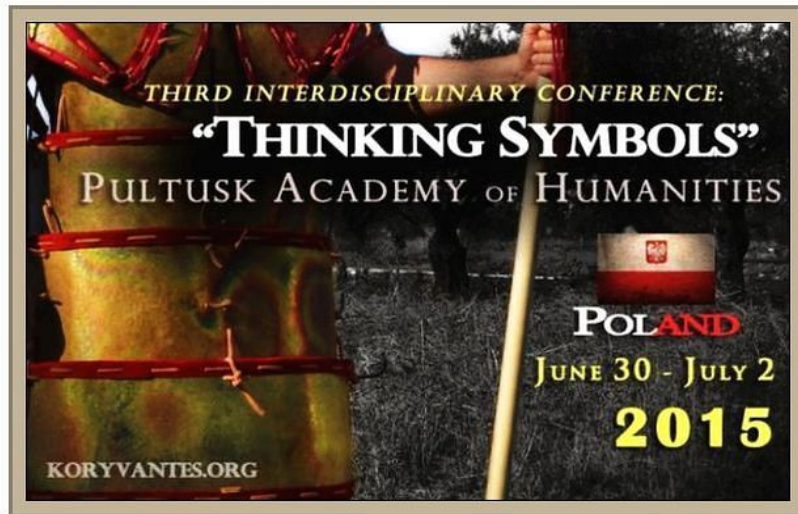


The Rôle of *Supersyllabograms* in Mycenaean Linear B

Presentation by Richard Vallance Janke at the



July 1, 2015 – 15:55–16:20



The Rôle of *Supersyllabograms* in Mycenaean Linear B

The Theory and Application of *Supersyllabograms* in Mycenaean Linear B

Alan Turing (1912-1954), the world-famous mathematical genius and cryptologist, was head of the brilliant team at Bletchley Park in England, which was to decipher what was considered at the time to be the unbreakable Enigma Code the German Navy used in World War II. The purpose of my presentation is to illustrate how, in today's hectic world, universal symbols on physical signs, otherwise known as *signage*, reflect the uncannily similar rôle Linear B played in the ancient world.








Alan Turing (1923-1954)

So let's get straight to the point, and take a look at Slide A. The international standard signage symbols we all must rely on every day of our lives are of two kinds, *nominal* (N), for symbols which replace the names of places, otherwise known as *toponyms*, which convey *static information*, and *verbal* or *kinetic* (V), which replace actions we must take if we are to avoid unpleasant or disastrous consequences. These pictorial symbols are referred to as *ideograms*.

Modern International Superalphabetic Symbols

A

N		hospital zone
N		parking
N		no parking
V		traffic lights
V		speed limit

Moving on to Slide B, we find IATA's international aviation city codes, which consist of *two letters* only, followed by their three-letter airport and baggage-handling codes.

B

The Rôle of Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B
Appendix b



City	Airport
CCTR = Capital City = BL LN OT PA WC WS	
BL = Berlin	SFX (Berlin-Schönefeld International Airport)
LN = London	LHR (Heathrow Airport)
OT = Ottawa	YOW (Ottawa International Airport)
MN = Montréal	YMQ (All Airports)
PA = Paris	CDG (Charles de Gaulle Airport)
SF = San Francisco	SFO
TR = Toronto	YAZ
VN = Vancouver	YVR
WC = Washington, DC	IAD (Washington Dulles International Airport)
WS = Warsaw	WAW (Warsaw Chopin International Airport)

Keeping the aforementioned codes in mind, before we can interpret the Mycenaean city and settlement codes, I need to define in broad terms what a *syllabary* is. A *syllabary* is a script based on syllabograms, each of which consists of a single consonant + a single vowel up to a maximum of 5 vowels in a discrete series. For instance, Linear B has a D series, *da, de, di, do & du*, an N series, *na, ne, ni, no & nu*, an R series, *ra, re, ri, ro & ru*, W series, *wa, we, wi & wo*, and so on. Linear B also has the five vowels.

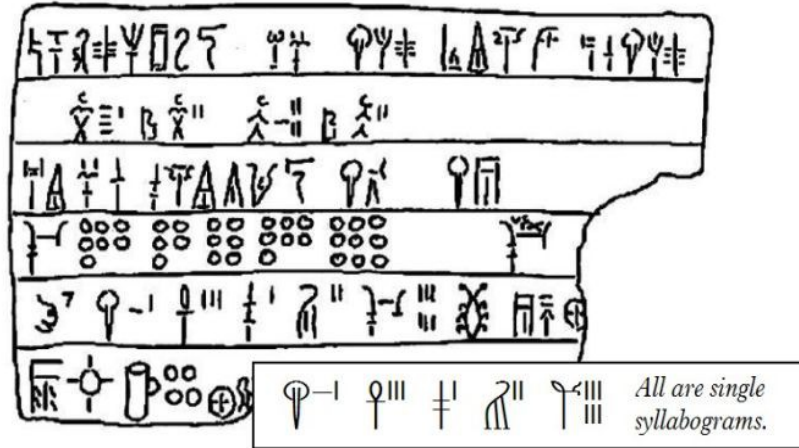
We are actually interested in the city codes because, moving on to Slide C, we see the *exact same coding system* for cities and settlements in Mycenaean Linear B.

Slide C is on the next page

C

The Rôle of Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B
The First hint that something was afoot.

Linear B Tablet Heidelberg HE Fl 1994



	KO		Konoso Κνωσός <i>Knossos</i>
OT = Ottawa	ZA		Zakoro Ζακρός <i>Zakros</i>
	PA		Paraikasatoro or Paito Παλαικάστρο Φαιστός <i>Phaistos</i> <i>Palaikastro</i>
	PU		Puro Πυρός <i>Pylos</i>
	MU		Mukene Μυκέναι <i>Mycenae</i>

Although I had already translated scores of Linear B tablets by the winter of 2014, when I came across Prof. Thomas G. Palaima's excellent translation of Linear B Tablet Heidelberg HE Fl 1994 ², I hit upon something truly remarkable I had never before noticed. Palaima, realizing that each syllabogram for city or settlement names was immediately followed by a number, concluded that each one was the *first* syllabogram, i.e. the *first syllable only* of their names, *Konosos* in Linear B or *Knossos*, *Zakoro* or *Zakros*, *Paraikasatoro* or *Palaikastro* (or possibly, *Paito*, *Phaistos*), *Puro* or *Pylos* and *Mukene* or *Mycenae*. These *abbreviated codes* for Minoan and Mycenaean cities and settlements uncannily mirror the two-character modern city codes symbolizing their international airports. This reveals something of the *symbolic sophistication* of the *proto-historic* syllabary, Mycenaean Linear B, taken to its limits. In passing, it is worthwhile noting that the Minoan-Mycenaean society cannot have been prehistoric, since its scribes were at the very least minimally literate.

On the distinct hunch that I was onto something, I decided to thoroughly scan the Knossos Linear B trove. Out of 4,500 Linear B writings, give or take, Sir Arthur Evans unearthed at Knossos, some 1,500 were mere fragments, leaving about 3,000 largely intact tablets worthwhile investigating. In the course of a year and a half (2014-2015), I was to learn that some **700** or **23.3 %** of the **3,000** tablets I examined all had at least one *single* syllabogram on them, and some as many as *five*! This subset of

700 tablets out of 3,000 which contain single syllabograms alone or in a series in conjunction with ideograms alone is far too statistically significant to be safely ignored.



Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B:

Now to the question of supersyllabograms. What are they, and what rôle do they play in Mycenaean Linear B? Some of the tablets I examined had *single* syllabograms *only* on them, and *no text whatsoever*. I had to wonder why on earth there was no text and what did all these single syllabograms mean? The answer was not long in coming. Looking at Slide D, we see that the first two new codes (**ze** & **mo**), are once again *identical to our modern IATA city codes and the ancient city and settlement codes in Linear B*, with the significant difference from those for Minoan/Mycenaean city and settlement names that they either *immediately* precede or follow an *ideogram, surcharged* on it. The next 20 tablets in a row revealed that these single syllabograms adjacent to an ideogram repeated themselves over and over, like clockwork. This raises another vexatious question. Why had the scribes so consistently resorted to writing only one syllabogram, with *no text*? No-one *deliberately* resorts to any linguistic device when writing in any language, unless it serves a useful purpose beneficial to more effective communication, *contextual* or *otherwise*.

