. S Sa 21 682.	XXXVII.	Sd II MA
R k. Two lines: various formulae with	S b or 699. S	c 04 688 XLVI.	
Rkoz 541. Rkoz 533. Rk21 561 XLI.	Seor 562 XLI: 3 lin		ubsid.; B 51; three
Rk 02 543. Rk 11 529.	distinct entries.		
R l. Similar formulae with (B 77, 51)	Sfor 563 XLI: 2 line	es.	
	S g-	Sr. Tablets with	
R1 or 592 XCIV: princ.; subsid.; (B 77).	S g or 696 XLVI: 3 li		
R1 11 540 XLI. R123 530 XLI. R151 521: 1.	Shor 683 XCVI: 2 1	lines. Sim 487	7.
R1 12 560. R1 24 525 XL. R1 52 526 XL.	Sjor* 666 XLVII: (6	a) 2 lines; (1) subsid	d.; B 51; (2) princ.;
R121 534. R131 531 XLI. R161 558.	subsid.; / (b) prin	c.; B 51 &; 2 cro	ss bar; / (c) (edge)
R122 529. R141 532 XLI. R171 553.	princ.; 2.		
R m. Similar formulae with (B 51)	Sj 02 1605: fragment; Sk 01* 667: (a) 2 lines	Sjo3 M	129.
R m o1* 491. R m o4* 507.	Sk or* 667: (a) 2 lines	s; B 51; & B 60 var.	; (2) E2 cross band;
R m o2* 501 XXXIX. R m o5* 493 XXXVII.	(b) word; 2 .		
R m o3* 581. R m 11 516 XXXIX.	Slor 730 LI: 2 lines;	(1) princ.; 2 cross	band; (2) princ.; E.
R o. Similar formulae with	S1 21 397. S	1 31 834.	S151 424
Roor 556. Roos 552. Roos 555.	S1 22 396. S		^
Ro 02 557. Ro 04 553. Ro 06 554.	Smor 833 LVII: tr		(1-6) name; &; l. 7
Rp and cuirass surcharged 7; for cuirass see N 31 ff	'total' 36 (complete		
Rp or 870 LXI. Rp 21 503: (3 lines).	Sm 31 426 XXXV: (1)		osid.
Rp 11 594 XLV. Rp 31 595 XLVI (2 lines).	S p or 427: 2 lines; (1)	ett; (2) ett.	
R q. Same sign surcharged	S p 02 398 XXXIV: (
Rq or* 759. Rq 11 475 XXXIV. Rq 12 868.	Sp 11 693: 2 lines;	(1) princ.; subsid.;	3; (2) subsid.: 2.
Rq 02 1599. Rq 12 472 XCVII. Rq 14 201.	(3) subsid.; §.	1	8, (-)
	, (3)		

S q or 1527: lengthways; 4 lines (l. 4 blank); (1) &; (2) subsid.; &; (3) subsid.; &.

S r or 04. 67: lengthways; 3 lines; (1) words; (2) subsid.; & (2);

(3) subsid.; ²(2).

Ss. Tablets with Z

Ss or 467 XXXV: 1 line [2]; cf. R w 31.

S s 02 720. S s 11 724: [2].

S s 21 729 XCIII: 2 lines; (1) B 51; (2) subsid.

Ss 31 719 L: 2 lines; words; l. 2 B 51.

Stor 878 LXXI: 2 lines; (1) 2 cross band; (2) name; numeral.

T. Tablets with phonetic signs followed by numerals; cf. S t or

T a or 820 LVIII: lengthways; 4 lines; (1) 5 words; (B 4); (2) 2 words; (; (3) 5 words; (4) ((belongs to 1. 3?).

T c or 145 XXV: transverse; 5 lines; (1) damaged; (2-5) princ.; subsid.; AB 52 (B 27).

Te or 797 LIII: five-sided sign B 101, surcharged B 37 .

Tion 1640: fragment; (B 58).

Tk or 1522 LXXXVIII: transverse; 5 lines; tabulated name with |-.

T1 or* 625: (a) transverse; 5 lines; tabulated list |; 1. 5 ? 2; (b) word.

T m or 472 XCVII: transverse; 8 lines (l. 5 blank); tabulated names with |.

Tnoi 836: princ.; subsid.; +1+1 (B 1, 4).

Tn 02 839 LXVII: princ.; 5 subsidiaries; | 1 ‡ 1.

Tno3 837: | 1 1 . Tno7 983 LXXI Tn 14 991.

Tn 04 835 LXIV: Tn 08 970. Tn 15 987. Tn 16 980.

Tn 05 1022. Tn 12 981. Tn 17 950.

Tno6 1031 LXXI. Tn 13 1011. Tn 18 1032.

T q or 118.

Tros 04. 78: transverse; 21 lines; tabulated list of words; l. 5 a second word; ll. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 sign B 98; l. 28 preceded by A (B 11); ll. 11, 12 by B 51; l. 14 B 51 above.

U. Tablets with sign groups followed directly by numerals

Ua or 129 XXV.

U a 02* 317: (a); (b) | (AB 49).

Ua o3 73.

One sign-group: numeral I

			T.		
U a 04	199.	Uan	205.	U a 18	198.
U a 05	175.	U a 12	316.	U a 19	55 XXIII.
U a 06	185.	U a 13	65.	U a 20	-
U a 07	215.	U a 14	64.	U a 21	, ,
Ua o8	184.	U a 15	176.	U a 22	
U a 09	68.	U a 16	293.	U a 23	53 XXIII.
U a 10	150.	U a 17	188.		

U b. One sign-group; larger numerals

Ub or 283: numeral ==; traces of another numeral.

Ub 11 1062: %. Ub 13 1063: %%.

Uc. Lists of words each followed by numeral 1; transverse

U c o1 147: 5 lines. U c 13* 479 XXXVII: (a) (b) U c o2 832 LXI: 5 lines. 3 lines.

U c 03 1631: 4 lines.
U c 04 1529: 4 lines.
U c 15 655: 5 lines.
U c 15 655: 5 lines.

Uc II 466 XXXVI: 3 lines. Uc 16 831 XCV: 8 lines.

Uc 12 503 LI: 4 lines.

Ud 01-Uf 08. Lengthways: two lines

 Ud or 488.
 Ue or 789 LII:
 Uf o4 492.

 Ud o2 509.
 l. 2 numeral II.
 Uf o5 652.

 Ud o3 1583.
 Uf or 80 XXIV.
 Uf o6 961 LVII.

 Ud o4 77.
 Uf o2 57 XXII.
 Uf o7 1526.

 Ud o5 52.
 Uf o3 657 XLVI.
 Uf o8 151 XXVI.

Uf 09-13. Transverse

Uf og 482 XXXVII: 5 lines.

Uf 10 653: 4 lines.

Uf II 1524 LXXXIX: 5 lines.

Uf 12 1523 LXXXIX: 9 lines.

Uf 13 280 XXX: 16 lines (2-4, 6-9, 16 blank); tabulated; ll. 5, 11-14 same second word +; l. 15 two words.

Ug. Lists of words, with larger numerals

Ugor* 337 XXX: transverse; (a) 4 lines; (b) 3 lines.

U g o2 164: transverse; 4 lines (l. 4 blank).

U g o3 159 XXVI: transverse; 5 lines.

Uhor 56 XXIII: lengthways; 3 lines; l. 1 numeral III III.

U h o2 505: lengthways; 2 lines; one numeral.

Uh II 684 XLIX: lengthways; 2 lines; (1) (2)? princ.; subsid.

V. Tablet with sign-groups in compartments, without ideograms

Vaoi 137 XXV, XCVII: complete.

Vair 138.

V a 21 62: fragments.

X. Unclassifiable by content, because fragmentary

X a. Single words: initials, in Evans's B-order

Xaor MI.	X a 23 294.	X a 36 94.
X a 02 bis M 6.	X a 23 bis 1384.	X a 37 333.
Хап 1391.	X a 24 1406.	X a 38 04. 73.
X a 12 297.	X a 24 bis 1410.	X a 39 1487.
Ха 13 04. 74.	X a 25 298.	X a 40 1431.
X a 14 327.	X a 26 201.	X a 41 484.
X a 15 302.	X a 27 1424.	X a 42 169.
X a 16 212.	X a 28 177.	X a 43 385.
X a 17 1390.	X a 29 1491.	X a 44 307.
X a 17 bis 1389.	X a 30 135.	X a 45 1470.
X a 18 313.	X a 31 1398.	X a 46 569.
X a 19 993.	X a 32 04. 72.	X a 47 324.
X a 20 1578.	X a 33 1435.	X a 48 315.
X a 21 428.	X a 34 98.	X a 49 173.
X a 22 1385.	X a 35 1436.	X a 50 1577.

X a 51 81.	X a 92 476.	Ха 130 1001.	X b 20 1502	X b 23 1033.	X b 27 174.
X a 52 1052.	X a 93 1495	X a 131 1484.	LXXXVI.	X b 24 203.	X b 28 195.
X a 53 1467.	LXXXVI.	X a 132 1483.	X b 21 1608.	X b 25 1013.	X b 29 336.
X a 54 112	X a 94 1911.	X a 133 285.	X b 22 664	X b 26 1010.	, 55
XXIV.	X a 95 291.	X a 133 bis 39.			
X a 55 110	X a 96 1434.	X a 134 04. 70.	X	c Word perhaps incom	plete
XXIV.	X a 97 1394	X a 135 967.	X c or 318.	X c 31 1453	X c 63 996.
X a 56 299 XXX.	LXXXIII.	X a 136 141.	X c 02 304.	LXXVII.	X c 64 395.
X a 57 1560.	X a 97 bis 1395.	X a 137 142.	X c 03 102.	X c 32 82.	X c 65 179.
X a 58 1462.	X a 98 383.	X a 138 796.	X c 04 04. 89.	X c 33 72.	X c 66 329.
X a 59 04. 80.	X a 99 1396.	X a 139 204.	X c o5 1605.	X c 34 1449.	X c 67 384.
X a 60 1468.	X a 99 bis 1393.	X a 140 1446.	X c o6 1409	X c 35 70.	X c 68 1494
X a 61 189.	Ха 100 67.	X a 141 1443	LXXVII.	X c 36 130.	LXXVI.
X a 62 182.	X a 101 197.	LXXVII.	X c o7: cancelled.	X c 37 303.	X c 69 1493
X a 63 394	X a 102 290.	X a 142 1444	X c o8 1053.	X c 38 1612.	LXXVII.
XXXIV.	X a 103 1433.	LXXVI.	X c og 122.	X c 39 1413.	X c 70 29.
X a 64 460.	X a 103 bis 04. 92.	X a 143 209.	X c 10 /5	X c 40 04. 75.	X c 71 143.
X a 65 1465.	X a 104 512.	X a 144 301.	LXVI.	X c 42 78.	X c 72 172.
X a 66 1464.	X a 104 bis 1400	X a 145 1461	X c 11 136.	X c 43 04. 88.	X c 73 721.
X a 67 1463	LXXII.	LXXII.	X c 12 191.	X c 44 1319.	X c 74 310.
LXXXIII.	X a 105 1402.	X a 146 994.	X c 13 181.	X c 45 322.	X c 75 200.
X a 68 1472.	X a 106 1403	X a 147 663.	X c 14 389.	X c 46 M 17.	X c 76 287.
X a 69 331.	LXXXIII.	X a 148 1456.	X c 15: cancelled.	X c 47 170.	X c 77 1034.
	Ха 107 308.	X a 149 288.	X c 16 1454.	X c 48 1000.	X c 79 476 a.
X a 70 300.	X a 107 300.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	X c 16 bis 1455.	X c 49 09. 90.	X c 80 393.
X a 71 37.		X a 150 1459.			0,0
X a 72 314.	X a 109 978.	X a 151 330.	X c 17 326.	X c 50 99.	X c 81 1563.
X a 73 474	X a 110 1416.	X a 152 392.	X c 18 1498.	X c 51 92.	X c 82 M 2.
XLVIII.	Xa 111 1418	X a 153 1477.	X c 19 167.	X c 52 M 16.	X c 83 1458.
X a 74 1442	LXXXIII.	X a 154 665.	X c 20: cancelled.	X c 53 M 20.	X c 84 1457
LXXII.	X a 112 1501	X a 155-60:	X c 21: cancelled.	X c 54 04. 55.	LXXXV.
X a 75 1438.	LXXVII.	cancelled.	X c 22 459.	X c 55 216.	X c 85 305.
X a 76 1509.	X a 113 1506.	X a 161 1487	X c 23 84.	X c 56 1038.	X c 86 1478.
X a 77 1512.	X a 114 1505.	LXXII.	X c 24 320.	X c 57 387.	X c 88 125.
X a 78 1511	X a 115 75.	X a 162 186.	X c 25 1437.	X c 57 bis M 132.	X c 89 1480.
LXXVII.	Халь 97.	X a 163 1420.	X c 26 1441.	X c 58 328.	X c 90 171.
X a 79 1508	X a 117 1504.	X a 164 1421.	X c 27 108 XXIV.		X c 91 123.
LXXXVI.	X a 118 511.	X a 165 30.	X c 28 1428.	X c 60 04. 95.	X c 92 430.
X a 80 1510.	X a 119 319.	X a 166 31.	X c 29: cancelled.	X c 61 662.	X c 93 443.
X a 81 126.	X a 120 1448.	X a 167 1481.	X c 30 83.	X c 62 133.	
X a 82 85.	X a 121 193.	X a 168 742.	v i	Tono sucudo, siene of on	ma aise
X a 83 86.	X a 122 292.	X a 169 1479		Two words: signs of sa	
X a 84 1452.	X a 123 1476.	LXXXIV.	X d or 299.	X d 14 121 XXV.	X d 26 971.
X a 85 477.	X a 124 206	X a 170 325 XL.	X d o2 966.	X d 15 187.	X d 27 1014.
X a 86 1452.	XXXIII.	X a 171 296.	X d o3 658.	X d 16 202.	X d 28 1045
X a 87 386.	X a 125 207.	X a 172 66.	X d o4 648.	X d 17 214.	XXXVI.
X a 88 989.	X a 126 1474.	X a 173 183.	X d o5 368.	X d 18 306.	X d 29 1053.
X a 89 186.	X a 127 1496.	X a 174 972	X d o6 446.	X d 19 309.	X d 30 1539.
X a 90 388.	X a 128 1486	LVI, LXII.	X d o7 793.	X d 20 311.	X d 31 1618.
X a 91 373	LXXXV.	X a 175 1500.	X d o8 282.	X d 21 539.	X d 32 04. 84.
XXXIII.	Ха 129 38.	X a 176 1499.	X dog = Z a 3r.	X d 22 367	= J b o2 bis
77.1 (1) 1			X d 10 131.	XXXIII.	X d 41 M 13.
	words, complete, but pre		X d 11 9.	X d 23 450.	X d 51* 114 a, b
X b or 127.	X b o8 323.	X b 15 111	X d 12 105 XXIV.		XXIV.
X b 02 312.	X b 09 718 XCIII.	XXIV.	X d 13 119.	X d 25 766.	
X b 03 1642.	X b 11 1451	X b 16 1525			
X b 04 1141.	LXXXVI.	LXXXVIII.	X	e. Principal and subsid	iary
X b o5 1048.	X b 12 1620.	X b 17 444.	X e or 985.	X e 13 454	X e 21 109
X b o6 106.	X b 13 1488.	X b 18 54 XXII.	Хен 1030.	XXXV.	XXIV.
X b 07 M 131.	X b 14 04. 86.	X b 19 965.	X e 12 564.	X e 14 522.	X e 22 795.

	INVENTORY 89						
X e 23	1035.	X e 37 196.	X e 49 1513.)	K k. More than one ent	_	
	1447.	X e 38 1050.	X e 50 192.	X k 11 155.	X k 29 651.		
_	1016.	X e 39 999.	X e 51 659.	X k 12 1017.	X k 30 725.	X k 42 1037. X k 43 1042.	
X e 26		X e 40 334.	X e 52 744 LII.	X k 13 M 133.	X k 31* 728 a, b.	X k 44 1044.	
X e 27		X e 41 995.	X e 53)	X k 21 36 bis.	X k 32 765.	X k 45 1049.	
	1601.	X e 42 992.	X e 54 cancelled.	X k 22 69.	X k 33 773.	X k 46 1051.	
_	04. 76.	X e 43 1020.	X e 55	X k 23 116 XXIV.	X k 34 794 LIII.	X k 47 1335.	
X e 32		X e 44 1021.	X e 56 100 XXIV.	X k 24 117 XXIV.		X k 48 1538.	
	XXVI.	X e 45 770.	X e 57 103 XXIV.	X k 25 409	X k 36 1007.	X k 49 1576.	
X e 33		X e 46 335.	X e 58 1019.	XXXVI.	X k 37 1008.	X k 50 1581.	
	1537.	X e 47 1432	X e 59 128.	X k 26 442	X k 38 1012.	X k 51 04. 87.	
X e 35		LXXXIV.		XXXV.	X k 39 1024.	X k 53 M 3.	
X e 36	332.	X e 48 1018.		X k 27 453.	X k 40 1025.	3 III 3.	
v	C M 47.	1 100	*****	X k 28 647 XLVI.			
		an two words, different si					
Xfor		X f 21 480.	X f 41 973.		distinct lines complete d		
XIII	58.	X f 31 722.		X lor 168 XXVII.			
	X a Te	wo lines, preceded by prin	cital (hushou)	X1 11 524.	X 1 15 25.	X 1 51 768.	
V			- '	X 1 12 567.		X 1 52 451.	
X g or		X g 43 M 15.	0 0	X113 570 XL.	X 1 31 410.	X 1 61 771.	
	04. 77.	X g 44 1460.	3 10	X m.	Transverse: more than t	wo lines	
X g 31		X g 45 1427.	X g 85 1533.	X m or 435.	X m 33 510.	X m 43 04. 94.	
X g 32		X g 46 448. X g 51 1039.	X g 86 692.	X m 11 468 LII.	X m 34 566.	X m 44 166	
X g 32			X g 87 1573.	X m 21 455.	X m 35 628.	XXVII.	
X g 34	_	X g 61 120 XXV. X g 71 408		X m 22 537.	X m 36 630.	X m 45 140.	
X g 41		XXXVI.	X g 89 1641. X g 90 M 26.	X m 23 772.	X m 37 643.	X m 46 865.	
X g 42	_	X g 82 982.	X g 91 976.	X m 24 139.	X m 38 644.	X m 47 650.	
5 4-	143.	2 g 02 902.	A g 91 9/0.	X m 25 146.	X m 39 645.	X m 48 748.	
	XI	h. Principal followed by	two lines	X m 26 149.	X m 40 958.	X m 49 962	
X h or	1027.	X h 22 506.	X h 25 1503.	X m 31 429	X m 41 959.	LVII.	
XhII		X h 23 1439.	X h 26 508.	X m 32 431	X m 42 960.		
X h 21		X h 24 359	X h 3r 44.	X m 50 1521 LX	XXVIII: transverse;	4 lines; tabulated;	
XCI	V.	XXXIII.	X h 32 107.	11. 1-3 same we	ord.		
					X n-q. Miscellaneous		
	Xi. I	Principal and two lines: f	ragmentary	X n or 154.	11 // 41 1.1100000000000000000000000000000000		
X i or	977-	X i 05 1028.	X i 09 1392.	Xq or M 19: fragn	nent. X q 03 134.		
X i 02	134 XXV	7. Xi o6 1040.	X i 10 370	X q 02 M 135.		: numeral only.	
Xi o3	763.	X i 07 988.	XXXII.	21 q 02 111 133.	24 4 1 W 11	. Humeral omy.	
X i 04	974-	X i 08 969.	Xi 11 1023.	Z. Seal-imp	ressions, surcharged	with words	
	Xj. Prin	cipal and subsidiaries: mo	ore complicated	Zaor 1704.	Z a 21 1705.	Za 51 1707.	

X i 02	134 XXV.	X i 06	1040.	X i 10 370
Xi o3	763.	X i 07	988.	XXXII.
X i 04	974-	X i 08	969.	XiII 1023.

	J			e comprience
X j oz	963 LXXI.	X j 21	1006 LX.	Xj 41 997.
XjII	68 XCVI.	Xi3I	360 XXXII.	

Zaor	1704.	Z a 21	1705.	Z a 51	1707.
Z a 02	1704.	Z a 31	1701.	Za 6x	1708.
Zam	1703.	Z a 41	1706.	Z a 71	1709.

CONCORDANCE OF NUMERATIONS OF TABLETS

Discussed by B. HROZNÝ, Archiv Orientální Pragense, XIV (1943), 1-117; XV (1946), 158-302, where they are quoted under their page and figure number in the Palace of Minos IV or in Sundwall, Minoische Rechnungsurkunden (1932, Soc. Sci. Fenn. Comm. Hum. Litt. IV. 4); Altkretische Urkundenstudien (1936, Acta Acad. Abo. Hum. X. 2); with some inaccuracies. Nos. 1-40 are tablets from the Greek mainland. In the table, R=Rechnungsurkunden; U=Urkundenstudien.

Hrozmy	PM IV	В	Hr.	PM IV	В	Hr.	PM IV	В	Hr.	PM IV	В
41	686	1516	77	767 a	04. 40	112	712	93	149	678 a	1097
42	BSA. VI, pl. 1		78	,, b	04. 48	113	713	434	150	U 34. 3 b	1316
43	687	799	79	,, с	04. 39	114	714 a	8 a	151	U 34. 2 b	1099
44	689	639	80	,, d	04. 36	115	,, b	704	152	677	1248
45	690	824	81	,, е	04. 47	116	,, с	706	153	U 34. 5 b	1169
46	692	63	82	" f	04. 46	117	" f	874	154	R 9, D 10	1110
47	708 g	673	83	768	894	118	,, g	701	155	R 9, D 12	923
48	U. p. 37, fig. 42	40	84	771 a	940	119	,, d	774	156	694	1435
49	681	137	85	,, b	897	120	,, е	775	157	R 8, D 4,	1101
50	680	1522	86	,, c	896	121	715	740		U 34. 7 a	
51	775	902	87-8	603	1704	122	719	700	158	R 9, D 9	1108
52	763 a	230	89	817	04. 82	123	707 a	907	159	R 8. 3	1201
53	" b	228	90	783 a	247	124	,, b	906	160	R 87	412
54	" d	200	91	783 b	246	125	,, с	903	161	636	Ingot
55	,, f	244	91 a	784 a, b	225	126	U 33. 1 a	1353	162	PM II. 391	,,
56	,, g	226	92	819	04. 81 bis	127	R 9, D 11	1147	163	637	Not a
57	,, i	222	93	838 a	1540	128	U 33 f., a	1117			tablet
58	,, k	239	94	,, е	1541	129	U 33. 10 a	1118	164	649 b	739
59	,, l	459	95	,, c	1548	130	R 8, D 6	1152	165	,, a	730
60	,, m	879	95 a	604 b	1703	131	694 e	1117	166	", с	733
61	773	895	96	838 b	1526	132	694 a	1116	167	,, d	731
62	763 c	223	97	,, d	1556	133	677 b	1112	168	651	520
63	", е	245	98	" f	1555	134	U 34. 3 a	1112	169	R 2, A 1	1065
64	,, n	260	99	" g	1558	135	677 a	1289	170	,, 2	1071
65	,, h	266	100	656 a	494	136	U 37. 1 b	1282	171	,, 3	1073
65 a		262	101	,, b	498	137	U 33. 4 a	1128-9	172	,, 4	1064
66	764 b	04. 06	102	" с	499	138	U 33. 10 b	1285	173	» 5	1076
67	,, e	04. 03	103	679	Not a	139	U 34. 5 a	1218	174	R 2, B 1	943
68	,, f	04. 01		(1	tablet	140	R 8, D 2. 1	1240	175	,, 2	935
69	,, a	04. 07	104	651 b	698	141	U 34. 7 b	1232	176	" 3	944
70	,, c	880	105	709 a	95	142	R 8, D 1	1233	177	R 3, C 1	938
71	,, d	04. 12	106	,, b	876	143	U 33. 6 a	1298	178	,, 2	947
72	766 a	04. 22	107	,, c	797	144	U 34. 1 b	1158	179	BSA. VI,	918
73	,, b	04. 27	108	,, d	96	145	R 8, D 5	1171		pl. 2, B 1 682	40
74	,, d	04.21	109	,, e	261	146	U 34. 1 a	1084	179 a	002	1568
75	,, с	04. 28	110	,, f	577	147	U 33. 2 a	1132			
76	,, e	04. 20	III	711	872	148	678 b	1097			

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В	page	fig.	В	page	fig.	B	page	fig.	В	page	fig.
2 a	623	609 d 1	13	675	658	49	II. 247	144	57	807	786a
b	>>	,, d2	>>	807	786	22	681	n. 4	59	801	n. 5, 6
8 b	731	714 a	24	623	609 c	50	801	n. 5, 6	6x	712	694 f
II	807	786	25	>>	,, b	54	>>	n. 5	62	.709	692
13	674	657 c	49	714	695 a	55	807	786 d	93	730	712

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95	726	709 a	598 b	SM. 47	23	872	729	711	1548	855	838 c
96	29	,, d	639	IV. 707 b	689	874	73 I	714 a	1555	"	" f
137	695	681	666 a	712	694 b	876	726	709 f	1556	,,	" d
198	738	762 bis, a	669	719	704 h	877	,,	" b	1558	22	" g
200	788	763 d	670	,,	709 f	878	,,	,, g	1568	697	682
222	"	" i	698	664	651	879	788	763 m	04. 01	790	764 f
223	22	" с	700	734	719	880	790	764 c	04. 03	,,	", е
226	,,	,, g	701	731	7148	894	795	768	04. 06	"	" b
22	821	800 b	704	"	" b	896	798	771 c	04. 07	"	,, a
229	788	763 k	706	29	,, с	897	"	,, b	04. 12	"	" d
230	22	,, a	709	>>	716 a	900	,,	" a	04. 20	792	766 e
238	,,	,, b	730	66r	649 a	902	800	. 775	04. 21	"	,, d
241	821	800 a	73I	,,	" d	903	724	770 c	04. 22	"	,, a
244	788	763 f	733	,,	" с	906	"	" b	04. 27	"	" b
245	,,	,, е	734	33	" b	907	,,	,, a	04. 28	"	", с
246	805	783 b	740	731	715	972	711	n. 6	04. 36	794	767 d
259	788	763 l	746	733	718	975	712	694 c	04. 39	"	", с
260	>>	,, n	774	731	714 d	976	,,	,, i(a)	04.40	,,	,, a
261	726	709 e	775	,,	" е	1097	692	678 b	04. 45	795	Text
262	799	772	789	783	762 bis, b	1099	,,	" a	04. 46	794	767 f
266	788	763 h	797	726	709 c	1112	"	677 b	04. 47	,,	" е
256	719	704	799	705	687 a, b	1116	712	694 a	04. 48	55	" b
416	623	609 a	824	708	690	1117	"	", е	04. 53	833	813 a
434	730	713	831	699	683	1248	692	677 c	04. 54	,,	" с
479 b	712	694 g	854	719	704 e	1289	,,	677 a	04. 55	33	" d
493 ff.	670	655	856	,,	,, b	1419	712	694 a	,,	802	776 g
494	671	656 a	857	,,	,, a	1425	,,	,, h	04. 58	833	813 b
495-7	670	655	858	,,	" с	1516	703	686	04.81	840	819
498	671	656 b	860	,,	" d	1522	695	680	04. 82	837	817
499	"	" с	861	"	" g	1540	855	838 a			
520	663	651	862	717	700	1541	"	" е			
598 a	693	679	870	806	785	1546	22	" b			
0,	,,				,						

Tablets illustrated in Palace of Minos IV, with their B-numbers.

PM IV	fig.	В	PM IV	fig.	\boldsymbol{B}	PM IV	fig.	В	PM IV	fig.	В
623	609 a	416	692	677 b	1112	719	704 a	857	731	714 b	704
27	" b	25	"	" с	1248	,,	" b	856	,,	", с	706
"	" с	24	"	678 a	1099	,,	" с	858	,,	" d	774
27	" d 1	2	,,	" b	1097	>>	" d	860	"	" е	775
"	" d 2	2 <i>b</i>	,,	679	598	>>	" е	854	>>	" <i>f</i>	874
22	" e	51 b	695	680	1522	33	" f	670	>>	,, g	701
625	612 a-f	51 b	,,	681	137	"	" g	861	>>	715	790
23	,, b, c	51 a	697	682	1568	"	,, h	669	**	716	709
661	649 a	730	699	683	831	724	707 a	907	733	718	746
>>	" b	734	703	686	1516	22	" b	906	734	719	700
,,,	" с	733	705	687	799	"	" С	903	783	762 bis	198
,,	" d	731	707	689	639	726	709 a	95	788	763 a	230
663	651	520	708	690	824	>>	" b	876	>>	" b	238
664	651 b	698	709	692	63	>>	" с	797	>>	,, C	223
670	655	493-9	712	694 i(a)	1419	>>	" d	96	"	" d	200
671	656 a	494	"	" b	666 a	"	" е	261	39	" e	245
22	,, b	498	"	,, c	975	>>	" <i>f</i>	877	"	" <i>J</i>	244
52	" с	499	22	" d	673	22	,, g	878	"	» g	226 266
674	657	13	,,	,, e	1117	729	711	872	"	" h	
675	658	13	"	" <i>f</i>	61	730	712	93	>>	,, <i>i</i>	222
681	п. 4	49	"	,, g	479 b	>>	713	434	"	" k	229
692	677 a	1289	٠,	" h	1425	731	714 a	8 <i>b</i>	"	,, ,	459

PM IV	fig.	В	PM IV	fig.	В	PM IV	fig.	В	PM IV	fig.	В
788	763 m	879	794	767 a	04. 40	805	783 a	247	837	817	04. 82
22	,, n	260	**	" b	04. 48	99	" b	246	840	819	04. 81 bis
790	764 a	04. 07	"	" с	04. 39	"	784 a	225 a	855	838 a	1540
27	" b	04. 06	**	" d	04. 36	>>	" b	225 b	99	" b	1546
,,	,, C	880	>>	" е	04. 47	806	785	870	"	,, C	1548
77	" d	04. 12	99	" f	04. 46	807	786	11.13	"	" d	1556
>>	" е	04. 03	795	768	894	"	" a	57-55	22	" е	1541
"	" f	04. 01	798	771 a	900	821	800 a, b	241	22	" f	1555
792	766 a	04. 22	"	" b	897	,,	"	226	22	" g	1558
23	" b	04. 27	29	,, C	896	833	813 a	04. 53	Suppl. P	l. LXII	799 a, b
"	", с	04. 28	799	772	262	22	" b	04. 56	"	,,,	Eleusis
"	" d	04. 21	"	773	895	>>	" с	04. 54			
27	" e1	04. 20	800	775	902	33	" d	04. 55			

Tablets published in Annual of the British School at Athens VI, pl. 1, without numbers.

8 8	22	918 <i>a</i>	872
	5	890	0
	11	891	875
	13		
14	15	94	7

HALL, H. R., The Civilization of Greece in the Bronze Age, 179, fig. 130.

Tablets in the British Museum: the larger (1910, 4. 23. 1) is B 13; the smaller (1910, 4. 23. 2) is B 13.

MARANGHIANNIS, G., Antiquités Crétoises, III. 1915.

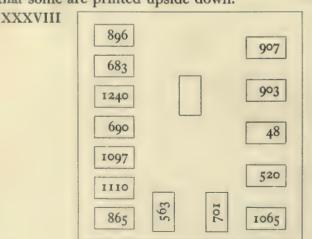
The tablets inscribed in Script A, and reproduced in Plate XXXVII, are as follows: all are from the hieroglyphic Deposit at Knossos, published in *Scripta Minoa*, I, plates v-x.

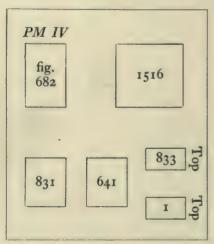
XXXVII

P 85 a P 89 b P 120
P 107 a P 101 a
P 104 a
P 102 a
P 100 c
P 80 b P 92 b P 109 a
P 103 d
P 105 b P 110 a

Tablets inscribed in Script B, of which collotype reproductions are given on Plates xxxvIII, xxxIX are as follows: note that some are printed upside down.

XXXIX





CONCORDANCE OF NUMBERS OF TABLETS IN THIS VOLUME AND IN THE REGISTER OF THE MUSEUM AT HERAKLEION (CANDIA)

THE Tablets from the Archives of Knossos are, with a few exceptions, preserved in the Museum at Herakleion (Candia) in Crete, and registered in its Inventory, apparently in the order in which they were received there. Most of them bear the register-numbers, and some bear also numbers written in red or blue, which refer to provisional numberings of Sir Arthur Evans. They do not however bear his definitive numbers as published in this volume.

It had been the intention of Dr. Alice Kober, of Brooklyn College, New York, to go to Herakleion as soon as the Museum was reopened after the War, and check these numbers, and Sir Arthur Evans's transcripts, with the originals.

After her lamented death, Dr. Emmett L. Bennett, jun., of Yale University, most kindly undertook this work, and completed it in August 1950. He found the tablets for the most part in good order, but a considerable number are missing, besides those already known to be in the British Museum (13 and 1171) and in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (p. 108) and in the collection of Dr. Giamalakis in Herakleion (p. 109). He was informed that one large tablet and fifteen fragments are in the National Museum at Athens, but that they were not yet accessible.

S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
I	97	27 (+14)		49	202	74	743
2	200	28 (+14)		50 206		75	777
3	204	29	**	51	183	76	777
4	181	30	922	52	887	77	760
5	179	31	++	52 bis	2.0	78	763
6	185	32	††	53	213	79	747
7	886	33	902	54	214	80	752
8	894	34 Z	††	55	209	8x	745
9	900	35		56	898	82	922
10	906	36	473	57	211	83	922
11	182	36 bis)		58	915	84	922
12	896	37 bis	922	58 bis	910	84 bis	922
13	Brit. Mus. 1910,	37	1169	59	Ashm. 212	85	777
	4. 23. 2	37 bis (+36 bis)		60	207	86	922
14+27+28	889+890+922	38	1169	61	908	87	794
15	203	39	1169	62	909	88	789
16	205	40	95	63	208	89	912
17	884	4 Y	891	64	911	90	786
18	903+922	41 bis	922	65	921	91	793
19	201	42	857	66	918	92	922
20	922	43	860	67	919	93	212
21	897	44	872	68	920	94	761
22	191	45	861	69 (= 745)	518	95	1345
23	180	46	865	70	922	96	766
24	885	47	Ashm. 709	71	917	97 (+284)	809 (+1246)
25	888	47 bis	904	72	916	98	922
26	922	48	110	73	828	. 99	842

⁺ The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

† Tablet not seen by E. L. B.

Z Zakhyrakis tablet destroyed 1899 (SM I, 17-18).

		CONCORL	PANCE OF IN	UNIDERS OF	IADLEIS		
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
100	748	154	237	208	1227	262	1206
ioi	830	155	841	209	1246	263	1239
102	913	156	833	210	1246	264	1202
103	770	157	839	211	1225	265	1216
104	777	158	841	212	1219	266 N	427
105	750	159	236	213	1246	267	409
106	759	160	834	214	1246	268	414
107	758	161	235	215	1246	269	252
108	818	162	234	216	1230	270	219
109	785	163	831	217	223	271	1236
110	797	164	841	218 (= 1644)	Ashm. 489	272	1235
111	771	165	858	219	1201	273	1240
112	776	166	239	220	1205	274	††
113	1345	167	842	221	1210	275	1242
114	1345	168	1222	222	228	276	1246
115	215	169	842	223	229	277	1238
116	751	170	827	224 (+228)	1212 (+1224)	278	200
117	754	171	826	225	231	279	241
118	744	172	825	226	220	280	98
119	749	173	810	227	732	281	1226
120	742	174	781	228 (+224)		282	1218
121	822	175	813	229	1246	283	1241
122	814	176	792	230	221	284 (+197)	
123	815	177	783	231	227	285	1244
124	784	178	782	232	222	286	1246
125	790	179	795	233	764	287	1229
126	787	180	829	234	1214	288 G	1528
127	812	181	816	235	226	289 G	1519
128	763	182	803 4	236	225	290 G	1530
129	808	183	799	237	718	291 G	1524
130	777	x84	791	238	Ashm. 704	292	††
131	820	185	788	239	1237	293 G	1518
132	777	186	804	240	1197	294 G	1522
133	757	187	811	241	739	295	tt
134	756	188	824	242	1200	296	††
135	775	189	805	243	224	297 G	1527
136	841	190	798	244	1204	298 G	1525
137	155	191	819	245	1203	299	tt
138	841	192	817	246	260	300	++
139	768	193	802	247	270	301	++
140	837	194	823	248	762	302	++
141	773	195	806	249	217	303 G	1523
142	755	196	842	250	765	304	††
143	777	197	800	251	720	305	††
144	769	198	796	252	1221	306	1196
145	99	199	807	253	1198	307	tt
146	841	200	1246	254	1223	308	††
147	1339	201	801	255	715	309	++
148	840	202	1246	256	210	310 N	††
149	841	203	1246	257	230	311	++
150	821	204	1246	258	1231	312 G	1529
151	240	205	1246	259	1213	313	††
152	835	206	1215	260	1246	314	††
	836	207	1246	261	1217	315	++
153	030	20/	1240	201	141/	3*3	11

⁺ The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

N Evans noted 'minor fragments of tablets 269-309 and 310-25' duplicate numbers.

** Tablet not numbered.

G Tablets now in the Giamalakis Collection (p. 109).

			LITTED OF IT	CMIDLING O.	I IIIDDDIO		95
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
316	††	370	421	433	427	488	1047
317	††	371	418	434	168	489	
318	††	372	1220		††		1039
319	††	373		435		490	††
320	††		1145	436	1083	491	1034
		374	††	437	1051	492	1027
321	††	375 G	1526	438	1066	493 (+500)	300 (+1111)
322	††	376	. ††	439	1062	494	300
323	††	377 G	1521	440	1064	495	300
324	††	378	††	441	1080	496	300
325	††	379	††	442	1083	497	300
326	††	380 G	1520	443	1083	498	300
327	††	381	††	444	1083	499	300
328	††	382	††	445	**	500 (+493)	3
329	††	383	††	446	192	501	1076
330	††	384	++	447	893 (+922)	502	1065
331	††	385	††		895	-	282
332	++	386 G		448		503	
			1532	449	901	504	1077
333	††	387	††	450	902	505	††
334	††	388	††	451	1083	506	††
335	††	389	††	452	1053	507	<u>+</u> +
336	††	390	††	453	1063	508	tt
337	425	391		454	1069	508 bis	††
338	396	392	††	455	1083	509	††
339	246	393 G	1531	456	1083	509 bis	tt
340	247	394	426	457	††	510	††
34x	243	395	††	458	1083	511	1019
342	245	396	††	459	1083	512	1070
343	244	397	††	460	1083	513	1049
344	249	398	++	461	1083	514	1072
345	251	390	11	462	1060	515	
	216	408	# # O			516	1075
346			559	463	253		
347	238	409	1024	464	255	517	138
348	242	410	905	465	399	518	1138
349	404	411	844	466	1056	519	1133
350	405	412	159	467	1078	520	1338
351	400	413	677	468	1020	521	1145
352	248	414	1176	469	254	522	1145
353	410	415	258	470	474	523	1145
354	401	416	257	47I	††	524	1145
355	408	417	398	472	156	525	145
356	406	418	256	473	162	526	843
357	419	419	412	474	158	527	1117
357 bis	††	420	402	475	1052	528	1121
358	413	421	397	476	427	529 (+545)	1132
359	415	422	1157	477	††	530	1116
360			411	478	++	531	1118
_	250	423			Ashm., 219		
361	407	424	259	479		532	1115
362	403	425	1048	480	1044	533	1123
363	423	426	1061	481	1029	534	1119
364	1234	427	1050	482	263	535 (+538)	1141 (+1145)
365	427	428	427	483	1097	536	1120
366	427 .	429	422	484	1038	537	1145
367	416	430	427	485	1047	538 (+535)	
368	††	431	417	486	1047	539	1143
369	420	432	424	487	1036	540	846

^{††} Tablet not seen by E. L. B. ** Tablet not numbered.

G Tablets now in the Giamalakis Collection (p. 109).

+ The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

90		CONCORD	ANCE OF INC	WIDERS O.	LIMBLEIS		
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
541	1144	594	480	648	950	702	167
542	1126	595	942	649	1137	703	198
543	1122	596 (+587)		650	935	704	169
544	1124	597	493	651	939	705	150
545 (+529)		598	466	652	937	706	††
546	1145	599	1142	653	934	707	**
	††	600	475	654	950	708	1046
547 548	1131	60I	††	655	932	709	199
	1145	602	++	656	950	710	1047
549				657	945	711	1081
550	1145	603 604	1155	658	372	712	
551	1130		1153	659	3/2		170 866
552	1128	605		660	††	713 N	
553	1145	606	1165	661	††	714	940
554	1145	607	1156	662		715	1149
555	1129	608	1169		1169	716	943
556	††	609	1154	663	950	717	990
557	1135	610	468	664	1162	718	1169
558	1112	611	467	665	950	719	1261
559	1145	612	116	666	1260	720	1159 (+1169)
560	1145	613	521	667	1164	721	1169
561	136	614	++	668	115	722	478
562	135	615	1059	669	1147	723	484
563	140	616	500	670	1148	724	488
564	479	617	1114	671	892	725	494
565	1134	618 (+623)	1115 (+1169)	672	††	726	1160
566	1140	619	930	673	907	727	1152
567	1136	620	928	674	164	728	489
568	494	621	1057	675	141	729	485
569	1125	622	1058	676	††	730	572
570	1127	623 (+618)		677	1021	731	1073
571	133	624	925	678	1044	732	1083
572	131	625	929	679	871	733	417
573	132	626	936	68o	863	734	950
574	471	627	262 (+272)	681	149	734 bis	950
575	476	628	926	682	847	735	1071
576	483	629	137	683	118	736	261
577	477	630	950	684	143	737	1083
578	1017	63r	tt	685	142	738	1068
579	470	632	++	686	856	739	275
580	11	633	1145	687	845	740	287
581	268	634	1168	688	144	741	1026
582	200	635	tt	689	147	742	1033
583	486	636	1040	690	120		
	-			691	876	743	513
584	1113	637	1167		848	744	510 518
585	469	638	491	692		745	
586	1074	639	Ashm. 218	693	941	746	196
587 (+589	457 (+1139	640	††	694	927	747	947
+596)	+1150)	641	102	695	933	748	††
588	146	642	924	696	946	749	264
589 (+587)		643	††	697	944	750	1037
590	1163	644	938	698	931	751	1042
591	492	645	950	699	494	752 (+753)	1022 (+1041)
592	††	646	950	700	293	753 (+752)	,
593	1161	647	949	701	139	754	496

⁺ The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

†† Tablet not seen by E. L. B.

** Tablet not numbered.

N Evans notes after 713 'fragments A and B'; after 792-3 'may be parts of the same tablet'; after 878 'minor fragments from Bull Area'.

		COLICORD	THICE OF I	CMBERS OF	INDLEIS		97
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
755	503	807	542	861	1107	913	659
756	499	808	874	862	104	914	117
757	518	809	532	863	292	915	1084
758	298	810	543	864	851	916	153
759	1083	811	1196	865	284	917	1196
760	518	812	1196	866	1096	918	283
76x	1016	813	694	867 (+841)	663 (+100)	919 (+921)	679 (+1190)
762	1045	814	882	868	682	929 (1922)	662
763	tt	815	534	869		921 (+919)	1140 (+679)
764	1079	816	535	870	495	922	681
765	1047	817	527	871	276		
766	8-9	818	531	872	295	923	190
767	**	819	175	873	††	924	690
768	518,	820	Ashm. 215		290	925	P4
769	1146	821		874	1047	926	
770	482	822	174	875	103	927	1175
771	††	823	172	876	1018	928	1185
772	1169	824	1170	877	543	929	529
			112	878 N	1085	930	165
773	974 879 (+880)	825 826	1100	879	274	931	1196
774			187	886	277	932	1111
775	878	827	671	881	279	933	1088
776 776 bis	859	828	502	882	271	934	1171
	881	829	508	883	Ashm. 705	935	128
776 bis	Ashm. 855	830	514	884	269	936	160
777	Ashm. 214	831	89	885	281	937	540
778	105	832	286	886	Ashm. 851	938	177
779	518	833	96	887	281	939	674
780	1182	834	528	888	1035	940	1172
781	517	835	1092	889	1047	941	1093
782	1181	836	119	889 bis	***	942	538
783	518	837	1097	890	1047	943	III
784	515	838	††	890 <i>bis</i>	1415	944	173
785	265	839	171	891	1047	945	189
786	507	840	94	892	1196	946	113
787	862	841 (+867)	100 (4663)	893	1102	947	273
788	518	842	148	894	Ashm. 211	948	184
789	504	843	666	895	278	949	525
790	266	844	1098	896	176	950	524
791	497	845	543	897	296	951	1179
792 N	498	846	849	898	1090	952	1086
793. N	511	847	1109	899	297	953	501
794	518	848	IIII	900	675	954	195
795	512	849	1180	901	W-W	955	193
796	509	850	151	902	90	956 (+643)	957 (+644)
797	299	851	1187	903	108	958	1196
798	93	852	106	904	114	959	883
799	††	853	**	905	518	960	853
800	285 (+1196)	854	197	906	109	961	1195
8or	291 (+1047)	855	IIII	907	107	962	667
802	516.	856	152	908	188	963	1091
803	289	857	541	909	850	964	**
804	665	858	1105	910	267	965	1108
805	664	859	1106	911	88	966	519
806	288	860		912	92	967	1196
800	288	860	194	912	92	907	1190

^{††} Tablet not seen by E. L. B.

† Tablet not numbered.

† Tablet not numbered.

† Tablet not numbered.

N Evans notes after 713 'fragments A and B'; after 792-3 'may be parts of the same tablet'; after 878 'minor fragments from Bull Area'.

S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
968	1188	1023	692	1077	957	1132	326
969	668	1024	**	1078	553	1133	592
970	1193	1025	IIII	1079	445	1134	561
971	1186	1026	IIII	1080	552	1135	585
972	1099	1027	††	1081	345	1136	††
973	163	1028	518	1082	438	1137	385
974	**	1029	537	1083	157	1138	364
975	218	1030	1089	1084	314	1139	1007
976	669	1031	660	1085	328	1140	991
977	683	1032	543	1086	965	1141	997
978	686	1033	††	1087	958	1142	629
979	672	1034	691	1088	969	1143	657
980	678	1035	670	1089	395	1144	658
981	1177	1036	523	1090	388	1145	953
982	1184	1037	533	1091	8.6	1146	963
983	161	1038	1196	1092	597	1147	186
984	506	1039	536	1093	352	1148	578
985	673	1040	1104	1094 (+1311)	457 (+609)	1149	547
986	687	1041	689	1095	968	1150	318
987	661	1042	676	1096 (+1336)	166	1151	316
988	1101	1043	1087	1097	129	1152	311
989	1032	1044	1110	1098	302	1153	323
990	1173	1045	543	1099	303	1154	315
991	543	1046	543	1100	**	1155	233
992	530	1047	1183	IIOI	122	1156	442
993	873	1048	543	1102	1262	1157	545
994	875	1049	543	1103	974	1158	354
995	870	1050	543	1104	463	1159	342
996	1196	1051	688	1105	371	1160	600
997	1194	1052	680	1106	**	1161	658
998	877	1053	694	1107	603	1162	357
999	1103	1053 bis	694	1108	130	1163	621
1000	**	1054	505	1109	971	1164	1000
1001	1023	1055	923	. 1110	128	1165	1011
1002	1095	1056	1342	IIII	444	1166	350
1003	98	1057	1344	1112	134	1167	625
1004	294	1058	1340	1113	455	1168	637
1005	1094	1059	1343	1114	381	1169	339
1006	526	1060	1151	1115	601	1170	612
1007	520	1061	472	1116	308	1171	Brit. Mus. 1910,
1008	1192	1062	1169	1117	441		4.23.2
1009	1191	1063	1158	1118	430	1172	587
1010	86	1064	154	1119	341	1173	329
1011	8-0	1065	126	1120	366	1174	446
1012	684	1066	955	1121	307	1175	449
1013	694	1067	556	1122	320	1176	465
1014	694	1068	121	1123	565	1177	368
1015	1174	1069	954	1124	1014	1178	460
1016	IIII	1070	951	1125	1010	1179	977
1017	1189	1071	125	1126	1002	1180	557
1018	522	1072	306	1127	360	1181	635
1019	**	1073	305	1128	987	1182	359
1020	1178	1074	304	1129	355	1183	961
1021	543	1075	534	1130	575	1184	623
1022	693	1076	310	1131	††	1185	1263

^{***} Tablet not numbered. †† Tablet not seen by E. L. B. † The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

				C.IIDDIKO OI	IIIDDDI		9
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
1186	451	1241	363	1299	443	1357	378
1187	1003	1242	124	1300	431	1358(= 1354)	315
1188	972	1243	579	1301	Ashm. 708	1359	975
1189	464	1244	992	1302	437	1360	978
1190	461	1245	581	1303	546	1361	658
1191	453	1246	319	1304	436	1362	983
1192	964	1247	321	1305	433	1363	980
1193	392	1248	429	1306	582	1364	989
1194	1341	1249	367	1307	340	1365	658
1195	1264	1250	**	1308	1013	1366	986
1196	962	1251	††	1309	459	1367	985
1197	1266	1252	604	1310	648	1368	††
1198	589	1253	568	1311 (+1094)	609 (+1157)	1369	8.0
1199	599	1254	550	1312	602	1370	658
1200	609	1255	584	1313	1004	1371	984
1201	123			1314	439	1372	. 981
1202	347	1260	340	1315	456	1373	630
1203	1009	1261	338	1316	435	1374	379
1204	452	1262	327	1317	383	1375	598
1205	462	1263	586	1318	976	1376	634
1206	389	1264	559	1319	**	1377	1005
1207	447	1265	622	1320	465	1378	982
1208	370	1266	335	1321	974	1379 (= 1609)	
1209	650	1267	995	1322	959	1380	373
1210	614	1268	990	1323	960	1381	642
1211	395	1269	386	1324	576	1382	658
1212	966	1270	343	1325 974		1383	979
1213	458	1271	393	1326	††	1384	1014
1214	376	1272	322	1327	1006	1385	658
1215	674	1273	609 588	1328	639	1386	658
1216	564	1274		1329	632	1388	1014 956
1217	970	1275	394	1330	974	1389	619
	353	1276	595 1008	1331	605 615	1390	609
1219	428	1277 1278	301	1332	974	1391	658
1220	358			1333	974	1392	1012
1221	324	1279	313	1334	974	1393	619
1222	593	1281	549	1336 (+1096)	166	1394	658
1223	454 ††	1282	434 440	1337	620	1395	1345
1224	377	1283	351	1338	631	1396	649
1226	628	1284	336	1339	382	1397	607
1227	580	1285	432	1340	**	1398	1014
1228	613	1286	1356	1341	641	1399	619
1229	627	1287	365	1342	624	1400	609
1230	988	1288	361	1343	658	1401	610
1231	1265	1289	337	1344		1402	**
1232	356	1290	344	1345	**	1403	567
1233	309	1291	346			1404	524
1234	611	1292	362	1350	387	1405	647
1235	312	1293	317	1351	658	1406	††
1236	551	1294	563	1352	993	1407	††
1237	555	1295	325	1353	998	1408	574
1238	633	1296	594	1354	395	1409	**
1239	558	1297	369	1355	636	1410	609
1240	127	1298	Ashm. 216	1356	384	1411	658

^{**} Tablet not numbered.

^{††} Tablet not seen by E. L. B.

† The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

		CONCORDA	TIOD OF T	Children of			
S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
1412	1014	1467	1014	1522	695	1574	609
1413	609	1468	465	1523	699		
1414	1014	1469	658	1524	702	1575	††
1415	616	1470	619	1525	708	1576	1196
1416	††	1471	340	1526	708	1577	††
1417	999	1472	**	1527	574	1578	††
1418	1345	1473	334	1528 (=1508:	571 (+706)	1579	9.6
1419	448	1474	708	+1564)		1580	8.6
1420	**	1475	380	1529	698	1581	518
1421	1014	1476	658	1530 (+1531)	573 (+700)	1582	685
1422	465	1477	1014	1531 (+1530)		1583	694
1423	577	1478	658	1532	704	1584	994
1424	94	1479	1014	1533	566	1584 bis	††
1425	332	1480	1014	1534	††	1585	640
1426	562	1481	1014	1535	708	1585 bis	††
1427	974	1482	655	1536	707	1586	658
1428	**	1483	††	1537	708	1586 bis	††
1429	609	1484	1014	1538	708	1587	††
1430	619	1485	658	1539	††	1587 bis	††
1431	**	1486	††	1540	Ashm. 706	1588	658
1432	391	1487	**	1541	560	1588 bis	++
1433	††	1488	658	1542	574	1589	653
1434	658	1489	974	1543	**	1590	658
1435	1014	1490	606	1544	6.0	1591	++
1436	1014	1491	974	1545	**	1592	608
1437	609	1492	591	1546	8.0	1593	609
1438	**	1493	26	1547	8-8	1594	††
1439	643	1494	974	1547 bis	**	1595	††
1440	1014	1495	8-8	1548	544	1596	tt
1441	††	1496	1265	1549	**	1597	††
1442	465	1497	658	1550	572	1598	††
1443	1345	1498	658	1551	570	1599	††
1444	8-8	1499	658	1552	**	1600	††
1445	583	1500	658	1553	**	1601	8.0
1446	**	1501	8-8	1554	86	1602	**
1447	658	1502	465	1555	**	1603	609
1448	1014	1503	652	1556	**	1604	N.O.
1449	974	1504	395	1557	60	1605	††
1450	1014	1505	658	1558	84	1605 bis	tt
1451	569	1506	658	1559	**	1606	654
1452	1014	1507	548	1560	**	1607	tt
1453	1345	1508 (= 1528b)	706 (+571)	1561	**	1608	††
1454	1014	1509	1014	1562	24	1609	658
1455	**	1510	1014	1563	**	1610	658
1456	1014	1511	8.0	1564 (+1528)	706 (+571)	1611	658
1457	974	1512	††	1565	**	1612	tŤ
1458	**	1513	1014	1566	84	1613	656
1459	619	1514	375	1566 bis	††	1614	††
1460	973	1515	658	1567	8-8	1615	1025
1461	450	1516	87	1568	101	1616	1067
1462	***	1517	91	1569	Ashm. 710	1617	646
1463	331	1518	701	-3-9	7.0	1618	618
1464	1014	1519	696	1571	899	1619	tt
1465	974	1520	697	1572	††	1620	++
1466	330	1521			++	1621	1014
2400	330	1341	703	1573	11	1041	1014

^{**} Tablet not numbered.

^{††} Tablet not seen by E. L. B. ** Tablet not nu + The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.	S.M.	Mus. Reg.
1628	††	04-91)		04-36	1433	04-68	1452
1629	††	04-06	1412	04-37	1435	04-69 (+04-17)	
1630	††	04-07(+04-14)		04-38	1430	04-70	**
1631	††	04-08(+04-11)	1428 (+1440)	04-39	1352	04-71	1460
1632	††	04-09(+04-81)	1411 (+1413)	04-40	1432	04-72	9-8
1633	††	04-10(+04-05)		04-41	1434	04-73	1465
1634	††	04-11(+04-08)		04-42	1429	04-74	1458
1635	††	04-12	1423	04-43	1448	04-75	**
1636	††	04-13	1408	04-44(+04-33))	04-76	1459
1637	††	04-14(+04-07)		04-45	1457	04-77	1463
1638	††	04-15	††	04-46	1453	04-78	1454
1639	††	04-16	1409	04-47	1357	04-79	1451
1640	††	04-17(+04-69)		04–48	1442	04-80	1467
1641	††	04–18	1468	04-49	1431	04-81 (+04-09)	
1642	††	04-19	1436	04-50	††	04-81 bis	1455
1643	++	04-20	1420	04-51	1450	04-82	1419
1644 (=218)	Ashm. 489	04-21	1351	04-52	1444	04-83	††
1645	Ashm. 711	04-22	Ashm. 213	04-53	1354	04-84	1471
1646	Ashm. 712	04-23	1414	04-54	††	04-85	††
1647	Ashm. 848	04-24	1416	04-55	Ashm. 217	04-86	††
1648	Ashm. 850	04-25	1407	04-56	1438	04-87	††
1649	Ashm. 852	04-26	1418	04-57	††	04-88	††
1650	Ashm. 854	04-27	1410	04-58	1437	04-89	††
1651	Ashm. 859	04-28	1349	04-59	1439	04-90	††
		04-29	1417	04-60	1466	04-91 (+04-05)	
		04-30	1350	04-61	1469	04-92	††
04-01	1406	04-31	1443	04-62	1462	04-93	††
04-02	1353	04-32	1425	04-63	1441	04-94	††
04-03	††	04-32 bis	1477	04-64	1447	04-95	††
04-04	1421	04-33 (+04-44)		04-65	1456	3.7	3.5
04-05	1422	04-34	**	04-66	1464	M 1-138	M 1-138
(+04-10+		04-35	1445	04-67	tt	but M 25. 126-	9. 170-7 11

Dr. Bennett has also noted the following junctions of fragments, and additions:

4-11 35 0111100	3		0		
14+27+28	1528+1564	junctio	ons with	reverses	edges
36 bis+37 bis	1530+1531	unnu	mbered	noted	noted
97+284	1613+SM I fig. 18	frag	ments	II	417
224+228	lower left	139	04. 02	17	564
493+500	04. 05+10+91	245	04. 03	26	680
535+538	04. 07+04. 14	800	04. 12	180	1098
587+589+596	04. 08+04. 11	801	04. 26	512	
618+623	+2 unnumbered	1092	04. 41	517	
752+753	04. 09+04. 81	1186	04. 78+	646	
841+867	+1 unnumbered	1328	several	658	
919+921	04. 17+04. 69	1519	unnumbered		
1094+1311	+2 unnumbered	1520		217 (218)	
1096+1336	04. 33+04. 44	1593		1248 (1304)	
7 , -33-	04. 59+04. 60				

^{††} Tablet not seen by E. L. B. + The fragments do not quite fit, but seem to be parts of the same tablet.

^{**} Tablet not numbered.

CRITICAL NOTES ON THE LINEAR TEXTS IN SCRIPT B

Only rarely is there occasion to question the accuracy of the transcripts made by AE from the originals. But fuller acquaintance with the signary and the vocabulary makes probable a few emendations; and perhaps there are others to be made.

1. Damaged and difficult to read. 1. 2: T may be 1. 8: 2 may be 2. 1. 9: only the fifth sign is legible: AE read Y for the first; for the second. l. 10: the numeral may be ... 1. 11: numeral for for lack of space? 16. l. 2: the fourth sign is variant of 7. 17. l. 1: first sign \(\forall \); l. 2: first sign 18. 1. 1: first sign or 7; 1. 2: first sign 7: numeral lost; final sign of second word Y. 19 a. l. 1: third sign ... 20 a. l. 1: first sign \forall ; cf. 3 for this word. 21. l. 1: punctuation mark after first word. 22. first word may be restored from 2. 25. first word, last sign is \Re ; in PM IV, fig. 609 b, the numeral at end of l. 1 should be 1. 27. 1. 1: first sign may be \(\hat{1} \) but cf. \(\hat{7} \) 799 a, b. 1. 2: restore the first word from 5, 6, 13. 28. l. 1: second sign perhaps ... 31. second sign or 7. 33. l. 1: first stroke may be **%**; cf. 911. 34. l. 1: second sign is 7. 36. probably complete to left; first sign of second word is ‡. 40. 1. 3: first word, second sign Y. 41 bis. copied by AE but cancelled. 42. l. 1: first three signs as in 46; at end \bigcirc should be 243. first sign \(\); cf. 1035. 45. l. 1: first word, second sign illegible. 47. 1. 2: signs after second word may be Al. quoted PM IV, fig. 695, does not exist. First word, second sign is , not). 50. combined from two pieces: (a) the fourth small sign may be , the sixth *; (b) second small sign (‡ AE) is not clear. 1. 1: antepenultimate sign is not ? (as AE); cf. in 1. 2. The first sign may be \ddagger ; cf. face a in same position. The last numeral in l. 1 and after ideogram 51 b. last sign before (may be). 52. last three signs are from a detached fragment.

56. the unusual numeral may be 16.58. the sign 2 may be part of §.

59. l. 2: AE read final sign as \(\frac{1}{2} \) but it may be \(\frac{7}{2} \) (Sundwall). 60. 1. 1: first sign is \(\), the last \(\) or \(\) perhaps even \(\). 61. l. 1: the 'ship' sign (AE) recurs on 1117. 63. almost illegible; in l. 1 the first word may be 17 ligatured; the second word was followed by? 1. 2: first sign probably 7; numeral 1 after 7 68. third sign may be \(\psi\) or \(\psi\)s. 69. seems to be identical with AE 745; l. 2: last sign restored. 71. second sign probably ±. 78. final sign perhaps Y. 79. numeral damaged; more than 4; the sign - is frequent as 80. first sign may be ?; third perhaps ? or ... 82. first sign \bigoplus ; last probably Ψ . 85, 86. fragments with . 87. first sign [(AE) but perhaps]. 89. the rare 'standing figure' (B 74 a) is not separated from the preceding group, but seems to be an ideogram like 101. third sign may be -; the first sign after the central break is obscure: Tor M. 105. first sign may be ... 114. may have been turned along short axis (see p. 42). 115. second word, second sign or . 116. 1.1: last sign perhaps A; 1.2: first and third signs may be 1. 120. in the superscript word | may be | . 121. initial | is the end of a 'principal' word. 125. also numbered 1626. 128. only certain signs are | and ?. 131. l. 1: second sign . 133. first sign \(\Psi\), last \(\beta\). 137. second word; last sign or . PM IV, fig. 681. 144. l. 1: fourth sign perhaps 7; l. 2: third and fourth [];

145. l. 5: fourth sign +; illegible signs after TY; 1. 6:

153. turned on vertical axis. a l. 3 first sign \dagger ; cf. 323.

probably &

150. first sign probably 何.

149. l. 1: first sign \$\inf\$; l. 2: first sign \$\inf\$.

154. l. 1: last sign A; l. 2: last sign .

166. l. 1: sign after η may be \mathfrak{F} .

148. l. 2: last sign .

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172. last sign may be
                                                                 397. first sign may be 5.
182. last sign perhaps X.
                                                                408. first word probably 中角学学.
187. first sign probably f; last sign illegible.
                                                                411. the last sign is unique.
                                                                415. delete before T.
196. last sign perhaps A.
                                                                423. broken and damaged after ?1.
202. first sign .
                                                                211. penultimate restored.
                                                                432. l. 2: first two signs damaged.
213. first sign unusual: (B 96).
                                                                437. first sign perhaps ?.
216. last sign \(\Psi\).
                                                                439. the inverted bottle is quite clear.
217. first sign []; remainder ideograms.
                                                                440. l. 1: first sign ? A; l. 2: 5 or 7.
242 b. last sign 🖔
                                                                442. l. 1: 5 or 7.
244. first sign Us.
                                                                452. l. 2: first sign ? or ?.
246. first sign (PM \text{ IV}, \text{ fig. } 783 \text{ } b) \text{ not } \bigoplus \text{ but } \bigcirc.
                                                                457. Y as final or ideogram is unusual.
268. first sign may be 7 or 7; sign + may be -1.
                                                                458. supply punctuation after ‡.
269. the sign obliterated.
                                                                477. drawn but cancelled by AE.
                                                                478 a. drawn but cancelled by AE.
270. first sign | may be |
                                                                478 b. from AE notes.
281. first sign may be 7; word perhaps 652.
                                                                483. l. 2: perhaps ...
283. delete - after 5.
                                                                510. l. 1: second sign 7.
288. first coubtful, perhaps 1.
                                                                513 b. probably 中文学本C口!.
292. last signs VA or VA.
                                                                519. restore HAPA.
310. last sign # or |.
                                                                535. l. 2: first sign perhaps P.
312. third sign not .
                                                                538. l. 2: restore V.
540. first sign :.
324. last sign Y
                                                                542. first sign H.
329. first sign .
                                                                558. first sign .
337. 1. 1: first sign or 1; 1. 4: 7 or 7.
                                                                559. l. 2: first sign € for ∧.
341. fifth and sixth signs damaged.
                                                                562. l. 1: last sign perhaps \( \psi \) as in 11. 2, 3.
342. broken between * and \( \psi. \)
                                                                     1. 2: 5++ should be 5+7.
343. last word damaged
344. Y doubtful.
                                                                568. probably 74.
346. first signs 🛪 (AE), perhaps 🛪 7.
                                                                570. space between A and .
352. fourth sign | probably 7.
                                                                571-2. exactly same contents.
354. both lines damaged.
                                                                580. l. 2: # 1
359. l. 2: last sign .
                                                                583. l. 1: first sign 1
36x. first sign hut damaged.
                                                                584. l. 1: first sign 7.
364. l. 1 at end; perhaps \(\psi\) or \(\psi\).
                                                                590. l. 1: first sign 7.
365. l. 1: first sign is Λ.
                                                                591. 1. 2: fourth sign Y may be \(\psi\); cf. 584, 695.
367. fourth sign (AE) may be
                                                                592. first sign Y.
368. last sign perhaps Y.
                                                                593. l. 1 and end of l. 2 damaged.
370. l. 2: last sign Y.
                                                                608. 1. 2: - is larger than preceding signs.
371. second word; restore
                                                                611. l. 1: 1 not clear.
372. last sign Ws.
                                                                612. l. 2: last signs erased.
374. last sign * (AE) or #.
                                                                614. 1. 3: 4 A as in 1. 2.
380. Xenaki photo; 7年个时节.
                                                                616. l. 3: numeral — not — 1.
                                                                626. l. 1: upper word ? \\".
385. probably incomplete; cf. 359
                                                                627. l. 1: numeral restored.
386. 2 restored by AE.
                                                                     11. 2, 3: numeral | erased and replaced by - (10).
388. last sign probably 7.
                                                                389. last sign 2 or \(\Psi\).
                                                                394 a. 1. 4: Evans + should be ‡.
                                                                635. l. 2: last sign is .
    b. 1. 3: insert 🔻 before 🖫.
```

```
638. upper line AYY
                                                                      875. 1. 3: first sign \Lambda; perhaps for \Re.
641. l. 1: last word 5 (AE) doubtful.
      1. 4: 9 457 restored.
656. 1. 2: 4 PP restored.
659. traces of rule to right.
661. may be complete to left.
664. last sign probably 7.
666 c. second sign \ or \ .
673. PM IV. 694 d; damaged; perhaps $\_{\bullet}^{\bullet} \lambda_{\bullet}^{\bullet}.
677. numeral | | | not | | | (AE).
678. word illegible.
681. the 'principal' is on a separate fragment.
684. words are followed directly by numerals.
686. diminutive is interpolated; cf. 1248.
688. restored from four fragments which may not belong.
690. l. 1: sixth sign uncertain.
693. 1. 2: sign after 2 may be 2; in the group to left 3 is
        written over erased .
696. l. 1: small signs damaged.
699. sign to left is ...
702. numerals restored from photo.
705. 1. 3 restored.
708, 710, 711. traces of sign on amphora.
717. l. 2: restored 7.
719. 1. 1: note the punctuation.
726. restore 7.
728 a. l. 2: third sign 3.
736. 1. 2: AFIPC restored.
755. doubtful whether $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$.
758. 7 (AE) may be 5.
778. l. 1 begins (1)2.
781. l. 1: \( \) may be \( \).
786. sign to left is unusual variant T (B 96).
798. 1. 10: second sign f or M.
820. 1. 1: sign after | may be
     1. 3: third word 5 A T last word third sign 5.
821. 1. 1: third word perhaps 55; penultimate word is 23.
830. l. 1: last sign probably 5.
832. probably broken to left, but inscription seems complete.
833. 1. 3: Evans reads M but A T occurs 744. 7.
836. 1. 2: seems to have been rewritten.
839. l. 2: numeral erased.
842. l. 1: last sign probably .
850. last sign should be .
859. last sign perhaps ∫.
860. Evans Should be
863. l. 1: first word is \{ \}_{c} ; punctuation mark doubtful.
864. 1. 2: third sign a variant of of for 'fig'.
871. note variant \(\Psi\).
873. 1. 3: sign to left is 2; sign on jars is \forall or \forall.
```

```
1. 4: first sign ¥.
     1. 5: first two signs not clear.
     1. 6: the jar to right is quite clear.
878. the unusual sign (B 102) is probably ? cross-cancelled.
879. punctuate A L.
882. erased before 7.
884. fourth sign is 5 not 7.
892. second sign is Y as in 893.
893. first sign is 2.
902. 1. 2: penultimate sign is f.
904. l. 2: the second numeral is 0 \equiv \pm^1.
907. the group is A.
911. l. 1: restore for Evans's 7.
     1.2: first sign ( Evans) may be for [.
     1. 5: second sign .
     1. 7: F over erased T
     1. 9: first word ends in 7 or 7; second word perhaps
       or \( \); numeral should be \( \equiv \).
     1. 10: first word indistinct; perhaps ‡7; for 1 read 2;
       upper small word is 12 7 as in 1. 8; lower word
        and obscure sign; numeral is o \equiv \equiv.
     l. 11: * restored by Evans.
     1. 12: second sign is 3; fourth obscure; second word
       begins ; third word begins V; in numeral column,
       traces of A.
     1. 13: damaged.
915. 1. 2: last word is 77+.
918 a. second word is TY; 1. 3: last word is T...
921. third and fourth signs smaller, subsidiary; fifth sign
       smaller still.
926. l. 2: restore 97.
929. numeral omitted before 14.
930. upper word ends 7 not 7.
932. less space after 1
934. numeral - | is abnormal; ? - | | ...
943. last numeral is 1111
944. last sign is \\.
950. 1. 2: for | restore \( \frac{1}{2} \).
953. l. 1: word ends ? ; cf. 1. 1.
962. 1. 1: last sign probably not A.
     1. 3: lower word is
968. upper word second sign usually A.
972. unusual variant of X.
972. upper line, perhaps for Y (AE).
984. 1. 1: second word begins 7, but cf. 983 7.
987. second word, punctuation, cf. 991.
997. upper word begins 7 for 7.
999. second word may be
```

1. 9: 7 rewritten.

```
1004. punctuation needed before
1006. l. 2: second word begins or .
1007. l. 2; space after ...
1009. second sign perhaps Φ.
1014. ? punctuation.
1015. upper word begins 7; cf. 808.
1017. 7 is probably 5.
1020. Tis probably 5.
1029. second word begins 7.
1053. punctuation after h by mistake.
1055. two separate fragments. 1. 7 begins 1 or 1.
1066. principal damaged; restored by AE.
1068. first sign unusual variant of M.
1069. damaged numeral probably O.
1085. upper word $\frac{1}{7}$; cf. 1084.
1092. first word is ATT.
1098. upper numeral erased.
1102. upper line; second 7 should be 7; cf. 1128.
1116. PM IV, fig. 694 a; word is 1787.
1121. principal is 7%.
1128. second $\mathbb{T}$ should be $\mathbb{T}$; cf. 1102.
1138. l. 2: restore 1 7.
1139. 1. 2: supply | before ) +.
1161. lower word is #¥ as on 1160.
1188. l. 2: restore \( \frac{1}{2} \) as on 1167.
1210. first word probably
1212. restore for \frac{1}{1}...
1221. first sign probably .
1222. lower word; first sign | ; cf. 1226, 1230; but | on 1223,
1232. last word ends \(\frac{1}{2}\)7 not \(\frac{1}{2}\).
1233. first sign M.
1235. principal ends in ?.
1239. third sign may be or 7.
1241. the sign [ is written small.
1262. second sign perhaps .
1292. lower line, perhaps 4.
1297. l. 2: AE gives but cf. 1278-96.
1316. lower line; AE gives ‡ but Sundwall and photo ‡.
1385. last sign
1426. lower word perhaps TAB.
1422. first sign is \(\beta\).
1432. read .. 出了了 = ±.
1451. restore (): 7.
1475. second word is - ) T.
 1508. compare 1528 b.
 1516. compare PM IV, fig. 686.
1517. 1. 5: second word is A.M.
       1. 6: second word is
       1. 8: first legible sign is ‡ for † (AE).
     346-1
```

```
1520. l. 7: total X - but should be more.
1523. l. 1: perhaps 🔭 .
      1. 4: first sign larger; sixth sign 7.
      1. 6: A (AE) or perhaps A.
      1. 8: first word XX.
1524. l. 4: first word may be *|-|.
1526. l. 3: third sign \(\forall \).
1527. l. 4: ‡ (AE) perhaps †.
1528. may be the same as 1508.
1531. l. 3: first legible sign is Y.
1541. PM IV, fig. 838 c is more accurate than SM I, fig. 30.
1549. first signs are Ws, A.
1559. first sign Y.
1568. A very wide tablet, complete, ruled lengthways in six
        lines, with an elaborate statement of 'container'-entries
        written in four sizes of signs irregularly, and perhaps
        including subsequent endorsements. Words under-
        lined are in the largest signs. In tabular form, the
        entries would be as follows:
      1. 1: 打ず川田田・ア目げ
      1. 5: space for two entries, blank, then-
           + 本项……
                  TY perhaps a total
                  47日
      1. 7: on the edge of the tablet.
                          片:1:V相
        BAU O BH T B' BA
      In 1. 1, item 2, AEK reads
      In 1. 2, item 3, the second sign is the 'saffron'-sign; in
        item 4 note the 'overseer'-sign with phonetic value
        within a group. The endorsement on the edge (l. 7)
        contains no numerals, and may be a continuous text.
      On edge, the sign 🏋 (thrice) is a variant of 🥇 with central
         stroke omitted. Perhaps a punctuation after
         (twice).
```

```
Since the three principal groups begin with \( \frac{1}{3} \), this sign may be a grammatical prefix. The group \( \frac{1}{3} \) recurs on 961. 2; the other groups do not recur; but two end in \( \frac{1}{3} \); the radicle \( \frac{1}{3} \) occurs on 682, 683. 1; \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{3} \). on 961. 2; \( \frac{1}{3} \) as prefix on 687. 2; and \( \frac{1}{3} \) is frequent; so they are probably all personal names \( [PM \text{ IV. 697, fig. 682 } a, b \)].

1569. 1. 1: first sign \( \frac{1}{3} \).

1. 2: last sign \( \frac{1}{3} \).

1575. same as 314: quoted by AE.

1576. 1. 2: \( \frac{1}{3} \).

1581. 1. 2: \( \frac{1}{3} \).

1598. second \( \frac{1}{3} \) should be \( \frac{1}{3} \).
```

1607. principal should be . . A .

1641. second sign is V.

1643. l. 2: first sign is A.

5017 is identical with 771.

```
04. 01. 1. 2: read
04. 03. PM IV, fig. 764 e; first word is AY 116.
04. 14. l. 1: first sign is 2.
04. 23. first sign is 7.
04. 30. l. 1: first word 7 7.
       1. 2: third sign; like B; only in this series; perhaps ...
04. 32. two fragments combined.
04. 4x. last word is 7777.
04. 50. l. 1: last word is 5 1.
       l. 2: first sign T.
04. 60. 1. 1: the word is 777.
04. 66. 1. 3: the word is $7.
04. 68. 1. 1: third sign may be \(\Psi\).
04. 71. last sign is +.
04. 78. l. 1: the word is ↑ ↑ .
04. 81. damaged: l. 2 probably 5 ↑ ↑ as on 04. 02 and 04. 28.
04. 90. the word is probably #17.
04. 93. 1. 2: last word is 9 7.
```

TABLETS REGISTERED IN HERAKLEION MUSEUM, BUT NOT DRAWN OR NUMBERED BY EVANS

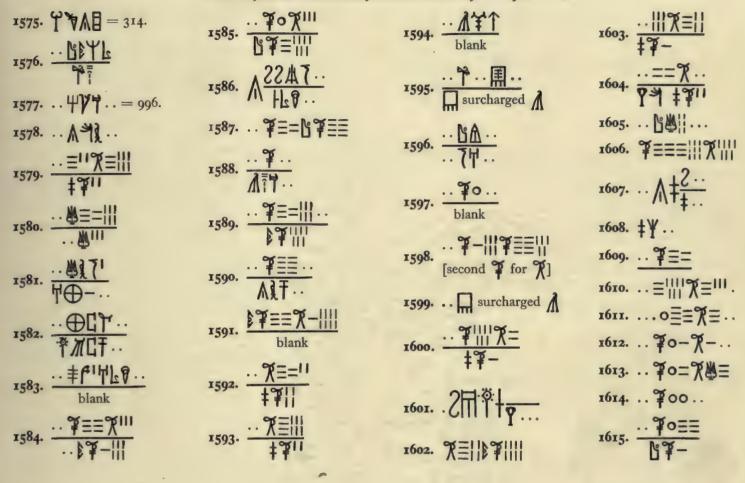
395 (one of five tablets)	723	841 (one of eight)	1196 (six of seventeen)
465 (one of seven tablets)	724	854	1199
518 (one of twelve tablets)	725	855	1207
543 (one of twelve tablets)	726 (not seen)	858	1208
596	727	859	1209
604	727 bis	864	1211
609 (four of fifteen tablets)	728	867	1217 (seven of eight)
617	729	868	1228
619 (three of nine tablets)	730	869	1232
626	731	883 (one of two)	1245
638	733	883 (two)	1246 (five of twenty-one)
644	734	914	1247
645	735	922 (three of nineteen)	1345 (three of ten)
651	736	952	[1349 begins 04.]
658 (two of fifteen tablets)	737	974 (three of eighteen)	1470
708 (five of twelve tablets)	738	996	1473
709	740	1001	1475
710	741	1014 (seven of thirty-three)	1476
711	746	1015	1478
712	757 (not seen)	1028 (noted as lost)	1479
713	767 (not seen)	1031	1481
714	772	1047 (seven of eighteen)	1482
716	774	1050 (one of two)	1483
717	777 (two of seven)	1082	1484
719	778	1083 (three of eighteen)	
721 (not seen)	779 (+780)	1145 (three of six)	
722	832	1169 (one of ten)	

TABLETS IN LINEAR SCRIPT B FROM KNOSSOS

NOT INCLUDED IN THE DEFINITIVE NUMERATION B 1-1574

Tablets for which there are transcripts (under provisional numbers) in Evans's manuscript notes

NB. A few have been identified with tablets definitively numbered



CONCORDANCE OF FRAGMENTS NOT NOTED BY SIR ARTHUR EVANS, BUT TRANSCRIBED BY DR. EMMETT L. BENNETT IN 1950, WITH THEIR MUSEUM NUMBERS

SM	Mus. Reg.						
5003	867	5028	1047	5108	1471	6053	1047 (4)
5009	859	5050	1014	5132	1196 (2)	6060	974
5017	952	5079	1249	5134	593		
5027	1047	5103	1470	5185	1345		

TABLETS REPRESENTED BY AE PENCIL NOTES, WITHOUT PROVISIONAL NUMBERS

TABLETS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THE COLLOTYPE PLATES, BUT NOT NUMBERED

1628 XXVII: horse-head

cf. 220 and 241 but different type.

1629 L: fragmentary and indecipherable, perhaps on ingot sur-

1630 LVII: 4 lines; (1) = [1]; (2) = [7]; (3) ...[7];

1634 LXIV: .. [01 ..

1635 LXVII: .. + A 下下三 .. i > 7 = [cf. 932].

1636 LXXXVIII: = sealing 1708; concave impression; countersigned & (B 74).

1637 a LXXVIII: A 5 a; SM III 54 (Knossos: Linear Script A).

1637 b LXXXVIII: A 5 b; (1) ... \(\mathbb{Y} \mathbb{s}; (2) \(\mathbb{Y} \mathbb{I} \).

1639 XCIV: (no number); (1) [1]; (2) ... [1]; (3) ... -11

1640 XC: A 6; 4 lines; defaced; probably Linear Script A.

TABLETS FOUND 1946 IN THE VILLA ARIADNE, AND TRANSFERRED TO THE CANDIA MUSEUM

1641 a. 中22岁本了 (2) blank.

b. 2 lines; illegible.

1642. .. P C C Y T C (2) (3) blank.

1643. from outside SE. angle of the 'Little Palace'; excavated 1931. § PI 17 in Pendlebury, Guide to the Stratigraphical

(1) .. TEE .. (2) .. A97 ..

TABLETS IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD: PRESENTED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO SIR ARTHUR EVANS: REGISTER NUMBERS

1644. cuirass: fragment (1910. 489).

1645... 上角面77 学典

1646. .. FIAPTI T=
(1938. 712).

1647. .. Will surcharged .. III surcharged 1... (1938, 848). 1648. 中丰今<u>22从22</u>军=||||汉"

1649. four-sided bar: (1938. 852).

(a) 目924日

(6) 間では、

1650. イデザットで第三三||| (1938. 854).

1651. chariot: fragment. (1938. 859). 1652. two (1) ... 0- (2) ... \$7-...

1653. sealing, red gritty clay, impression of

SM II: additional tablet, to those now in Ashmolean Museum:

1654. (1941. 1227).

SM		Ashm.	SM		Ashm.	SM		Ashm.	SM		Ashm.	SM		Ashm.
13	1910	221	479	1910	219	799	1938	707	1298	1910	216	fragmen	nt 1938	858
47	1938	709	520	1910	222	820	1910	215	1301	1938	708	33	1941	180
59	1910	212	639	1910	218	872	1938	713	1540	1938	706	1714	1941	179
218	1910	489	676	1910	223	883	1938	705	1569	1938	710			
236	1938	860	776 bis	1938	855	889	1938	851	fragme	nt 1938	-856	04. 22	1910	213
238	1938	704	777	1910	214	1171	1910	221	,,	1938	857	04.55	1910	217

TABLETS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM: Hall, Civ. Greece in the Bronze Age, 179, fig. 230

4. 23. 1 1171 13 1910 1910 4. 23. 2

TABLETS IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK. All are facsimiles

Mus. Nos. 13. 30. 4-18. 7 = B 50.15 = B 676.11 = 04. 55. 4 = B 639.8 = B 820.12 = B 1298.16 SM I, P 104. 5 = B 894.9 = B 479 a, b.13 = B 777 a.17 SM I, P 116. $6 = B r_3.$ 14 = B 1171. 10 = 04.22.18 SM I, P 83.

TABLETS IN THE GIAMALAKIS COLLECTION, CANDIA

Sixteen tablets in Linear Script B acquired together as having been found at Phaestos: published by Miss Hagne Xenaki, Χρονικά Κρητικά. (Candia) 391-2, pl. XIII, XIV.

They resemble in every way the tablets in Linear Script B excavated in the Palace of Knossos, in a fabric and script unknown hitherto from any other site. Nos. 1–15 are of the long narrow form, inscribed lengthways; No. 16 is defective on all four sides. As their contents are identical with texts recorded in Evans's numeration, it seems certain that they have been derived from the Candia Museum after Evans's list was made.

The tablets are recorded here in the order of the plates XIII, XIV in Miss Xenaki's publication, with Giamalakis register numbers, and Evans numbers (Æ).

```
1. Pl. XIII. 1. Reg. No. 1519: AE 289. 早以答点...
                  " 1522: " 294. ATTY
                      1532: " 386. 一次》
            3.
3.
                      1520: ,, 380. F= THA [perhaps i for 6]
4.
                      1523: ,, 303. 179
            5.
5.
                      1521: " 377. ₱o≡="B
6.
            6.
                      1524: " 291. TTTT [perhaps 7 for ]
7.
                      1525: " 298. [] [perhaps or or is for (1: upside down in Pl. XIV
8.
    Pl. XIV. 1.
                      1518: " 293. 节何日本1
9.
                      1530: " 290. 八十十十十
IO.
            3.
                      1528: " 288. L. 用人目 [perhaps 2 for 7: N for ].]
II.
            4.
                      1531: ,, 393.
12.
            5.
                      1536: " 375. 4 1 - [perhaps for ]
            7.
13.
                      1529: ,, 312. 白之本子
            8.
14.
                      1527: " 297. ATA [perhaps or of for 4]
15.
            9.
                           .. YAY Adamaged: three signs defective
16a. Pl. XIII. 8.
16b. Pl. XIV. 6.
                                 Six signs in two lines: below
```

TABLETS 04. 01-95 FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS AT KNOSSOS IN 1904, COLLOTYPE PLATES XIII-XVIII A. THE 'CHARIOT TABLETS' (04. 01-29) FROM THE 'ARMOURY' OR 'ARSENAL'

'These hoards themselves stand in a certain administrative relation to the building, on the northern border of the paved "Via Sacra" leading from the "Reception Area" to the "Little Palace", just off its central section, where the road slightly dips. The other two deposits connected with them were found (1) near the point where the Northern Entrance Passage reaches the Central Court, (2) on the south-east border of the court itself. The last mentioned—known par excellence as the "Deposit of Chariot Tablets"—though largely found in a fragmentary state, and including many remains of documents referring to other classes of possessions, is the only one in which the Minoan war-chariots were depicted in their complete form, together with objects closely associated with them, such as the horse's head and the cuirass, or in some cases, the ingot. But there were also found here—as to a much greater extent in the "Armoury Deposit"—tablets relating to separate parts of the chariots such as the chassis or wheels.' PM IV. 786—7.

The chariots on these tablets have no wheels, and are of two different types. On 04. 01-10; 12-13; 15-16; 22, the pole is a lattice-girder, with yoke and collars, and the hinder part is prominent and curved, as in the wheeled chariots (B 217 ff.). On 04. 18-21; 23-8 the pole is single, and the body a square box. On some tablets the chariot is omitted, but the formula is similar.

These tablets bear a longer formula than usual. There is apparently a 'principal' word-group, followed by as many as eight or nine words, in variable order selected from a small repertory. If, as seems likely, these are personal names, they may represent those members of an association of craftsmen who were actually engaged in producing this or that chariot. Some of these words recur on other tablets: see *Vocabulary*. References are given to the publication of these tablets in *PM* IV. 790 ff.

```
04. 01. 1. 2: first word, restore 477; PM, fig. 764 b.
                                                               04. 17. 1. 2: last sign is 7.
                                                               04. 18. second word in smaller signs.
04. 02. l. 1: fifth word damaged.
04. 03. 1. 1: first word is AY 1 1 1; PM, fig. 764 e.
                                                               04. 19. third sign P or Ψ.
                                                               04. 20. PM, fig. 766. o: note the large number of chariots (110)
04. 04. 1. 1: fifth and sixth words 常识日本 15个
                                                                         written in tens.
04. 05. 1. 2: first sign damaged; fourth word
                                                               04. 21. PM, fig. 766 d.
04. 06. l. 2: second word in smaller signs. PM, fig. 764 b.
                                                               04. 22. PM, fig. 766 a.
04. 07. two fragments; perhaps connected with 04. 68. PM,
                                                               04. 23. first sign 7.
          fig. 764 a.
                                                               04. 24. second word in smaller signs.
04. 25. fragmentary.
04. 09. fragmentary.
                                                               04. 26. cf. 04. 24.
04. 12. PM, fig. 764 d.
                                                               04. 27. PM, fig. 766 b.
04. 13. 1. 2: last sign is 🔻
                                                               04. 28. PM, fig. 766 c.
04. 14. l. 2: first sign is .
                                                               04. 29. principal written large.
04. 15. l. 2: restore
                                                               04. 30. 1. 1: the first word is \{ \} . The third sign [ U ] in 1. 2 is
                                                                         peculiar to this series. The numeral is = .
04. 16. 1. 2: restore 4 7
```

B. TABLETS WITH CHARIOT WHEELS. 04. 30-52: cf. B 894

These were found with the 'Chariot Tablets'. Each complete tablet has a 'principal' word, followed by two or more subsidiaries, as on 'commodity tablets'. As some words occur as principal on one or more tablets, and as subsidiary on others, it looks as though these persons formed a team, within which sometimes one, sometimes another was leader. Some subsidiaries, however, do not appear as principal. On 04. 32 the principal has no subsidiaries. On some a word is written also after the numeral: on 04. 30, 32, 34, 39, 46; on 31; and on 35 there are two lines of subsidiaries in this position, perhaps abbreviated: on 15 or 15 o

As the number of wheels are as large as 462, 73, 64, and 41, their manufacture employed much labour. The totals, however, stand in no direct relation to the numbers of persons involved.

TABLETS WITH TIRES FOR WHEELS. 04. 51, 52

The annular commodity signs seem to be leathern tires, like those of Tut-ankh-amen's chariot in the Cairo Museum.

04. 51-2. fragments.

04. 53. fragment.

TABLETS WITH IBEX-HORNS (B 99) AND OTHER COMMODITIES 04. 53-64

The use of horns of the Cretan ibex for making composite bows is familiar from the description of the bow of Pandarus (*Iliad* IV. 105 ff.). The other objects on these tablets are uncertain: the rectangular sign (B 100) may be a hide: the circular object like the phonetic sign (AB 24) but furnished with a handle or loop was described by AE as a 'sieve full of corn'; but its association with is unexplained.

```
      04. 53. PM, fig. 813 a.
      04. 56. PM, fig. 813 b; BSA X. 58, fig. 21 b, c.

      04. 54. PM, fig. 813 c.
      04. 59. l. 2: third sign doubtful.

      04. 55. PM, fig. 813 d.
      04. 60. upper line: third sign 7.
```

MISCELLANEOUS TABLETS FROM EXCAVATIONS OF THE YEAR 1904

- 04.65. fragment of a 'cereal' tablet with an elaborate variant of the Φ sign (B 88); cf. 751. 2, 821, 911, &c. 04. 66. fragment with normal 4 sign. 04. 67. 3 lines; words followed by 2. 04. 68. fragment of a chariot tablet; in 1. 2 first word is [4] 7.
- 04. 69. fragment of a chariot tablet; 1. 2 first sign . 04. 70. note the unusually heavy hand.
- 04. 71. fragment of a chariot tablet; last sign †.
- 04. 72. last sign 7.
- 04. 73. first sign 7.
- 04. 74. last sign Y.
- 04. 75, 76. fragments.
- 04. 77. note the fully formed \uparrow ; the first sign is -.
- 04. 78. restored from several fragments inscribed transversely in 21 lines; a tabulated list of names, followed by commodity signs, of which B 98 does not occur elsewhere; note the earlier variants of (+), (-), (-), and (-). None of the sign groups recur.
- 04. 79. fragment with 2.

20.

- 04. 80. fragment; third sign is
- 04. 81. a 'chariot' tablet like 04. 01 ff.
- 04. 81 bis. PM, fig. 819; a reckoning in javelins; from the same 'Armoury' deposit as 04. 82.
- 04. 82. PM, fig. 817; a reckoning in large numbers of arrows, of which many were found in the 'Armoury'. PM IV, 836, fig. 816.
- 04.83. part of a 'chariot' tablet like 04. 01. 1. 2: second word is TYPA.
- 04. 84. compare B 366; note the 'total' signs T as principal; cf. 366.
- 04. 85-86. fragments.
- 04. 87. damaged; l. 1 A 9.
 - 1. 2: perhaps 7 1.
- 04.88-91. fragments.
- 04. 92. part of a 'chariot' tablet.

137. sketch of silphium-plant.

138. saffron-plant.

- 04. 93. l. 1: second word 1. 2: * (principal) 科学教育大!
- 04. 94, 95. found in the Villa Ariadne in 1947 (= 1641-2 above).

TABLETS M 1-27: 126-38 MISLAID, LIKE 1641-3 (04. 94-5), IN THE VILLA ARIADNE, AND TRANSFERRED TO THE CANDIA MUSEUM IN 1949

```
M. 1. large sign \( \psi \) and traces.
   2. two lines: (1) 1 (2) 1 ...
   3. two lines: (1) . . ♥♥ . . (2) . . ≢ P . .
   4. .. 平断...
   5. blackened by fire: $\frac{1}{2}$
   6. .. AFTIII ..
   7. .. ッサ (1) 筆三二.. (2) 門・...
   8. two lines: (1) damaged. (2) . . + 791
   9. finger-marks: .. 7. **...
  10. string-hole: (1) 7.. (2) []..
  11. . . 8 ≡ . .
  12. two lines: (1) ... | -.. (2) ... | | | -..
  13. .. 計學第...
  14. inscribed both sides: (a) . . * 11 (b) . . > 1
  15. string-hole: .. AT+ (1) F.. (2) ||||
       " " ..7..
       " " two lines; damaged; (1).. ▼ (2) ||||
  18.
     " " <del>%</del>O..
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" " (1) . = | | (2) | | | (3) | | (3) | | (4) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (6) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) | (7) |

M. 22. string-hole: . . 7 \$ \$ 23. " " .. ɔڳ[[] ... 24. " " (I)...III 7=11 (2) 71 25. LIBATION TABLE of grey marble: - BC; BSA XXVIII [SM III. A 8], 1926-7, 297; cf. BSA VI, pl. xi. 2; PM I, 497, fig. 355. 26. string-hole: two lines; (1) 1 (2) blank. 27. " " two lines: illegible. 28. CONICAL SEAL of steatite: three linear signs. SM III. A to. 127. two lines: (1) A surcharged? (2) .. sur-128. inscribed both sides: (a) M. (b) 24. 129. . . . 130. two lines: (1) . . **70** (2) blank. 131. .. 부... 132. two lines: (1) . . Ξ**[**[] . . (2) . . ‡ . . 133. two lines: (1) ... | ... (2) | ... (2) 134. .. - r. end of tablet. 135. . . . 136. illegible.

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VOCABULARY

In compiling this vocabulary the following principles have been observed. The original tablets in the Museum at Heraklion being (1949) inaccessible, the evidence is (a) from the photographs made for the collotype plates, (b) from Sir Arthur Evans's drawings.

