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giani, fabbri, pastori). Questo potrebbe spiegarsi con la natura dei documenti in questione: l'analisi prosopografica ha mostrato che gli individui registrati in questo archivio erano in massima parte guerrieri membri dell'élite palaziale (Driessen).

Gli unici dati utili per delle osservazioni sulla stratificazione sociale provengono dalle registrazioni di bestiame della serie Ce. Dei quattro nomi appartenenti con sufficiente certezza a pastori (Ce 50), tre hanno aspetto preellenico, *a-qi-ru*, *ro-ru*, *qa-ra₂-wo*, quest'ultimo comparato a lin. A *qa-ra₂-wa*, il quarto *a-nu-ko* è senza interpretazione greca soddisfacente. Ad essi si contrappone nella stessa tavoletta un composto nobile greco *pe-re-go-ta*, semanticamente appartenente all'ambito della battaglia se da interpretare come *Τηλεφόντης, «Colui che uccide da lontano». *pe-re-go-ta* è stato identificato con il «collettore»-«proprietario» delle greggi affidate ai pastori (Palmer). In Ce 152 gli individui dai nomi non greci del recto (*ta-ta-ta*, *da-na*, *ja-sa*[-, incompleto forse *ja-sa-ro*]) potrebbero essere stati intenzionalmente distinti dai destinatari greci di buoi, pecore e capre del verso: *a-re-ko-to-re* dat. dell'om. Ἀλέκτωρ, 'Il difensore', e un antropónimo dal tema in -ων di cui è conservata soltanto la terminazione al dativo]-o-ne.

Soltanto per il periodo successivo, comunque, documenti appartenenti alla distruzione finale riguardanti anche altre categorie sociali (in primo luogo tessitori e pastori) possono meglio fare intravedere i rapporti fra gli invasori greci e gli abitanti premicenei. Dall'analisi di Ilievski risulta per es. che oltre il 42 % dei pastori portava nomi greci. Questo farebbe pensare che i Micenei giunti a Cnosso non dovevano essere (o non dovettero rimanere) un gruppo così esiguo come quello ricordato in principio dei dominatori indoari del Regno di Mitanni.

The Hieroglyphic Archive at Petras, Siteia

par Metaxia TSIPOPOULOU¹³³

The present communication constitutes a work in progress on the new hieroglyphic archive found at the palace of Petras, Siteia in Eastern Crete, in 1996 and 1997. The study for the publication of the material, in the form of a monograph, by Dr Erik Hallager for the documents, and the speaker for the stratigraphy and the pottery, is in course.

Until last year, archives with the Cretan hieroglyphic script had been discovered in the palaces at Knossos and Malia and in Quartier Mu at Malia. The two deposits in the palaces were not found in primary contexts, and even their dates are still disputed —being either end of the Old Palace period or beginning of the New Palace period. The finds from Quartier Mu, however, were found in a primary context and are securely dated to the end of the Old Palace period. Seen against this background, the new find from Petras is especially important—and, it seems, unique.

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Some years ago, evidence of linear A and a single medallion inscribed with hieroglyphs on both sides dated to the LM IB were found at Petras. In July 1996, the fourth hieroglyphic archive to be discovered in Crete came to light. The excavation was completed this year in July and the 1997 documents are not yet cleaned, although Erik Hallager has undertaken a preliminary study.

The Minoan settlement at Petras, across from modern Siteia, in Eastern Crete, is being excavated since 1985. In 1991, the palatial character of the central building on top of the hill was confirmed by specific architectural and functional features. Following the completion of the plan of the palace, stratigraphical trenches were dug in 1993-1995 within the building to document earlier architectural remains, as well as the succession of the phases of the palace. These trenches suggested that the core of the palatial building extended back into the Protopalatial period, and that certain elements of the plan were in continuous use from the MM IIA to LM IB, whereas others were modified or filled in. The North façade shows evidence of a major change: the MM II doorway went out of use in Neopalatial times and the building was extended westwards.