D

The Rôle of Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B Appendix D (Military Affairs)

Introduction to the Supersyllabogram (SSY) with the SSYs
ZE [E] & MO [M]: Knossos Tablet KN So 4439 (Chariot Wheels)

	ze-u-ke-si/ [1]	ζεῦγεσιν	zeugesi/	a pair
	ze-u-ko [2]	ζεῦγος	zeugos	
	ZE = a pair (of)		MO = a single	

KN So 4439

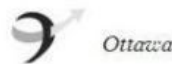


MO

a-mo-ta e-li-ka te-mi-dwe-ta WHEEL > ZE 3 MO WHEEL 1

άρμοτα ελικας τερμιθέντα ΤΡΟΧΟΙ ΖΕΥΓΕΑ 3 ΜΟΝΟΣ ΤΡΟΧΟΣ 1

armota elikas termithenta TROHOI ZEUGEA 3 MONOS TROHOS 1



Translation: chariot wheels made from a willow tree; 3 pairs of wheels & 1 single wheel

NOTES:

- [1] dative plural = in -or- with a pair (in this context)
- [2] nominative sing. = a pair
- [3] supersyllabogram MO = μόνος = single (Liddell & Scott, 1986) pg. 451

On Knossos tablet KN SO 4439 ³, we see the syllabogram *ze* surcharged onto the ideogram for “wheel”. Checking it against the *Mycenaean Linear B – English Glossary* and Chris Tselentis’ *Linear B Lexicon*, under the syllabogram *ze*, I found only one entry which fits the bill, the word *zeukesi*, the attested dative/instrumental plural for the derivative *zeukos* (D = derived or unattested nominative singular), meaning “a pair of ” or “a team of ”. This was almost too good to be true. I had found the exact word to suit the *context*, because this syllabogram, which is the first syllable of the word *zeukos* in both dictionaries, is paired with the ideogram for a chariot wheel! So the syllabogram *ze* is the first syllable of the Mycenaean Linear B word or phrase it symbolizes. That is exactly what a super-syllabogram is, *a syllabogram symbolizing a Mycenaean Linear B word or entire phrase*.

The next supersyllabogram, *mo* is the first syllable of *monos*, meaning “a single” or “one only” or even “a spare”. The translation, “a pair of chariot wheels & a spare one, made from a willow tree” leaps to the fore. Still, since I had no *collaborative empirical* evidence that the translation was correct, even though it made perfect sense. I could only surmise that this was a standard scribal practice. Was there any real *proof* that there was any substance to the use of supersyllabograms, or even better, that scribal use of them was persistent?

I was about to be richly rewarded. As illustrated by Slide E1 (*next page*), I came upon that rarity of rarities, the “magic bullet” on Knossos tablet KN 1232 Ed 462, which spells out the word *periqoro*⁴, meaning “an enclosure”, in other words “a sheep pen” immediately *adjacent to* the ideogram for “ram”. The very next tablet, KN 1233 En 224 replaces the word *periqoro* with the syllabogram **pe**, the first syllable of the very same word, again immediately *adjacent to* ideogram for “ram”. Thanks to an obliging ancient scribe, I had adventitiously broken the code. This burst the doors wide open. The time had finally come for me to able to identify, define and isolate once and for all *the phenomenon of the supersyllabogram*. If only the scribes resorted to this practice not on just a few scattered tablets, but on hundreds of them, I would have proof positive.

As it turns out, in a syllabary of **61** syllabograms, **34** or **55.7 %** are supersyllabograms. That is a staggering return for the scribes’ deliberate and eminently practical investment in what is a remarkably clever stock technique to *shortcut* lengthy text, which would have otherwise simply cluttered up the very small Linear B tablets they routinely worked with (rarely more than 15 cm. wide).

Slide E2 (*on the page after Slide E1*) illustrates just how far the Linear B scribes were willing to go in swapping in supersyllabograms for text deliberately swapped out. In the sheep husbandry sector alone in the field of agriculture, we find *hundreds* of supersyllabograms ranging in meaning from the vowel **o** for *onato* = “lease field” to **ki** for *kitimena* = “plot of land” to **pe** for *periqoro* = “sheep pen” to **za** for *zaweto* = “this year”. Astonishingly, all 4 of these supersyllabograms appear *with no text whatsoever* on Knossos tablet KN 927 F s 01. The very first time I read it, I was able to rattle off the *textual* meanings of these 4 supersyllabograms *in their specific context*, replacing what would otherwise been a sentence of 23 words (4 times as long)! As a highly centralized team, these scribes were clever if not downright brilliant.

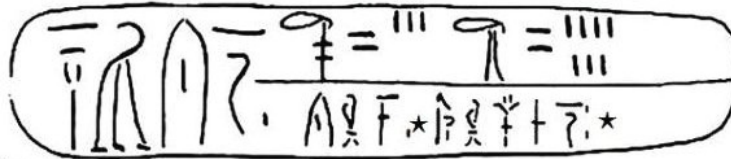
See slide E1 on the next page.

E1

The Rôle of Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B
Appendix E1 (Agricultural: Sheep, Rams & Ewes)

The Knossos tablet that broke the code for supersyllabograms
 KN 1232 E d 462

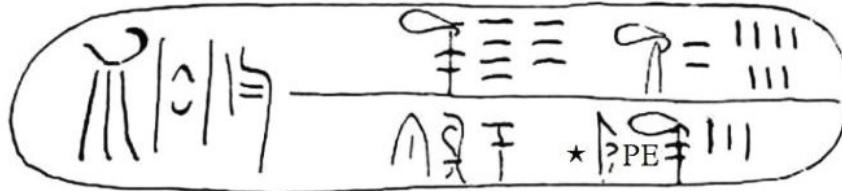
Knossos Tablet KN 1232 E d 462
 Rams & Ewes in their Pens (Enclosures)



1232 E d 462 (LXXXIII) Naputiyo Tirito ★ periqoroyo ★
 Ναφύτιος Τυλίνθω περίβολοιο (archaic gen.) [1]
 23 rams & 27 ewes
 Naphutios (the keeper) of the sheep pen at Tylinthos

[1] der. Liddell & Scott Greek-English Lexicon, 1986, pg. 547 = an enclosure, anything going around
 i.e. in Mycenaean Greek = a livestock pen, sheep pen, cattle pen etc.

The Next Tablet, KN 1233 E n 224



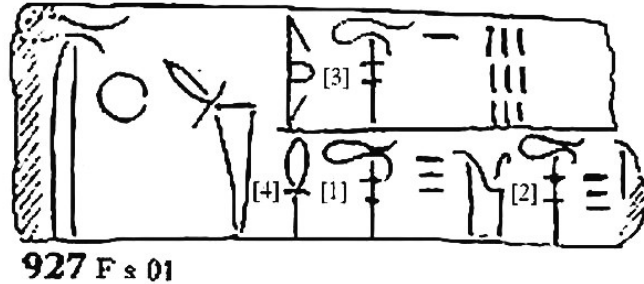
Cracked!

Duruso ideogram for rams 70 ideogram for ewes 27
 Tirito (supersyllabogram) PE ideogram for rams 3
 Δρύσος κριοί ο' πρόβατα κ' ξ' Τυλίνθος ΠΕ κριοί γ'
 Translation: Tylinthos ... Drusos (shepherd) ... 70 rams & 27 ewes
 (with) 3 rams in their sheep pen (PE = periqoro = περίβολος) ★

See Slide E2 on the next page.

E2 The Use of Multiple Supersyllabograms on a Single Tablet

The 4 SSYLS ZA O PE & KI on Linear B Tablet
Knossos KN 927 F s 01



NOTES:

- [1] $\text{𐀀} \text{𐀁}$ ZAWETE ζάφετες = this year. Chris Tselentis ZA ★
 [2] $\text{𐀃} \text{𐀄}$ ONATO όνάτου = lease field O ★
 [3] $\text{𐀅} \text{𐀆} \text{𐀇}$ PERIQORO περίβολος = enclosure, pen, sheep pen PE ★
 [4] $\text{𐀈} \text{𐀉} \text{𐀊}$ KITIMENA κιτιμένος = plot of land KI ★

Translation:

Left: 100 sheep

Top: 19 tams in a sheep pen [3]

Bottom: 3 young [1] * rams on a plot of land [4] & 31 + ? rams on a lease field [2]

* literally: of this year, this year's

Passing over the textiles sector, with its 13 supersyllabograms, Slide F reveals that the vessels sector of the Minoan economy at Knossos yields 10 more *previously* unidentified SSYLS, for a total of **23** in these two sectors *alone*, with all sectors topping off at **34** all told, as illustrated by Slide I below.

There is just one more critical point to clear up, the distinction between *associative* (*as*) and *attributive* (*at*) supersyllabograms. Slide G neatly summarizes the marked difference between *associative* syllabograms, which account for the greatest number of SSYLS in the agricultural and military sectors, and *attributive* supersyllabograms, which appear primarily in the textiles and vessels (pottery, amphorae, cups etc.) sectors of the Late Minoan III & Mycenaean economies.

Associative supersyllabograms inform of us of some *physical real-world element*, usually in the agricultural sector, often a land tenure *factor*, which relates to the ideogram itself, or which circumscribes its *environment*, especially in the livestock raising sub-sector, but which *does not define the ideogram itself* in any way. The ideogram for “ram” paired with the number of rams accounted for in this inventory + the supersyllabogram *ki* informs us that these rams are being raised on a *kitimena* or a “plot of land”, while the supersyllabogram *o* with the ideogram for “sheep” informs us that the sheep are being raised on an *onato* = “a lease(d) field”, actually “a usufruct field leased by an overseer to a tenant”. That is a great deal of text to cram into one syllabogram and one vowel. The scribe could have simply stated that x no. of sheep were being raised, and left it at that, without recourse to supersyllabograms. But he did not. By adding just one syllabogram, this scribe has effectively replaced *what would otherwise have been discursive descriptive text*. In other words, the syllabograms in and of themselves are very precise, information-rich *symbols of the descriptive text* they so neatly replace.