- 1. When there is a photograph, its reading is given, if necessary, in preference to AE drawing.
- 2. When there is no photograph, AE drawing is given; and AE restorations of partly legible or illegible signs, unless there is evidence to the contrary. Sometimes doubt of a reading is indicated by a dot. under the dubious sign.
- 3. Dubious readings may be listed under the various possibilities. Where sign-groups are written together without dividing signs, the second is listed as dubious.
- 4. Restored readings are listed twice; (a) the actual reading, (b) as restored [in brackets]. Cross-references are not given, because each restoration must be redetermined by the reader.
- 5. Normalized signs are generally used; but the reader is advised to check with photograph or drawing. But (a) animal variants are given as they appear; (b) certain variants seem to occur more frequently as initials. In general the most frequent variant is used as 'normal' sign; or the simplest, if variants are of about equal frequency.
 - 6. A dot before or after a sign-group indicates that it is incomplete.
- 7. Two dots . . mark a break before or after a sign-group. Where a sign is uncertain or restored a dot is placed below it.
 - 8. A few words beginning with two uncertain signs have been omitted.
 - 9. In numeral-lists, (? —) indicates that the signs in this instance are uncertain.
- 10. The word 'ideogram' under a sign indicates that this phonetic sign is also used alone with a numeral or on commodity signs such as containers.



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	705 [717.1]	非半個於	(? 1018)			ŦŶ	339	Ŧf.	1479	,, (113	820.3 841, 1 1002
‡ ₹	955-3	#YR8	973			₹₩ø		Ŧf⊕.,			1003 1360 1426
	1517.9	#Y !	363.1			FVO.		.Fre		\\	273

MŶ7 1517.3	A	A @ 280.15	A@TB 56.2	A과%바다 1081	AM-5 1522.5
Ληή 539	A ideogram	AALD 129	AGH日 571.2 572.2	ATL 762	AMW 799 a 6
Mt H2 683.2	A 479 a 3, b 2	AA+‡ 696.1	[583.2] 871.2	4年15 625 6	A然P从 27.1
∩ 1. 34.1	521 522	AATC 984.2	A2M 57	A华州上5年 719.2	AMT 831.1
A 1076	867.5 1331.2	AAC 318	AZMF. Giamalakis	ΑΨΨΑ ⁵ 947.1 [948.1]	AMM. 1022.2
↑₹ 506.1	1404.2 (? 1405.1) 1407.2	AAOYH (? 561.1)	(AZ 312: Evans	[1046.1] AAN P. 802.3	APT [? 119]
↑₹ (? 120) 159.3	1440.2 1447.2	AAMY 851.1 852.1	A2 ★ 423 b		601.1 Als 45.2 440.1
[493] 835,2 869	1523.2 1618 1641	A67₹Y目 693.2		AAC 604.1	440.1 498.1 (? 687.1)
970 (? 987)	1649 a 04–35.2	AA84A5 789.2	A27[993	AR [7 304	726.1 944.2
1011	M 15.1	AMET 8 1007.1	A¥目出 804.3	A} (? 1.8)	[1060.2] 1298.2
1231.2 1232.3 1233.2	A 627.2 635.3 804.4	AAT 805.2	A¥F介目 705.1	ARH 390 Ada. 894.4	[1323.2] [1330.2] [1331.2]
1234 1235.2	644.3	Ad [7 102	ΑΨ‡‡ 04-01.2 04-03.2	04-30 04-34	1332.1 [1333.1]
1236.2 1237.2 1238.2	Al- 958.2	ACÑT. 695.1	AY+1 04-11.2 04-28.1	[04-35.2 04-36.1 04-38	Als 940.2
1239.2 1240.2	A+ 822.1	ALX42 584.2	AY丰丰 1007.2	04-39 [04-41]	(? 958.2) 1037.1 1364.2
1377 1386 1590.2	A++M1 595	A[A 608 a 1	AY++7 04-03.1	[04-46.1 04-47	1
4 > -1	A++MF 04-93.2		AY## 7A 1042.2	舟 教父中 1549	AL. TE 04-72.12
197 F.M. 991	A†A 244	13.1	AY+T [144.1]	A & Y. 04-74	ALE (? 47.2)
MRTA = 987	· ·	A5. 789.1	AY+ ¥+ 212	ARMYZ 981	561 639.5
(1) 2 (1) 428	A+AB 116.2	AHRA 52.2	AY[902.11	ARLS 4. 327	AL 1024.2
(1大(1) 425 (1) 大(1) 1385	A+FC 1162	百里市 769.2	AYN, 606.1	A 2 8 90	ALS. 867.6
A A A = 749-3	A ₹ 600.1 601.1 879.2	AH 1391	A46+. 04-93	A & 8. 04-87.1	ALT 902.5
(1) 8 (1) (833.1) (1) 8 (1) (833.1)	A非丽 359	AR8+ 1005.1	AYFA 714	AUT 821.1	ALX 1039.1
[1] X L4 [1413]	A非用來 913.1	A=7 768.1 04-18.2	A41+ 1074 1517.7	AVEC 831.1	ALX 357-2
↑À 7. 1384 ↑ A 3 • 226	A#RO. 91245	A⊕ ‡ Y 1006.2	AYMA 297	AUÑ 932.1	ALS 1059
(1) * / 1 294	月丰今于 432.6	A+4. 1176.2		AT42 1517.11	AL 7 431
[303] [1384]	AŦ 1243	Aels A2 1174.2 [1176.2]	ATELA 573 [574] 585	AY@A. 647.2	AV 688.1 821.2
∩ M 317 a	AT+9C 736.2 878.2	1177.2 1178.2	649 785.1, 2	18€ 目を非人教日	ATW 1078
(A) 5 681.2	ATÃ9 462.2	1179.2 1180.2 1181.2	A477. 998	AXMW 04-78.17	Амил. П 527
∩¾3. 1578 ∩7 151.2	ANH 1961	1182	A 44 + 695.4	A 7 47.1 835.2	ATH 7 985
., (1)/ 151.2	AARB 639.8	1184.1	ATO 821.1, 2 (twice in	(cf. 981;	△上于 563.1
	AARB@ 681.2	AoC 821.2	(twice in line 1?)	1022.2	02.
	AAM 63.1	A@[A 821.1	A平4目 638.1	AM. K 07-78.11	ATY7. 302

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	A777 681.1	A	ALT # 36	A 7. 1400	日 対す [964.2] 1101.2	
	AF+4[47.1	A 651.1	A ₹ ₩ 692.1	A X 7 609.2	1102.2	C
	A CL € 57	651.1 1005.1	⊕ ¶ 7 836	A 4. 639.4	1104.2	ideogram
		6 524.1			1106.2	[828.1
	AF+FI 408	88 ₃	9 04-93.1	A 7 1517.15	1108.2	ار 151.4
	AF 802.2	04-08.1	1	ALT 1516.22	1340.2	159.1
	AFT-3 166.2	04-10	A	ALY 7 1401	[? 1388.2] [1414]	306 470
		1523.6	A ideogram		M 7.2 [M 10.2]	486.2 501
	.AFB 7 127	A+¥. 1526.3	A. 639.8	AB 1701	PW 1516.18	593.2
	Af 7. 1390	△ +¥[1523.5		.A H 1523.8		756 779.1
	AFTC 1520.9		A 1516.6	AM+ 799 a 2	EM. 1406	799 b 4 801.3
	AFTX 799 4 2	war	A-0. 1402		EMY 40.6	838 1026.2
		● ● 中 13.1	ATM+ (? 921)	A 7 99 559.2	EMYB 1516.20	1124
	AF. 7 1206	6 1529.4		1520.3 1645.2		1350 1367
	AFT[1388	ABM 1516.19	A - W + 479 a 2	A 70 M 1155		(? 1408) 1634
	AF8+ 482.1		A-MV 639.9	A74. 661	E77 1516.12	04-43.2 04-46.2
	1299 1389	周围州十 1516.3	1,500		E72 (? 47.2)	04-59.1
	AM.1. 5 551	日本日日 04-07.1	A + 7. 60.3	A7¥C 1305	1324.2	607.2
	ATA 7. 843.1	AYZ 337 ª	A + 1516.18	A77 726	1325.2 1326.2	C+ 498
	APA77 35	⊕ ¥. o6–67.3	A \$ \ 725.1	A 7 1059	E7₹[7 911.3	[+ 1138
	A8 226	A 2 . 44-1 1566.2	AT 1245	A 7 7 875.3		[+2 1224
	A8 1055.6 A8 (? 46)	A 36 bis 2	AP+ 1284	1282 1404	日本が 912 b 2 日子 W 563.2	[+* 995
	157.1 564	A W 1516.6	AA W. B 962.3	ATT 604.2	日刊版の 563.2 日午 841.5 862.1	[+- 625 a 4
	727.1 (? 790.2) (? 791.2)	£₹₹ 911.1		AV# F 1403	L. T 862.1 864.2	[‡A5‡ 823
	[792.2] 916.2	ATT 04-78.15	. A 0 778.2	6	PTY8 1151	[+ W 240
	[926.2] 934.2 983.2	A 7 740.5	ATM+ 1405 1516.21	P ideogram	PF 94-78.3	[F 1176
	1030	A 7 ₹ 1547 1548.2	イネ サじ 04-28.1 04-81.1	D 964.2	P 8 479ª I	[To 602.3
	1133.2 1136.2 1137.2	1549 A F A 803.2	04-83.2 和节 ⁷ 04-17.1 04-68.1	C (? 1388.2) P+f+f 1129	C, E, >	[F] 1702
	1142.2 1168.2	AM. 961.2	477 04-68.1 4777 (or 477)	Et. 2104	Cideogram	
	1270.2 1271 1272.2	ΔN/₹⊥ 1520.12	(or 間		(A 1253	[1568 a 2
	1273.2 1274.2		04-05.1 04-06.1	., L V1	(h 1239.1	[[[152 b 2
	1275.2 [1276.2]	ATAC 1055.2	[04-11.1]	PBT 719.2	6 1 33	[A87 715
	1277	ALOL 639.4	04.13.1 04.14.1	E44 1312		
	1643 1646	ALY 181	₩ 831.7	EP+ 233		[2H7 1332
	A89, 8. 299	ALV7 1002.1	ДЭ Р M 26	EAU7 418		[}} 632
	A8H 820.1	岛 L州目 974	. At 27 770	☐ À ₹ 494 821.1		[Y/ 43

[TA 311	57 1417	53	Þ, Þ, Þ	月82半 1093
ूर्वि _{591.2}	[〒¥ 825	5Ŧ 9²	73C 469	þ. 653.4	H82¥1 1649€
[PL= 524.2	[] [] 1198 1410	5₹₹⊕€ 983.1	816 911.7, 8, 10?	482.3	月82年日⊕ 820.2
[W 361	[f+ 832.2	56. 653.2 (? 875.6)	912 a 2, 3 [1634]	HRB 647.1	月82半7 424
	[f+m2 843.4	50+ 1002.1 1003.1	5Y. 423 a	□ H田平. 663	
[四章] 11.2	[ff # 04-78.3	1004.1	5 Y V. 1040.2		[]. (? 709) [] (? 762)
[hx 3 944	[47A 1408	50岁目 (? 52.1) 702.2	「Yで目 695 (? 1048)		799 a 3
	[9+ 8 _{37.2}	997 5 A V FI 444	04-02.2 04-05.2 04-28.2	4,1100	(? 1422.2) 134 (? 202)
[Y7 959.2		[1] [729.2	04-50.2	HYYC 607.3	
_[X 901	5	TAYEZ 943.1	5¥77 [396] 417 418	H₹+ 04-56.1	284 33 ²
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[X]. 1409	7 (? 641.1)	「 「1 00.2] 「760.2] 930.1	425 426.1 [427.1]	#82 623.1 1222.2 1228.2	(? 529.1) 530 534
[911.9	7 (? 1055.6)	50.1 504H27 946.1	[834] 992	1230.2	580.1 628.1
[7- 608 2 2	5 - 1524-3, 4	5 M 7 804.3	(? 1020) 1021	Ħ	633.2 654.1 680
[B+ 1407	51-⊕Y 822.1	5A. 875.6	1335 与 YM节 1017.2	月 十十 1488	753 844
[\ 821.2	5-80 899 1029	5AYB27 698.1	• •	月5月 1568 a 1	962.1 989 1005
[] 1521.2, 3, 4, 5	51 b 1 895.1, 2	T(255 b	57. 308 564 575 Ho 579.1	· 肖介 15.2	1032
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[LM] 535.1 04-42.2	5+E4. 978	55. 524. I 985. 2	5 A 4 B 474		
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[C+ 503 [799 b 1]	5十年年 1131	540 T 74	与州 角角州 ○4-22.1	1220 1221.2	BoYA 122
896 1097	5+8. 1416	5 % 862.3	5州面Y丰 04-12.1	(? 1222.2) 1223.2	日 半 和日 541
[1430]	5+8H 35°	5 ² .2		1224.2 1225 1226.2	BY 911.4
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🛚 🤄 (? 1053 bis)	开始半克. 191	⊕+♀ 257	⊕ित्त+ 1287	⊕₹7 894.2	OFIL 04-59.2
BT+ 832.4	A 912e 7	⊕‡ 71	⊕¥₹₹ 1018	⊕ 3 604.1	⊙YH 296
图7集 1516.4	Fils (639.13	⊕ [‡] 630.2	⊕ + 12.2	1 440 1263	OYMG 509.2
B¥ 566.2	FLAT 04-43.1	⊕+₹ 60.2	⊕ ¥ 1452	Φ³↑ Ϋ́ 7 1293	ΘΨ₹ 523.1
BEY = 23 e 1	用以表目 589.2	⊕‡₹₹ °4-78.13	⊕ ²⁴ 4[477	⊕M. 961	⊙
8 ST. 1424	₩¥ 503.3	⊕‡₹₹₹7. 72	⊕ ₩s 83	⊕ Q 04-52.2	97W7 "
	用置 ¹⁴⁹¹	●井えきやき 344	⊕ ₱9₹ 831.2	⊕AR. 1559	⊕ 5 28.2
Only 261: not initial	. 日 1523.1	⊕ ₹₹ 1451	⊕ X 1516.9	⊕H8₩ [1541] [1546] [1549]	⊕ LA目 1.6 5.1
		●章录員 1561	⊕ ₩ ₹ 1073 1260.1	[1551] 1555	6.2 13.2 [14.2]
H H	開州亨十 1118 1242	⊕‡ f 1072	⊕ ¥ 520.2 ⊕ ♥ Ψ. 1047.2	[1556 [1557] [1559]	48.2
ideogram	₩₩₹ 1516.8	⊕ [†] 1169	⊕ \\\. 1450	[1566]	015州 7 16.2
159.4 503.1 (? 709)	MTC7 466.2	⊕++ 438.3 686.2 1054.2	⊕Y+ 91248	. 😝 🗍 1554	© \$\bar{7} 482.2
51 b	Π̄⊕ 73	⊕ ₹† 489	⊕ Y № 831.5	⊕₹ ¹552 ⊕₹₹ 639.9	246 آلاً ق غ
87 270 (? 751)	H₹⊕ 136	⊕⋒ 76	⊕ ¥7 1449	⊕ ₹ ₹ 961.2	⊕ ³ † 44º
(? 541.6) 1006	Π̄₹⊕‡ 675	⊕Д 79	⊕ A 1,516.10	⊕ † † ? 77	①州目 583.2
H XY 1516.23	□ 〒	⊕☐ 802.4 962.3	⊕^h. 893	⊕A + 21.1	①州ラ 646.2
H? 1530.4	同での事と 525	1582.2	⊕₩ДА 04-81.1	⊕A 04-78.5	S
₩ (? 8 _{37.1})	₩ 1117	⊕ [+ 04-94	⊕M2 386	-⊕m²ti. 82	2 1518.2, 3?
F 136 902.3 (twice 903.1		⊕[+ 566	⊕ M (+ 962.3	⊕8%[894.2	2 394 5 3 789.2
	⊕, \$	795	⊕ T 728 b	© ®	873.1, 2, 3 1357 1518.4
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₩A\$+ 237 a	Ф 8 ₅		⊕ Ч м 7	⊙ 918 a 1	2 🛮 893
756.1	480 565.1 637.1	⊕[¾] ⁴⁷¹	⊕ b 468	394 a 1	ZFI 325
	66o 748	⊕ [L A 145.4	田山村 7.1	⊕->+ 1294	2日本十 252 8
MH⊕ 1568 a 1	966 1008 1641	⊕ []¥ 906.1	15.1	① + 479 ª I	2 0 C 50 c times)
	⊕ 487.2 598 a 2	5 867.5	⊕LSA¥? 354	⊕†T 650.2	RJ&S
用位 114 <i>a</i> 795	1523.6	⊕ ¶ 867.5	⊕LY2 778.1	⊕‡[₩ 1568.3	2⊕ T. 1037.1
	⊕ 1047	⊕\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	⊕ Ls 24 ₹ 684.1	◎非廿 363.1	Sek 1211
HY 479 a 2	⊕-₩s 1065	⊕ H № 1219	⊕ LS 694.2	© 348.2 513.1	20 17 831.3 04-78.14
₩ 4.2	+ 57 452.1	毎月日 769.1	⊕ L ₹ C 65	693.1	"2 0 1039.2
吊 徐半克. 177	⊕+ 340	● 村 〒 1516.16	⊕ . 1453	., @ 123	22 347.2

22+ 147 22AT 178 870 22AT 1151.1 1158.1 1162.1 1163.1 1164.1 1169.1 22AT. 654.5 1155.1 1151.1	¥¥ (? 17.1) 847.2 851.1 (? 1378.2) 1523.2¥ 1636.1 M.1 Ý	(? 04-01) [04-04] [04-13] [04-13] [04-16] [04-20] [04-22] [04-22] [04-24] [04-25] [04-26] [04-27] [04-28] [04-42] [04-50] [04-68] [04-71]	₩ ₩ 1522.2 ₩ 432.3 ₩ 7 799 a 6 ₩ Ψ, 141 495 ₩ 1214	ΨΑΘ 695.4 ΨΑΘ. 583 589.1 656.2 ΨΑΘΗΦ 571.2 572.2 573.2 574.1 [583.2] 585.1 [587.1] [589.1] [590.2] 591.1 [656.2]	TV 1417.2 TVT 159.2 349 478 1177 1278.2 1279.2 1280.2 1281.2 1282 1283.2 [1284.2] 1285.2 1286.2 [1287.2] 1288
22.1	マキザ 159.4 マキザ 1516.9 マキザ 1519.8 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	サザラ (? 04-01) [04-23] サザララ 1168 サリラ 996 サラ 664.1 サラ 280.15 ヤア 821.2 ・ サイーラ 875.6 ヤアリロ (? 13.3 twice) サブト 253 ヤド日の 04-04.1 ・ ロー13.2 ・ ロー14.1 ヤガー 1496 サムの 639.7 ヤラ 1523.4.5 サラ (? 208) (? 799 a 9) (? 806 a 5) サラ 698.2 ・ サオード 128	イ	(学) (602.4 (1291.2 [1292.2] 1293.2 1294.2 1295.2 1295.2 1295.2 1296.2 [1417.2] [1469.2] 1469.2] 168.2 415 668.1 670.2 749.2 833.4 902.8 1297.2 1441 1516.10 1441 177 1441 177 1441 177 1631 1631 178 1631 178 1631 178 1631 178 17

)MT (2 of4 1)	FAME	405	Orb	(MM I L
(? 364.1) 997.2 (? 04–30.1)	₹₹₹ 04-38	189 (? 790.2)	PT 91227	(never initial)	1455
04-49	N. 806 a 3 .	Ŷ	PY8 1283	, X	
박긴 (? 1.2) 698.1	₹C+ 1492	309	Ŷ 473 494	X7 1515	₩++ 945
क्षेट्र (? 867.4)	^\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1 1203.2 1266.2 1601.2	[819] 836.2	h. h.	## 2 562.1
なが、362.1 (? 375)	Ñ⊕Y 960.1	623.1	[863.1] 865.2, 3, 4 980		. ₩ ₩ 831.7
658 659	Ã⊙Ý ¹45.2	7 1516.13	900	ideogram	
450 TA 872.2, [3]	ŘZ 🖺 586	P++ 831.5	1098.2 1254.2	1524.3	# 0+2 625 a 6
작구 419	КZF 836.1 911.3	P-1297	1255.2 1260.2 1261.2	806.4	₩ ≒ 1313
平量6章. 1051.2	ور مار مار مار مار مار مار مار مار مار ما		1262.2 [1263.2]	₩Ŧ. 04-72	1632.2
	117.2	9+ 1125	1264.2 1265.2	40.6 [438]	₩₩ 603.1
द्मा भू 153 व 1	. 1 1335.1	912a4	[1266] 1267.2 1269.2	[5 ² 5] [59 ²] [6 ₃ 4]	
الم	Ν ΤΟ 1071	ŶŦ₩± 1516.7	1362.2 1363	654.3 66o	. サ州十 1568 4 5
1 1 020.3 种肾干 1519.3	↑ ↑ 1309	PA 355 1519.4	Pk. 44	686.1 [971]	7
ቸይ[1516.13	N X	空間 1516.17	912 154-3 1150	1054.1 [1392.2] 1516.20	. \$ 597
		9月2 389	9154 466.1	1619.2 04–14	*
でかりません 687.2	/\\T\ 1015.2	452.2	PLANT 1268.2	[04-72] 脚分壳 04-78.19	考 日半 670.1
in 2 84 1268 9 1	₹₩. 197	Ŷ⊕ °4-87.2	P 58	1 1 1 1	
ं क्री 1440	Ñ∭ 04−78.12	Pff+ 963	PL57 423 a 429.1	1398	省 日
υρ	13 282 33 44	♥\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	749.1 833.6	JULS. 1077	. ₹¥7 % 465.1
786, 788	1.808.1	♥ \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	[? 863.1] 1517.8	. Hu († 1399	· 8
Y 213	177. 04-78.1	O¥5 1101	PAL+ 1110	Hurth 1397	ideogram
	Ñ Y 7. 3 ²²	Ψ 7 948.1	PHYATE 875.1-6 1516.[12], 20	8 371	%+ 04-02.1
Ñ,Δ̈́	が X ララ 953·1	ON 799 4 5	◆ → 4 ¹⁷ [497]	W, #	STHC 972
∧ ideogram	7 16.1 48.1 280.1		1099.2 1316.2	(? 244)	% ₹ 1186
Å. (? 482.4) (? 859)	à 7 698.3		1317 1318.2	639.1	β λ → Υ 13.2
1017.2 1023.1 1519.11	., Å T 1542	9 4 1642	[1604.2] ♦ 3 148.2	760.1 778.4 (? 797)	B 7 1103
		97 7 257.2	911.6	800.5 (? 841.3)	β f ≠ 666 a
/\ 630.3 831.6	1. AW 170	135	97 H 799 a 5	872.2 974	
859 (cf. 858) 983	₩ 1055.3	9 543 613.1 641.3		1050 1337 1517.1	7,7,7,7
1045 1315.2 1368.2		◆1√2 749·5	今か州ラ 1516.5	1549	有, T ideogram
(? 1632.3)	₹₹₩ ^{863.1}	1 1 (833.2		1568.4	77 1139.2 1401
术十样 ²⁹⁰	が下 刈目 639.3	PY+2 [848.1]		. X. 394 b 1	TA7 1564
₹₹₩ 04-44.2	R (? 299) 1517.11	PTA 832.3		₩-+ 6og.3	TAC+ 1216

T, T, T	₩ 1568 a 1	₹ ↑ 800.2 1517.9	À747 563.1	3CF 1067.2	34 p 1 236
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. FAC 639.12	₺⊕[64	₹[594	À TI 1412	1074.2 1075.2	3/17 1202
% [+ 936	bS = 890.3	👌 🛭 678	À F U. 149.2	1078.2 1109.2 1110	37T 04-94
TB. 1500	154+ 482.3 902.1	₹¶С 1411	录体集 49	1111 1112.2	33 1573
04-04	1127	A ⊕ 04-41	3	1113.2	子 ³⁸³ 507 a 2
04-27 04-28	4 607.3	A 45 2 674	3 ideogram	1115 1116.2 1117.2	3-31-7 1.9
04–50 04–68 04–71	19 Y 15 841.4	"文学》、1519.11	3. 454	1118.2	子子門 59.3
FIF 1499	252 6	À K 911.3	995 1490.2	1120.2 1121.2 1122.2	[385] 481 a 820
T⊕+ 1517.5	. 5 77 1482	₹₩ 693.1	3 1326	1123	964 989
97 [+ 1216 ? P	₩ 1522.4	🕽 🗸 🕽 535.2	31-70 1004.1	1125 1126 1128.2	04-04.2 33¥¶₩ 588.3
7) HT 822 1037.2	JY 9 04-88	749.4	3++ 465.2 517.2	[1176] 1328	2.6 PIII. 639.9
\$\overline{7} \text{ 604.1}	UTTX. 410	₹ ₩\$ 1415	519.1	[1490] 1648.2 M 23	[110.]
§7 04-17	77. 337 0 2	. ÀYC 1413	3,‡Y 145.3	M 27	367 822.2 37[798.9
FAL 1264	. W TH. 2186	文字章 7 1192.1 1321.1 1333.2	分月三 822 名干 (? 1516.20)	3[M] @ 820.3	3.77 1392
782A 911.5	. 以大米目 1319	के ने 1414	37. (? 1516.20) (? 04-78.16)	3E 07 [673]	3.197 1306
		分从目 453.2	3-A-7 468 v. below 675 "	3日47 1237	子章. 974.2
H H ideogram	748.[1], 2	À 7 1517.12	347.1 361 [371]	子[州쿠 1394	3 P 4 = 799 b 11
1331 1331	b & 1121	\$ 7 604.2	37 ² 468.1	3·II (? 1538)	3BH+ 04-67.2
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	M8. 100	902.7 1091.2	[1538.1] 3E‡[699	30+ 1238 1548	₹395
16. 443		1143.2	3ET+9 817	3-⊕1+ 836	37 911.11
U, U	. 4	1204 1205 1206.2	3EYT 902.10	.3·els 78	₹ ⁷ 04-78.16
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805.4	335 7., 1482.2 1485	1209.1 1210.1 [1211]	3ETCB 698.2	32[870	M
UF27 04-14.2 04-16.2	1523.7 04–66.2	1212 1374.2	3C7 80	3 十日月 740.4	ideogram ideogram
04-17.2 UTZTA 04-04.2	. A 741.4 A 948.2	[1482] [1485] M 22	409.1 442.2	347 1525	W. 242 b
₩A 463	902.11	₹7¥. 545	454 463 464.2	347 872.3	WH7 811
U[¥ 1292	A A 7 493	分7 竹目 624.1 642.2 [688]	1064.2	34775+2 1074	M + 921
PLT		[000]	1066.2		

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9	1701	915.2 (Evans)				533 668.2			YMY.	
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	801.1	1299		Í		654.4	10	061 308	\\	868
	1 ₅₆₈ b	1301.2 1302.2	4	ideogram		1247.2	7 36	6 bis	Yt	
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MY		1306.2 1307.2	٧	637.2		1252.2 1253.2	T+2 84	48.1	Y7	
86 T		1308.2 1309.2 [1360]	4	1488	41. #3	[1415.2] 755	M + 60	93.2	YFFX	2 [22]
1	154.2	[1426.2] 1569.1	∀ ₹	419.2	0HP	639.7	个并并成。10	100	TF37	1516.21
	963.2	\$(\\7\ 653.1	🗘 🕈	639.1	はいませ	525.2	T\$ 15		YF8.	
	© (? 954-3)	ቀሰን ፡፡ 831.8		652.1	0130	526.2 527.2 528.2	YA. 69	39.9	d.b.	

Yr 805.1	¥11 639.2	¥F777 1.1	新世华. 649.2	# My Ls / 1516.13	ή‡Ψ. 804.4
. YMA. 455.2	学日州 799 6 3	₩A 7+ 352	M 5 1516.13	٣, ٣	T+ T7 04-55
YH 639.10	平田州中 602.4	₹87 642	分考 节 1425		T + 7 1329.1
** **	47 1028	185, 181	₩ W [684.2	ካ ideogram ካ 114 <i>b</i> 1	7 + F+ 04-63.1
*, Y	ŸAŸ[480	(0), 11 368 (1) 719.1	₩ Nor 839.1	(? 158) (? 166)	竹事¥目 1468
ideogram 37 bis 2	*	773.1	M +t. 721	381 450 514.1	サキ¥目[1064
1024.2	↑ ideogram	1523.8 364.1 . 559.1	₩ \$ AL. 799 ª I	653.1 728	₩¥¥±[894.1
151.1 VI 445.2	^ 984.2	W 559.1 775 b 5	徐外国. 804.1	743 760 771.1	中事子 1298 1520.3
Y	↑ 25	. 1. 29.1	MT + [798.2]	909.1 963	1648
4 269	∧∆^ 625.4	. 1. \$ 800.3	↑ Y ⊕ ₹ 768.2	979 1035	1329.1
4 04-08.2	A 639.11 M 19	785.2 786.2 788.2	A 7 804.2	1392.1 1523.1 1545	中丰氏於 150
4827 760.2	** (? 932.1)	₩4±Ψ (? 101)	₩₩₩ ₽ 983.2 984.1	1550 04–17.2 (? M 12)	₩ ¥ 40.2
Y目的 920	** 911.10	₩∓ 1134 1135	₩₩ ₽ 664 885.1	7 \\ 538.1 \\ 649	₩Ŧ. 979.2
үү. м з.т	全用品 434-2	(? 1516.16)	徐千 145.5	649 M 131	7 F ¥ [04-19
Y 19 X 465.2	∕Х̂Ф М 19	☆ 〒十 954-1	₩	T A. 7 91248	ካቸ¥6 495
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	\$2 1516.15	187 At. 172	(1) LS H (1) 04-03.1 04-04.1 04-05.1		₩₹₹ [56.2]
1335.2	XIII 143	. MA 7 775	04-06.2 [04-08.1]	7 799 a 6	竹干河 563.2 690.1
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7 7 47 bis 1 605.1 680.2	₩ ↑ ↑ ↑ [04-29.1] 04-40.1	1 04-78.20	04-69.1	T-L8. [793]	円 (? 992) 1470 1516.24
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¥, Ÿ, ¥	★ ★ 7 ₹ 984.1	₩¥ 1516.17	₩ 5 T 639.7	T+2 774	ቸ ለ ⊕ 831.4
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¥[941 982.1 1164	1222	. MT + 8. 310		竹丰[144.2	TAHC 175
¥[] 45	X 488.2 (? 911.10)	₩. 140.2	MFTM 820.3	廿井□田 902.9 909.1	竹魚 丰 876
¥ 60.1	₩ 7 H / 908	M ^M 143	M7 M 659	##CM7 826.1	TABY. 187
学園 681.2 学園寺 2 667 b	*** 04-78.6	MMHAB 573.2 574.2	M X 559	T+YA7 588.1	TART 1516.18
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世代子 697.2					TAY. 865.1	·
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サラキ 04-42.2	645.1 4-94.1
サラー 1 70.2 04-71	645.1 4-94.1
サラ [[04-29]	4-94.1
04-37	
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[458] BYHX 04-42.2	456
1021 1040 HOF 202 Bull PT 571.1 (alone? 58)	79.1
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17 1 1189 [5(_1)]	61
[379] 1 W. [909.1] " M 8 V. 1. S. 37 bis 2 L. 1	033
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•	LÃ.	1459	6	4	64	1596		591.2	13-W	1082		04-05.1
		578 (? 642)	ויי		る様子常と	798.10	BHM	682.1 683.1 1568 b	的子员人	60.4		04-16.1
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	الإجل.	799 b 3	328-18	[870] 04-35.1		[04–68.1] [04–69.1] 04–81	BYA	04-29.2		473.1 706		518.1 801
	LAT7	911.8, 10, [13] [912 a 5]	354-12	894.4	Diama	04-83	G (),,,	[04-35.1] 04.37 04-48		869.1 04–42.2 04–46.2		891 (? 04-35.1)
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	"ŀMB	159.5	піьг	04–36.1 04–40.2 04–41.2	Barek.		四十十二	593				04-31 [04-35.1] 04-40.2
	L WTY	353	Pi +	479 a 2 1512	CHARDY?	230	6462	720		799 a 6		04-45 (? 04-48)
	F74	808	13+#6		Bay.	691.2	B4	509.1	"BEYL.		p a m	04-49
		41		. ,	BA75	567.1	P. Ar	704.2 719.2	Bls		瓦 桥	04-05.1
	SYX2	305	<u> </u>	695.1 821.1, 2 1184.2	BAVH.	570	P. A. O. A.	1620	B°V+		×	2
	LT.	872.1		04-03.1	САНБ	1516.14	मिक्स	1207	ĽªA		70	ideogram
	- FT 75			04-22.1 04-30.1 1704	BAT		Bř.	763.2	H2	479 b 3 1508 1517.11		
	LBW.			1705	B455		马州		25MS	696. t	Υ,	536.2 786.2 1538.2
	LMA	1056	B‡		.BEYÄ		5块		BHYAB	(? 1528 b) 982.1	*∀	635.1
	L3		日本次丰四	339		04-01.1 04-03.1	6 14		BHYA7		**	842.3
			S#FC	1241	111	04-03.1 04-04.1 04-05.1					% }+	894-3
	₩ [*]		62	368 524.1, 2 570		04-06.1	S#2X		SYHU		7the	584.1 590.1
	目从2.	642.1		689		04-13.1	BTT	1520.11	1 1 7	559		

₹ 693.1	₩C 1520.4	₹¥9 1288	川寺中 200	THY+ 653.2	₩ 5 879 1006
.∜∓ 969 1287.2	٣٢ <u>.</u> 1436	₹ 1497		MY 639.3	₩♥₩₹ 04-78.2
1339 770 [786.2]	77. 94	2	イ州ラ 749·7 833·3	7 1201 1271	. Åf 1194
787.2 77 FYE 505.1	₹ 1519.7	7	dit 912€5	计 . 204	₩8C 1516.9
. VIIH 55	7月 360	ideogram	元 节 967	州	00%
VI 703.2	7 7. 43 ^{2.2}	A. (? 1011)	1336.2 1337.2 1588	1516.21 1517.13	Q, Q, & etc.
10V · 1530.4	TH 570 1530.4	831.3	イデルラ 34.1 [420]	*, **, #, # etc.	
7 L W. 1537	7HA. 151.2		18. 142	l⊮ ideogram?	Q 37 bis 1 T 1523.9
↑C₩₹ 821.1	7HA. 98		18₹ 796	913.1	7† 799 b 1 7† 1430
77 A. 618.1	7州目 1533	イキ 835.2 1516.4 イキ 987	,	W.	₹ † ₩ 639.4
7HA 772.2	7州於 1524.5		Щ	₩±Ψ 101	PHP+ 2524
₹ 1 882	77 396 427.1	イキ 利 1 [981] コモレ 15160	M 7 1516.22	X++07. 1034	P2 658
VE 1516.6	7F+ 801.2	AT+ 1516.9 M 15	₩F 1193	ML†6 [1224]	. 4. ¥ 1428 QΨ 805.3
VHW 1516.2	7/1 801.2 7/1+ 47.2	₩ 864.3	15 1516.14, (? 16)	₩[7 419.1	
₹\\\¥. 163	" ALI 4/	A[] 849.1	福克 287	₩R 639.11 973	9 17 134.2
7718 [443] 1085	ቴ , ᡛ	₩£3₽ [471]	71 830.1	XA. 1516.14	1 1 7 725.2 Pl. + 1429
	ideogram ideogram	紀里月 343	TC 7 1159	州六十 896	1 141
772. 799 4 2	E+ 04-93.3	AYA 04-78.4	THE 1132	¥3. 1446	T V 7 108
**	ETHA 7 720	مال. 04-70	MH17 1233	₩VY. 1176.1	P.M.7 441
₹ 1 1 777 a 1	EM. 333	A K [?983]	M⊕Y+ 1445	ΨυΨΖ 1174.1 1175.1 [1176.1]	7.7.7
72 785.1 820.1	ξη _{Θ 588.1}	州 流 1516.10	" # S 851.5	1177.1 [1178.1] 1179.1	7 42
% \$ 1686] % \$ 1686]	3,37,39	452.2 479 a 2 799 a 7	计 节 343	1180.1	229 260
7747 [686] 1248	ideogram ideogram		MTLA 479ª 1	XM. 1443	354-2 422 432.8
À ¥ ¼ 911.3	₹ 45 ₹ 334	ATS 1050.2	₩j 368	₩₩ 1444	441 449 (? 452)
*** 1163.2 1194.1 1197.1	04-93.2 → C	A 604.3	μ Ψς 345 1516.17	★ ₩₩₹ 1295	492.1 559.2
1298.1 1365.2	₹ 04-29	1514.2	MYK 910.1	() () () () 769.1	600 650.1 669.1
V \$ 7 X. 26.1	₹ 1527.2, 3		州以 698.3	₩♥‡[346	733 734 <i>b</i> 776
738 1041	. 337 6 1	ML 141	MVY7 1181	₩75 04-78.8	806.5 810
VAT 510.2	刊作[]十 1498	Ms. 962.4	1030.2	₩₩₩ 987	816 821.1

7 829 831 840	ALT 562.2	州 3 263	PAA7 1232	. 112 51 6 2	(? 41 bis)
(? 855) 857	州7 04-90	₩ДС" 1000	〒州 쿠 800.1	7 27 151.3	803.1, (? 2)
866 897	州千(819.2	州平 1520.5	予州ラ 420	1 1503	. 606.4
(? 912 a 10) 938 959-3	MC+ [1138]	₩ 7 821.2	〒片今刊 736.t	11 / 842.1	Fit 1196
980 994	[1318]	H 7 991 H 7 1361.1	₹6HM. 214	म् १५५ वार्ष	F‡L 639.12 (? 725.1)
1020 1023 1024	州村 639.11	1555	. Tr7 04-07	₩ 163.3	Fith 364.2
1067	州] 1433	Mt (1432	₹ ₹ 488.1	110 kg. 1501	FC 13.3 1429.1
1225 1341 1371	MI 14-3 (? 462.2) 593.1	#8₩ 1557			1503.2 FLW 202 448.1
1517.7 1530	639.14 654	₹, ₹ same sign?	1	······································	[496] 1097.2
1596 1616 1619	州 圆. 137	709 To4-09	ideogram		1213.2 1214.2
04-04 04-23	州[甲] 04-92	(? 04–48)	722	1 P. 04-67.1	1215.2 1216.2 [1217.2]
04-63 04-67 04-93	州日中十 1516.11	7 762.1 1545	820.1	TH 1447	FCYB 771.1.2
M 9 M 23	₩[] ₩ 1526.2	🖣 + 1516.23	" - ΦΨ 781.3 783.1	. 17/1 747.1	CT ¥3 749.6
7 = 380	州日始. 451.1	TTX 22	[784.2, 3] [828.2, 3]	TY 930	[959.2]
ラギザキ 14.1	州日 48.1	👬 156.1	1166.2 1167.2 1338.2	799 ª 4	F[7 832.3 1109.1
7\$2 (? 855)	ル日より 930.2	PA. 1568 a 3	1355	TX+ 1504	1129.1 1130.1
₹А 616.2	州日(NC 946.2 968.2 969.2	TAK7 147.3	# 875.1-5	255 a	1131.1 1132.1 1133.1
7.AMTY (? 863.1)	MEL 8 822.1	₹ 🗎 286	17 A 479 a I	1 432.4	1134.1 1135.1
7冊手 (? 837.1)	州半 1516.4	\$\\(+ \) 1507	1520.5	The 1075	1136.1 1137.1 1138.1
	ALYG 1517.2	Ī₽ 799 b 15	TA 284	₩₩ 1502	[1378.1] [1382.1]
7 Y [B 1026.1	HYZ 779.2		TATK 293	77 PS. 588.3	FC7. 1317
7 ¥ B 688.4	無ずA目 639.12	T ¥ 152 a 3	TAT. 97	₩ Q ∓ [1506	FL77 1139.1 1140.2
7 1596.2	HA [] 2., 646.1	₹₩ 1304	TA 77 5.1	T C [493]	1140.2 1141.2 1142.1
771477 04-67.1	MYT 1280	₹₩ 538.2	TC#7 916	17 P 1505	1143.1
77 1383 77 M 16		↑ ¥ □ ₹ 1351	TH7 1523.6	17 91246	1145.1 1146.1 [1352.1]
(M 16	M & Z 902.1		75 10. 84 bis 1	T87A. 511	FF 04-22.1
() 1142	#1st 902.4 907.1	★	258.2 1581.2	1568 a 2	.F91B 442.1
米 , 珠	MIST 907.1		₩ ⊕ []., 998	F	F52 281
H. 04-77.1		₹¶\$ 666 a 1	₩ [+ 566.1 M 10	A ideogram	FH 1120
A 799 a 3	MLX[[? 589]	70 979	10€ 1 M 10	F. 360	
/11 1530.3	州以民羊 961.1	. 🖣 🖣 1277	I GLX /	1482.1	FMC 1286

上前州之 112	7. 7A 637.2	. T J 138 666 a 1	8	619 620 621	81× 750
Fo 481 b	η-FΨ 04-67.2	704.1 724 809.1	8. 560.1 625 a 3	622 623	®₹2目 586
F2+ 566.3	7 \$ 612.2, 3 614.3	872.2 999 M 133	738.2 953.2 (? 1183.2)	624 634	953.2, 3 955.2
FY00 392	[636.1] 71. 504 a 509 bis	ma 702.1, 2	(? 1439.2)	635 636 638	8 W. 37° 548
.FYYC 147.2	1 7 509 bis 615.2 635		856	639.5, 6, 13 640	8 1541
FXO2 902.6	636.1	799 6 3	8 1516.1	737·2 739·2 752	1551
F NOY 145.2	74A 610.2 611.2 614.2	TARC 1255	8 0 1 # 4 806 b	754 780.2	8 434.2 OH 15 (2370)
GP ₹ 04-58	[615.2] 617.2, [3]	7€ ⊕ W 04-78.7	8 4f 821.2	781.2 828.2, 3 830.2, 3	? (? 370) 549 626.1
639.1	619.2 621.2, 3 622.2	叶 剂, 1045	8+ 1152	82 <u>[</u>] 697.1	641.4 643
FTYX 145.2	624.2, 3 [627.2, 3]	TY[735.2	8†. 485.1 1025.2	027 445.I 027 925	[1313] 8 ## 665
	[635.2, 3] 784.[2], 3 824.1	, 72 M 801.4 805.3	. 8+ 14.1	QΨ± 865.2, [4]	
F & 873.1	828.2, 3 830.2, 3	72 4 7 800.2	8+11 T 382	902.2, 3,4, /,9,10	834
F ¥ 946	· M 7 611.2	冷竹文 842.1	8+2 <u>1</u> 1013	8 4 × 1568 a 2	1027 1489 1516.2
FL314 1516.6	MA 7. 786.2	72 h. 1055.7	R+TW 53	84 803.3	8447 56.1 168
FL7 799 a 2	747A 626.2, 3 627.2, 3	72 = 839.1		84£ 1310	831.8 1055.1
_ FL7 1329	782.2 783.2	72 7. 537.1	UIV 596.2 [597]	845 <u>[]</u> 472	87 639.12
FL7. 1477	824.1, 2 829.2, 3	72 0 × 222	598 a 2 599.2	8 × 87	93, 1240
F. [606.4]	7°CWY 1522.3	ኮ 7 3.2	87., 1022.1	194 321	8-2+ 803.1
F?+. 510.3	7°C 28% 291	ης = 842.2	0T 137 250	338 610 611	8 1 1 4 15.1 417.2
F7 7 639.10	ምር ሐ ታ የን 04-28.2	ro = 717.1	8 = F 1054	612 613	418.2 [419.2]
F 🗟 1478	.P[5. 799 b 4	7 1576.2 7 614.1 615.2	80 1084	614 615 617	421 422.1 423 <i>a</i> 2
F 7 1408	下月日 60.3 238		86 639.1	619 620	[673.2] 674.2
.F840 590		616.3	806.2	621 622 624	676.1 685.2
	7月 4 04-86	617.2, 3 76.7 614.2, 3	8A+1/8 101	627 629	PM ., 988.2
The etc.	14 471.1	615.3	. 8He 587.1	631 635 636	8M27 931.1
ideogram	7 ppf 799 b 2	7F7A 509 bis 2 613.2 616.3	8	638 639	8M2 = [1049.1]
780.2 780.3	7X 740.5	631.2 [634.2]	190	640 739 752	8ML. 186
953.1 954.2	r ₩ 5.1	636.2	338 509 bis 610	754 780	₽\$ 839 ·
7 1210 (? 1517.4) 04-15	7.1 13.1 14.1	PP[469.1 [470]	611 612	781 824 828	80+ 604.3
n 805.1	15.1	F 61.1	613 614	830	87 MT 685
1.595.1 04-75	48.1 1645.1		615 617	8 Å. 115	8 €. 04-93.1

87 7 1516.7 87 737 87 798.8	87 40.5 87 792.2 926.2 87 7 437	877 637.2 87. 04-93.2 871 04-03.1 04-30.1	8F4F 581 a 2 643.2 694.1 530.1 531.1	87 4 608 a 3	/木 /术 ideogram 休 以 20 a
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TABLES I-V

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LINEAR SIGNS & COMMON TO SCRIPT A AND SCRIPT BO

Al	ND THEIR	RESPECTIVE E	QUIVALENT	rs (A AND B) W	ITH EVANS	NUMERATI	ON
AB A	В	AB A	В	AB A	В	AB A	В
I	58	I9 C 34	53	38	Ш Н 13	54 4 38	D: E 16
2 + 19	+ 1 25	20 8		39 😈	W 33		cf. 18
3 × *	X*	21	H 8	40 6 42	\psi 34	55 M 26	M 50
4 + 13	‡ 44	22 7 35	* 62		1 30	56 H 25 H	166 7 50
5 ¥ ‡ 13a	* = 43	23 9	D 26	41 F ₄₁	32	57 ↑ ↑ 36	₩ P & 112
6 T *	T *	24 () 49	63	42 0 43	₩ ¥ % 78		cf. #\36
7 F	+ 59	25 216 2 54	2 25	110	₩ 51 ♦:		cf. 77540
8 F * 63	* 84	26 : 32	55 61	43 · 分: 当 7 cf. 75	· (5:	58 T	₹ ₹
9 🛊 23	半 个1.7	27 \	[Y prob. = 46]	44 \$\psi\$ 44		59 111	111
cf. 158		28 T T T 18b	ф 57	45 XY ₂₈	χΥ 52	60 1	F 55
IO \bigwedge_2	\bigwedge_{2}	29 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	45	46 💥	XX 46		Fr ₄
II f	A	30 44 469	¥ 45	47 7 51	7 29	61 7 39	7 <u>1</u>
	A 37	31 \(\psi_{22}\)		48 \$\bigap_{24} \bigap_{24}	带箭49	62 / 57	897
I2 🖺 3	9	32 ()	φ 23a	49 (+)(=)	HI=1	63	ΔĬΔ
13 PC*	P *	33 7 76	₩Т ₉₆		cf. 20	64	67
I4 C 6	-	34 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	I *	50	64	65	₽ * 1 *
15 5	5		T	51 2	100-	66 *	*
16 6 5	(b) (4	35 🕥	99	52 52	B 27	67	* 94
17 7 11	5	35 P 15 36 W 14 37 H 10	14	C	f. M 22	68 💸 *	* 81
	HH.	37 [[]	<u></u>	53 7	7	69 🛆	*
	1 11-10	1 10	7(1)	U 3/	<u>V</u> 15	1, /3	0 110

O A few signs peculiar to A or to B are added for comparison. Signs marked * are only used as ideograms.

LINEAR SIGNS PECULIAR TO SCRIPT A AND TO SCRIPT B, WITH EVANS' NUMERATION *

LINEAR	SIGNS PECU	LIAR TO SC	RIPT A AND	TO SCRIPT	B, WITH EV	ANS NUME	RATION*
PECULIAR TO	SCRIPT A			PECULIAR TO	SCRIPT B. Colu	mns 2.3.4. ideog	rams only.
40	75	T 95	E 114	W 12	73	FT ₉₁	¥ 102
53 cf AB 52	7 77	₩ 96	[]]] ₁₁₅	18	* 74	T 5 91	Ā 103
₹ 56	**************************************	8 97	fff 116	H 20	T 75 a	1 192	X 104
58	79	A 98	117	M 22	↑ 75 b	92	105
\rightarrow 59	1 80 80	# 99	118	2 30	76	F 7 93	元 106
2 60 cf. AB 51	81	100	119	F 31	77	93	₹ 107
A 61	81		120	₹ 35	78	94	× 108
S. ¢ 62	₩ 82	102	121	♯ 36	79	cf. AB 67 94 a) (109
F 63	W 83	(F 103 cf. 92	122		₹80	94.6	8 110
777	○ ≥ 84	104	123	77 40	83	940	*
65	6 85	(105	124	# 48 cf. AB 65	84 cf./B8	94 d	<u>O</u> 112
66 cf. \$8.56	86	105a	125	M 51	3 85	€ 94 e	113
Y 67	87	106	1 126	≥ * 65	T 86	94 f	7 114
68 cf. 93	88 cf. B76	107	J 127	S 66 cf. AB41	87	₩ 95	
SR 70	4 88	La 108	128	67 cf./864	₹ 88	JTL cf. AB33	1 116
71	₹ 89	E 109	130	1 68	(a)	G cf. AB 62	117
4 71	3 90	至 110	(ع)	51 69	7 6 89	m 98	118
72	91	N/	132	70 cf. 93	7.)	99	119
↑ 73	92 cf. 103	() 112	0 133	71 cf. 92	F 1 90	D 100	A 121
74	93	113	134	72	00	A IOI	122
			135 136				123

* Evans' numeration down to A90 and B97.

1 1 1 1 1 2 1 +6 = = d + = = e Tb To Td 7 Fatb Fo 主, 上, 上, 上, 9 T° T° T° T° 10 Na Np Co Nq Vecab. A 52 HT.12.4 HT.33.3 H.57 A 5 H.42.3 A A A A A A A A 12 A Ab 成 人 A^c B.37 A A A A ★ 無 " E F P 15 5° 17° F° 16 6° 6° 6° "77°.7°7°F°F°F°F° 18 Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha 18 | | | ' 19 13 13 13 10 10 d 13° 10 1 18 16 h 20 🗖 a · c 目 o d e 同"同"同"同"一同"一同" 雨。雨。雨。后。后,后。 22 5 24 () () () () () () 26 55° 116 56° >>d >>e H 178

27 Y a Y b Y c Y d 28 p a 8.57 p 29 Wa Ap H. Ag 30 Ag Ap Ap 31 Ya Yb We Yd Ye 32 50a 33 The Mp str. And Ale Colche $\exists 4 \quad \exists a \quad \exists b \quad \exists c \quad \exists b \quad a \quad b \quad b$ E G 35 \$\partial \text{\$\gamma^{b}} \text{\$\partial \chap{c}} \text{\$\part ₩° ₩f Th ₩r8 ∰h Mg s Im q He T . Vill b Vi/d 17° 40 18° 18° 18° 18° BUT? The wife sign 第 分 41 A F B W H Mª M' W \$:° :5:4 43 6 4 6 3° 3° 18 Ψ, 中。 yd d De To To To To to 45 Maronb Doda Wod Me X1 f X8 Ly Sy in, N., N., N., N. ** ** *** The Tre * Y XX B XX XX XX XX XX XX PX PX ** 十十 B Ma Kip Kic Ma Me Wit Wis X p A

49 Ha Hi, Ha He My 55 Ra A M Ra Ra Kan Hp Ho 130 120 12 11100 56 A a R b Ma M' 洲 X 1/8 W° 9 d° 28 51 21° 21° 21° 21° 21° $\overline{\overline{\psi}}^b \quad \overline{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}^c \quad \overline{\overline{\phi}}^d \quad \overline{\overline{\phi}}^e \quad \overline{\overline{\overline{\phi}}}^f \quad \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\gamma}}}}^b \quad \overline{\overline{\gamma}}^i$ 0 0 c1 = STONE BOWLS 至。不可可可有有了下下下 B' B' B' B' B' mb mc md B22 Ma Mb Ma ガガガ TI TI W 60 Pa Pb THERA PROP Po Po Po 54 E & E 63 1 1 1 1 64 事所不不

B 18 7 7 7 >>° == 918 B22 Mª Mb MB30 ª 3 My No Let B3! PRª PRb PR° 128 72 / CE, 1417 DE, 281 show ii Rab B35 Ka Mb Kc X A A B37 A a A b A c A d M c A & 79 00 00 00 00 80 00 WITT 81 11 11 11

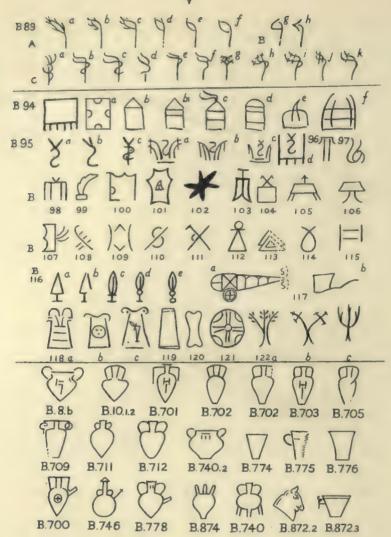
"育育、京东东京 "陈休休"种" To The state of th Ph Ph (k 1 *** the to

1110

m

 Π^{ϵ} Π^{f} Π^{g}

Pt



CYPRIOTE SYLLABARY COMPARED WITH MINOAN SIGNS

		A	CYM.	MINOA	N E	. (CYM. I	MINOAL	I		CYM. N	INOAI	0		CYM. I	MINOA	N U		CYM. N	INOAL	4
A		* *);(川	*	*+		Ж	×	×			×	žž		平	~	~~		Jr.	U
KA		îî	4	7	E	×	ŕ	42	~	$\overline{\sim}$		₽	\wedge	Пе		1	×	業業	Ж	十一一	KU
TA		1	1	1	1		4	4	1		1	1	F	FF	F	F	Fi			和	TU
PA		‡ ‡	+	‡	S		5	S	×			*	5		5	58	₩			3 40	Pυ
LA	1	^~		M	8	XX	X	8	느	۷ ا	70	10	+		+	+	S	8		9)	LU
RA		V Q S	7	Ω Q	^	A6		\wedge	JY	FE		€	e	గి	2	2),(而	RU
NA		Ť		ŦŦ	1/1	111			2	2 4		3)(٦٢);	K			NU
MA		X		X	X	×		X	~		M	\simeq	00	21	0	0	- ×-				MU
YA	4	ΔΟΣ	7	00	ž			2)'(-	YU
FA):():();(H	Z	I⊷		4)'(5.	77		P					FU
SA		VY	Y	Y	٣	PЧ	٣	ET	1	今至		拿	1K				决		尺	7	SU
ZA)"(-	1			31/			A	55	//		55					ZU
		A			E				I				0				U				

CLAY TABLETS INSCRIBED IN SCRIPT B FROM THE PALACE OF KNOSSOS

THE Tablets numbered 1-1569 were found during the excavations of 1900-1903: the find-spots are recorded in italic type in the right-hand margin: see pp. 38-40. The mode of transcription is described by Sir Arthur Evans, SM I, p. vii, n. 2:

The copies of the clay documents have been traced by me with the aid of photographs on bleaching-out paper, the tracings in each case being subsequently corrected by comparison with the original.

A few amendments by Dr. Alice Kober and others result from further study of photographs only, the originals having been inaccessible until this volume was nearly completed. Dr. E. L. Bennett, who examined the originals in the summer of 1950, reports that some of the fragments may be fitted together, but that much further study of them is required.

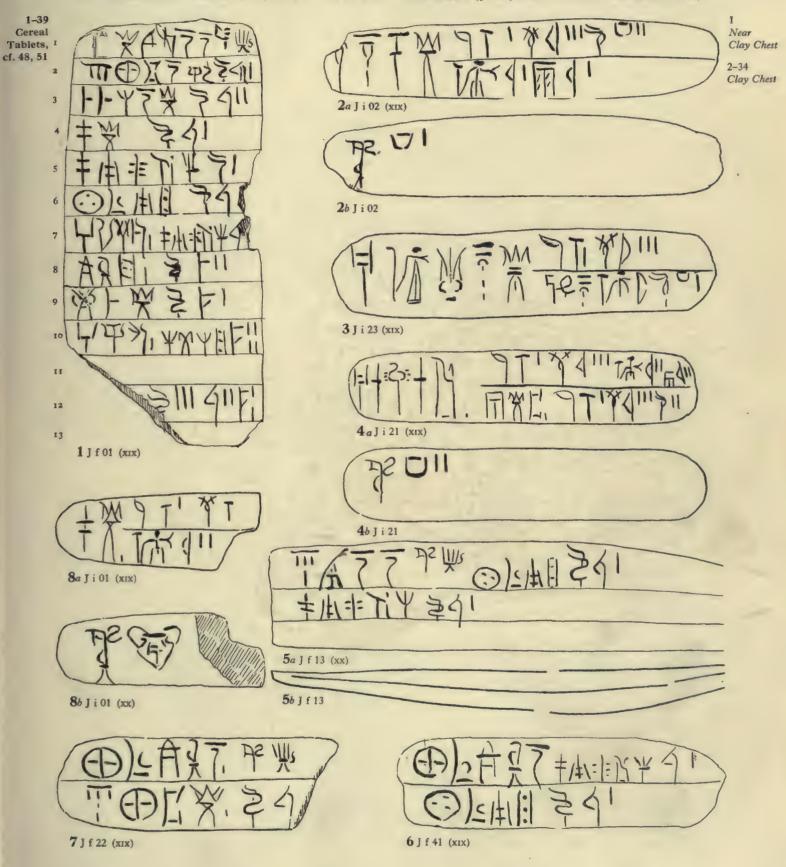
The numbering is that assigned by A E in his *Handlist*, preserved at Oxford. But some references to a Handlist in *PM* iv are to an earlier classification, and in the definitive *Handlist* there are sometimes as many as three or four provisional numerations.

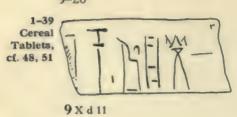
To bring together tablets with similar contents, use must be made of the *Inventory* compiled by Dr. Kober (pp. 75–89). The concordance-number of each tablet is printed after its Handlist number.

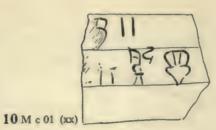


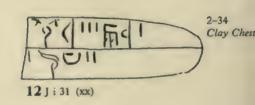
LINE DRAWINGS OF TABLETS B1-1574 FOUND IN THE PALACE OF KNOSSOS

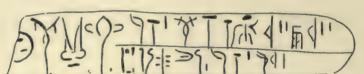
IN NUMERICAL ORDER (1-8) WITH INVENTORY NUMBERS (J f 01) AND PLATE NUMBERS (xix)







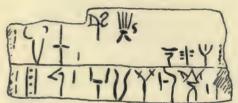




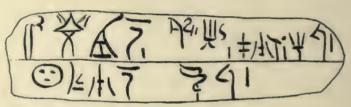
11 J i 24 (xx)



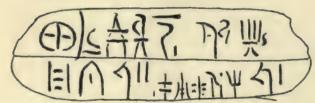
13 J f 11 (xx)



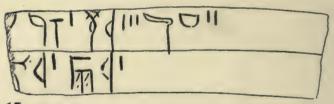
14 J f 21 (xx)



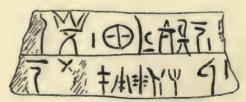
16 J f 24 (xxi)



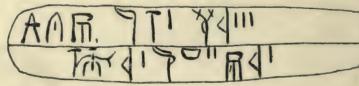
15 J f 23 (xx)



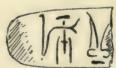
17 J 1 32 (XXI)



18 J f 44 (xxi)



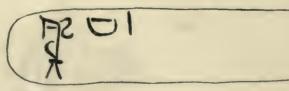
19a J i 11 (xxI)



20a J i 22 (xxt)

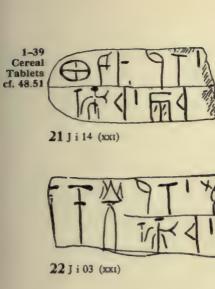


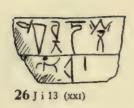
20b J i 22 (xx1)

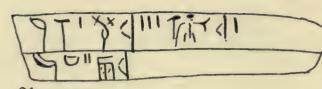


19b J i 11

2-34 Clay Chest

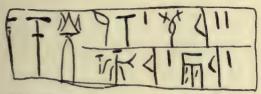


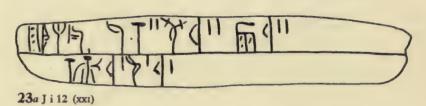


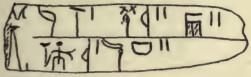


24a J i 33 (xx1)

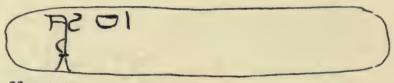
24b J i 33 Only:cf. 23b



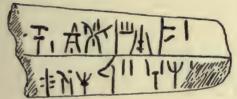




25 J i 04 (xx1)



23b J i 12 (xx1)



27 J f 42 (xxi)



28 X 1 15



29 X c 70



30 X a 165



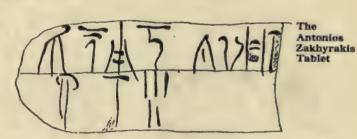
31 X a 166



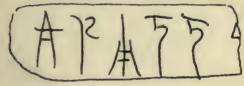
32 J f 45



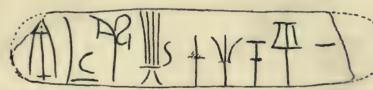
33 D k 01



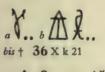
34 J * 02



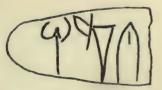
35 K a 41



36 K c 33



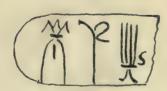
bis + 37 X k 53



37 X a 71



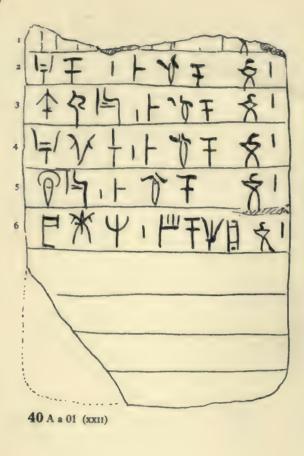
38 X a 129



35-9 South-West Corner

39 X a 133b

43-52 Livestock Tablets

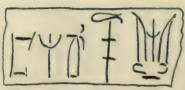




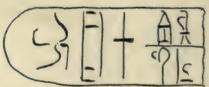
41 C h 03 (xxII)



42 E x 304



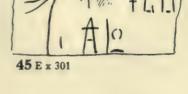
43 E y 71



44 X h 31



47 G h 11

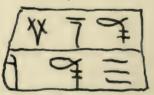


BAYEN!

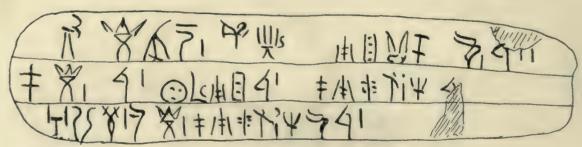
46 E x 303



bis 41 Ch 05



bis + 47 E j 901



48 J f 12 (xxII)

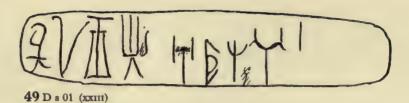
40-41 Near South-West Door

42–190 Area beyond West Wall

42-190 Area beyond West Wall

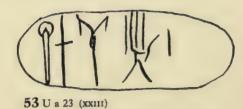
43-52 Livestock Tablets

> 53-58 Lists of Persons



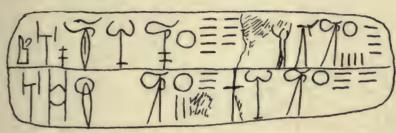
FYYEII 19 9 = III

50a D d 01 (xxII)

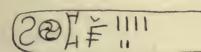


(5+(V+)(5)

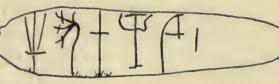
54 X b 18 (xxIII)



50b D d 01 (xxIII)



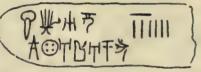
50c D d 01



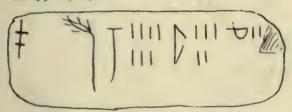
55 U a 19 (xxIII)



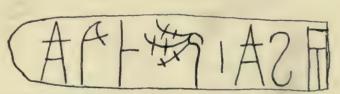
51a J j 01 (xxII)



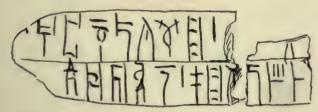
56 U h 01 (xxIII)



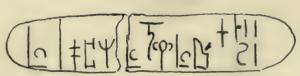
51b J j 01 (xxIII)



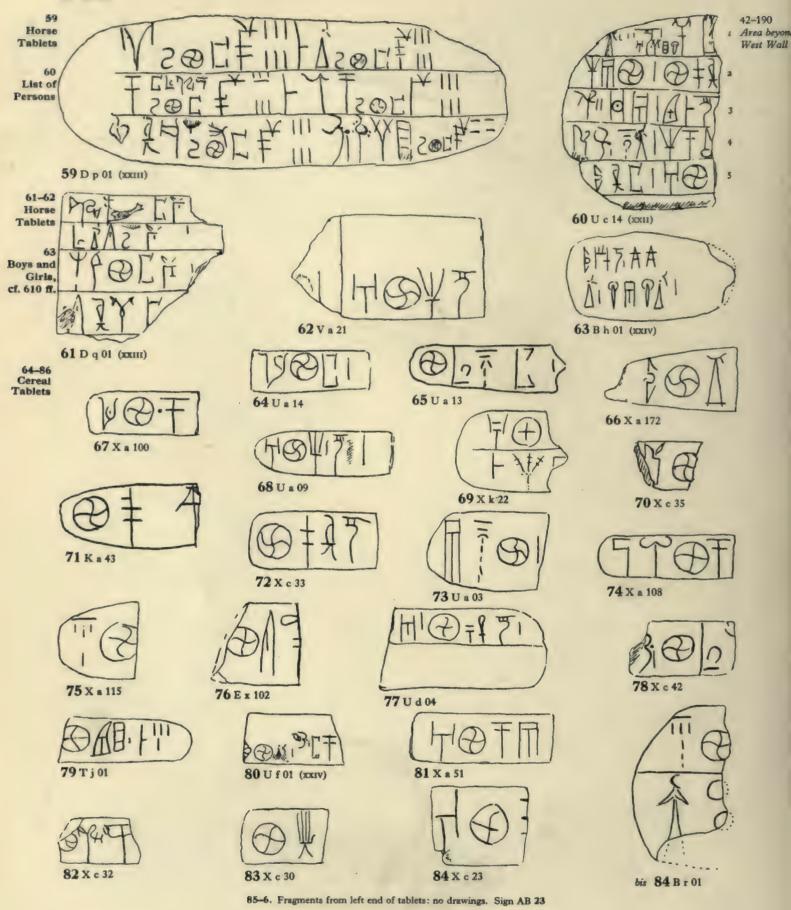
57 U f 02 (xxiii)



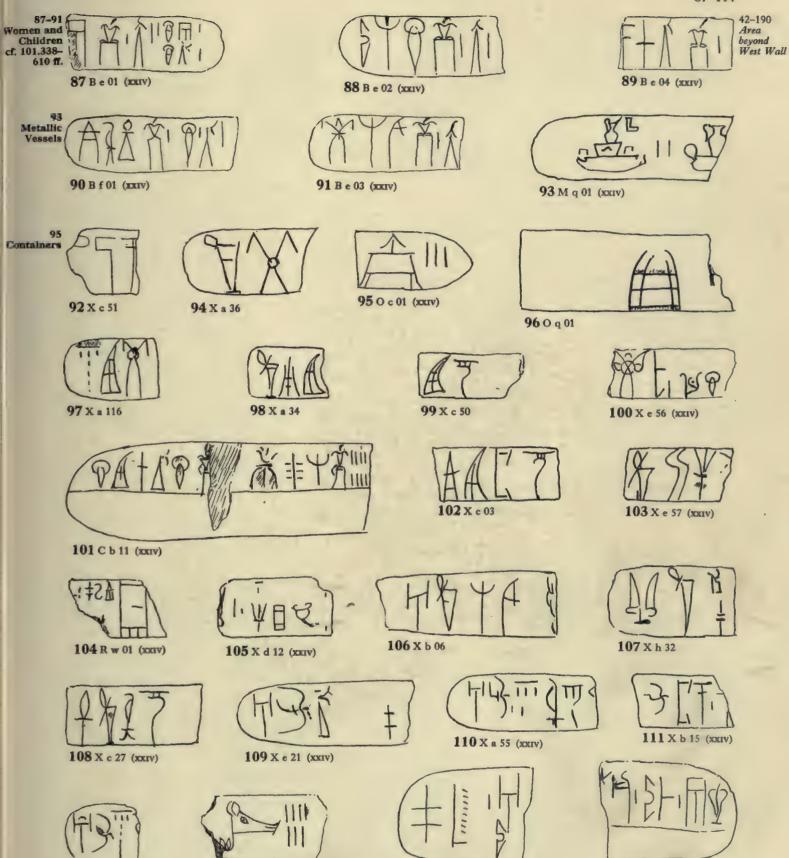
52 U d 05



58 X f 11 (xxIII)



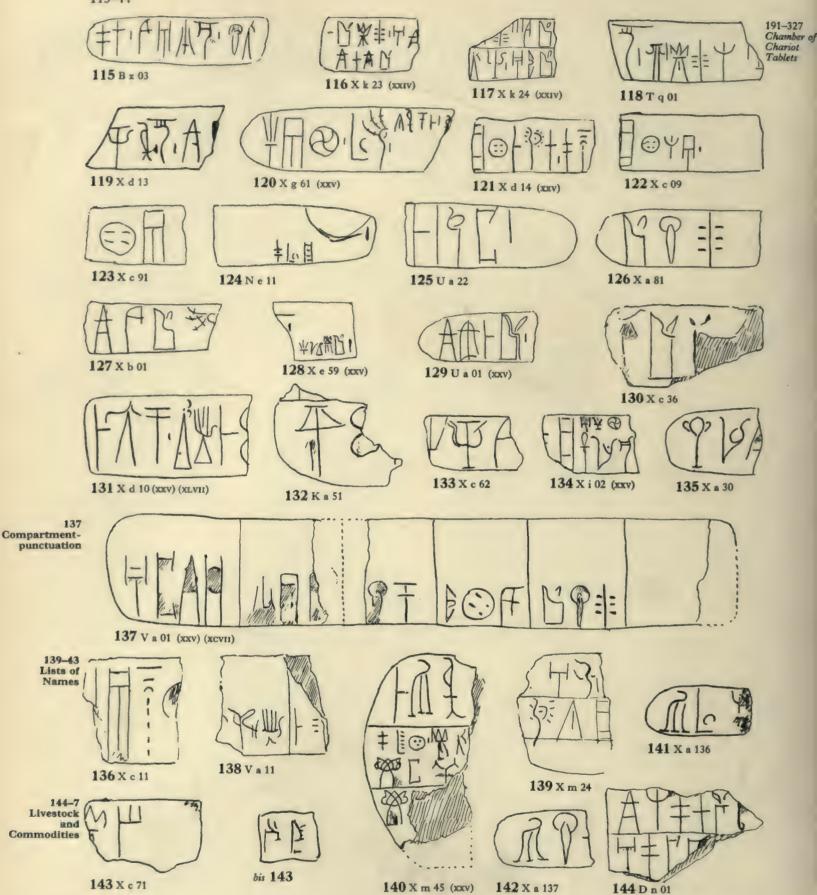
114b X d 51

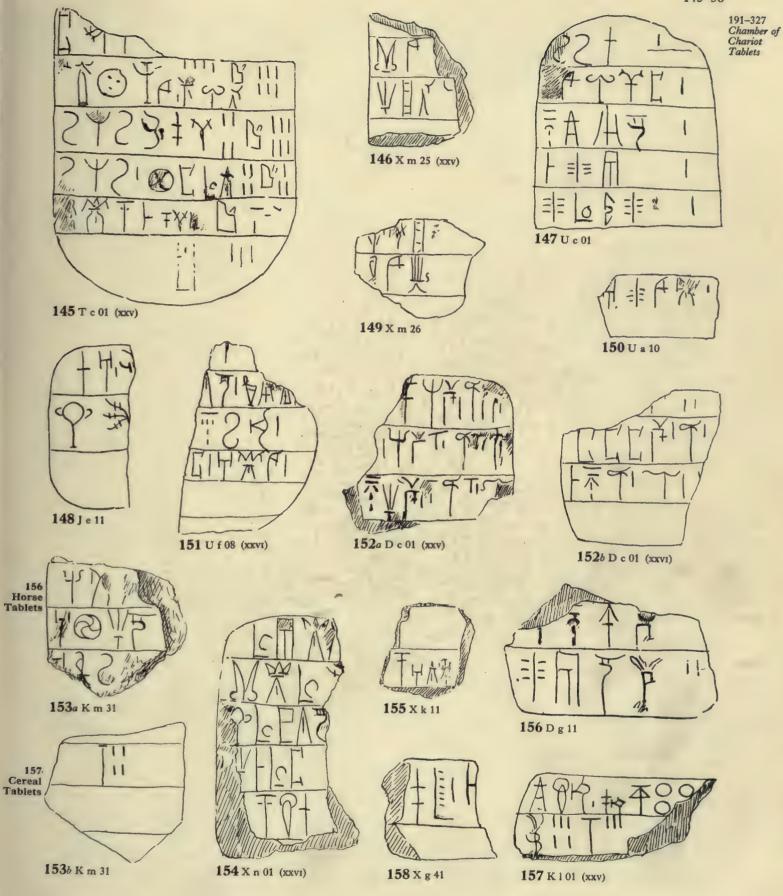


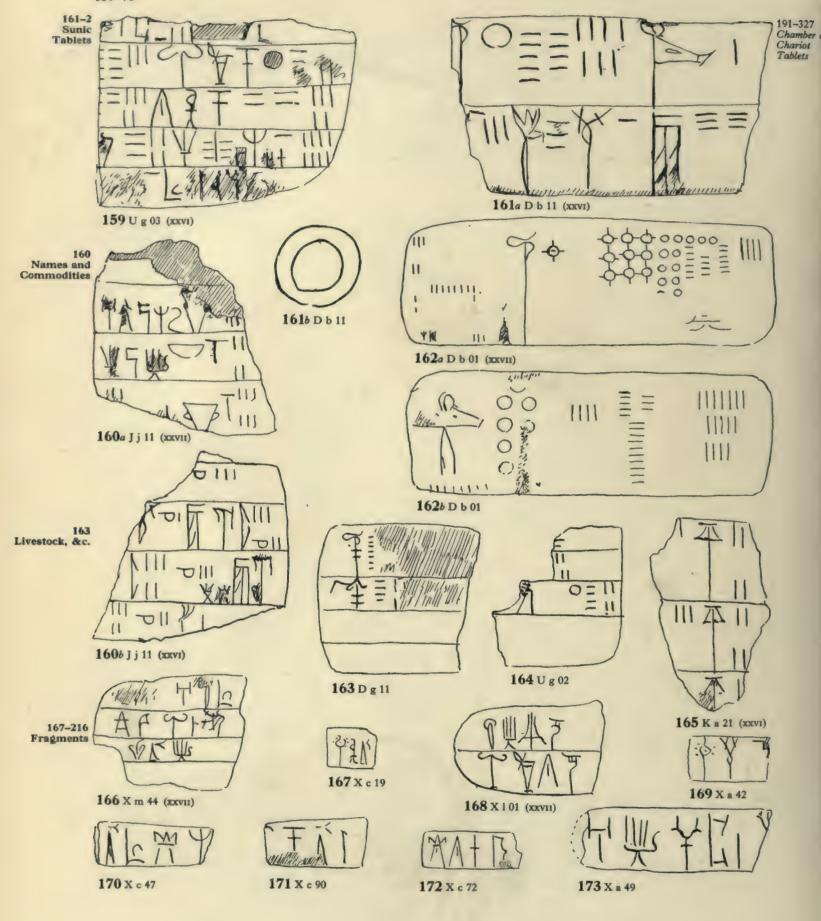
114a X d 51 (xxiv)

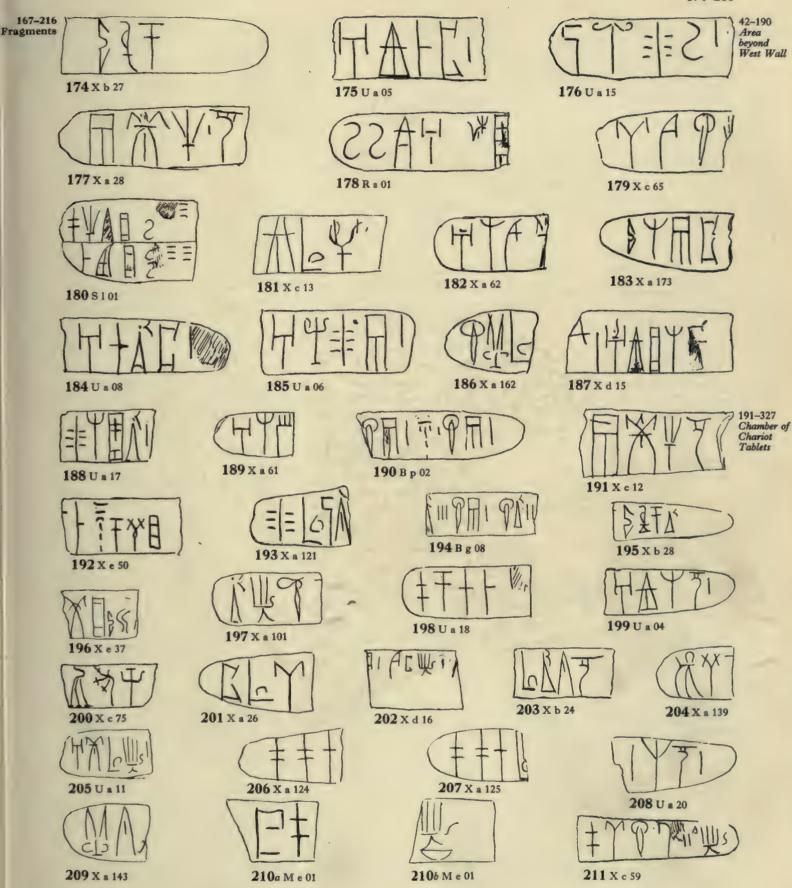
113 D b 12 (xxiv)

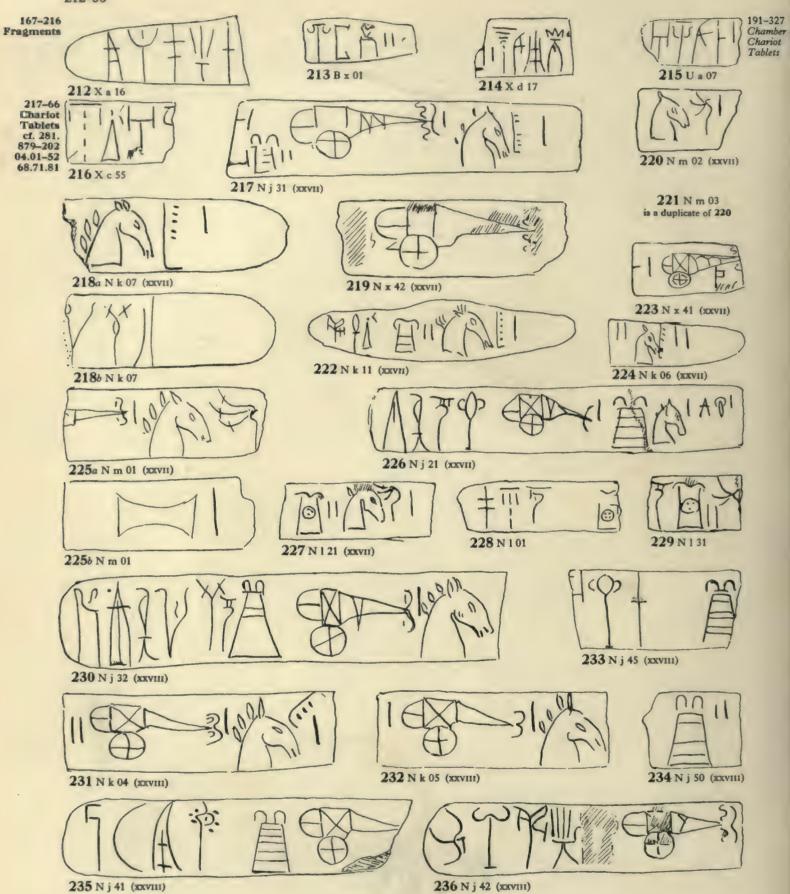
112 X a 54 (xxiv)

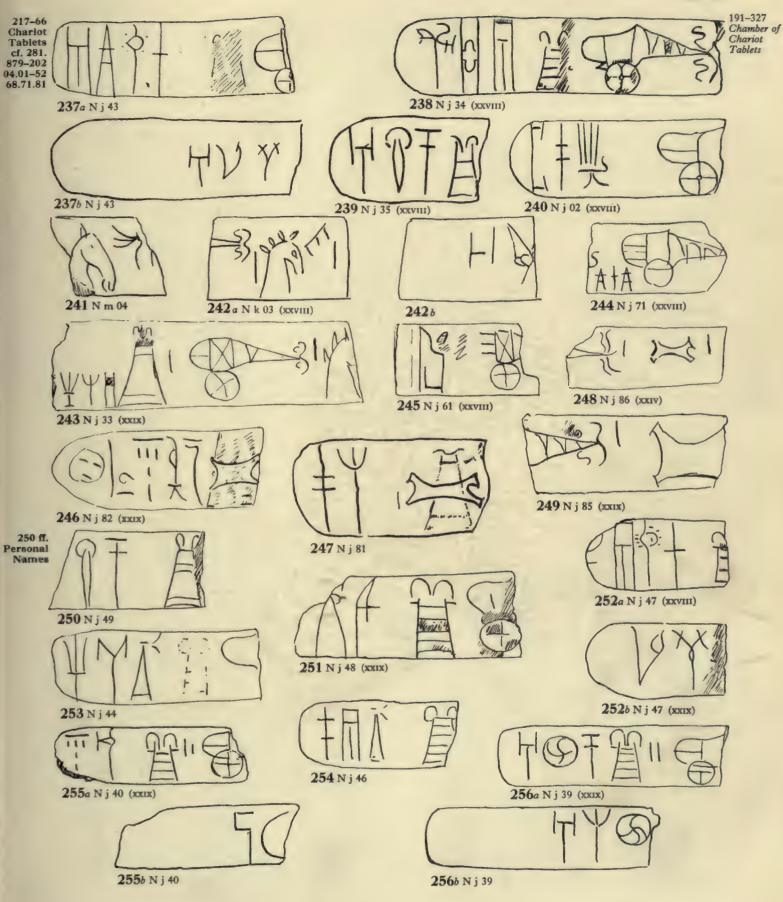


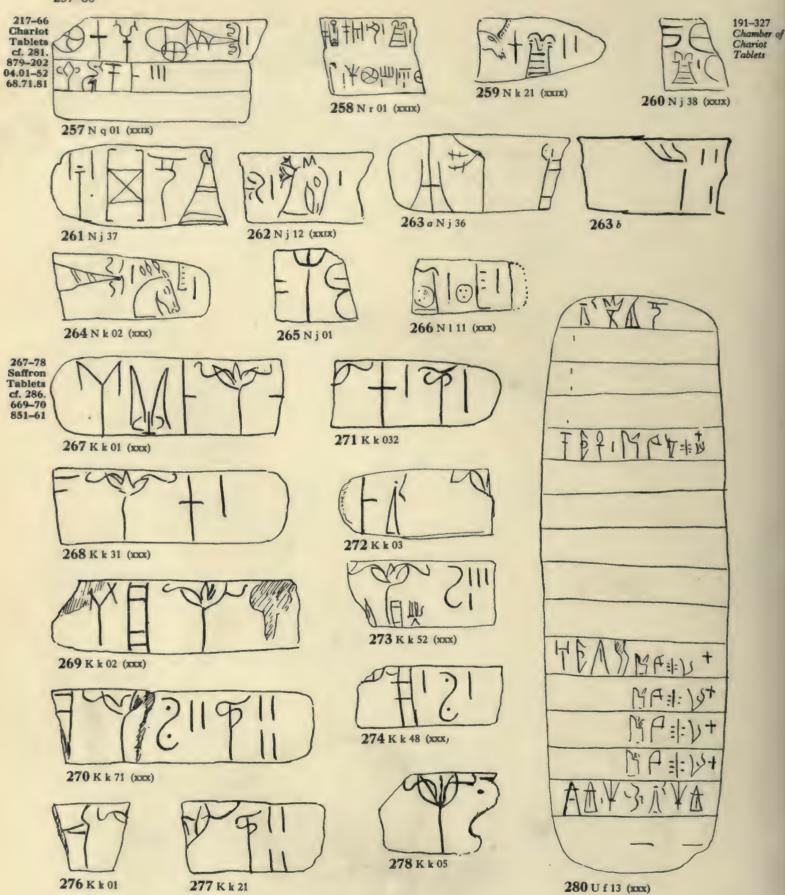


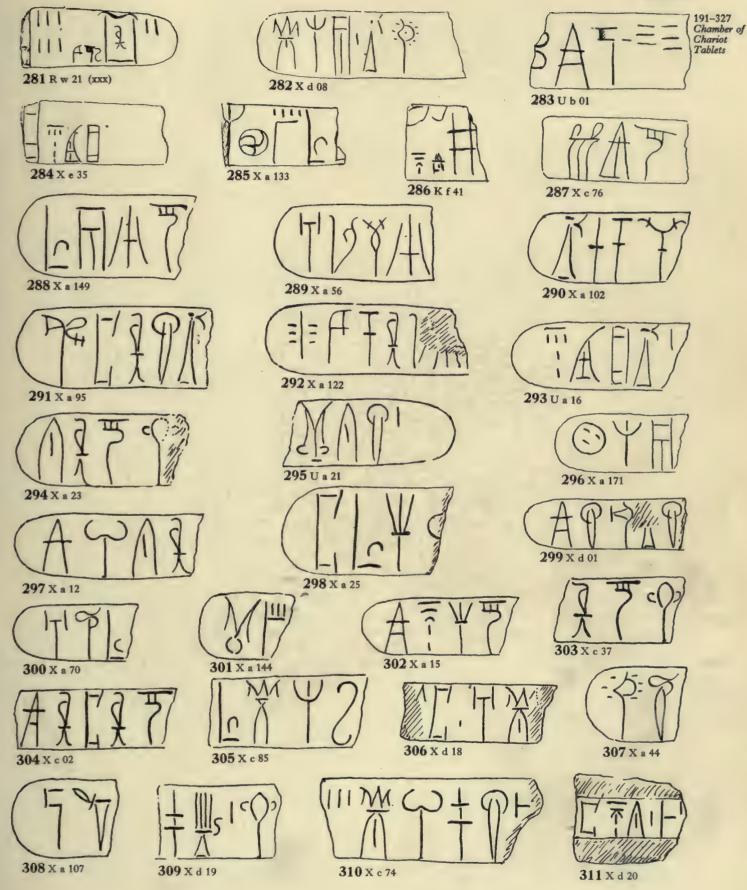


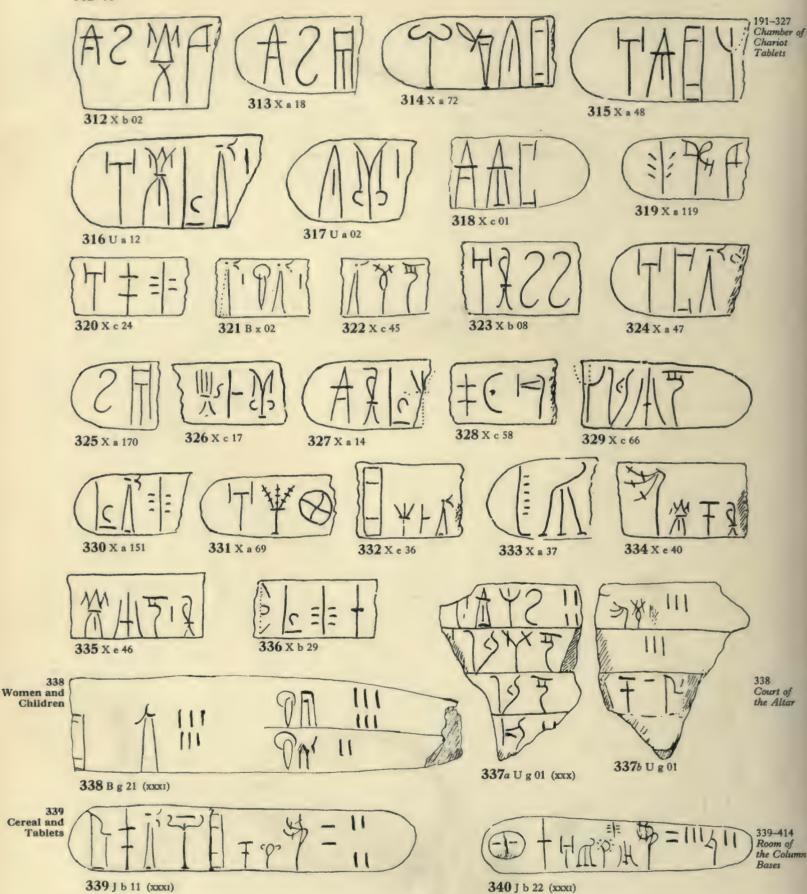


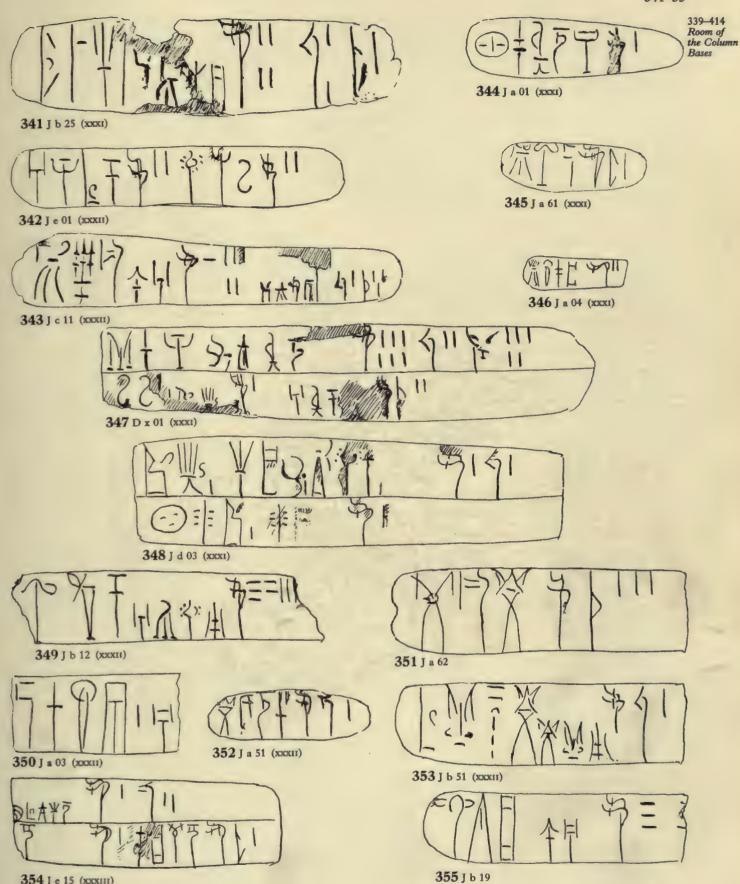




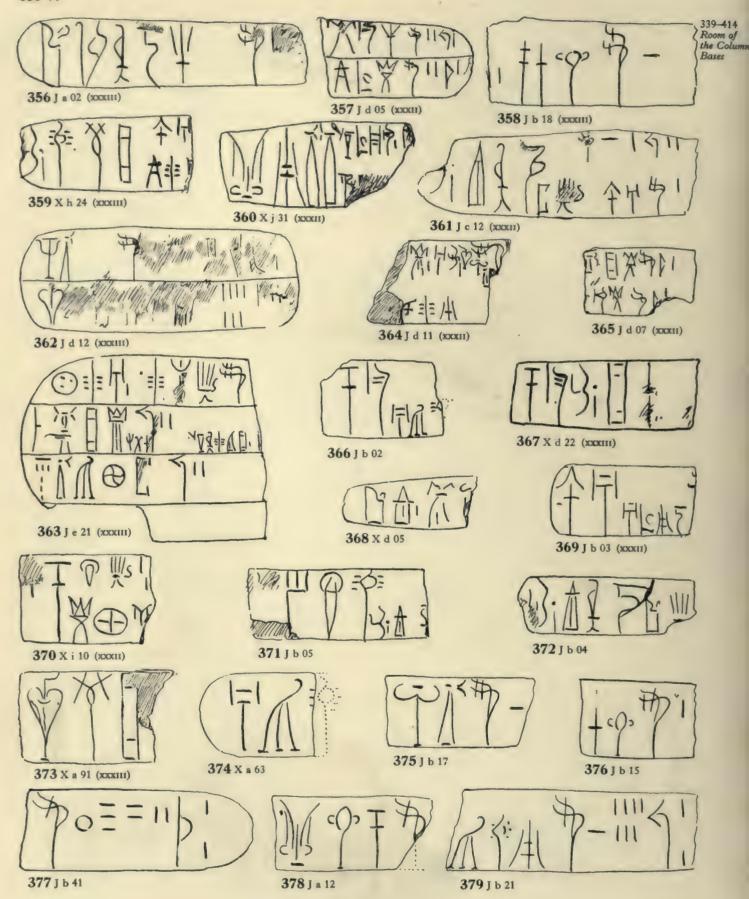


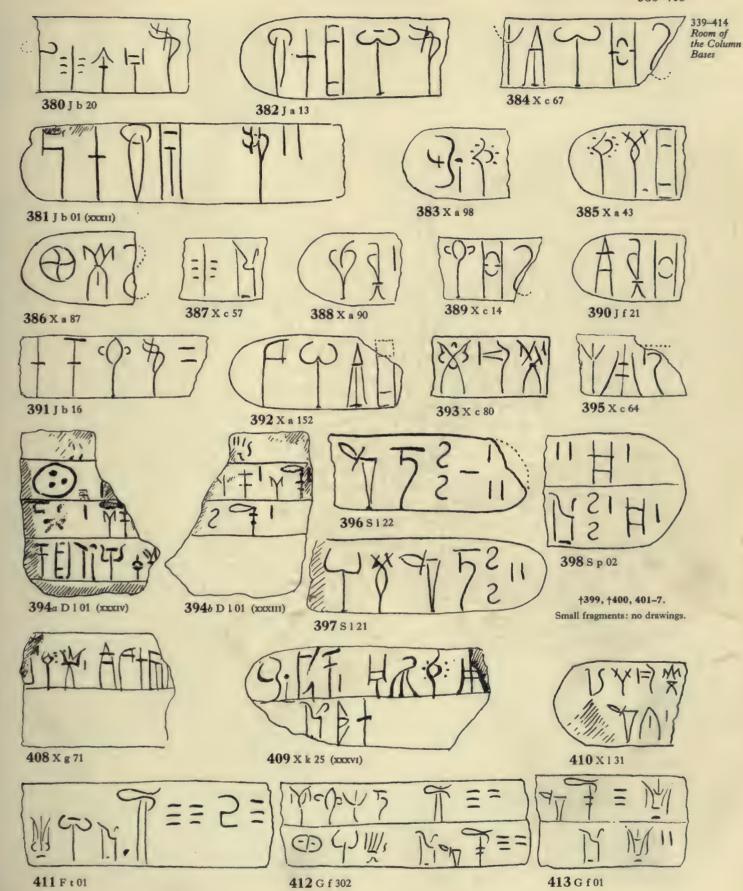


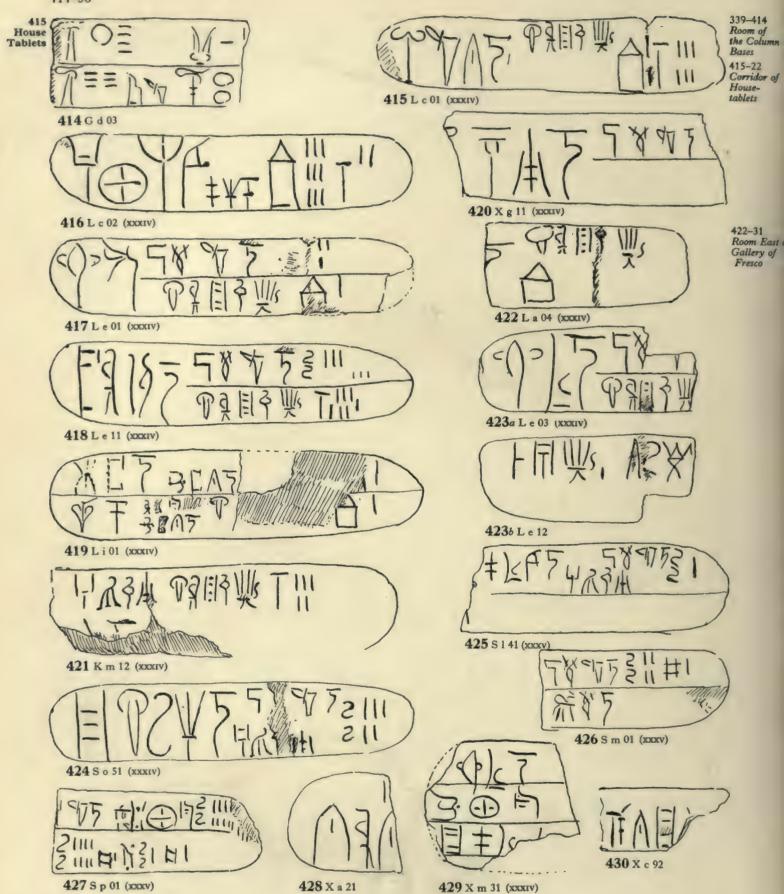


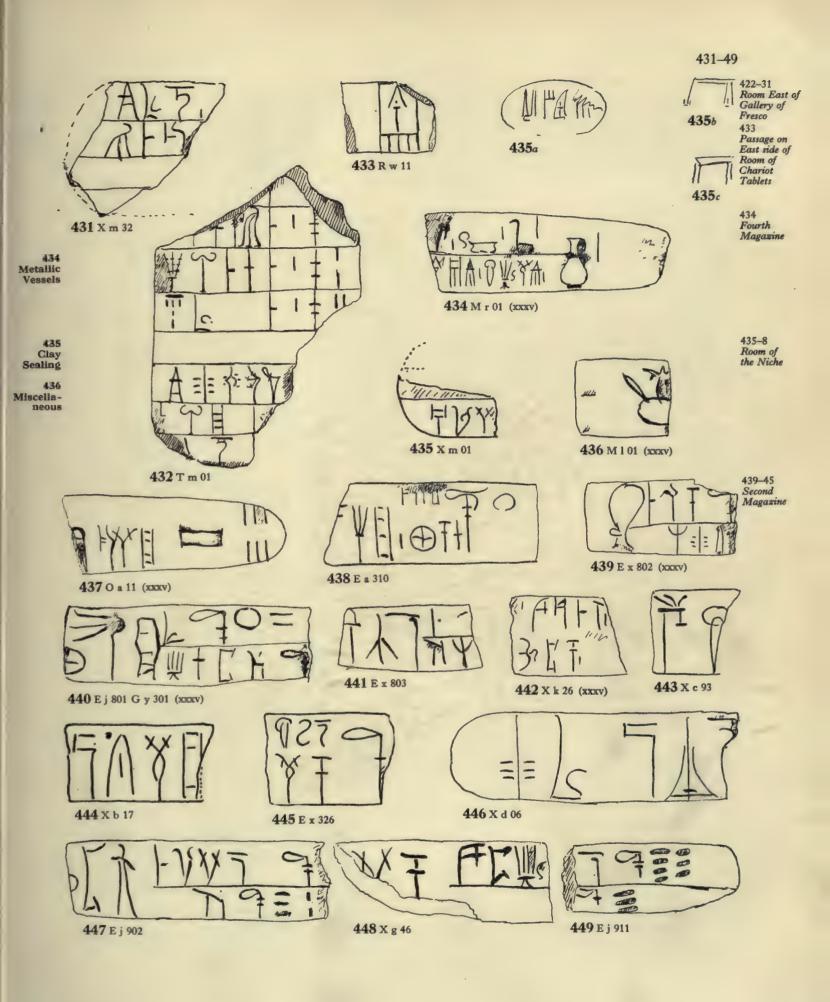


354 J e 15 (XXXIII)

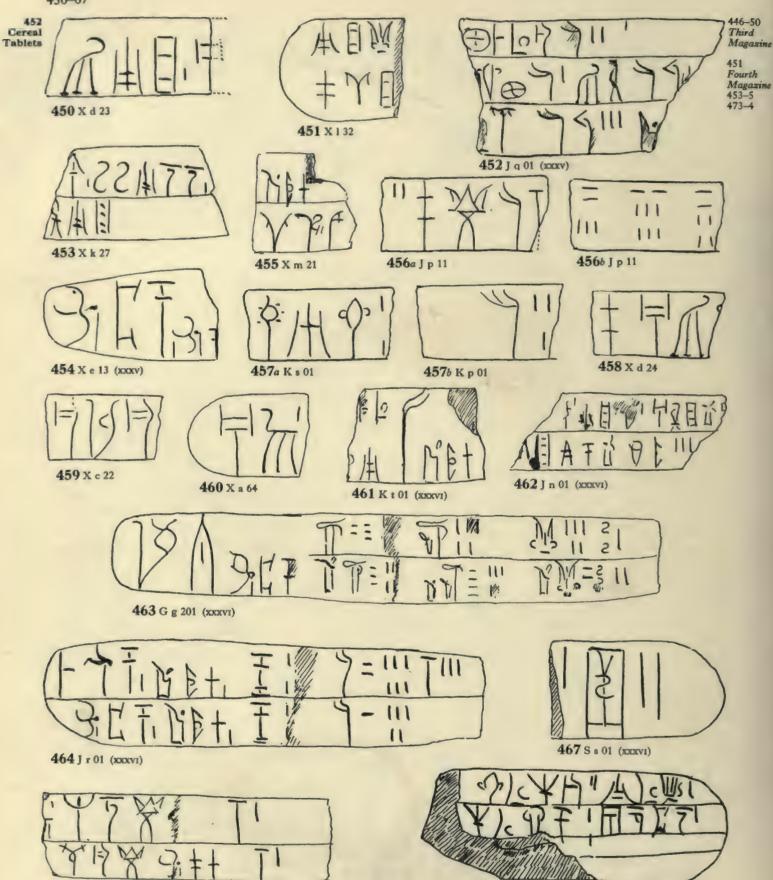






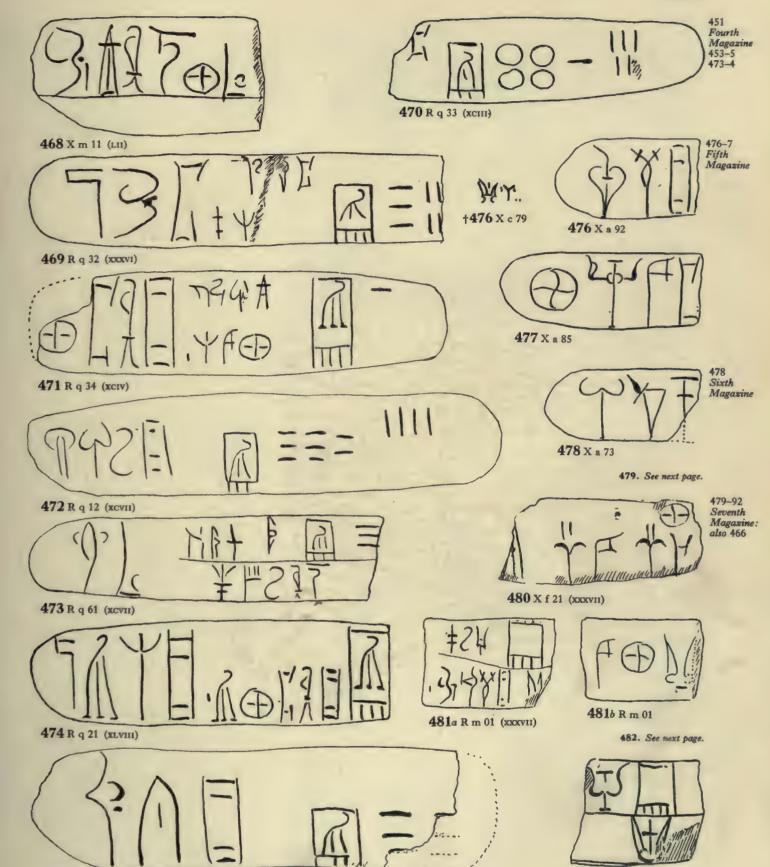


465 K m 21 (XXXVI)

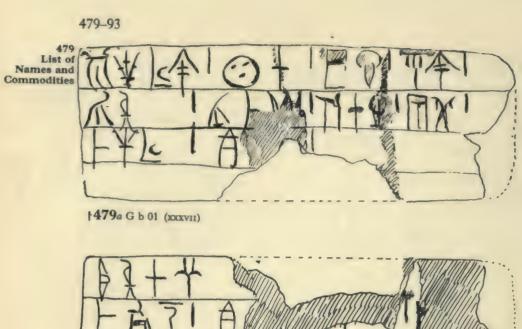


466 U c 11 (XXXVI)

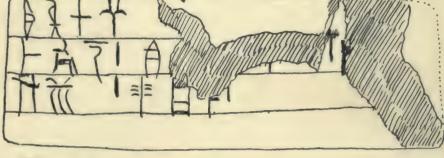
483 R m 05 (XXXVII)