The hieroglyphic documents had fallen from a room above the doorway, thus recalling the position of the archive at Quartier Mu, and had landed on a floor of hard yellow clay. This layer had later become sealed by a heavy burnt deposit of the LM IA period.

The deposit exhibited signs of intense burning, and contained large amounts of plaster fragments, white and painted, both from walls and from at least one decorated libation table. Abundant pottery came to light, several vases complete or only superficially damaged. Unfortunately there was very little Kamares ware, but the shapes are good MM IIB examples with many parallels from Malia, Gournia and Pyrgos-Myrtos. The pottery, as far as it is studied today, dates the deposit to the MM IIB period.

The composition of the finds clearly indicates that the documents came from an archive, and certain peculiarities indicate that the archive was working at the time of the catastrophe.

In 1996 the following documents were identified:

- a- two complete four-sided clay bars
- b- nine more or less complete medallions
- c- one complete crescent with both inscriptions and seal impression and fragments of five more crescents, four with inscriptions and three with seal impressions
- d- one finished and one or two unfinished noduli (seal impression missing)
- e- one roundel
- f- four door/chest sealings with seal impressions
- g- at least twelve nodules with seal impressions of a type which was both pressed against something and had string marks
- h- at least three two-hole hanging nodules with seal impressions
- i- a few unbroken but very irregular small clay lumps and
- j- a large number of very tiny fragments of which many still need cleaning.

The only "archival elements" missing are the labels and the tablets while the roundel is an unexpected addition to the repertoire of the hieroglyphic documents.

In 1997, the documents, not yet completely cleaned, include

- a- eleven nodules
- b- one or two unfinished nodules
- c- seven possible nodules
- d- three or possibly six seal impressions
- e- one tablet or bar.

Some of the material suggest that the archive was working at the time of the catastrophe: a complete but only partly worked piece of clay fitting the size of a document; two unfinished noduli with their surface ready to receive the seal impression; a two-hole hanging nodule with marks of string and knot inside and with a polished surface ready to receive a seal impression; an unfinished medallion, uninscribed, not yet pierced and with a reverse which had not yet been smoothed; also one of the clay bars has an uninscribed side.

The four-sided clay bars: they are not pierced. It appears that the inscriptions on the bars belong to the category with sign groups and numerals, as for example seen on one side of the large tablet with a sign group followed by 50 and another sign group followed by the number 40. The only possible ideogram is the last sign on side d of the large tablet found after the number 1,000.

The largest number recorded is the at least 2,500 found on side b of the small tablet. On the large tablet there is a dividing line, a system found frequently at Malia. On the fourth side of the two tablets the inscriptions are badly preserved. None of the sign groups have previously been attested in the hieroglyphic script.

The medallions: they are all of a more or less canonical type with two convex sides and of a circular shape with depressions on each side of the perforation. It should be noted that the perforation, i.e. the holes at the top on most, is extremely small compared to other medallions. All eight are inscribed with a single sign-group on side a, where there are no numerals nor ideograms. Six of them have varying numbers of dots, each probably indicating the numeral 10. The system used, appears thus to be sign groups on side a and numerals on side b. For this system we have only one certain parallel from Knossos. The sign groups are not yet properly studied, but none appears with certainty to be attested previously.

The crescents: this is the type of document which most often contains both inscriptions and seal impression. It has a typical crescent shape, a triangular section and string and knot impressions inside. The string always runs along the length axis. Among the Petras documents, only one is completely preserved, one exists for the moment in many fragments, while four tiny

fragments, to judge from shape and section, may belong to crescents. One more fragment was identified in spring 1997, after the completion of the cleaning of the 1996 material. Like crescents found in other contexts, no numerals are identified. What may perhaps appear out of the ordinary is that no hieroglyphs are found among the seal impressions. Only two motifs are identifiable, a branch and a possible scarab. One impression comes from a large ring.