Slide F

Supersyllabograms in the Vessels Sector in Mycenaean Linear B

incharged --> A DI KA NE NO

new amphora

←-- surcharged

a(pi)porewe amphora diwe- or- diwo -or- diwiyo for -or- of Zeus kako/kakeyapi -or- kapo -or- kawayere -or- kati newa a(pi)porewe made of copper -or- see Notes: noperea2 not working = (nopereha) useless = defective

1. 5. 6. 7. 8.

PO ? SA SO U ←-- oncharged

water amphora flaskor jug

1. posedao(ne) -or- (ni) 2. -or- posidaewe -or- * 3. potiniyaweya * 4. -or- porenaya -or- porupode? <- 5. 6. -or- ponike? -or- ponikeya? -or- ponikiya -or- popureya? 7. 8.

See Notes:

RIGHT: the logogram meri = honey surcharged

top top left left

= an amphora for storage of honey = honey to be poured into an amphora = fresh honey reserved for later storage in amphorae

The relationship between an *associative* supersyllabogram, the *dependent variable*, and the ideogram, the *independent variable*, is intrinsically *symbiotic*. On the other hand, the independent ideogram does not stand in symbiotic relationship with its dependent supersyllabogram. The associative supersyllabogram sets the ideogram, which all alone would simply mean “sheep”, “rams” or “ewes” *in a specific context*. But, since they are utterly *meaningless unless* immediately adjacent to the ideogram they qualify, single syllabograms are almost never used *unless* paired with an ideogram. While the syllabogram *ki* must mean “a plot of land” when associated with any of the three ideograms for sheep, *strip away* that ideogram, and *ki* all by itself could be the first syllable of any one of no fewer than 175 entries under *ki* in Chris Tselentis’ *Linear B Lexicon*. Meaningless without context.

Attributive dependent supersyllabograms always appear *inside* the ideogram which they qualify, never adjacent to it. They always describe an *actual attribute* of the ideogram. As illustrated by Slide G below, the syllabogram **pu** inside the ideogram *pawea* for “cloth” is the first syllabogram, i.e. the first syllable of the Mycenaean word *pukatariya* for “textiles”, the *technical* Mycenaean name for cloth. The syllabogram **te** inside the ideogram for “cloth” is the supersyllabogram for *tetukuwoa*, meaning “well prepared cloth” i.e. “cloth ready for distribution and sale on the open market”. Neither type of


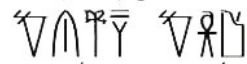

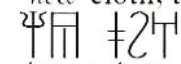

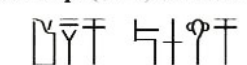

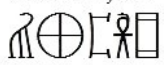

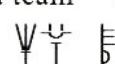

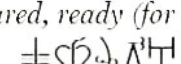
dependent supersyllabogram, associative or attributive, was ever *systematically* isolated and tabulated in Mycenaean Linear B until I took it upon myself to do so. To date, I have discovered, identified & classified well over a dozen *attributive* supersyllabograms alone (out of a total of 34).

This raises another question. Why did the entire collegiate of scribes so often resort to this strategy? Since it was critical for the scribes to consume as little space as possible on what are ostensibly extremely small tablets, the use of supersyllabograms as a substitute for wasteful text is illustrative of just how far the scribes were willing to go to save such invaluable space. They did not do this only occasionally. They did it a great deal of the time, and they always followed *the exact same formula* in so doing.

G Classification of Dependent Supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B

Associative Supersyllabograms (as)

Attributive Supersyllabograms (at)

AS	AT
KI  a ram (on a) plot of land  ΚΙΤΙΜΕΝΑ ΚΡΙΟΣ ○	NE  <i>new</i> cloth, textiles  ΝΕΦΑ ΦΑΡΦΕΑ ΡΥ
 a sheep (in a) lease field  ΟΝΑΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΟΝ ZE	[3]  “textiles”, the technical term for cloth  ΦΥΚΑΤΑΡΙΑ
 horses in a team = a team of horses  ΪΠΠΟΙ ΖΕΥΓΕΣΙ	[4]  <i>well prepared, ready (for the market)</i>  cloth, textiles ΤΕΤΥΧΥΦΟΑ

Associative supersyllabograms are related to, but do not define the ideograms they are dependent on.

Attributive supersyllabograms are always attributes of the ideograms they depend on.

Slide H illustrates the radical difference between a Linear B tablet on which a supersyllabogram + an ideogram is used, and another on which the text is spelled out.

H Knossos Tablet KN 933 G d 01 Illustrating why Linear B Scribes Frequently Resorted to Supersyllabograms to Save Precious Space on Their Small Linear B Tablets



933 G d 01 (LXIX) actual

As the tablet actually reads:

ideogram for ewes 40 + logogram for wool 3 + ideogram O & logogram for wool 9 + ideogram O + ideogram for ewe 20 + ideograms O & PE + ideogram for ram 60

NOTE: *There is no text whatsoever on this tablet. But if the scribe had spelled out the "contents" of this tablet, it would have looked like this (retaining only the ideograms).*

ideogram for ewes \equiv + $\text{M} \text{R} \text{I} \text{I} \text{I} \text{O} \text{Y} \text{T}$ $\text{M} \text{R} \text{I} \text{I} \text{I}$ spelled out
 $\text{O} \text{Y} \text{T}$ ideogram for ewes = $\text{O} \text{Y} \text{T}$ $\text{V} \text{M} \text{R} \text{Y}$ ideogram for rams $\equiv \equiv$

The problem is that they both mean *exactly the same thing!* If the scribe had had to write out the entire text for this tablet, it would have taken up twice as much space! But space was always at a premium on very small tablets. *Just look at the difference from the translation!*

Translation (either way):

3 (large) rolls of wool (reserved) out of a total of 9 (large) rolls of wool from a lease field of 40 ewes, 20 rams on a lease field & 60 rams on a leased plot of land.

If you were the scribe, what would you have done, if only for reasons of economy (space & profit)?

Translation © by Richard Vallance Janke 2015 (All Rights Reserved – Tous droits réservés)

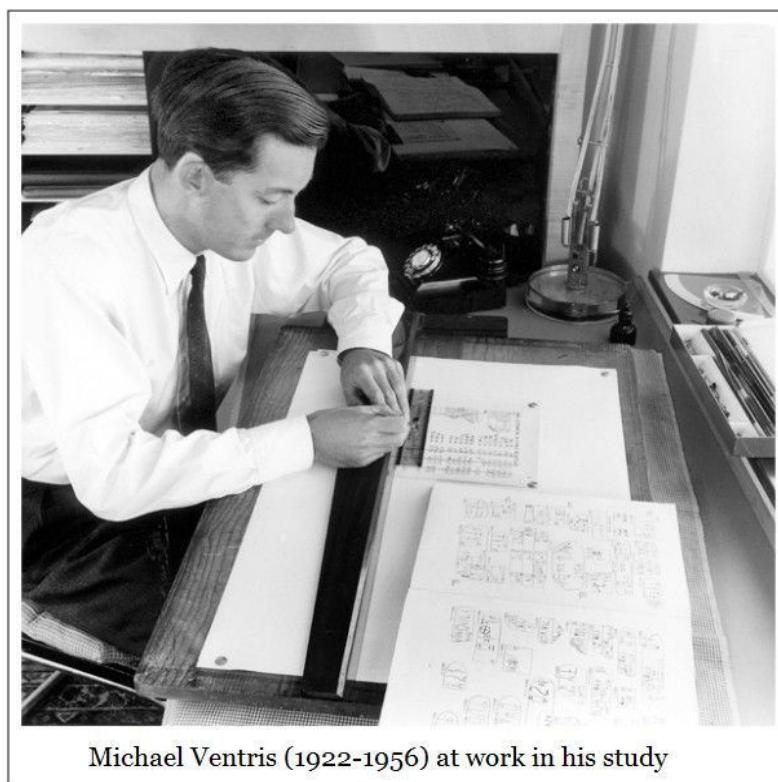
The comparison between this *extant* tablet from Knossos using only 3 supersyllabograms with three ideograms (top), and a *conjectural* one on which text is written out in full, *meaning exactly the same thing*, illustrates beyond a shadow of a doubt why Linear B scribes much preferred the former *simple formulaic approach* to the latter discursive and space wasting textual technique. There is *no* textual version, simply because the scribe who inscribed it knew that it was a complete waste of his time and of precious space on such a small tablet.