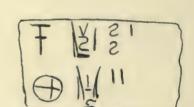


475 R q 11 (XXXIX)

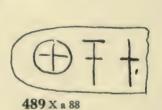






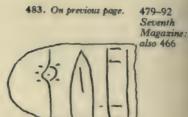








483. On previous page.



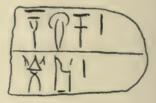
484 X a 41



485 R n 01



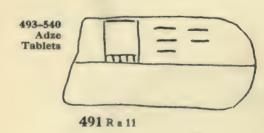
486 S c 05



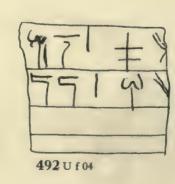
488 U d 01

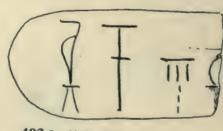


490 Op 01



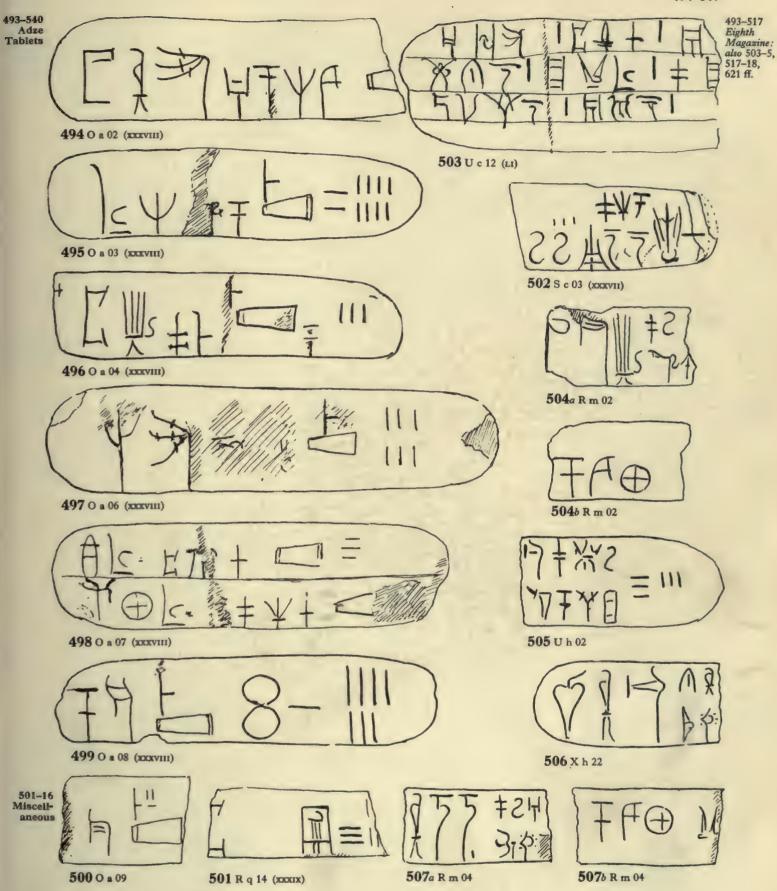
482 U f 09 (XXXVII)

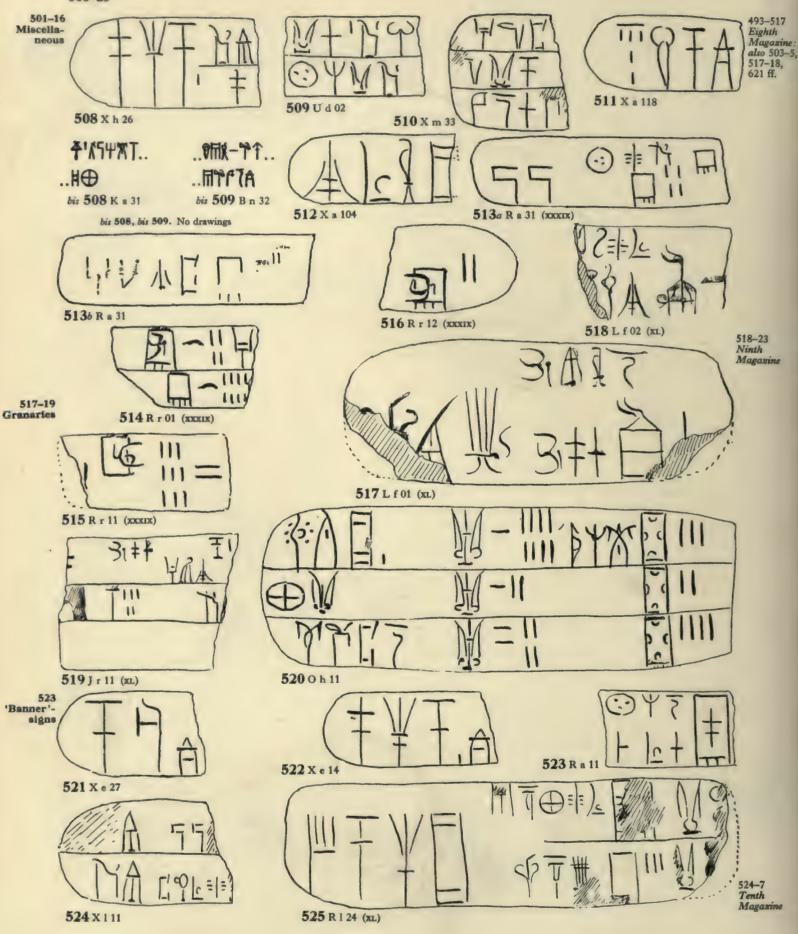


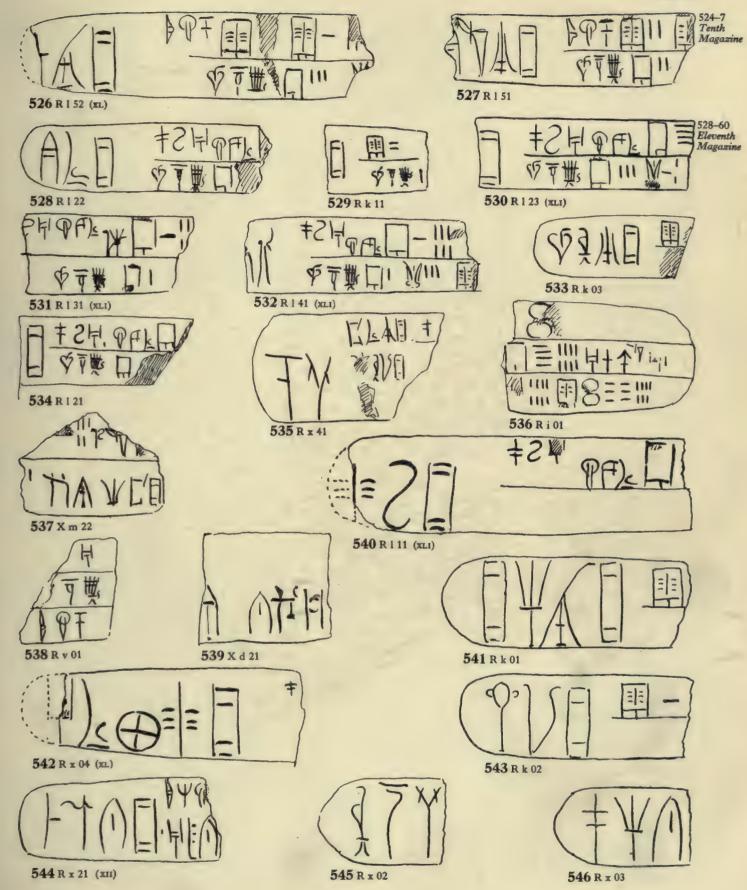


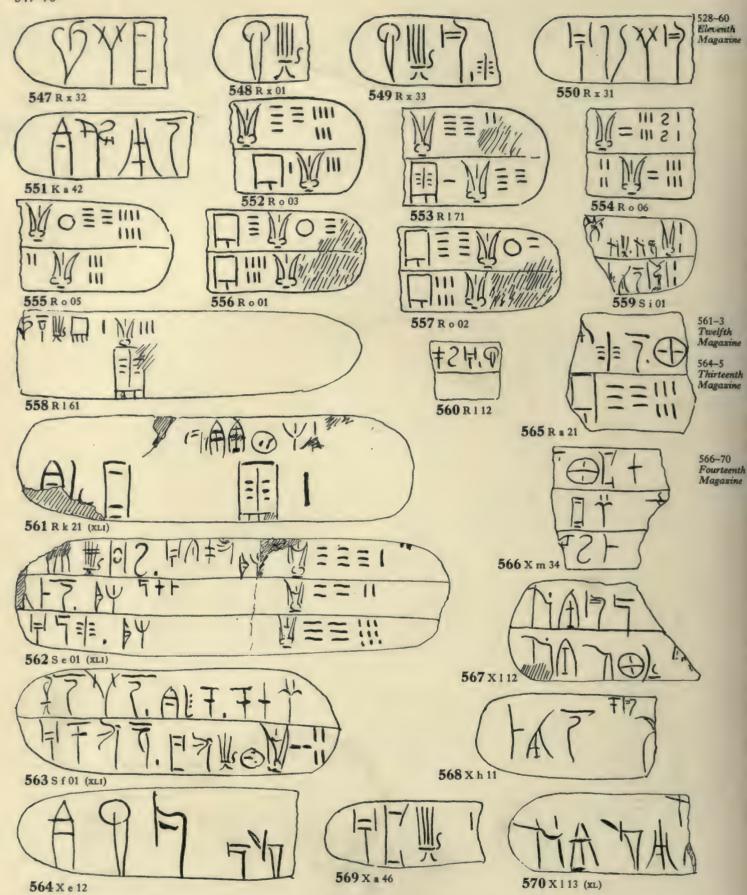
493 O a 01 (xxxvIII)

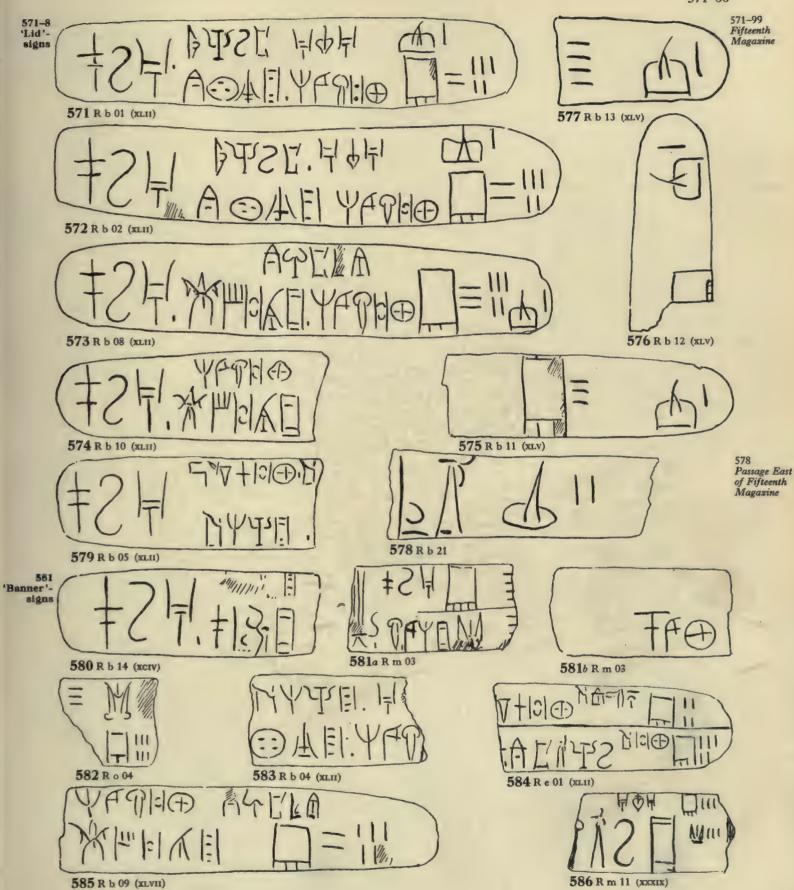
493-517 Eighth Magazine: also 503-5, 517-18, 621 ff.











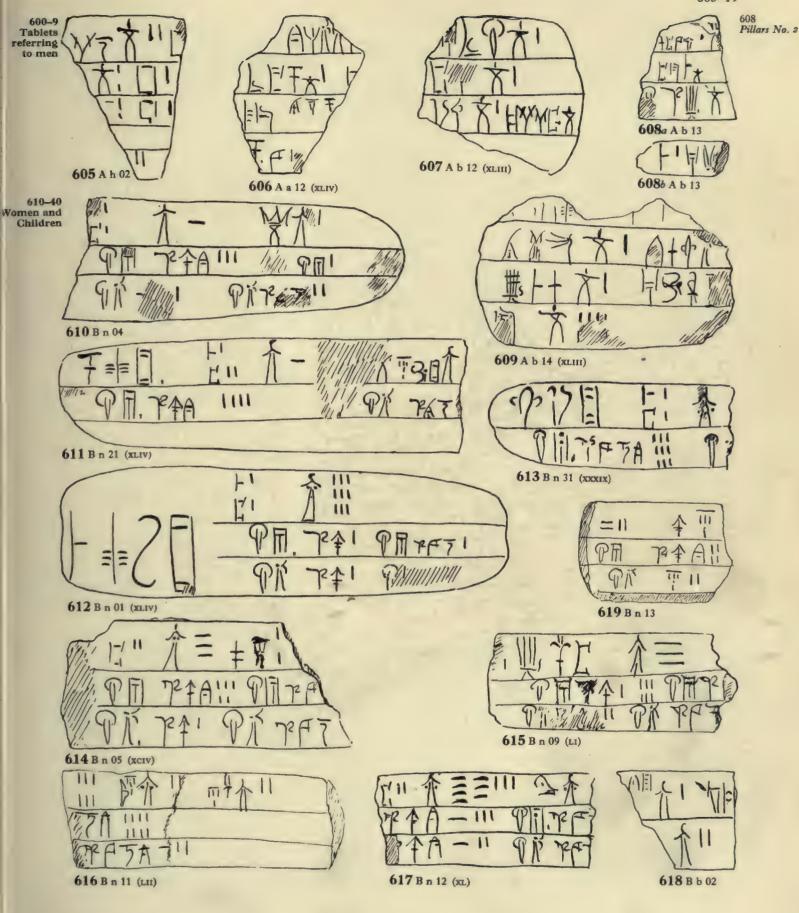
603 A b 11 (XLIII)

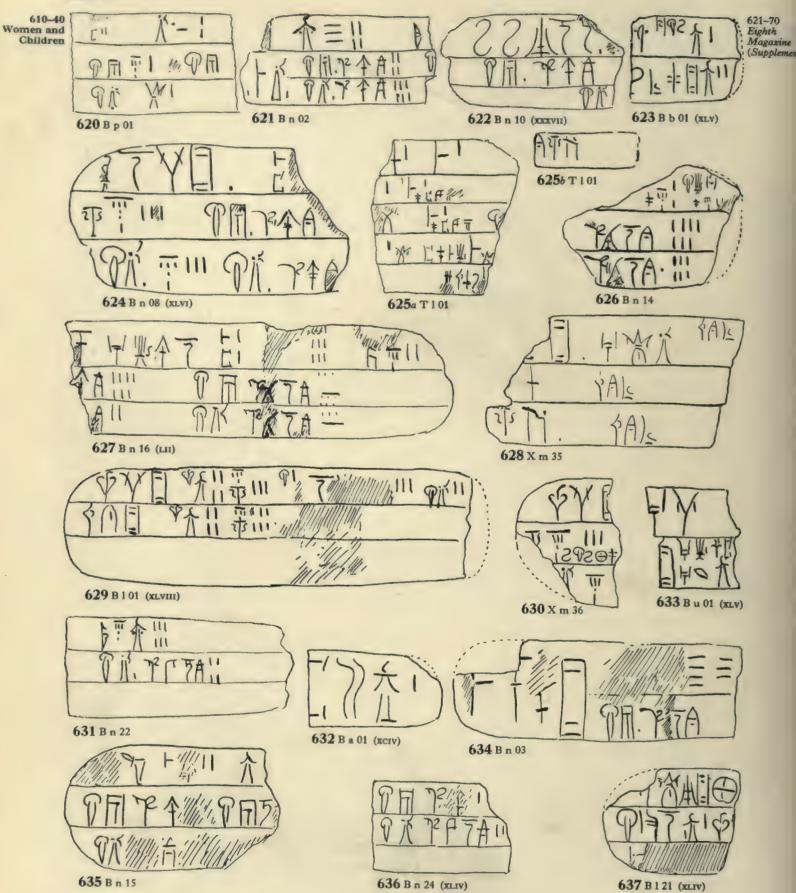
(XLIII)

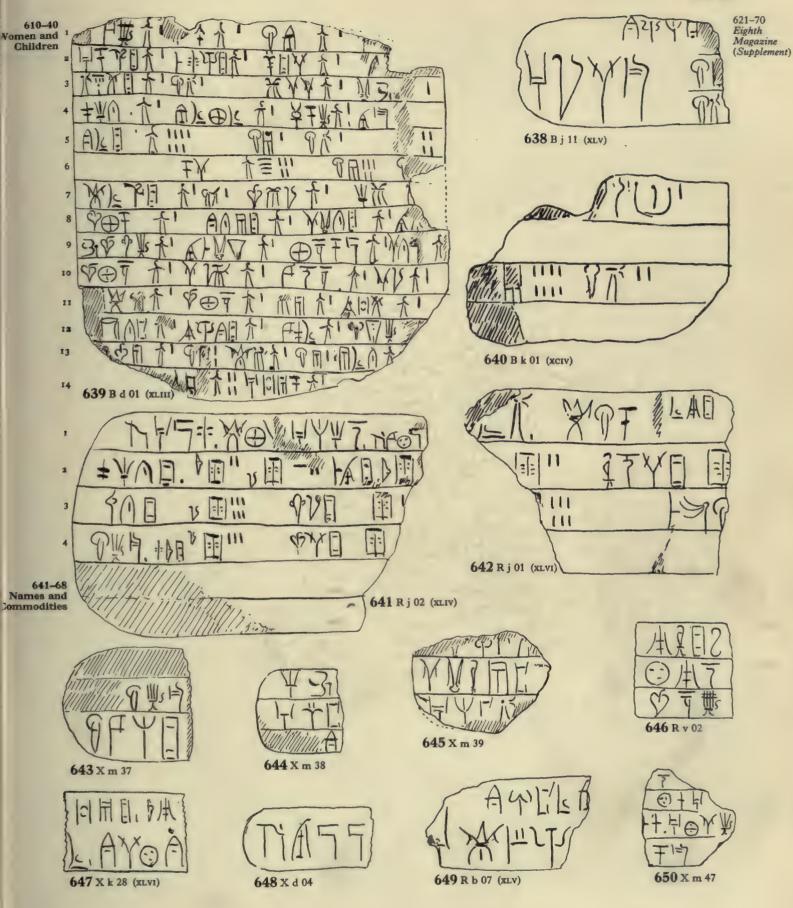
602 A h 01

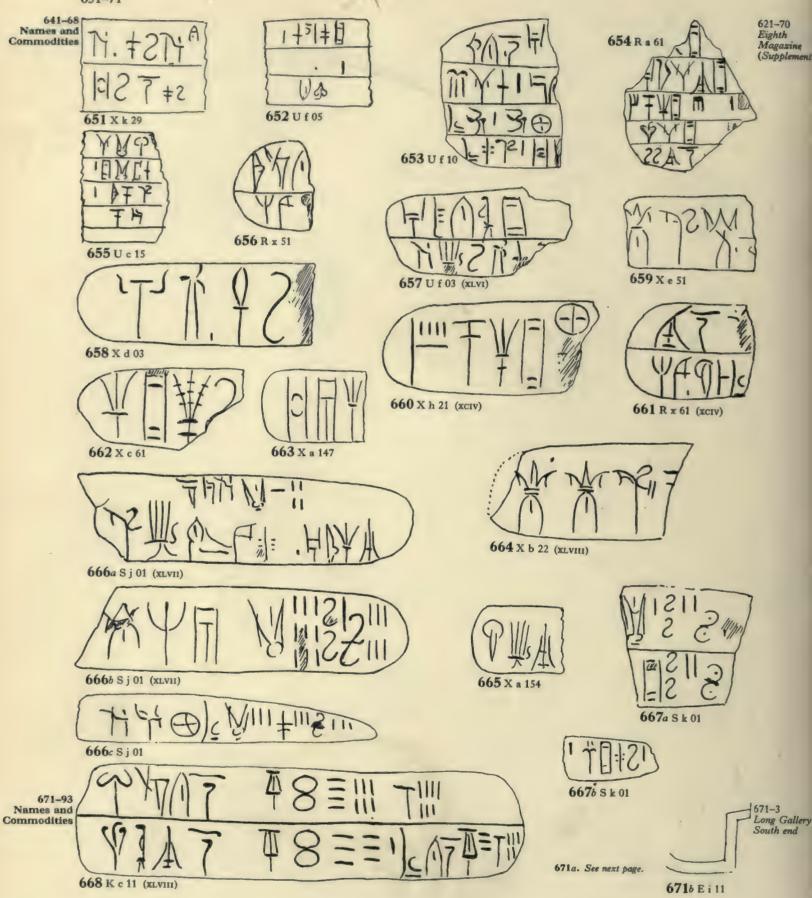
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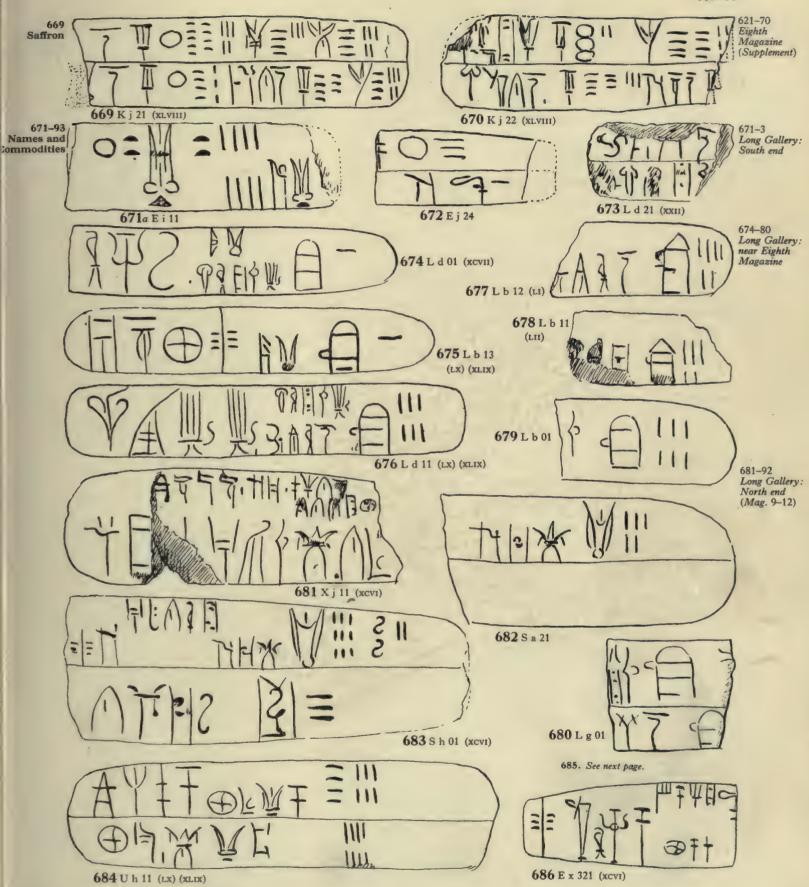


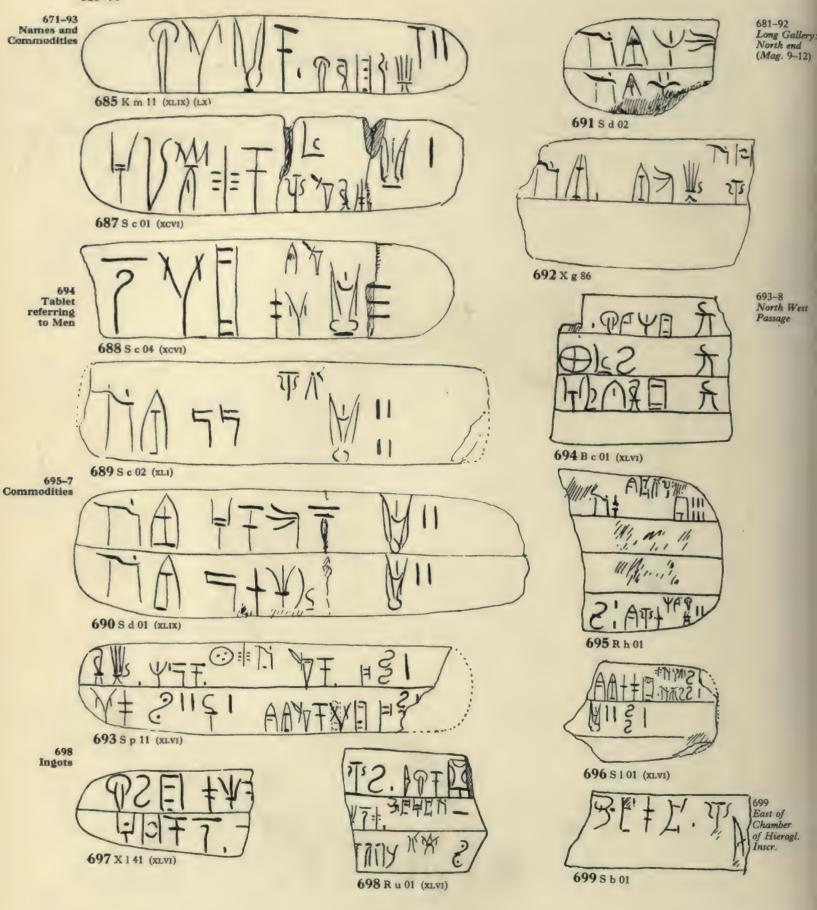


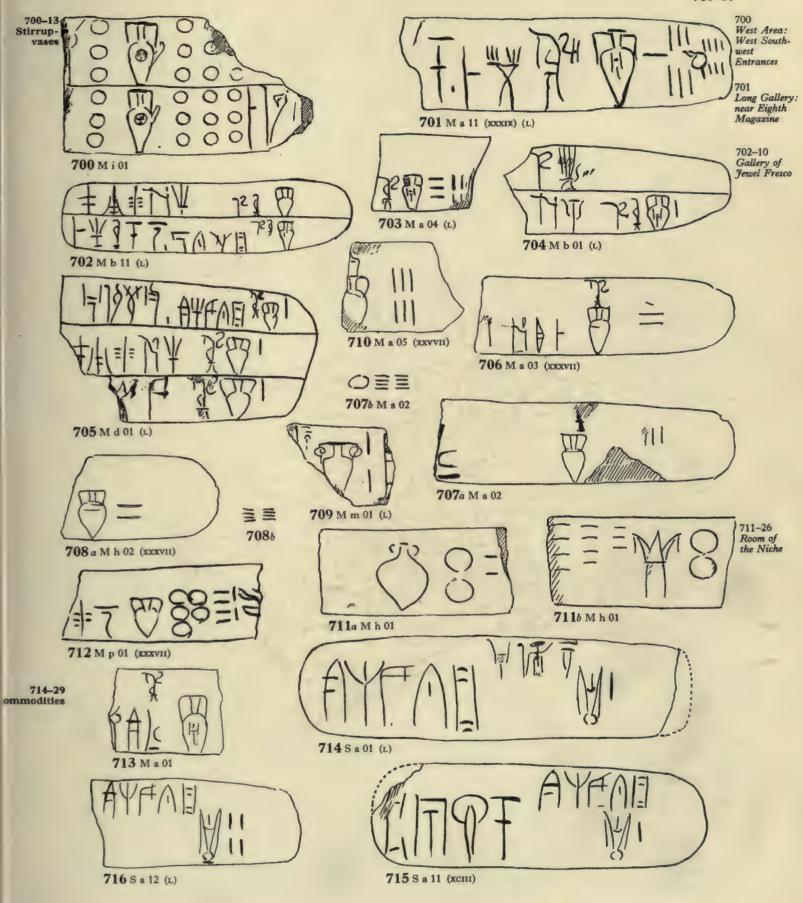


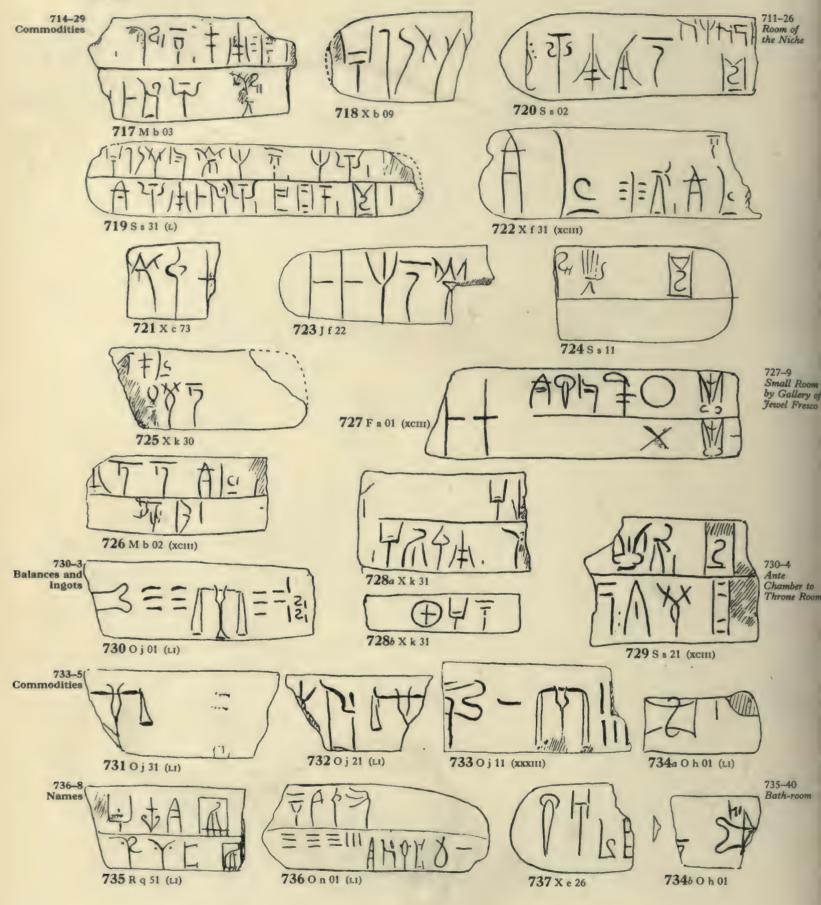


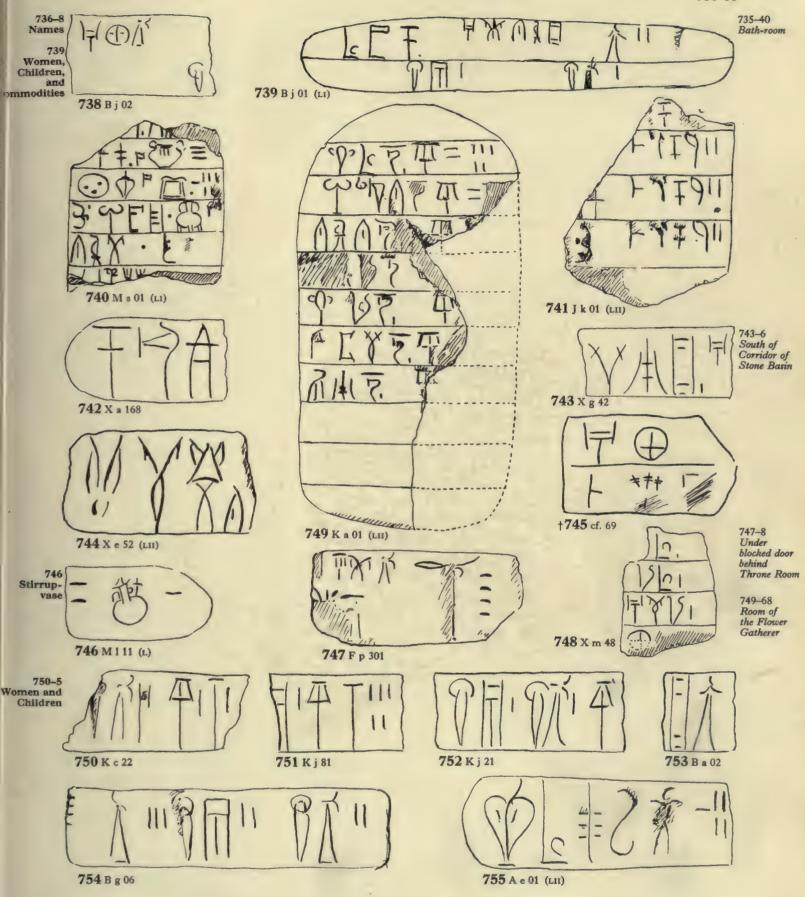


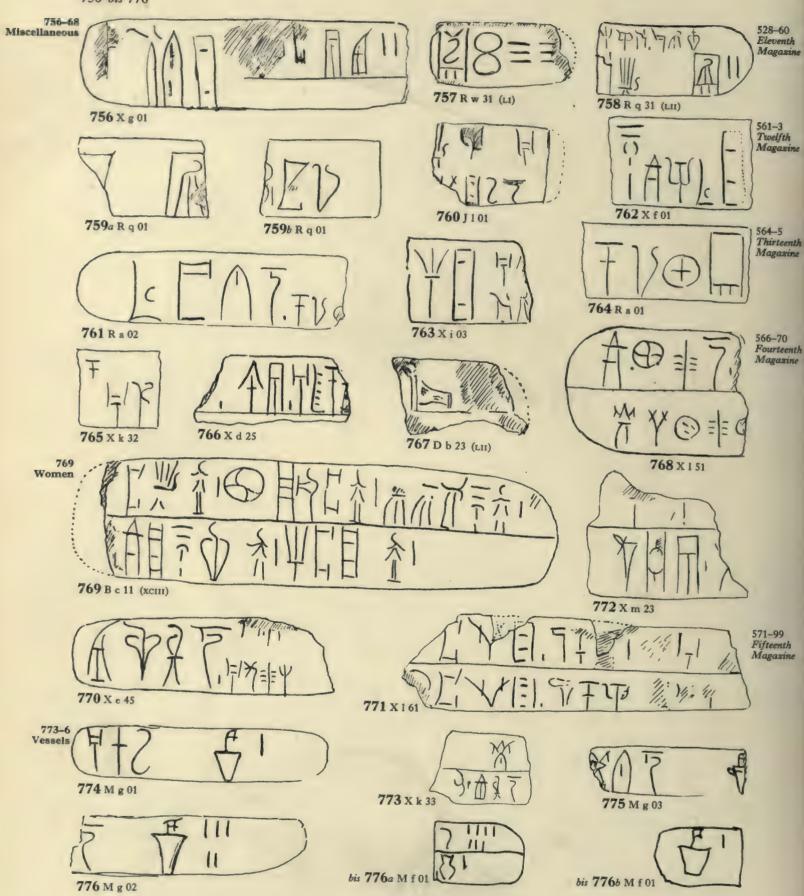


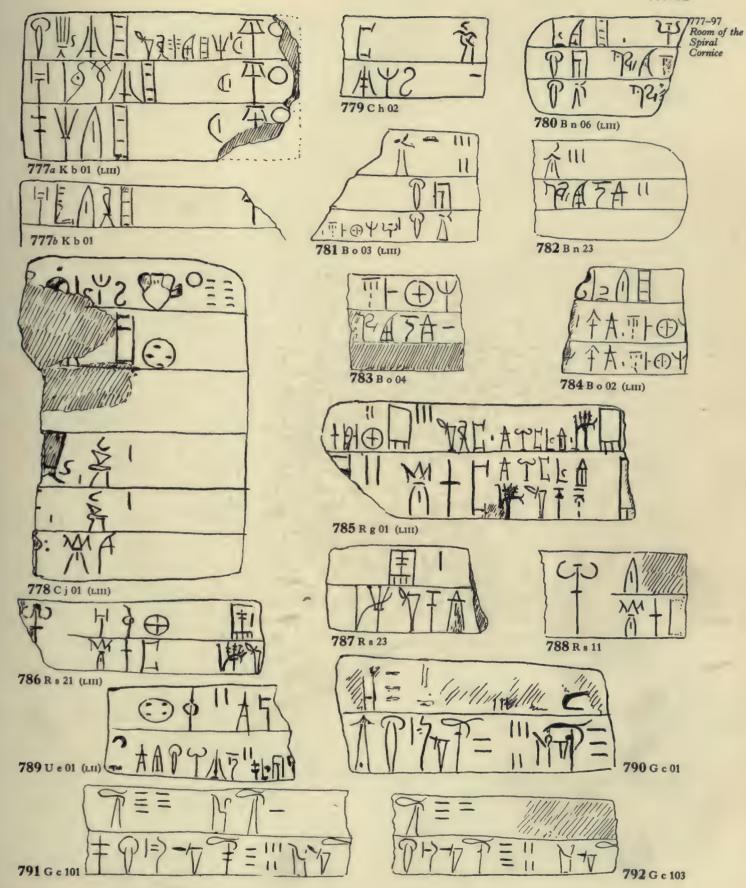


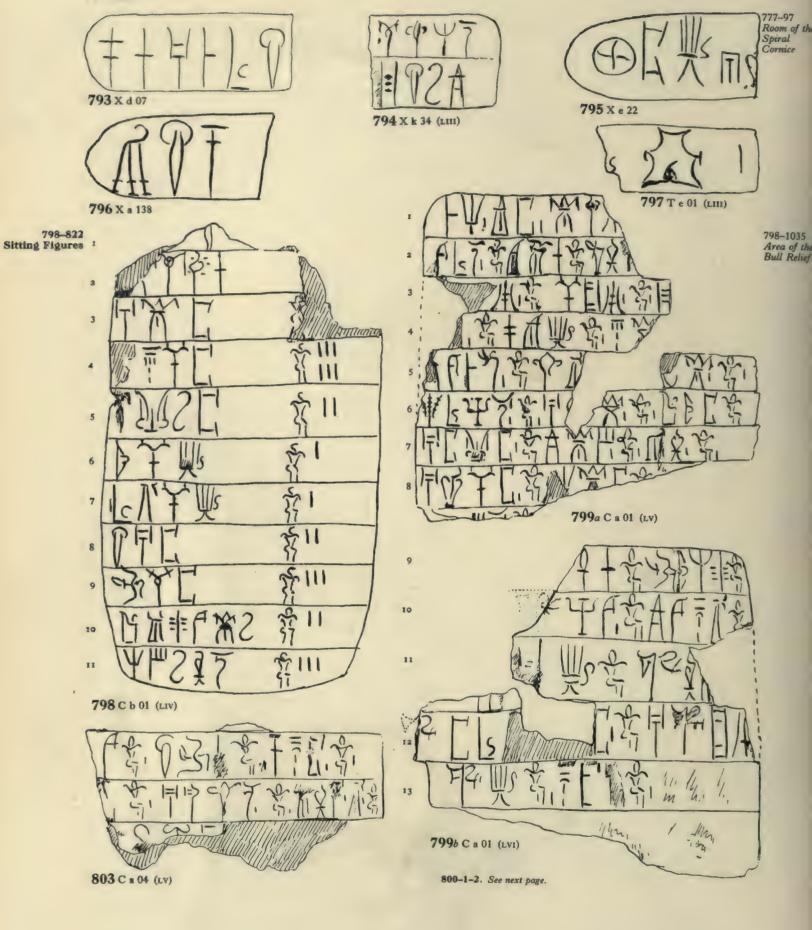


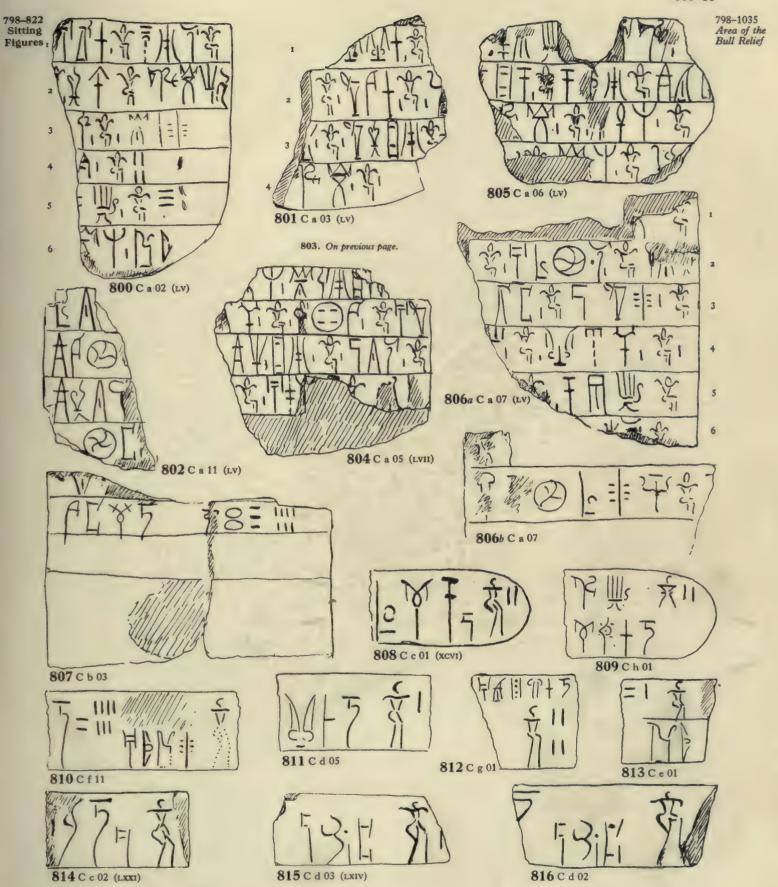


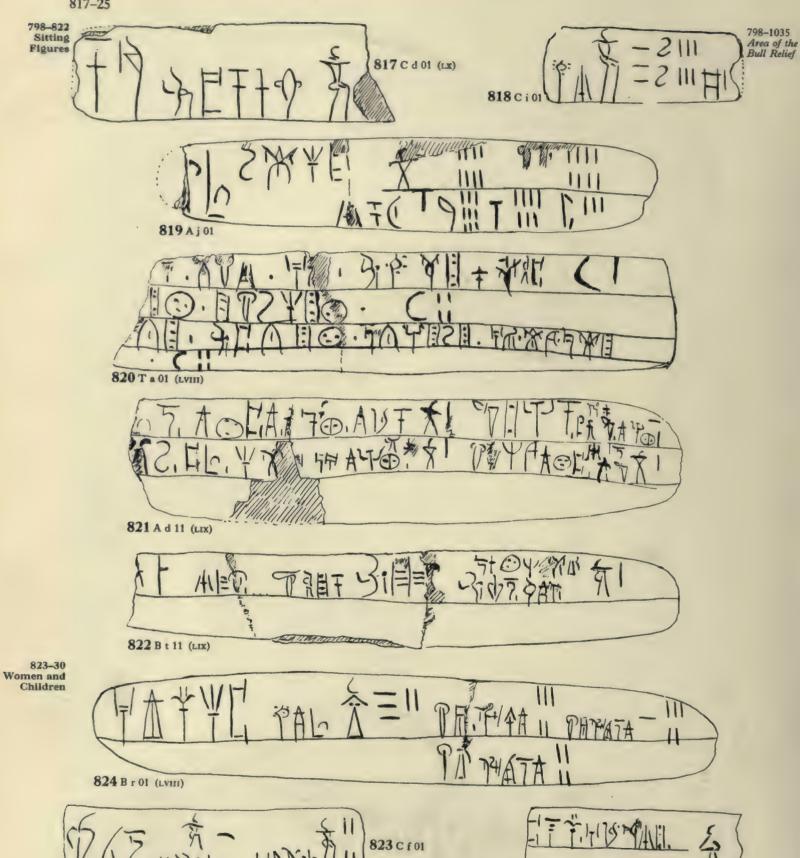




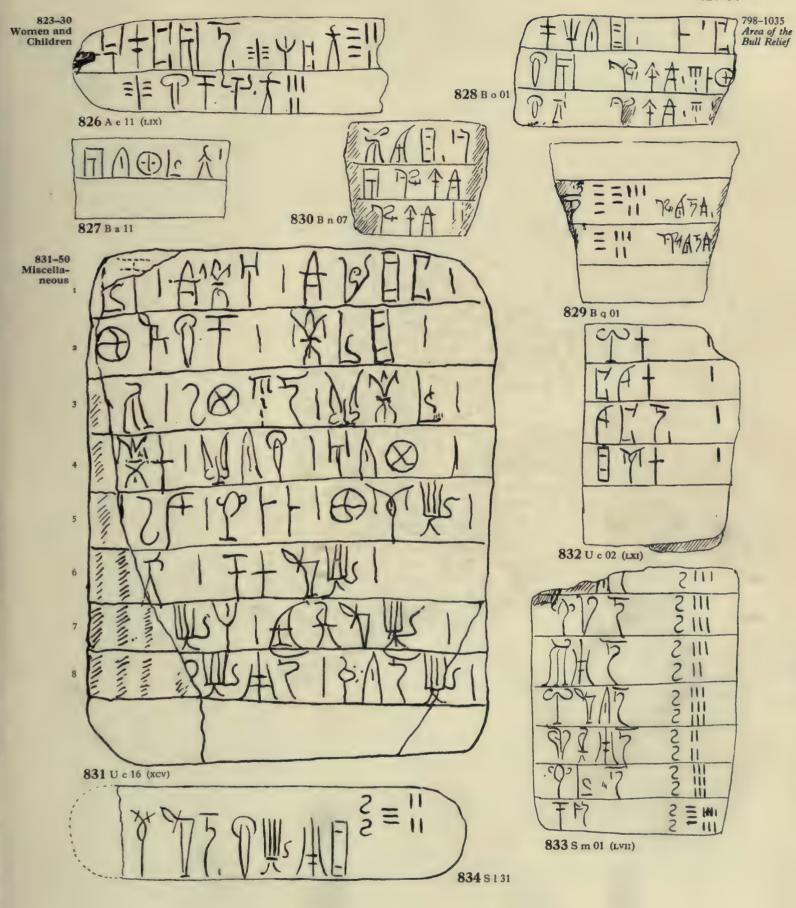




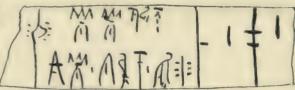




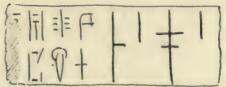
825 B t 01



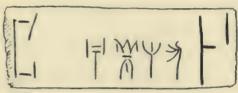




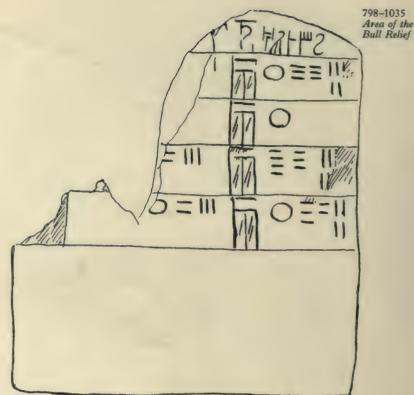
835 T n 04 (LXIV)



837 Tn 03



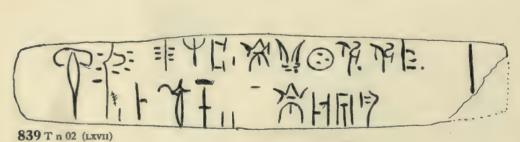
838 T n 11

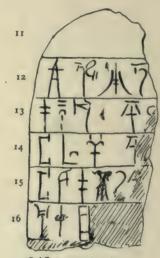


840 J m 01

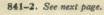


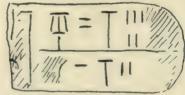
836 T n 01 (LXVII)





843 K j 11 (LVII)

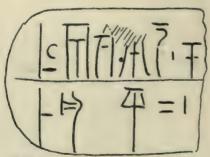




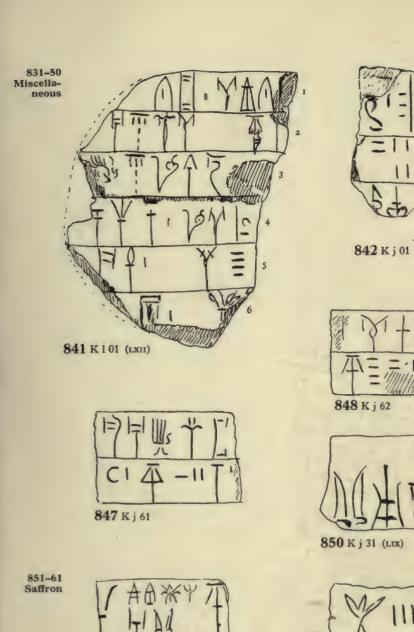
844 K j 51

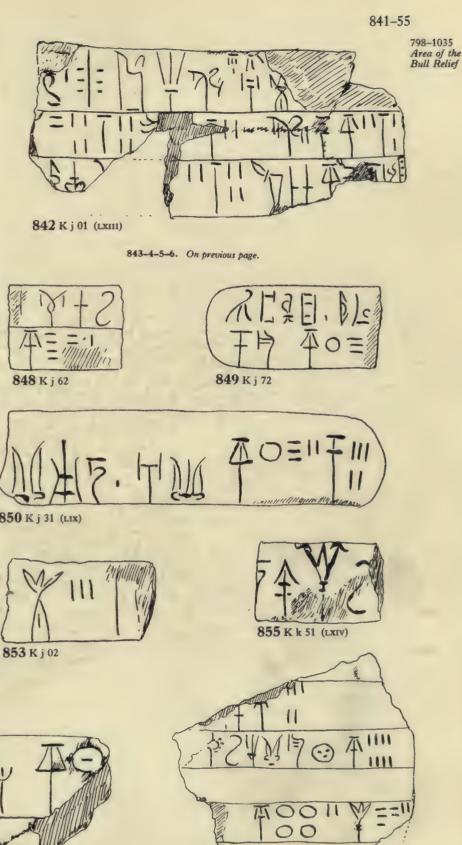


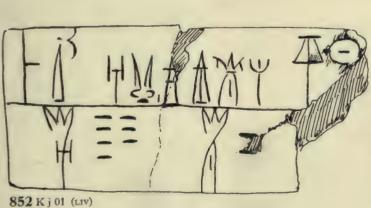
845 Kj 41



846 Kj 71

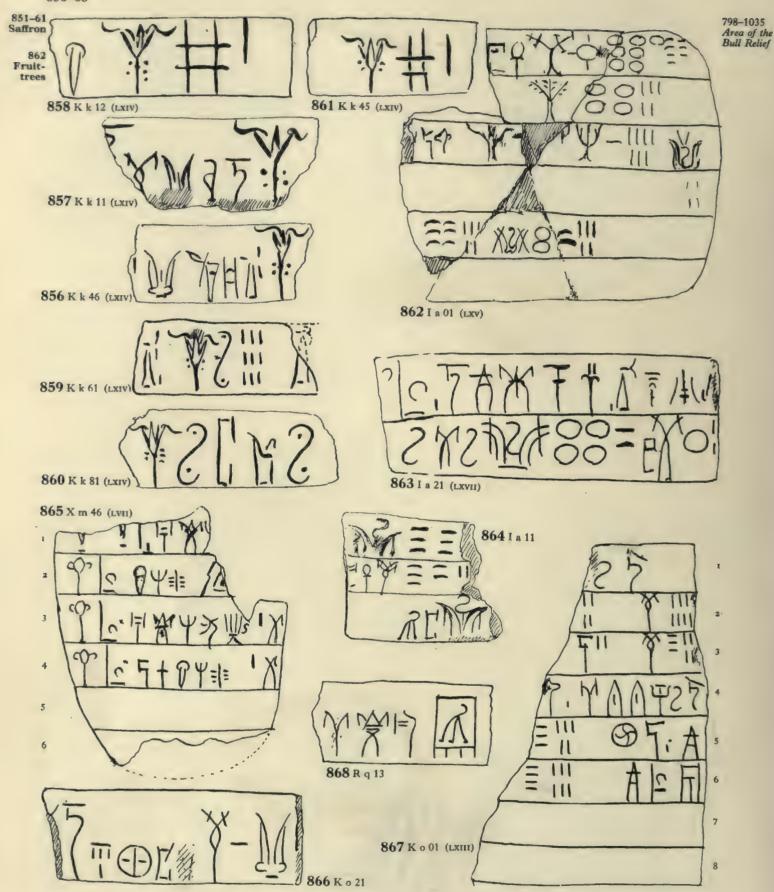


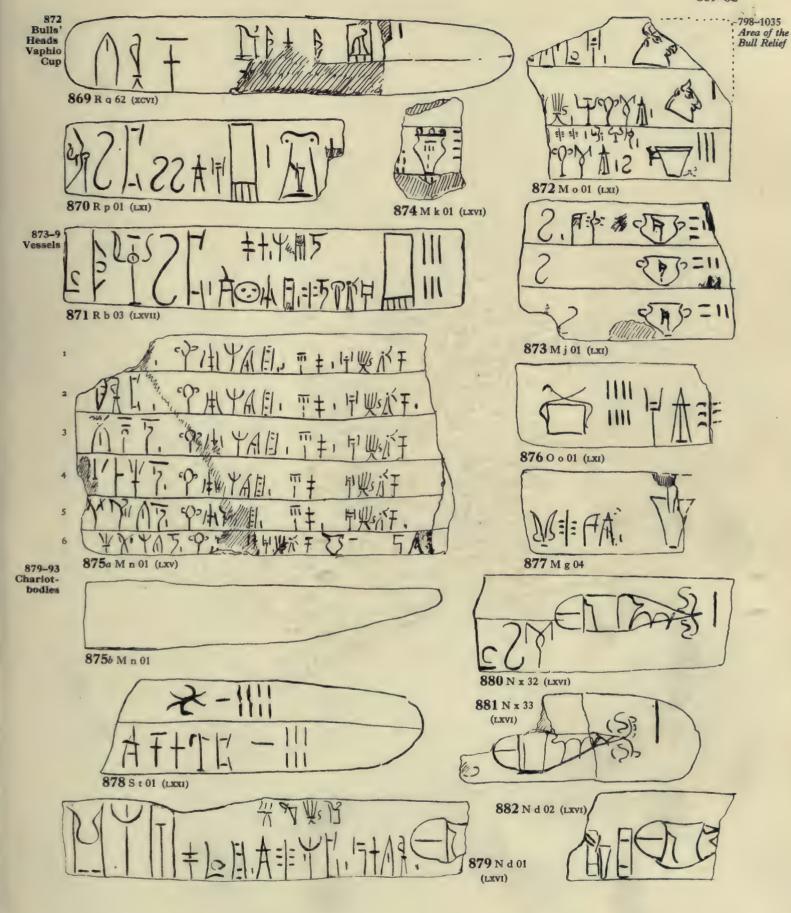


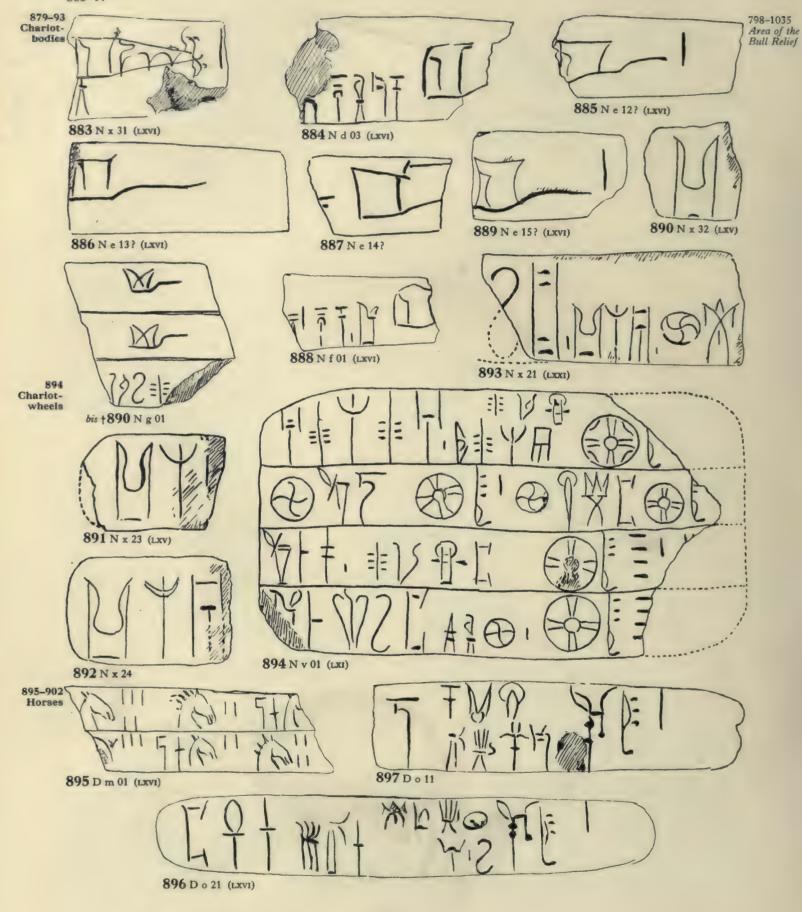


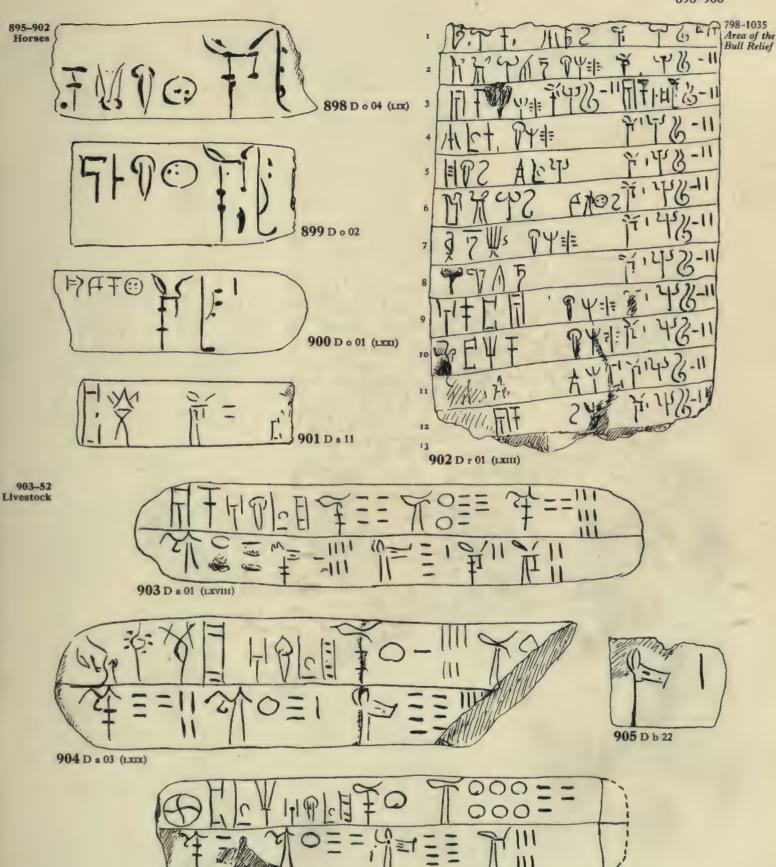
851 Kj 03











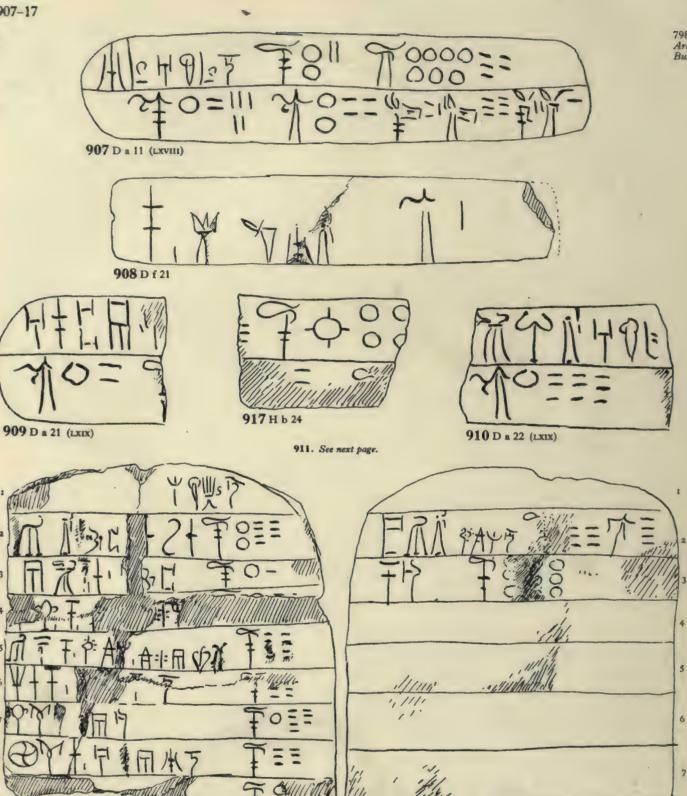
906 D a 02 (LXVIII)

10

11

912a D e 02 (LXXII)

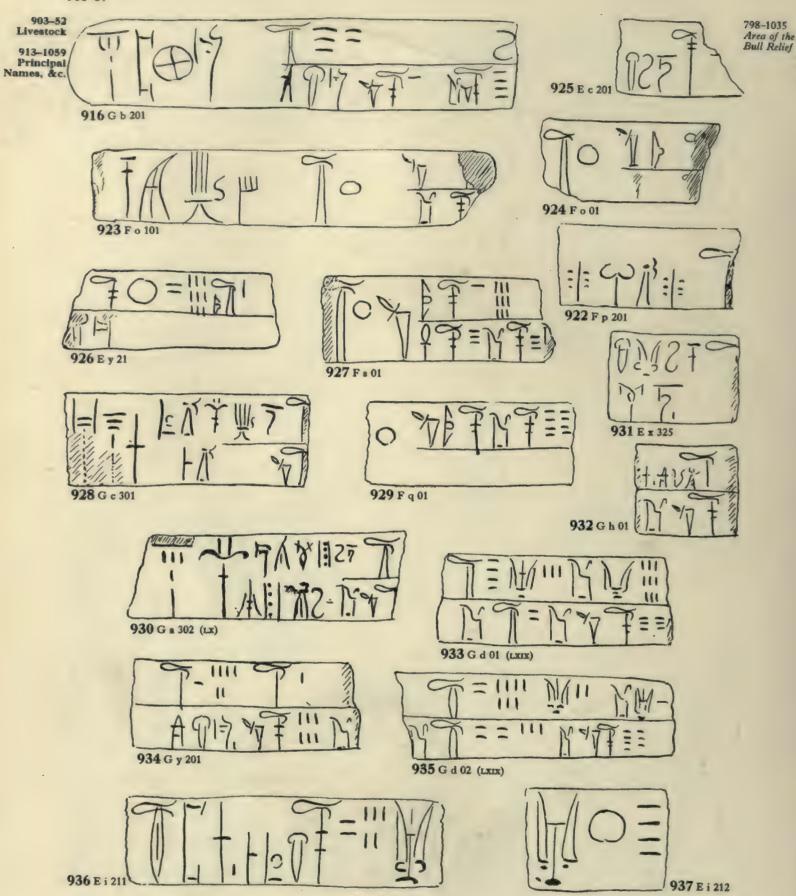
912b D e 02 (LVI)

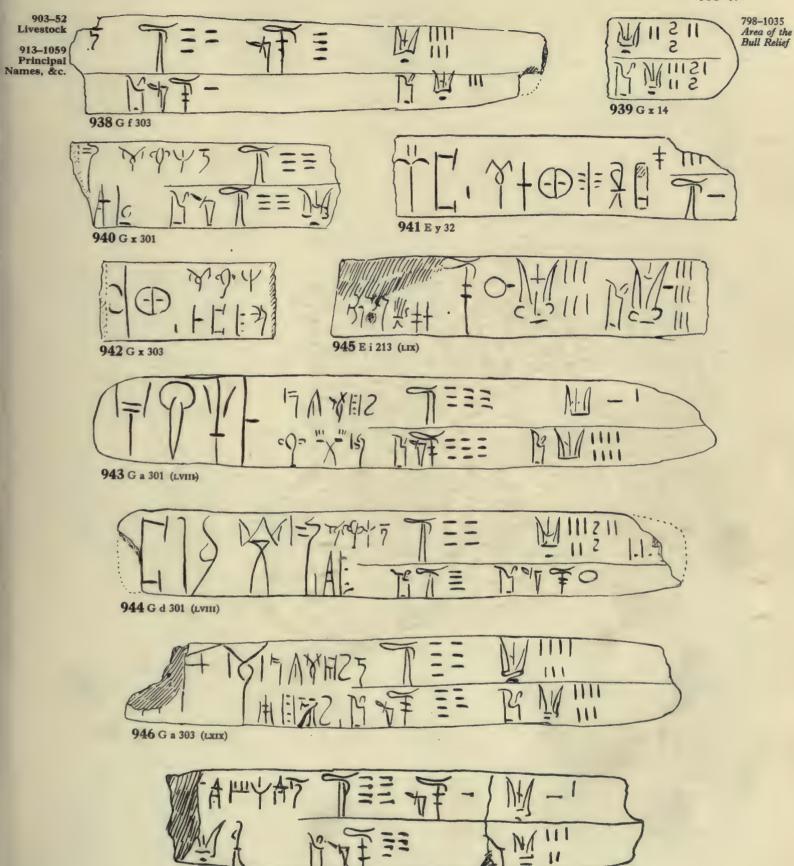


911-21 903-52 798-1035 三十八十五 Livestock Area of the Bull Relief 913–1059 Principal Names, &c. 913 D k 01 (LXXI) 5 OE OFFE 918a D k 21 (LXV) 918b D k 21 53% 10 11/1/ 瓜分 11 12 13 14 15 of the my 920 E x 323 911 De 01 (LXX) 912, 917. On previous page. 916. See next page. 919 Fr 01 914 D g 01 (LXVII)

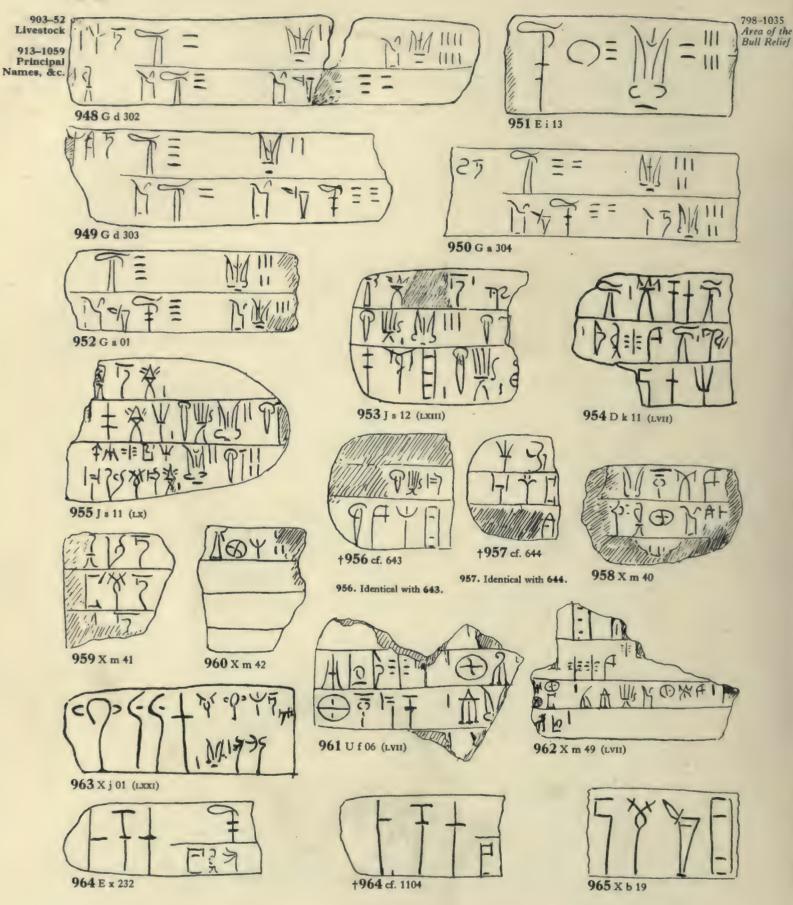
921 F o 201 (LXXI)

915 D f 01 (LXIX)





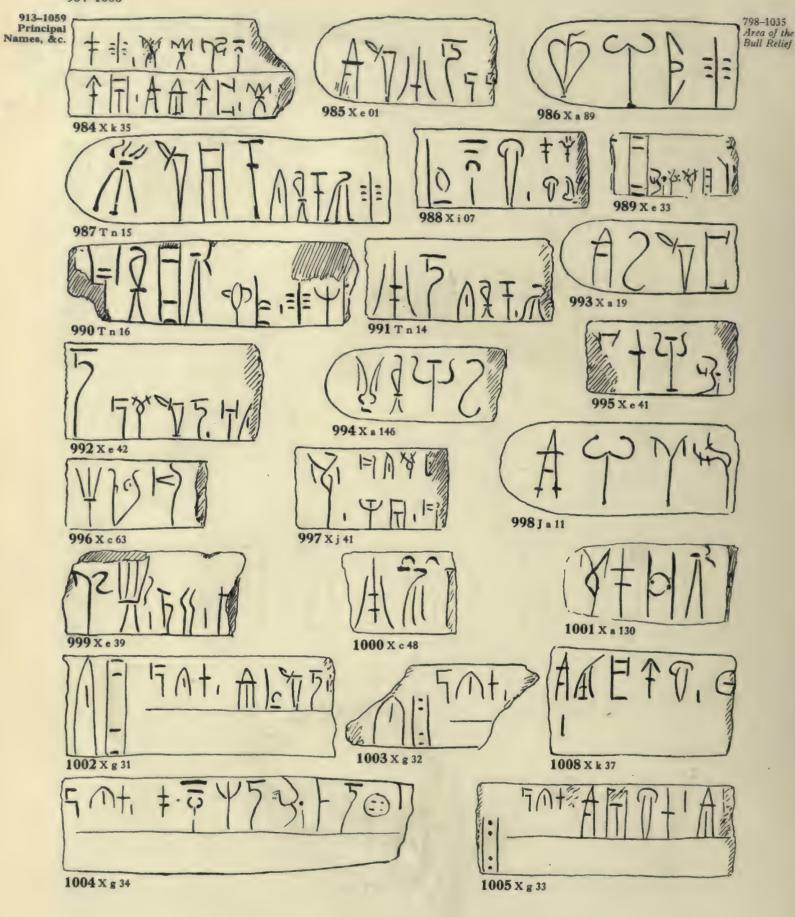
947 G f 301 (LXV)

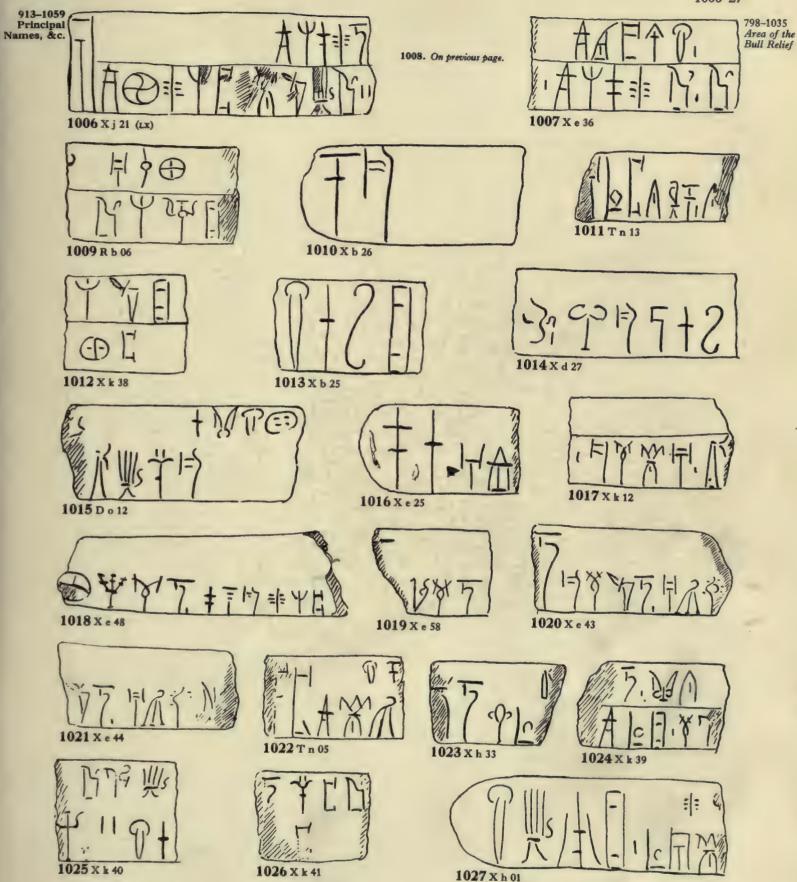


966-83 913–1059 Principal Names, &c. 798-1035 Area of the Bull Relief 967 X a 135 966 X d 02 968 G x 302 970 Tn 08 969 X i 08 971 X d 26 972 X a 174 (LXXI) 973 X f 41 (LXXI) 974 X i 01 975 X c 10 (LXVI) 976 X g 91 977 X i 01 (LXXI) 978 X a 109 979 D o 22 980 T n 17 981 T n 12 FFAD !!

983 T n 07 (LXXI)

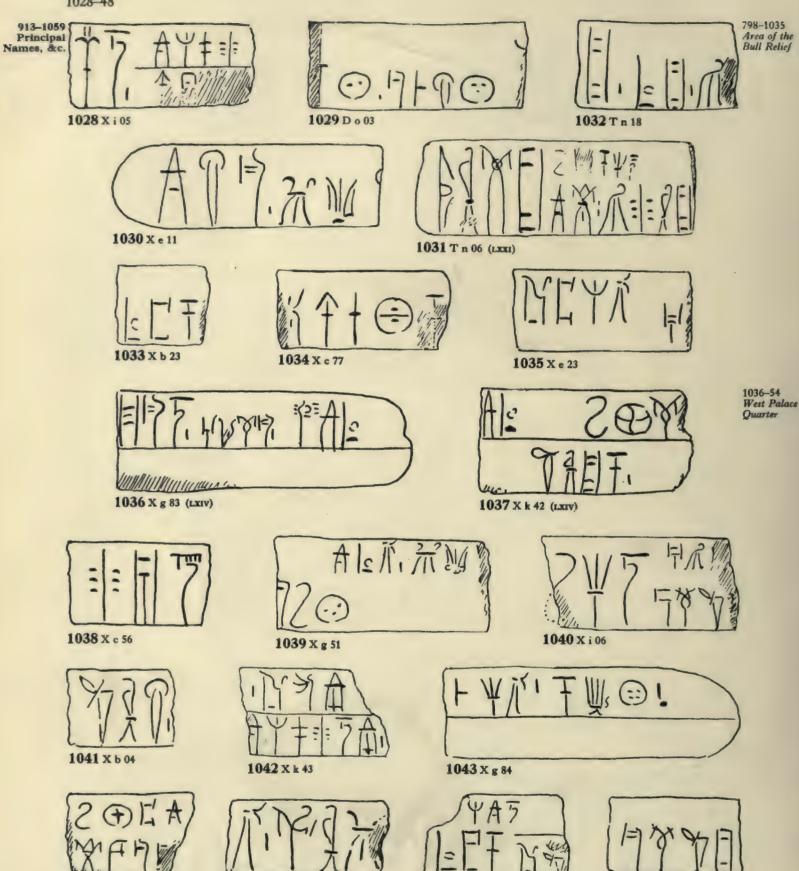
982 X g 82





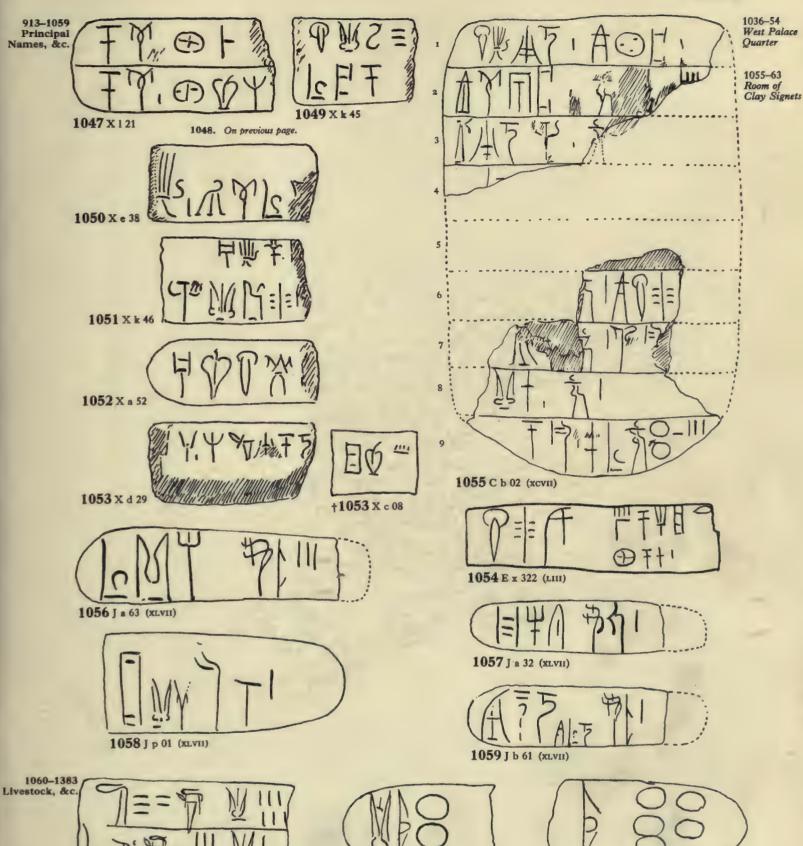
1044 X k 44

1045 X d 28



1046 G f 304

1048 X b 05



1062 U b 11

1060 G y 211

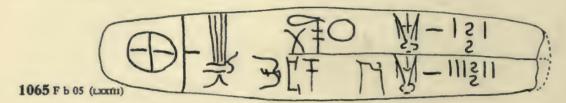
1063 U b 12

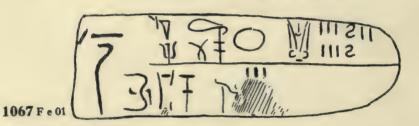
1060-1383 Livestock, &c.

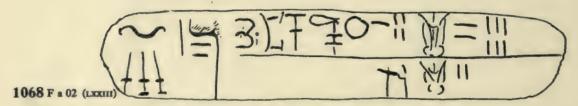


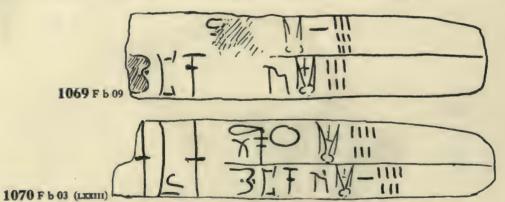
1062-3. On previous page.