The roundel: it was identified in May 1997 by Erik Hallager. All previous evidence had shown that this document was unique in the Minoan Linear A administration, but at Petras this disc came to light, much damaged on the one side, with two seal impressions along the edge and with a stroke across the best preserved impression, which reminds us of what was found on the Pyrgos roundel.

The nodules without inscriptions: apart from the crescents and the roundel, three main types of nodules with seal impressions and without inscriptions have been discovered:

- a- door/chest sealings
- b- two-hole hanging nodules
- c- the type which has both been pressed against something and which has string marks.

Door/chest sealings: four are preserved, all of the peg and cord type known from Quartier Mu, Phaistos and Monastiraki. Two are almost complete, the others have broken into many small pieces. On one sealing two seal impressions were found, while others seem to carry only one. The seal impression on one of the door sealings seems to come from a prism and it is most likely part of an hieroglyphic inscription. In any event, the preserved part of the design is the hieroglyphic sign 070 and there would be room for one or two more signs. The seal repeated twice, 019, depicts a magnificent beast.

Two-hole hanging nodules: these have a roughly oval shape and are triangular or sometimes square in section, and inside they have impressions of crossing strings or sometimes a knot. On one side is found a seal impression while the remaining sides usually display clear finger prints. Three or four such documents with seal impressions have been identified with reasonable certainty. One is half preserved and clearly shows the string marks and the seal impression. The impressions come from relatively large seals. 004 is probably a stamp representing symmetrical spirals and branches, 005 displays a standing bovid with a boulder below the belly, while 011 is a simple geometric design comparable to that of the door sealing, but from a different seal.

Press and string sealings: they may be subdivided according to two different criteria;

1. whether it was pressed up against something uneven, irregular or
2. whether the string mark is found inside or at the reverse of the clay.

The Petras sealings appear relatively large and roughly rectangular, oval or circular, with a squarish section. The surface carries a seal impression, while on the edge fingerprints are usually found. There is a surprisingly high percentage of figural motifs compared to simple geometric designs. Dominant are different kinds of quadrupeds, but on one there may perhaps be a female in long dress.

These sealings —apart from the crescents and the roundel— fell into three main categories. The chest/door sealings as identified by Fiandra would be expected. They have been identified in the hieroglyphic deposits in Quartier Mu and they have been found in the early Linear deposits at Phaistos and in Monastiraki where inscriptions have not been yet identified with certainty. Chest/door sealings are not (on present evidence) found in the Neopalatial Linear A administration and none are identified in the Mycenaean material. Thus they appear to be a common type for the Protopalatial period, regardless of Hieroglyphic or Linear A administration.

This deposit offers us the unique possibility to study an archive where all finds have been recorded in the place where they fell —and this is, not least because of the very fragmentary state of these documents and other finds, going to take some time. The fascinating aspect was the amount and variation of sealed documents. In the cleaned material of 1996, 19 different seal impressions could be identified, and now, after further cleaning of the small pieces, there are at least 35 fragments with seal impressions, most of which seems to be from different seals. The implications of this fact for the study of Minoan bureaucracy and palatial organization, especially at such a small scale as the palace of Petras, will be very interesting.

Antroponimia micénica en las tablillas de la serie B de Cnoso y en Micenas

par Carlos VARIAS GARCÍA¹³⁴

Los estudios de los antropónimos en las inscripciones en lineal B a cargo de diversos investigadores desde hace años han ido aumentando nuestro conocimiento sobre los grupos de población griega y no griega en los diversos reinos micénicos. Respecto a Cnoso, hasta ahora los antropónimos estudiados con datos globales han sido los siguientes, según autor y serie:

Baumbach 1983 : serie As : 170 antropónimos masculinos, 50 de ellos griegos.

Baumbach 1992 : series C- : 70 antropónimos masculinos, 20 de ellos griegos.

Ilievski 1992 : series D- : 375 antropónimos masculinos, 150 de ellos griegos.

Landenius-Engren 1995 : 200 antropónimos del escriba 103 (240 tablillas).

Morpurgo Davies 1995 (en prensa) : 40 a 44 antropónimos en -i.

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