Even though no one has ever managed to decipher *all* of the dependent supersyllabograms until now, that cannot conceivably mean that the Linear B scribes did not know exactly what they were doing. Otherwise, why would they have used them so liberally in the first place? Employing SSYLS for no reason at all is tantamount to a *reductio ad absurdum*. To ram the point home, there are not just scores or hundreds but *thousands* of single or multiple supersyllabograms to be found on 700 tablets or 23.3 % of 3,000 from Knossos. They are there because the scribes, as a guild, all understood perfectly well that each and every supersyllabogram always meant one thing and one thing only *to them* in its proper context. The very notion of future interpretations of what was obvious to them as *accountants* would have never entered their minds. But we owe it to ourselves to decipher as many

supersyllabograms as we can. Otherwise we learn nothing really new of value to the field of historical linguistics in Mycenaean Linear B.

Supersyllabograms, which are *always standardized and always formulaic*, are clearly the *shorthand version of Linear B text*, and as such one of the most significant innovations in the ancient world. In retrospect, it appears that we should all now be extremely thankful that those clever scribes devised this masterful strategy for writing Linear B. Had we not recognized it for the technological feat it is, we would have never realized that their ultimate achievement was the invention of *shorthand* in around 1450 BCE, and not in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as we formerly assumed.

As Alan Turing said, “Sometimes it is the people no one can imagine anything of who do the things no one can imagine.” We gaze back 3,300 years through the mist of history, and exclaim, “They were mere scribes.” Mere scribes, but we must never lose sight of the fact that, as a corporate body, almost certainly the sole literates of the proto-historic Minoan/Mycenaean society and economic infrastructure, they were held in unparalleled esteem by their regal overlords, the King, Queen and Princes royal of Knossos and Mycenae.



The table of all **34** supersyllabograms in Mycenaean Linear B appears on the next page.

Slide I

Mycenaean Linear B Syllabary 2014 (Revised)
with all *Supersyllabograms Indicated in Blue CAPS*

𐀀	A	𐀁	e	𐀂	i	𐀃	O	𐀄	U
𐀅	DA	𐀆	de	𐀇	DI	𐀈	do	𐀉	du
𐀊	ja or ya	𐀋	je or ye	—	—	𐀌	jo or yo	𐀍	ju or yu [1]
𐀎	KA	𐀏	ke	𐀐	KI	𐀑	KO	𐀒	KU
𐀓	MA	𐀔	ME	𐀕	mi	𐀖	MO	𐀗	MU
𐀘	NA	𐀙	NE	𐀚	NI	𐀛	NO	𐀜	nu
𐀝	PA	𐀞	PE	𐀟	pi	𐀠	PO	𐀡	PU
𐀢	qa [2]	𐀣	QE	𐀤	qi	𐀥	qo	—	—
𐀦	ra	𐀧	RE	𐀨	ri	𐀩	RO	𐀪	ru
𐀫	SA	𐀬	SE	𐀭	si	𐀮	SO	𐀯	su
𐀰	ta	𐀱	TE	𐀲	TI	𐀳	to	𐀴	tu
𐀵	wa	𐀶	WE	𐀷	WI	𐀸	wo	—	—
𐀹	ZA	𐀺	ZE	—	—	𐀻	ZO	𐀼	zu <i>doubtful</i> * [3]

Linear B Diphthongs & Homophones

ha (a2)	𐀀𐀁
AI	𐀀𐀂
ai2	𐀀𐀃
ai3	𐀀𐀄
kewe	𐀋𐀏
nwa	𐀎𐀗
pa3 *	𐀓𐀛
pte	𐀑𐀛
pu2 *	𐀓𐀛
riya (rija)	𐀒𐀙
RAI	𐀒𐀁
riyo (rijo)	𐀒𐀃
siya (siya)	𐀓𐀙
tiya (tija)	𐀔𐀙
swa *	𐀓𐀗
swi *	𐀓𐀛

* values uncertain

The *Supersyllabograms* fall into the following categories: Agriculture (Livestock & Crops), Measurement, Military, Religious, Textiles, Toponyms & Vessels (Amphorae etc.)

Supplemental

𐀀𐀁	𐀀𐀂	𐀋𐀏	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛
dwe	dwo	kewe	swi	two (duo)	b 79		
𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛	𐀓𐀛
b 18	b 47	b 49	b 63	b 64	b 86		


The *Supplemental Syllabograms* have been completely revised from the original “proposed values of the Mycenaean Syllabary. Basic Values”, in which the proposed values of several of the syllabograms are *no longer valid*. That chart should be abandoned without further ado, as it is very misleading.

I would be remiss where I not to acknowledge the impressive groundwork laid by several illustrious researchers in the field of Mycenaean Linear B. The great pioneers were the genius Michael Ventris himself ⁵, his colleague, Prof. John Chadwick, who in 1959 ⁶ correctly identified **15** supersyllabograms (*a o u di ki ku pe pu qa qe ri se te ti & zo*), though without deciphering most of them and without realizing what they constituted as a *phenomenon*. In 1964, Prof. John T. Killen, “in a brilliant piece of deduction” ⁷, deciphered the 4 supersyllabograms, *ki, ne, pe & za*, all in the field of sheep husbandry, again without realizing what they actually were. In 2014, Prof. José L. Melena identified and translated a significant number of supersyllabograms. These he has labeled as “adjuncts” ⁸, arraying them hand

in hand with ideograms in the same *class* by amalgamating them with the latter. In so doing, he has effectively downplayed the critical rôle of supersyllabograms in what will prove to be a much fuller decipherment of Linear B tablets. In addition, these researchers have made a significant contribution to my own research: John Bennet, Chris Tselentis ⁹, Carlos Varias Garcías ¹⁰ and above all, Marie Louise B. Nosch ¹¹. Without their splendid contributions, I would never have come to extrapolate their findings to the General Theory of Supersyllabograms.

On this final note, I wish you all only the best and bid you *au revoir*.

References & Notes:

1. Hodges, Andrew. *Alan Turing: The Enigma*. London: Random House, © 2012, 2014. 768 pp. ISBN- 10: 1784700088 & ISBN-13: 9781784700089
 2. Palaima, Thomas G. *A Linear B Tablet from Heidelberg* (PDF). France: Université de Liège. [http://www2.ulg.ac.be/archgrec/IMG/aegeum/aegeum12\(pdf\)/Tablette.pdf](http://www2.ulg.ac.be/archgrec/IMG/aegeum/aegeum12(pdf)/Tablette.pdf)
 3. Tselentis, Chris. Sample of Texts (#4), in *Linear B Lexicon*. A Linear-B-Lexicon. PDF
 4.  = “periqoro”, the archaic Mycenaean version of the Attic word, περίβολος, which in its concrete sense means, “a circuit” “an enclosure”, from περιβάλλω, “to encompass”, “to surround”. In most Indo-European languages, the more archaic words are, the more *concrete* they are. So it is entirely plausible to translate “periqoro” as “a livestock pen” in general or “a sheep pen”, “pig pen” or “cattle pen” in the specific context in which the supersyllabogram appears surcharged on the appropriate ideogram, say, for instance, “sheep”, “ram” or “ewe”, which happen be by far the most common ideograms for livestock in Linear B, surpassing all others by a ratio of no less than 10 to 1. For the lexicon reference to the Attic form, see pp. 546 & 547 in, Liddell and Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, © 1986. 804 pp. (no ISBN)
 5. Chadwick, John. *The Decipherment of Linear B*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Second Edition. © 1967, 1970. x, 164 pp. (I)ISBN: 521-09596-4
 6. *Ibid.* *Linear B and Related Scripts*. London: British Museum Press. © 1987. 64 pp. ISBN-13: 978-0-7141-8068-7 (hc) & ISBN: 0-7141-8068-8 (pbk)
 7. *Ibid.* *The Mycenaean World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. © 1976. xv, 201 pp. ISBN 0-521-29037-6 (pbk.) pg. 128
 8. § 17.4.5.4 ‘The Adjuncts’, pp. 130-152 in Chapter 17, “Mycenaean Writing” in, Duhoux, Yves and Morpurgo Davies, Anna, eds. *A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Greek Texts and their World*. Volume 3. Louvaine-la-Neuve, France: Peeters, © 2014. 292 pp. ISBN 978-2-7584-0192-6 (France)
 9. Tselentis, Chris. *Linear B Lexicon*. A Linear-B-Lexicon (PDF, highly recommended)
 10. Garcías, Carlos Varias. See Bibliography below for multiple entries.
 11. Nosch, Marie Louise B. Cf. 9 above for referral. I have cited Ms. Nosch **15** times in the bibliography.
-

Bibliography: NOTES

1. The following abbreviations are always used for the sources they represent:

AJA *American Journal of Archaeology*

ANCL *L'Antiquité classique*

ASSC *Actes del XV Simposi de la Secció Catalana de la S.E.E.C.*

BCH *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*

CAMB *Proceedings of the Cambridge Colloquium on Mycenaean Studies*. Palmer, R.L. & Chadwick, John, eds. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, © 1966. First paperback edition, © 2011. vii, 309 pp. ISBN 978-1-107-40246-1 (pbk.)