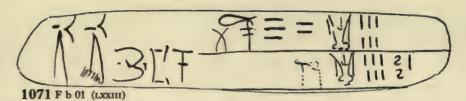






1055-63 Room of Clay Signets

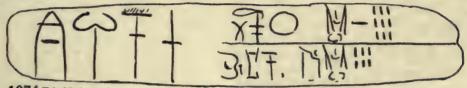
1064 ff. Area South of bay of Sealimpression



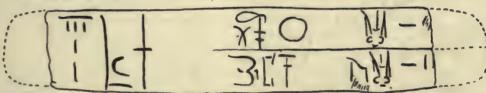
1072 F b 06 (LXXIV)



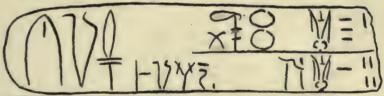
1073 F b 02 (LXXIV)



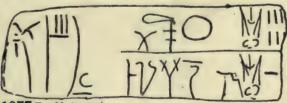
1074 F b 08 (LXXIV)



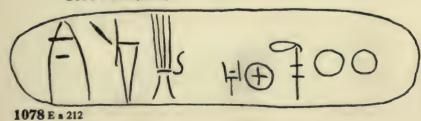
1075 Fb 07



1076 F c 03 (LXXVII)

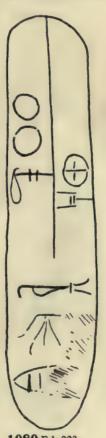


1077 F c 01 (LXXIII)





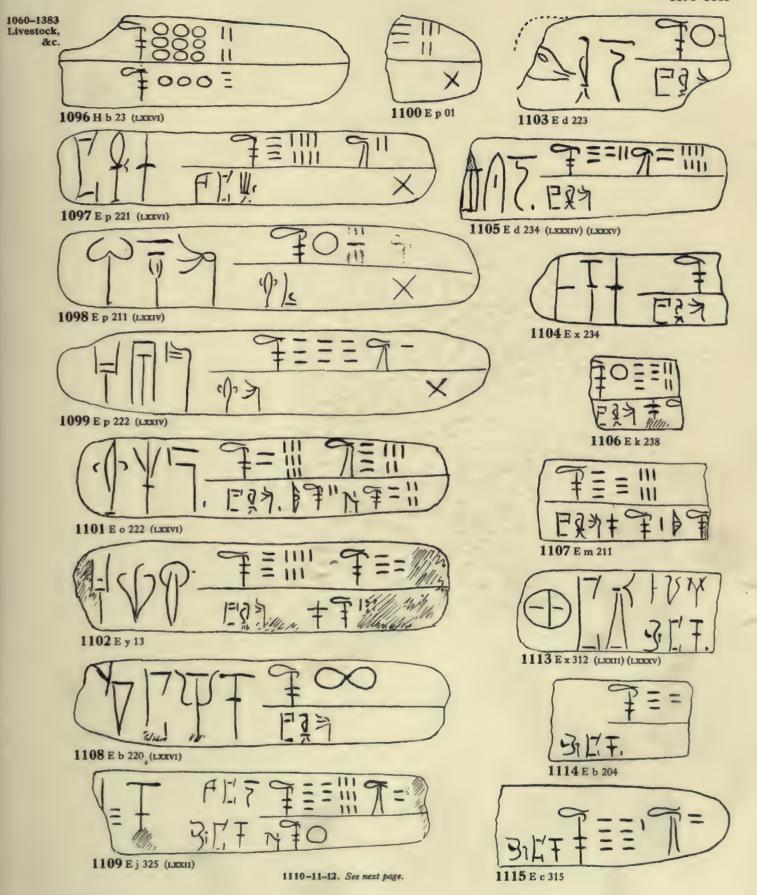
1079 E a 214 (LXXXV)



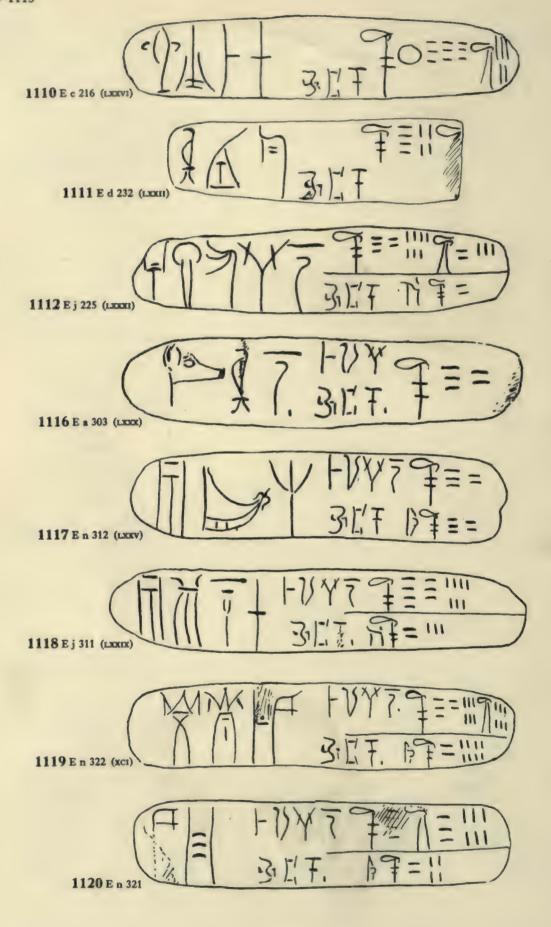
1080 E b 223

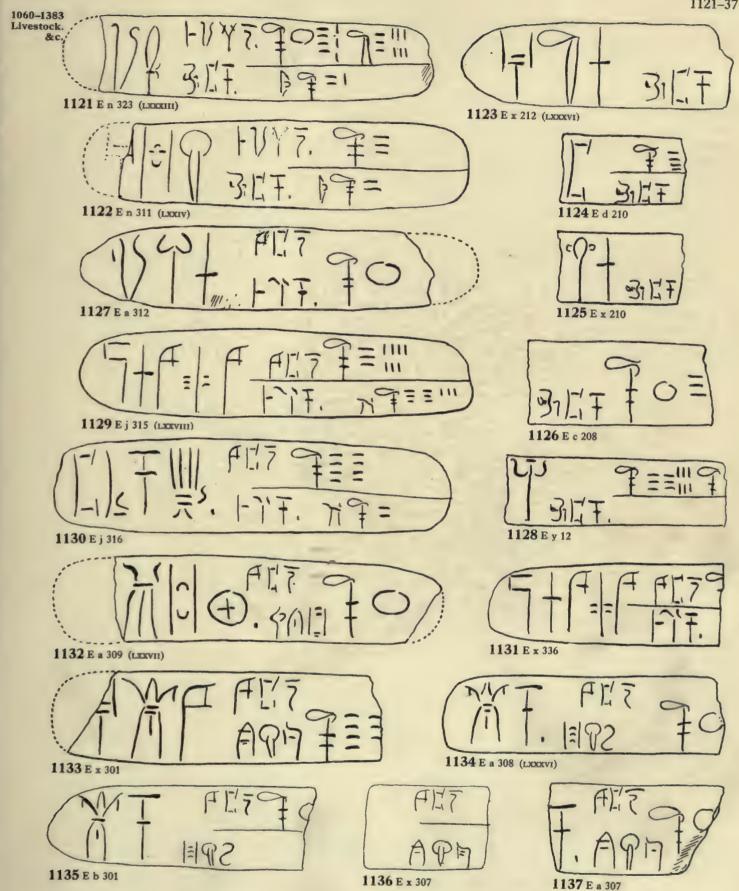
1060-1383 Livestock, &c. 1081 E a 213 (LXXV) 1086 E d 403 1082 E b 224 (LXXV) 1088 E a 05 (LXXXIV) (LXXVI) -1089 E a 04 1083 E b 225 (LXXII) 川田中で 1090 нь 25 1084 E e 321 (LXXX) 司一手 1085 E e 322 (LXXVII) 1091 E a 216 1087 E b 210 1092 H b 01 (LXXXIV) 111 111 1094 H b 22 (LXXII) (LXXXV) 1093 H b 02 (LXXXIV)

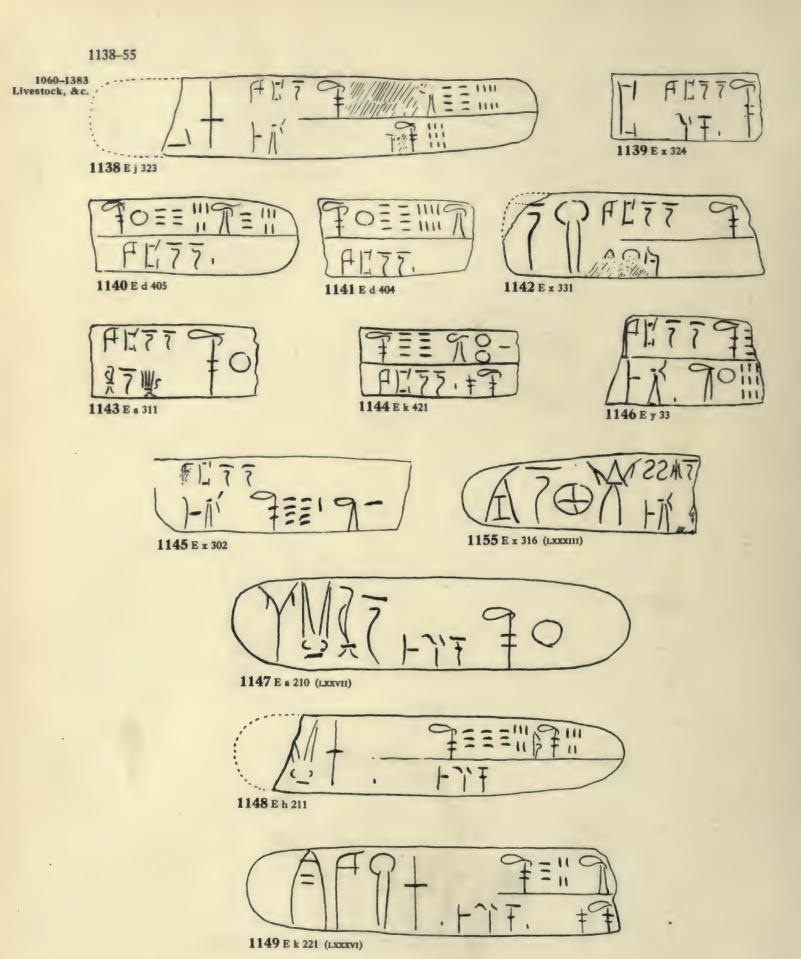
bis 1095 H b 21



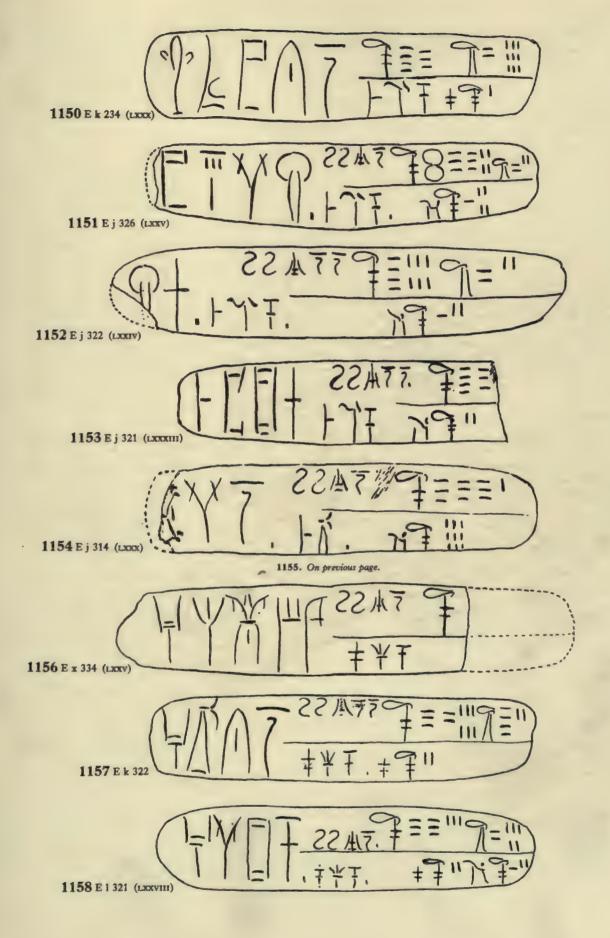
1060-1383 Livestock, &c.

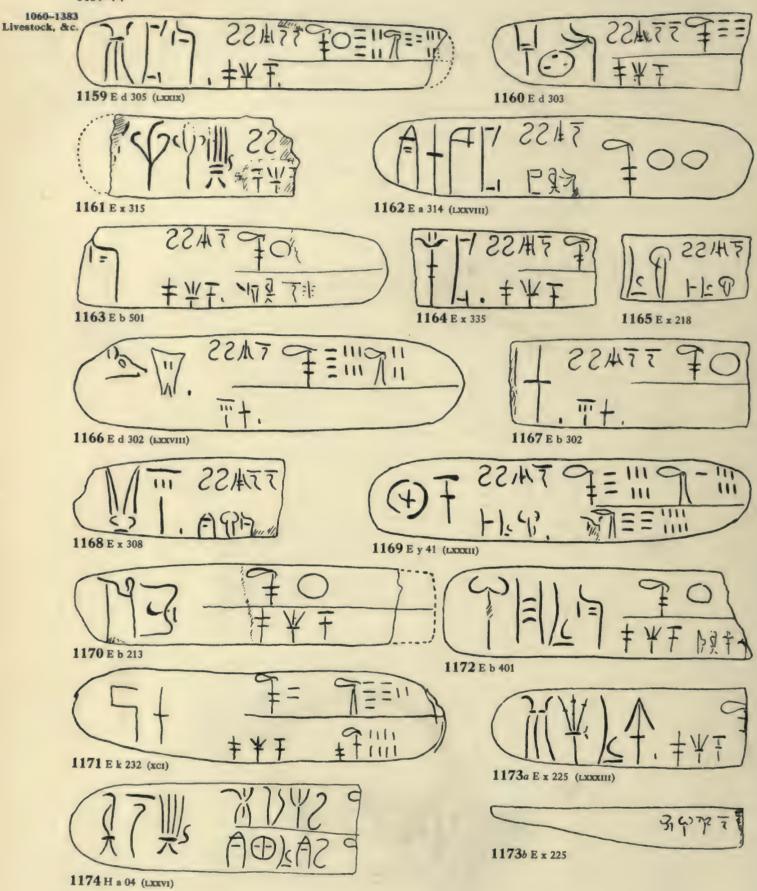


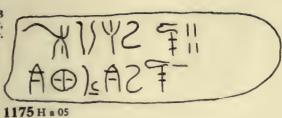


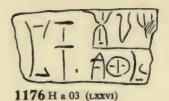


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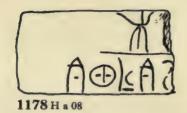


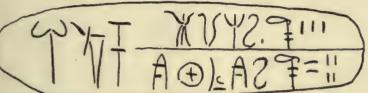




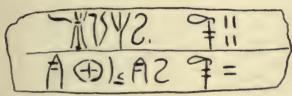


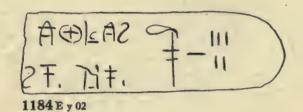
1179 H a 07



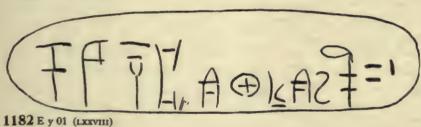


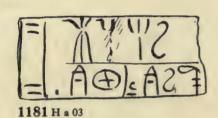
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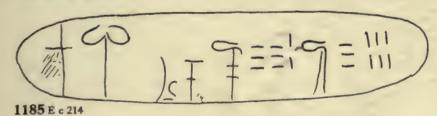


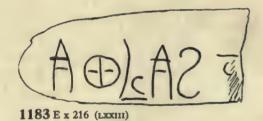


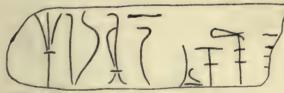
1180 H a 06 (LXXXVI)

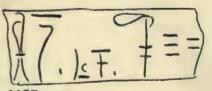


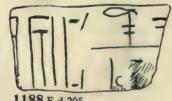




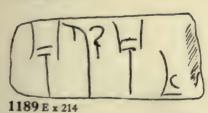


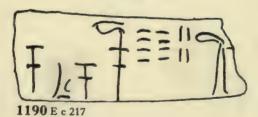


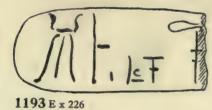




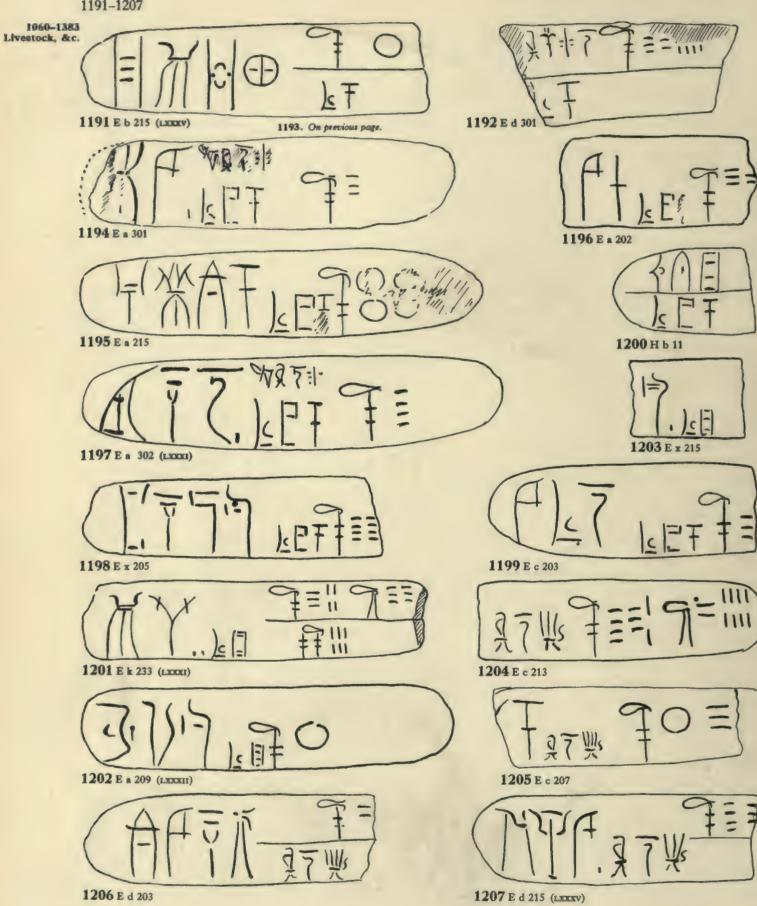
1186 E c 204

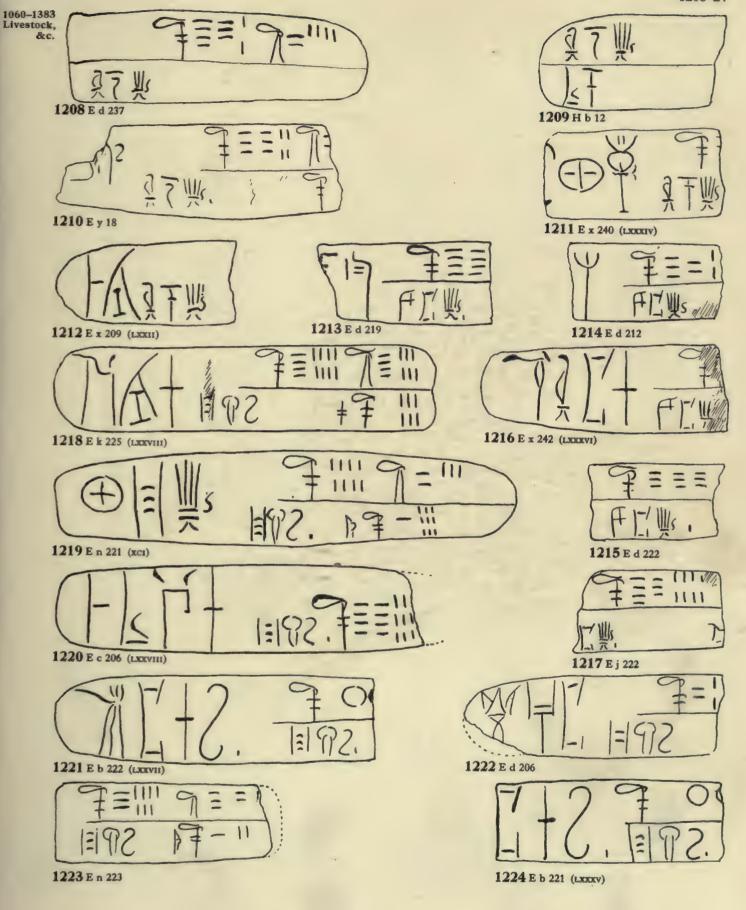


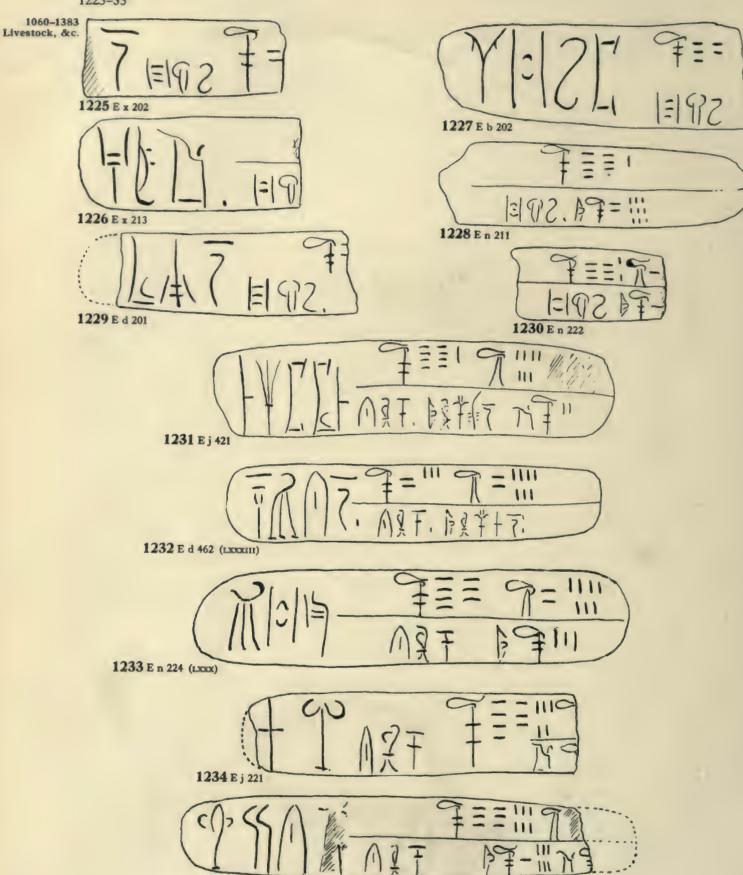




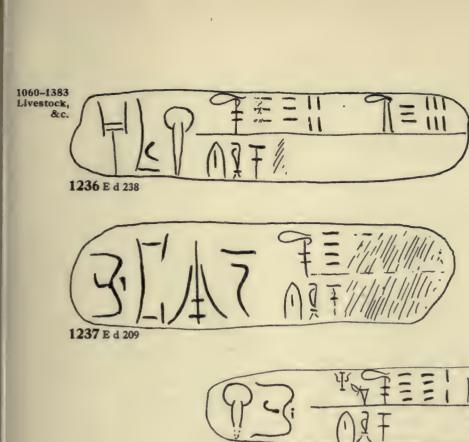
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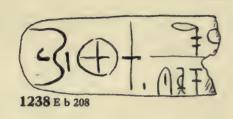


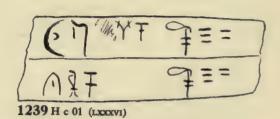


1235 E o 221 (LXXXIII)

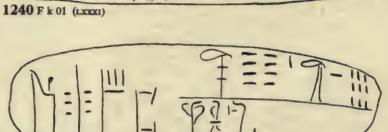


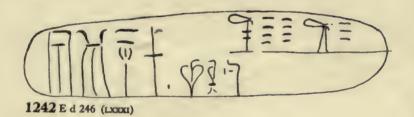
1241 E d 247

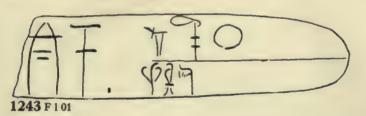


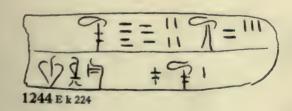


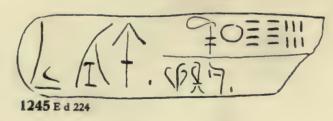
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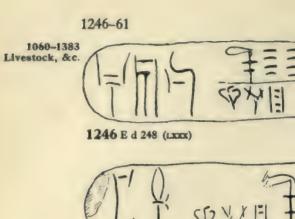


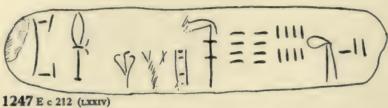


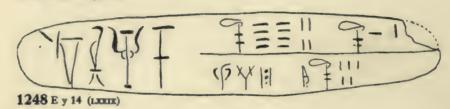


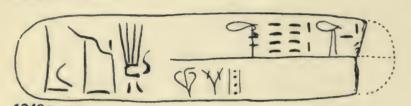


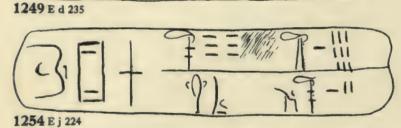


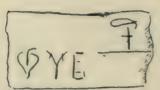




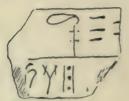








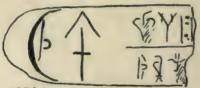
1250 E x 239



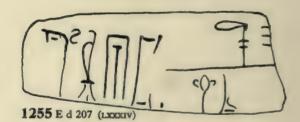
1251 E b 203



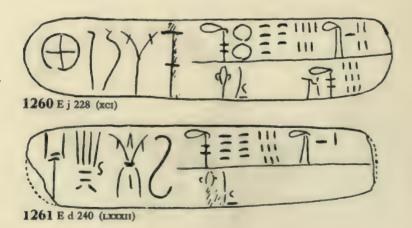
1252 E k 231



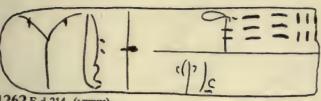
1253 E x 801 (LXXXIV)

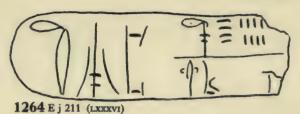


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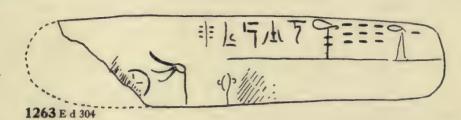


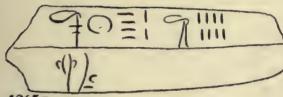




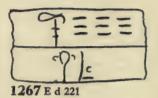


1262 E d 214 (LXXVII)

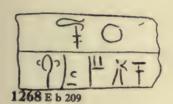


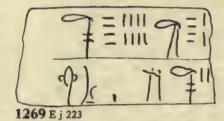


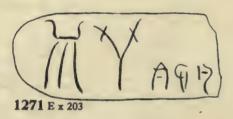


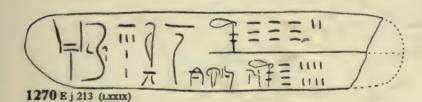


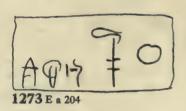
1265 E d 250

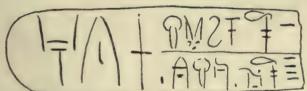




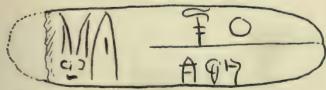




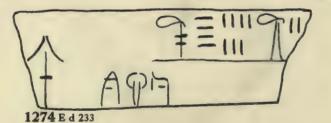




1272 E j 312 (LXXVII)



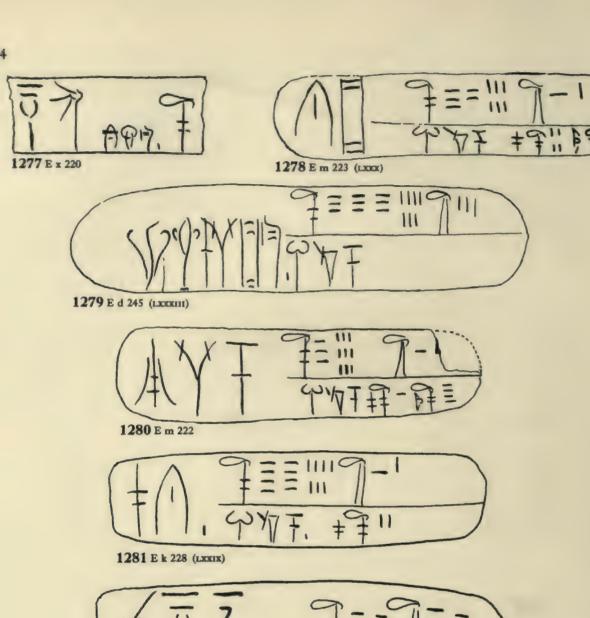
1275 E b 207

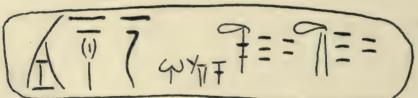




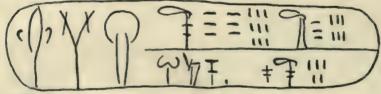
1276 E y 231

1060-1383 Livestock, &c.

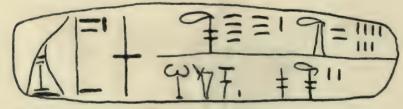




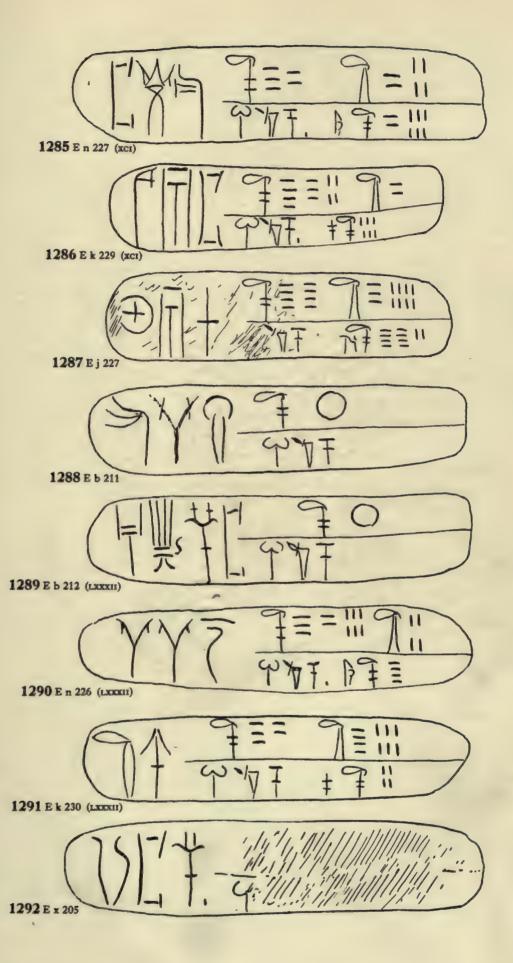
1282 E c 211 (xci)

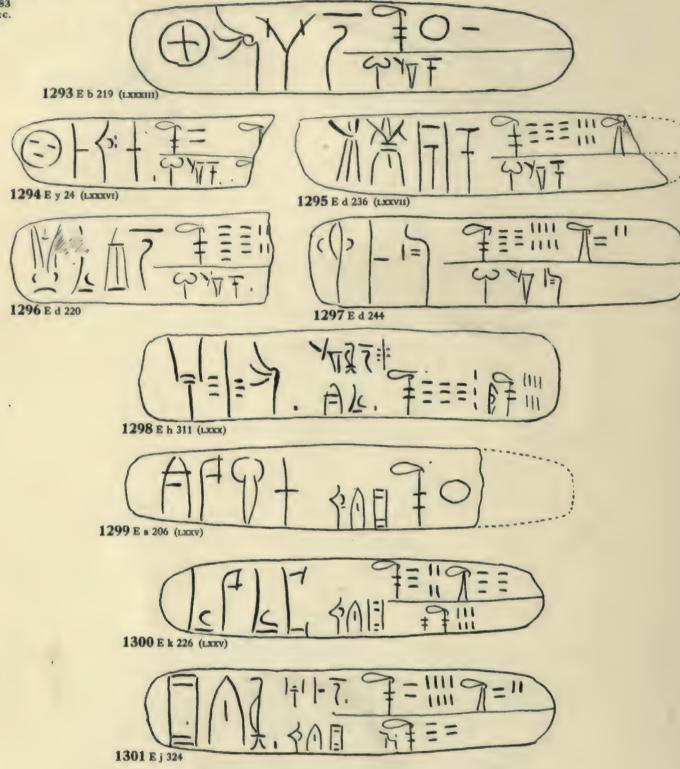


1283 E k 235



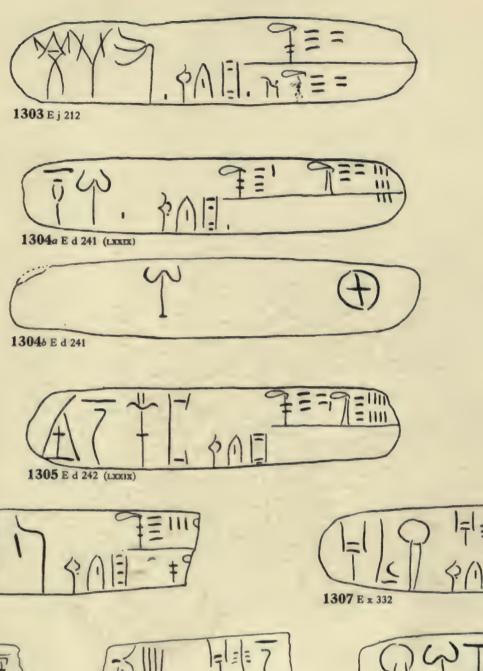
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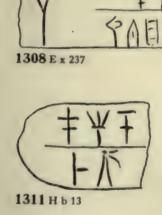




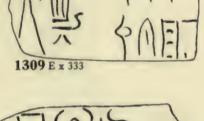
1302 E d 243 (LXXV)

111

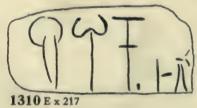


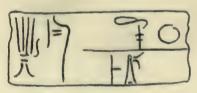


1306 E k 223

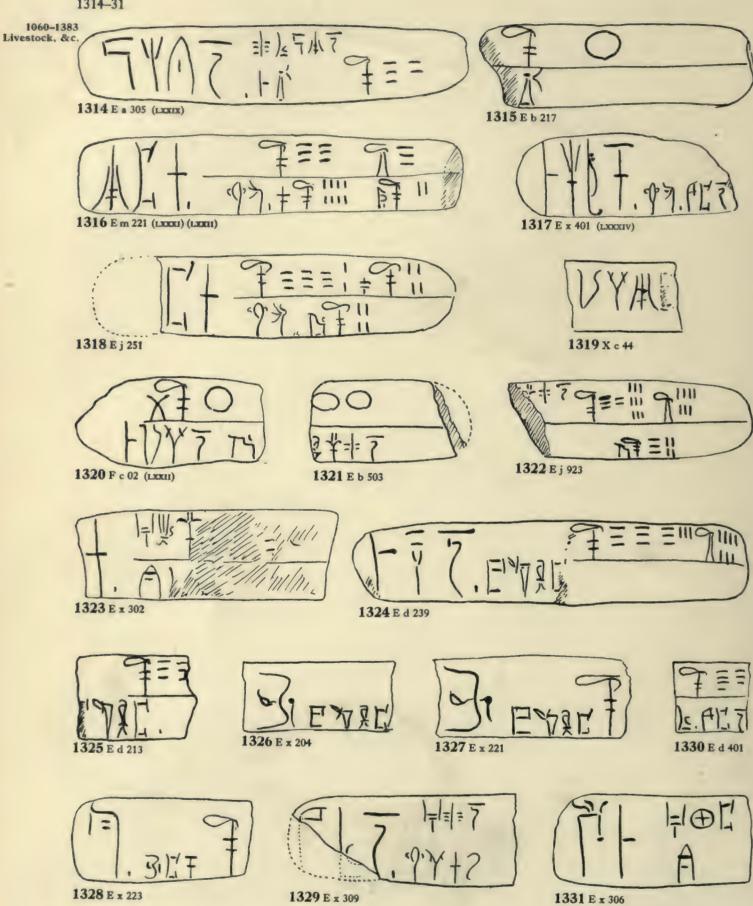


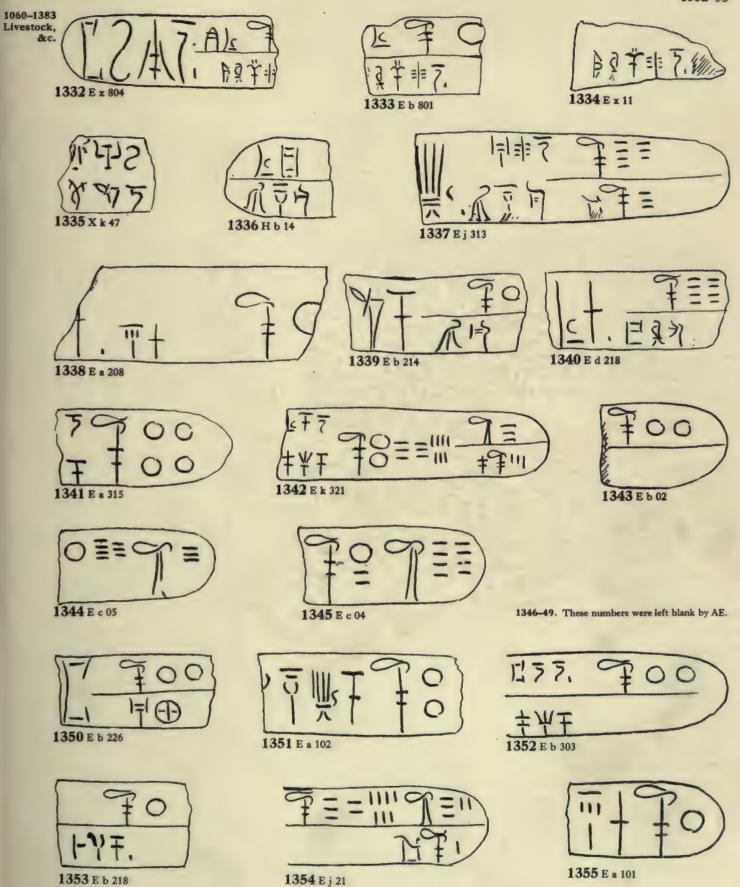


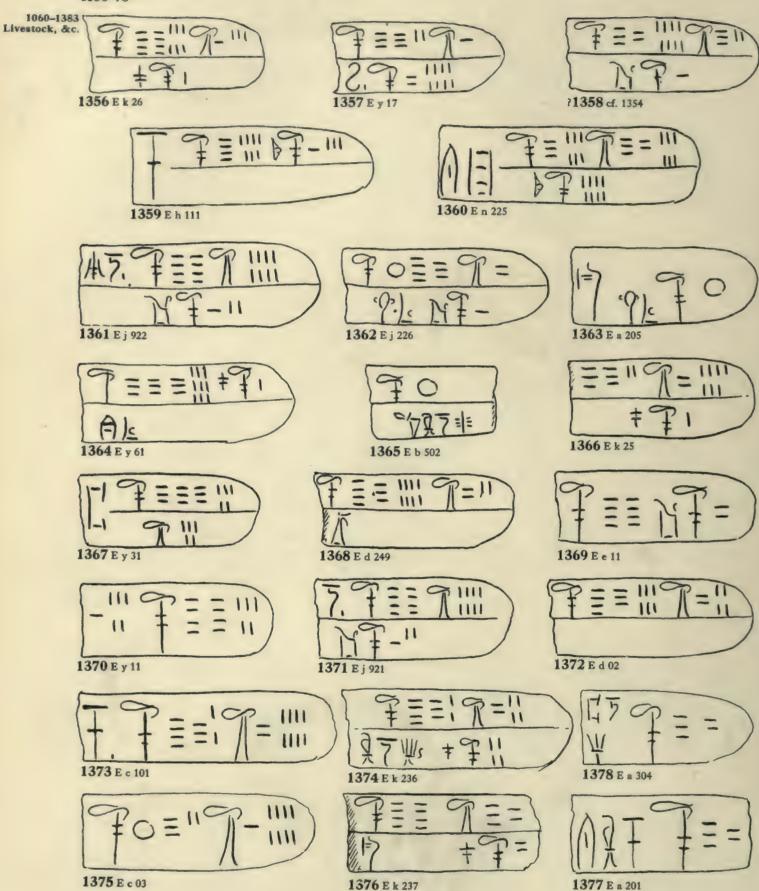


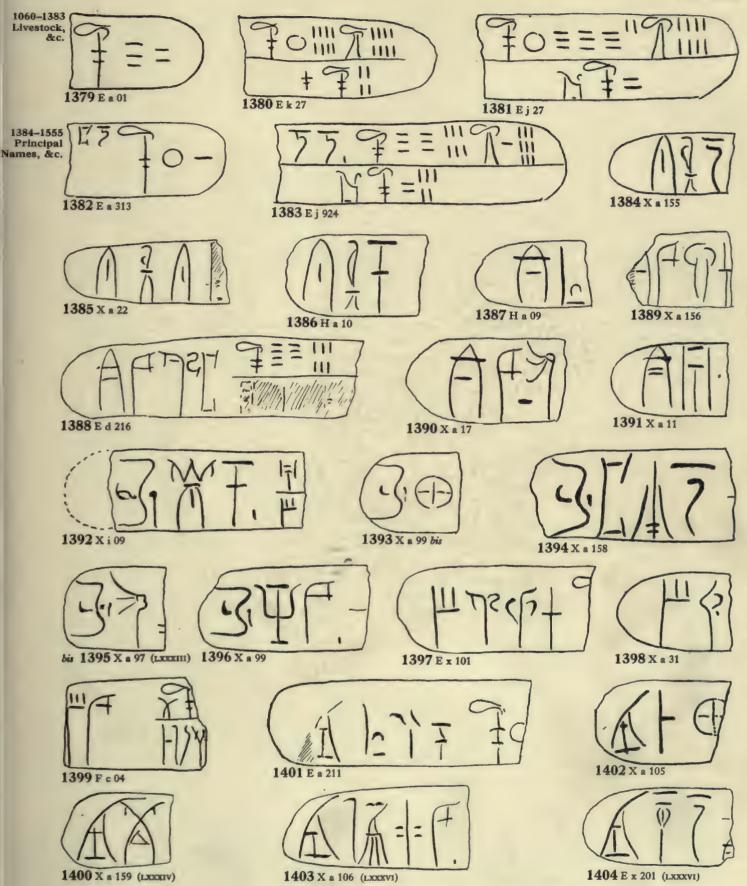


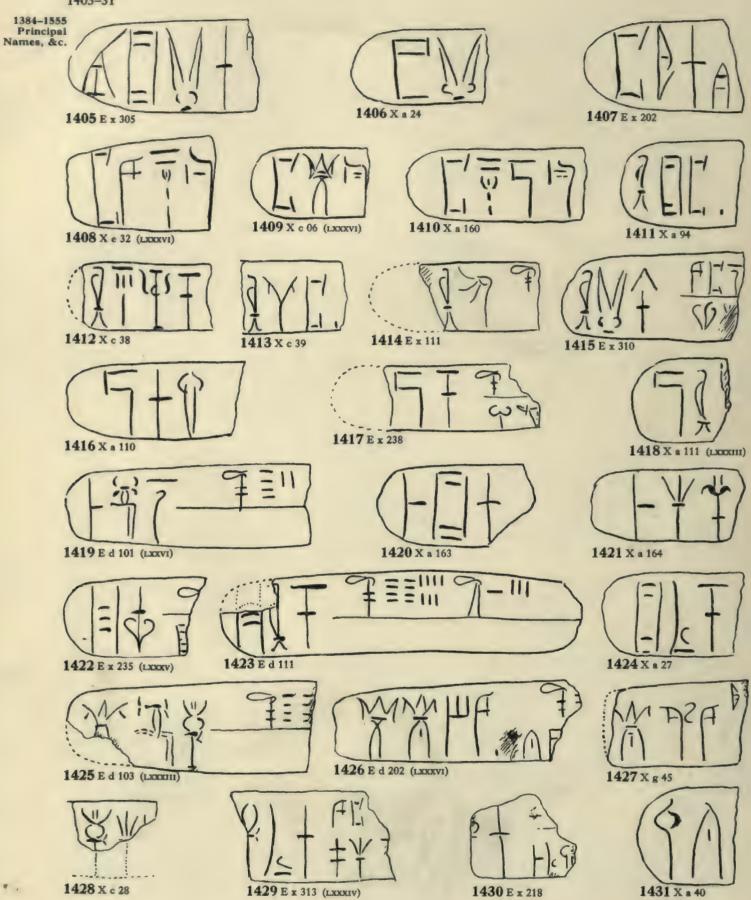
1313 E b 216

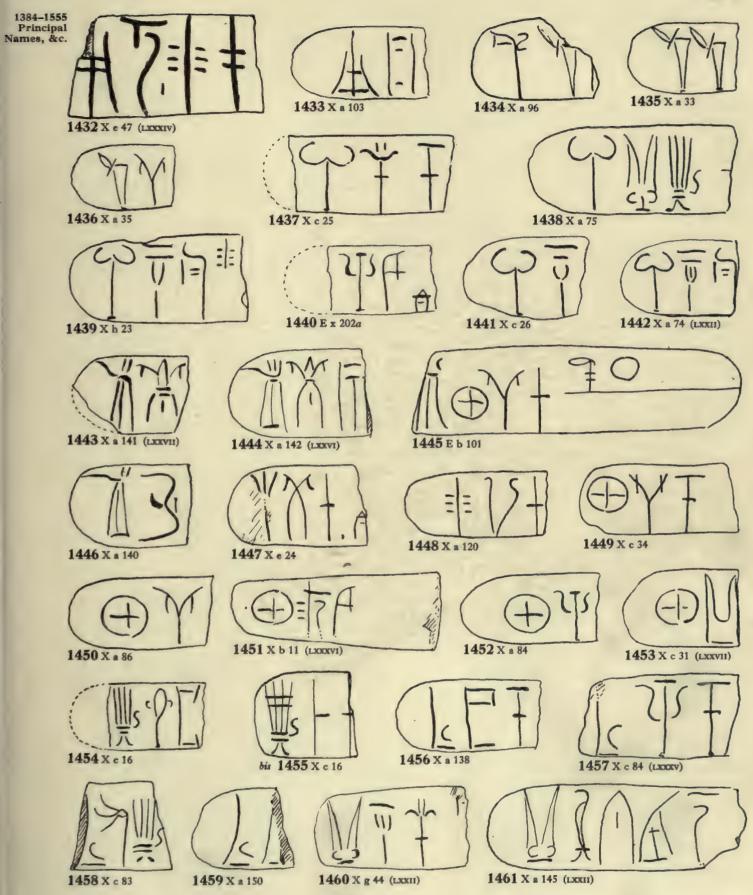


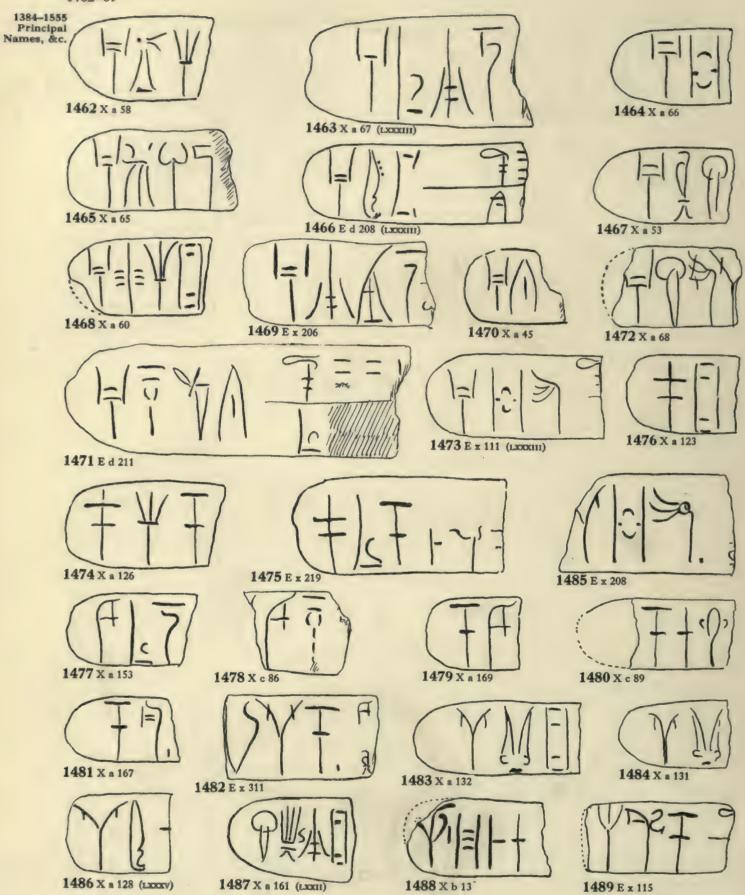


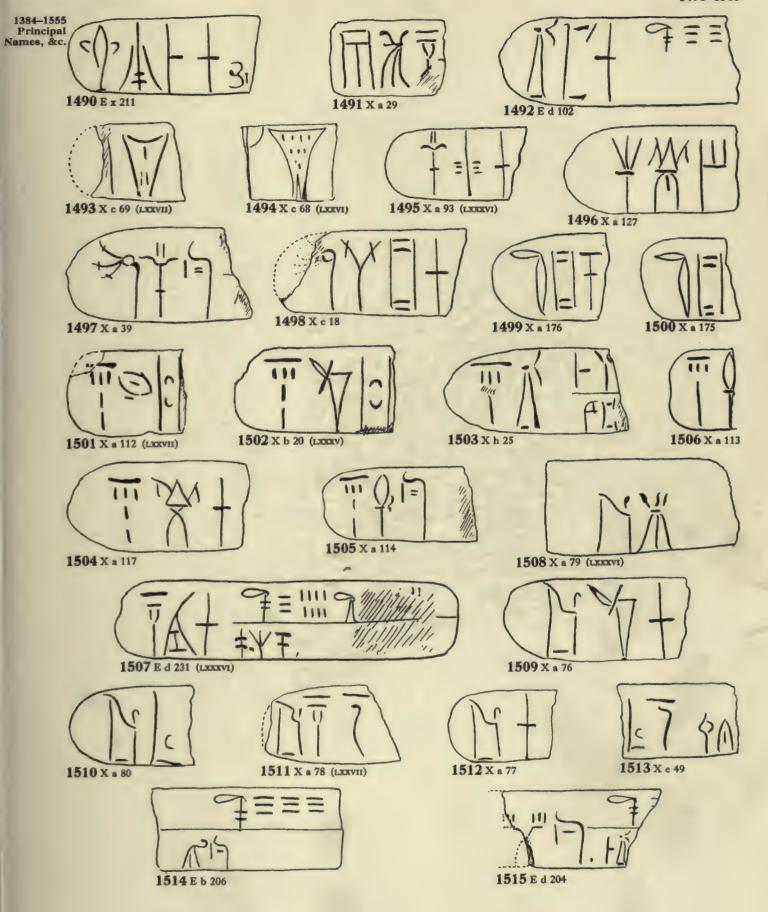






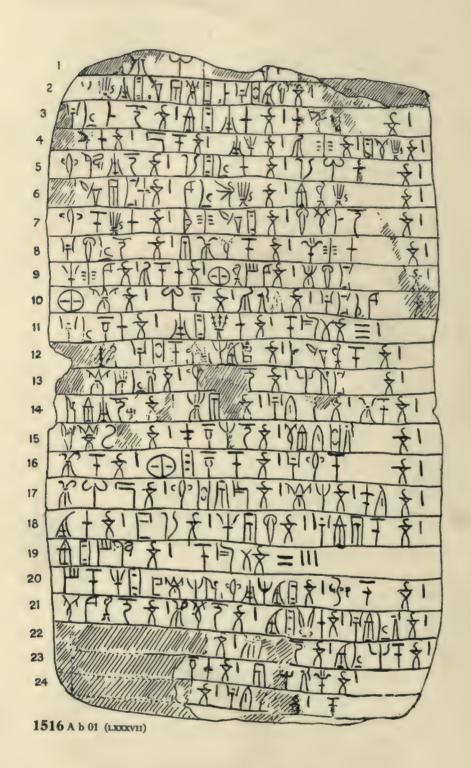






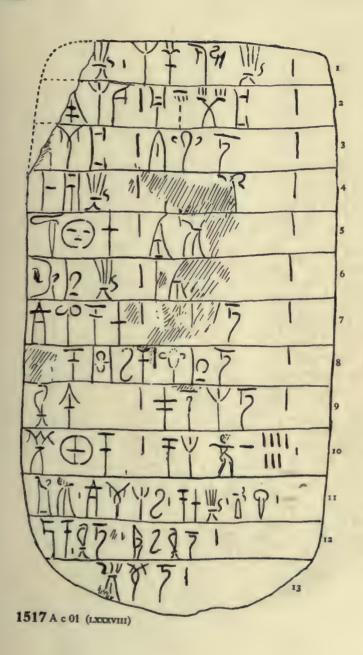
1384–1555 Principal Names, &c.

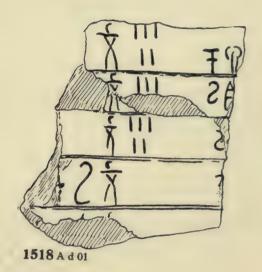
> 1516-30 Lists of Men

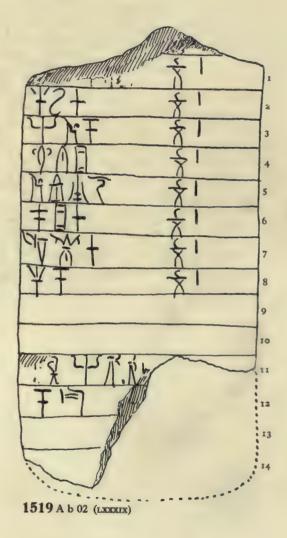


1384–1555 Principal Names, &c.

1516-30 Lists of Men







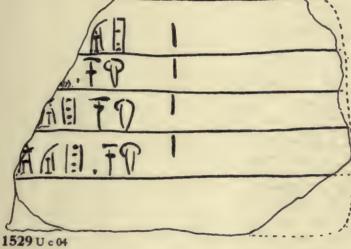
1525 X b 16 (LXXXVIII)

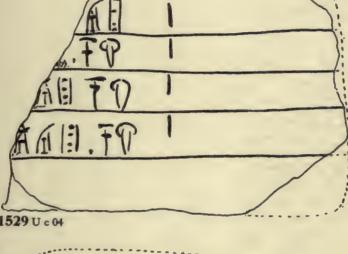
1525 Section

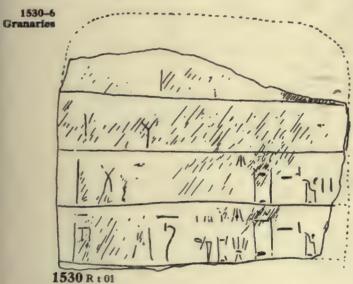
1384-1555 Principal Names, &c. 1516-30 Lists of Men

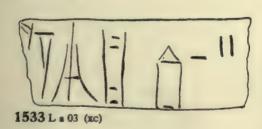


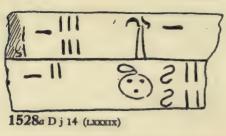


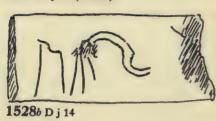


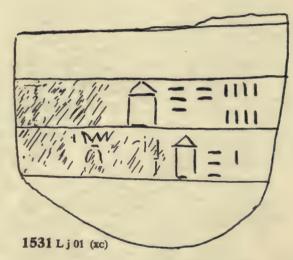


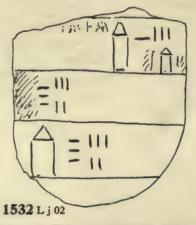






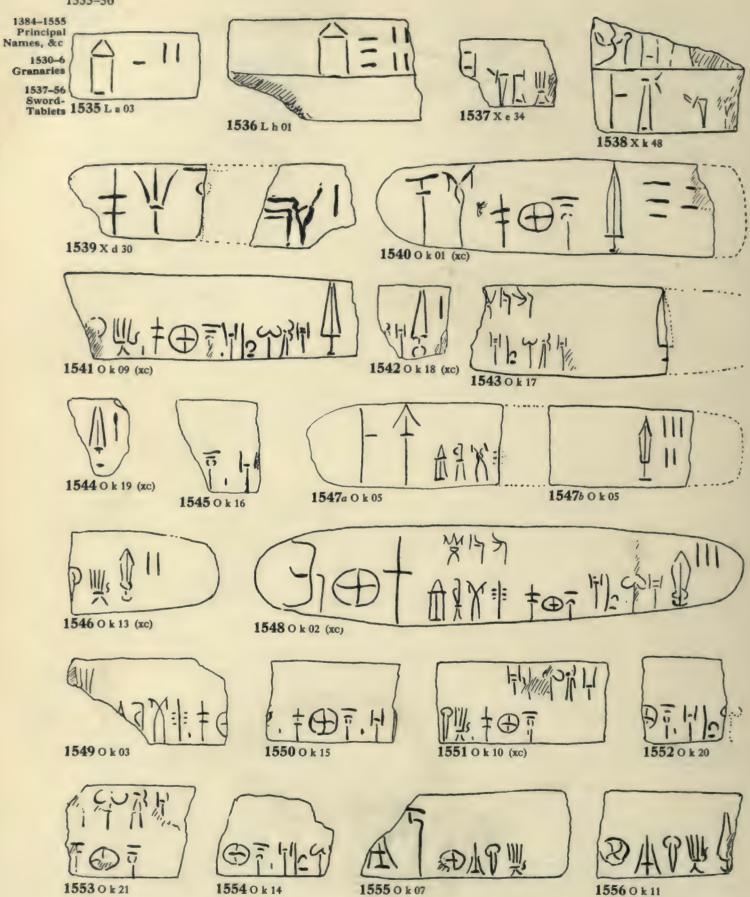


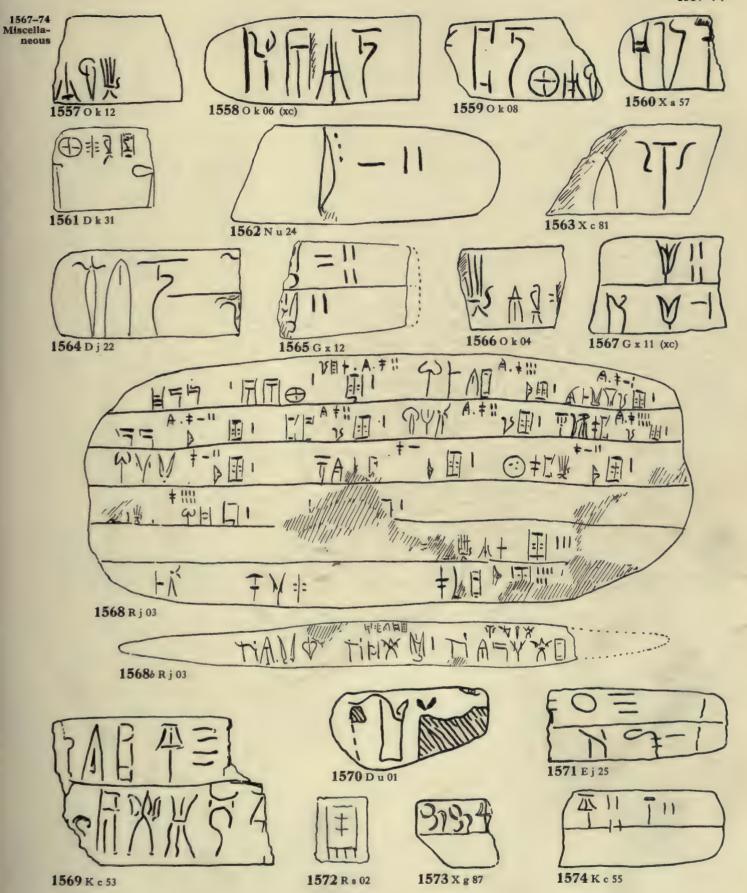




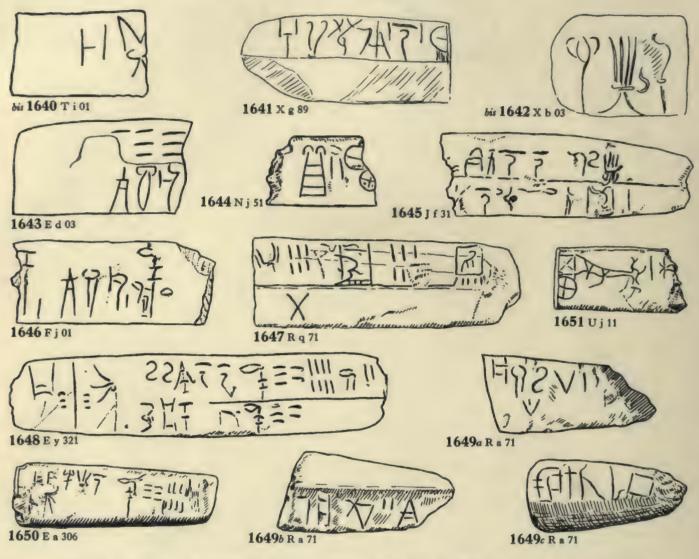


1534 L a 01

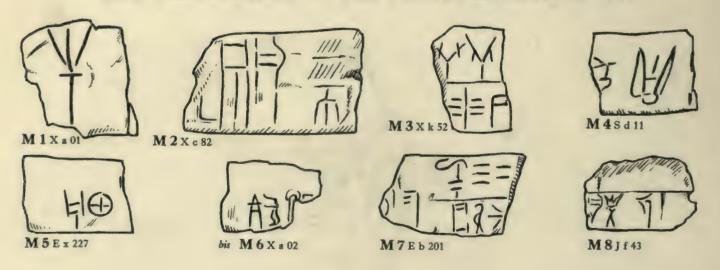


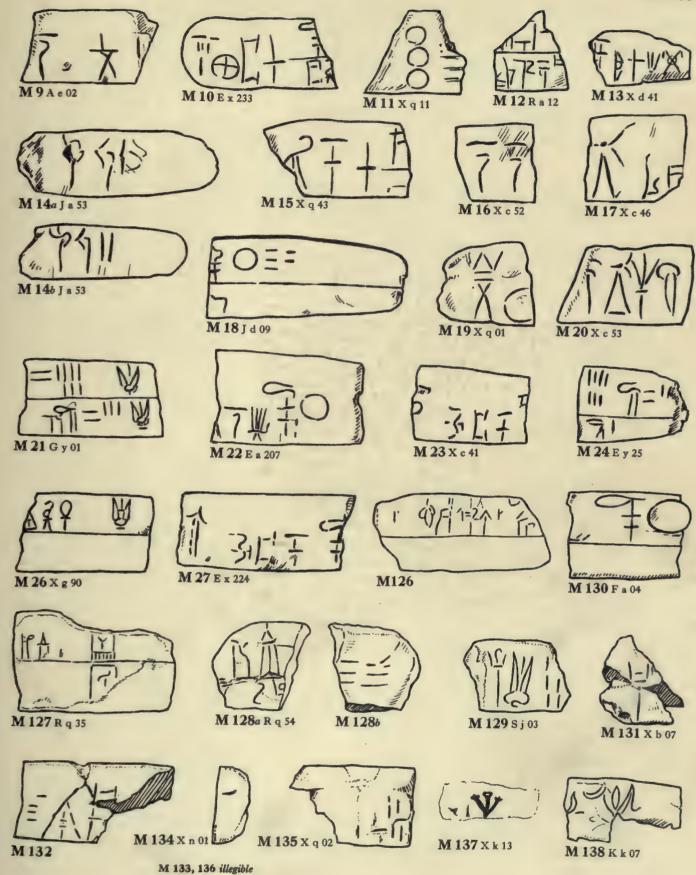


TABLETS FROM VILLA ARIADNE 1640-1643 TABLETS IN ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM 1644-1651



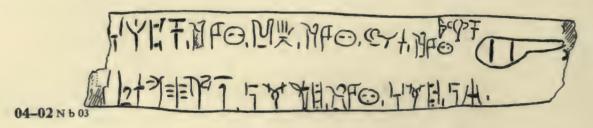
FRAGMENTARY TABLETS MISLAID IN THE VILLA ARIADNE AND TRANSFERRED TO THE CANDIA MUSEUM IN 1949

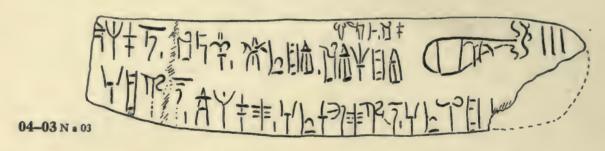


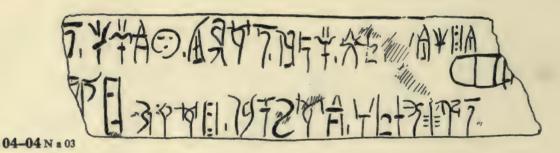


TABLETS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1904 AT KNOSSOS (04.01-95)

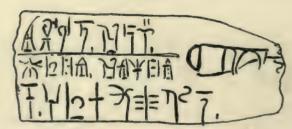


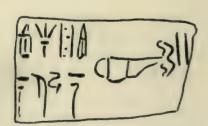






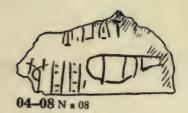
4.7万.175中,然但目标、图念:16.170日以,则 5.47日,1712年为丰邓丁、1714年1117日

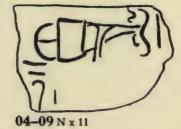


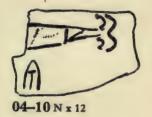


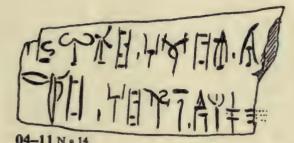
04-06 N a 05

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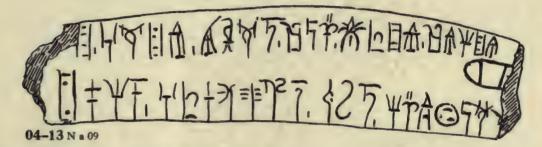


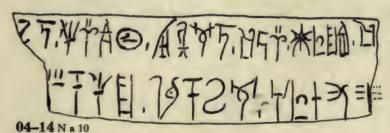






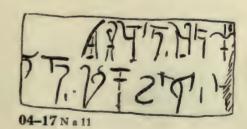


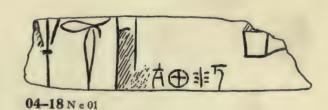


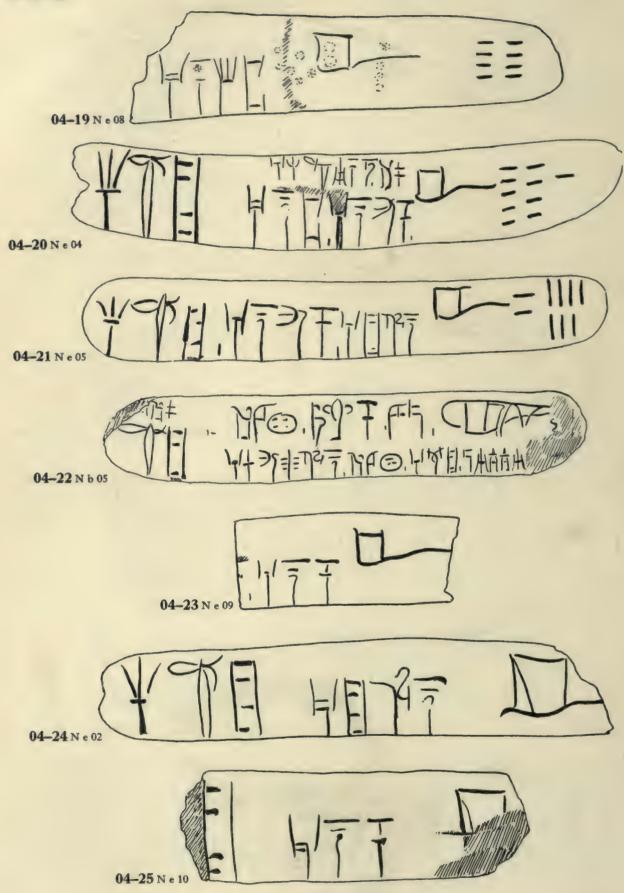


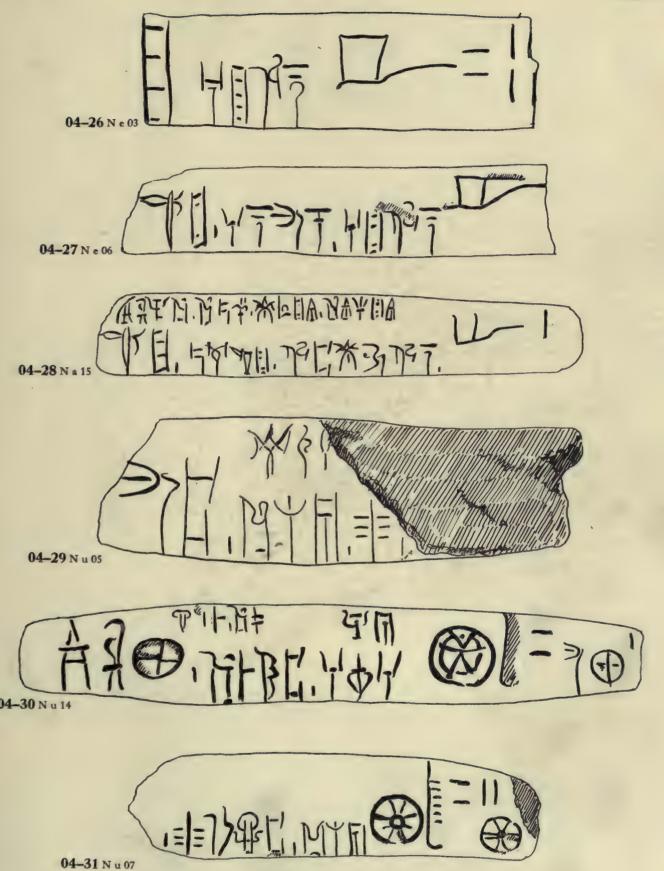


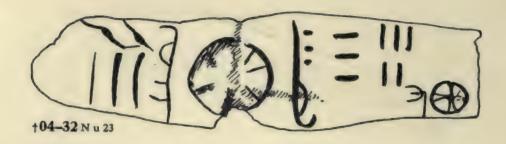


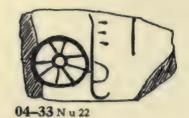


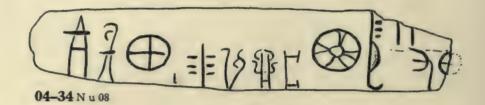


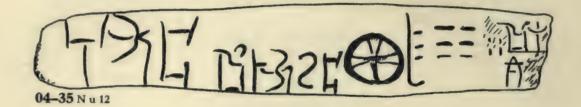


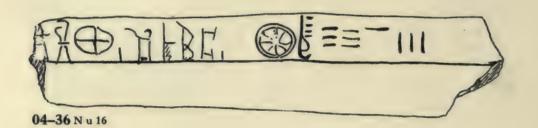




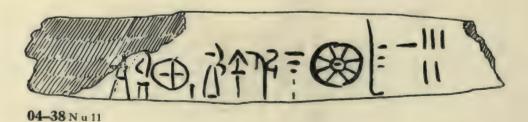


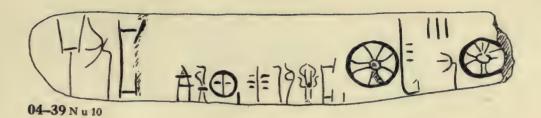


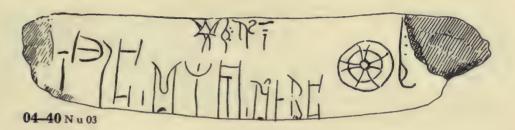


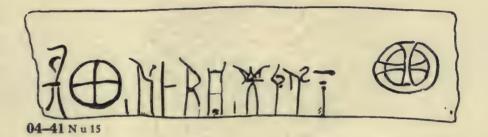


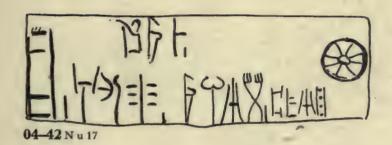




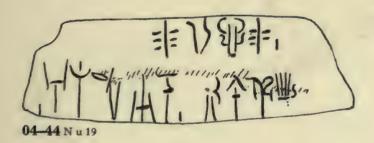


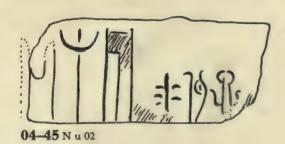


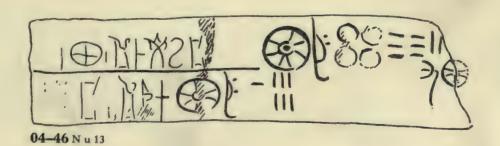


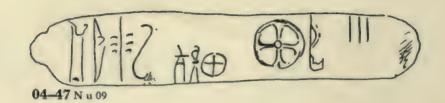


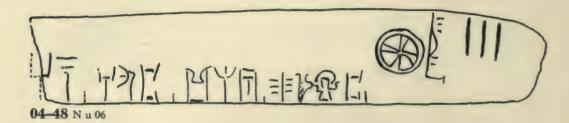


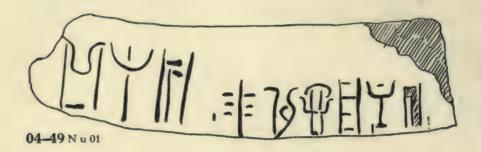


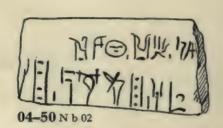


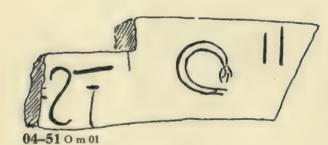


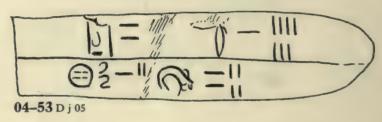


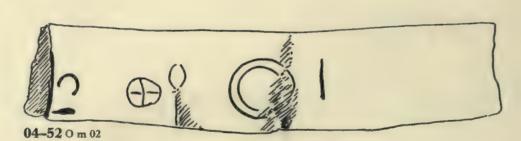




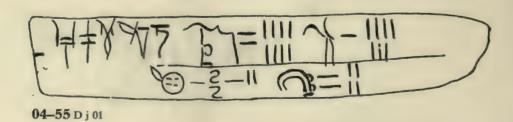


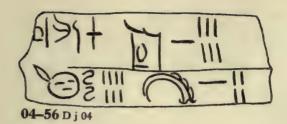




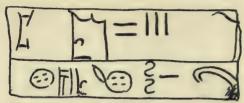








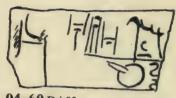
No number 04-57



04-59 D j 13



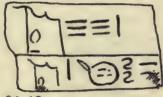
04-58 D j 31



04-60 D j 03



04-61 D j 21



04-62 D j 15



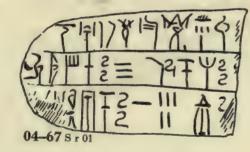


04-64 D j 06

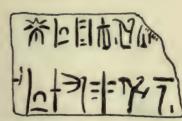




04-66 K c 02



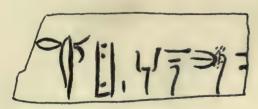
04-68 N a 06



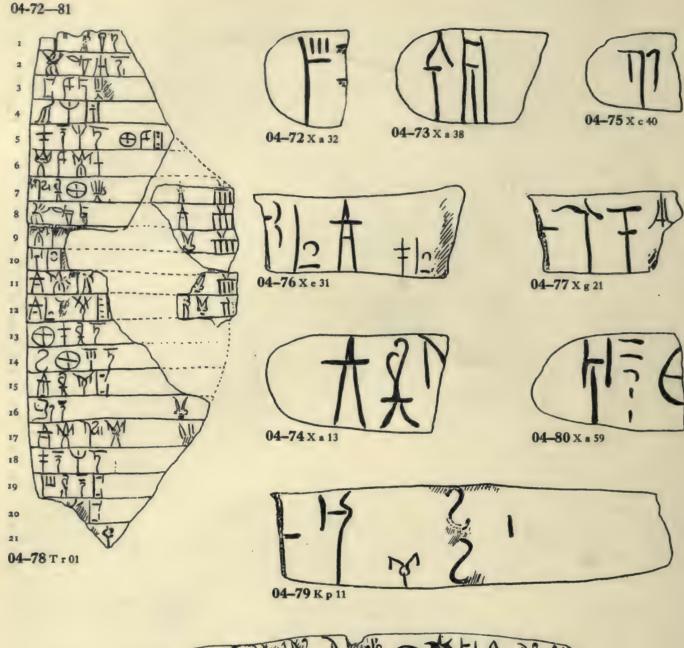
04-69 N a 16



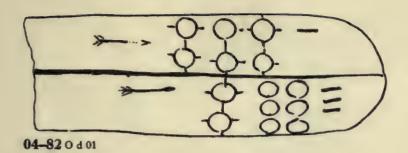
04-70 X a 134



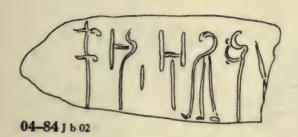
04-71 N e 07

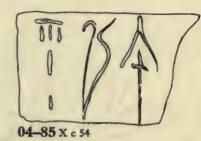


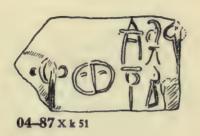












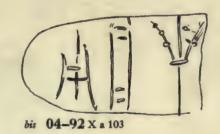




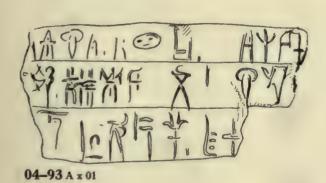


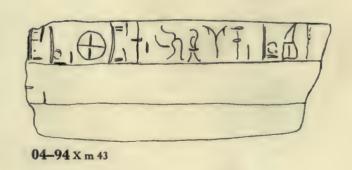




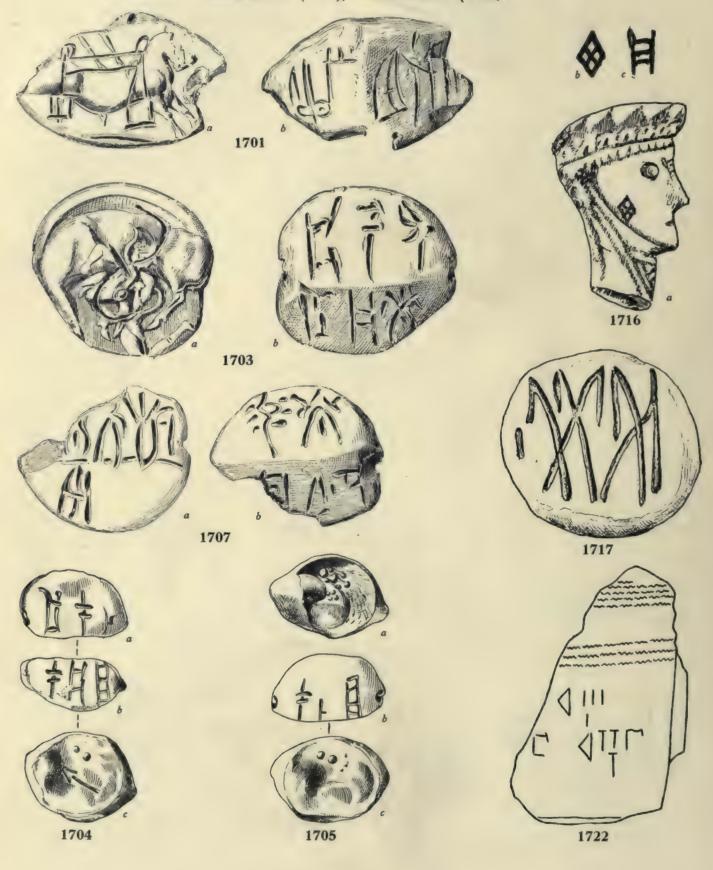








SEAL-IMPRESSIONS, &c., FROM KNOSSOS (B1701–1716) ERGANOS (1717), BOGAZKIOI (1722)

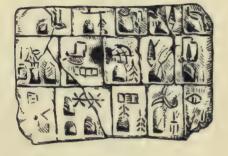




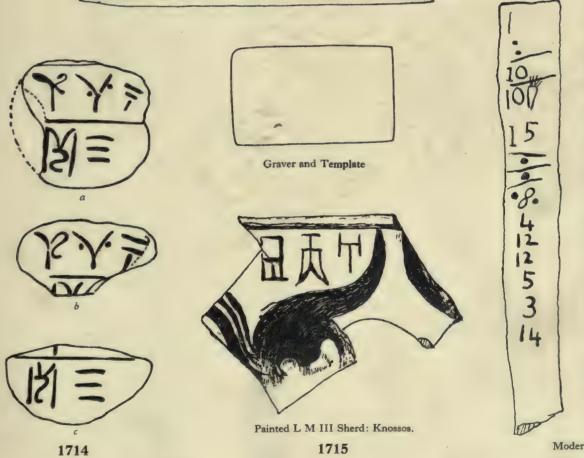
Clay Tablet with Gem-Engraver's Sketch: Knossos.

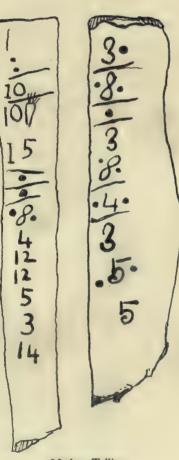






Clay Tablets from Uruk.





Modern Tallies.

JUNCTIONS WITH FRAGMENTS ALREADY NUMBERED

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JUNCTIONS WITH UN-NUMBERED FRAGMENTS; AND REVERSES

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FRAGMENTS OF TABLETS IN THE HERAKLEION MUSEUM NOT RECORDED BY SIR ARTHUR EVANS, BUT TRANSCRIBED IN 1950 BY DR. EMMETT L. BENNETT

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FRAGMENTS OF TABLETS IN THE HERAKLEION MUSEUM NOT RECORDED BY SIR ARTHUR EVANS, BUT TRANSCRIBED IN 1950 BY DR. EMMETT L. BENNETT

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SCRIPTA MINOA: VOL. II: COLLOTYPE PLATES

THESE Plates are numbered XIV to XCVII in succession to Plates I-XIII in Vol. I. They contain only a selection of the tablets inscribed in Script B, for the Palace of Knossos, numbered in accord with the line-drawings 1-1651 in Vol. II, but not set here in precise numerical order. A few are duplicated, especially in Plates XCIII-XCVII. There is no Plate XCII.

ERRATA

XXII. 51b should be 51a.

XXIII. 50 a should be 50 b; cf. XXII for 50 a. 57 (right hand) should be 56.

.XXIV. Tablet above 103 should be 100.

XXVII. 218 should be 218 a.

261 should be 229 (261 is in XXIX). Tablet above 261 resembles 241.

XXX. 337 should be 337 a.

XXXIII. 732 should be 733.

XXXIV. 418 should be 417.

XXXVII. 700 should be 708.

XL. 512 should be 570.

XLVIII. Tablet below 669 should be 474.

L. Tablet next to 701 should be 1629; next to 714 should be 746.

LVII. Tablet next to 962 should be 954. Tablet below 833 should be 1630.

LIX. 899 should be 898.

LXII. Tablet next to 841 should be 1631.

Tablet below 841 should be 1632.

Tablet next to 912 a should be 1633.

LXIV. Tablet next to 815 should be 1634. 825 should be 835.

LXV. Tablet below 918 a should be 890. 893 should be 891; 899 is on LXXI.

LXVI. Tablet next to 881 should be 886.

LXVII. Tablet next to 863 should be 1635.

LXXII. 1117 should be 1487.

LXXIV. 1098 should be 1099.

LXXVI. 1173 should be 1174; 1173 is on LXXXIII.

LXXVII. 1383 should be 1511. LXXVIII. 1161 should be 1129.

LXXXVIII. Sealing should be 1636 (= 1701).

A 5 b should be 1637 b Linear Script A.

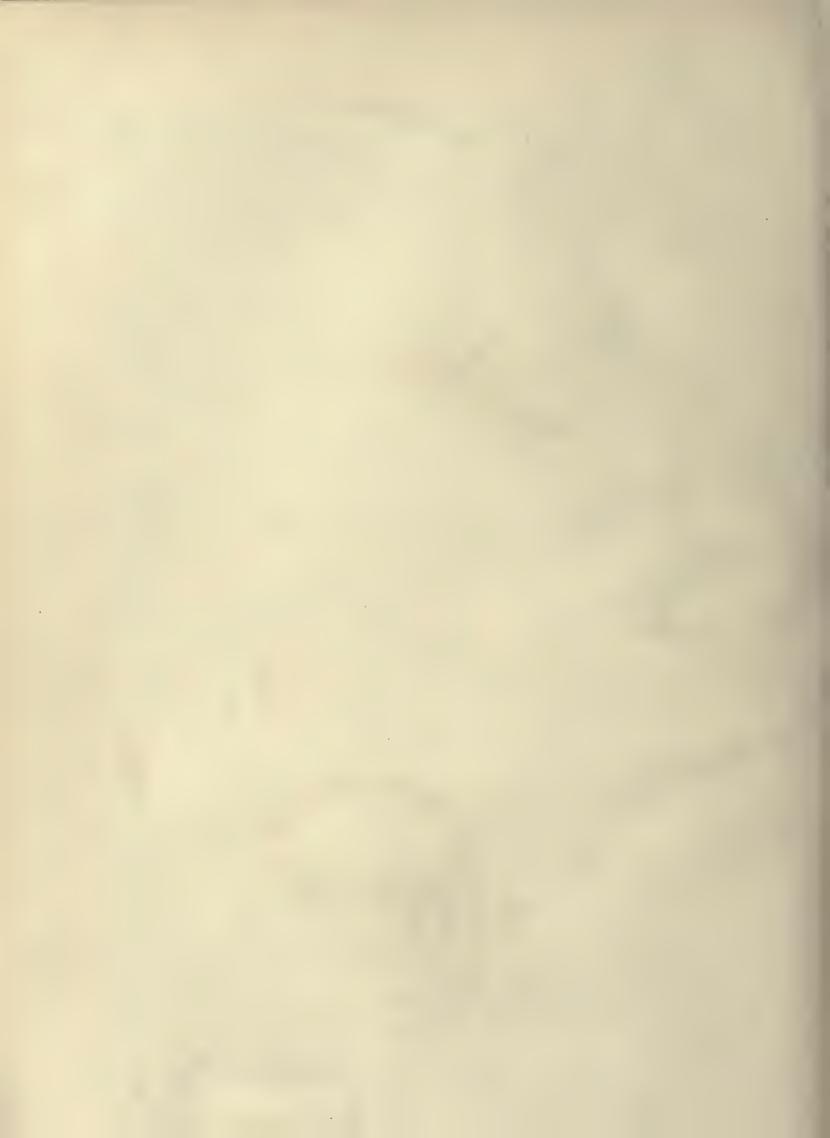
LXXXIX. A 5 a should be 1637 a: SM III A 54 (Knossos).

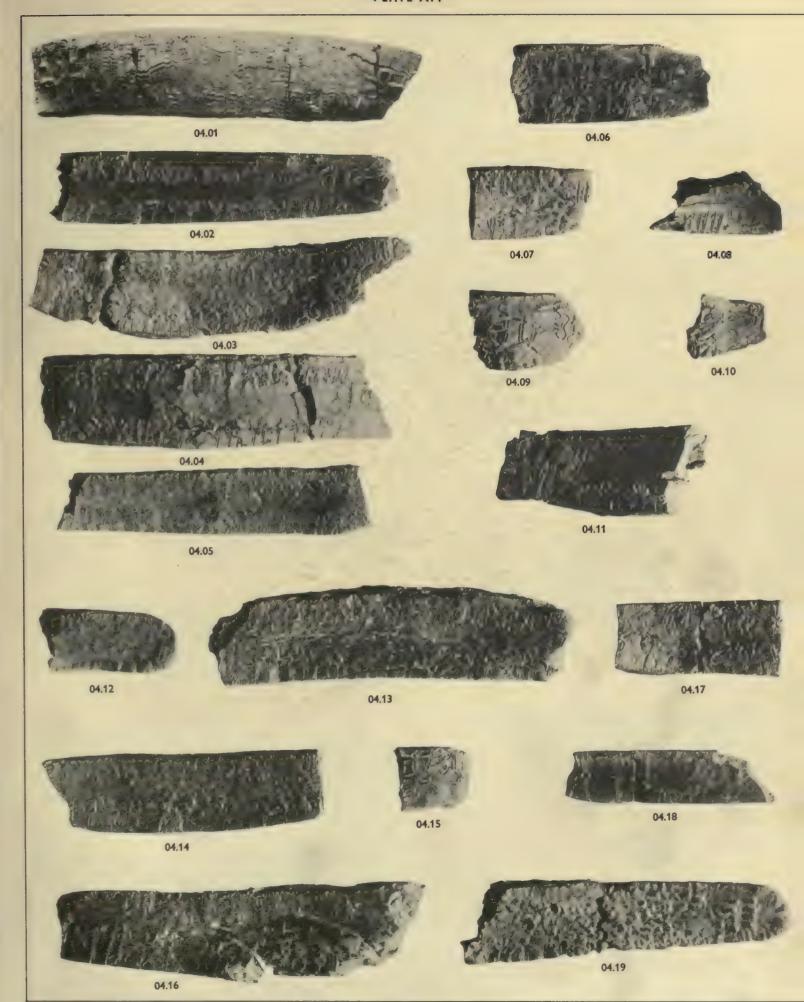
XC. 1531 should be 1551; 1544 (left hand) should be 1546.

A 6 should be 1640: defaced; prob. Linear Script A.

XCIII. 1095 should be 1061; cf. LXXXVI.

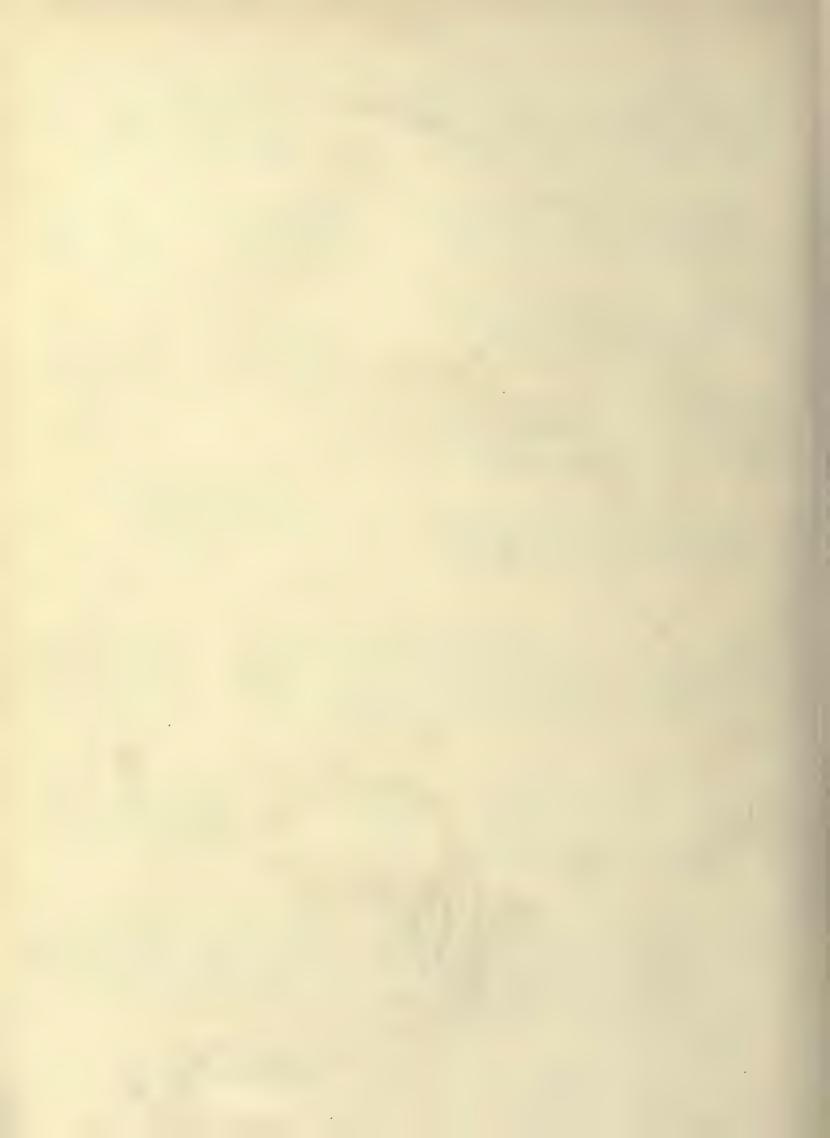
XCIV. Tablet next to 610 should be 1639. Tablet next to 580 should be 640.