CMLB Duhoux, Yves and Morpurgo Davies, Anna, eds. *A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Greek*

Texts and their World. Vol. I. *Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain 120*). Louvaine-la-Neuve, France: Peeters, © 2014. 292 pp. ISBN 978-2-7584-0192-6 (France)

CRAN Creta Antica

CRR Colloquium Romanum: atti del XII colloquio internazionale di micenologia, Roma, 20 - 25 febbraio 2006

ECR Economic History Review

JHS Journal of Hellenic Studies

KADM Kadmos: Zeitschrift für Vor- und Frühgriechische Epigraphik

KOSM Kosmos: Proceedings of the 13th International Aegean Conference/13^e Rencontre égéenne internationale, University of Copenhagen, Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, 21-26 April 2010. Leuven-Liège: Peeters. ix, 807+ pp. © 2012

KTMA KTEMA, civilisations de l'orient, de la Grèce et de Rome antique. Strasbourg: Université Marc Bloch de Strasbourg, Centre de recherches sur le proche orient et la Grèce antiques

MIN Minos: Revista de Filología Egea. ISSN: 0544-3733

MINR Minerva: Revista de Filología Clásica

MYCAa Risch, E. & Mühlestein, H., eds. *Colloquium Mycenaeanum. Actes du sixième colloque international sur les textes mycéniens et égéens tenu à Chaumont sur Neuchâtel du 7-13 septembre 1975, Neuchâtel*. Genève : Librairie Droz. © 1979

MYCAb Olivier J.-P., éd. *Mykenaiika: Actes du IX^e Colloque international sur les textes mycéniens et égéens*, organisé par le Centre de l'Antiquité Grecque et Romaine de la Fondation Hellénique de l'École française d'Athènes (Athènes, 2-6 octobre 1990). Paris: *BCH*, Suppl. 25. © 1992

MYCAc Carlier, P., de Lamberterie, C., et al. *Études Mycéniennes 2010. Actes du XIII^e colloque international sur les textes égéens, Sèvres, Paris, Nanterre, 20-23 septembre 2010*.

Pisa et Roma, © 2012

OPUS Opuscula, Annual of the Swedish Institute at Athens and Rome

PALM Palmer, L. R. *The Interpretation of Mycenaean Texts*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, © 1963. Special Edition for Sandpiper Books Ltd., © 1998. xiii, 488 pp. ISBN 0-19-813144-5

PASR Pasiphae: Rivista di filologia e antichità egee

REVC Revista del Departament de Ciències de l'Antiguitat de l'Edat Mitjana

SMEA Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici

2. Bibliographic Conventions for References & Notes and the Bibliography:

2.1 Monographs follow this convention:

Author(s) or Editor(s) -surname, first name-. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher. no. of pages. © year of publication. ISBN(s) (*if any*). Books prior to 1965 do not have ISBNs.

2.2 Serials and Journals follow this convention:

Author(s) -surname, first name-. "Article Title", pp. aa-bb (*if any*) in *Journal Title*. Vol. no., (issue no., *if any*), month (*if any*), year. ISSN (Standard International Serial Number) (*if any*).

2.3 Conventions and Colloquiums follow this convention, as far as possible, depending on the amount of bibliographical data provided:

Author(s) or Editor(s) -surname, first name-. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher. no. of pages. © year of publication. ISBN(s) (*if any*). Books prior to 1965 do not have ISBNs.

2.4 If the same author(s) or editor(s) with exact same title is/are cited a second time, or more than twice in a row, each entry subsequent to the first one is tagged, *Op. Cit.* = *opero citato*, Latin for "in the work already cited".

2.5 If the same author(s) or editor(s) is/are cited under a title *different* from the first one *or* in a previous identical title or reference *not* immediately preceding the current one, each entry subsequent to the first one is tagged, *Ibid.* = Latin adverb *ibidem*, approximately equivalent to the English "by the same author(s) or editor(s)".

2.6 Monographs and articles in PDF are tagged as such, while those for which I have been unable to find sufficient bibliographical dating are tagged *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*.

2.7 If there are more than two (2) or (3) Author(s) or Editor(s) for any given entry, the first two are

named, followed by the tag, *et al.* = *et alii*, Latin for “and others”.

2.8 If there is any error in any entry, orthographic or other, it is followed by the tag (*sic*), Latin for “thus”.

Bibliography:

1. Alberti, M.E. “The Minoan Textile Industry and the Territory from Neopalatial to Mycenaean Times: Some First Thoughts”, pp. 243-263 in *CRAN*, Vol. 8, 2007
2. anon. *Comparison of Linear-B and Cypriotic Unicode Codepoints*. Unicode Documents. 7 pp. *PDF academia.edu*
3. Aravantinos, V.L., Godart Louis & Sacconi, A. *Thebes. Fouilles de la Cadmee I. Les tablettes en linéaire B de la Odos Pelopidou. Édition et commentaire*. Pisa and Rome: Istituti editoriali e poligrafici internazionali, © 2005. xii, 339 pp. ISBN 88-8147-421-2.(hc.) & ISBN 88-8147-434-4 (pbk.)
4. Barber E. J. W. *Prehistoric Textiles. The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean*. Princeton: Princeton University Press © 1991. 504 pp. ISBN-10: 069100224X & 13: 978-0691002248
5. Bernabé, A. & Luján, Eugenio R. “Mycenaean technology” pp. 201-233 in *CMLB*. (n.d.) undated. *PDF*
6. Bennett E. L. Jr. “A Selection of Pylos Tablets Texts”, pp. 103-127, in Olivier Jean.-Paul, ed. *MYCAb*. Paris: *BCH* (Suppl. 25), 1992
7. *Ibid.* “The Structure of the Linear B Administration at Knossos”, pp. 231-249 in *AJA*. Vol. 94, no. 2, April 1990
8. Bennet, John. “ ‘Collectors’ or ‘Owners’, An Examination of their Possible Functions Within the Palatial Economy of LM III Crete”, pp. 65-101 in Oliver, Jean-Pierre, ed. *BCH (Supplément XXV)*. ISSN 0304-2456
9. *Ibid.* “Knossos in Context: Comparative Perspectives on the Linear B Administration of LM II-III Crete”, pp. 193-211 in *AJA*. Vol. 89, no. 2, April 1985
10. *Ibid.* “Space Through Time: Diachronic Perspectives on the Spatial Organization of the Pylian State”, pp. 587-602. Plates LXIX-LXXI. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
11. Bennett, E.L. “The Landholders of Pylos”, pp. 103-133 in *AJA*. Vol. 60, 1956
12. *Ibid.* “The Olive Oil Tablets of Pylos. Texts of Inscriptions Found”, in *MIN*. Supp. 2, 1955
13. *Ibid.* *The Pylos Tablets: A Preliminary Transcription*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. xii, 117 pp. © 1951
14. *Ibid.* *The Pylos Tablets: Texts of the Inscriptions Found, 1939-1954*. London: Institute of Classical Studies. xxxiii, 252 pp. © 1955
15. Bennett, E.L. & Olivier, Jean-Paul. “The Pylos Tablets Transcribed”, in *Incunabula Graeca*. Vol L1. Roma: Edizioni Dell’Ateneo. *Moulos*. Vol. 63, 1973

16. Bennett E. L. Jr., Driessen J. M., *et al.* “436 raccords et quasi-raccords de fragments inédits”, pp. 199-242 dans *MIN*. Vol 24, 1989
17. Bernabé, A. & Luján. Eugenio R. “Mycenaean Technology”, pp. 201-233 in *CLMB*
18. Bunimovitz, S. “Minoan-Mycenaean Olive Oil Production and Trade: A Review of the Current Research”, pp. 11-15 in Eitam, D., ed. *Olive Oil in Antiquity: Israel and Neighboring Countries from Neolith (sic) to Early Arab Period*. Haifa: University of Haifa. © 1987
19. Burke, B. 2010. *From Minos to Midas: Ancient Cloth Production in the Aegean and in Anatolia*. (Ancient Textiles Series, Vol. 7). Oxford: Oxbow Books. © 2010. 240 pp. ISBN: 9781842174067
20. Carington-Smith, J. *Weaving, Spinning and Textile Production in Greece: The Neolithic to Bronze Age*. Australia: University of Tasmania. (Ph.D. Dissertation) © 1975
21. Chadwick John. “Pylos Tablet Un 1322”, pp. 19-26 in Bennett E. L. Jr., ed. *Mycenaean Studies. Proceedings of the Third International Colloquium for Mycenaean Studies Held at ‘Wingspread’, 4-8 September 1961*. Madison, Wisc. © 1964
22. Chadwick, John, Killen, John T. & Olivier, Jean Paul. *The Knossos Tablets*. 4th ed. London: Cambridge University Press. © 1971. 486 pp. ISBN-10: 0521080851 & 13: 978-0521080859
23. Chaniotaki, Athina P. *The Story Behind the Symbols*. Chania: Avra Imperial. [12. pp.] PDF http://www.avraimperial.gr/files/linear_b/thestorybehindthesymbols.pdf
24. Davies, Lyn. *A is for Ox: A short history of the alphabet*. London: The Folio Society. 127 pp. © 2006. no ISBN
25. Del Freo, Maurizio & Rougemont, Françoise. “Observations sur la série Of de Thèbes”, pp. 263-280. PDF (*bibliographic information lacking*)
26. Del Freo, Maurizio, Nosch Marie-Louise & Rougemont, Françoise. “17. The Terminology of Textiles in the Linear B Tablets, including Some Considerations on Linear A Logograms and Abbreviations”, pp. 338-373 in Michel, C., Nosch Marie-Louise, eds. *Textile Terminologies in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean from the Third to the First Millennia BC*. (Ancient Textile Series, Vol. 8). Oxford: Oxbow Books. © 2010. xix, 444 pp. ISBN: 978-1-84217-975-8
27. Demsky, Aaron. *Jacob’s Herds in Light of Ancient Near Eastern Sources*. n.d. (*undated*). PDF (*bibliographic information lacking*)
28. Driessen, Jan. “The Arsenal of Knossos (Crete) and Mycenaean Chariot Forces” pp. 481-498 in *Acta Archaeologica Anensia*. Monographiae 8, 1995, in Lodewijckx, Marc, ed. *Archaeological and Historical Aspects of West-European Societies. Album Amicorum André van Doorselaer*. Leuven: Leuven University Press, © 1996
29. Driessen, Jan, *et al.* “107 raccords et quasi-raccords dans CoMIK 1 et II”, in *BCH*, Vol. 112, 1988
30. Drouin, Patrick. *Acquisition automatique des termes : l’utilisation des pivots lexicaux spécialisés*. Montréal : Université de Montréal, Département de linguistique et de traduction, Faculté des arts et des sciences. Thèse présentée à la Faculté des études supérieures en vue de l’obtention du grade de Philosophiae Doctor (Ph.D.) en linguistique. 289 pp. © 2002. PDF academia.edu
31. Duhoux, Y. *Aspects du vocabulaire économique mycénien (cadastre – artisanat – fiscalité)*.

Amsterdam: A. M. Hakkert © 1976. 202 pp. ISBN-10: 9025607128 & 13: 978-9025607128

32. *Ibid.* “Idéogrammes textiles du Linéaire B *146, *160, *165, et *166”, pp. 116-132 in *MIN*, Vol. 15, 1974

33. *Ibid.* “Mycenaean anthology”, pp. 243-393 in *CMLB*. Vol. I, *no pagination*.

34. Feinman, G.M. “Crafts, Specialists, and Markets in Mycenaean Greece. Re-envisioning Ancient Economies: Beyond Typological Constructs.” pp. 453-459 in *AJA*, Vol. 117, no. 3, 2013

35. Fine, John V.A. “The Early Aegean World”, pp. 1-23 in, *Ibid. The Ancient Greeks: a Critical History*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. ix, 720 pp. © 1983. ISBN 0-674-03314-0 (pbk.)

36. Finley, M.I. “The Mycenaean Tablets and Economic History”, pp. 128-141 in *ECR*. Vol. 10, 1957

37. Firth, Richard J. “Re-considering Alum on the Linear B Tablets”, in Gillis, C. & Nosch, Marie-Louise. *Ancient Textiles: Production, Craft and Society: Proceedings of the First International Conference on Ancient Textiles, held at Lund, Sweden, and Copenhagen, Denmark, on March 19-23, 2003*. Oxford: Oxbow Books. © 2007. 288 pp. ISBN-10: 1842172026 & 13: 978-1842172025

38. Firth, Richard J. & Nosch Marie-Louise. “Scribe 103 and the Mycenaean Textile Industry at Knossos: The Lc(1) and Od(1)-Sets”, in *MIN*. Vol. 37-38, 2002-2003

39. Firth, Richard J. & Melena, José L. “Joins and Quasi-joins of Fragments of Linear B Tablets from Knossos”, pp. 113-110. *PDF academia.edu*

40. Foster, E.D. “The Flax Impost at Pylos and Mycenaean Landholding”, pp. 549-560 in *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany*. Vol. 20, no. 6, 2011. ISSN 0939-6314 & e-ISSN 1617-6278

41. Foxhall, L. “Cargoes of the Heart's Desire: The Character of Trade in the Archaic Mediterranean World”, pp. 295-309 in Fisher, N. & Van Wees, H. eds. *Archaic Greece, New Approaches and New Evidence*. Duckworth: The Classical Press of Wales. © 1998, reprint © 2008. 464 pp. ISBN 0715628097 & 978-0715628096

42. García, Carlos Varias. “Festes i banquets a la Grièga antiga: orígens d'una tradició ininterrompuda”, pp. 517-532 in, Danés, J. et al. *Estudis Clàssics: Imposició, Apologia o Sedducció?* Llíeda, 21-23 octubre de 2005. © 2005 ISBN 678-84-690-9931-5

43. *Ibid.* “Industria y comercio en la sociedad Micénica”, pp. 11-37 in *MINR*. Número 16, 2002-2003

44. *Ibid.* *La Metodología actual en el Estudio de los Textos micénicos: un Ejemplo práctico*. pp. 353-365. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*

45. *Ibid.* “Observaciones sobre algunos textos gastronómicos de Micenas”, pp. 831-842 in, Aldama, Javier Alonso, et. al., eds. *Stij aommoudiej tou Omhrou. Homenaje a la Profesora Olga Omatos*. Spain: Universidad del País Vasco. © n.d. (*undated*)

46. *Ibid.* “Un texto micénico singular sobre la industria textil de Cnoso: la tabilla Kn LN 1568”, pp. 442-446 in Zaragoza, Joana; Senmartí, Antoni González, edd. *Homatge a Josep Alsina. Actes del Xè Simposi de la Secció Catalana de la SEEC. Tarragona, 28 a 30 de novembre 1990*

47. Godart Louis, Killen John T., et al. “43 raccords et quasi-raccords de fragments”, pp. 377-389, dans le volume I du *Corpus of Mycenaean Inscriptions from Knossos*. *BCH*. Vol. 110, 1986

48. *Ibid.* “501 raccords et quasi-raccords de fragments dans les tablettes de Cnossos post KT-V”, pp. 373-410. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
49. Greco, Allesandro. “Omologazione, integrazione, sostituzione: le procedure di aggiornamento deidocumenti inerenti alle greggi del palazzo di Cnoso (Standardization, Integration, Replacement: Procedure for Updating the Documents Pertaining to Knossos Flocks)”, pp. 217-246 in *CRAN*. (Centro di Archeologia Cretese, Università di Catania). Vol. 2., 2002
50. *Ibid.* *Scribi et Pastori, Amministrazione et gestione nell’archivio di Cnoso*. Athens: SAIA (Italian Archaeological School of Athens), Series: Tripodes (Archeologia Antropologica Storia). © 2011. iii, 732pp. ISBN: 978-960-98397-7-8
51. Gregersen, Marie Louise Bech. “Craftsmen in the Linear B Archives”, pp. 43-55 in Gillis, Carole, Risberg, Christian & Sjöberg, Birgitta, eds. *Trade and Production in Premonetary Greece. Proceedings of the 4th. and 5th. International Workshops, Athens, 1994 and 1995*. Paul Åströms förlag, © 1997
52. Gulizio, Joann. *Mycenaean Religion at Knossos*. Austin: University of Texas at Austin. (Phd. Thesis), August, 2011.
53. Hammond, N.G.L. Chapter 2, “The Greek Mainland and Mycenaean Civilization”, pp. 36-71 in *Ibid. A History of Greece to 322 B.C.* Oxford: Clarendon Press. xxi, 691 pp. Third Edition, © 1986. ISBN 0-19-873093-0 (pbk.)
54. Hiller S. “A-pi-qo-ro amphipoloi”, pp. 239-255 in Killen J. T., Melena, José. L. & Olivier J.-P., eds. *Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek presented to John Chadwick, Salamanca*. in *MIN*. Vol. 20-22, 1987
55. Hutton, William F. *The Meaning of QE-TE-O in Linear B*. pp. 105-131. PZN INT CANADA (University of Calgary, Department of Classics). nd. (*undated*). *PDF*
<http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=3163094>
56. James, S.A. “The Thebes tablets and the Fq series: a contextual analysis”, pp. 397-417 in *MIN*. Vol. 37-38, 2006
57. Jones, D.M. “Land tenure at *Pakijane* : some doubts and questions”. pp. 245-249 in *CAMB*
58. Kelly, Adrian. Homer and History: *Iliad* 9.381-4. (with frequent references to Mycenaean Linear B) pp. 321-333. © 2006 *PDF academia.edu*
59. Killen John T. “The Knossos Ld(1) Tablets”, in *MYCAa*
60. *Ibid.* “The Knossos Nc Tablets”, pp. 33-38 in *CAMB*
61. *Ibid.* “Last year’s debts on the Pylos Ma tablets”, pp. 173-188 in *SMEA*. Vol. 25, 1984
62. *Ibid.* “Linear B a-ko-ra-ja/-jo”, pp. 117-125 in Morpurgo Davies A. & Meid W., eds. *Studies in Greek, Italic and Indo-European Linguistics offered to Leonard R. Palmer on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday*. Innsbruck: Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft, 16. © 1976
63. *Ibid.* “The Linear B Tablets and Mycenaean Economy”, in Morpurgo, Davies A. & Duhoux Y., eds. *Linear B: A 1984 Survey: Proceedings of the Mycenaean Colloquium of the VIIIth Congress of the International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies (Dublin, , 27 August -1st September*