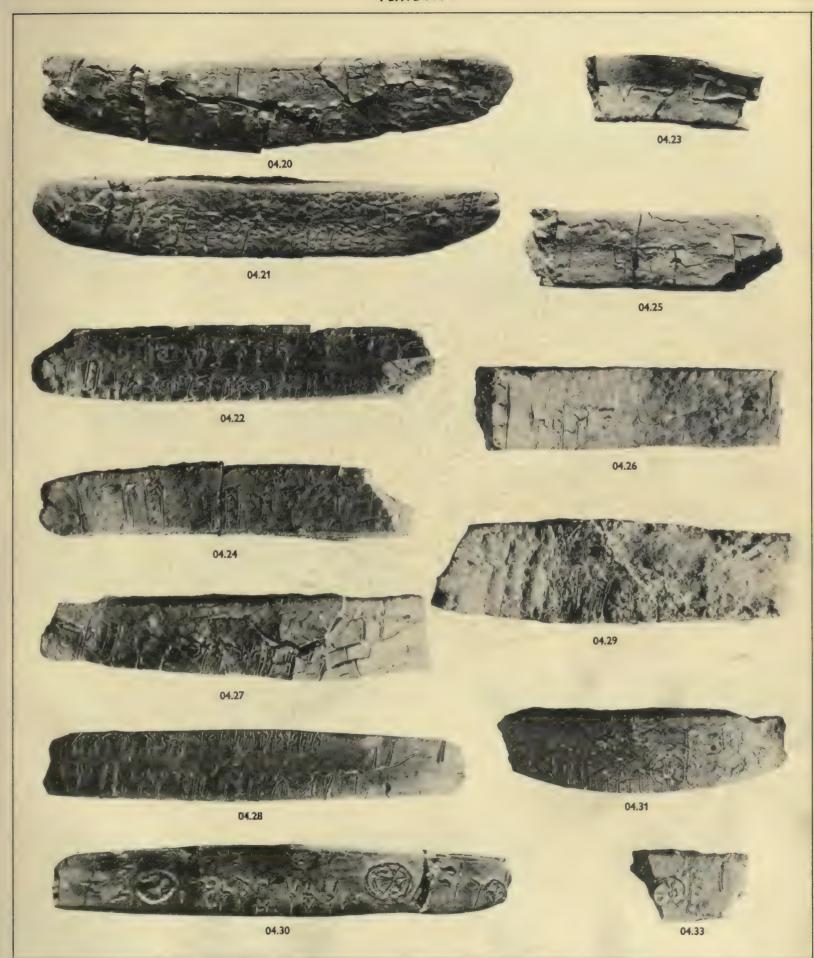




TABLETS FROM THE ARSENAL-SITE AT KNOSSOS SERIES 04.01–04.82

Slightly reduced scale

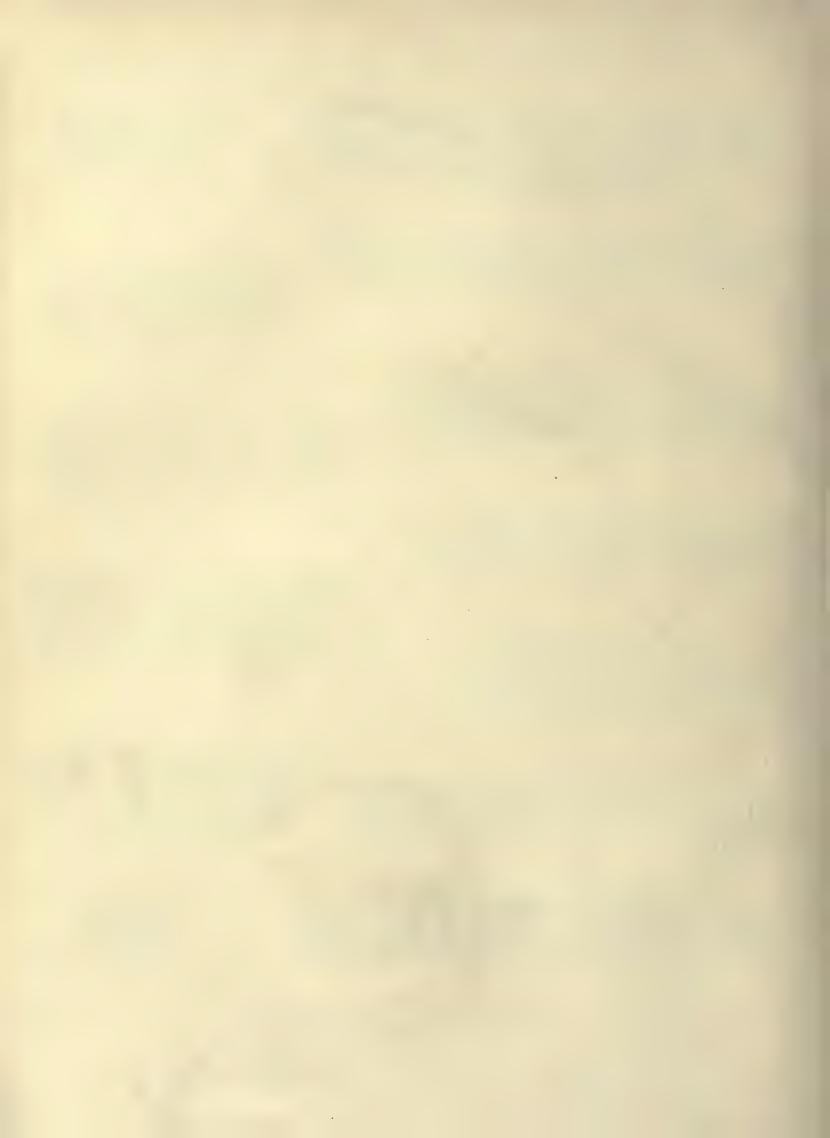


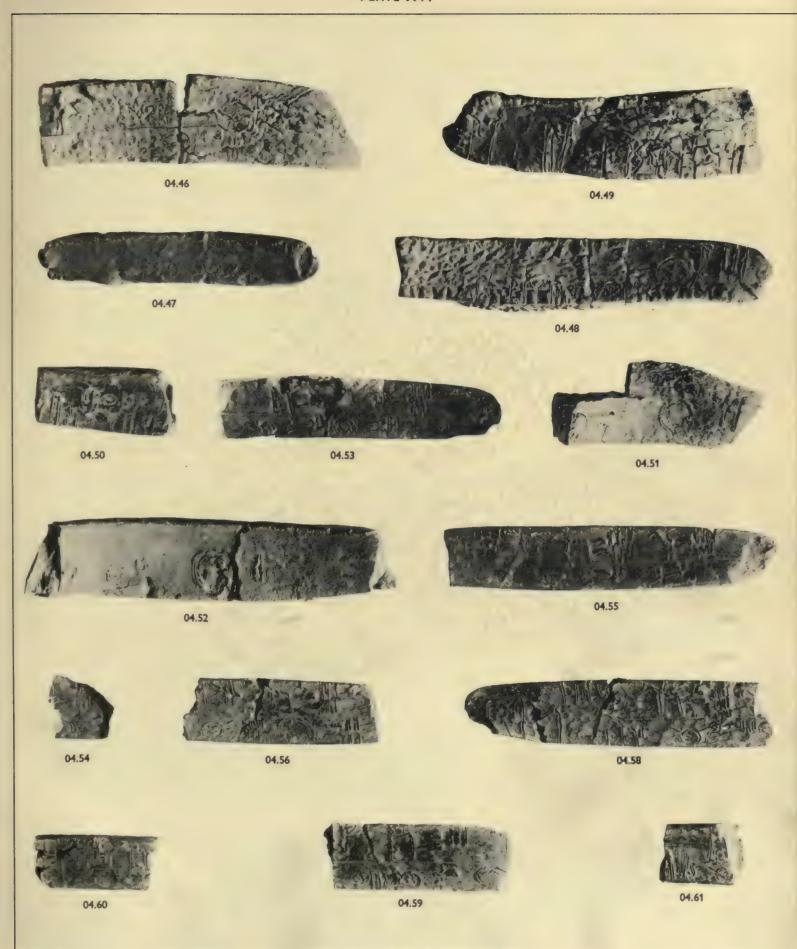


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SERIES 04.01-04.82

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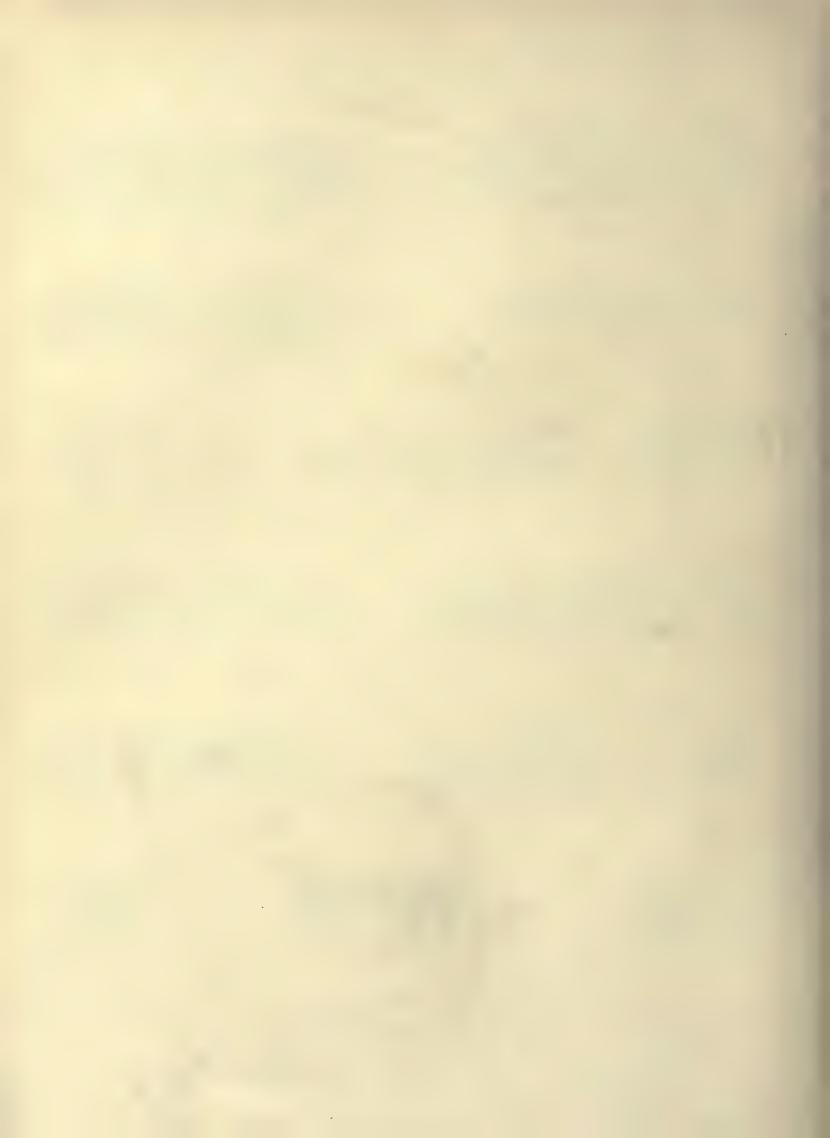


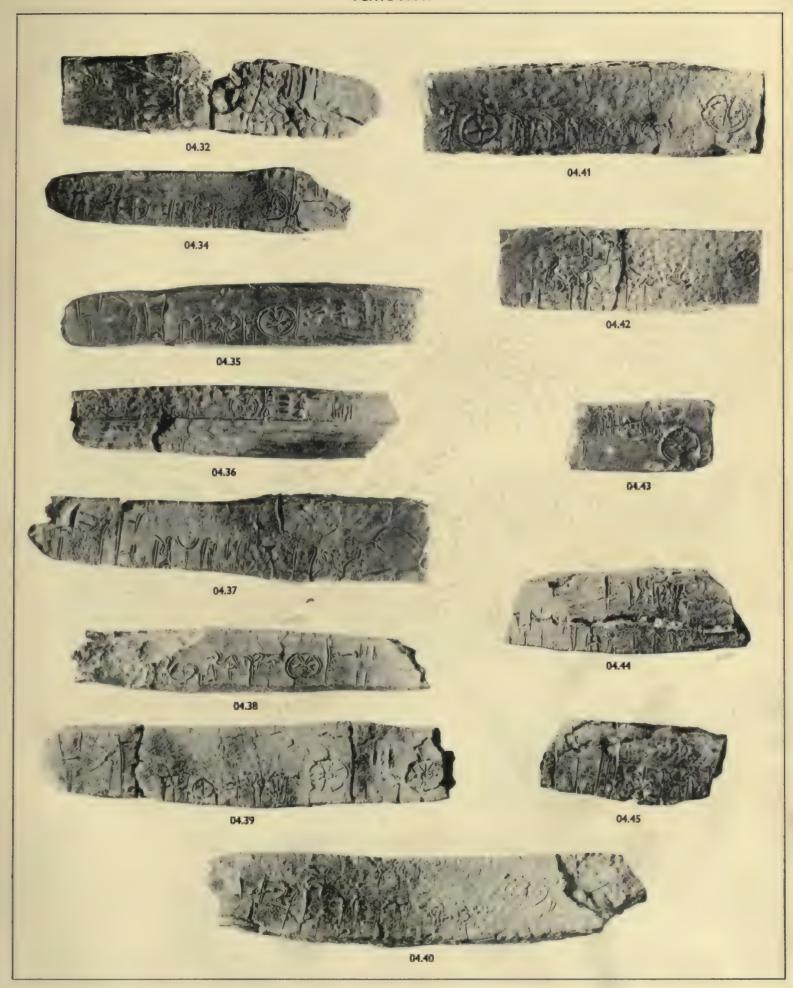


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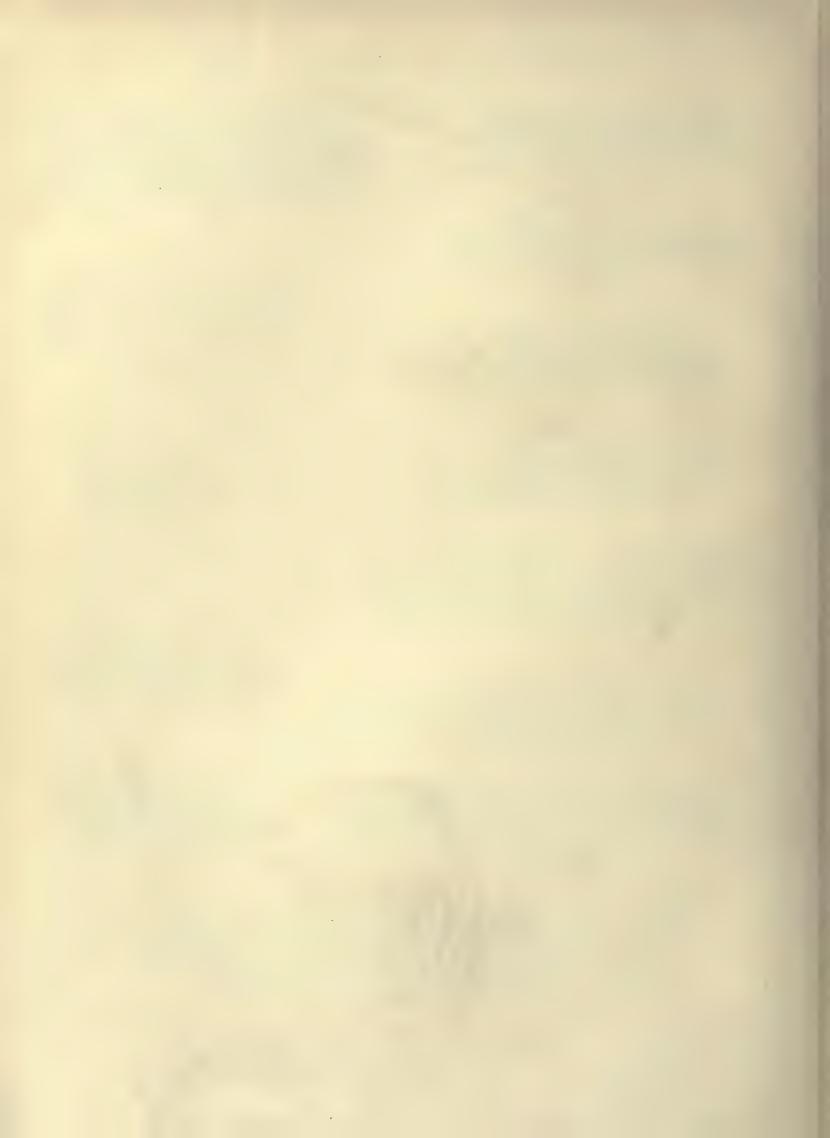


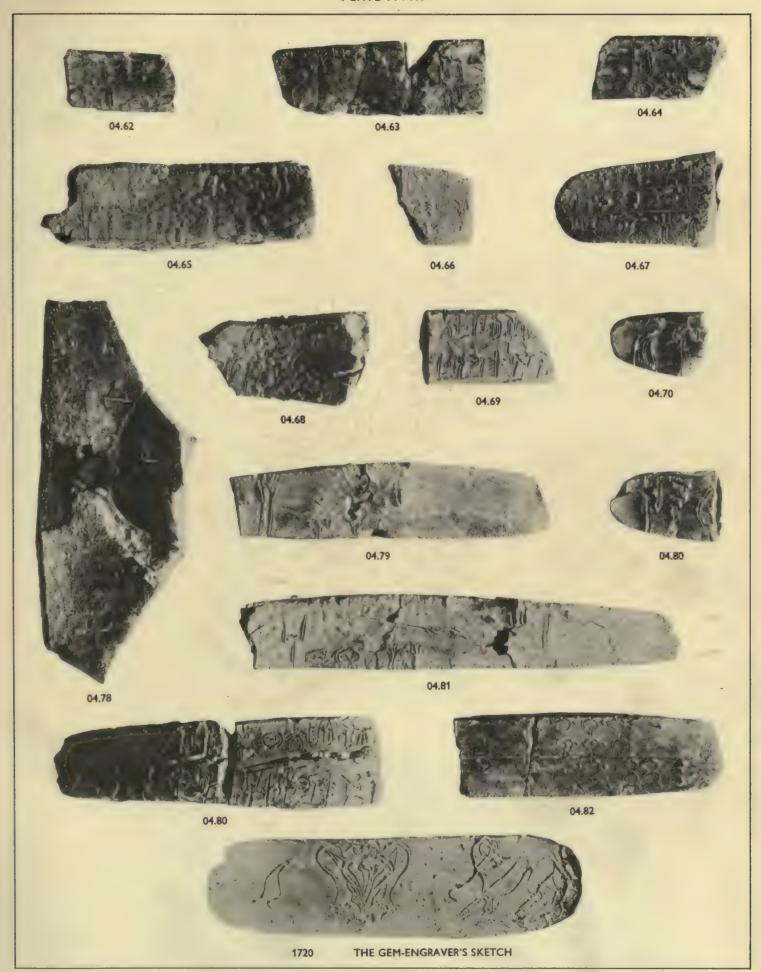


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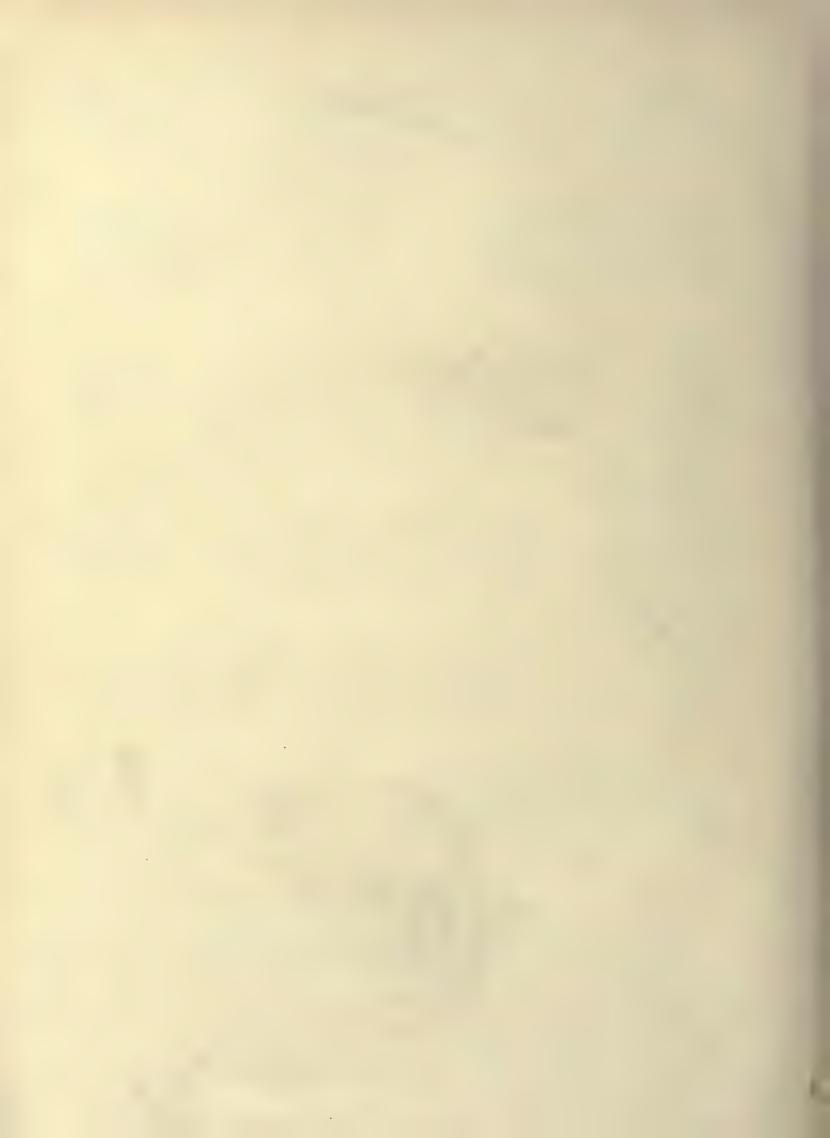
Slightly reduced scale

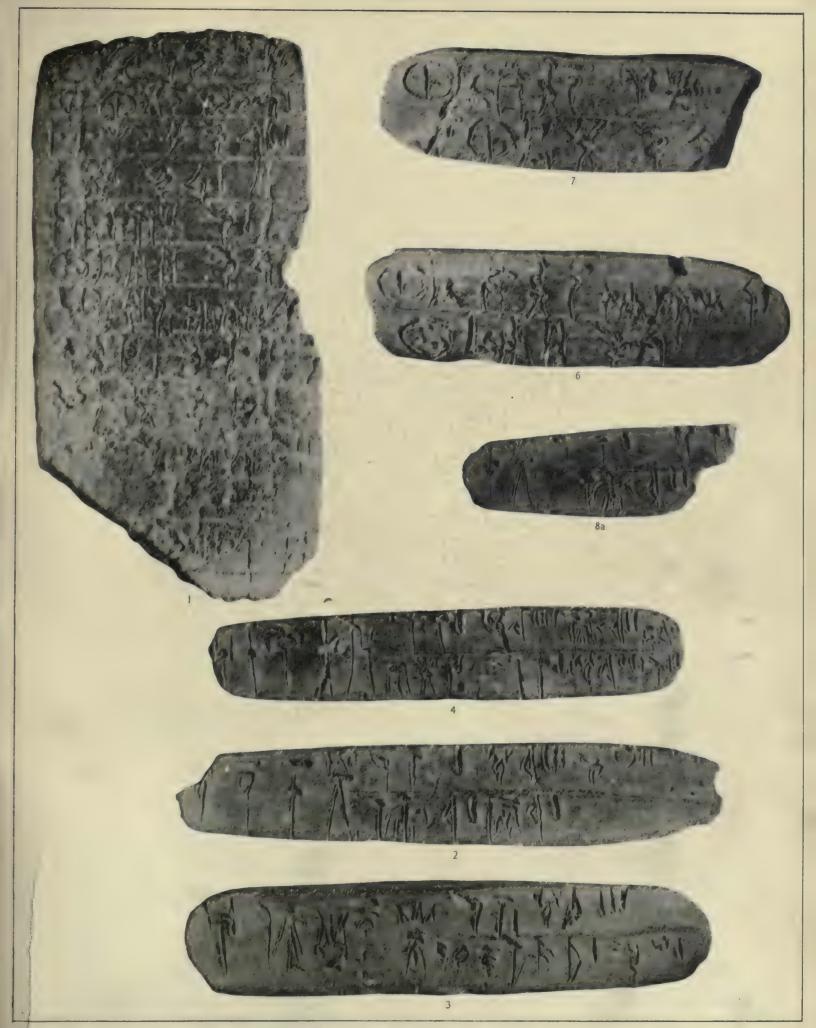




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SERIES 04.01-04.82

Slightly reduced scale



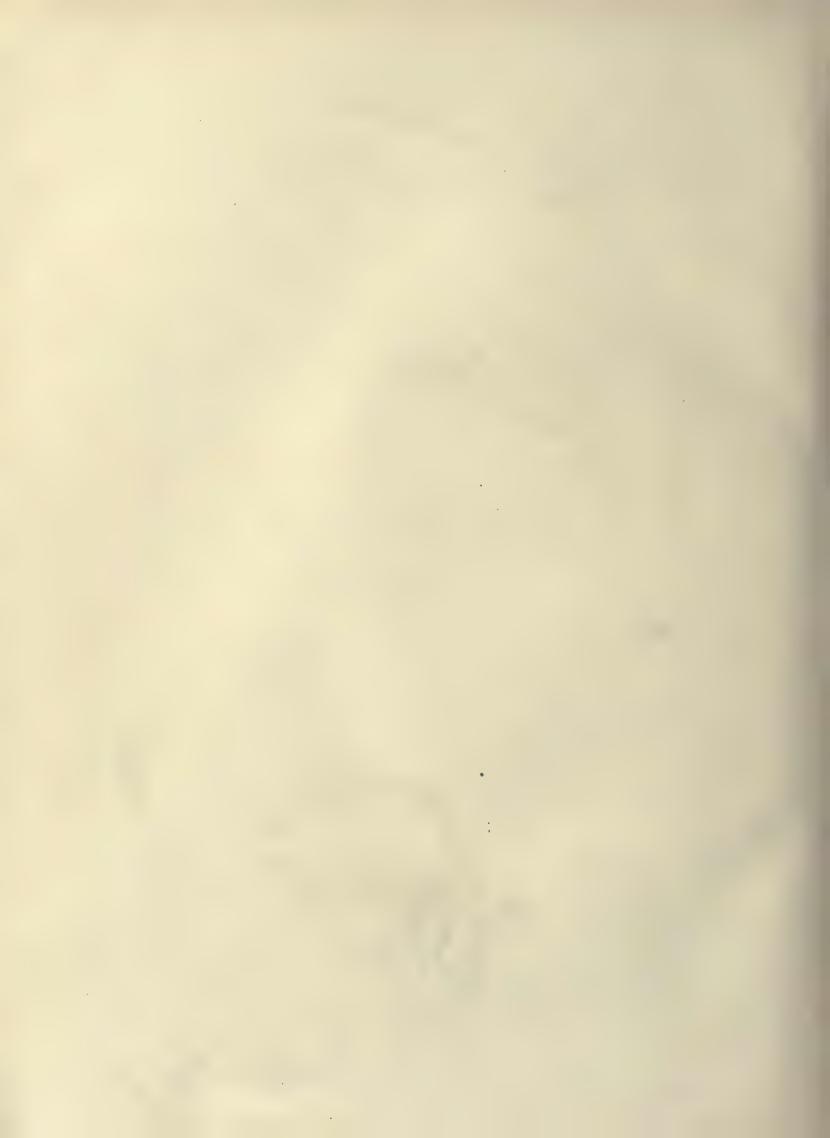


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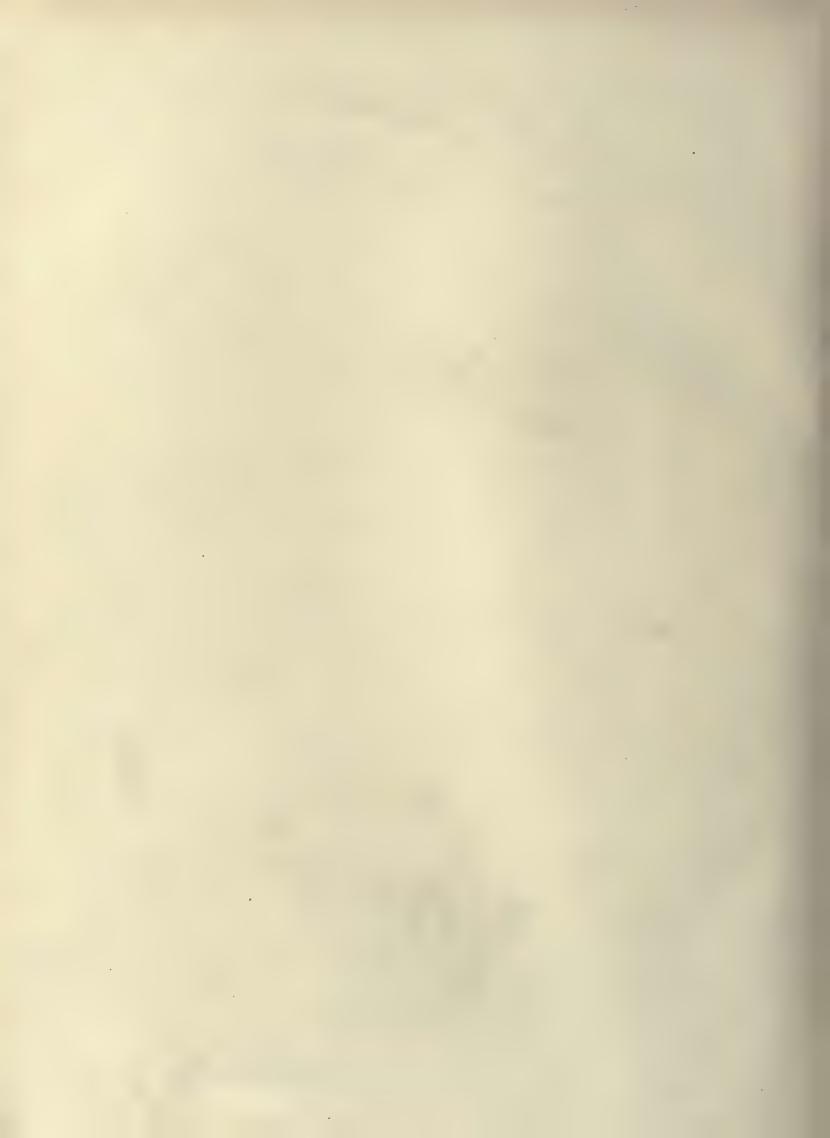
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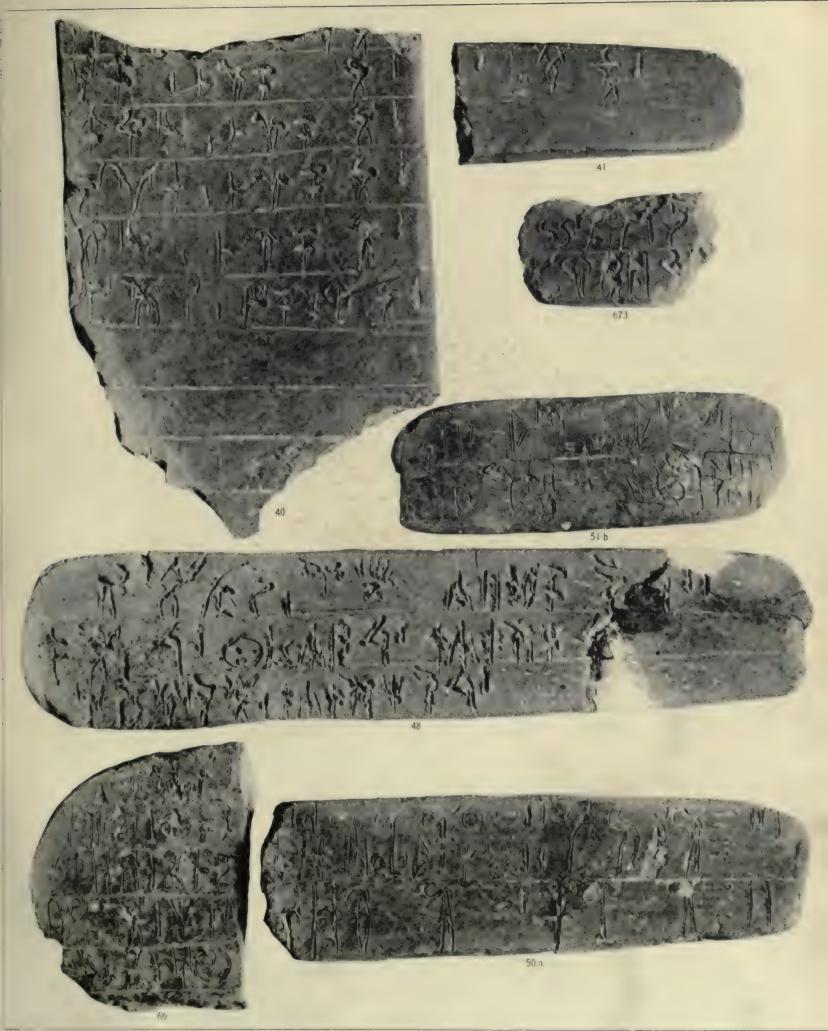




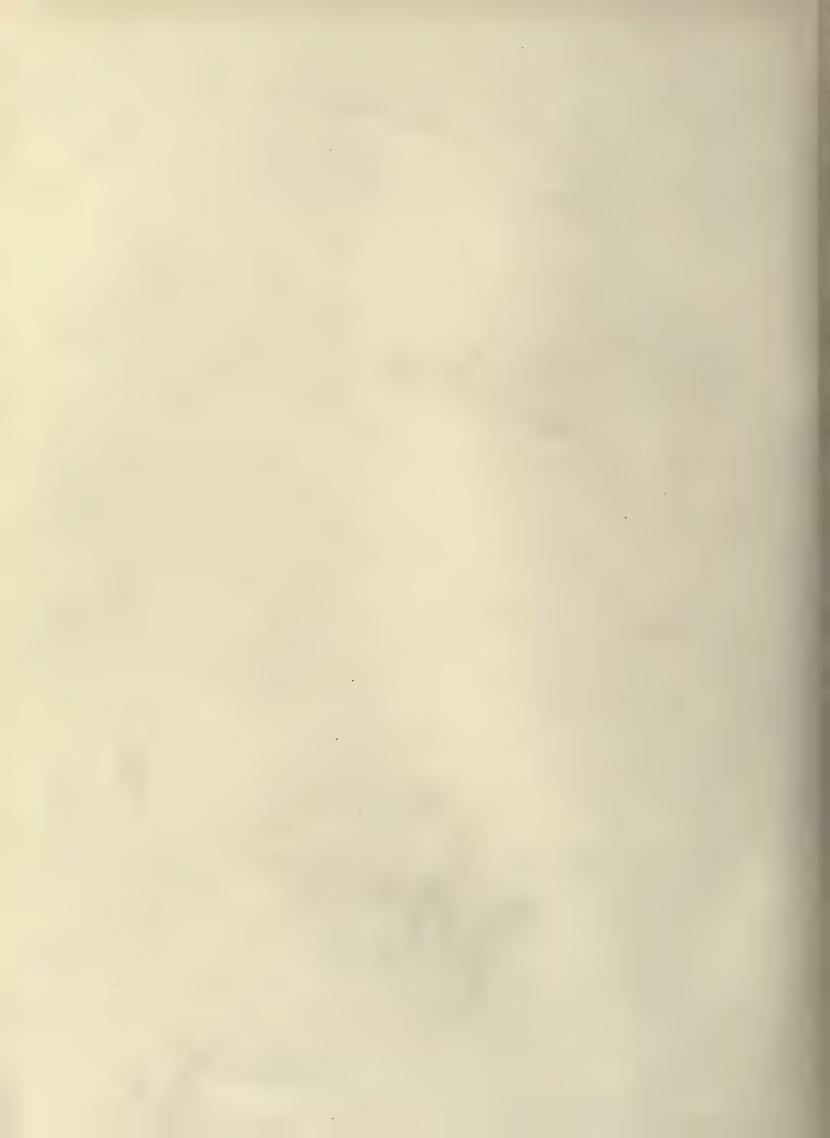
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LINEAR CLASS B.



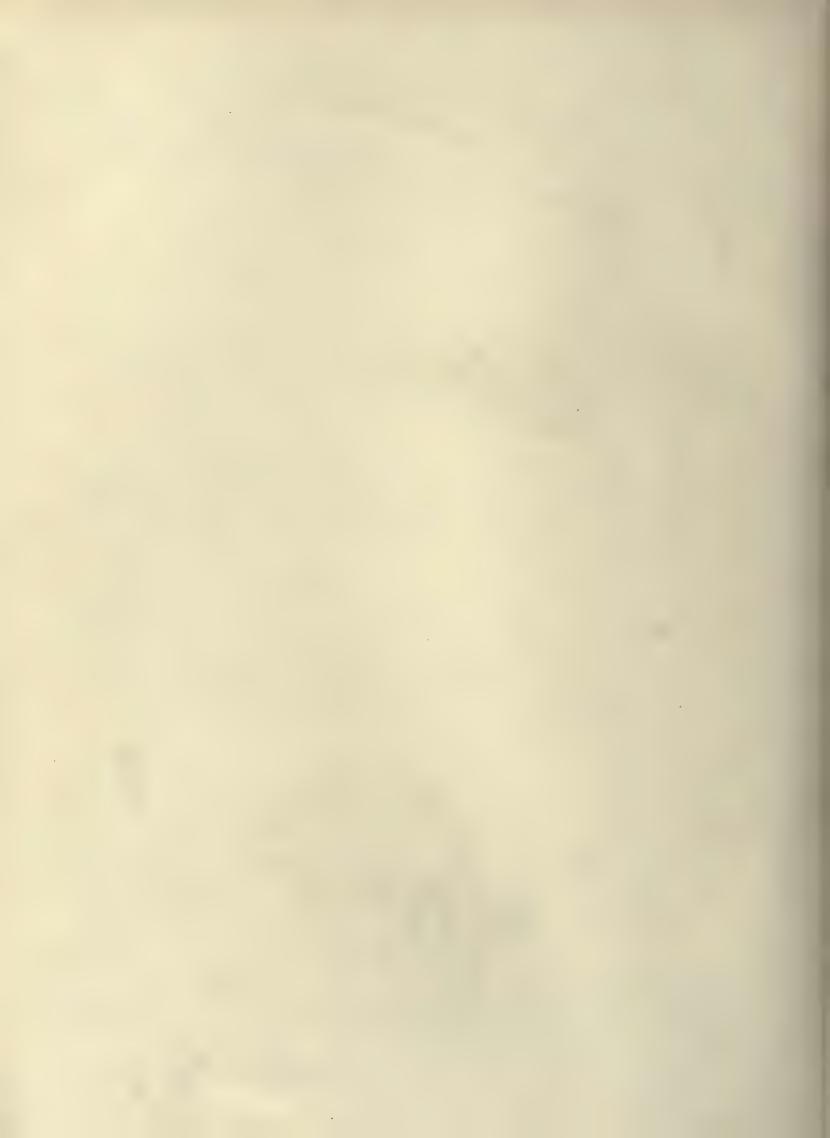


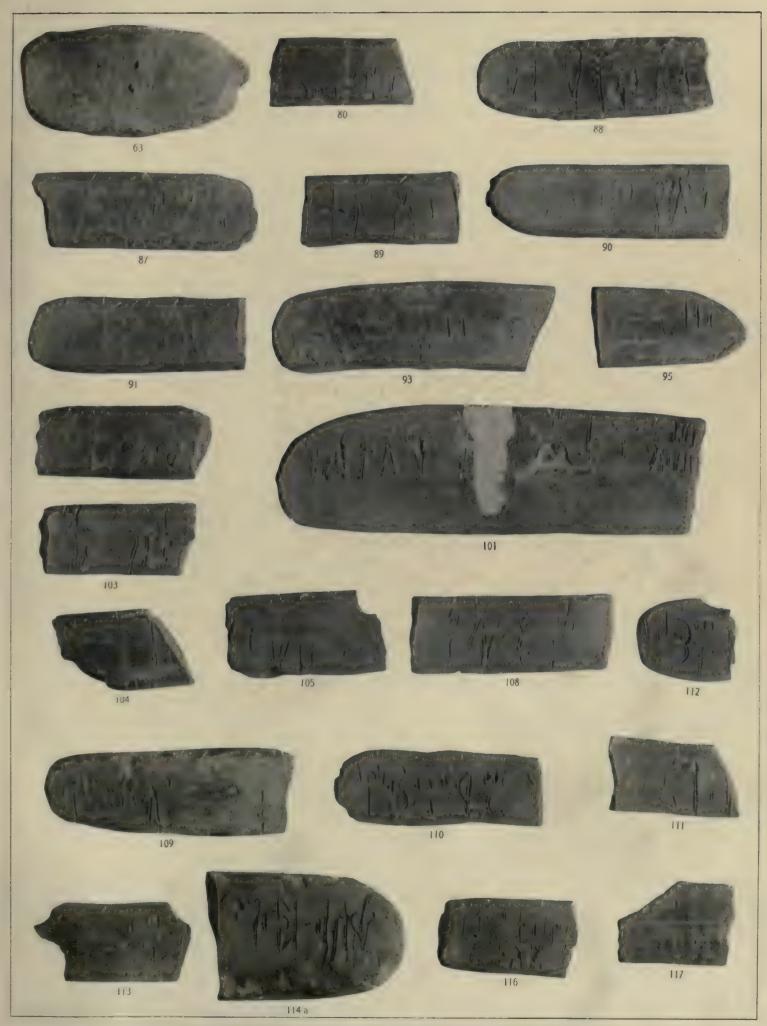
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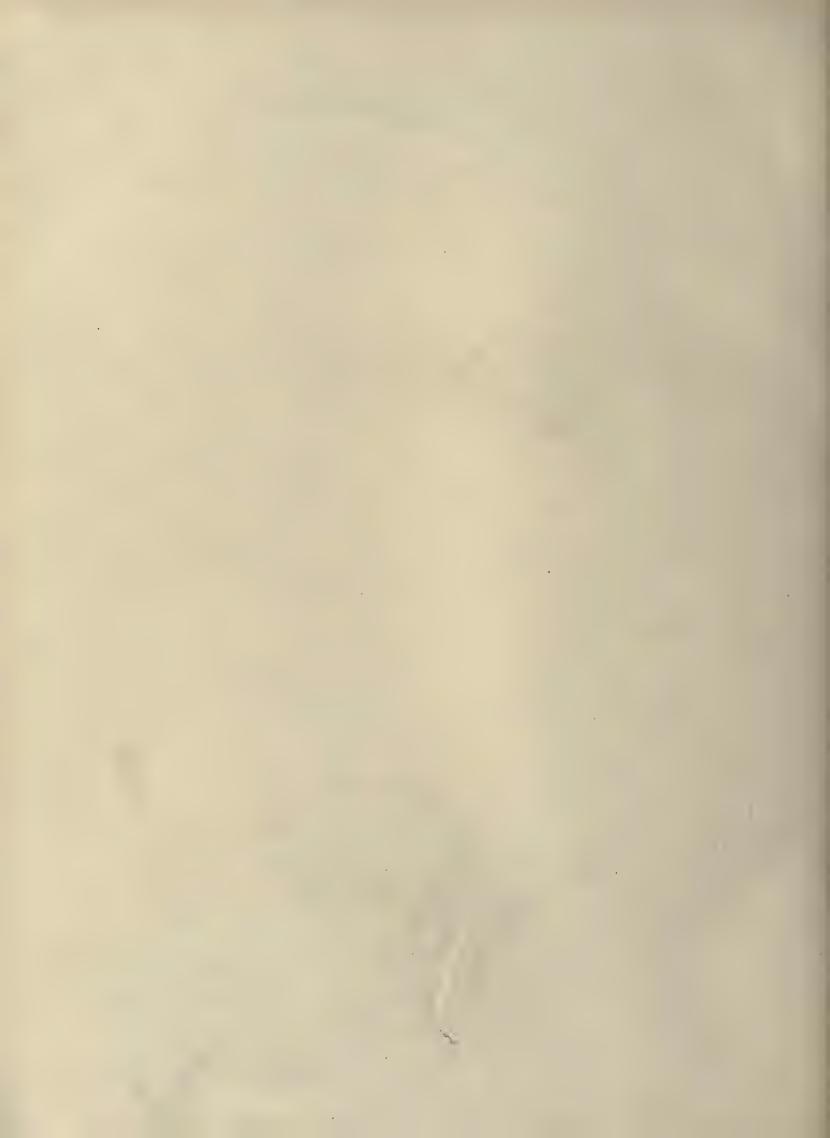


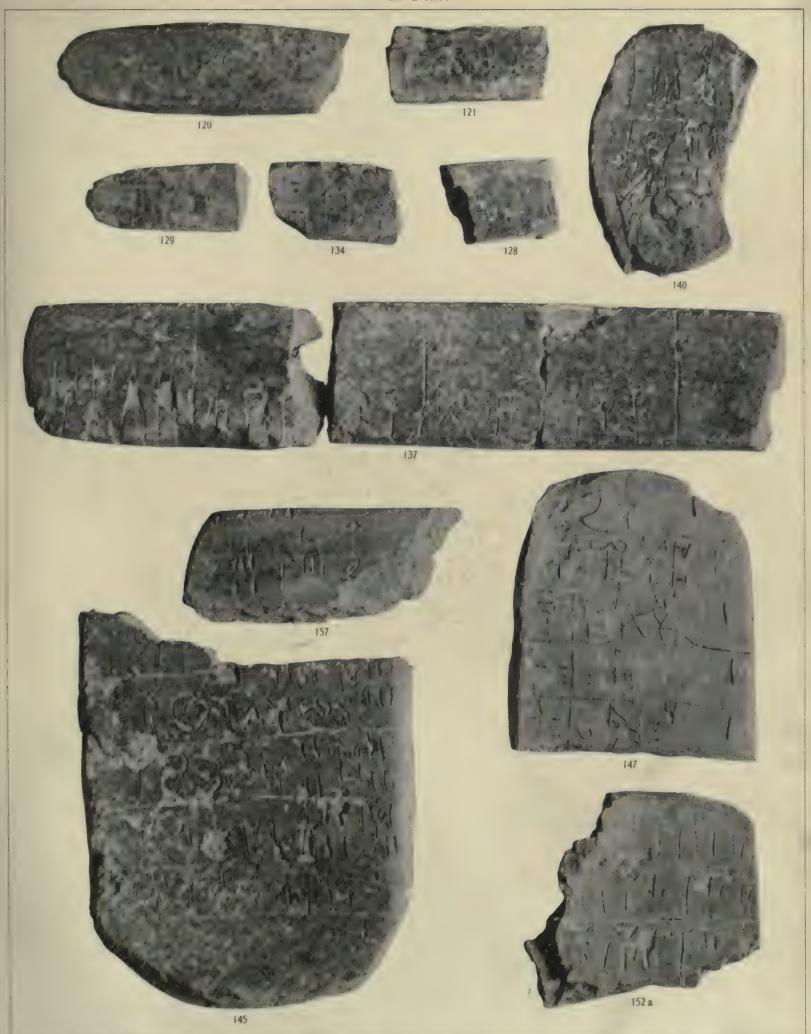
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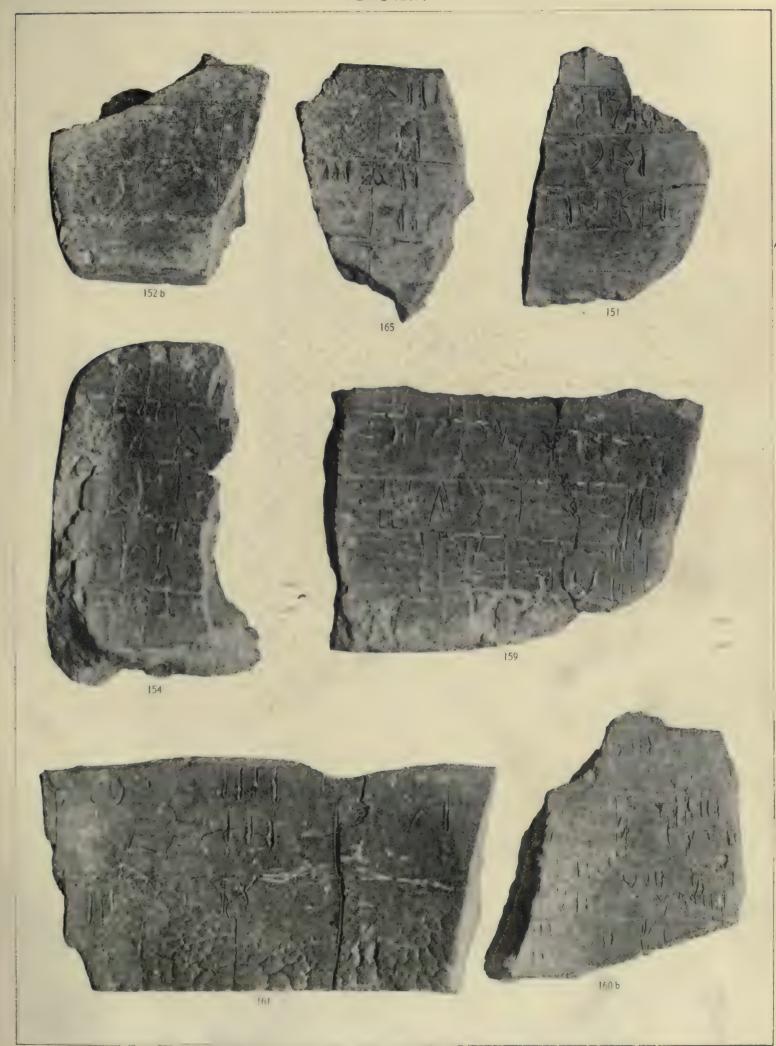
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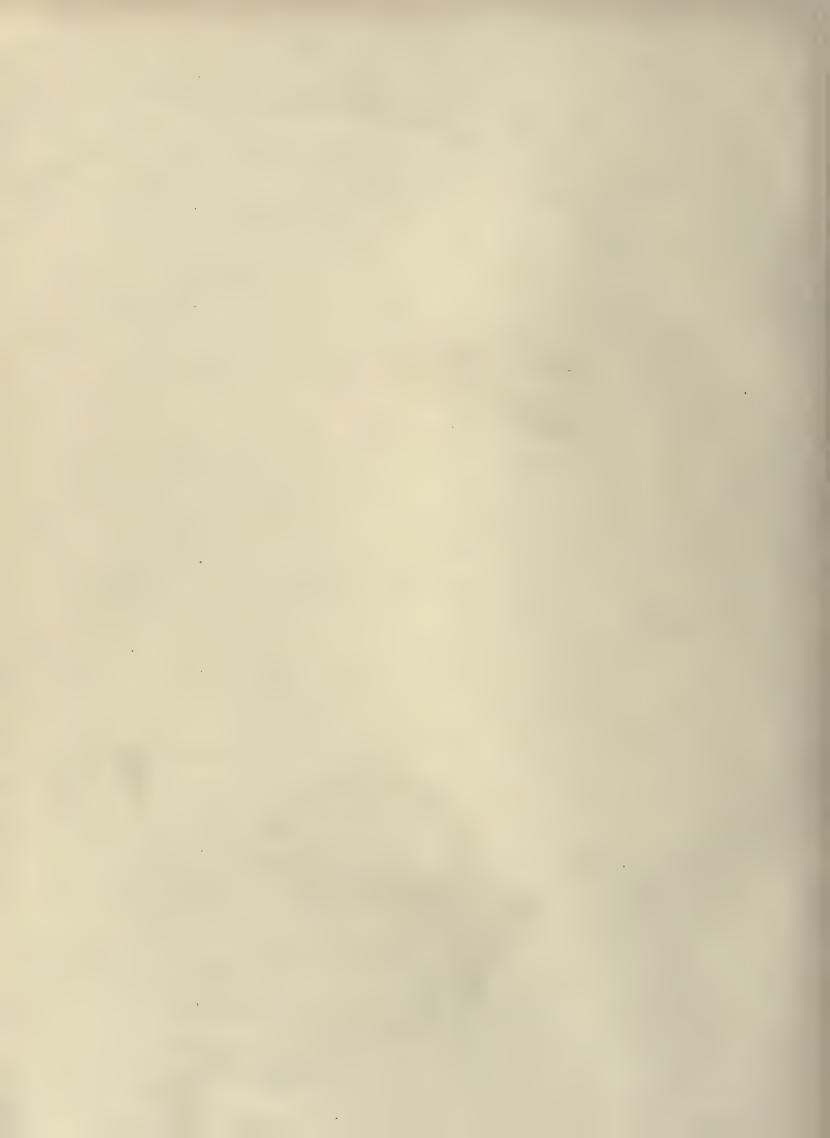


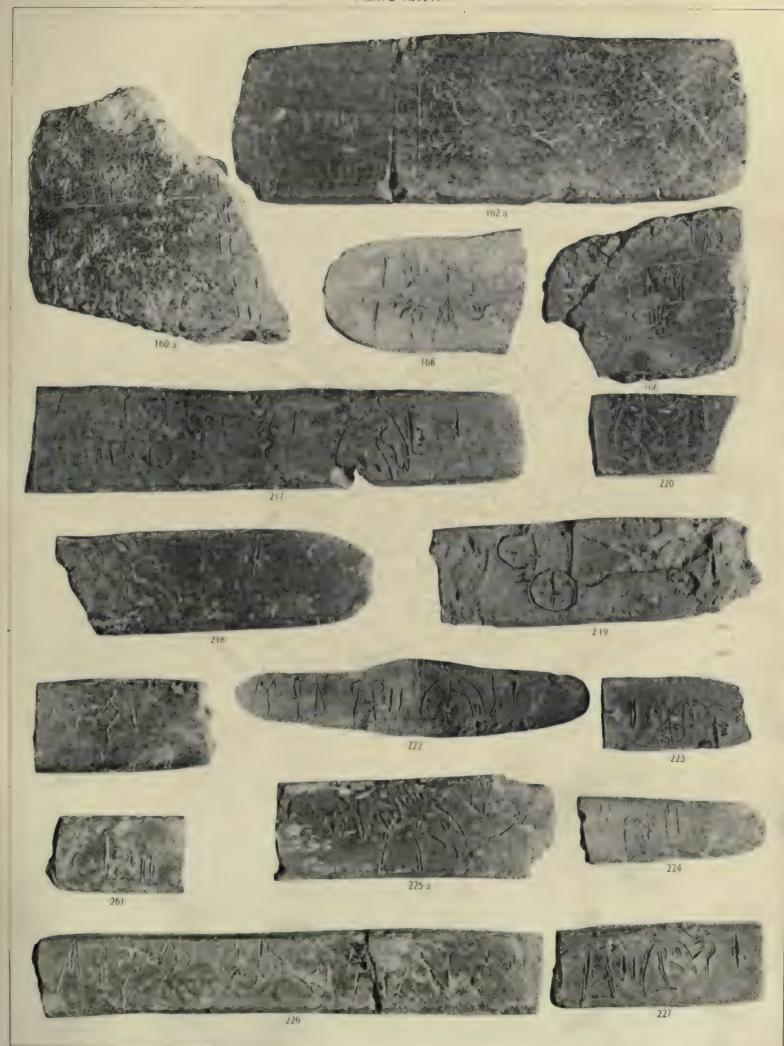
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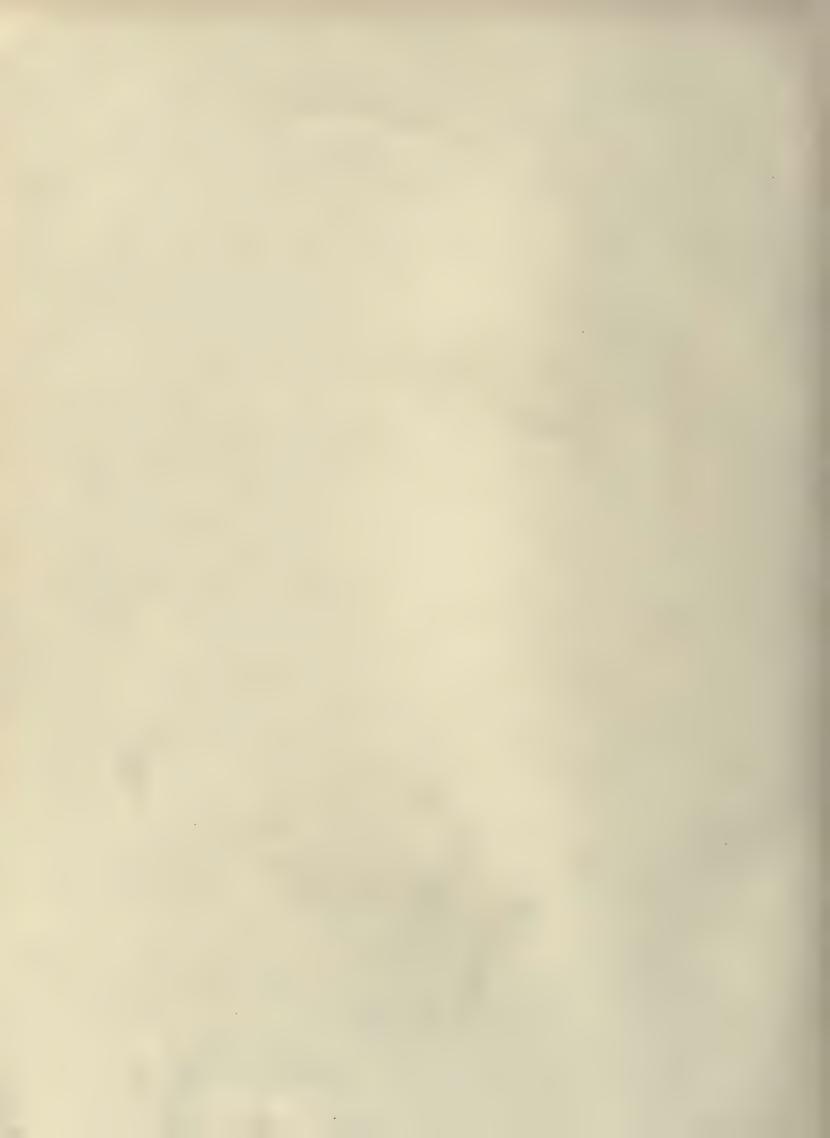


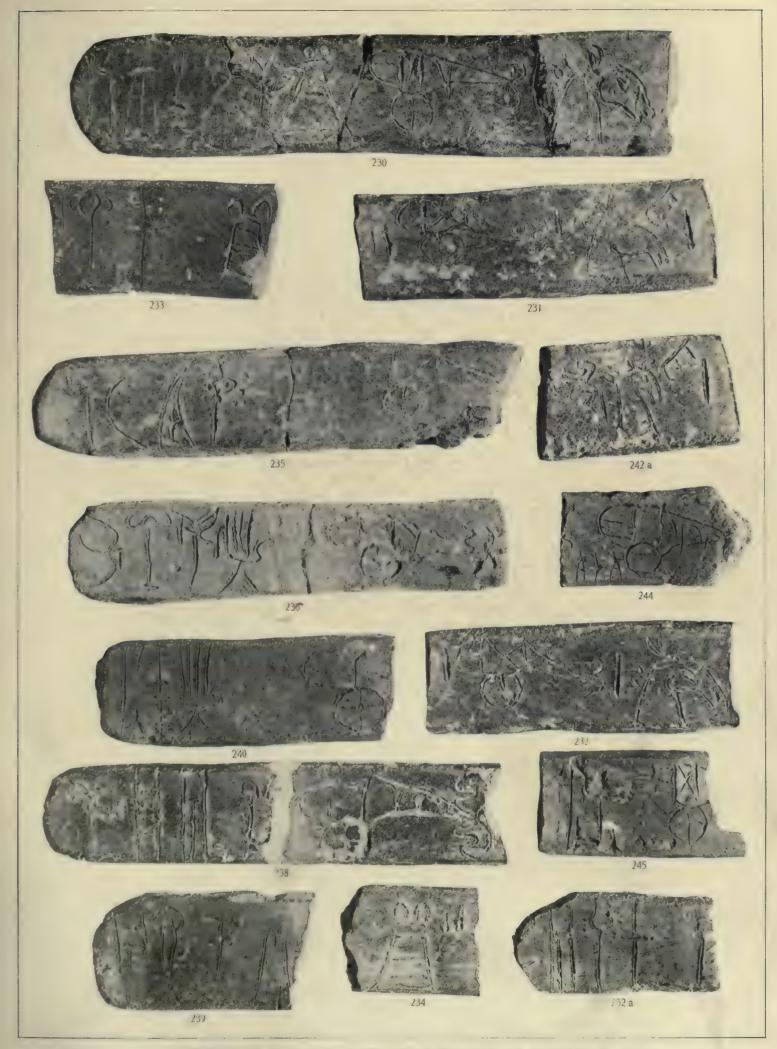
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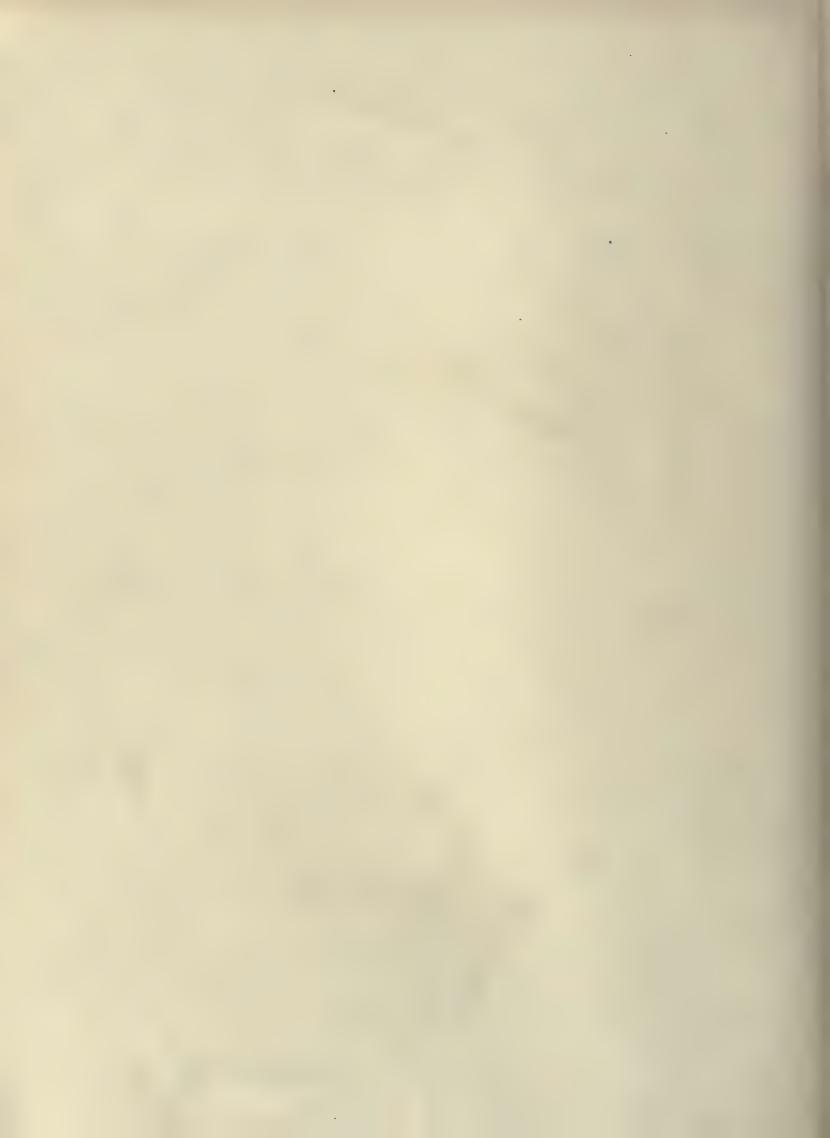
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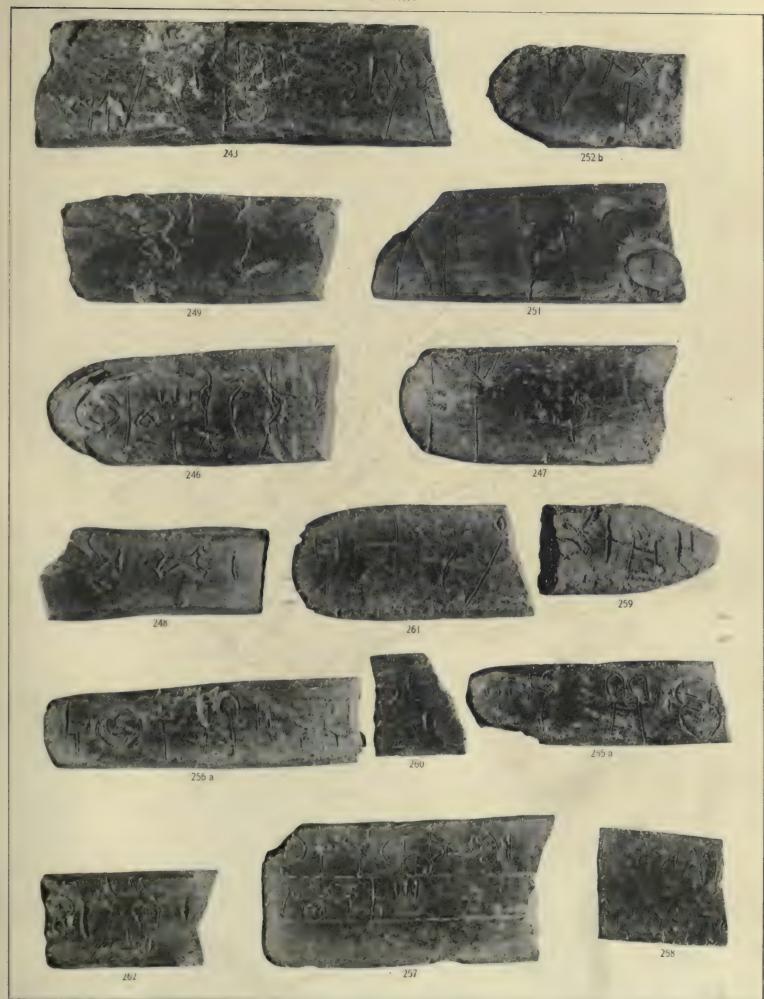




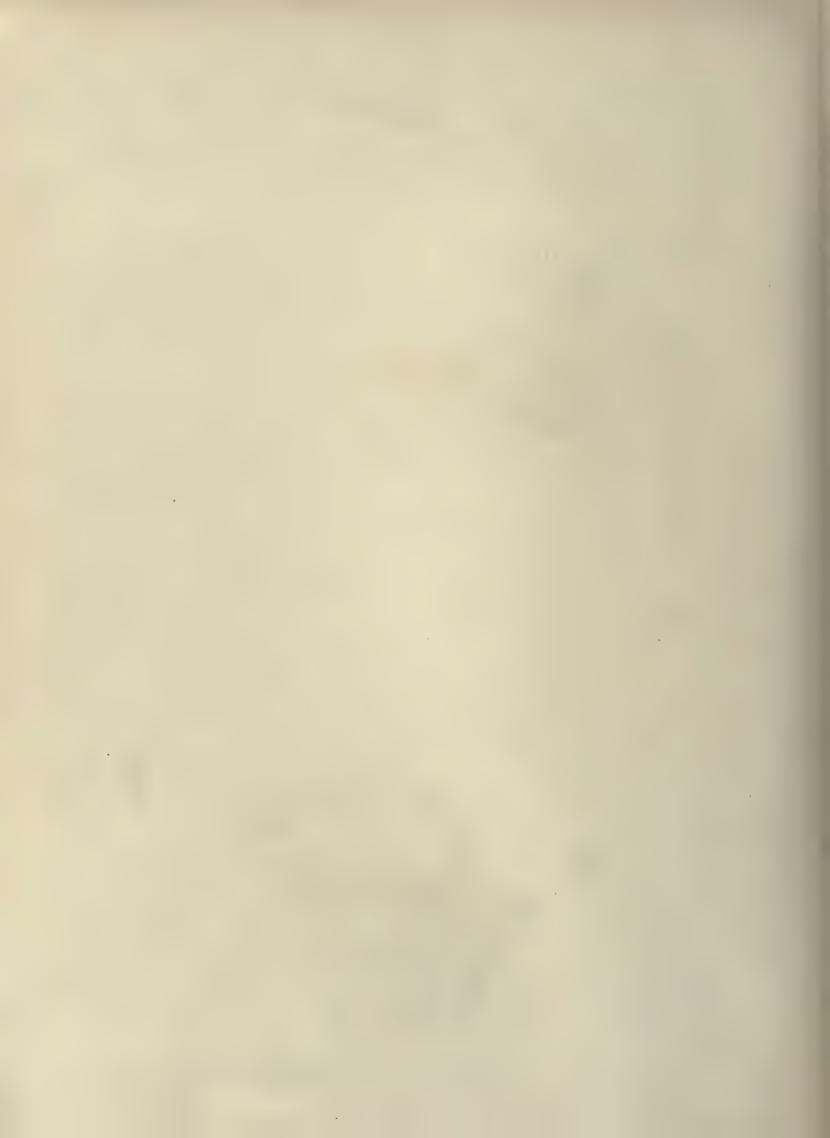
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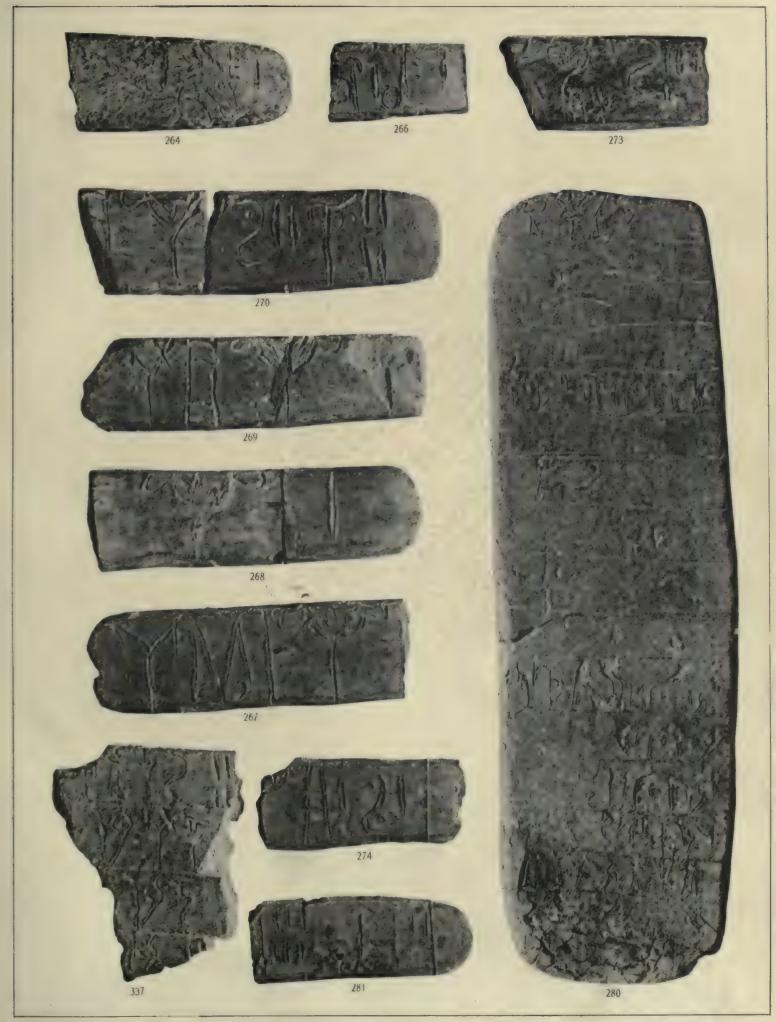
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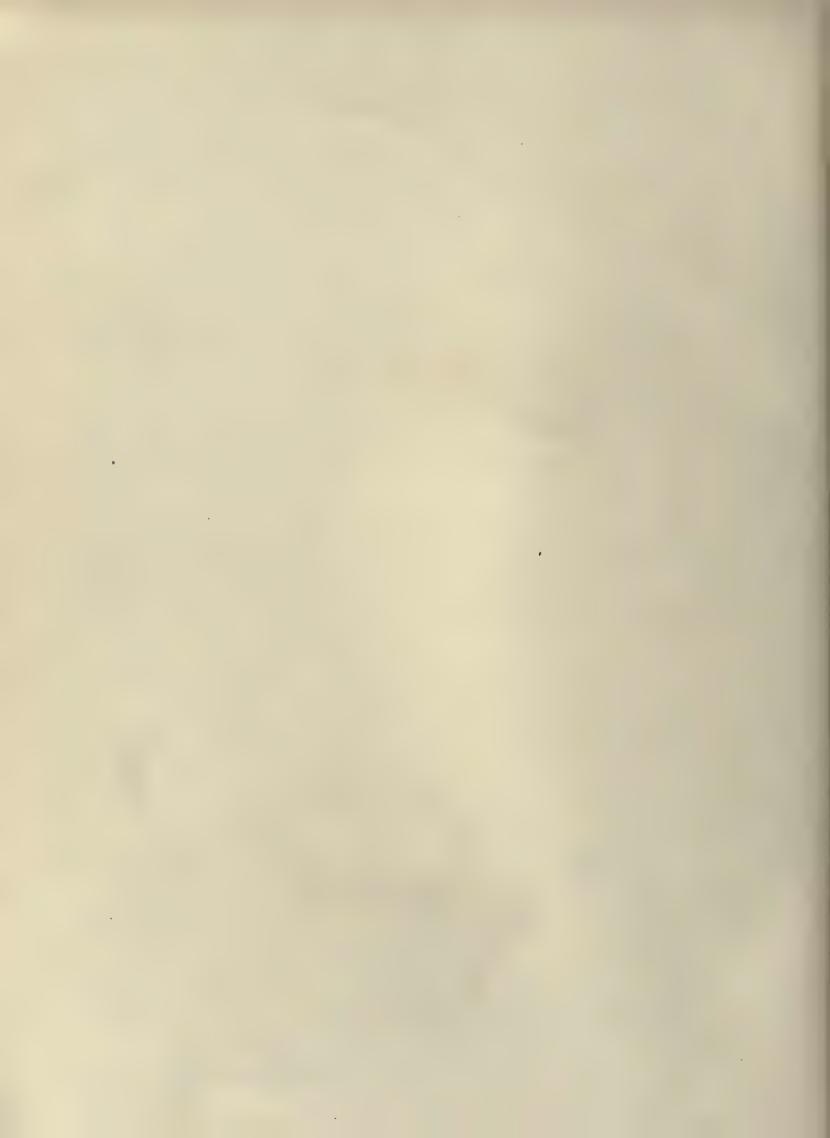


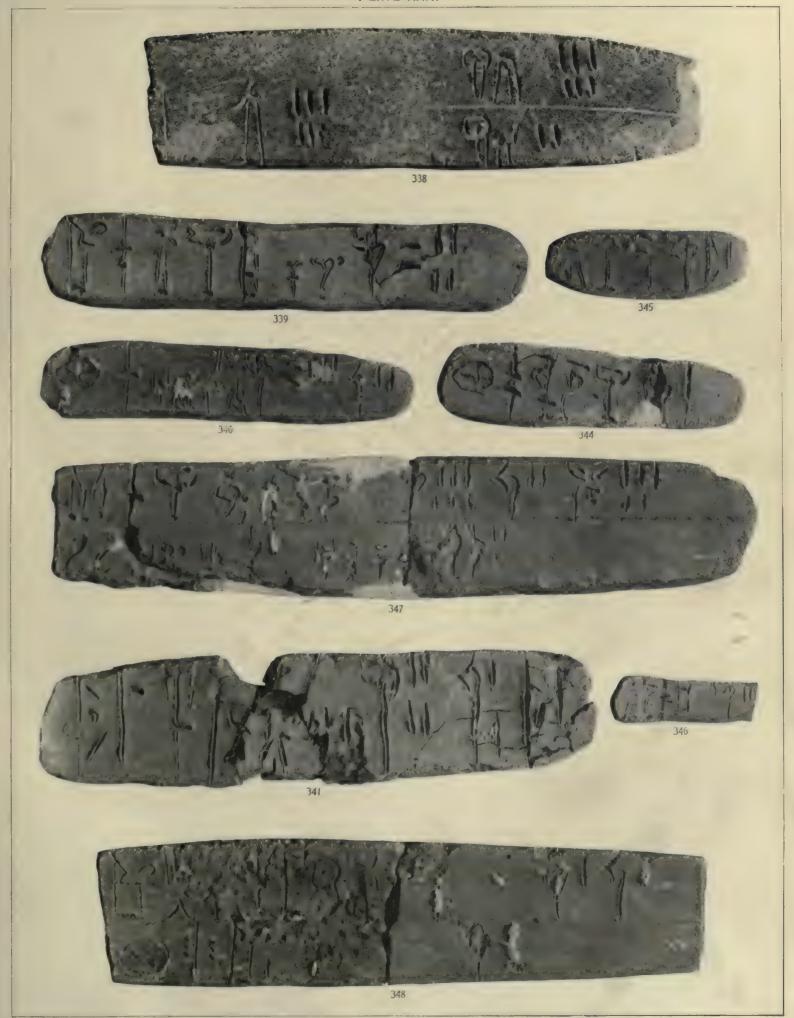
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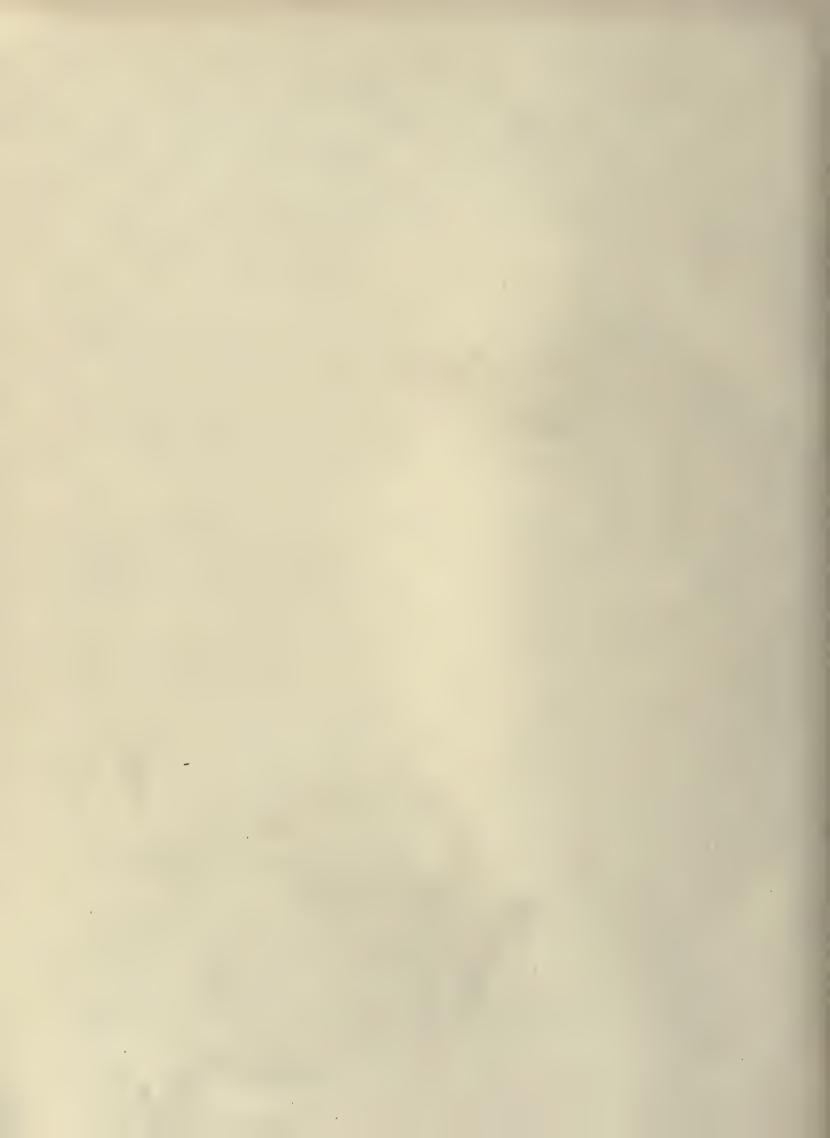
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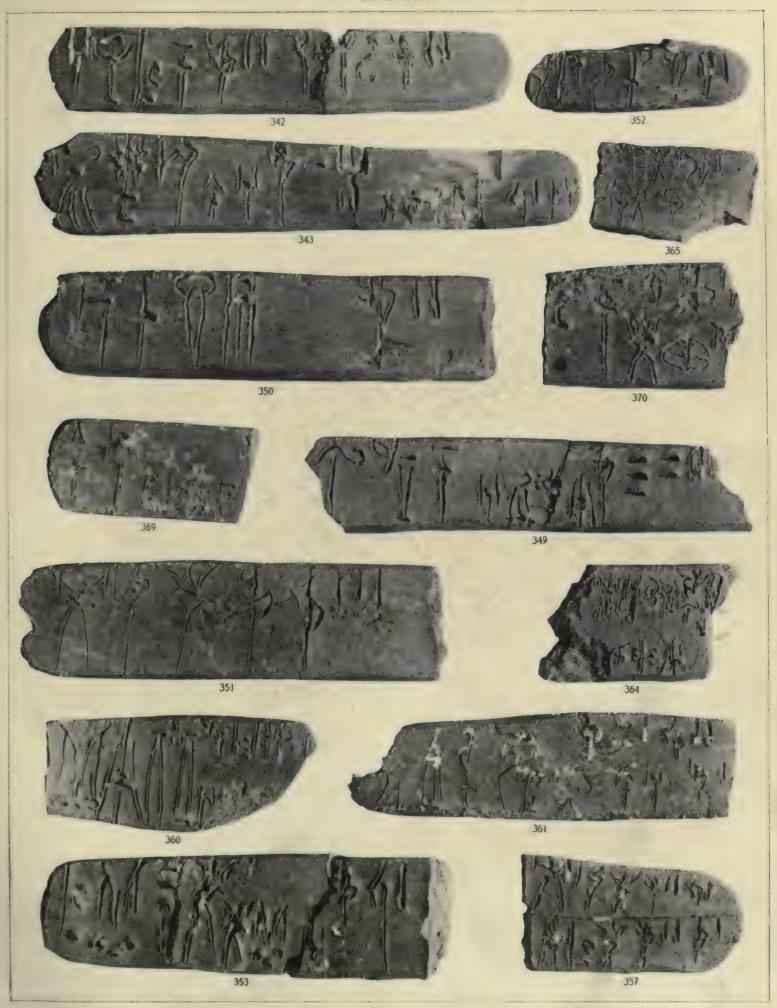




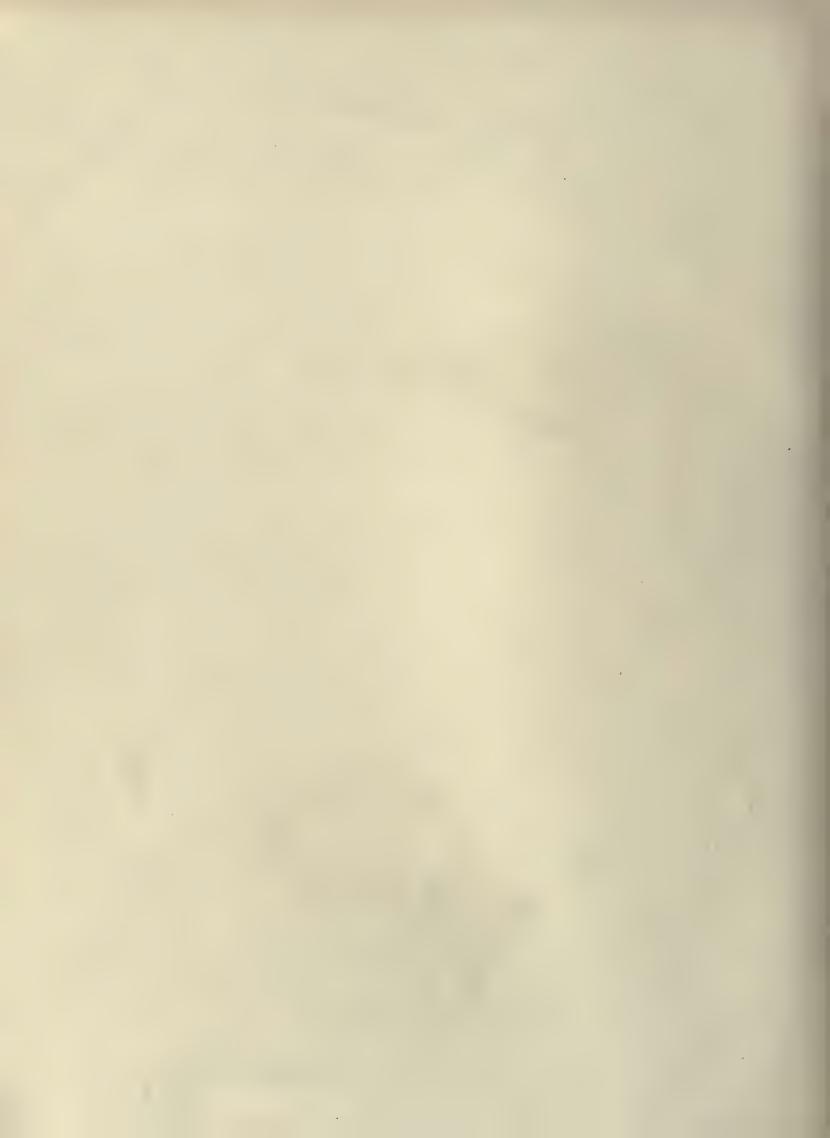
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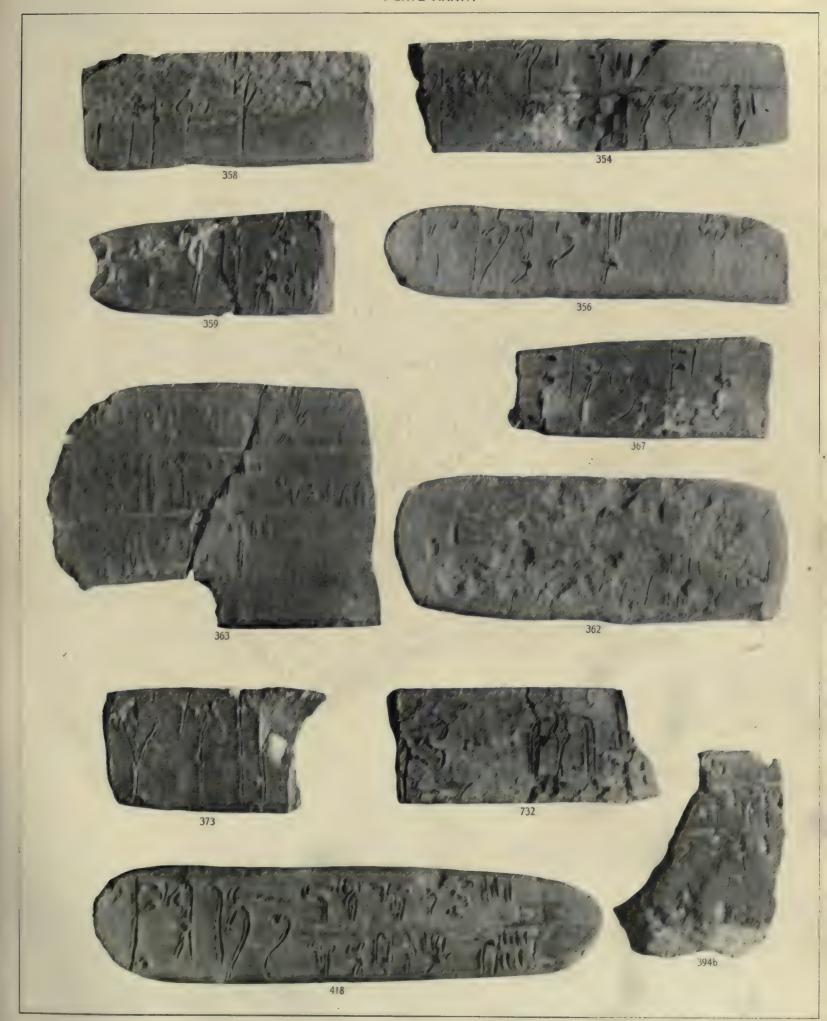
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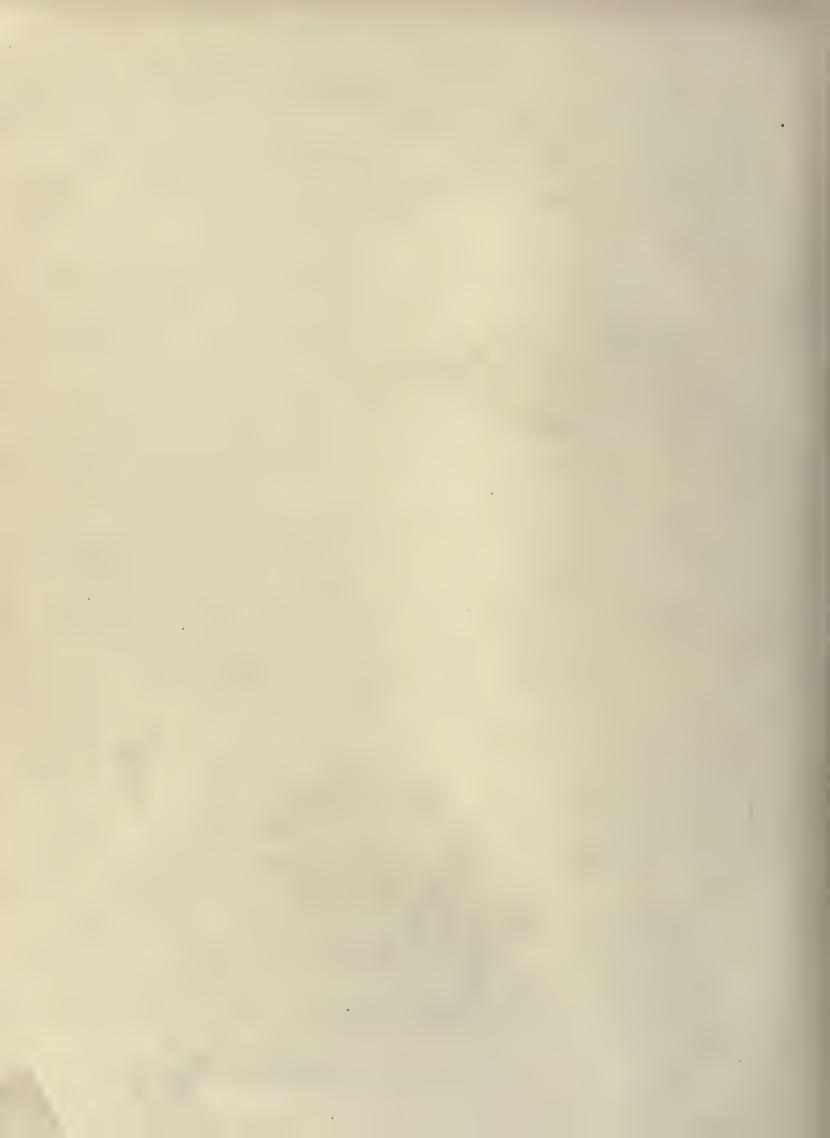


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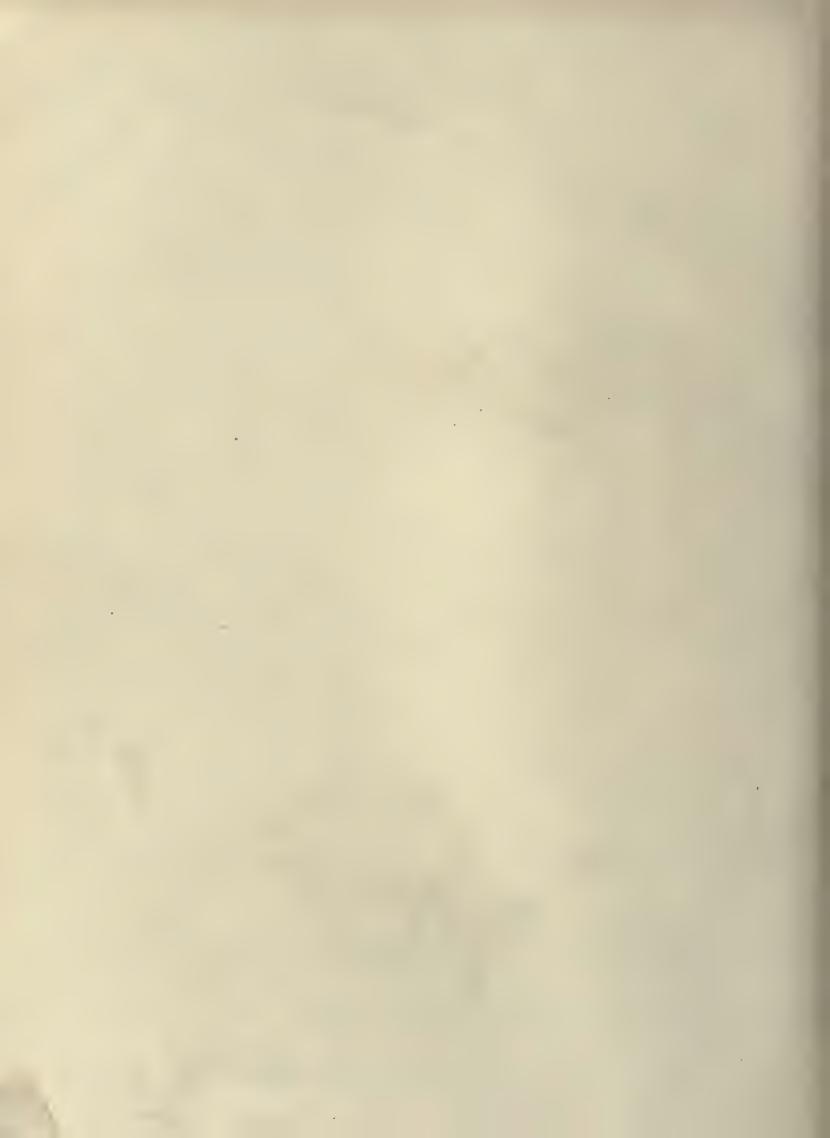


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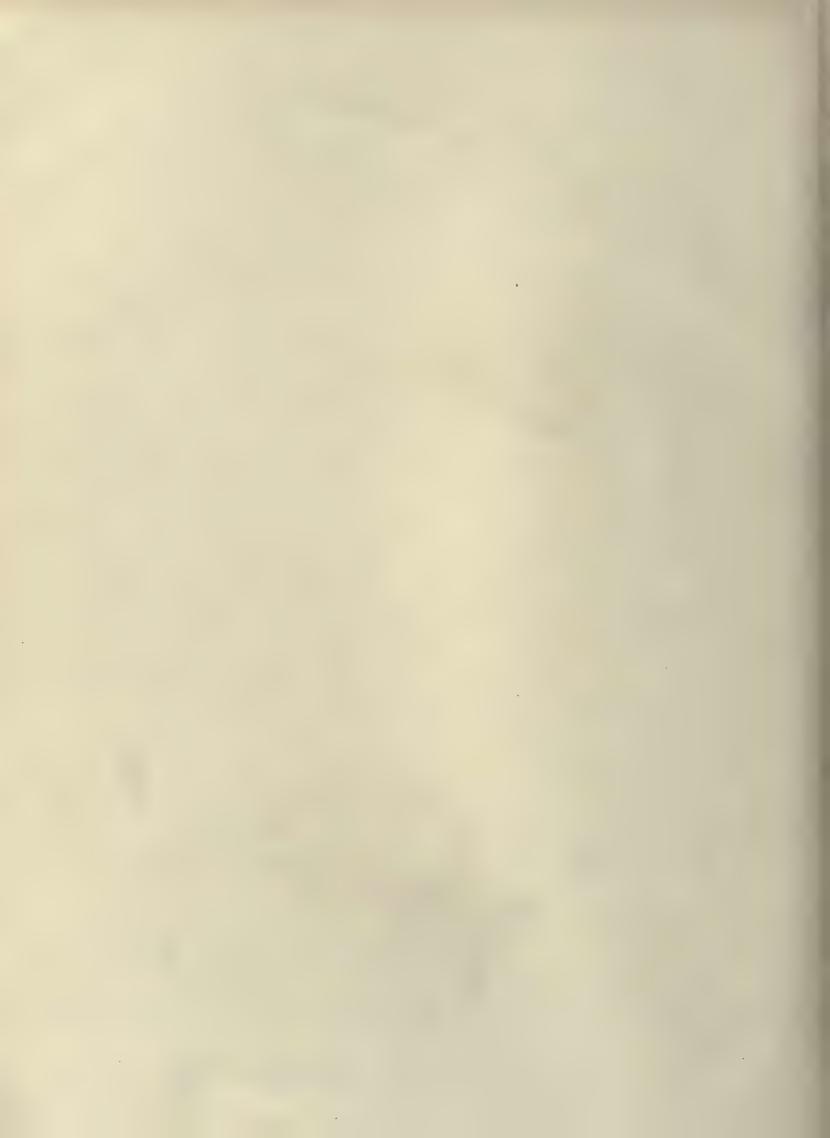