- 1984). Louvain-La-Neuve: Peeters. © 1985. 310 pp. ISBN 2870772890 & 9782870772898
64. *Ibid.* “Mycenaean economy”, pp. 159-200 in *CMLB*. Vol. I.
65. *Ibid.* “Some thoughts on *ta-ra-si-ja*”, pp. 161-180 in Voutsaki S. & Killen John T., eds. *Economy and Politics in the Mycenaean Palace States. Proceedings of a Conference held on 1-3 July 1999 in the Faculty of Classics, Cambridge*. Cambridge: (TCPhS Suppl. 27). © 2001
66. *Ibid.* & Olivier, Jean-Paul. “The Knossos Tablets. A Transliteration”, pp. 292-294 in *ANCL*. Vol. 34, no 1, 1965
67. *Ibid.* “Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek presented to John Chadwick”, pp. 319-323 in *MIN*. Vol. 20-22, 1987
68. *Ibid.* “388 raccords de fragments dans les tablettes de Cnossos”, pp. 47-92 in *CAMB*
69. Lane, Michael Franklin. *14. From DA-MO to DHMOS: Survival of a Mycenaean Land Allocation Tradition in the Classical Period?*, pp. 110-116 n.d. (undated). *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
70. *Ibid.* “Landholding at PA-KA-JA-NA: Toward Spatial Modeling of Mycenaean Agricultural Estates”, pp. 61-115 in *PASR*. Vol 6. 2012. ISSN 1974-0565; ISSN elettronico 2037-738
71. *Ibid.* *Linear B pe-re-ke-u, pe-re-ke and pe-re-ko: Contextual Analysis and Etymological Notes*. pp. 76-99. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
72. Lejeune, M. “Chars et Roues à Cnossos : Structure d’un inventaire”, pp. 287-330 in *Ibid. Mémoires de philologie mycénienne, III*. Rome, 1972, in *Minos*. pp. 9-61. Vol. 9, 1968
73. *Ibid.* “Le récapitulatif du cadastre Ep de Pylos”, pp. 260-264 in *CAMB*
74. *Ibid.* “Sur quelques termes du vocabulaire économique mycénien”, pp. 77-109 in Bennett, E.L., ed. *Mycenaean studies. Proceedings of the third international colloquium for Mycenaean studies held at “Wingspread”, 4-8 September 1961*. Madison, Wisconsin. © 1964
75. Lévêque, Pierre; Kochan, Miriam, trans. “2 The Formation of an Achaean World (1580-1200 BCE)”, pp. 36-73 in *Book One: Prehellenes and Hellenes: Encounters and Syntheses up to the End of the Second Millennium*, in *Ibid. The Greek Adventure (Studies in World History)*. Cleveland: The World Publishing Company, © 1964. xx, 595 pp. (no ISBN)
76. Littauer, M.A. “The Military Use of the Chariot in the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age”, pg. 153 in *AJA*. Vol. 76, 1972
77. *Ibid.* & Crouwel, J.H. “Chariots in Late Bronze Age Greece”, pg. 190 in *Antiquity*. Vol. 57. 1983
78. Luján, Eugenio R. “El léxico micénico de las telas”, pp. 335-369 in *MIN*. Vol. 31-32, 1996-1997
79. *Ibid.* “Payment and Trade Terminology on Linear B Tablets”, pp. 25-32 in García-Bellodo; Callegarin, Laurent; Díaz and Alicia Jiménez. “Barter, Money and Coinage in the Ancient Mediterranean (10th. - 1st. Centuries BC)”, in *Actas del IV encuentro peninsular de numismática antigua (EPNA)*. Madrid: Gobierno de España, CSIC. © 2011 ISBN: 978-84-00-09326-6; e-ISBN: 978-84-00-09327-3
80. *Ibid.* & Bernabé, Alberto. “Ivory and Horn Production in Mycenaean Texts” pp. 627-638 in *KOSM*.

(bibliographic information lacking)

81. Manning, Stuart W. “The Military Function in Late Minoan I Crete: A Note”, pp. 284-288 in *World Archaeology*. Vol 18, no. 2, 1986 ISSN 0043-8243 & e-ISSN 1470-1375

82. Martinotti, Enriqueta et Tina. *Lineaire B : le préjugé comptable et pictographique d'un syllabaire logographique, phonologique et polysémantique*. (sans pagination, unpaginated).

Hal-00311652, version 3 – 10 sep 2008. PDF

https://hal.inria.fr/file/index/docid/320303/filename/Le_Lineaire_B_prejuge_comptable_et_pictographique_d_un_systeme_logographique.phonologique_et_polysemique.pdf

83. Mavridis, Dimitrios G. “Disclosed Intellectual Capital Aspects in Creto-Mycenean Palatial Linear B Clay Tablets.” pp. 611-621, in *International Conference on Applied Economics – ICOAE*. © 2008. PDF

<http://kastoria.tekoiz.gr/icoae2/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/articles/2011/10/070-2008.pdf>

84. Melena, José L. “Coriander on the Knossos Tablets”, pp. 133-163 in *Madrid - 3 Facultad de Filología A-35 Ciudad Universitaria*. (n.d.) (bibliographic information lacking)

85. *Ibid.* “El Testimonio del Micénico a proposito de los nombres de las distintas fuerzas en Homero”, pp. 421-436 in *Emerita*. Vol. 44, núm. 2, 1976

86. *Ibid.* “133 Joins and Quasi-Joins of Fragments in the Linear B Tablets from Pylos”, pp. 271-289 in *MIN*. Vol. 27-28, 1992-1993 (1994)

87. *Op. Cit.* “167 Joins of Fragments in the Linear B Tablets from Pylos”, pp. 71-82

88. *Ibid.* “On the Ideogrammatic Syllabogram ZE”, pp. 389-457. PDF [academia.edu](#)

89. *Ibid.* “19 raccords et quasi-raccords de fragments dans les tablettes de Cnossos”, pp. 417-422 in *MIN*. Vols. 31-32, 1996-1997 (1999)

90. *Ibid.* “63 Joins and Quasi-joins of Fragments in the Linear B Fragments from Pylos”, pp. 371-384. PDF (bibliographic information lacking)

91. *Ibid.* “On the Knossos Mc Tablets”, pp. 29-54 in *MIN*. Vol. 13, 1972

92. *Ibid.* “On the Linear B Ideogrammatic Syllabogram ZE”, in Killen J. T., Melena J. L., Olivier J.-P, eds. *Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek presented to John Chadwick*, Salamanca, pp. 389-457 in *MIN*. Vol. 20-22, 1987

93. Montecchi, Barbara. “An Updating Note on Minoan Fractions, Measures and Weights”, pp. 9-26 in *AJN*, Vol. 59, 2013. PDF (bibliographic information lacking)

94. Moulos, Megan. *The Textile and Perfumed Oil of Mycenaean Pylos: Production, Scope, and Trade of Two Value-Added Goods*. MA thesis, © 2015. 72 pp. 8 Appendices. Bibliography PDF (bibliographic information lacking)

95. Nikoloudis, S. “Thoughts on a possible link between the PY Ea series and a Mycenaean tanning operation”, pp. 285–330 in *MICAc*

96. Nosch, Marie Louise B. “Acquisition and Distribution: ta-ra-si-ja in the Mycenaean Textile

Industry”, pp. 43-61 in, Gillis, *et al.* eds. *Trade and Production in Premonetary Greece: Acquisition and Distribution of Raw Materials and Finished Goods*. Proceedings of the 6th. International Workshop, Athens, 1996. Sweden: Paul Åströms förlag, © 2000

97. *Ibid.* “Administrative Practices in Mycenaean Palace Administration and Economy”, pp. 595-604 in *PASR*. Vol. 2, 2008. ISSN 1974-0565; ISSN elettronico 2037-738x

98. *Ibid.* “L’administration des textiles en Crète centrale, hors les séries Lc/Le/Ln”, pp. 404-406 in *BCH : 2. Études chroniques et rapports (extrait)*. Vol. 122, 1998

99. *Ibid.* “Les allocations de laine des tablettes en Linéaire B de Thèbes”, pp. 77-92 dans = in *KADM*. Band 48, © 2009

100. *Ibid.* *Center and Periphery in the Linear B Archives*. pp. 64-70 *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*

101. *Ibid.* “Cloth in the Cult”, pp. 471-477 in, Laffineur, Robert & Hägg, Robin, eds. *Potnia: Deities and Religion in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the 8th. International Conference/ 8^e Rencontre égéenne internationale*. Göteborg, 12-15 April 2000. France: Université de Liège, Histoire de l’art et archéologie de la Grèce antique + Austin, Texas: University of Austin; Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory, © 2001

102. *Ibid.* “Entre collecteurs et travailleurs : ‘les responsables’ dans l’industrie textile de Cnossos”, pp. 133-143 dans *KTMA*. N°. 26