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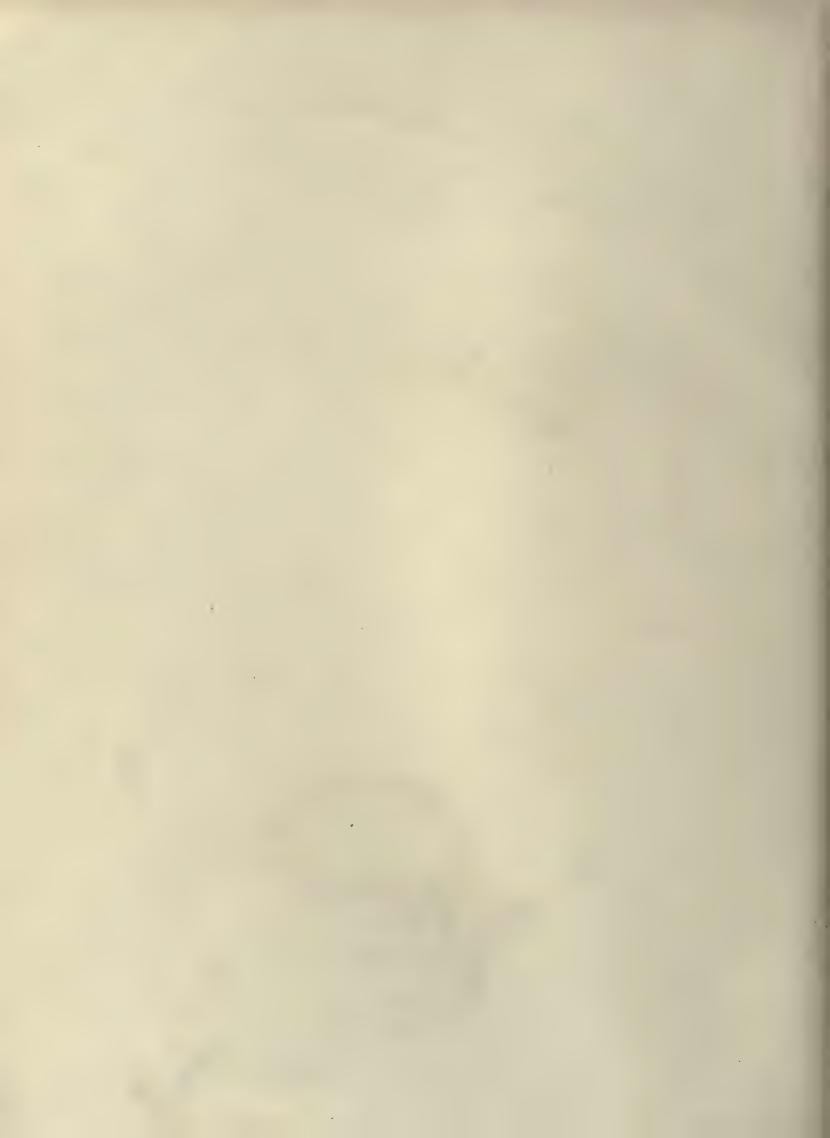


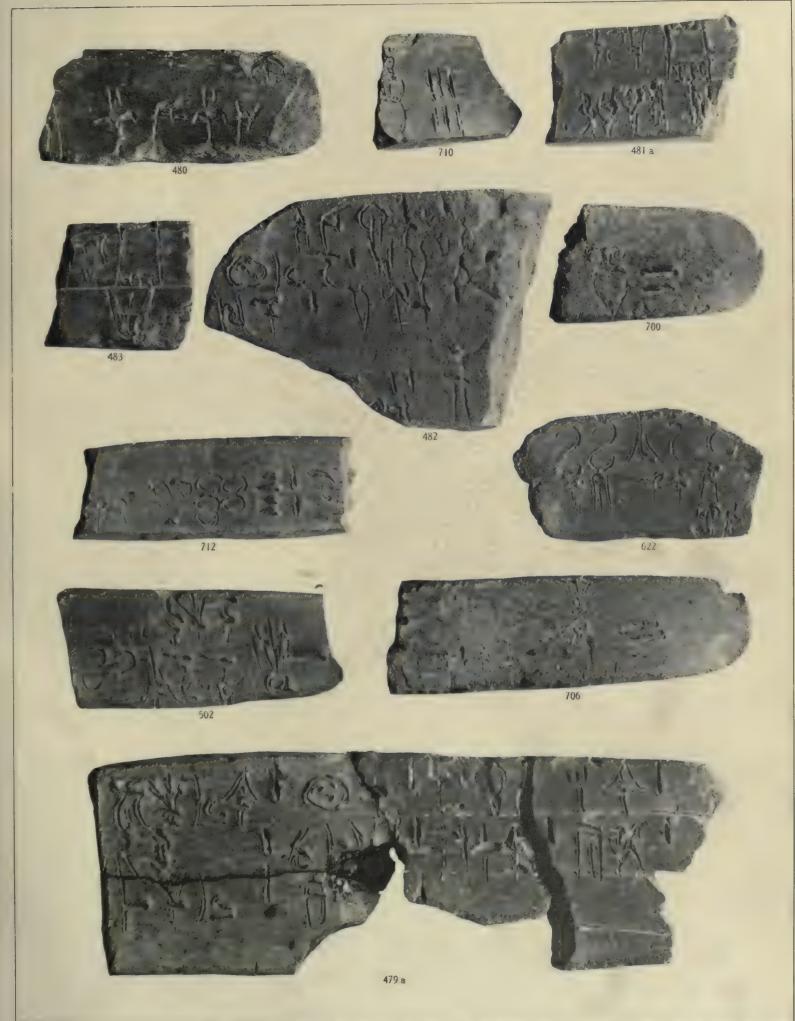
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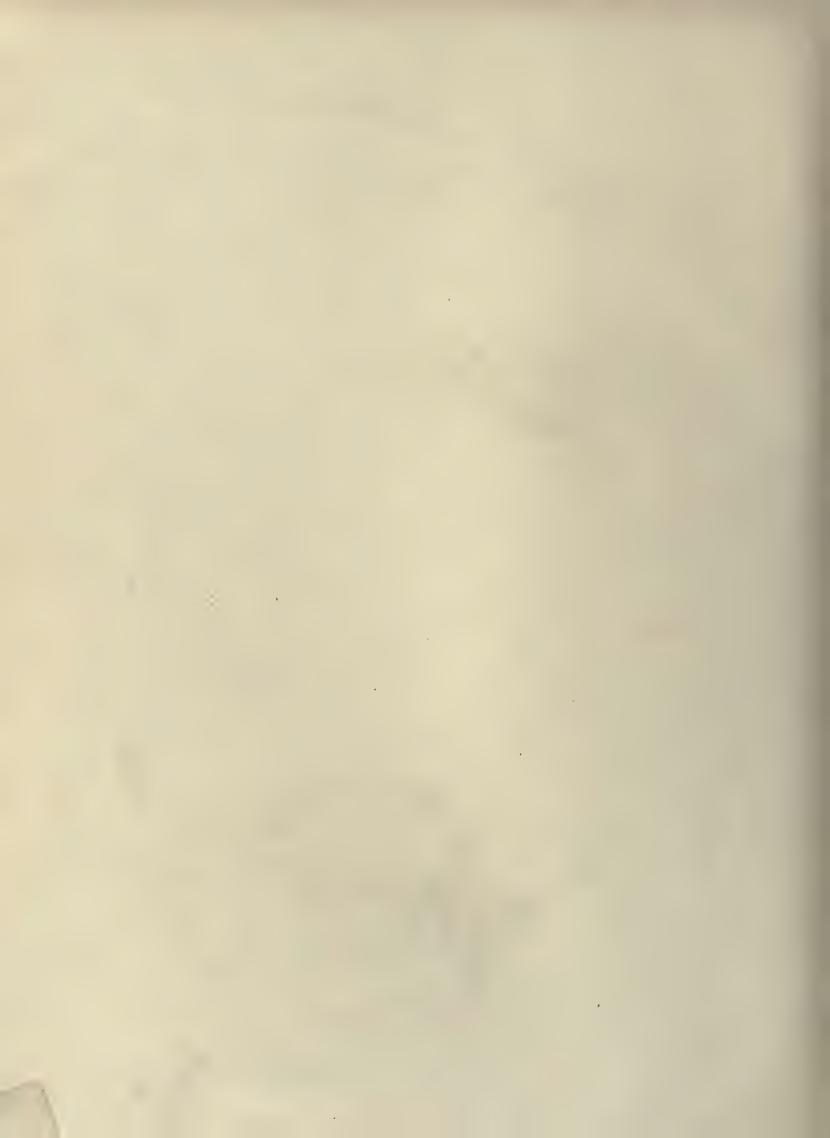


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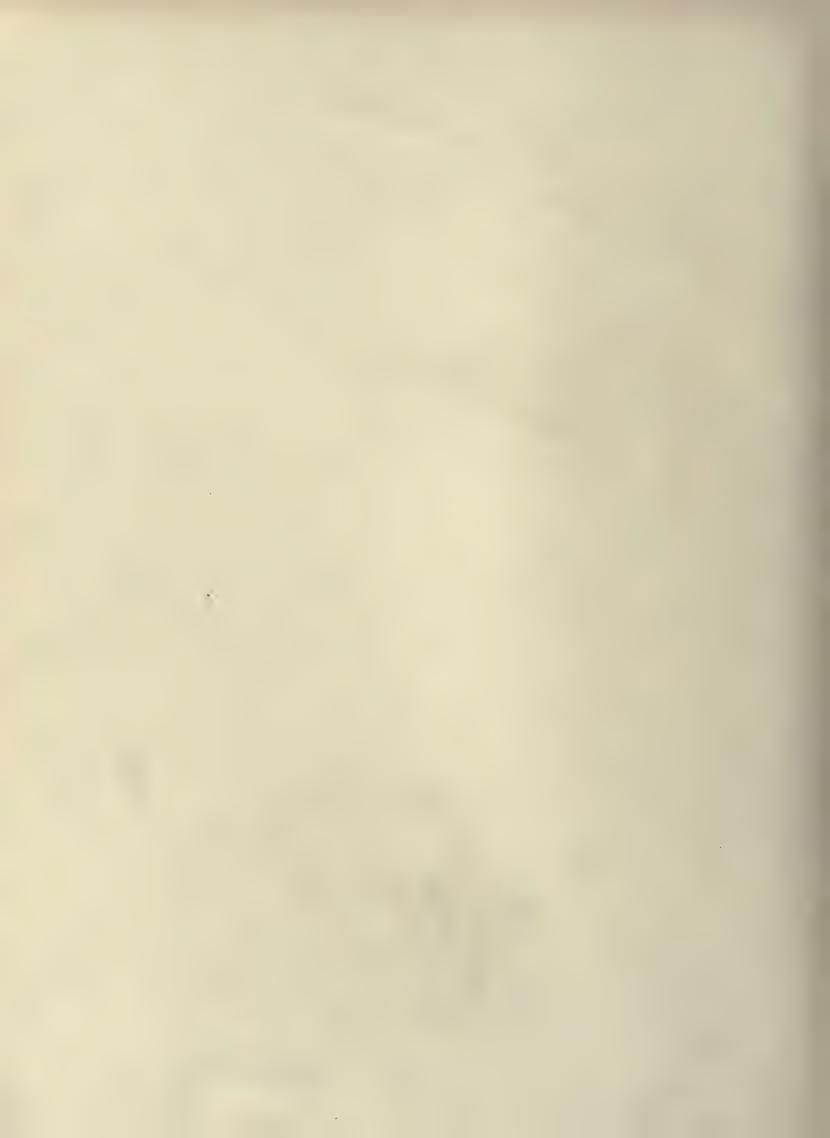


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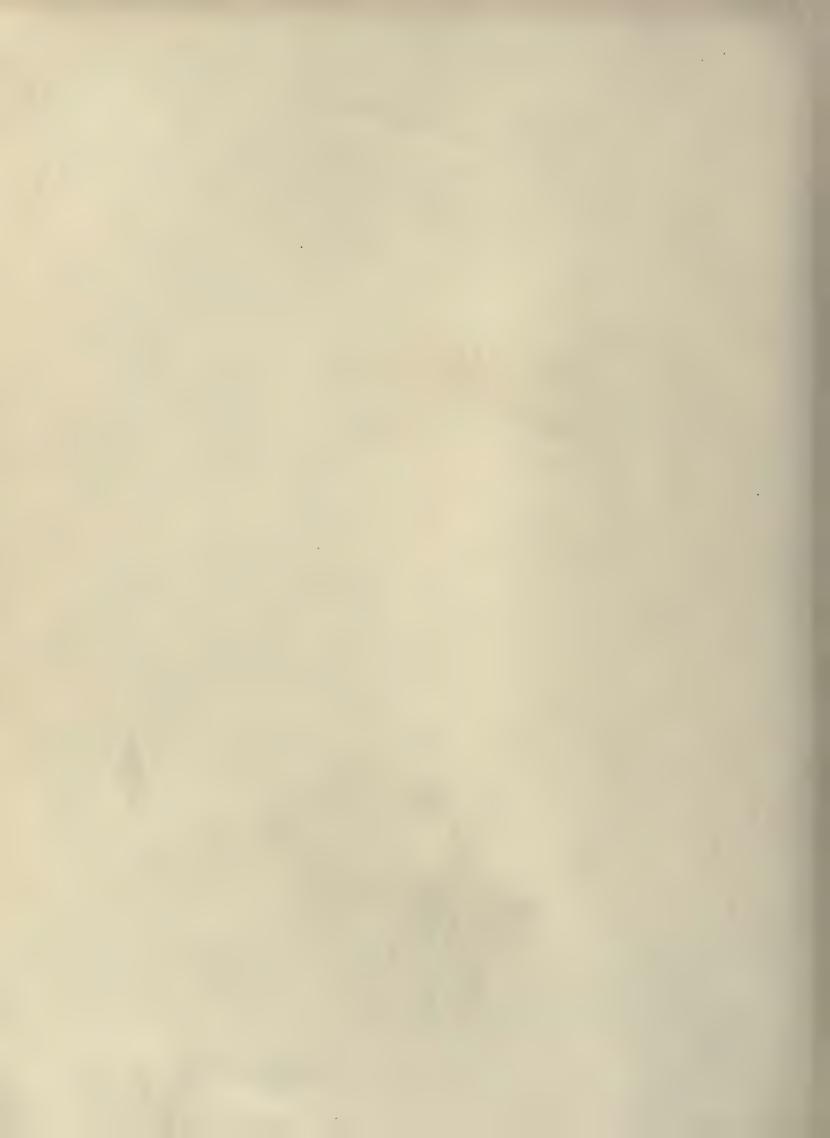


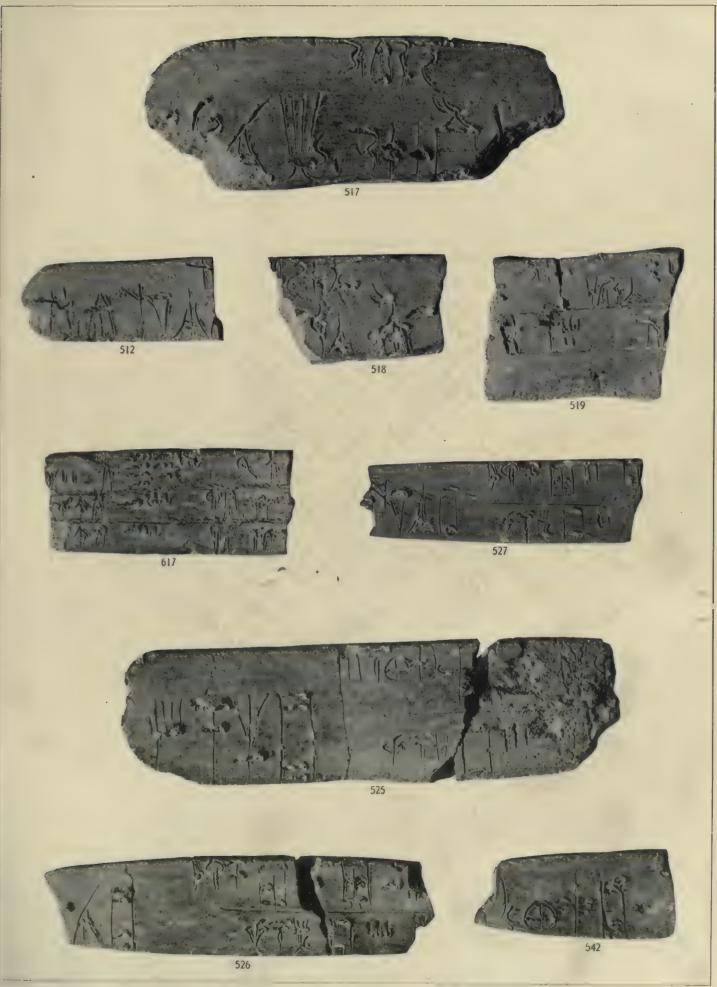
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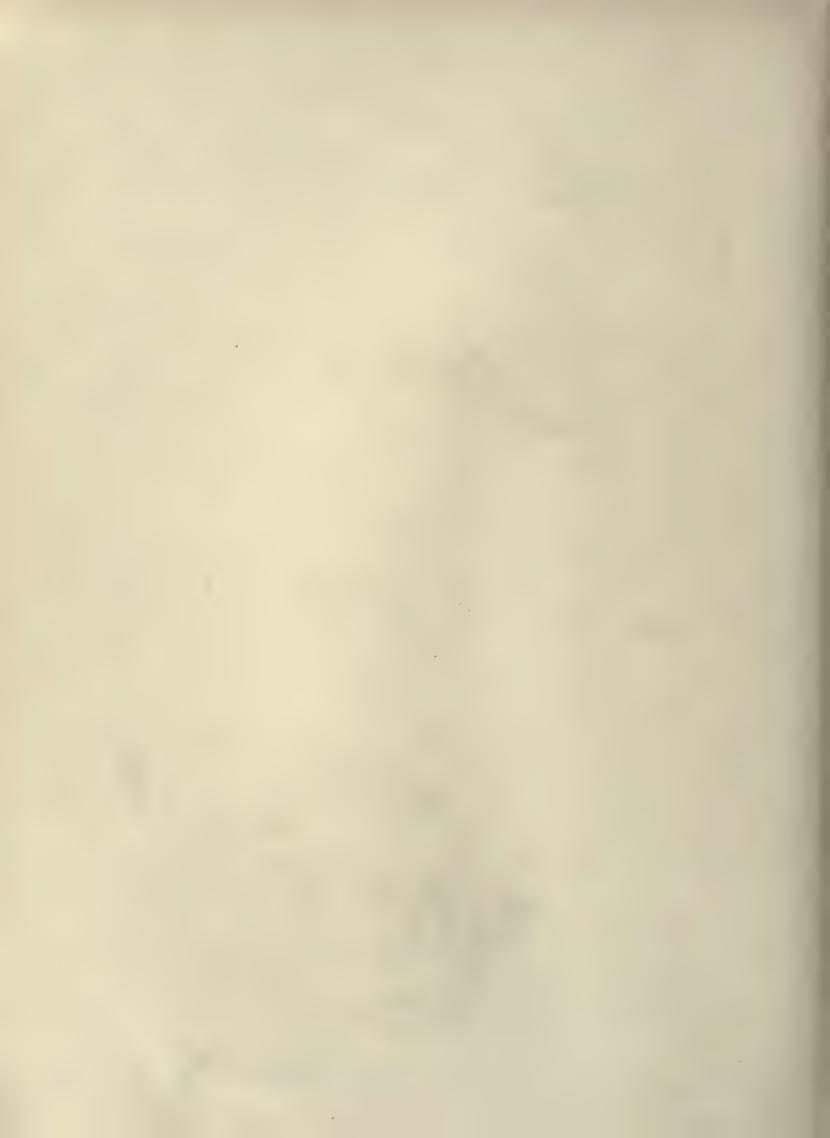


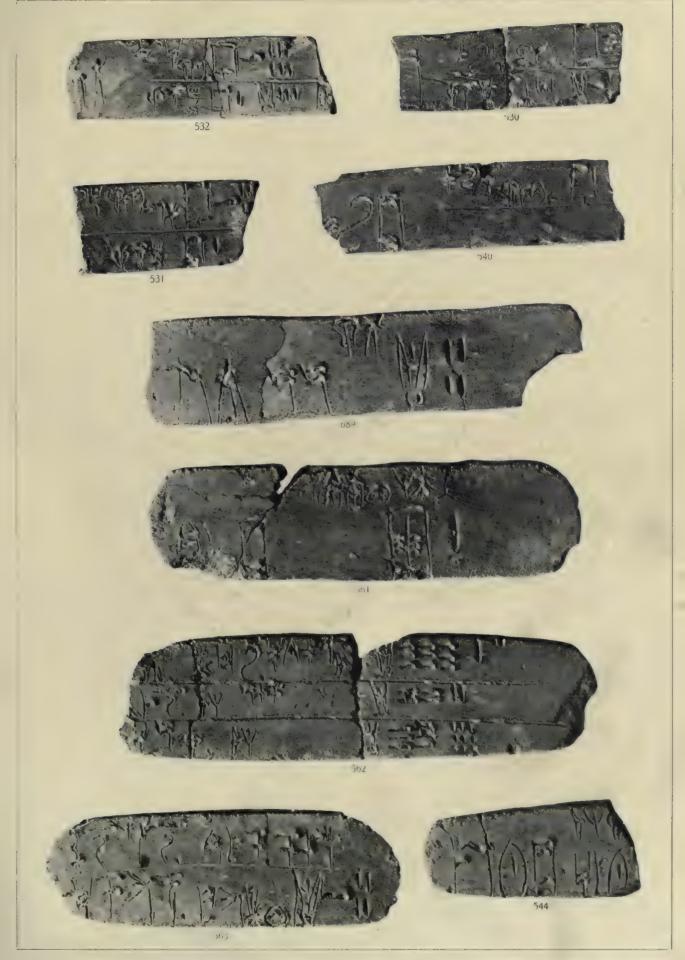
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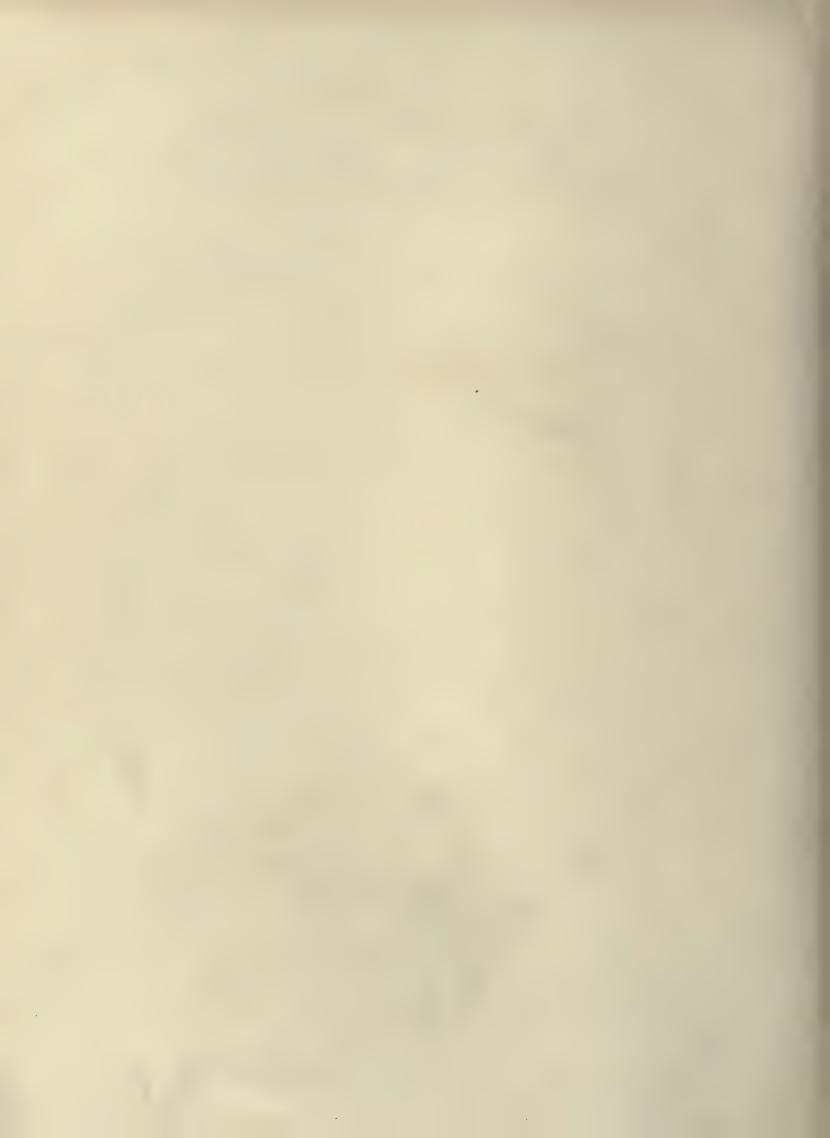


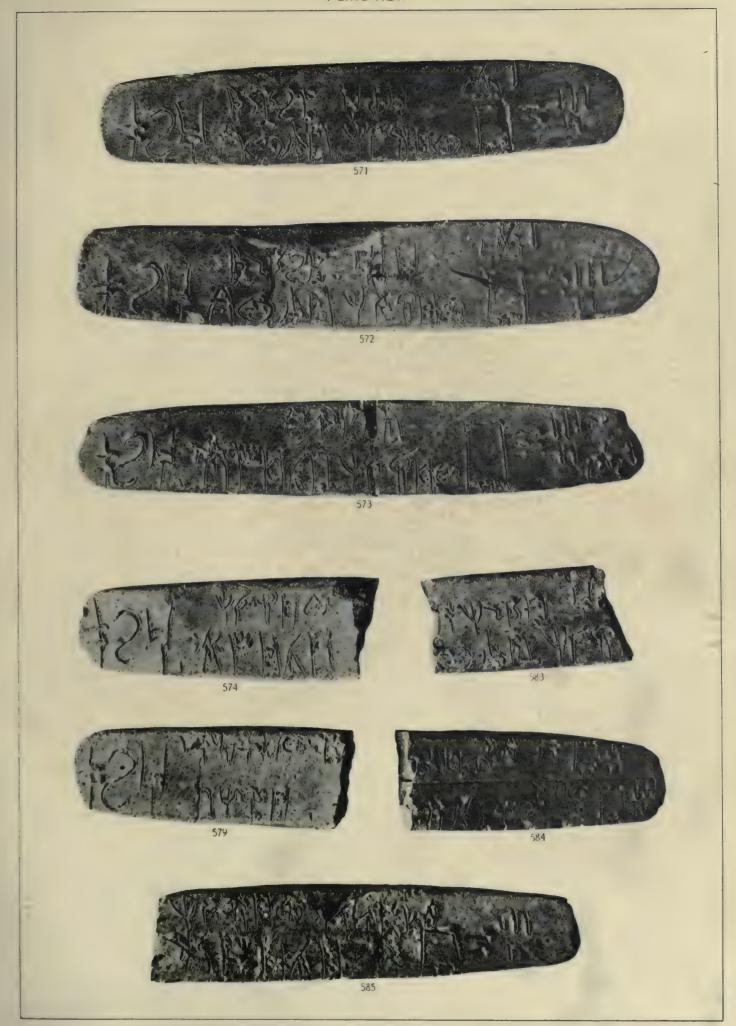
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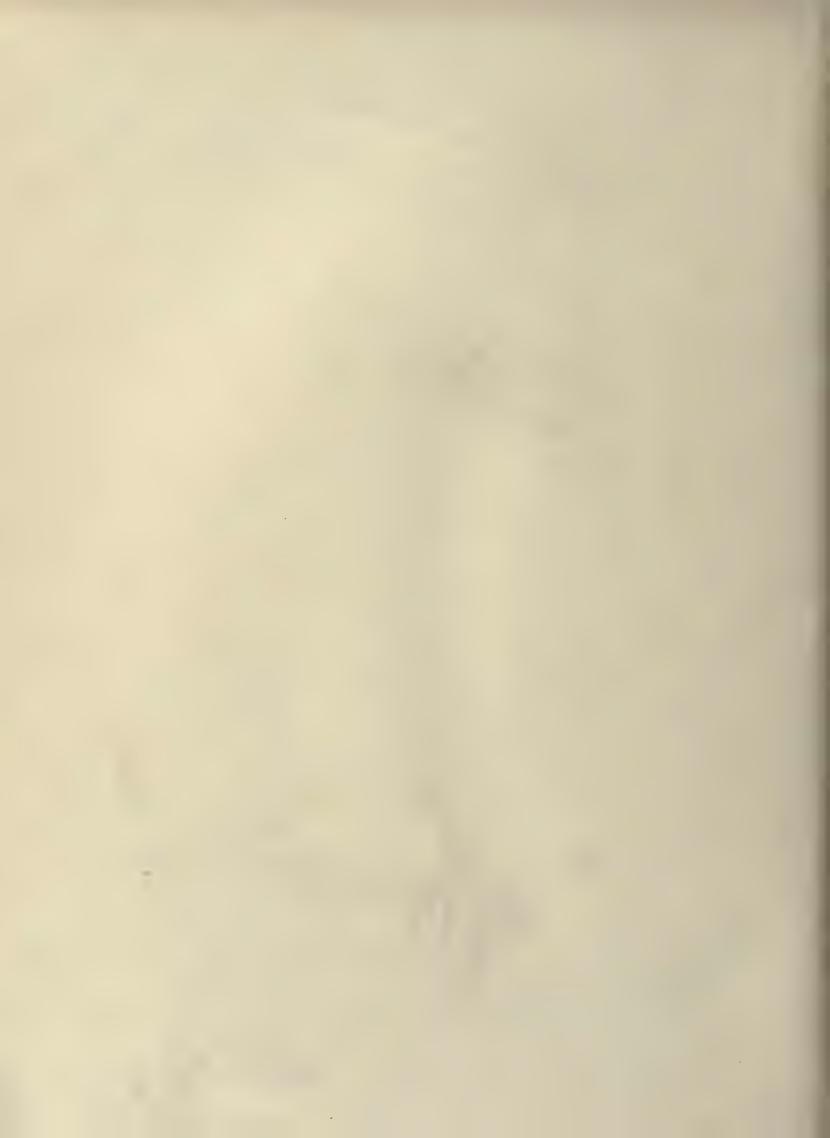


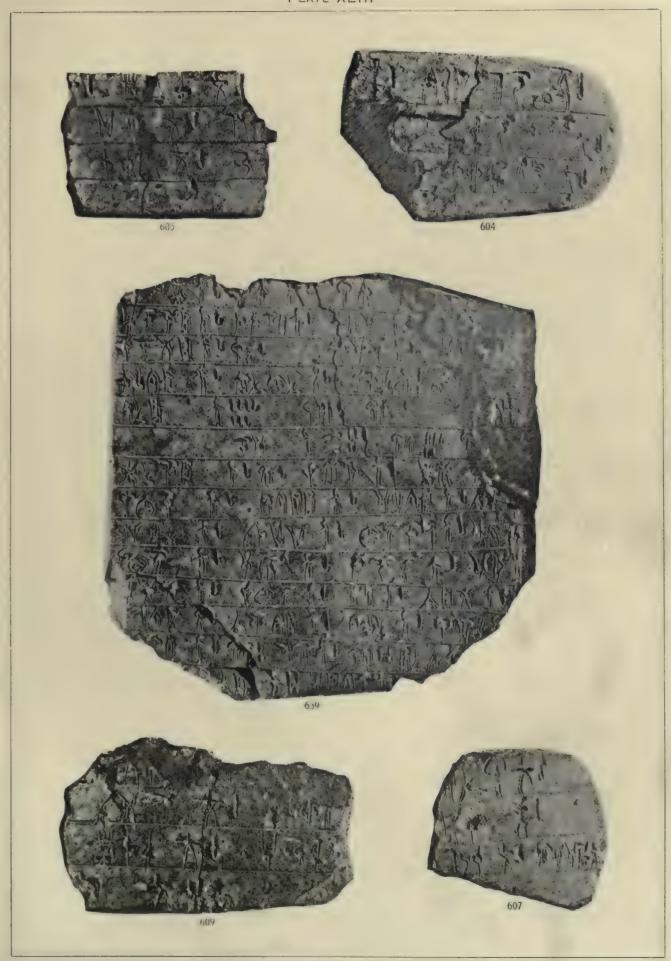
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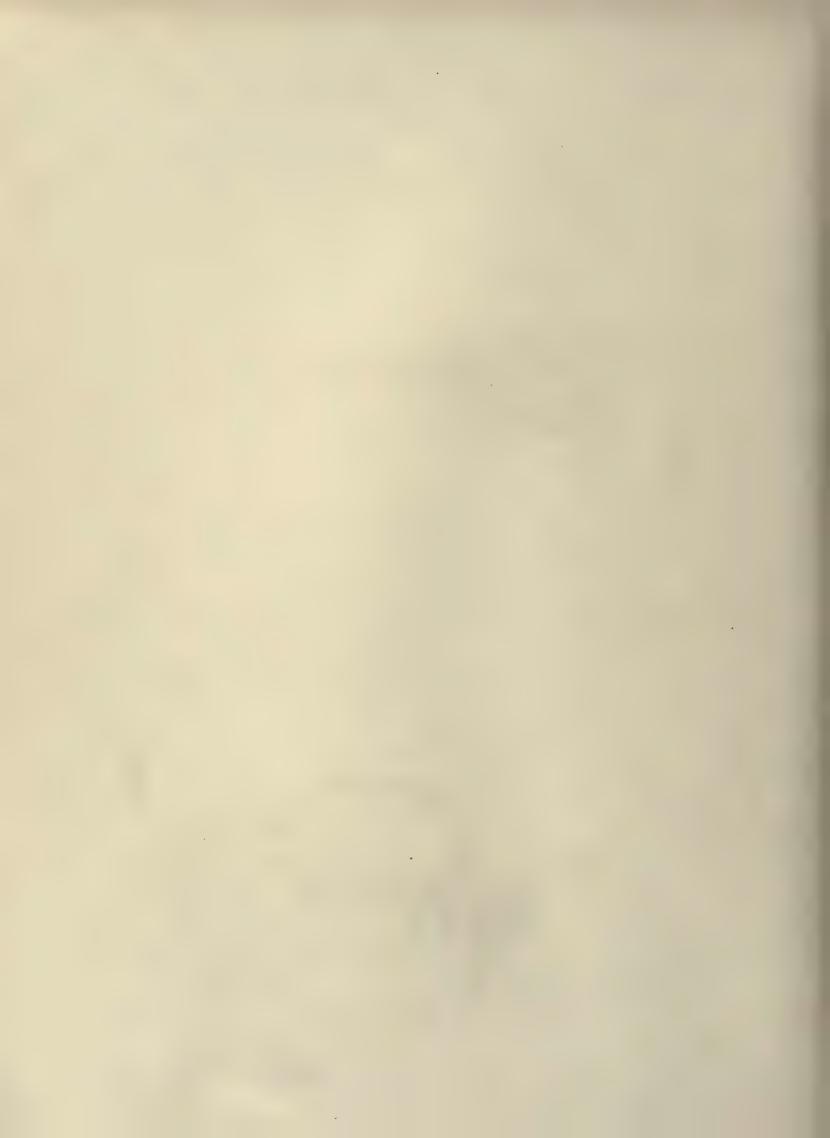


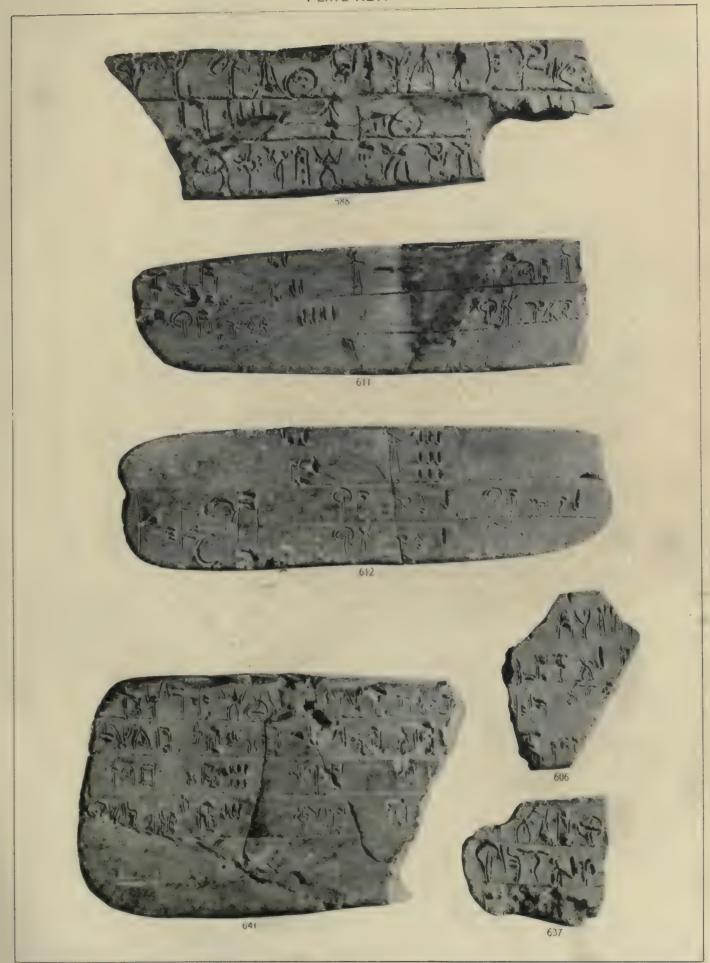
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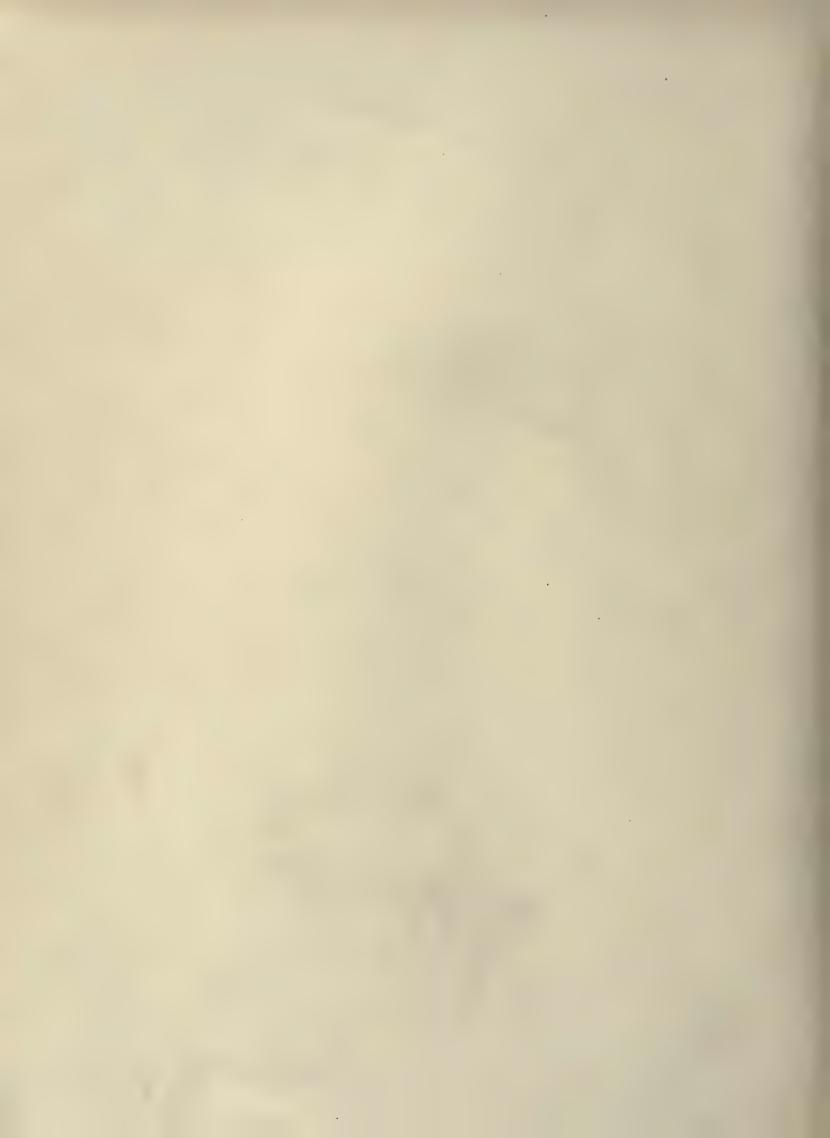


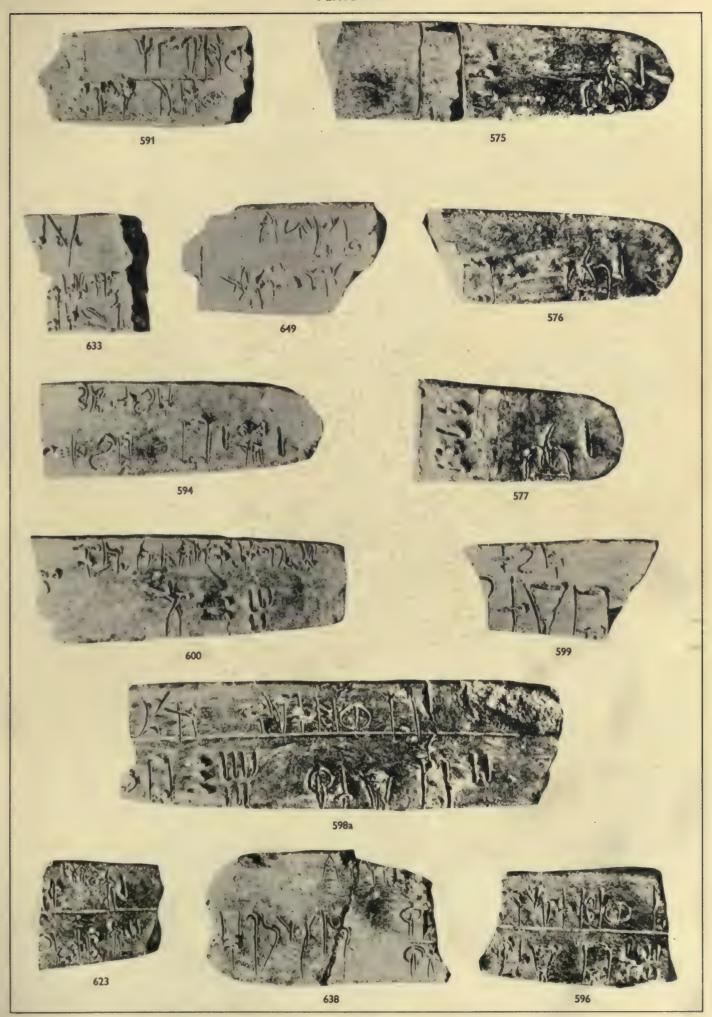
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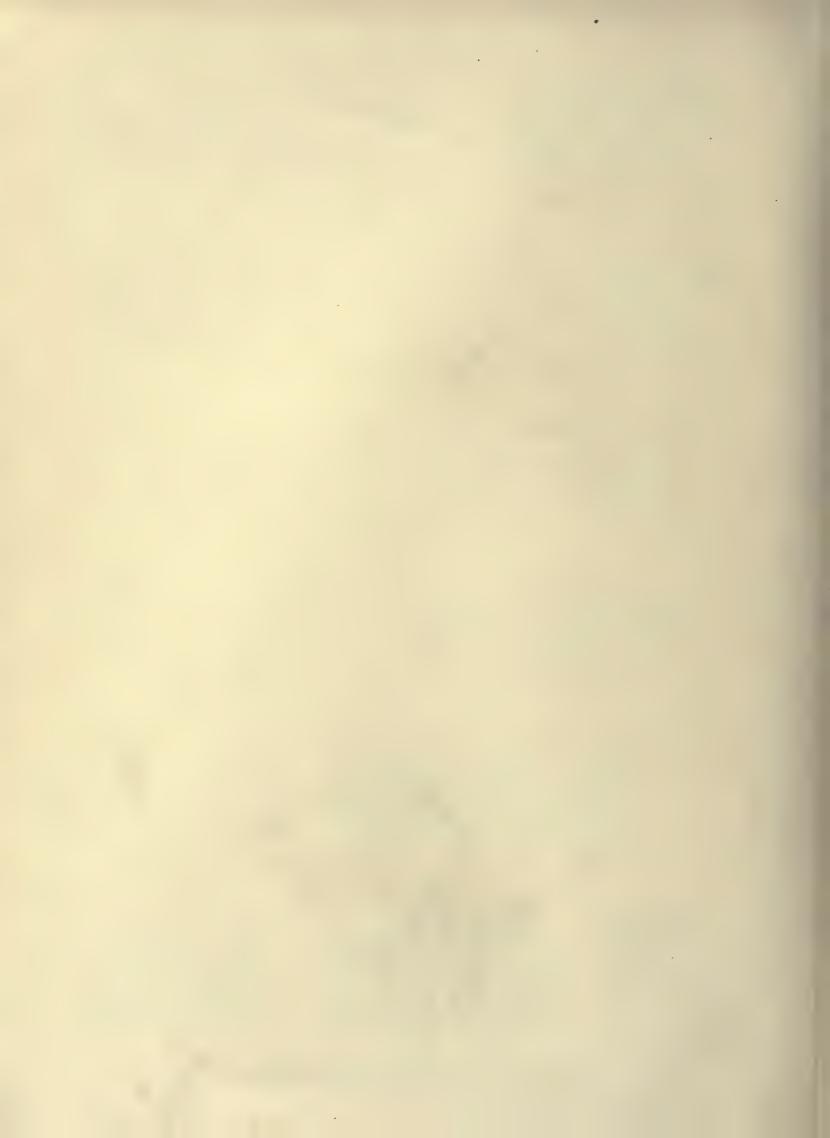


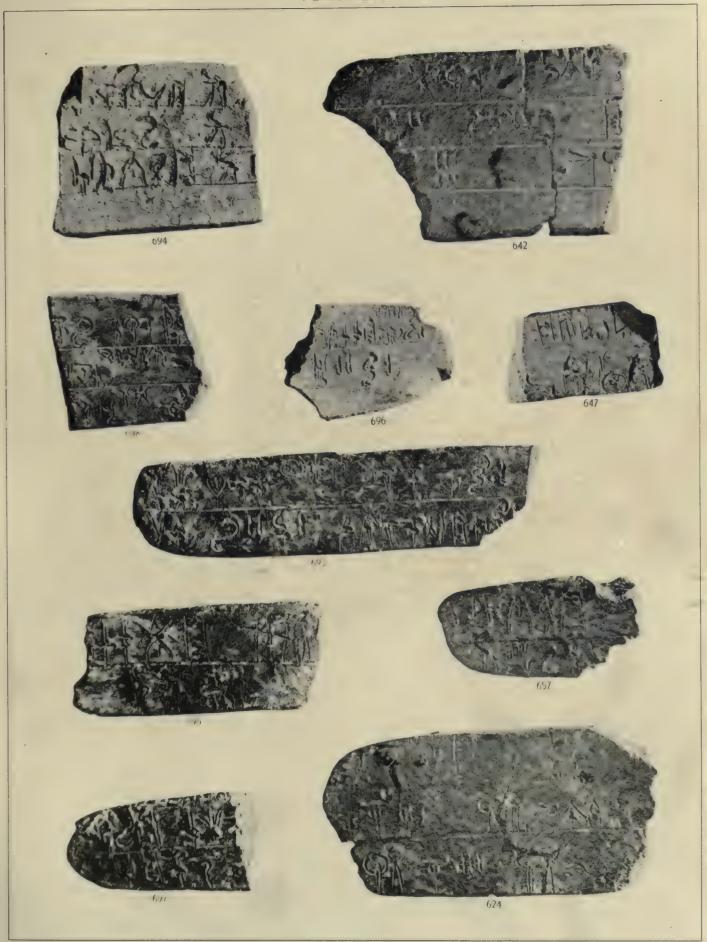
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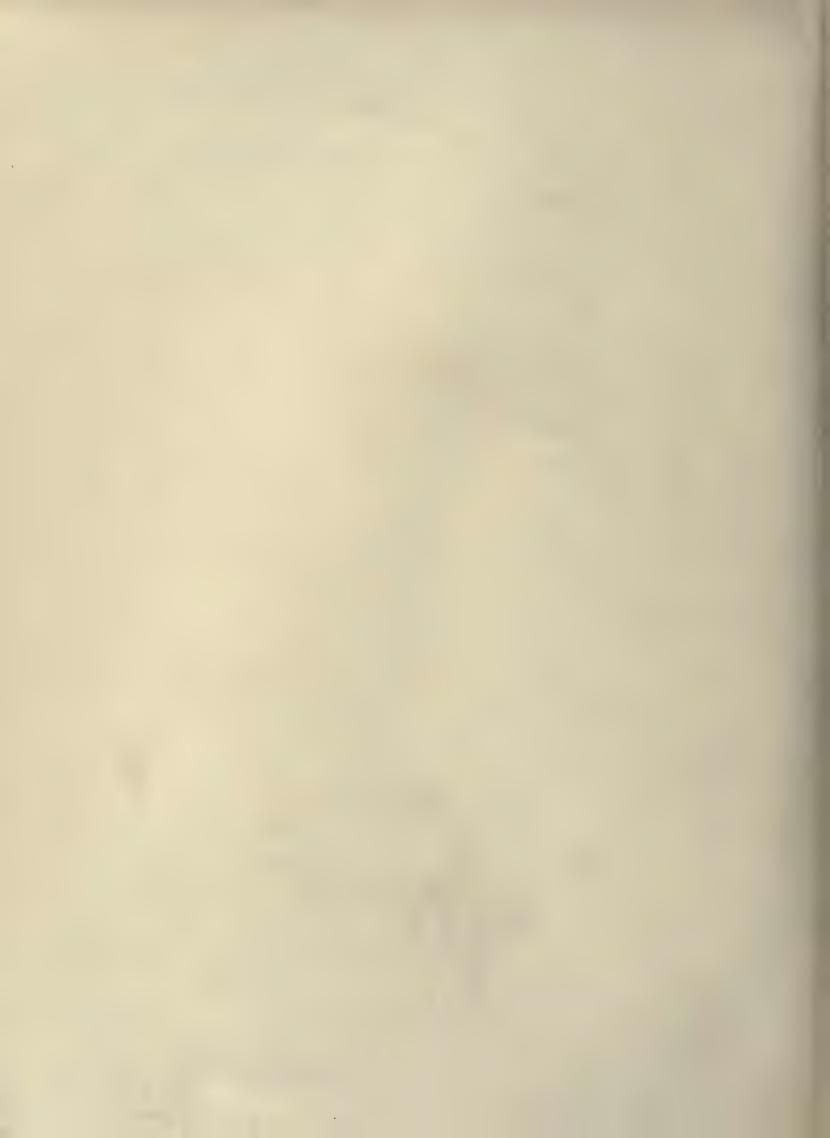


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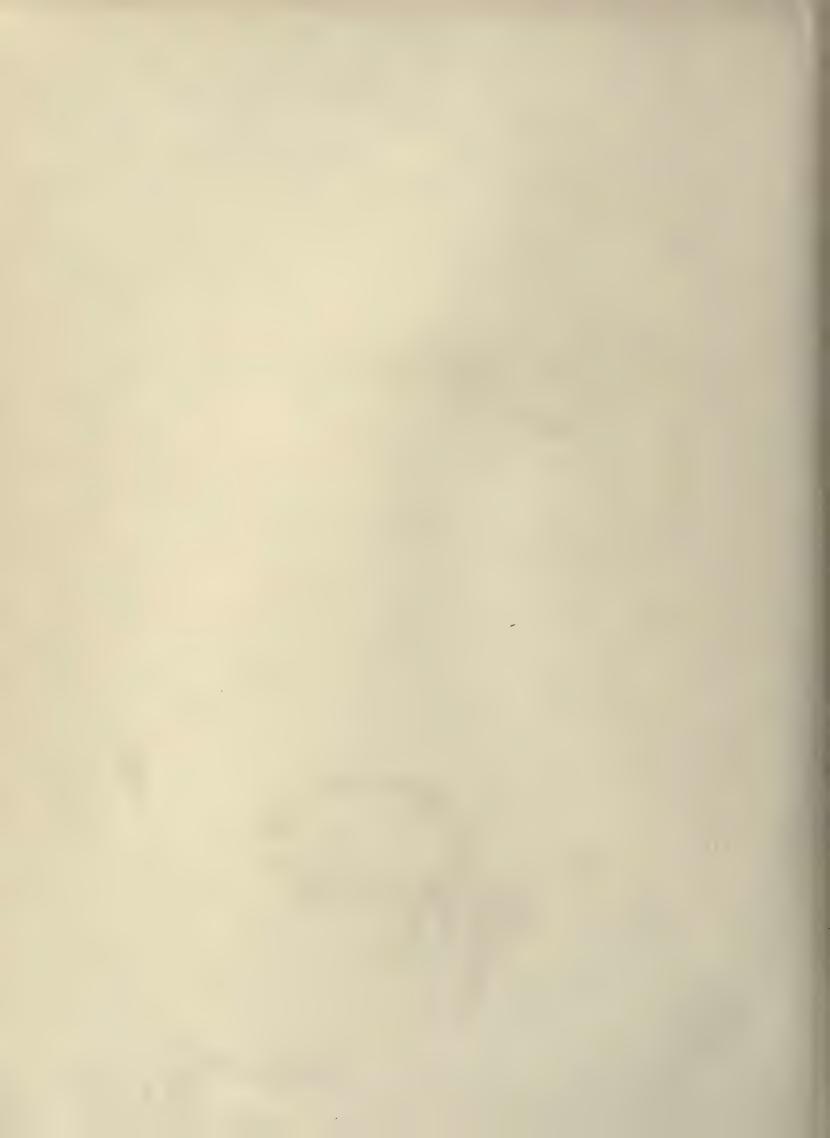
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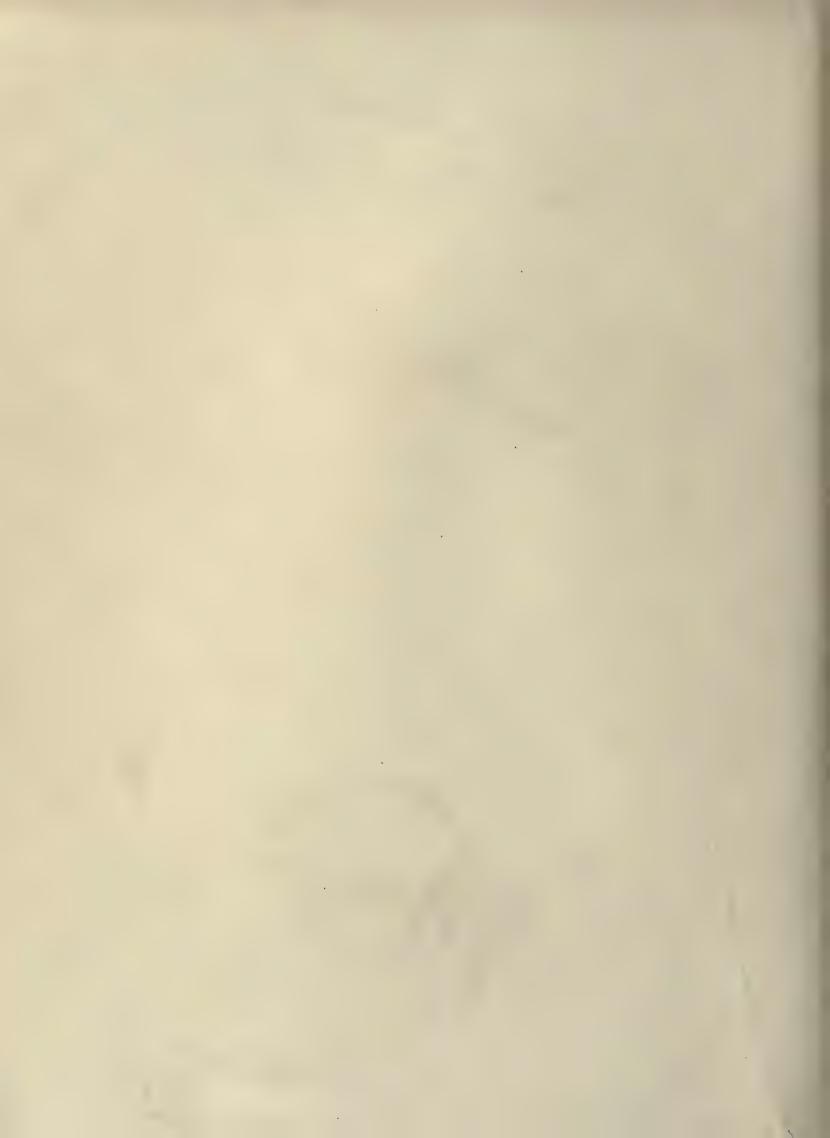
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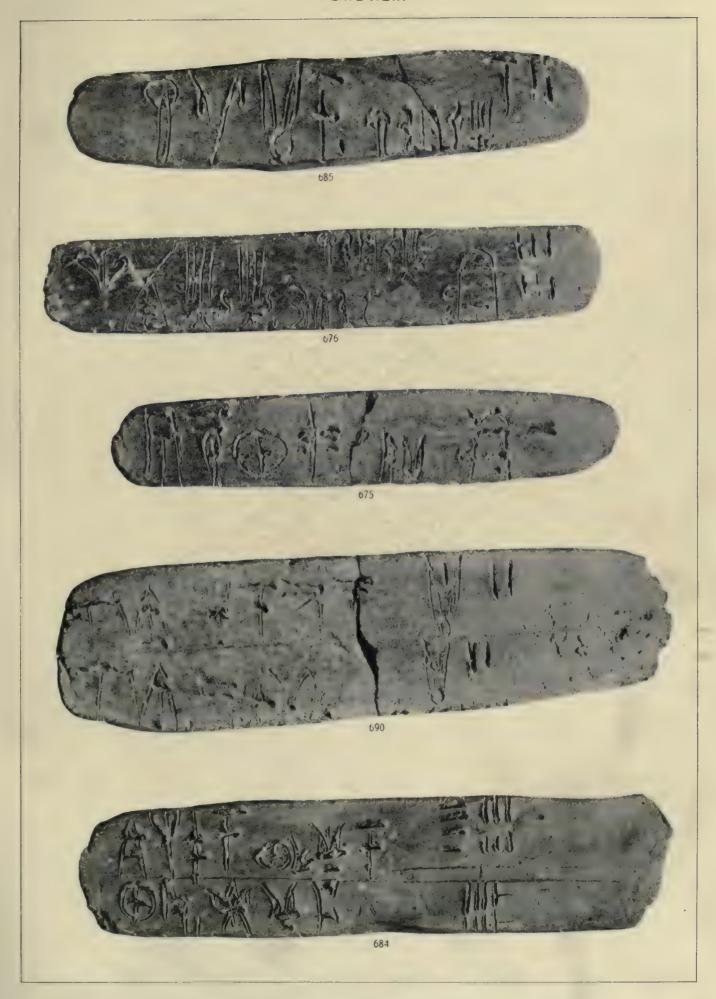
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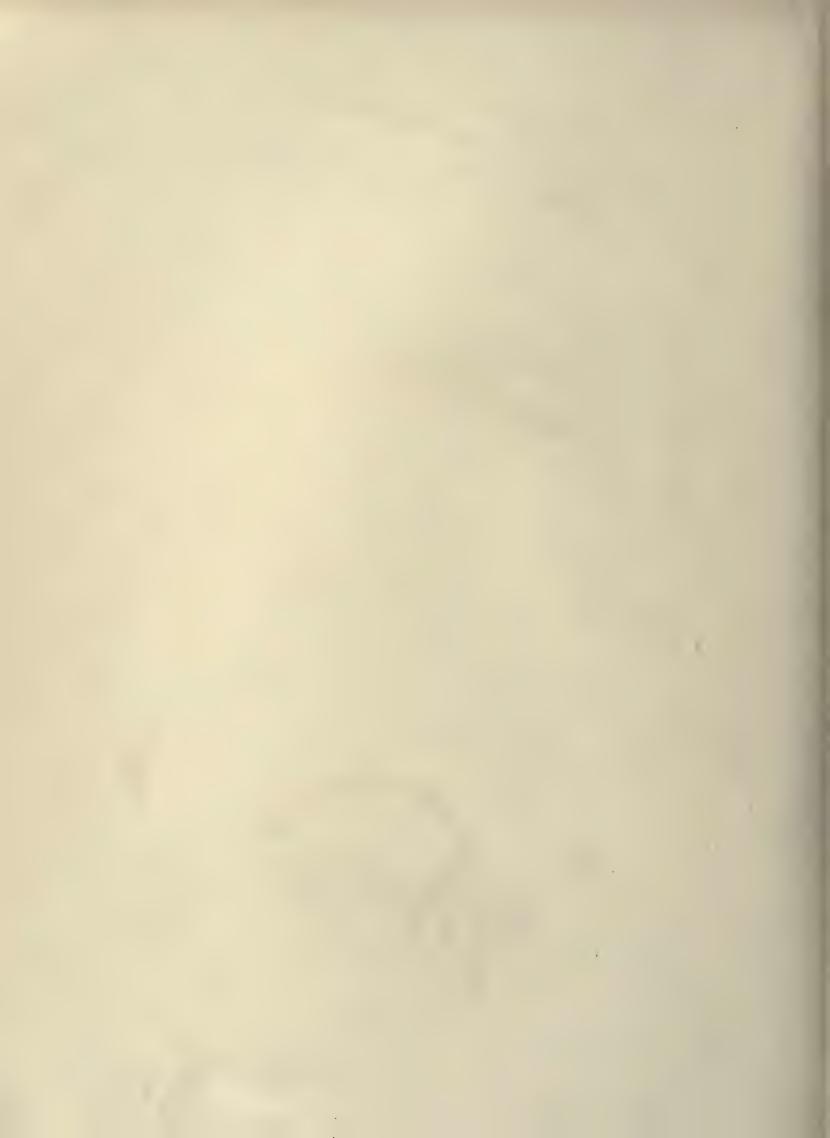


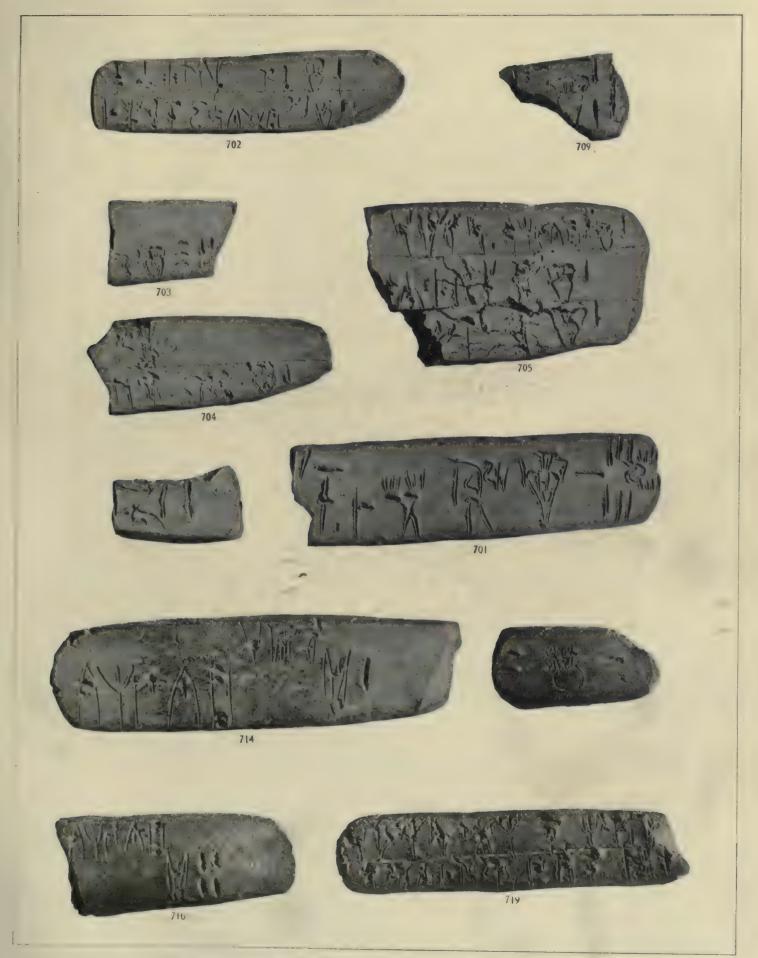
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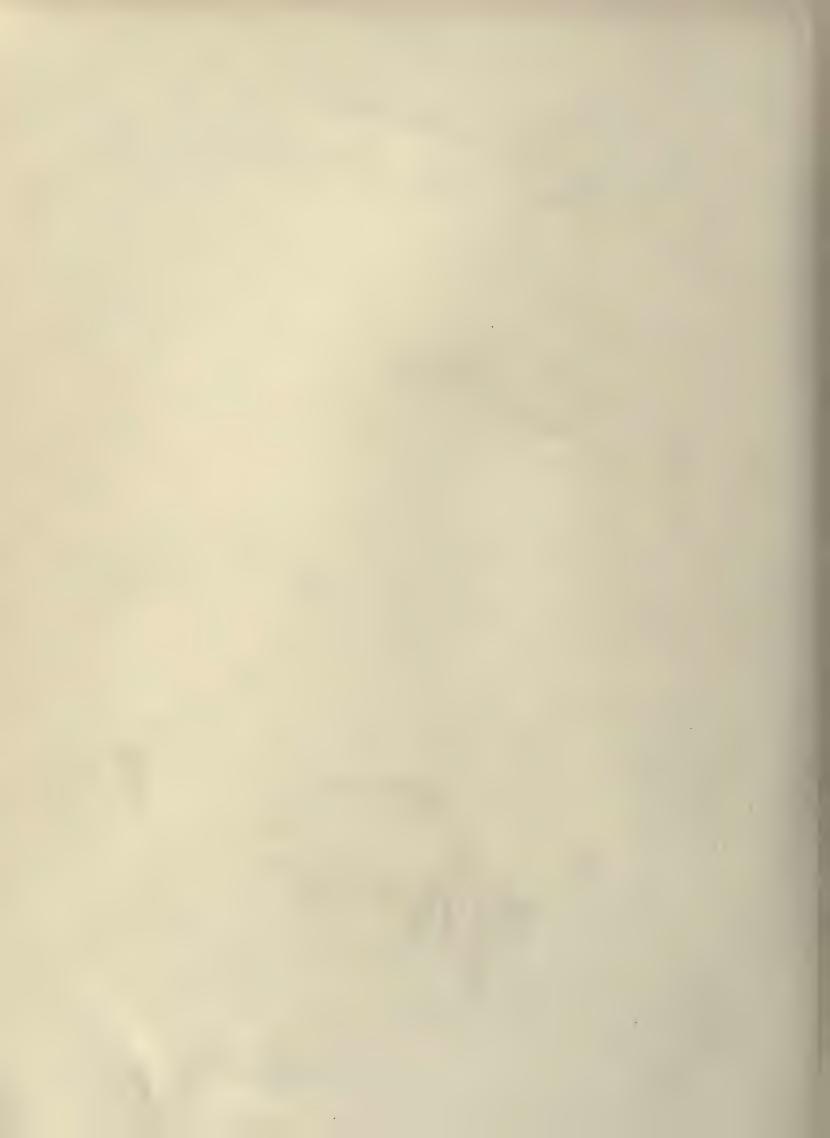


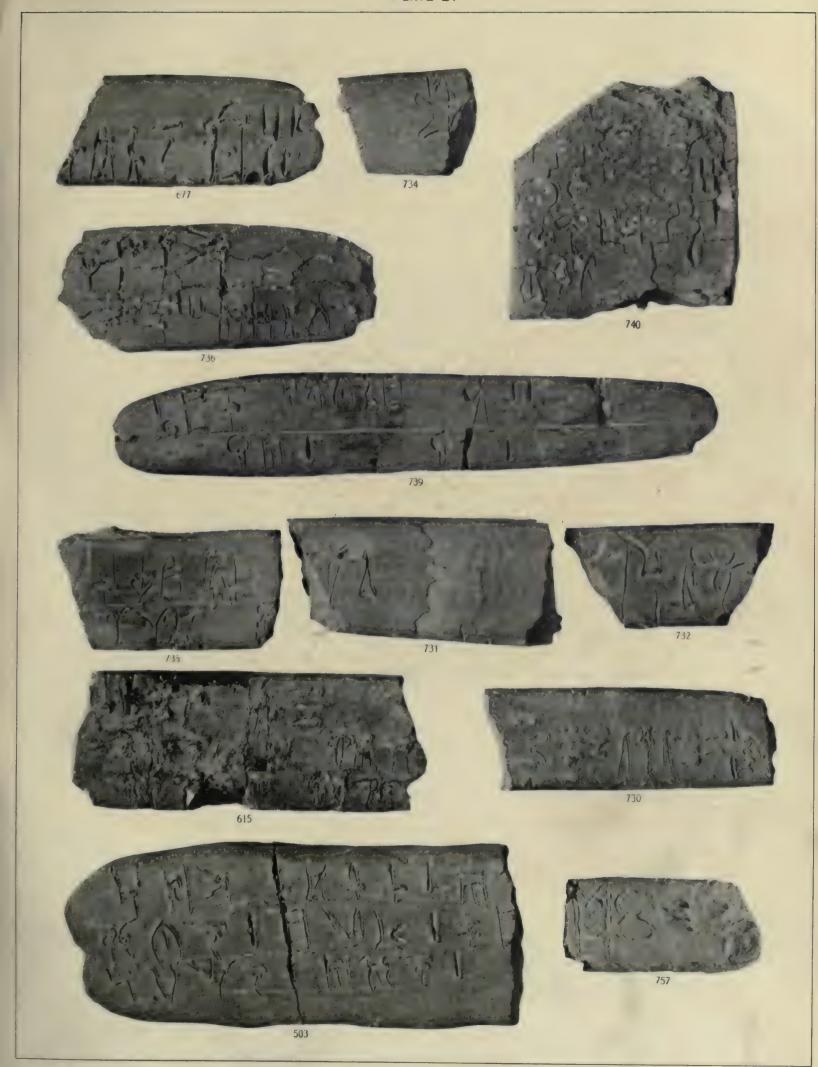
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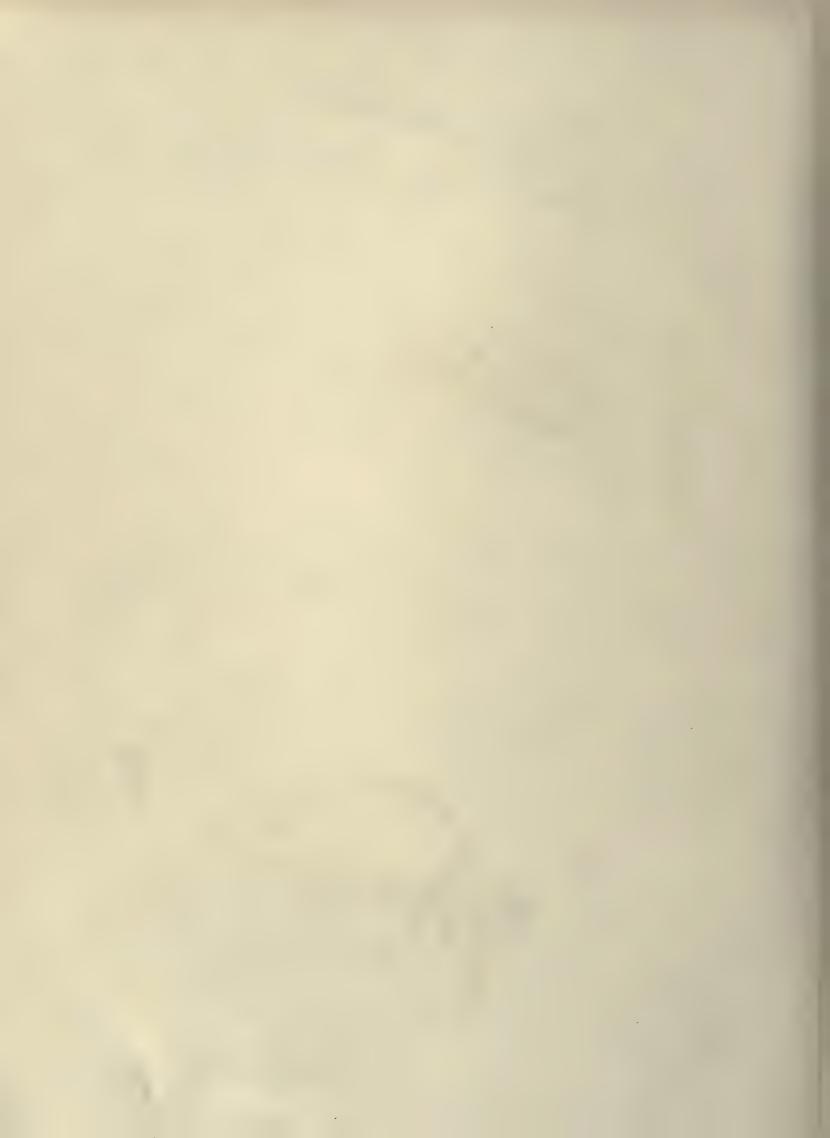


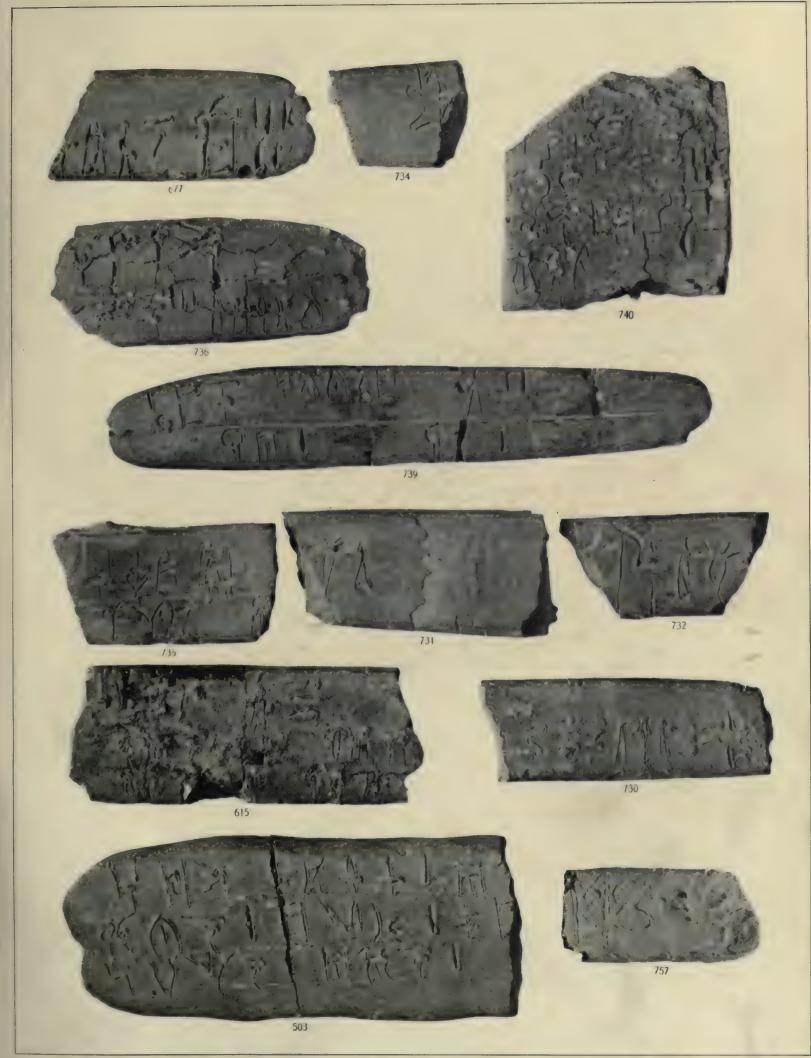
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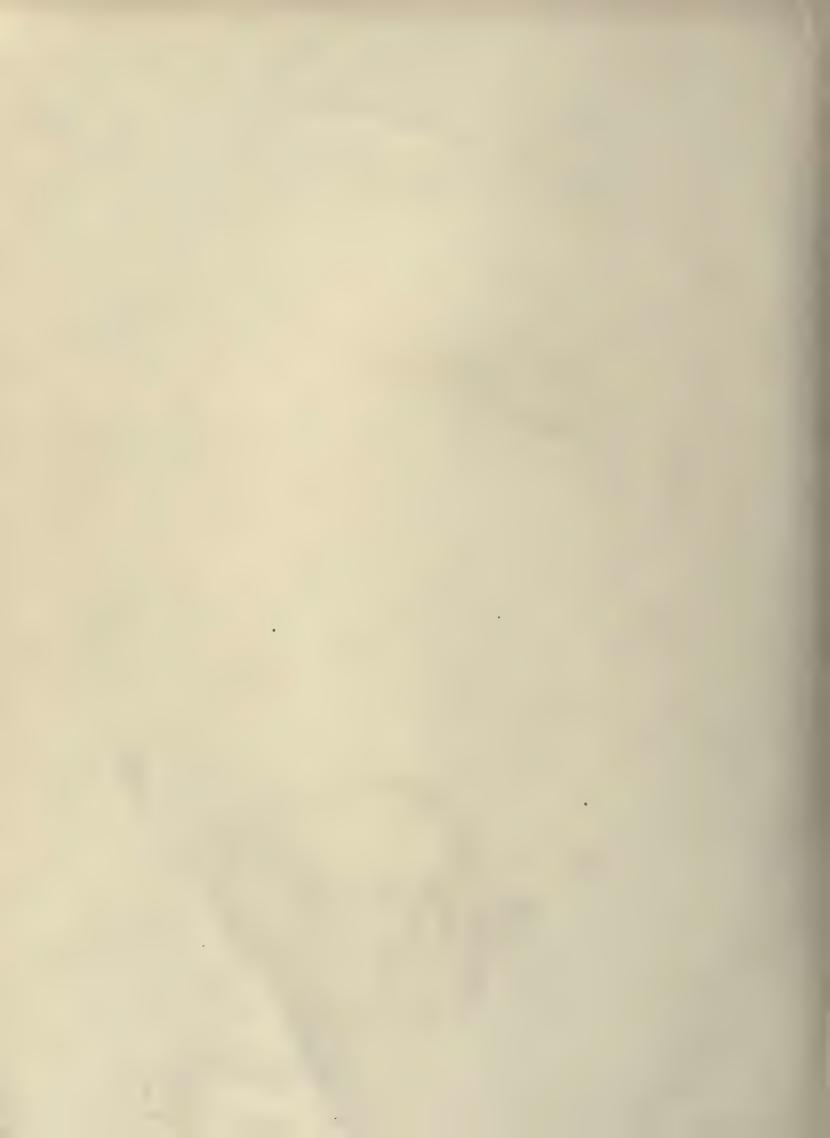


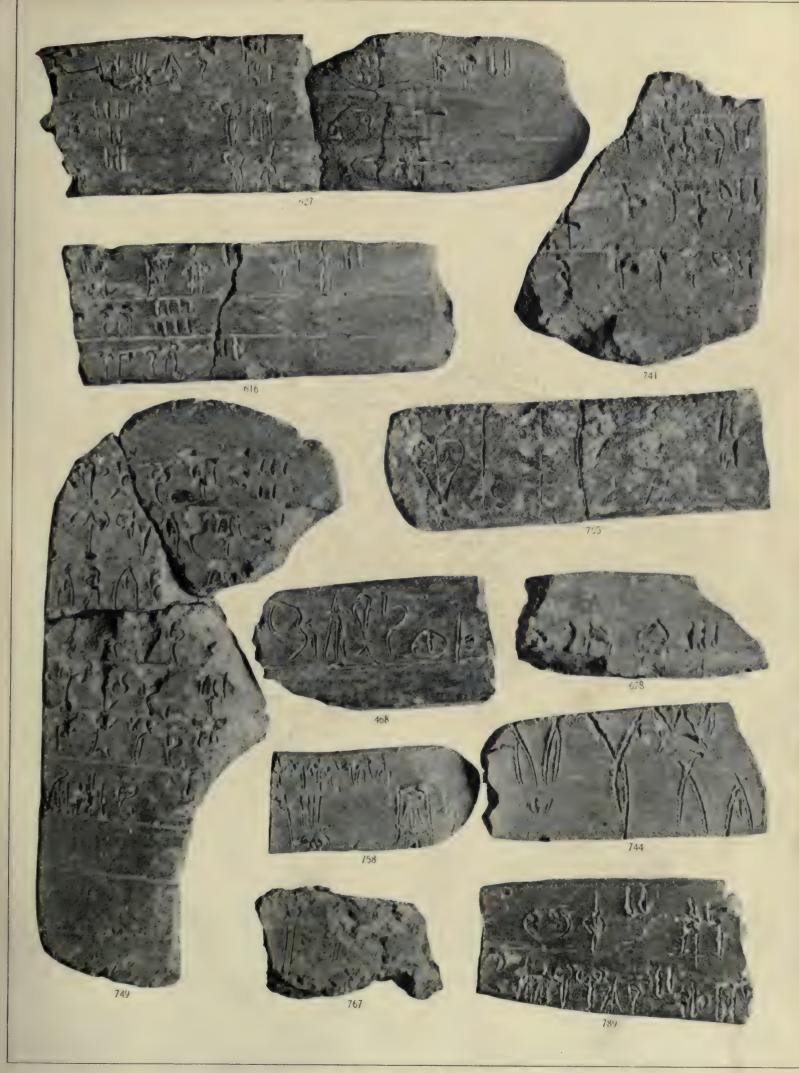
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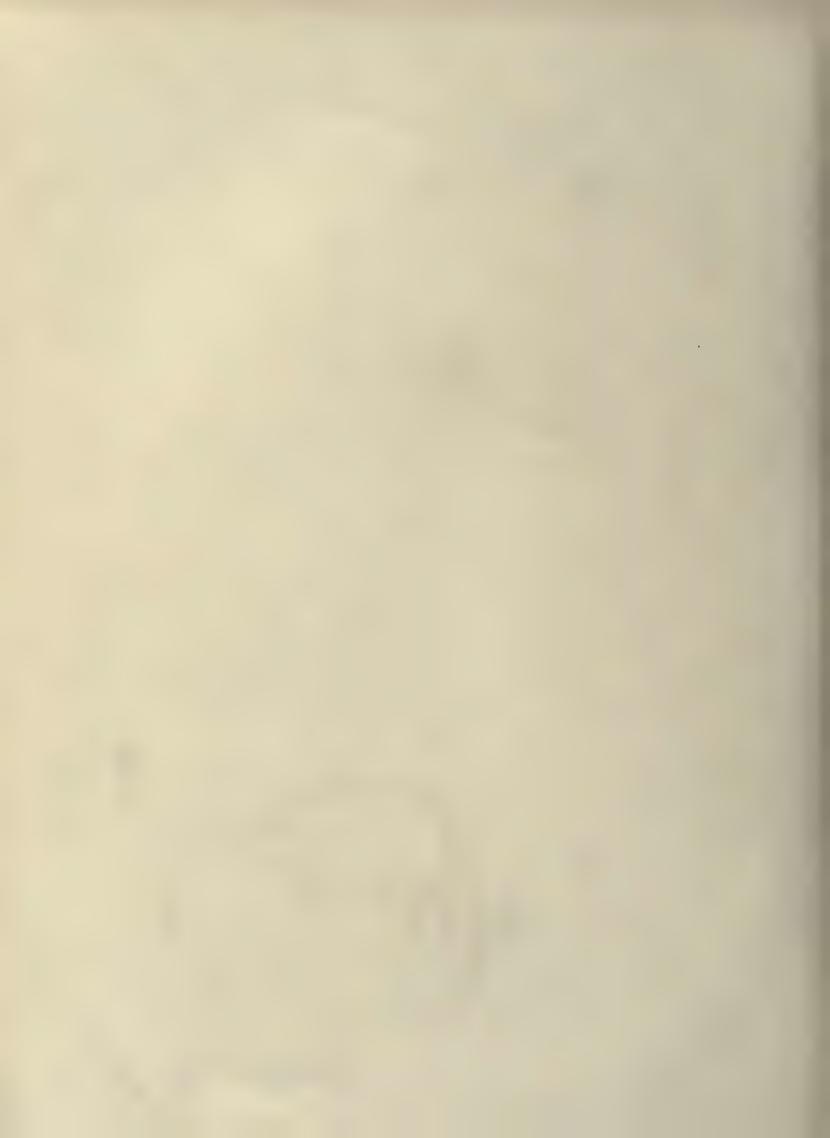


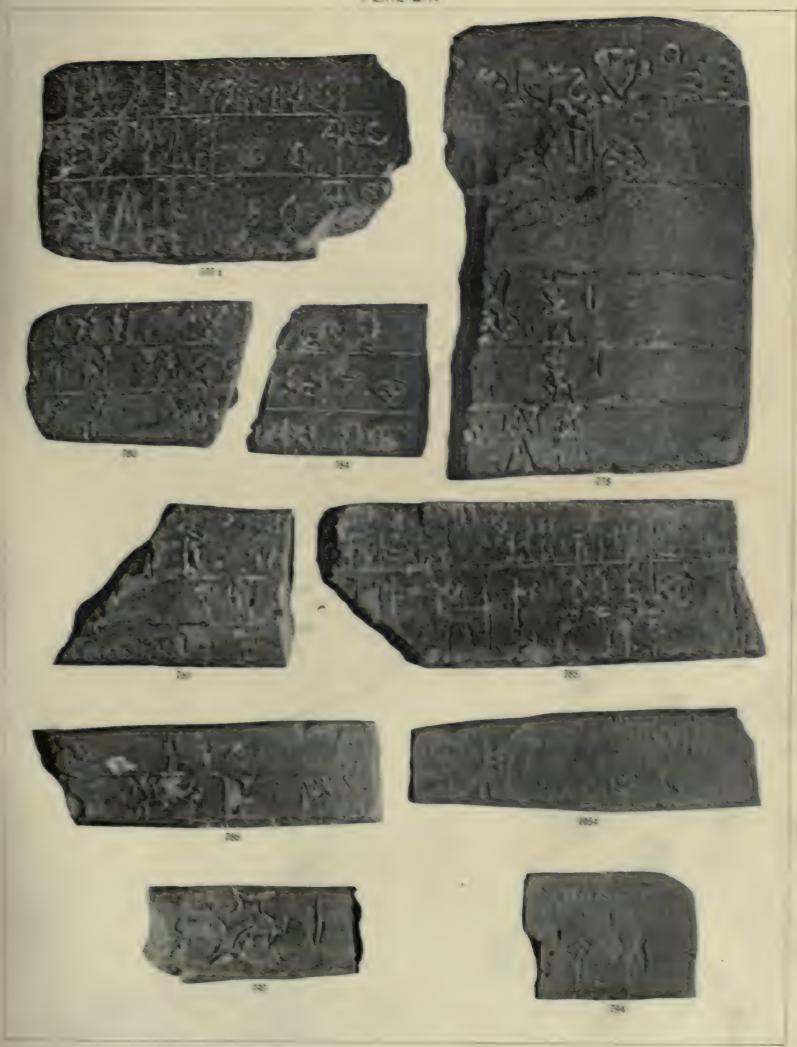
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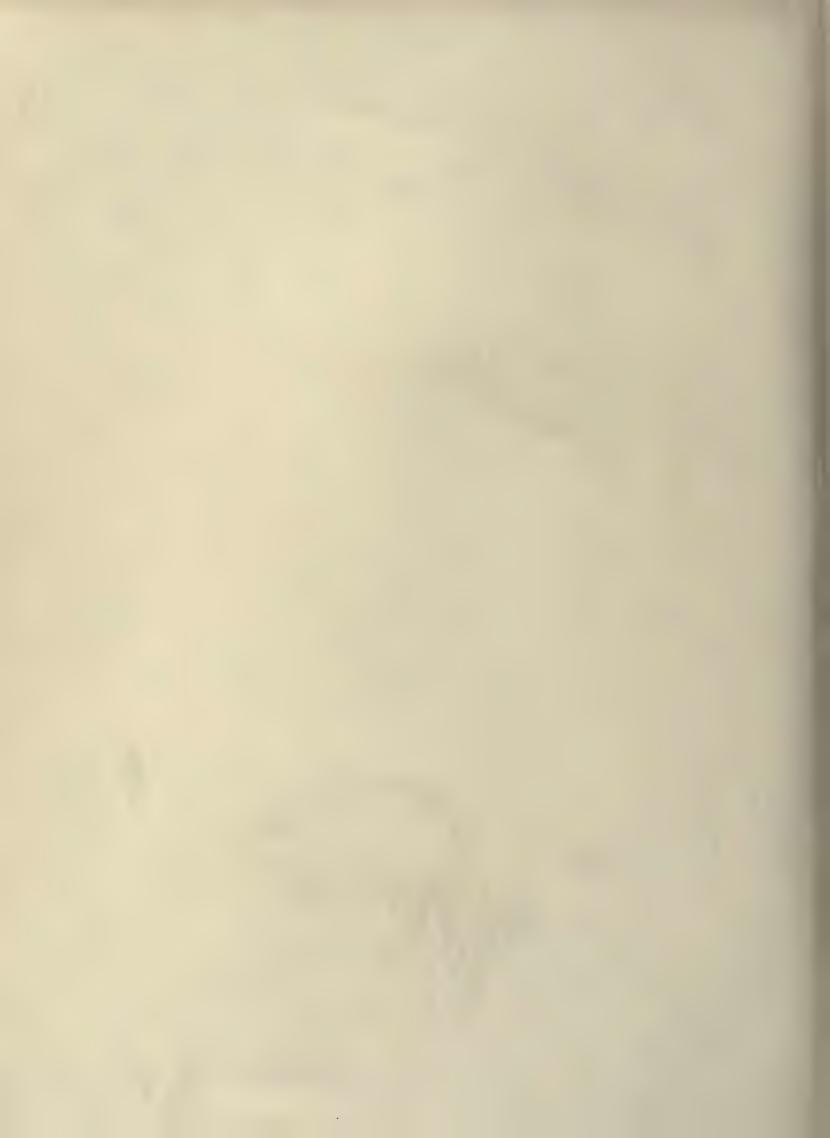


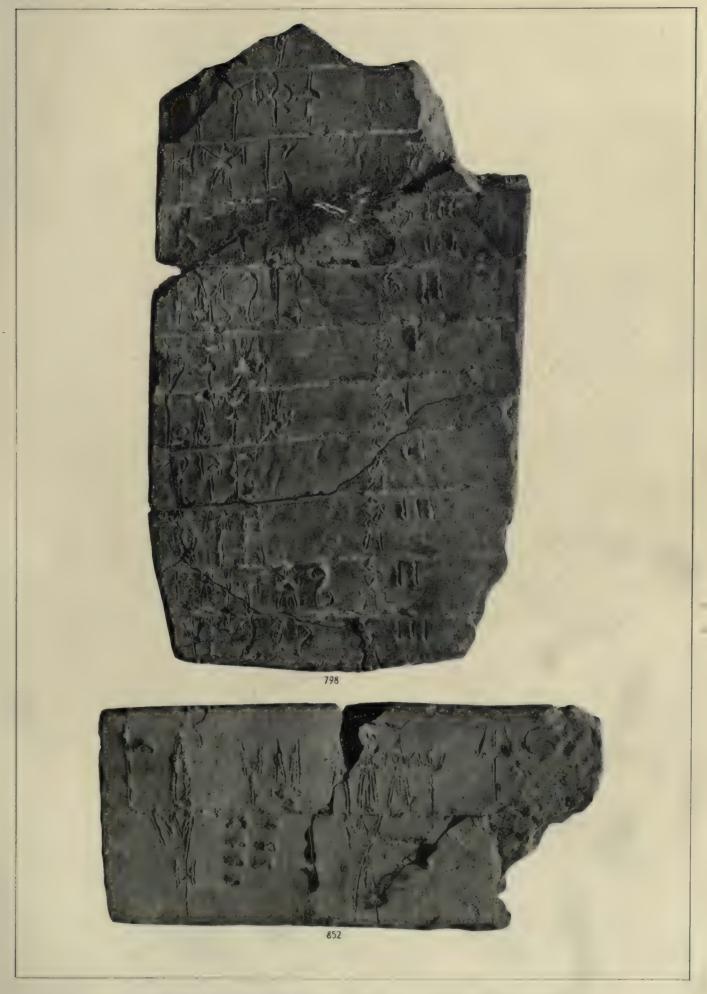
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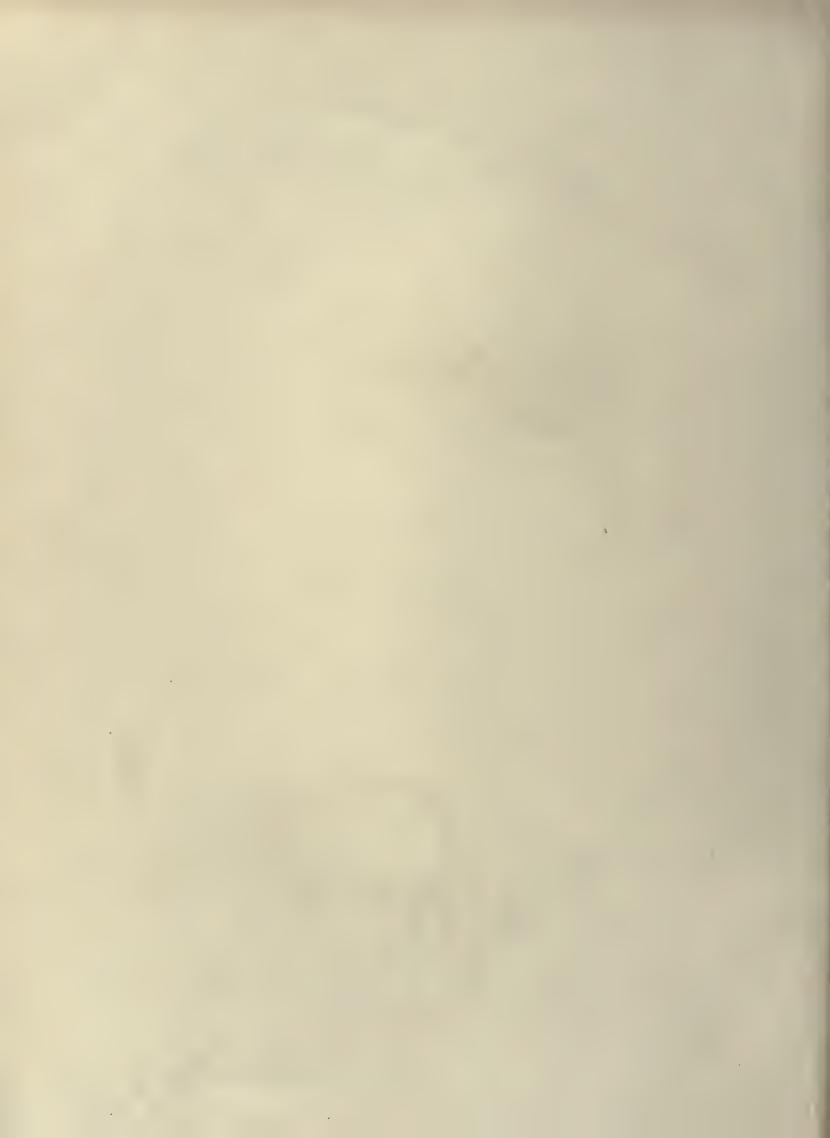


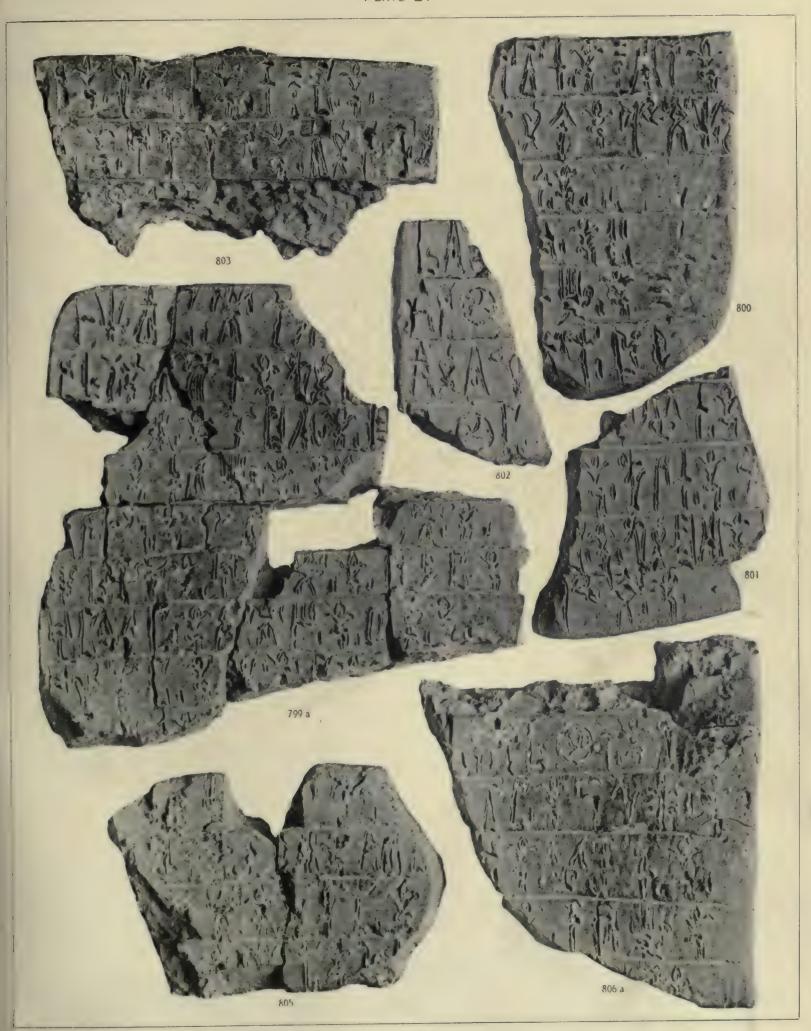
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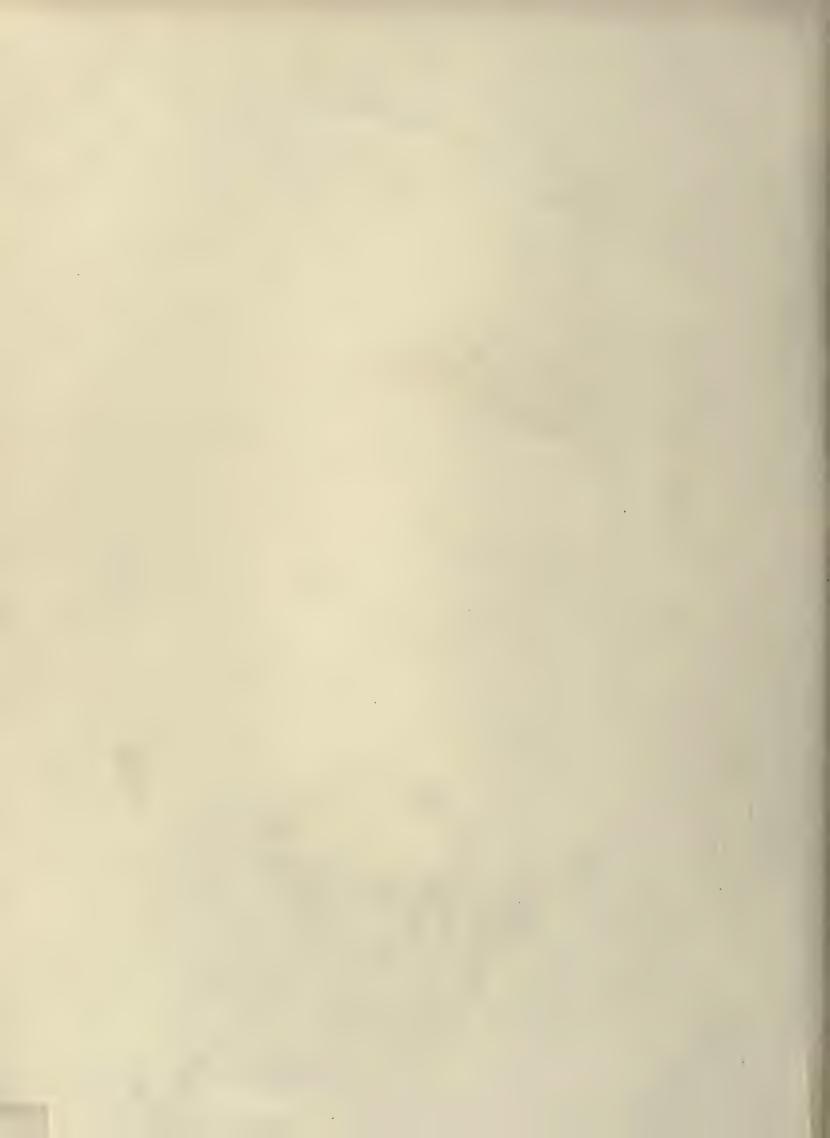


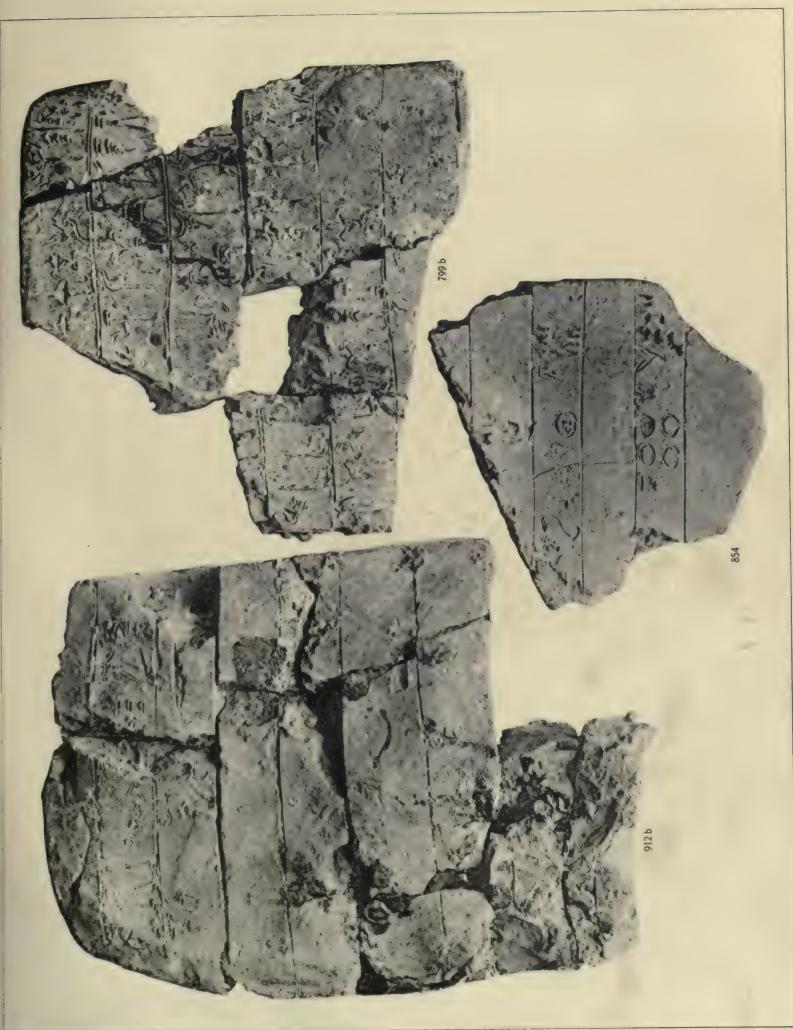
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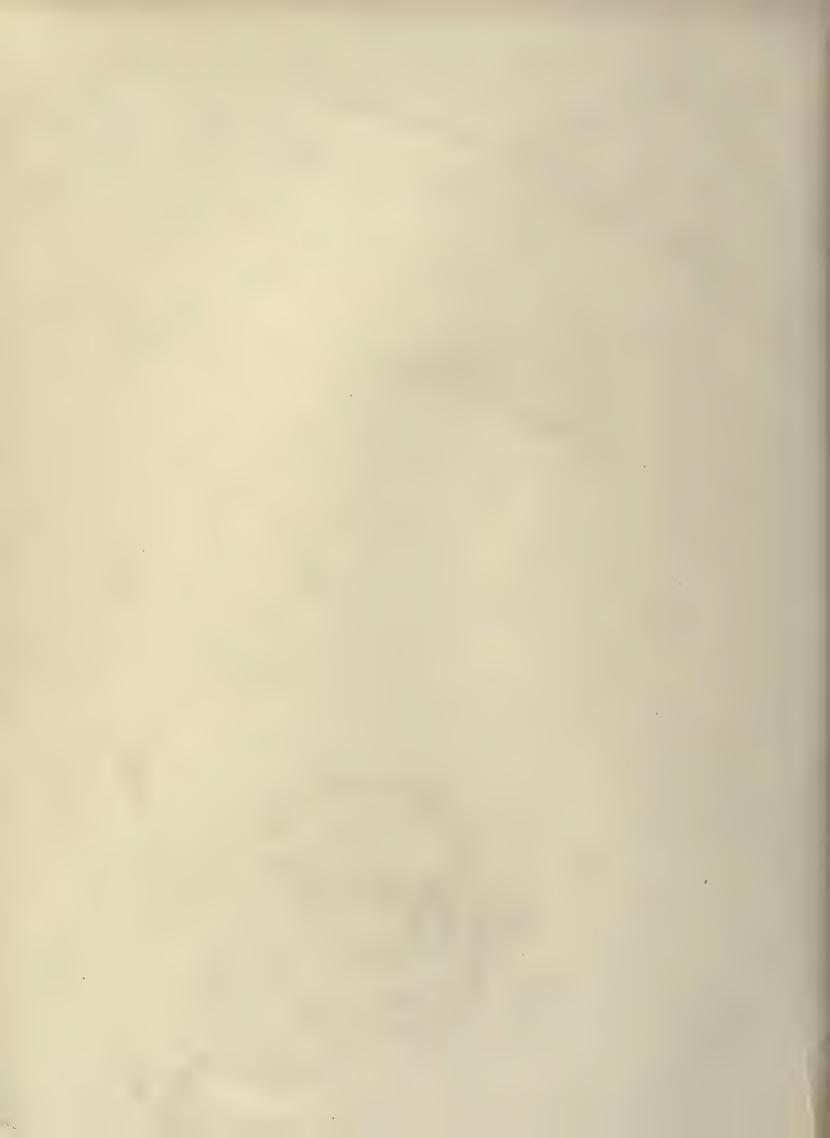


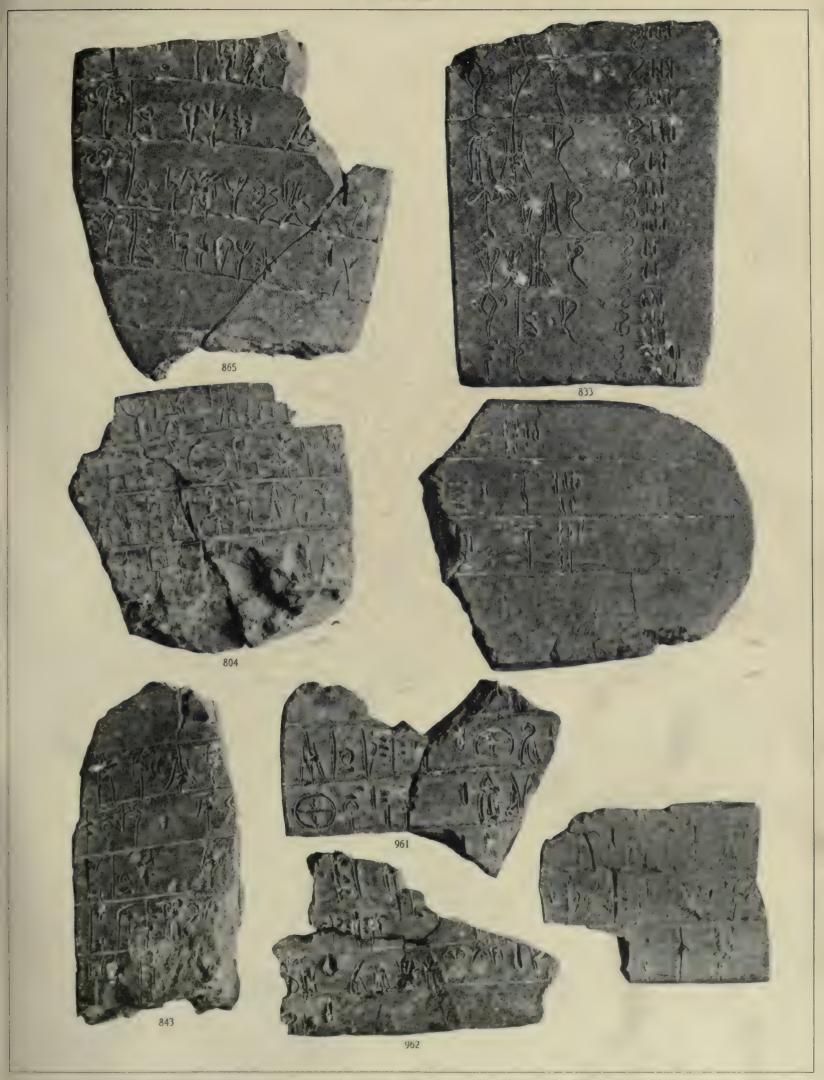


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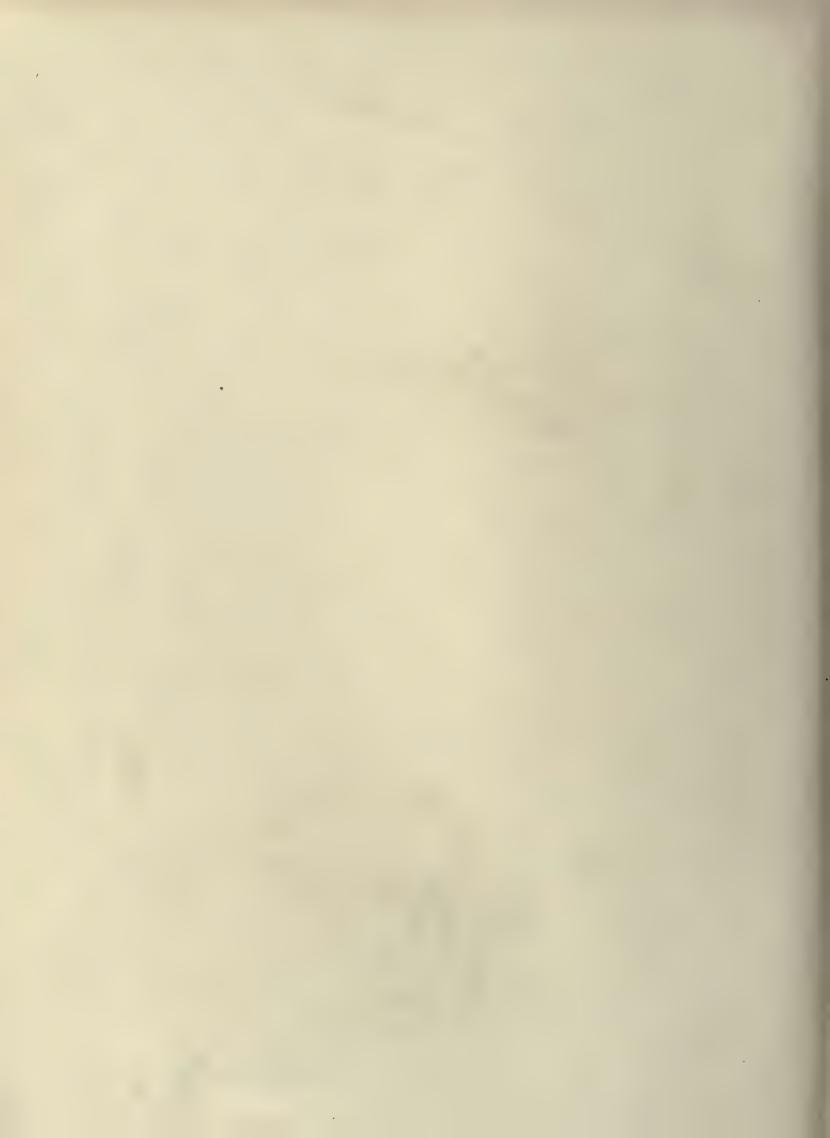


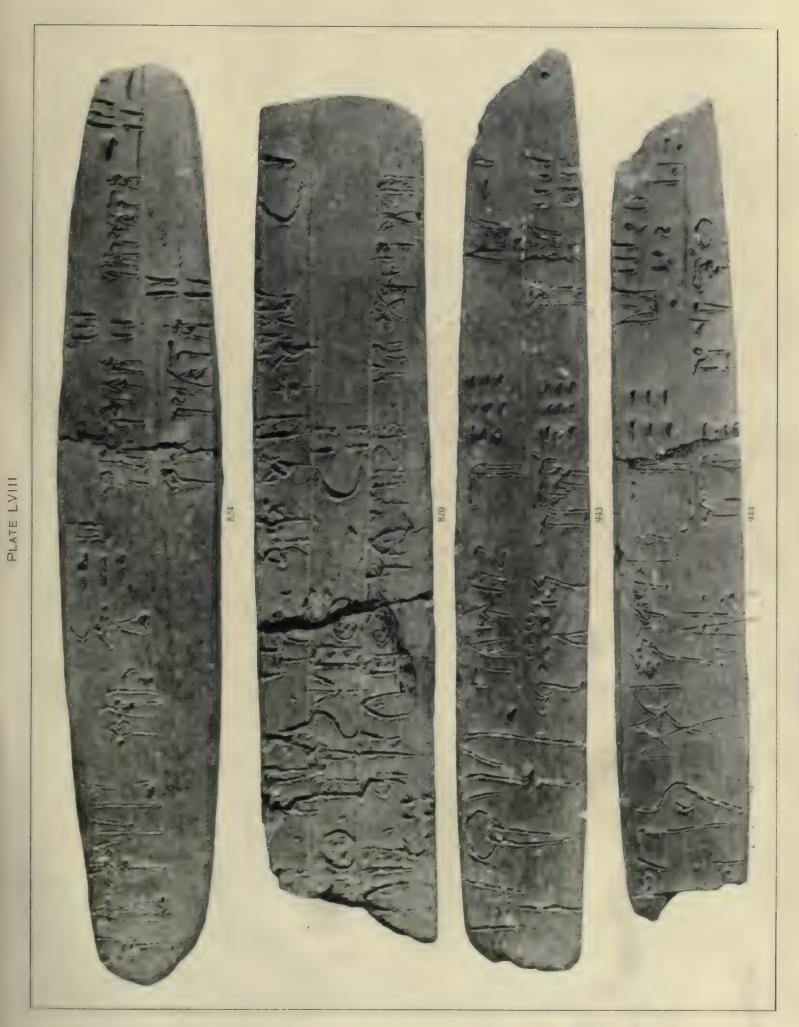


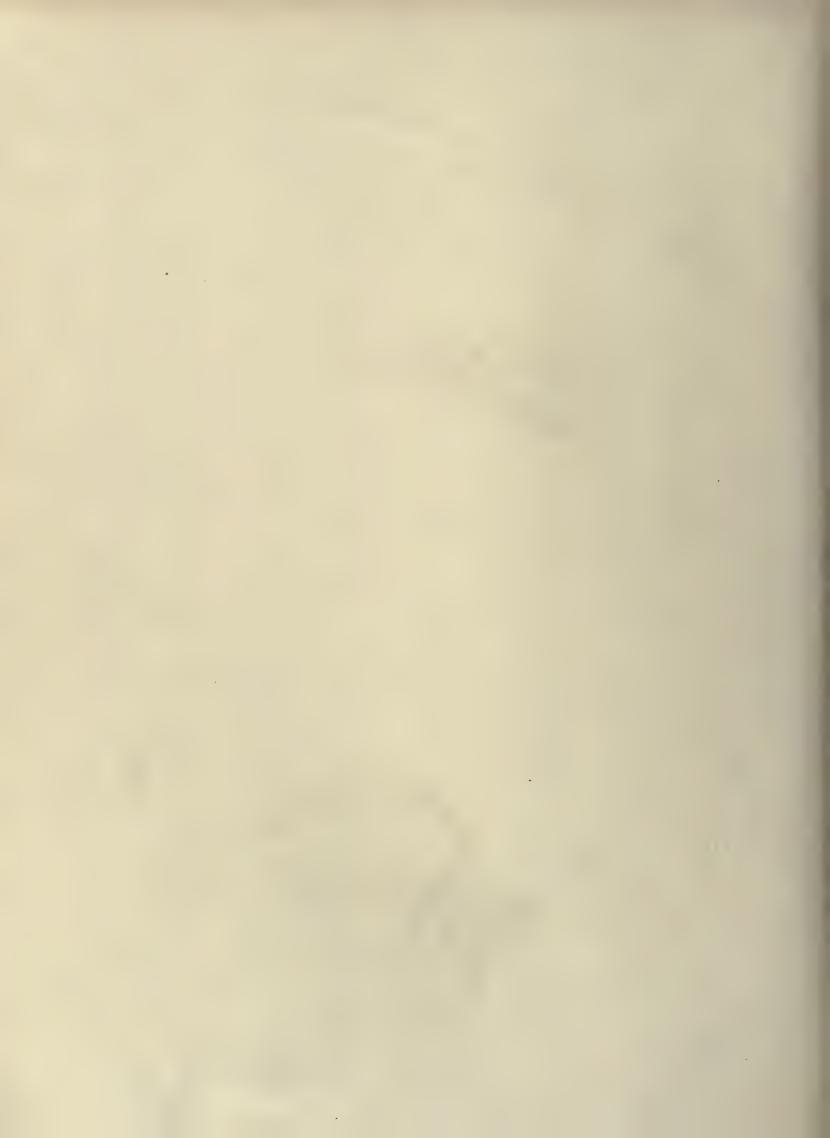


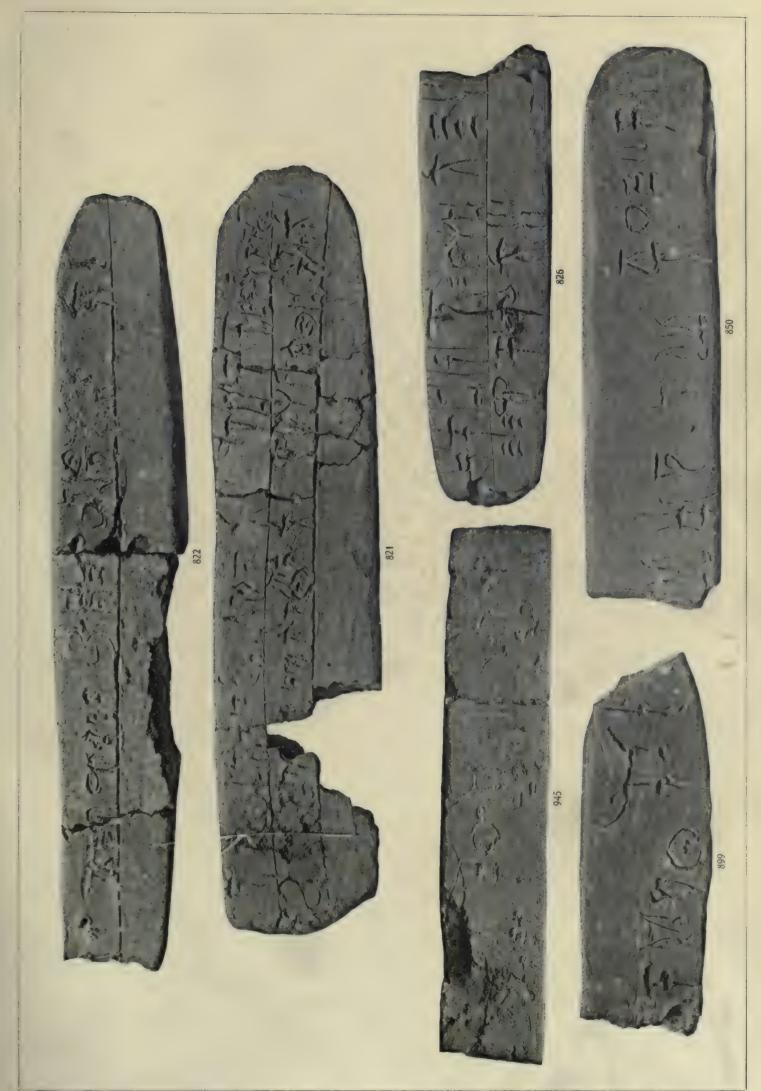


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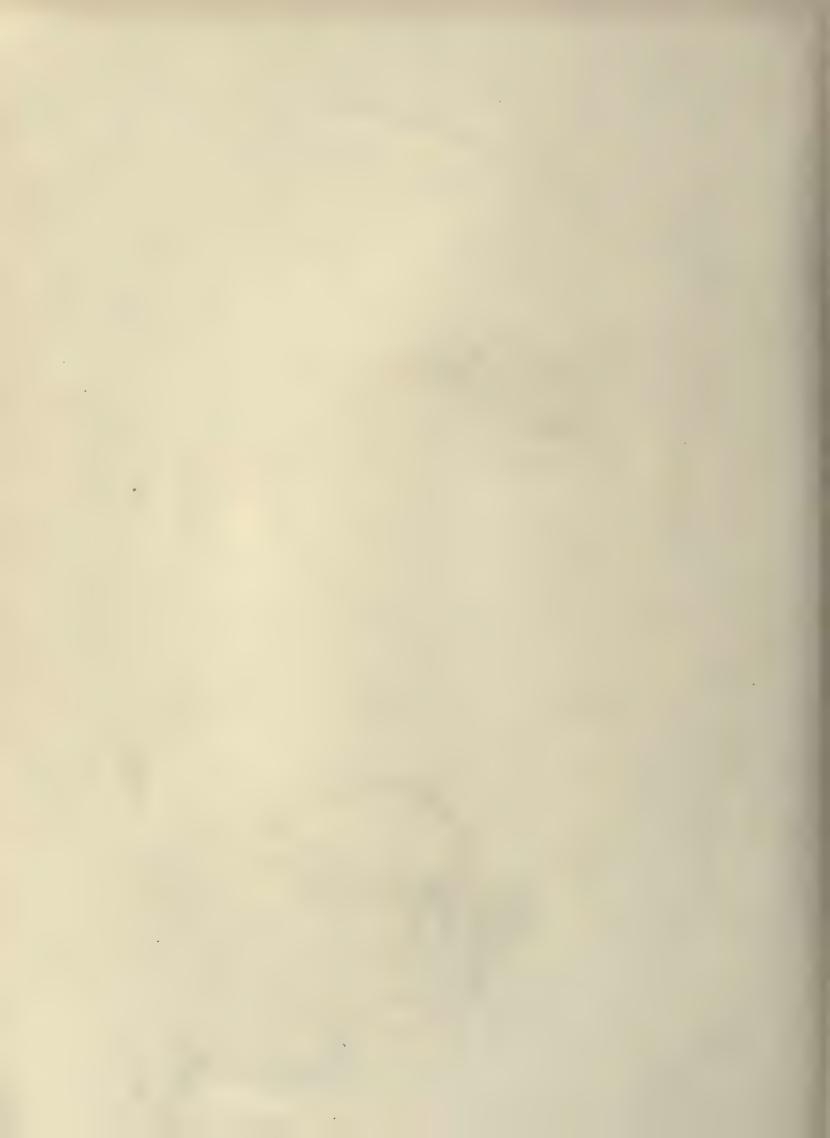






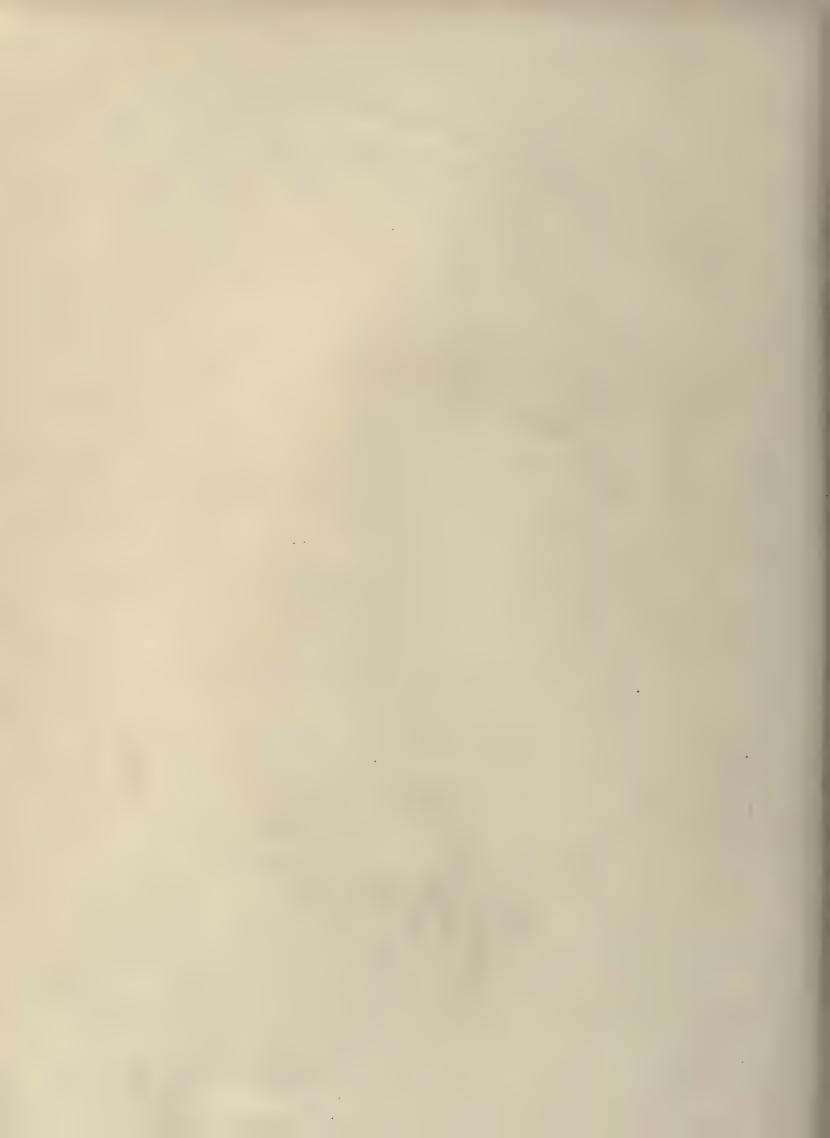


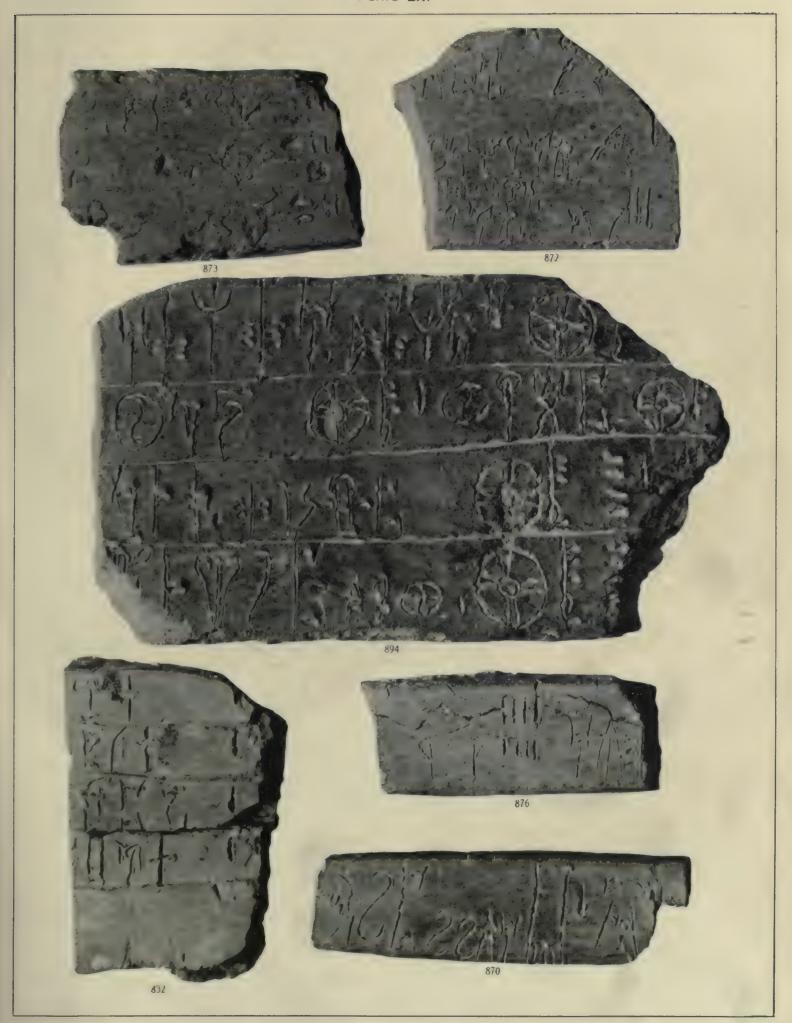
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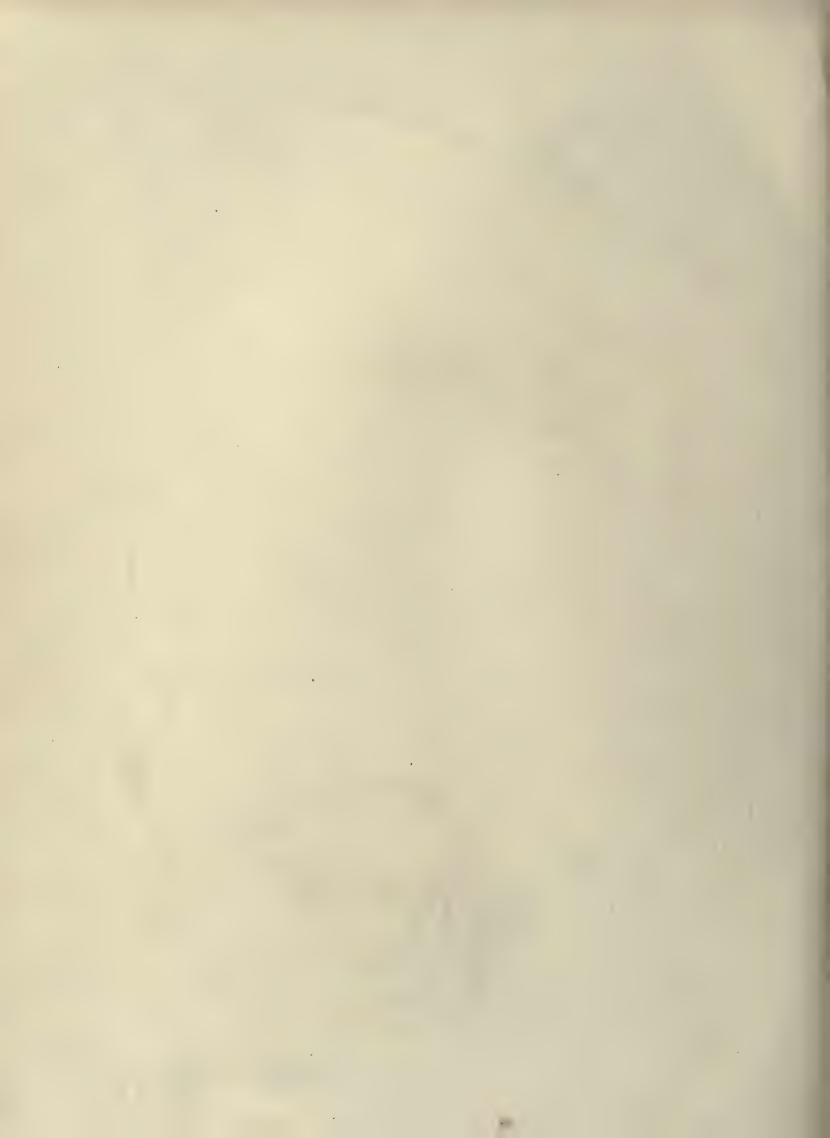


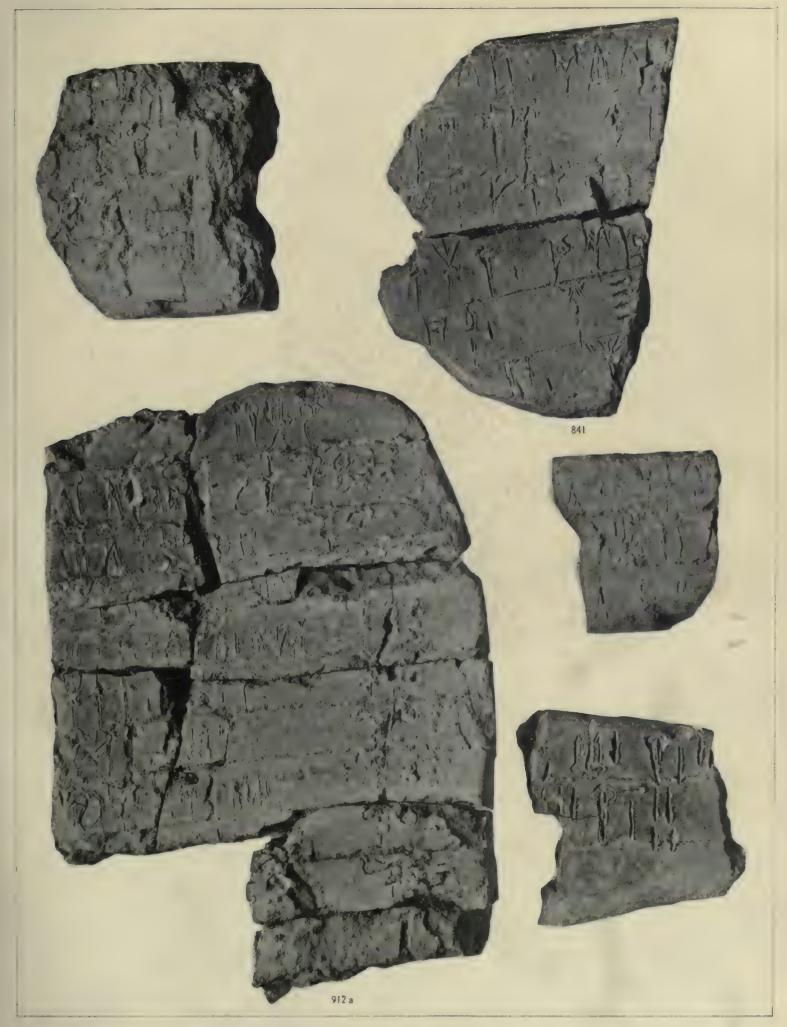
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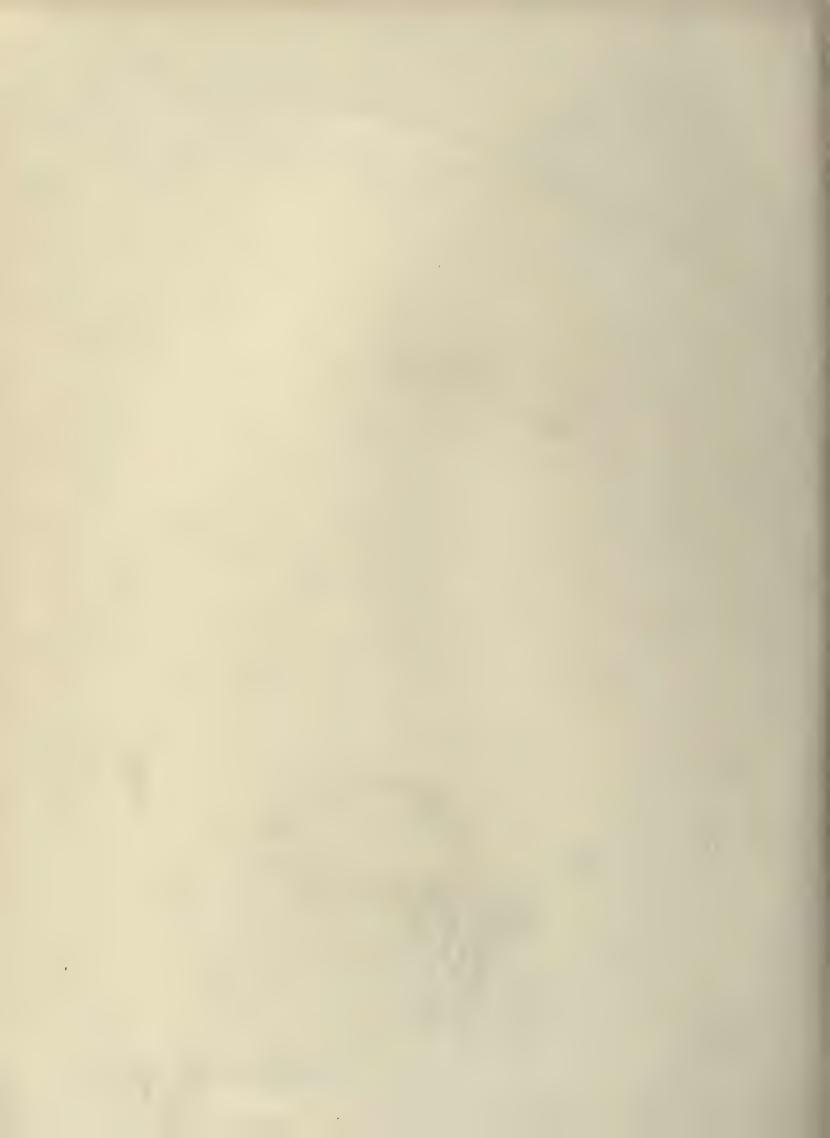


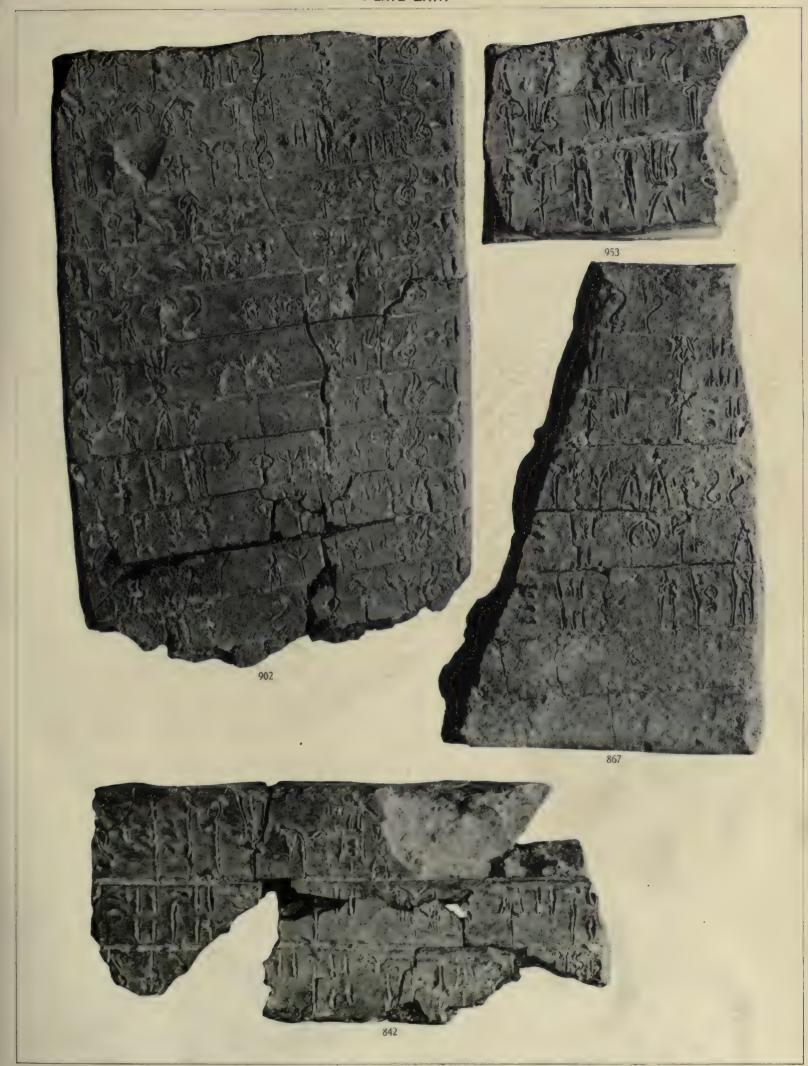
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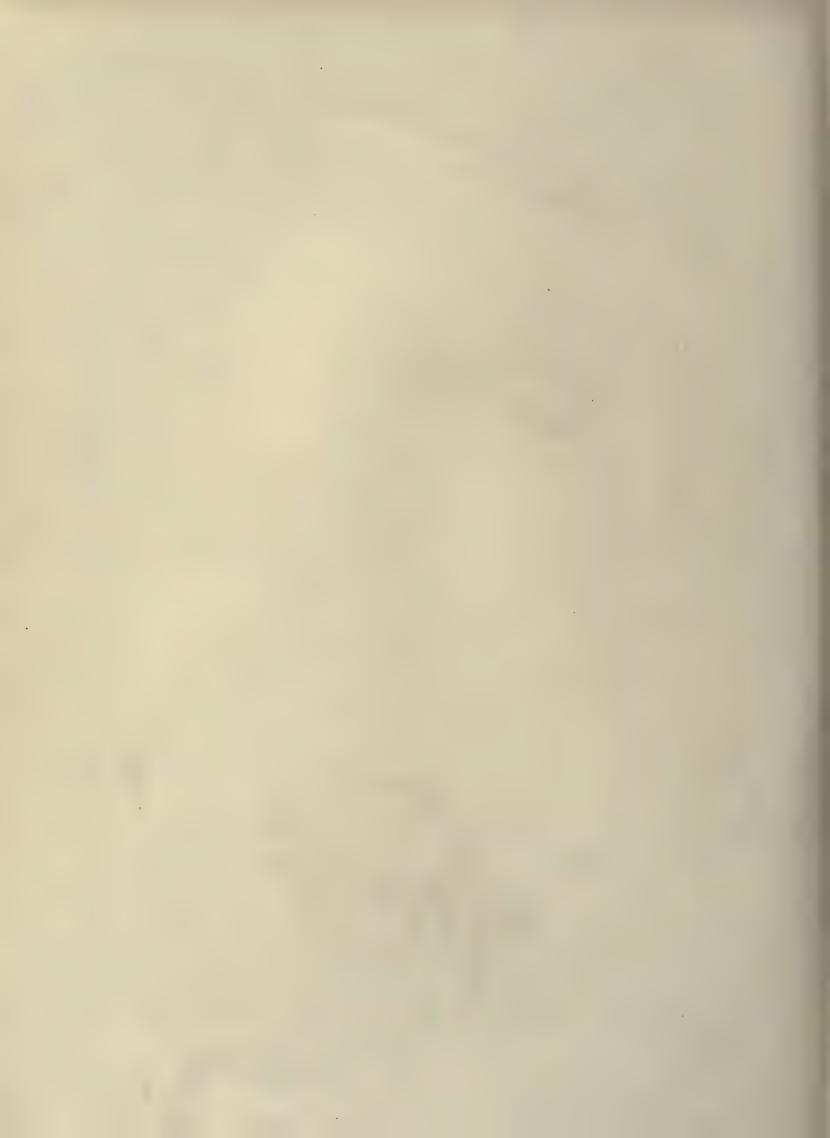
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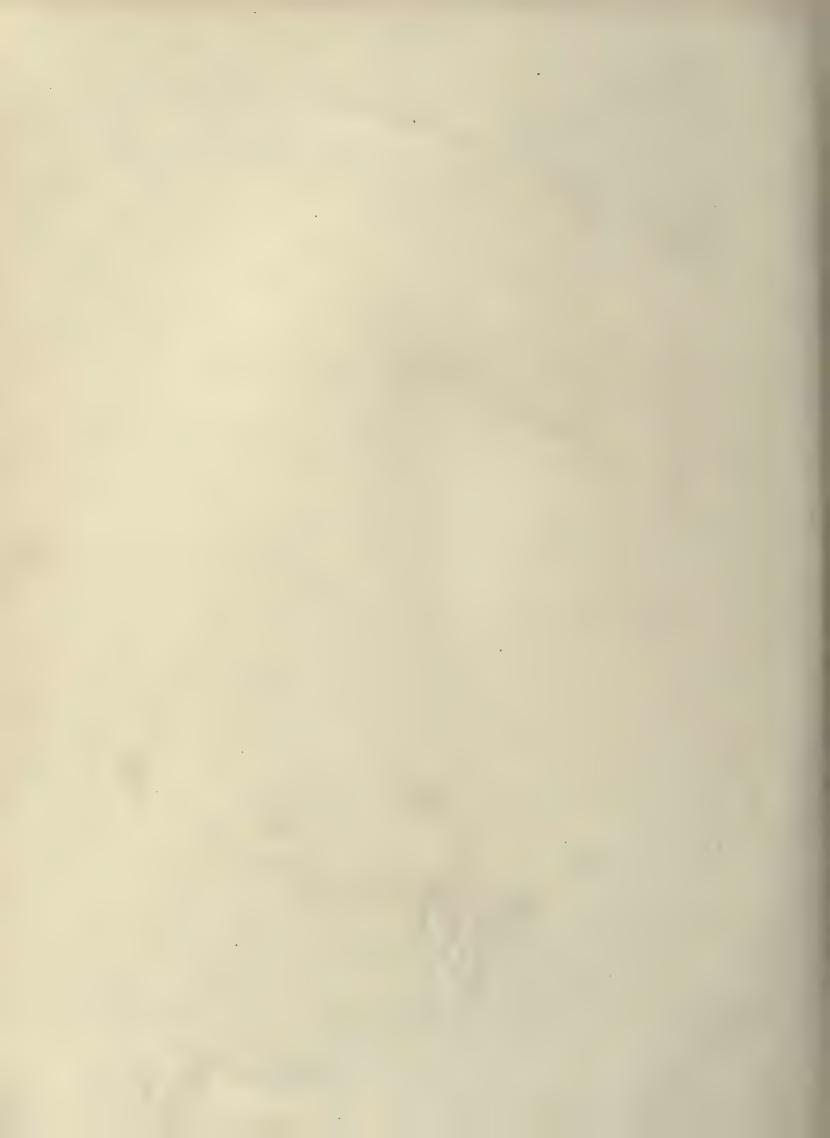
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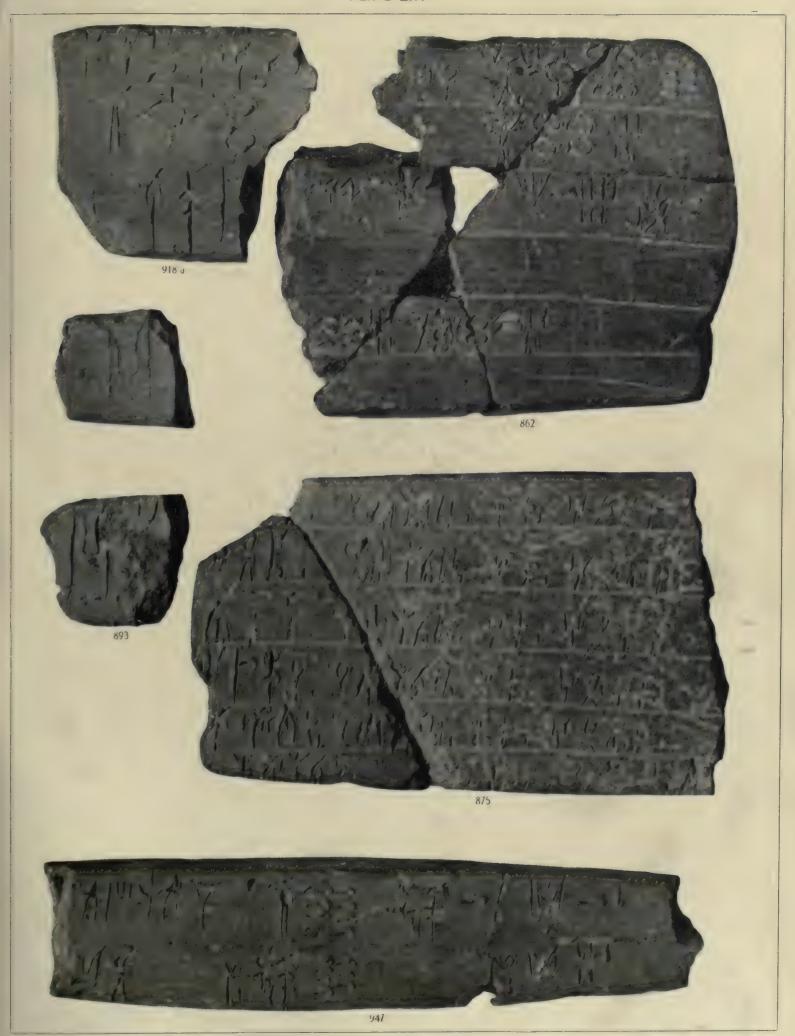
LINEAR CLASS B



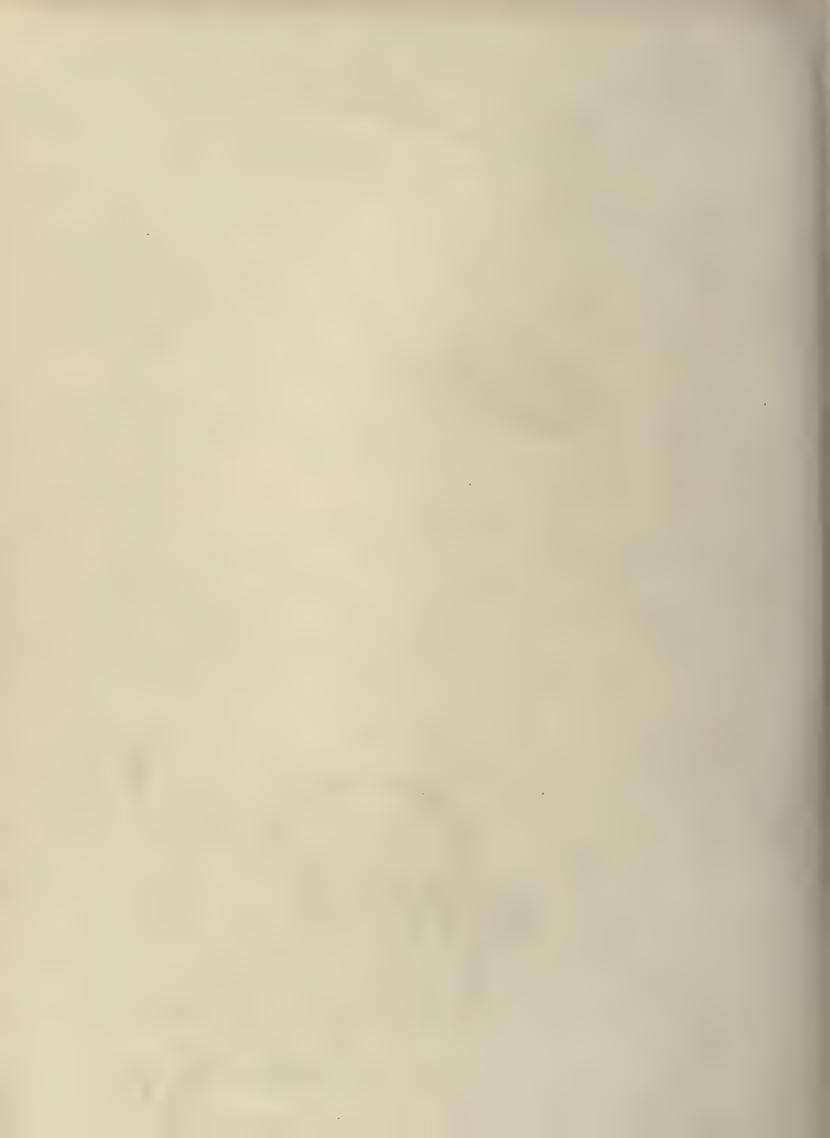


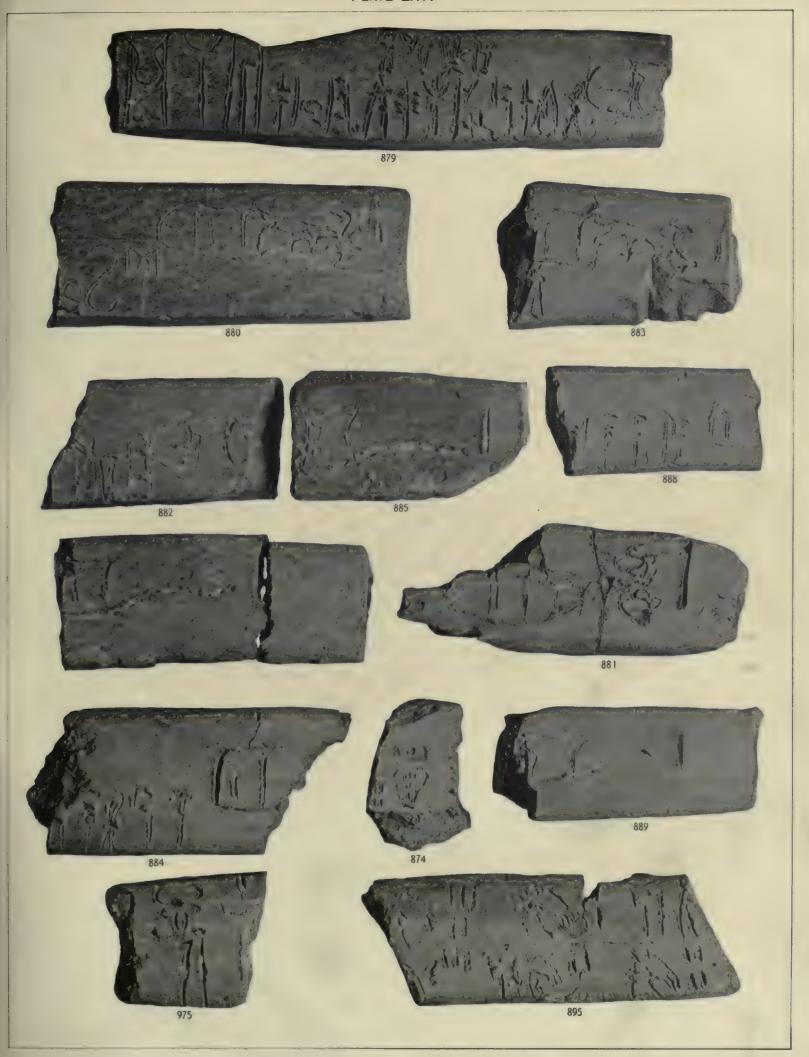
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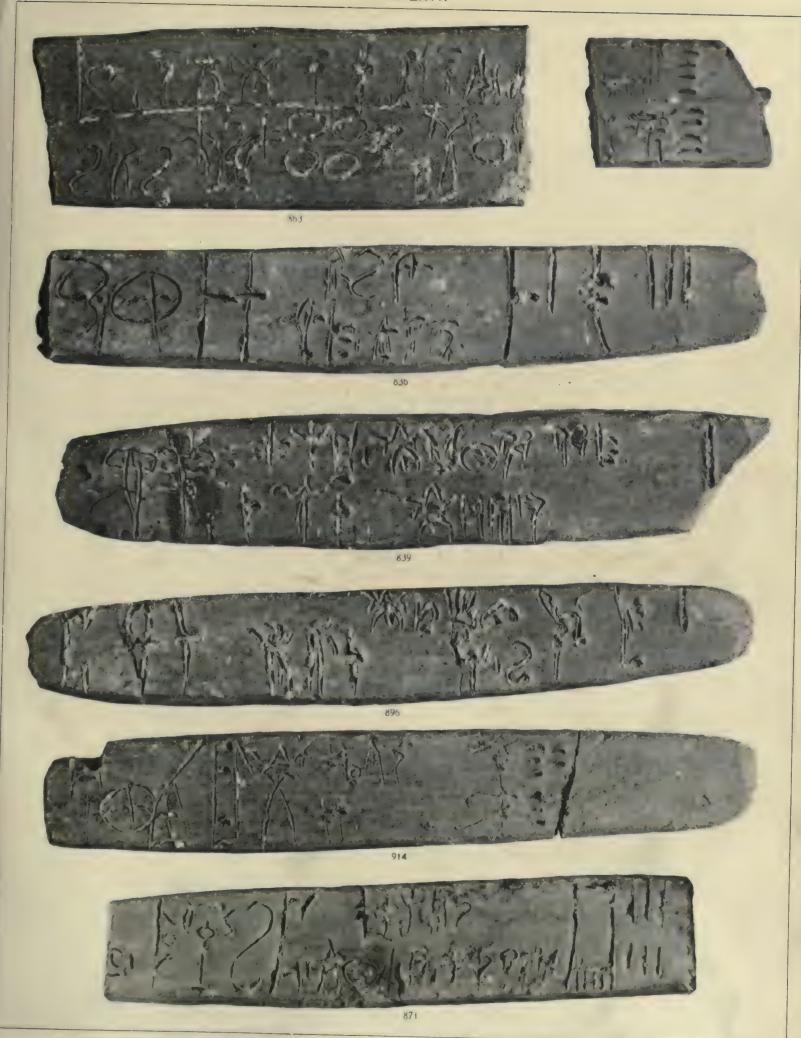
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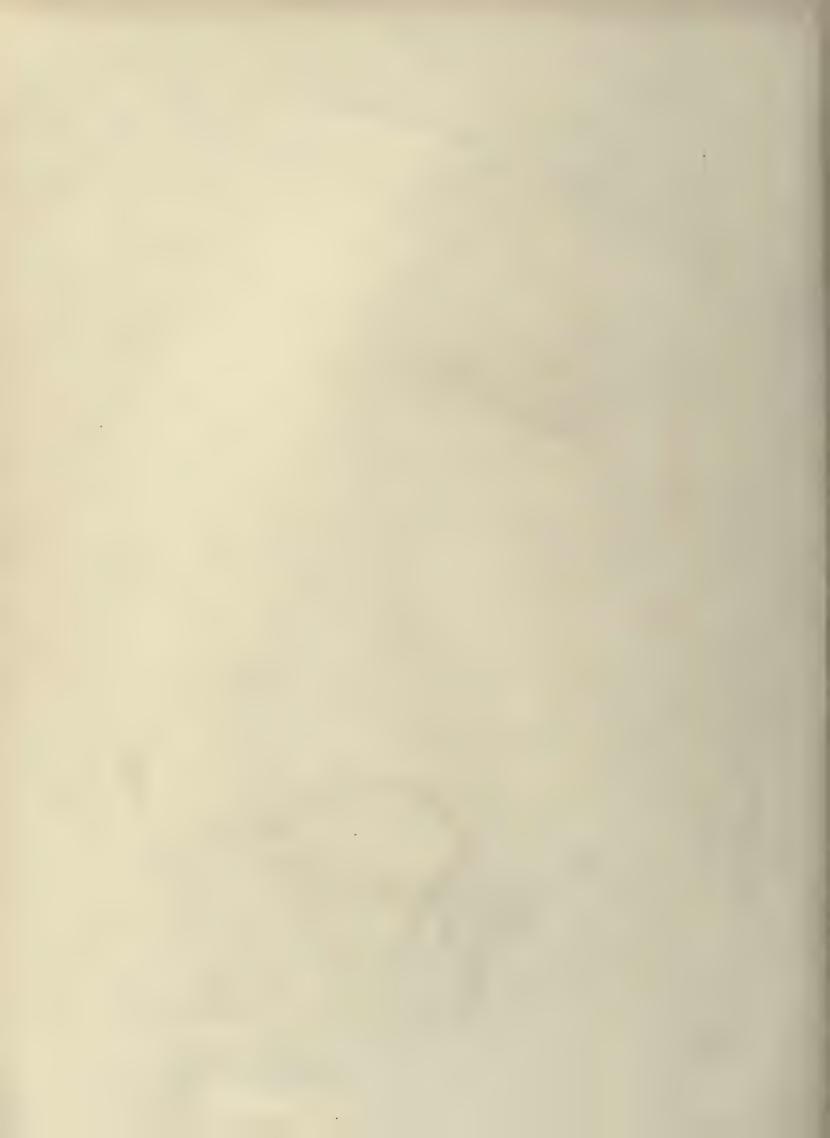


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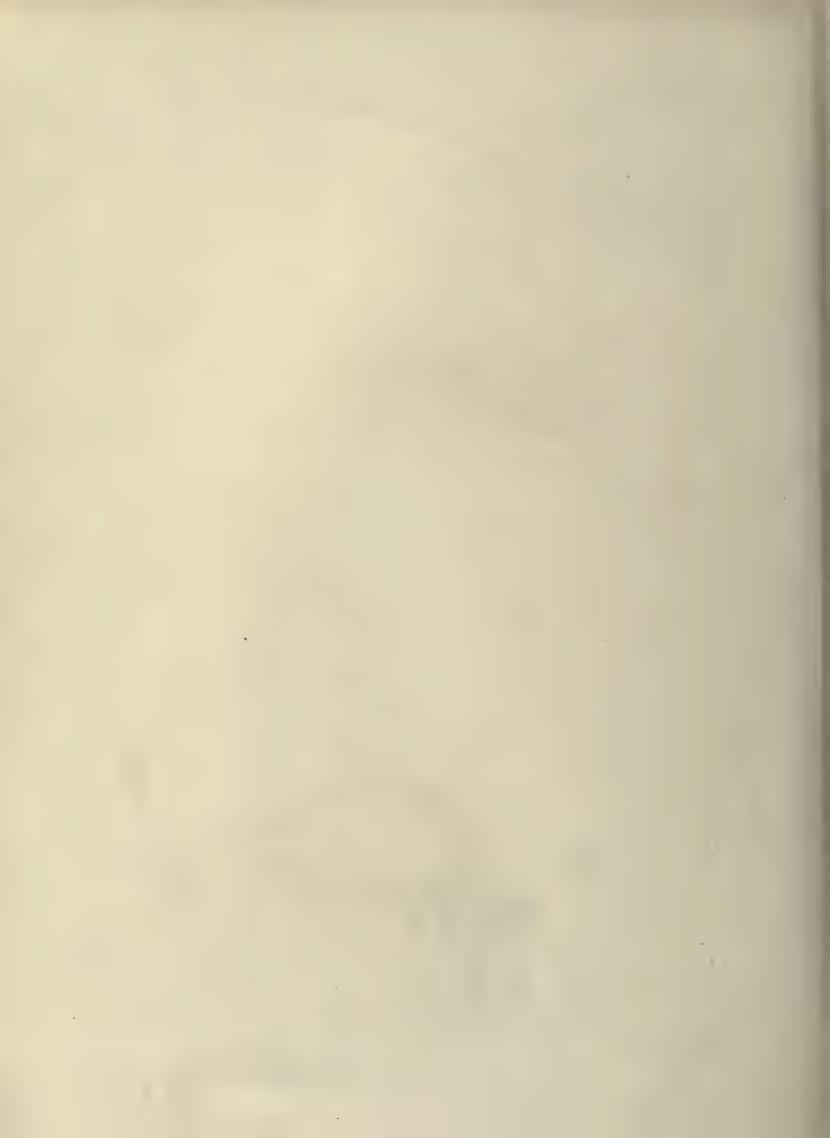




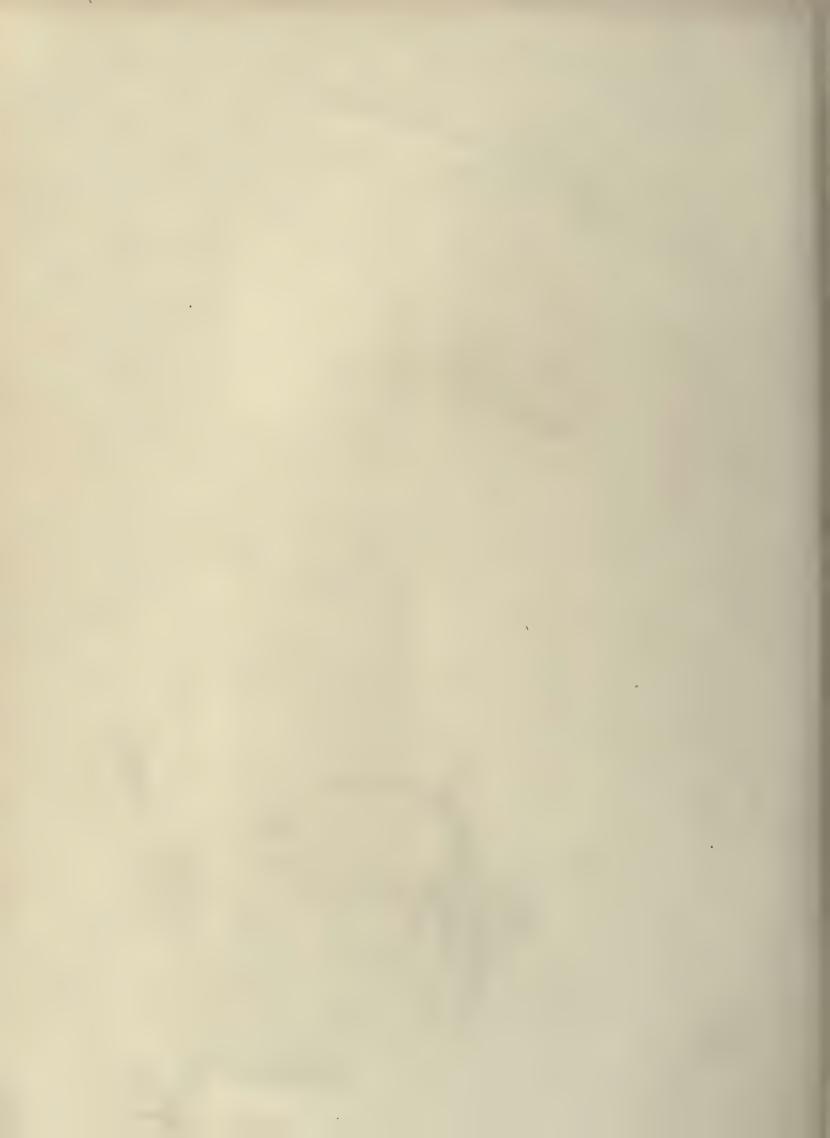
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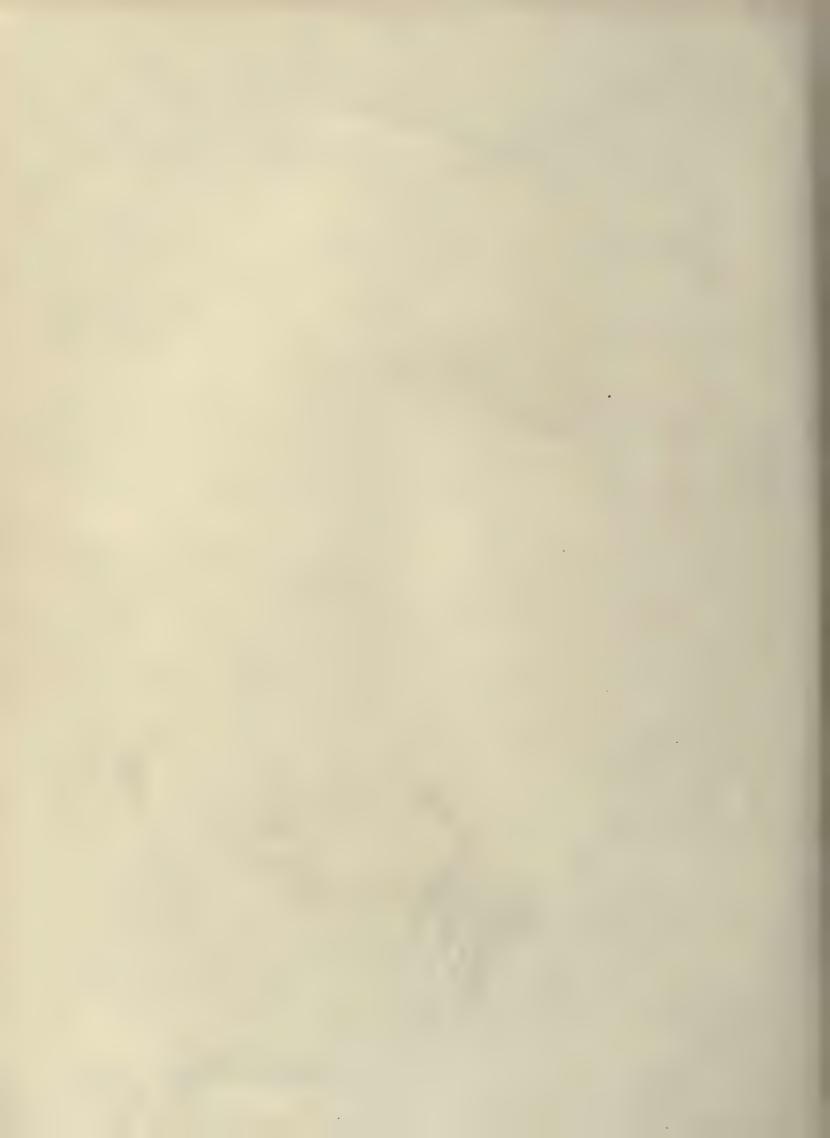






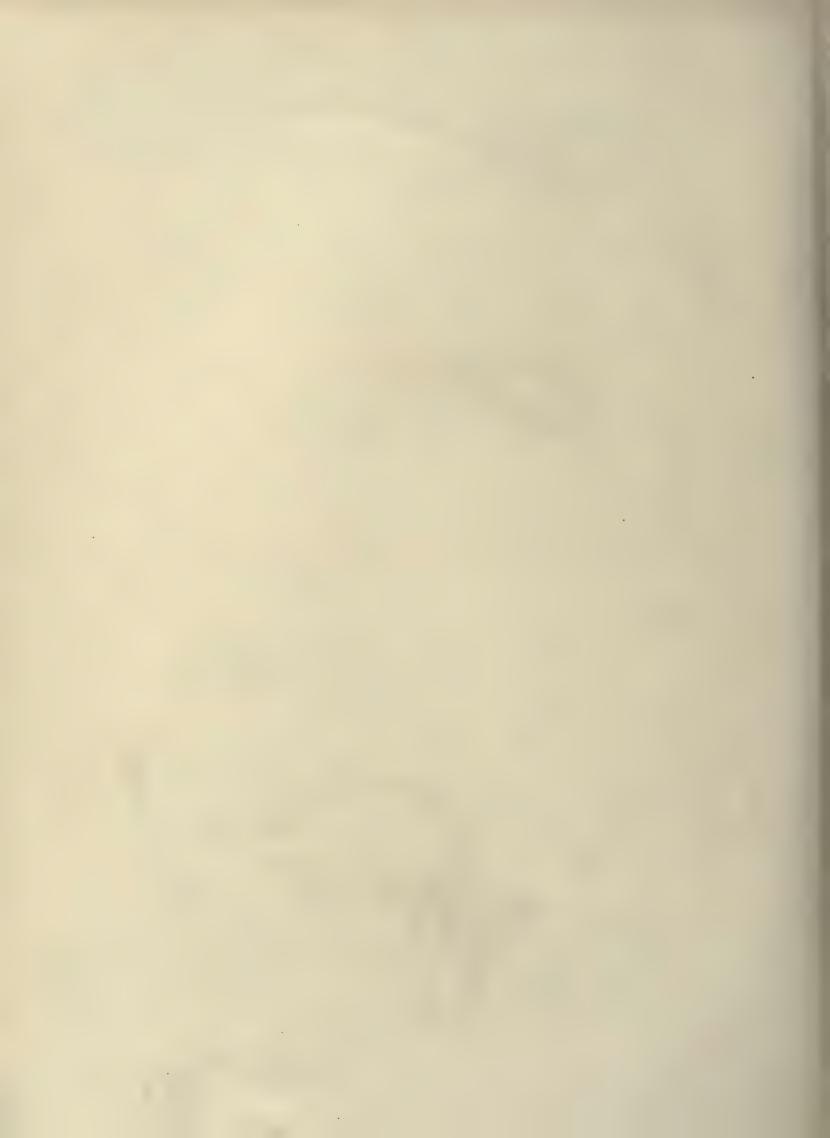


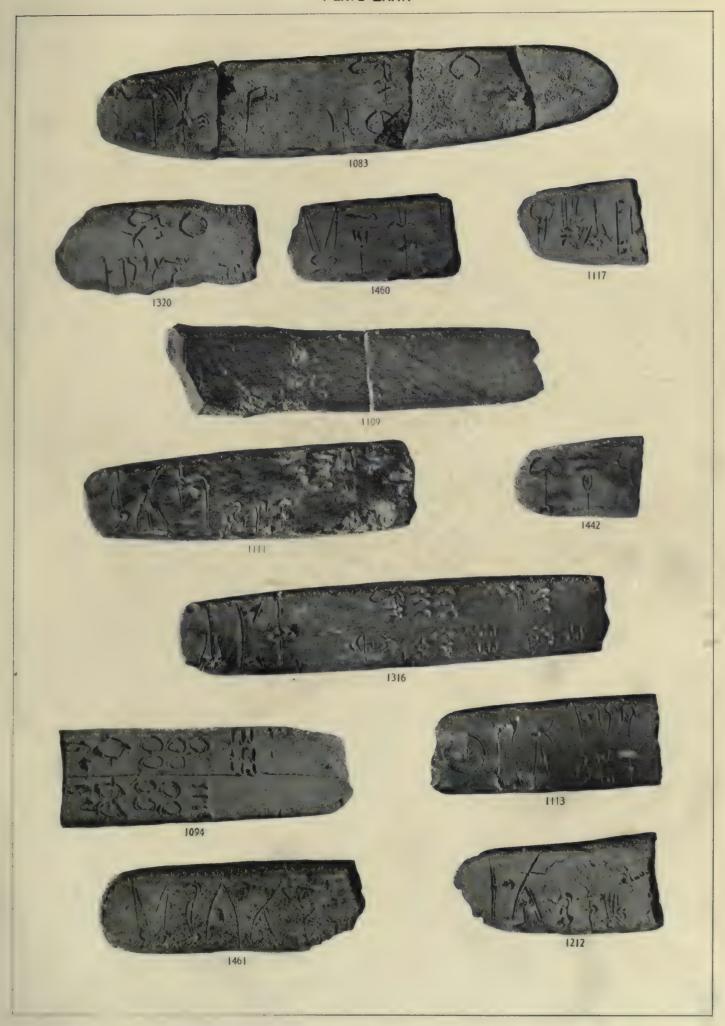






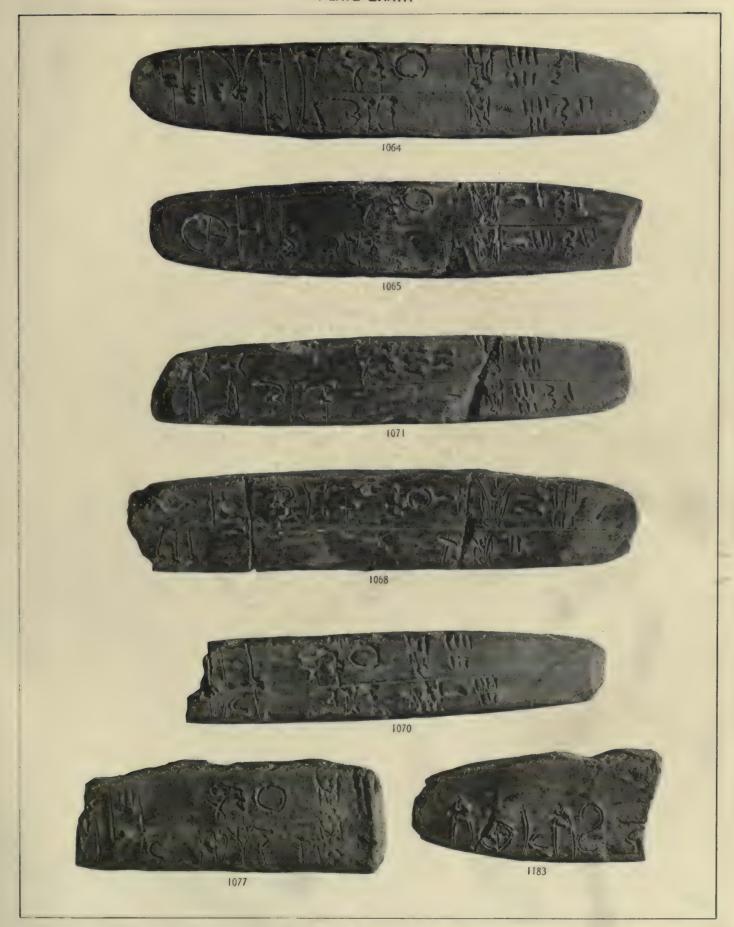
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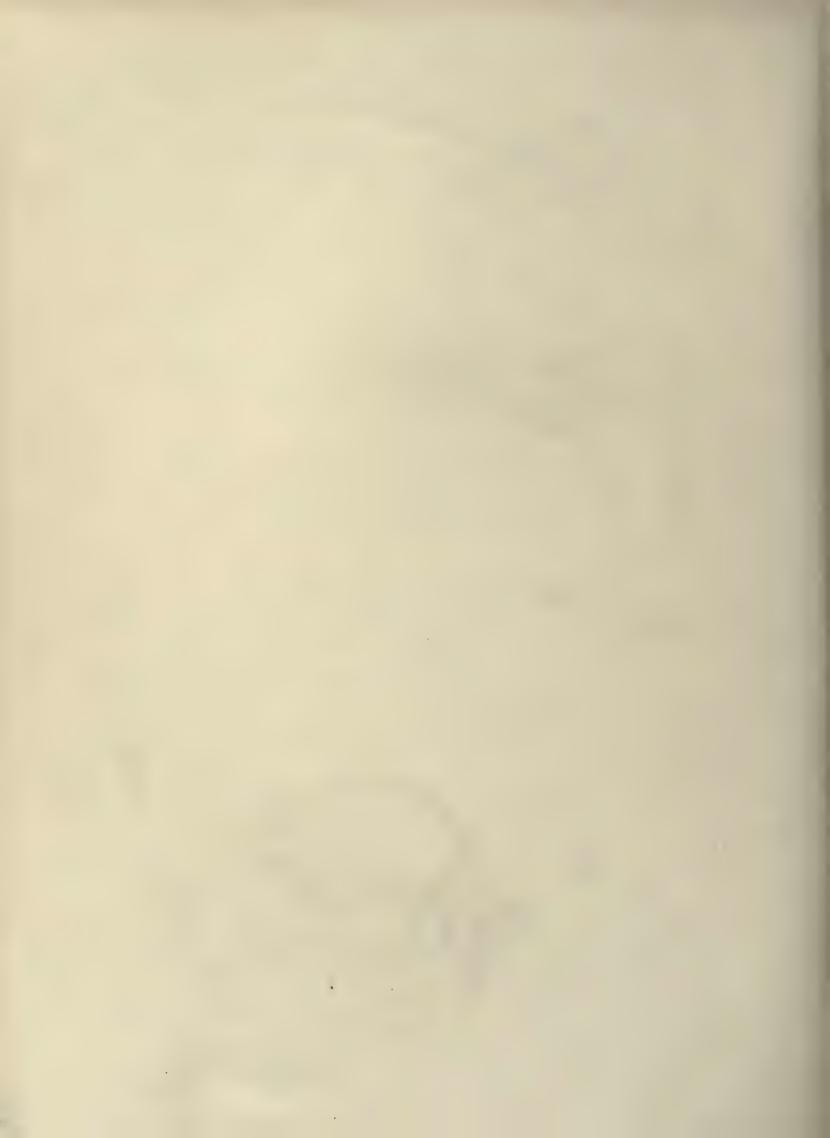


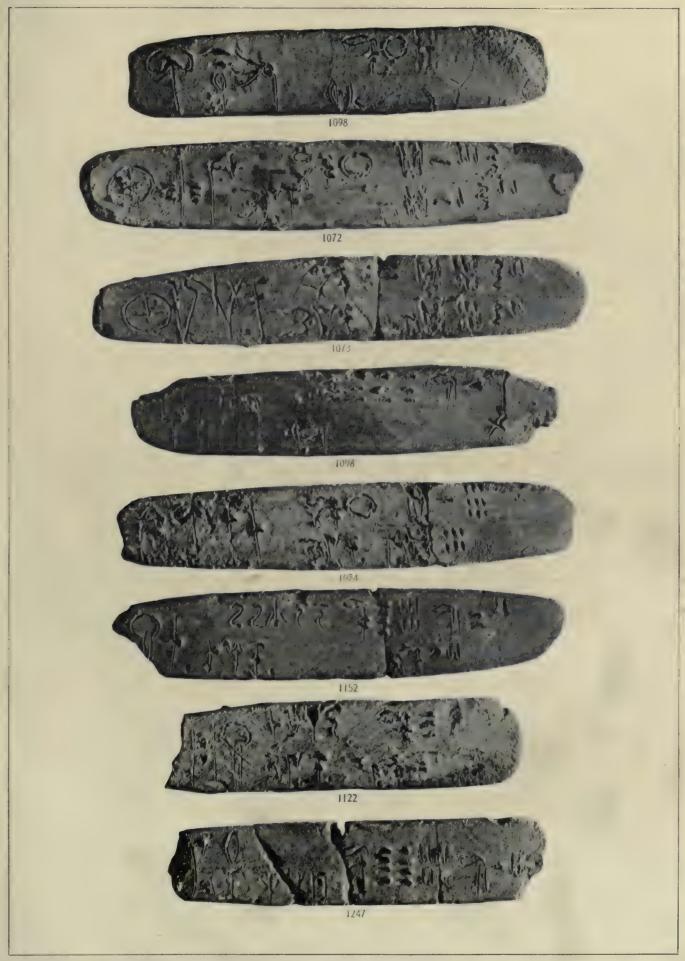
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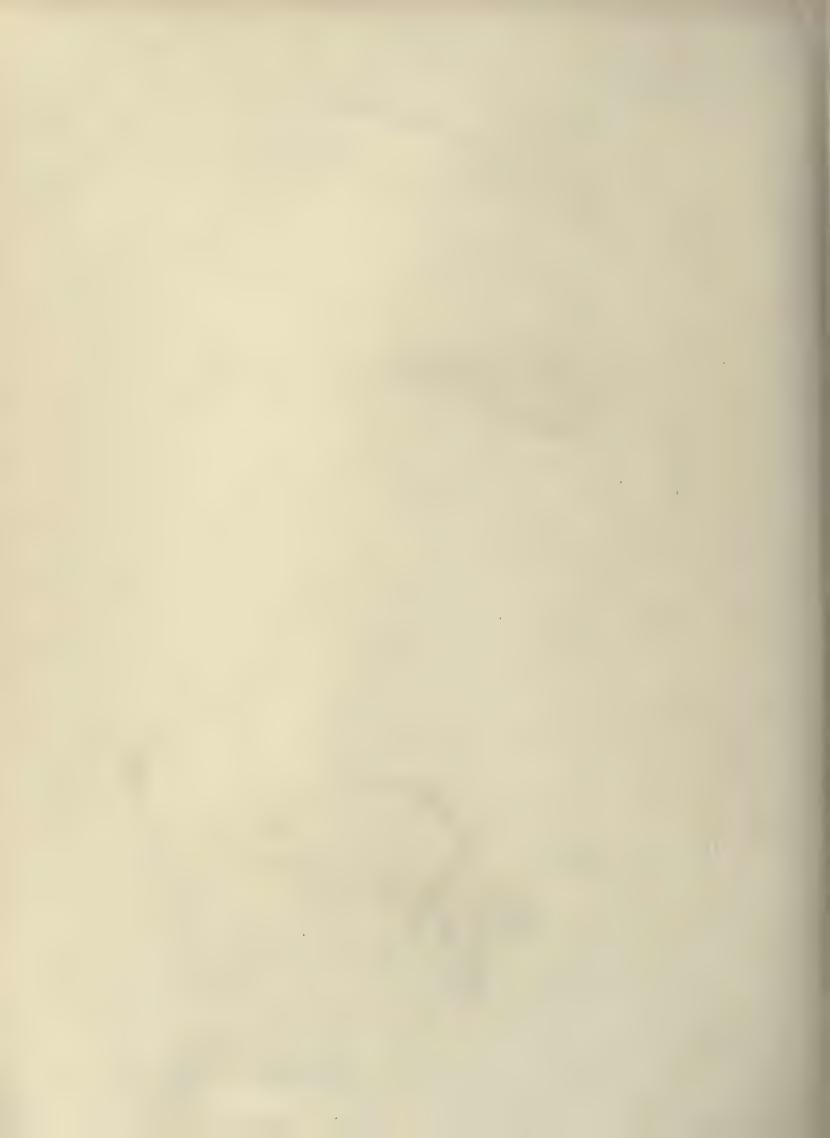


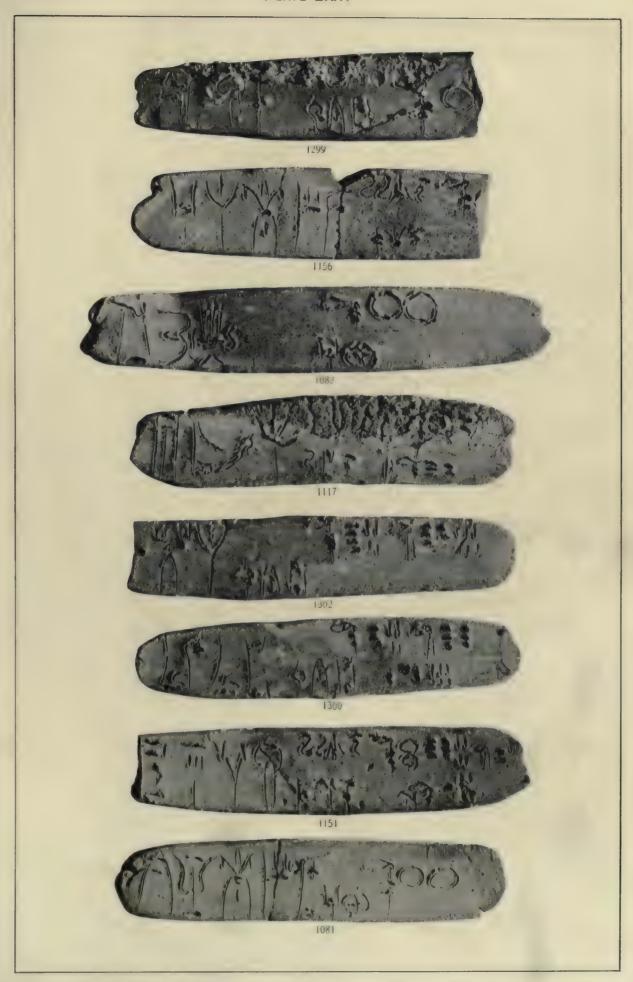
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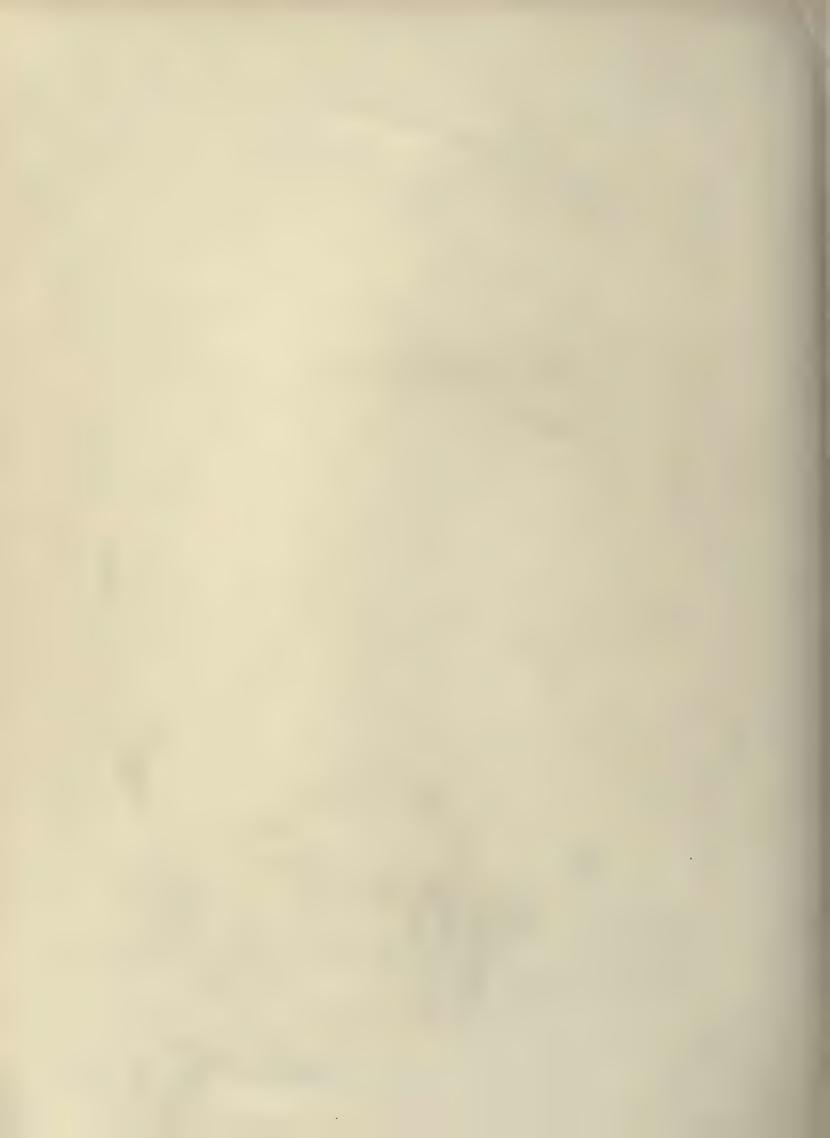


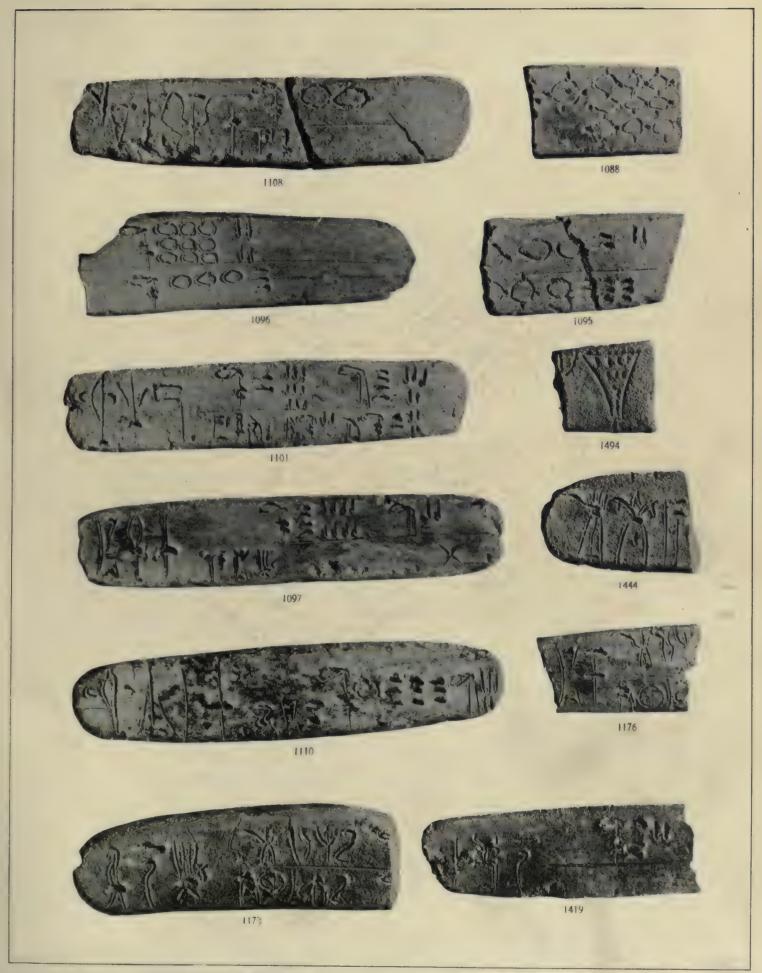
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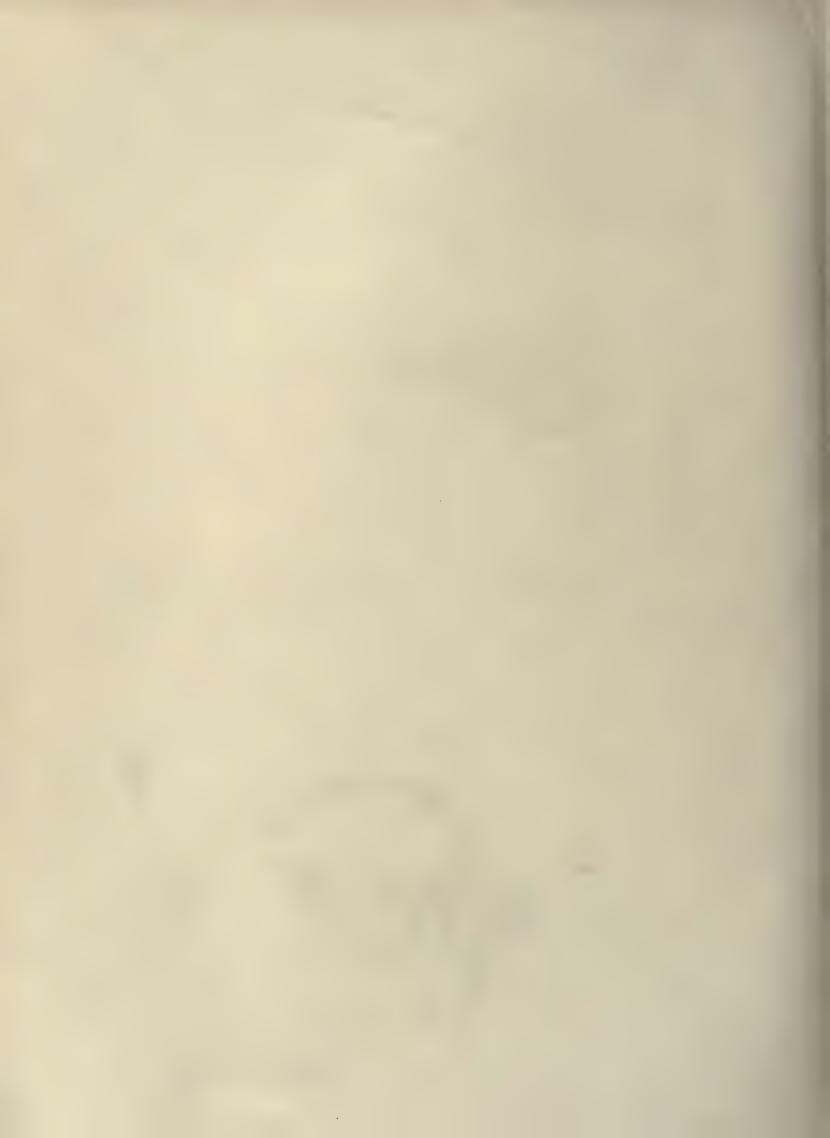


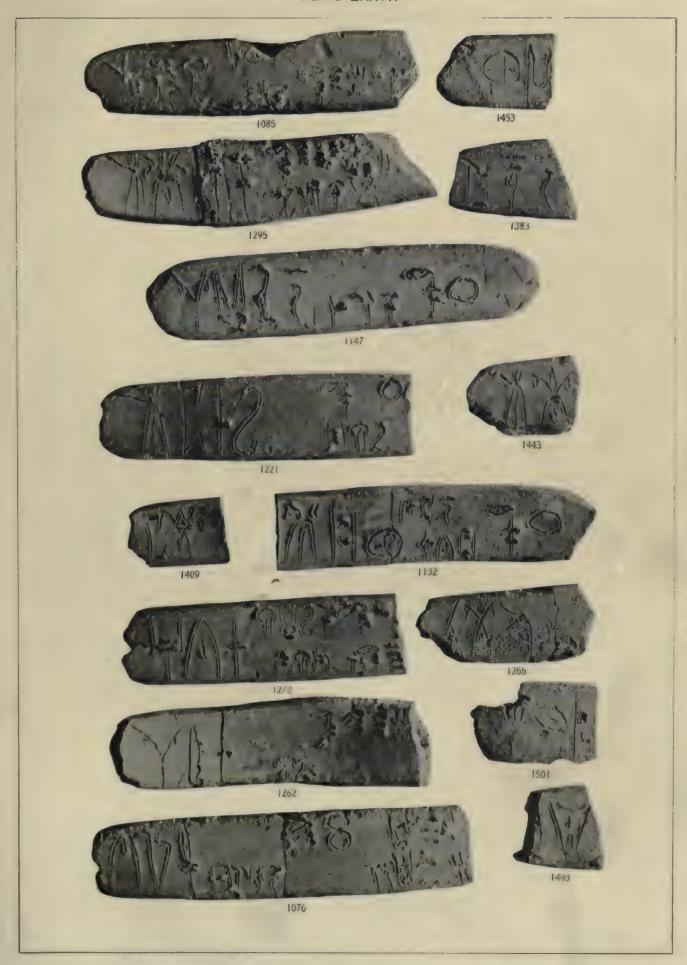
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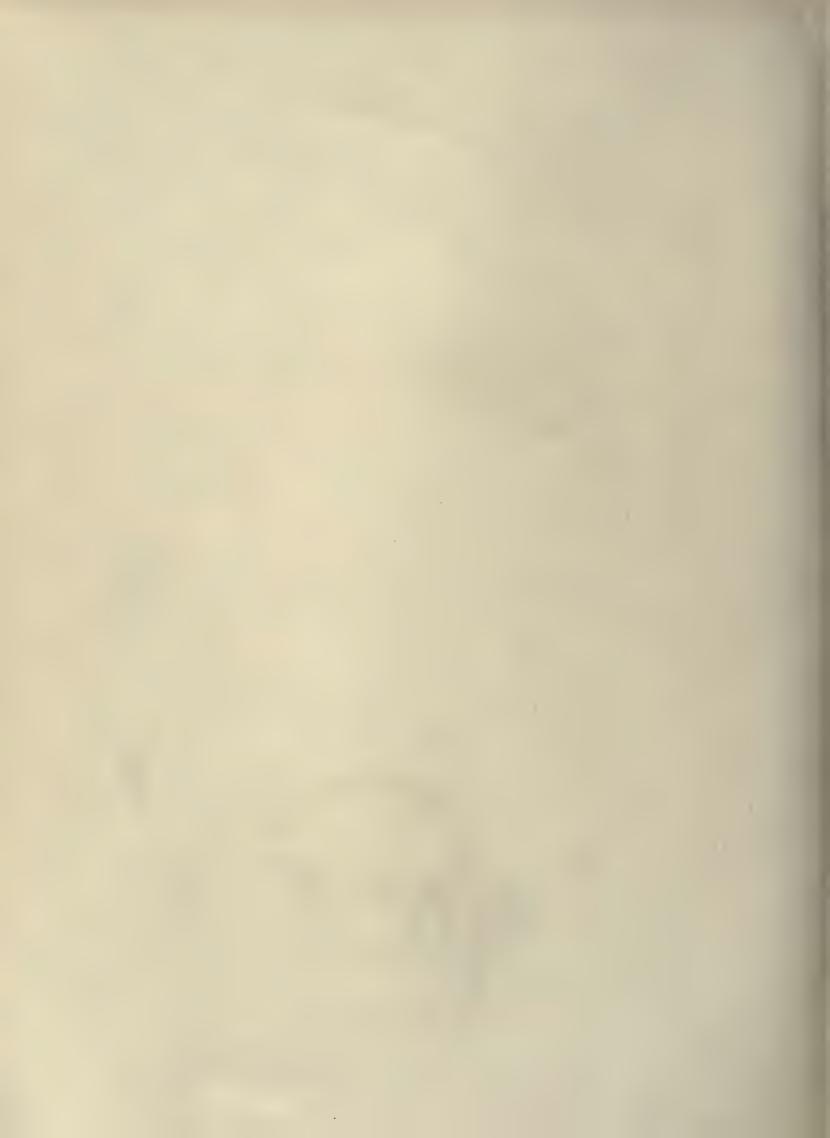


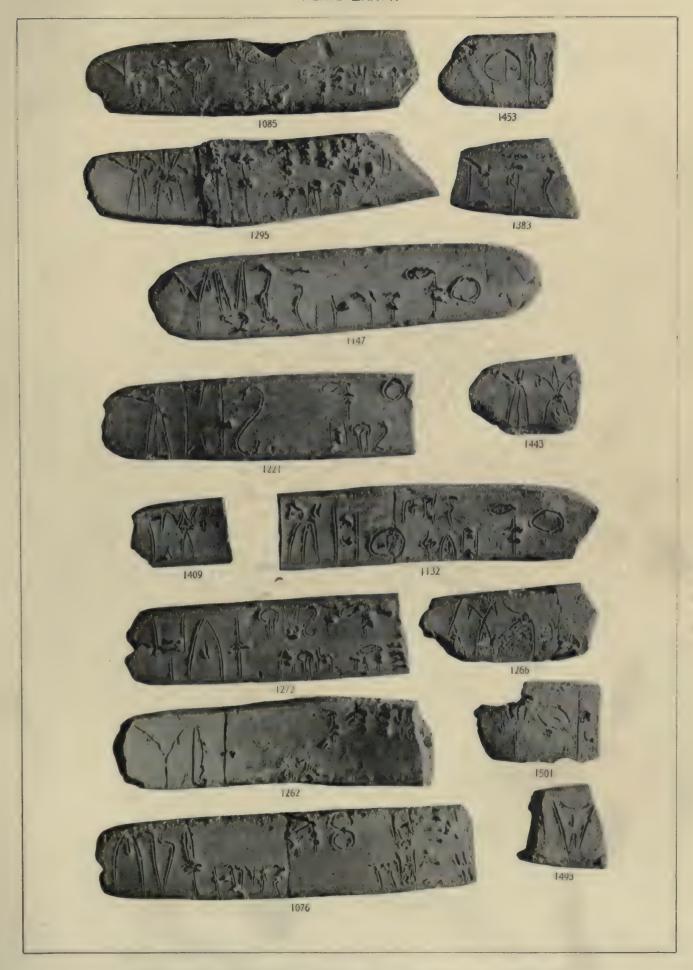
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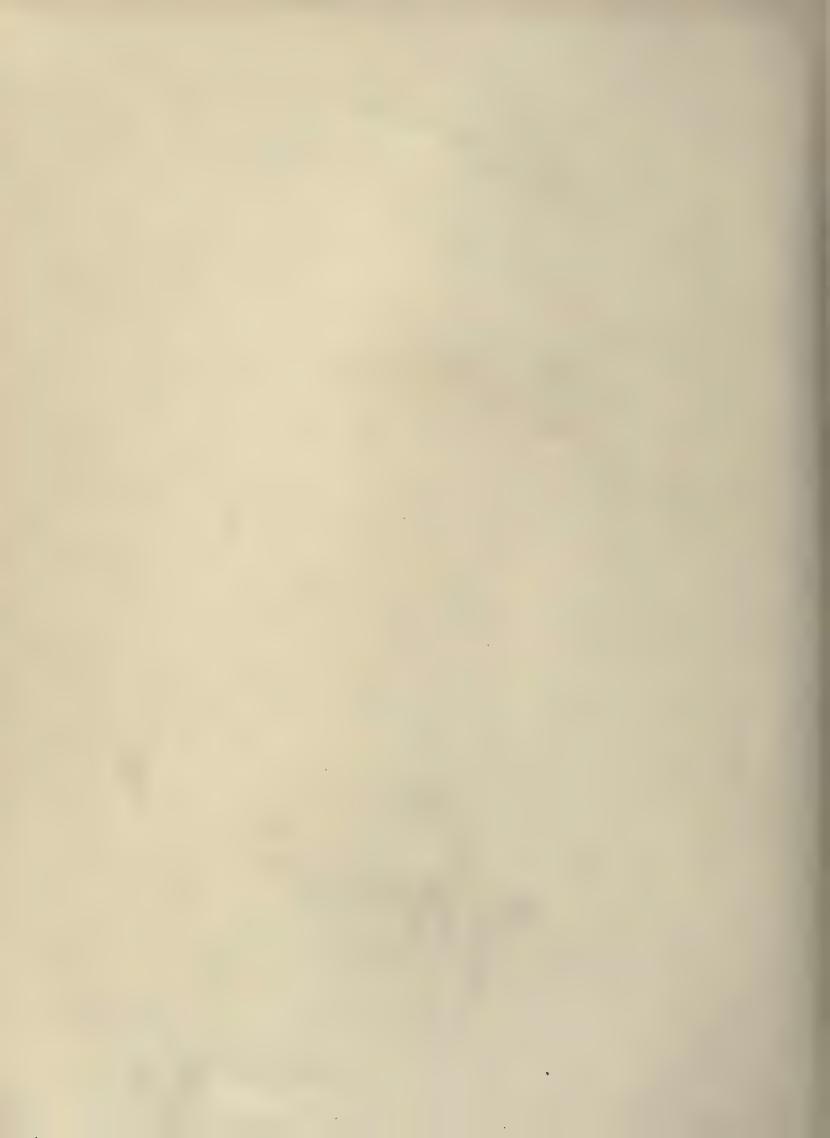


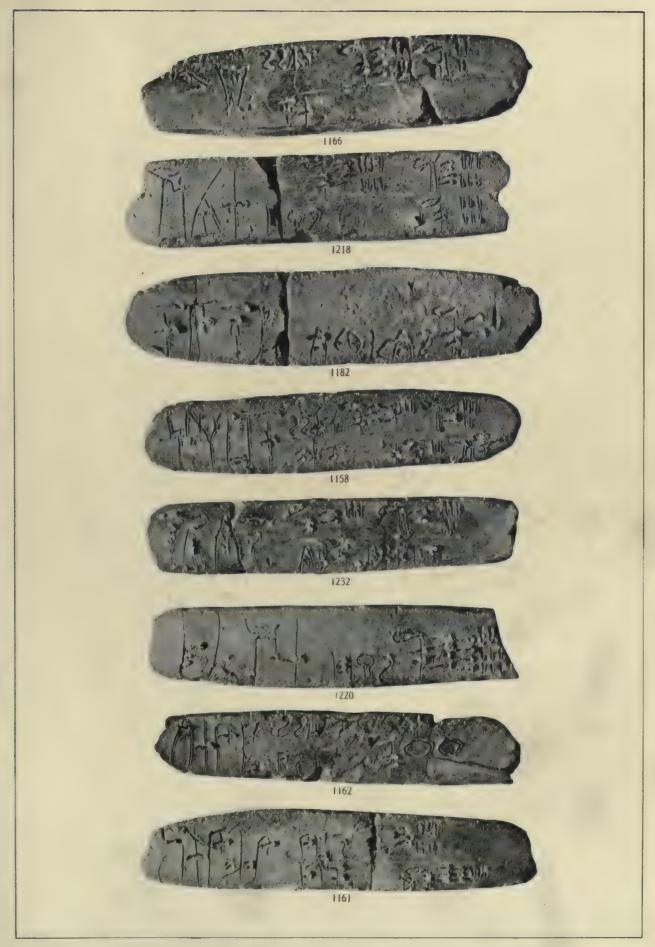
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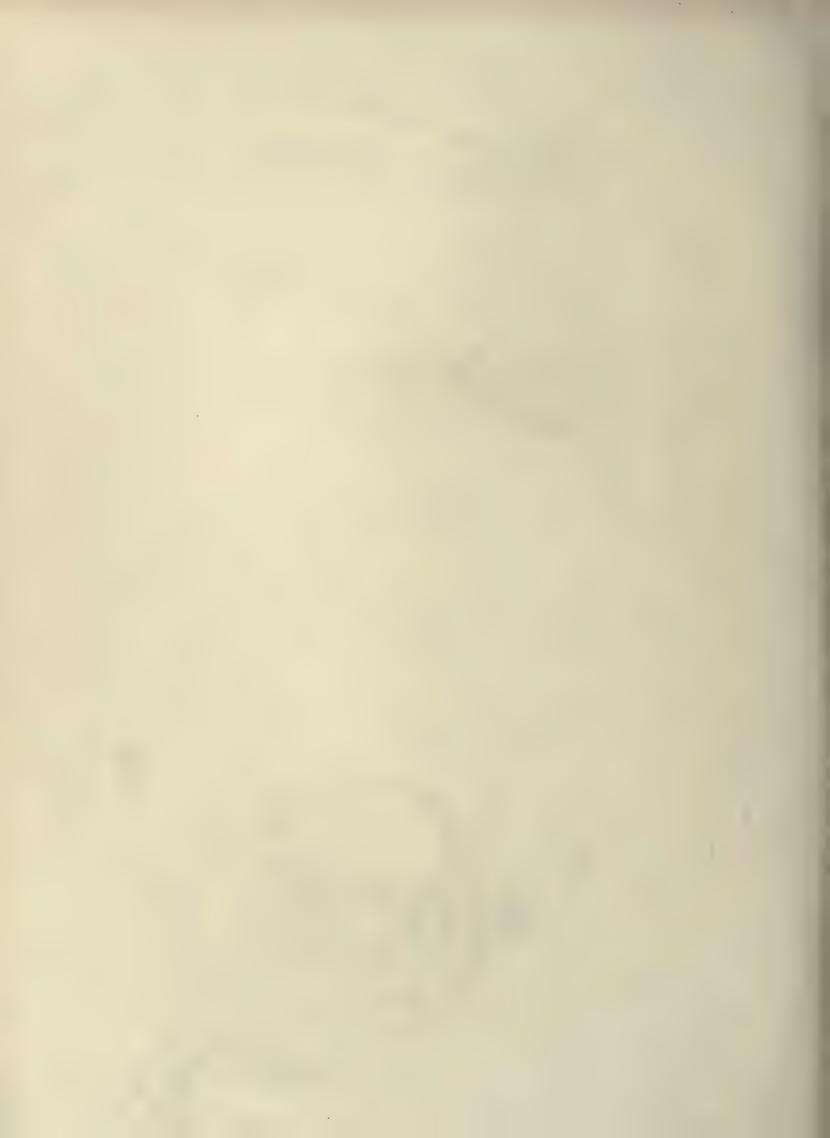


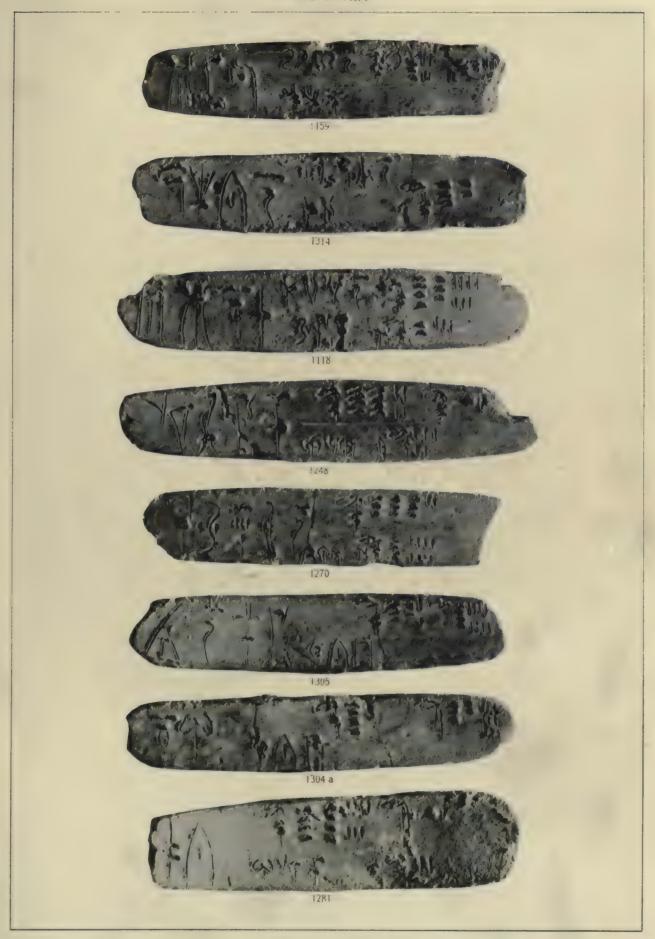
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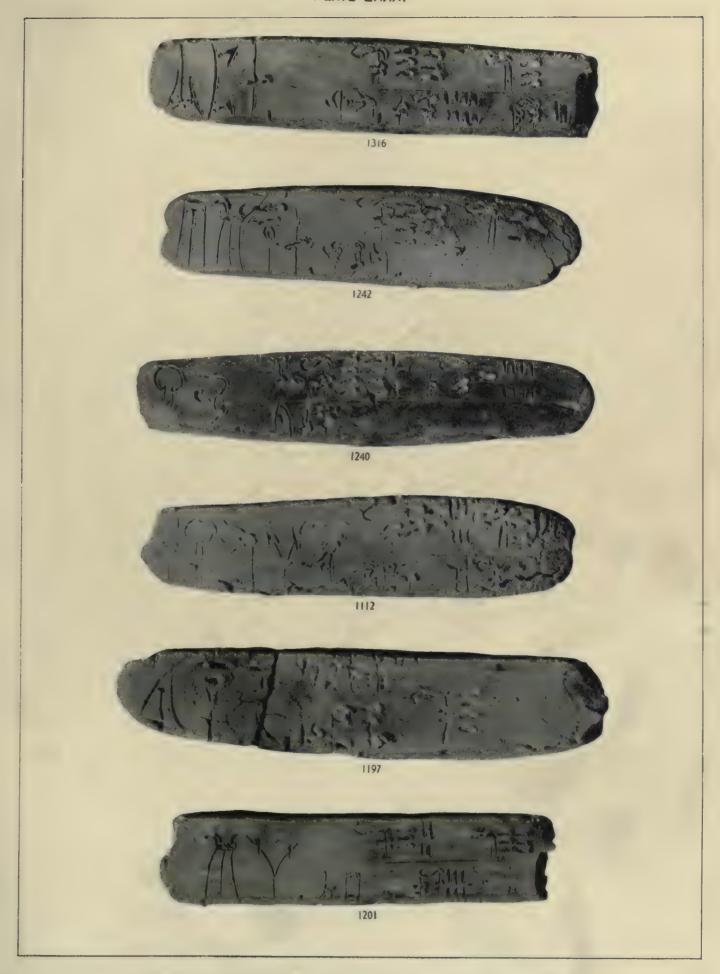
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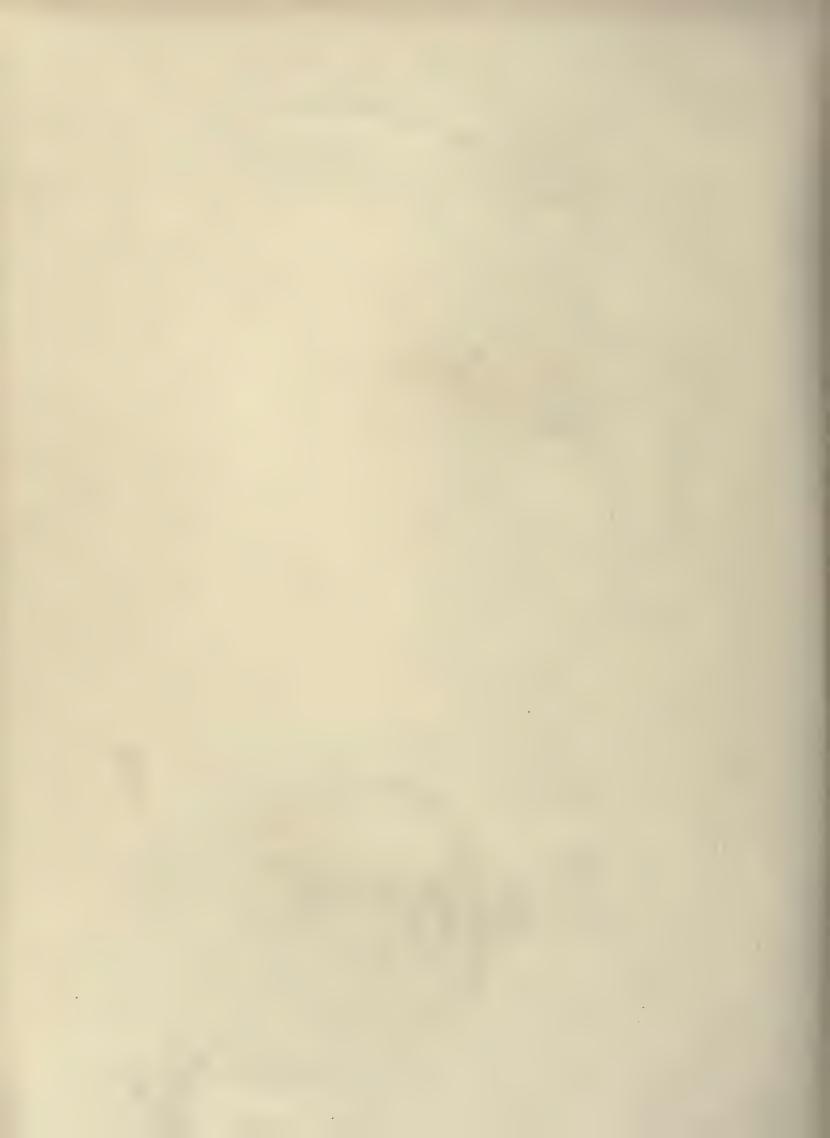


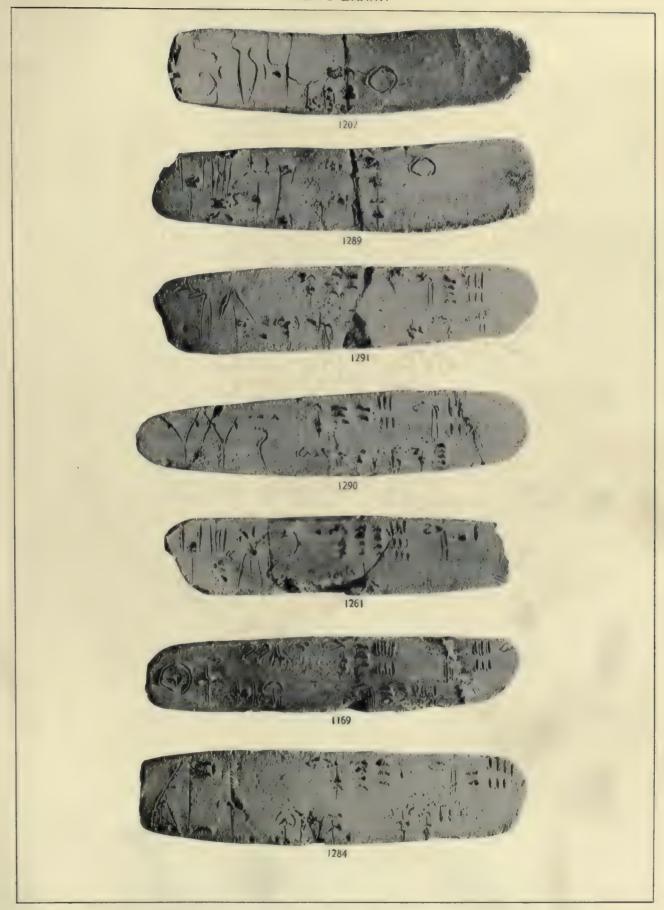
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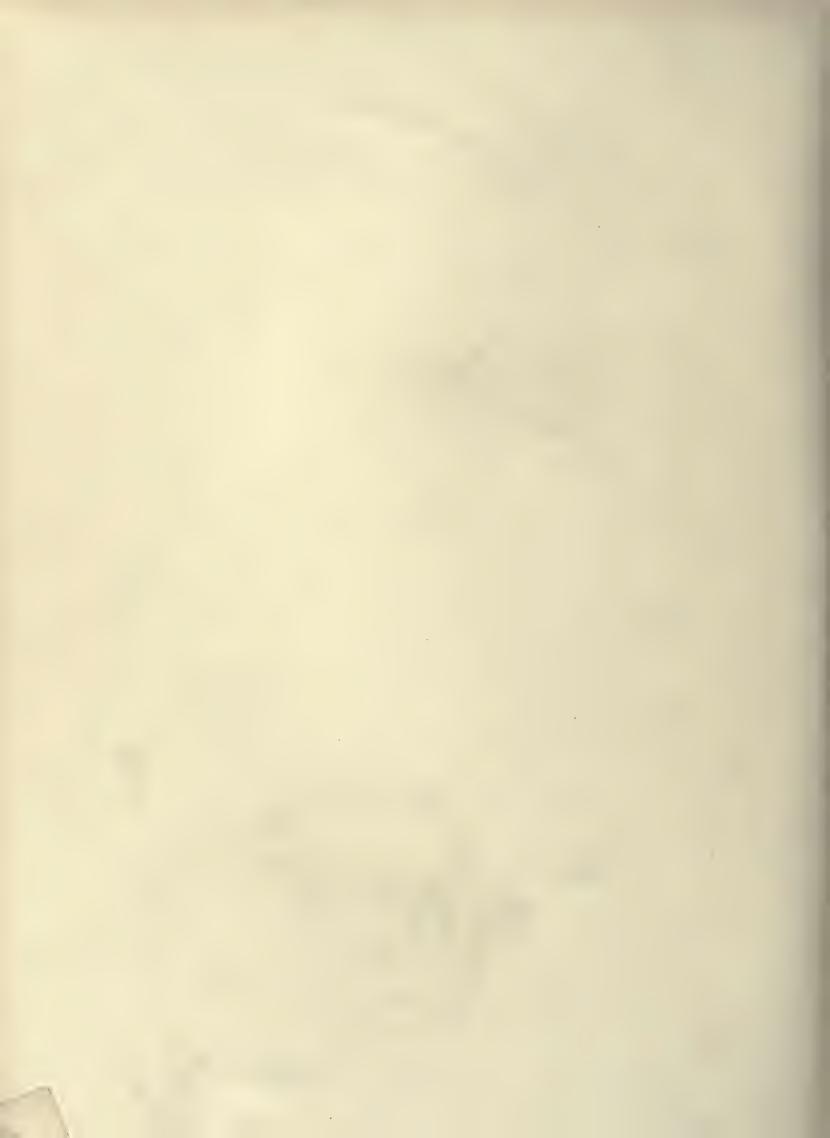


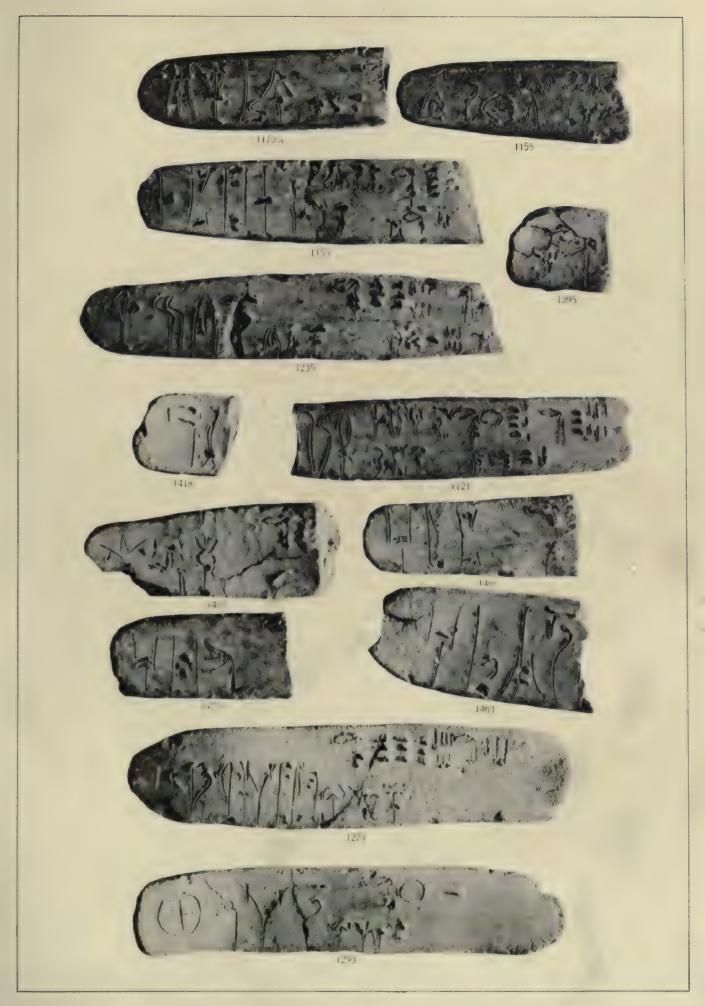
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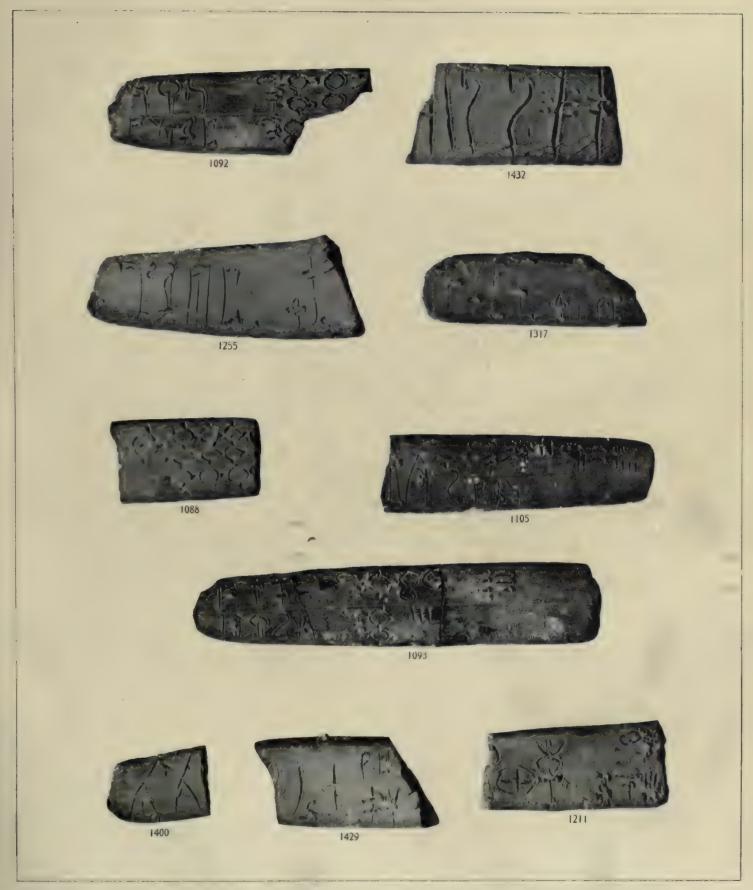
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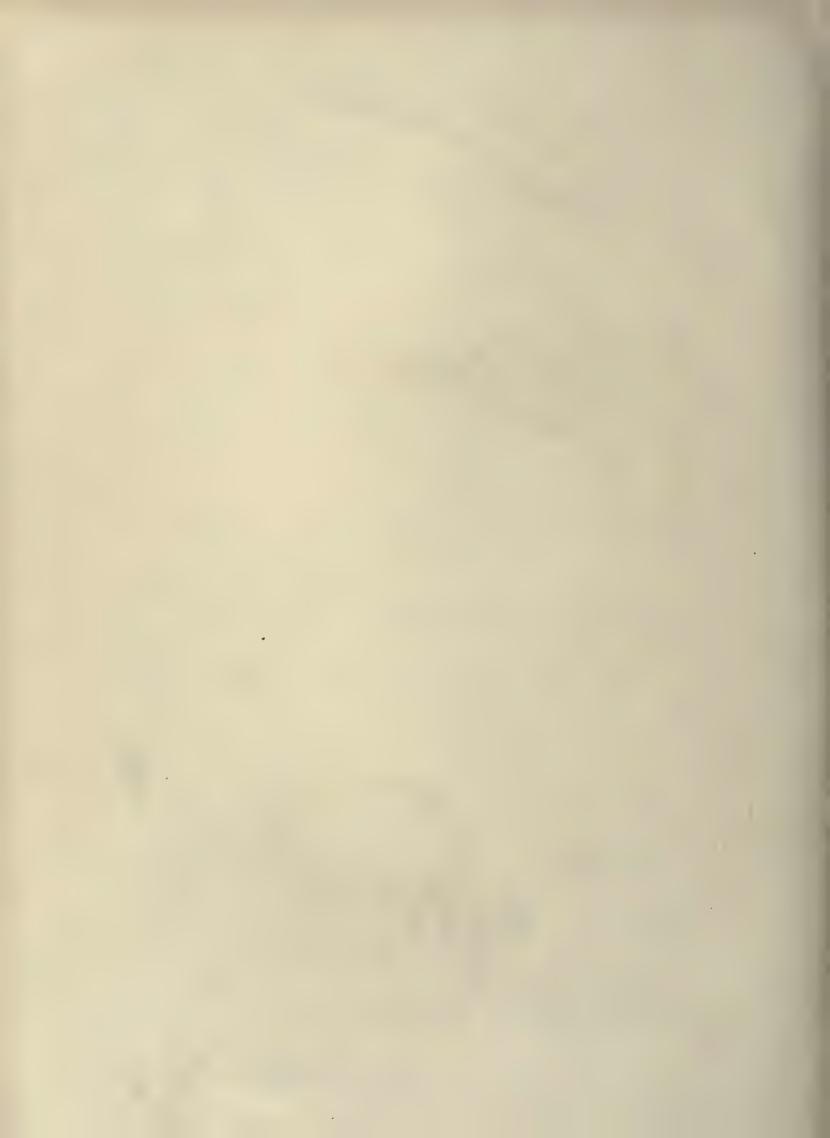


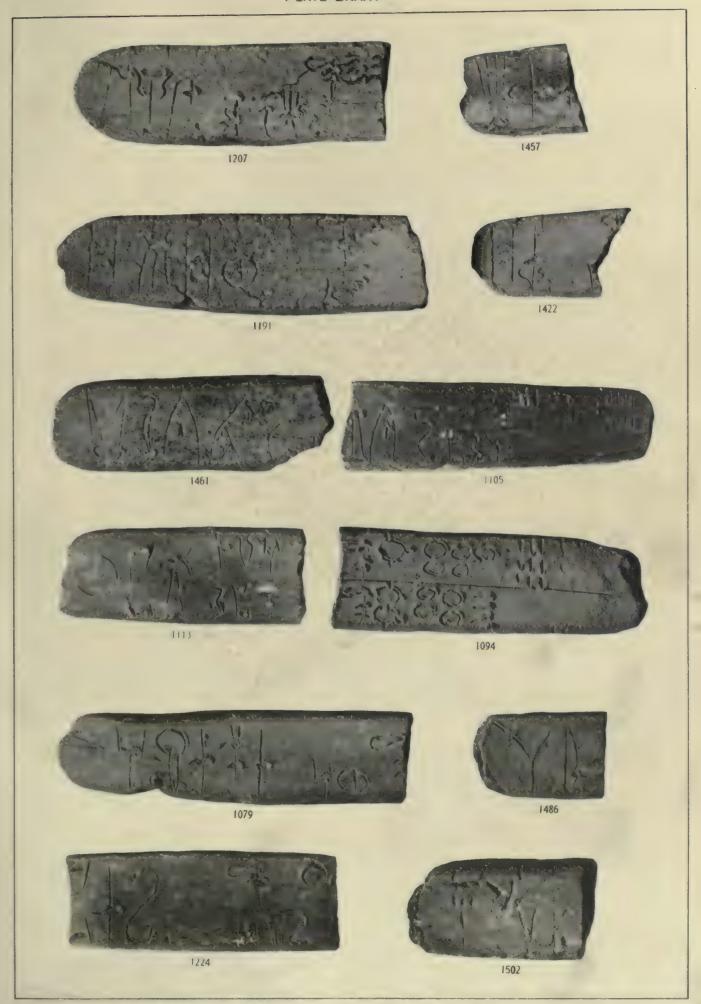
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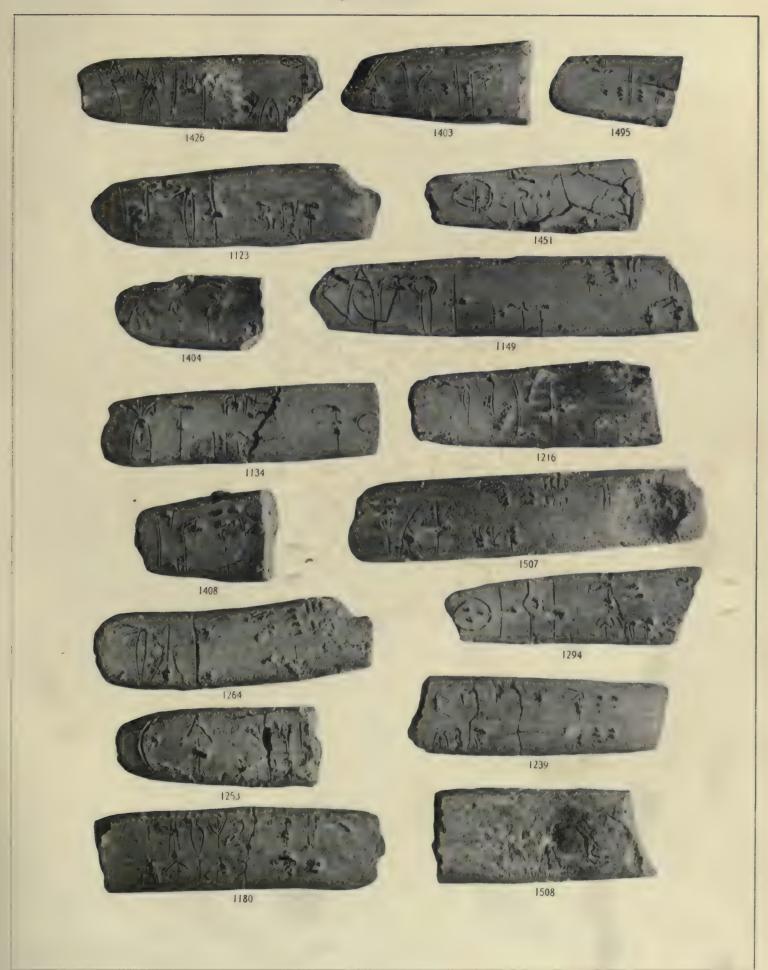
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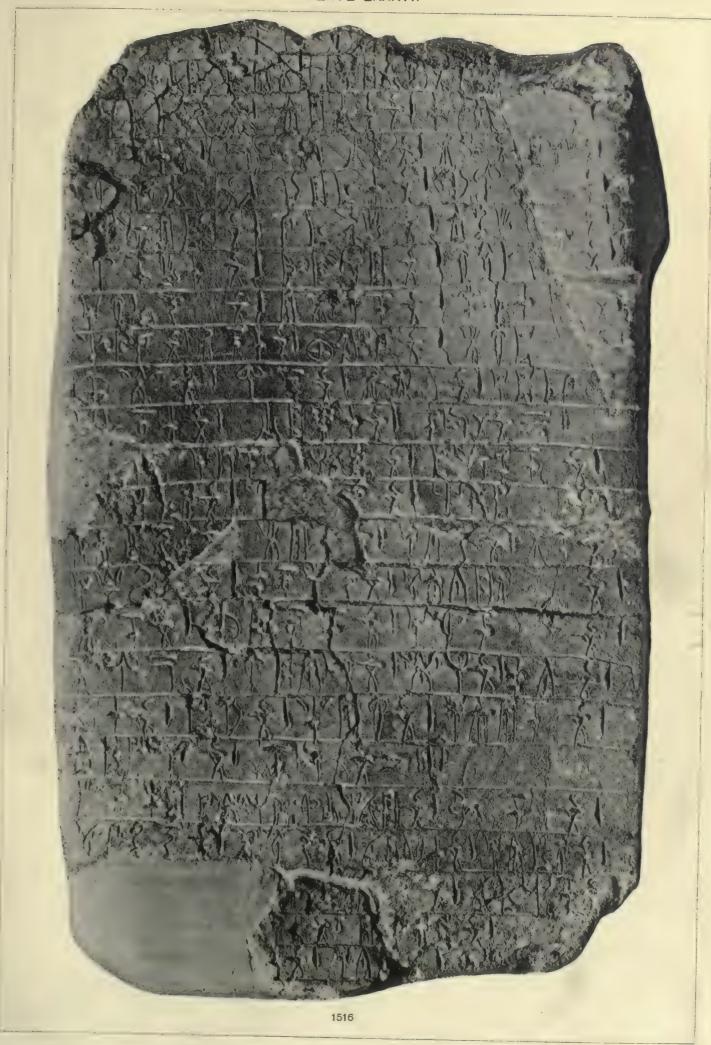


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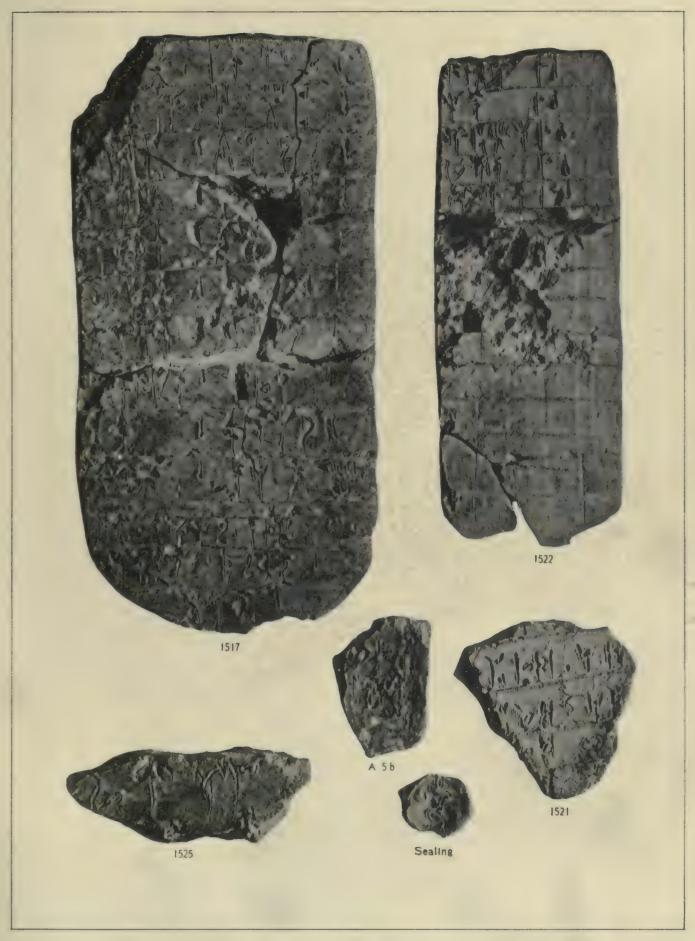




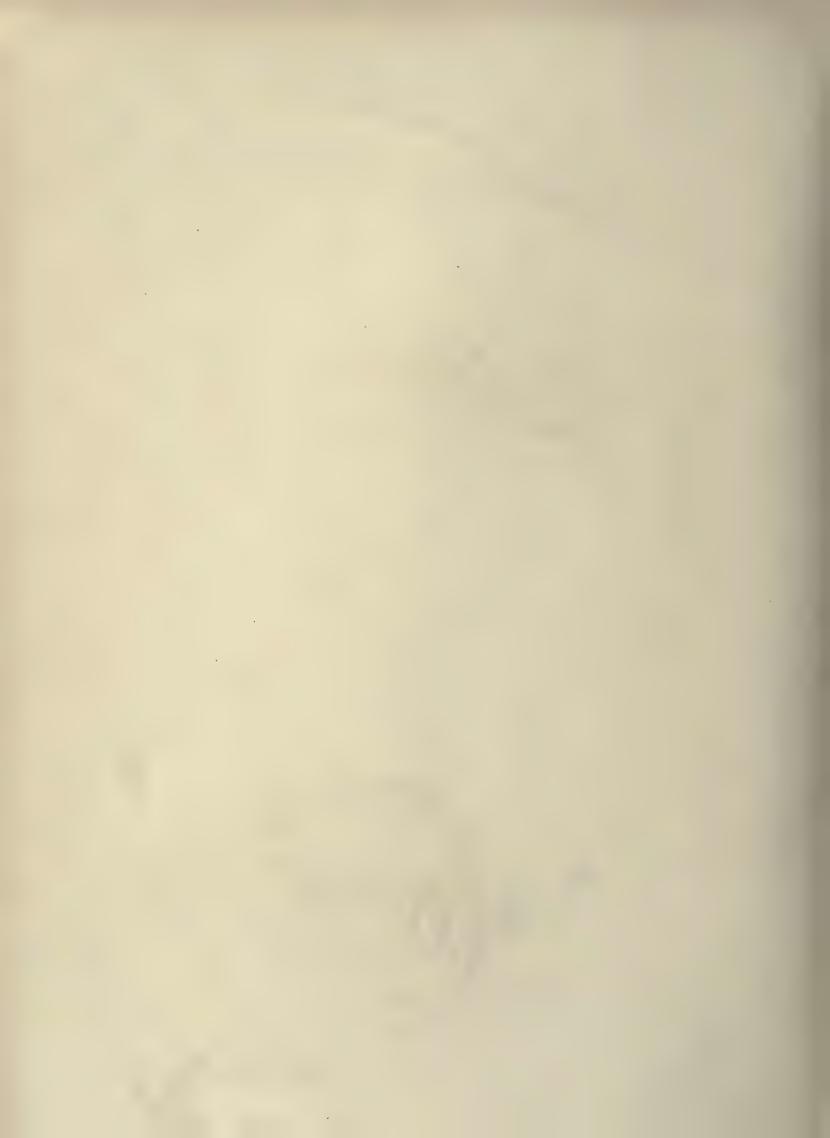


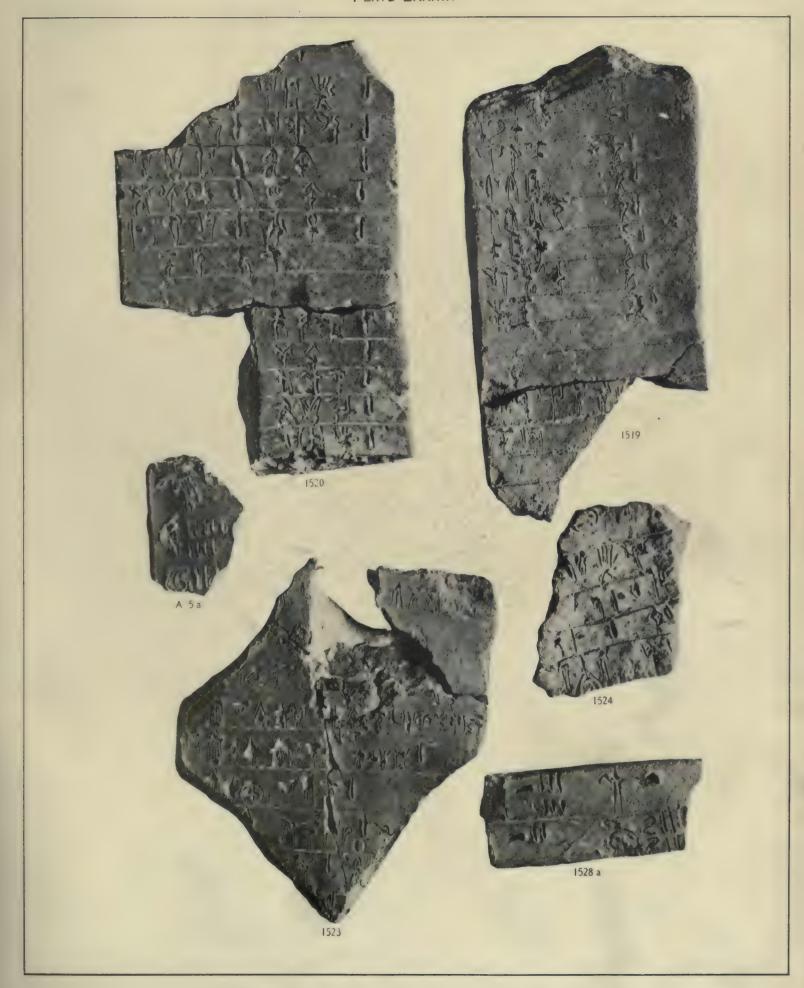
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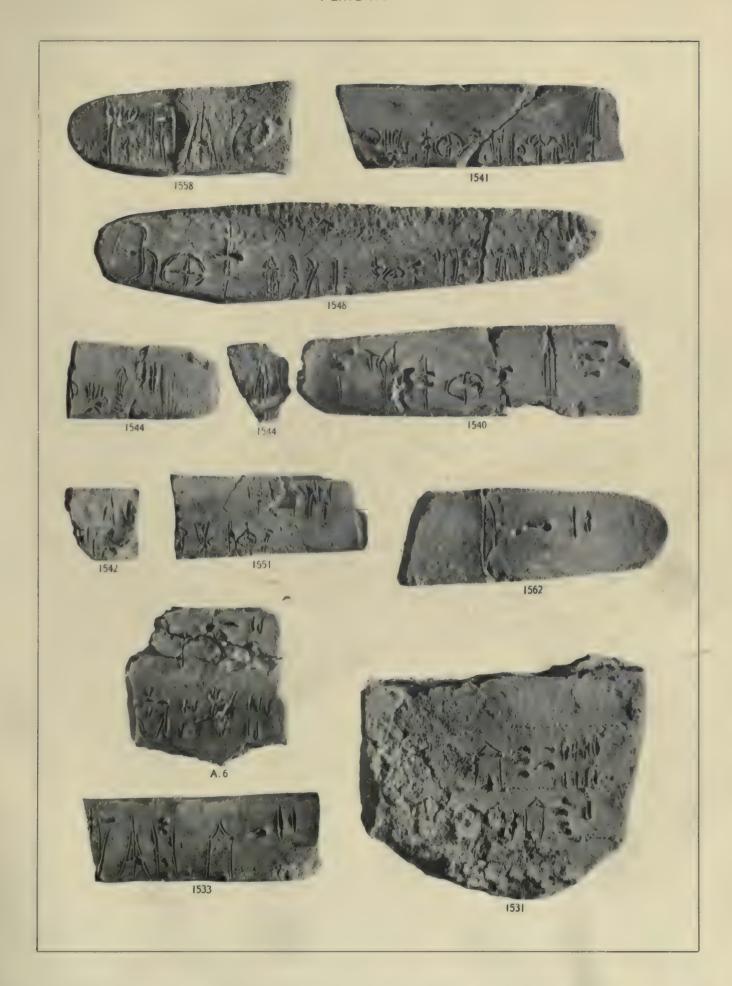
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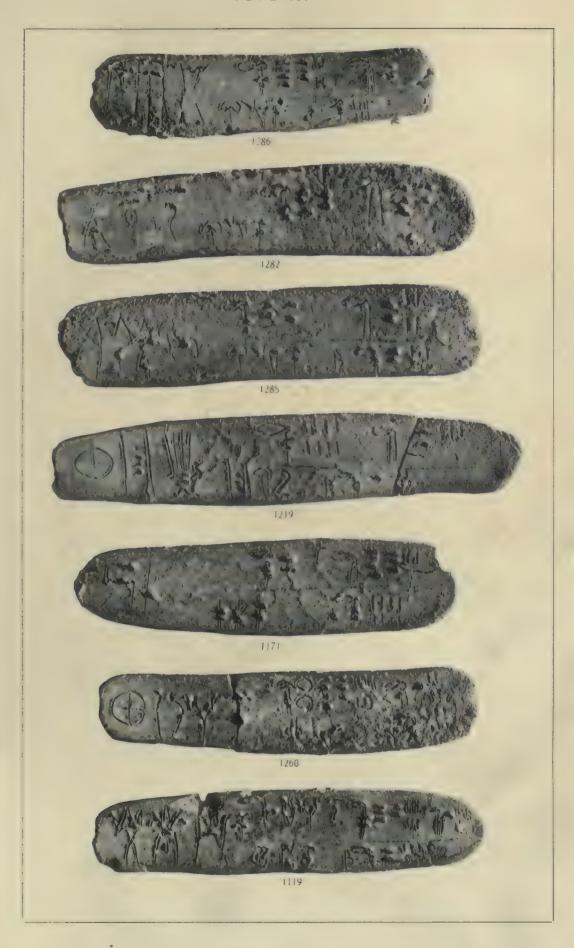
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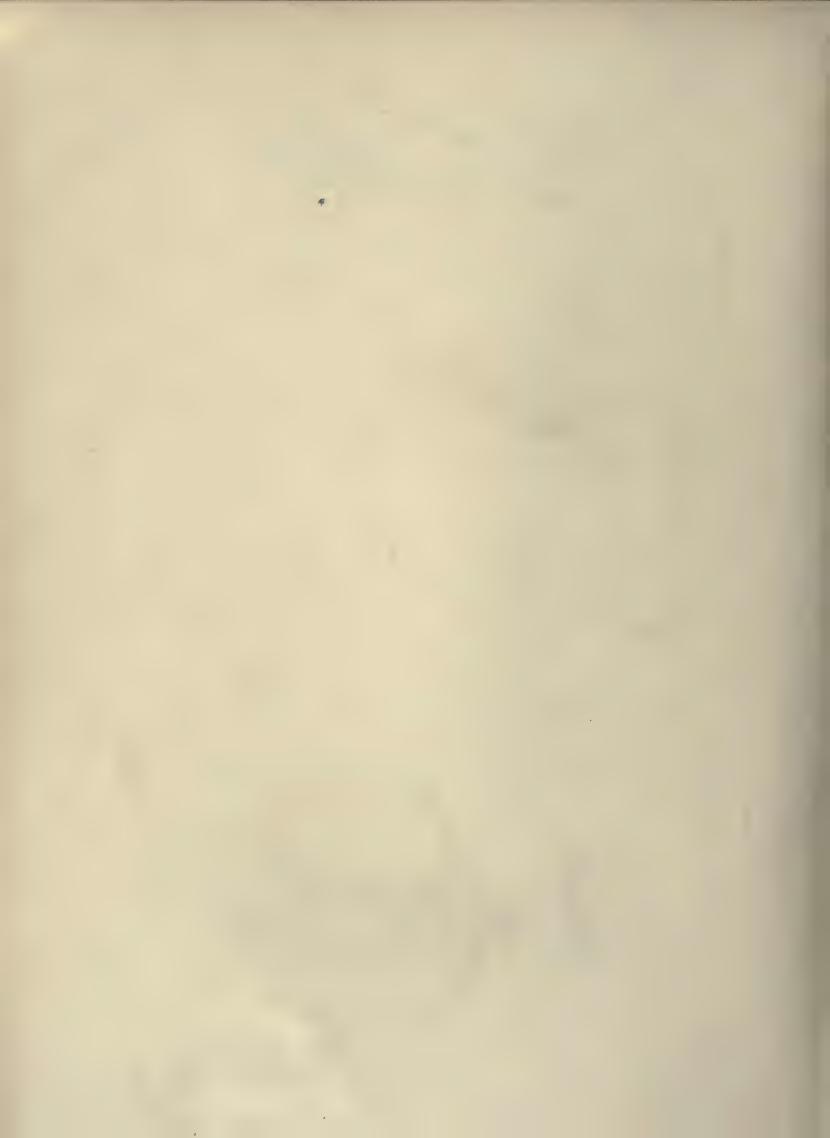
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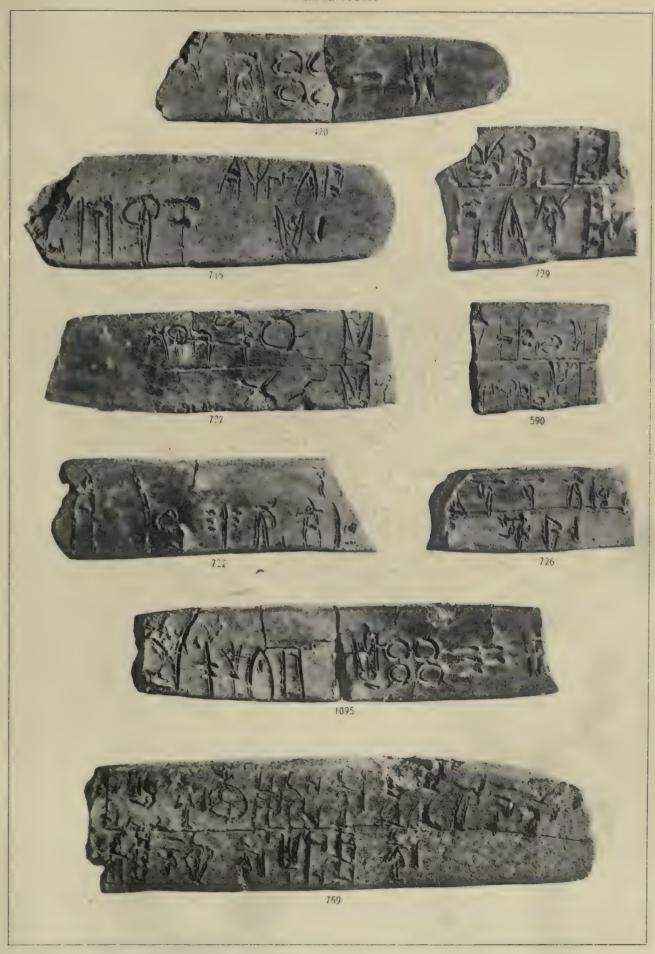




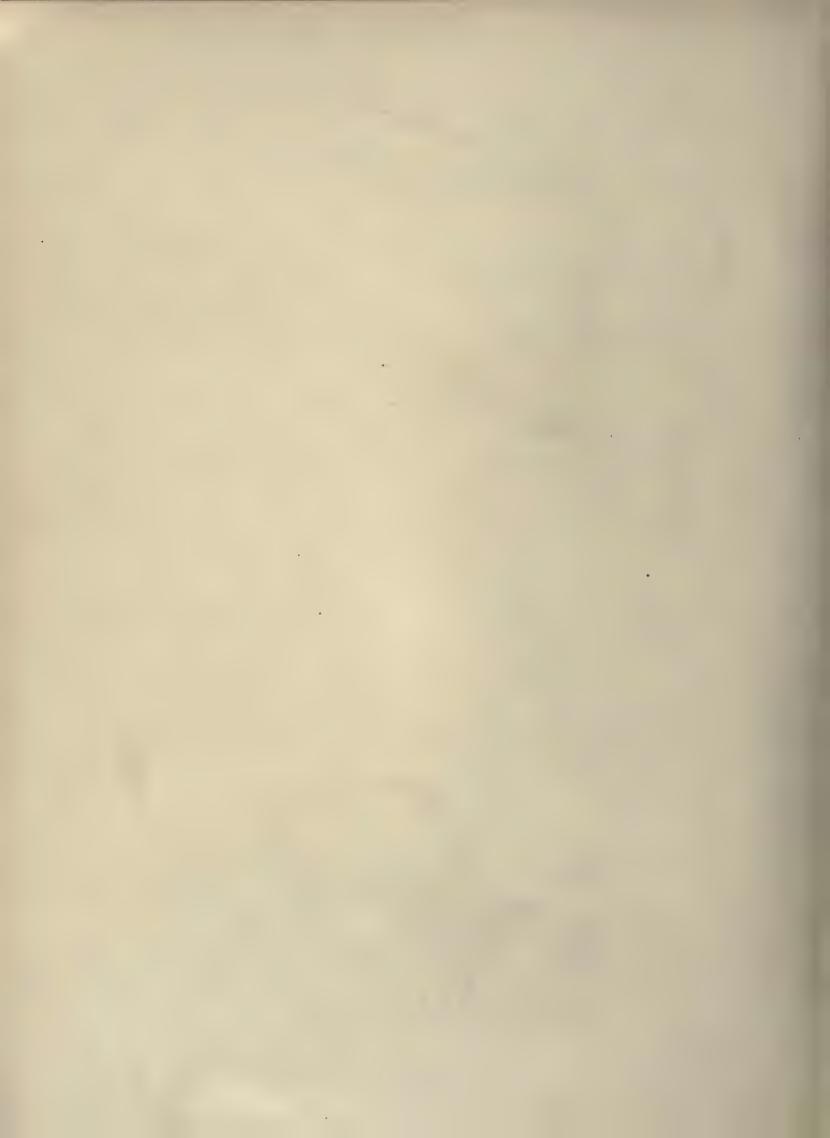
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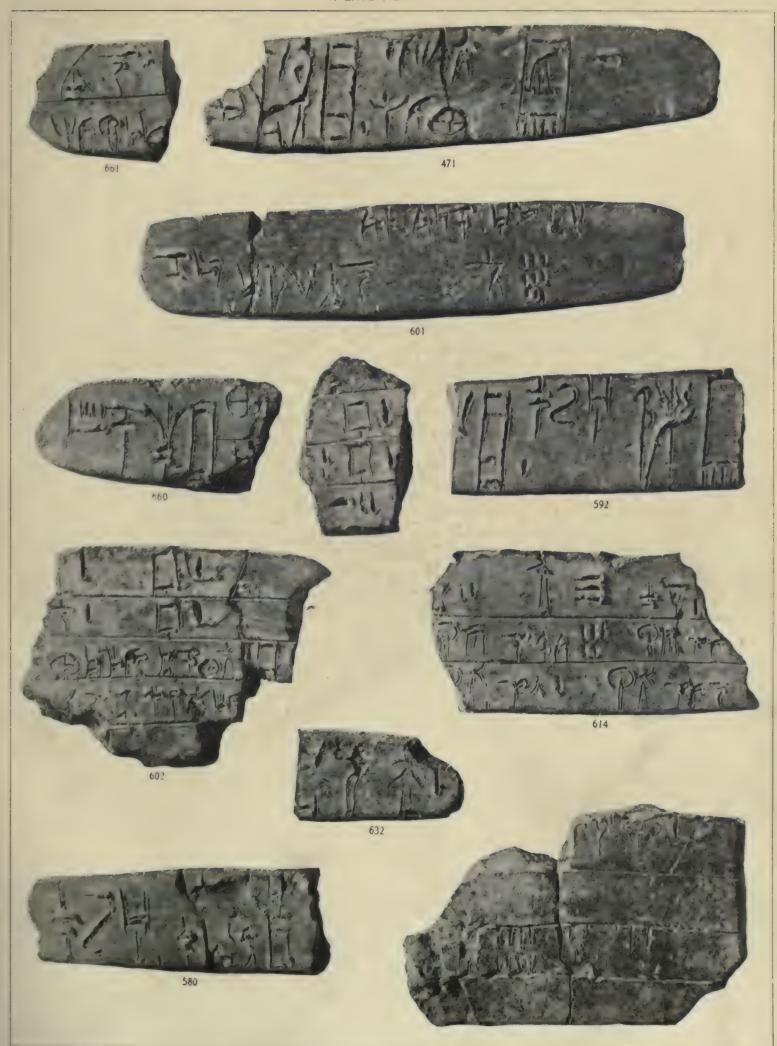
LINEAR CLASS B



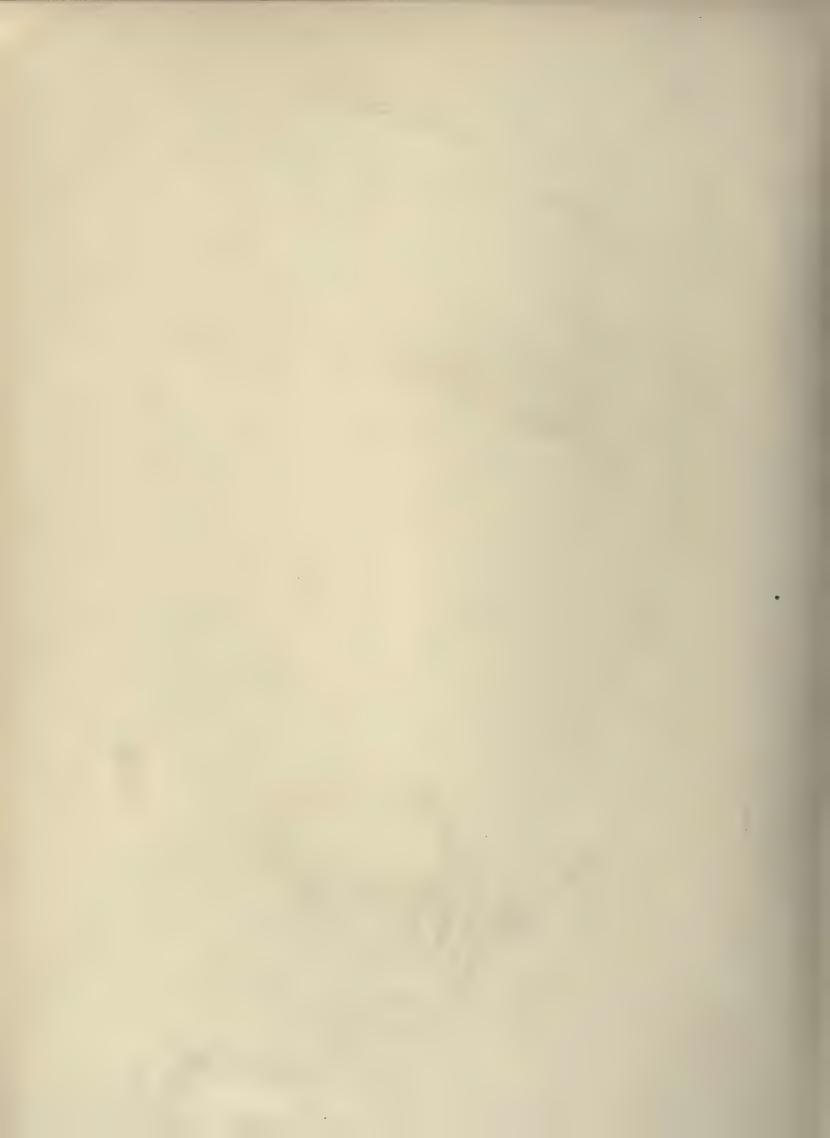


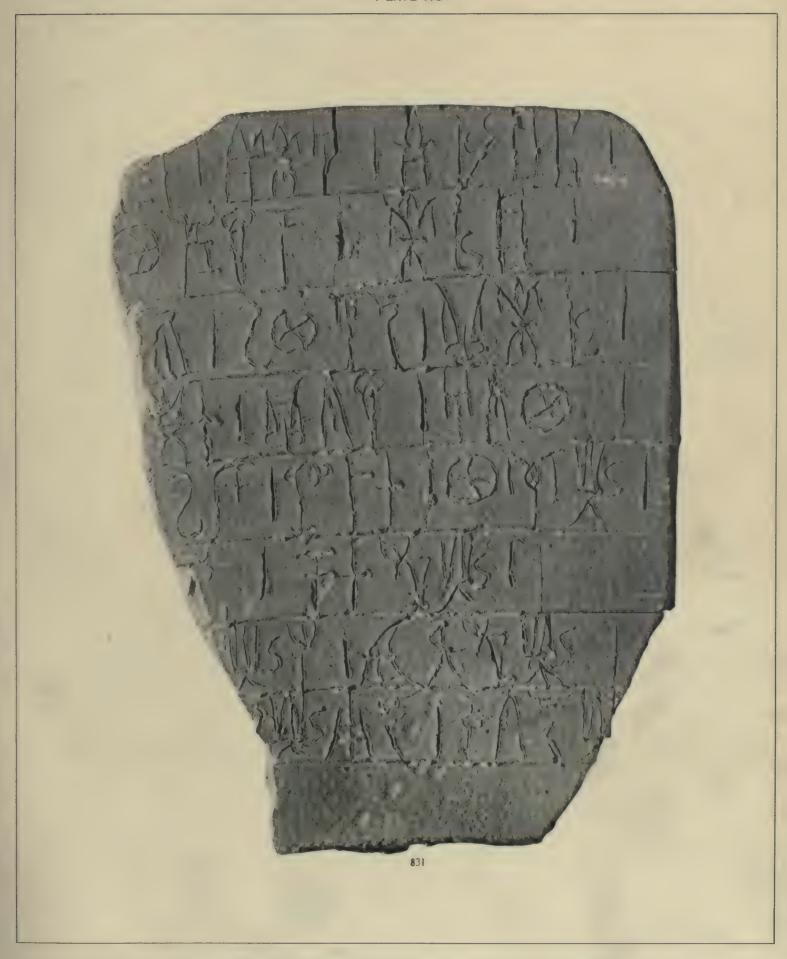
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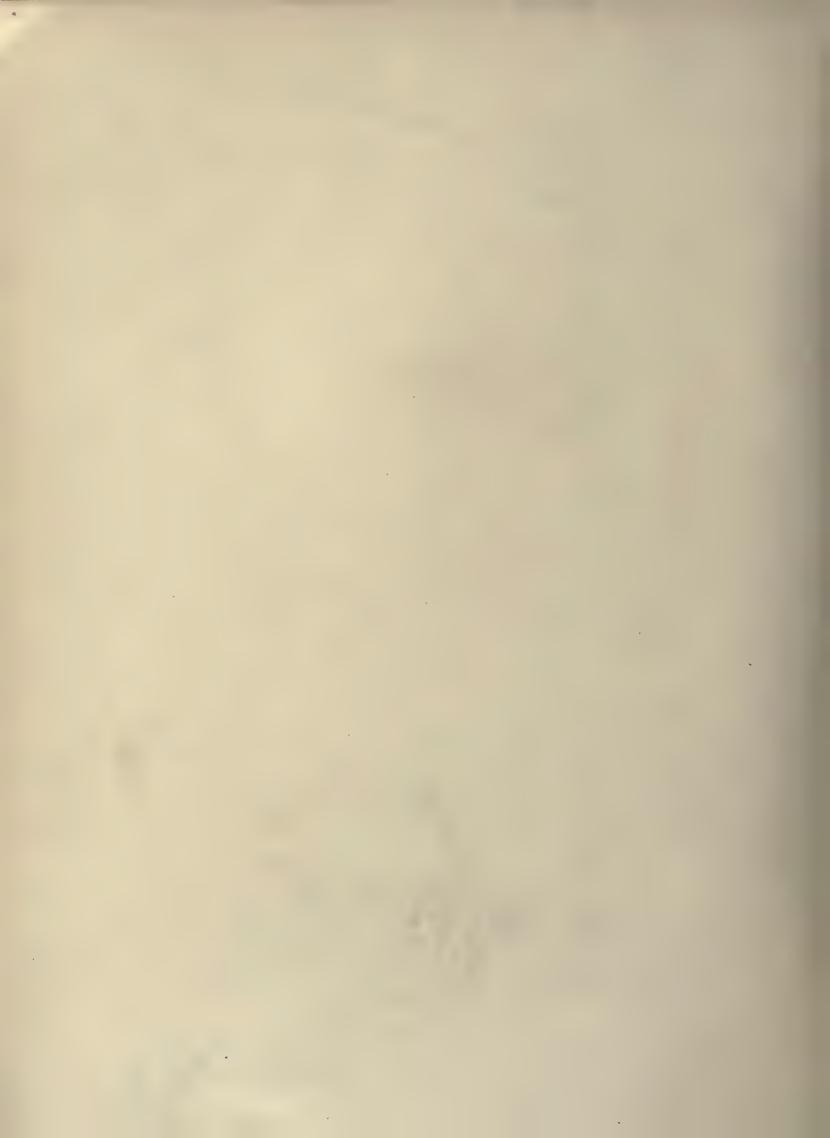


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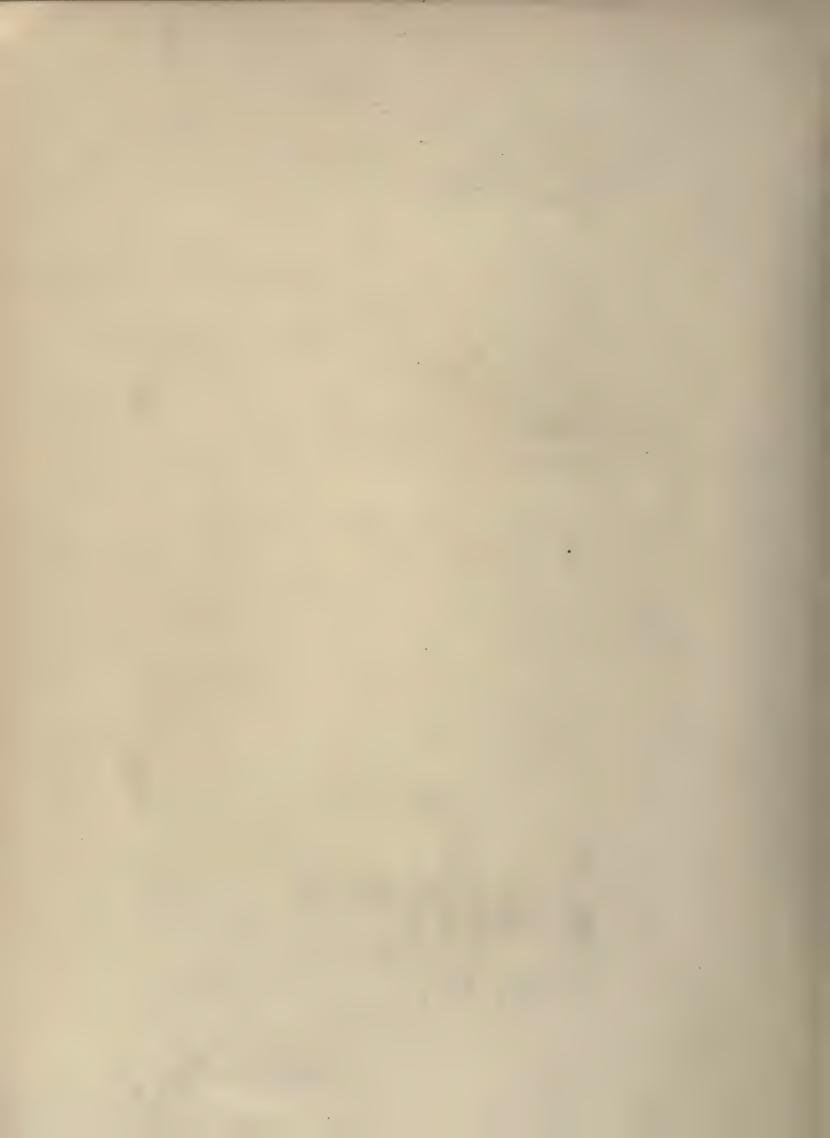


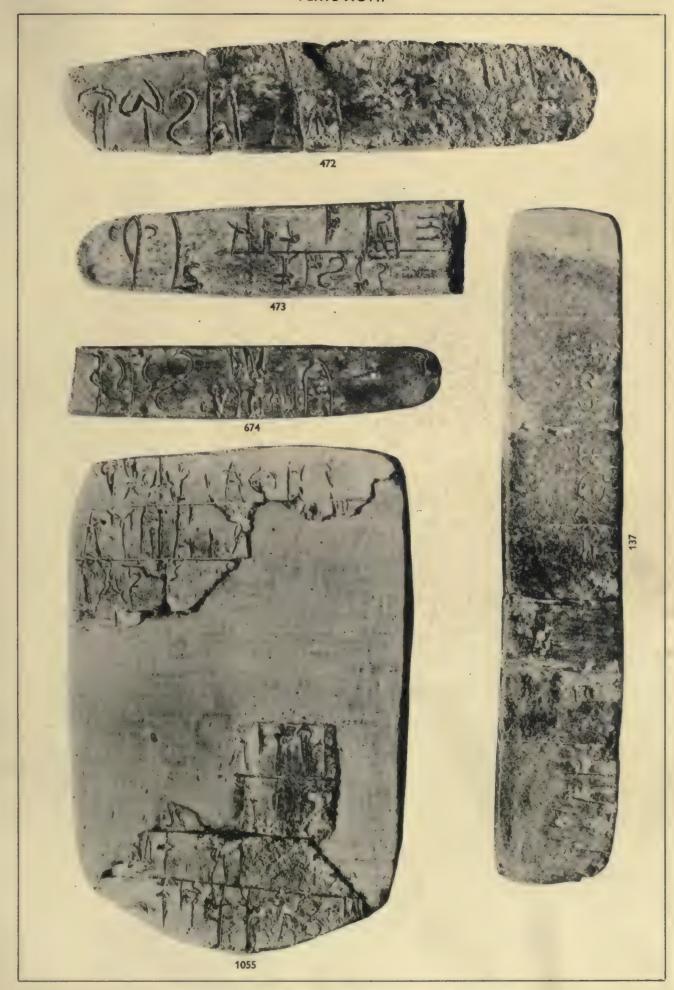
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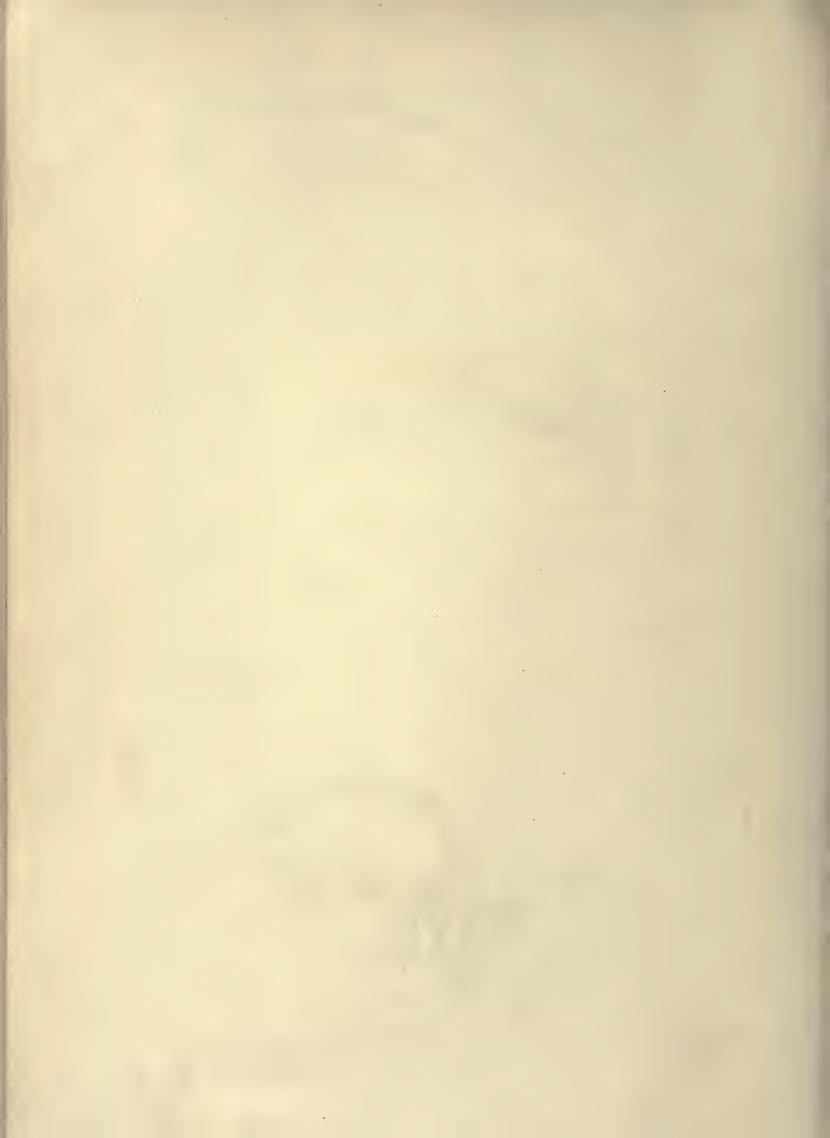


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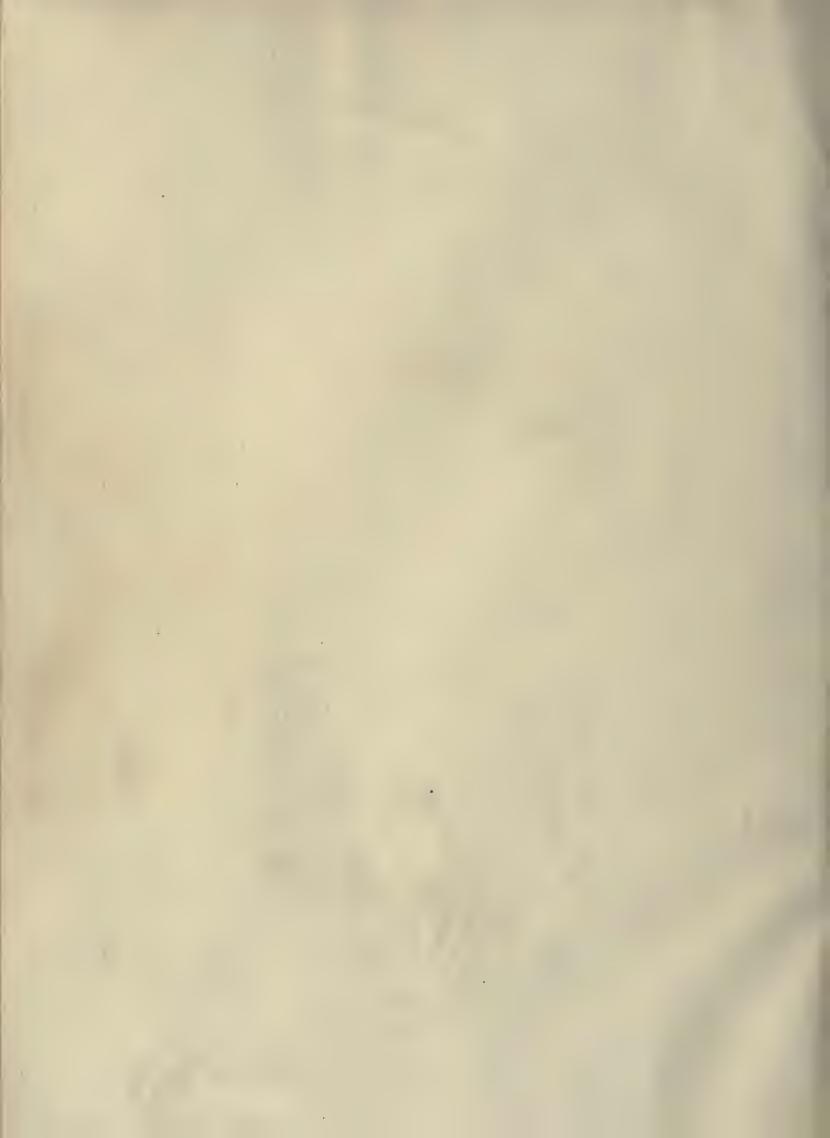




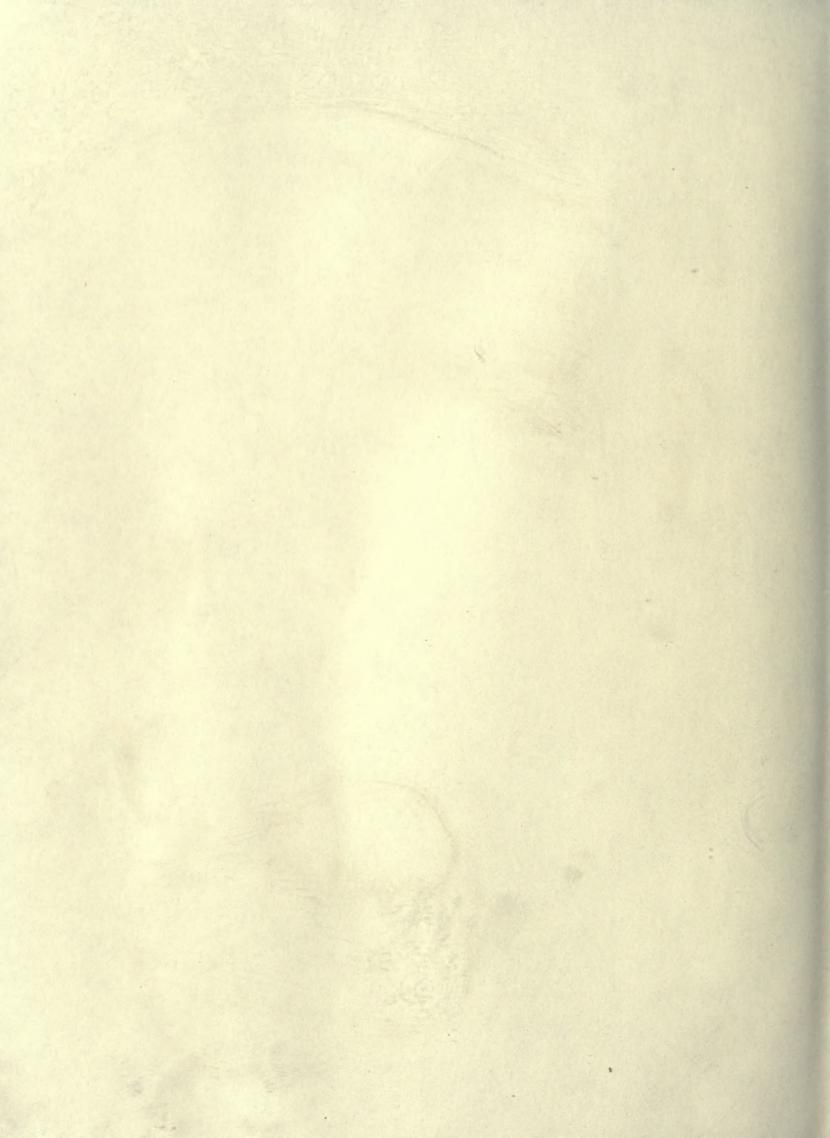
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