103. *Ibid.* “More Thoughts on the Mycenaean *ta-ra-si-ja* System”, pp. 161-182 in Perna, M., ed. *Fiscality in Mycenaean and Near Eastern Archives, Proceedings of the Conference held at Naples, 21-23 October 2004, Napoli*. © 2006

104. *Ibid.* “The Mycenaean Palace-Organised Textile Industry”, pp. 135-154 in Perna, Massimo & Pomponio, Francesco, eds. *The Management of Agricultural Land and the Production of Textiles in the Mycenaean and Near Eastern Economies*. (Studi egei e vicinorientali. 4) Paris: De Brocard. © 2008

105. *Ibid.* “The Mycenaean Textile Industry of the Kadmeia”, pp. 191-202 in Aravantinos V. L., ed. *Proceedings of the 4th International Congress on Boeotian Studies, Livadia, 9-12 September 2000, Athens*. © 2008

106. *Ibid.* “Red Coloured Textiles in the Linear B Inscriptions”, pp. 32-39 in Cleland, Liza; Stears, Karen; Davies, Glenys, eds., in *Section One: The Creation of Colour, in Colour in the Ancient Mediterranean World*, Oxford: BAR International Series 1267. © 2004

107. *Ibid.* “The Textile Industry at Thebes in the Light of the Textile Industries at Pylos and Knossos”, pp. 180-191 in Radová I., Václavková-Petrovicová K., eds. *Graeco-Latina Brunensia, Festschrift in honour of A. Bartoněk*. Brno: Sborník Prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské Univerzity (Studia minora facultatis philosophicae Universitatis Brunensis, N. 6-7, 2001-2002)

108. *Ibid.* *The Textile Logograms in the Linear B Tablets: Les idéogrammes archéologiques des textiles. The history and historiography of the textile logogram in Linear B*, pp. 305-346. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*

109. Olivier, Jean-Paul. “El comercio micénico desde la documentación epigráfica”, pp. 275-292 in *MIN*. Vol. 31-32. 1996-1997 (1999)

110. *Ibid.* “Les scribes de Cnossos et les syllabogrammes non translittérées”, pp 39-44, in *CAMB*
111. Olivier, Jean-Paul, Perna, Massimo, *et al.* “107 raccords et quasi-raccords de fragments dan CoMIK I et II” pp. 59-82 dans=in *Persée : Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*. Vol 112, livraison 1, 1988
112. Orioux, Claude & Pantel, Pauline Schmitt; Lloyd, Janet, *trans.* “1 / The Greek World’s Earliest Times. The Bronze Age... *passim*... The Mycenaean World”, pp. 5-22 in, *Ibid. A History of Ancient Greece*. Malden, Mass.: Blackwell Publishers. xv, 432 pp. © 1999. ISBN 0-631-20309-5
113. Palaima, Thomas G. “ ‘Kno2 – Tn 316’ ”, pp. 437–461 in Deger-Jalkotzy, S., Hiller, S. & Panagl, O., eds. *Floreat Studia Mycenaea. Akten des 10. Internationalen Mykenologischen Colloquiums in Salzburg vom 1.–5. Mai 1995*. Wien. © 1999
114. *Ibid. Maritime Matters in the Linear B Tablets*. pp. 273-310. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
115. Palmer, L. R. “Cattle Inventories” in *PALM*, pp. 164-185
116. *Ibid.* “The Ideograms”, in *PALM*, pp. 8-17
117. *Op. Cit.* “Military Equipment”, pp. 314-337
118. *Ibid.* “A Mycenaean calendar of offerings (PY Kn 02)”, in *Eranos*. Vol. 53, 1955. pp. 1–13
119. *Ibid.* “The Pylos Ma Series” + “The Pylos Na Series”, in *PALM*, pp. 300-313
120. *Op. Cit.* “Ritual Offerings”, pp. 235-268
121. *Op. Cit.* “Wool and Textiles”, pp. 290-299
122. *Ibid.* “War and Society in a Mycenaean Kingdom”, pp. 35-64 in = dans Chastagnol, A., Nicolet, C. et van Effenterre, H., édés. *Armées et fiscalité dans le monde antique, Actes du Colloque National n° 936 du CNRS, Paris, 14-16 Octobre 1976*. Paris. © 1977
123. Petrakis, Vassilis P. “ ‘Minoan’ to ‘Mycenaean’ : Thoughts on the Emergence of the Knossian Textile Industry” pp. 77-86 (XXVI-XXVII in Nosch, Marie-Louise & Laffineur, Robert, eds., in *KOSM*.
124. Raymoure, Kim. *Linear B Herdsman, Herd: -qo-ta*. 8 pp. Bibliography. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
125. Rougemont, Françoise. *The administration of Mycenaean sheep rearing (flocks, shepherds, “collectors”)*. *PDF (bibliographic information lacking)*
Abstract: The Mycenaean Greek archives found both at Knossos in Crete and Pylos in Messenia give us detailed information about flocks of sheep, which are reared for their wool. The aim of this paper will be to provide the (non-specialist) reader with an overview of the extant documentation, and to study some problems and characteristics linked with the administration of sheep rearing (organization of the flocks, relationships between palatial administration, shepherds and “collectors”). Differences between these two archives are underlined (e.g. tablet format used by the scribes, presence/absence of “deficit” entries, presence/absence of flocks intended for reproduction, presence/absence of targets for wool production) and some possible explanations are suggested.
126. *Ibid.* “The Administration of Mycenaean Sheep Rearing (Flocks, Shepherds, ‘Collectors’)”, pp. 24-34 in Frizell, B., ed. *PECUS. Man and Animal in Antiquity. Proceedings of the Conference held in Rome, September 11-15, 2002*. Roma: The Swedish Institute in Rome, Projects and Seminars 1.

127. *Ibid.* “Les enregistrements d’huile dans la série Fh de Cnossos. Essai d’interprétation et de comparaison avec les données du bureau de l’huile à mari”, pp. 669-689 dans *PASR*. Vol. 2, 2008

128. *Ibid.* “Flax and Linen Textiles in the Mycenaean Palatial Economy”, pp. 46-49.
PDF (bibliographic information lacking)

Flax is one of the oldest domesticated species in the Near Eastern regions: evidence from the end of the 8th millennium BC has been found both for seeds and for linen textiles – in Palestine (Ramad) and near the Dead Sea, in the cave of Nahal Hemar, respectively. In the Mycenaean world, flax was cultivated in Messenia and probably also on Crete (though the mentions are scarce) during the Late Bronze Age. We know from the Pylos and Knossos tablets that its fibers were collected and used to make linen textiles. It is designated either by the word *ri-no*, /linon/, or by the syllabogram SA used as an ideogram (and probably an acrophonic abbreviation of a pre-Hellenic word for linen, unfortunately unknown). It is argued that the use of SA and RI corresponds to a difference in the stage of processing of the flax fibers: SA standing for flax fibers at an early stage (after uprooting or after retting), whereas RI would stand for the same fibers at a later stage (ready for spinning or even for weaving). The evidence for linen textiles and specialized workers is also reviewed.

129. *Ibid.* “The Textile Production and the Mycenaean Sanctuaries”, pp. 287-303 in Gillis C. & Sjöberg, B, eds. *Crossing Borders, Proceedings of the 7th, 8th. and 9th. International Workshops. Athens 1997-1999*. Sävedalen: SIMA-PB 173. © 2008

130. Ruigh, C.J. “Chars et roues dans les tablettes mycéniennes: la méthode de la mycénologie”, in *Mededeelingen et Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde*. Issue 5, Part 39, 1976. Amsterdam: Elsevier: North Holland Publishing Co. 32 pp. © 1976

131. *Ibid.* “Interpretation hypothétique de la tablette Va 15 de Pylos”, pp. 47–62, in *ŽivaAnt* 31. 1981

132. *Ibid.* “*Po-ku-ta* et *po-ku-te-ro*, dérivés de **póku* « petit bétail » ”, pp. 543-582 in *MYCAB, BCH*

133. Sacconi, A. “Gli ideogrammi per la pelle e per il cuoio nei testi micenei”, pp. 97–134, in *SMEA*. Vol. 3, 1967

134. Sacconi, A. “La tavoletta di Pilo Tn 316: una registrazione di carattere eccezionale?”, pp. 551–555 in *MIN*. Vol. 20–22 in Killen, JohnT., Melena, José L. & Olivier, Jean Pierre, eds. *Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek presented to John Chadwick*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca. 628 pp. © 1987

135. *Ibid.* “La tavoletta di Pilo Tn 316: una registrazione di carattere eccezionale?”, pp. 551–555 in *MIN*. Vol. 20–22 in Killen, JohnT., Melena, José L. & Olivier, Jean Pierre, eds. *Studies in Mycenaean and Classical Greek presented to John Chadwick*. Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca. 628 pp. © 1987

136. Steele, Philippa M. “Greek Writing Systems”, pp. 140-146 in Giannakis, Georgios K., general ed. *Encyclopedia of Ancient Greek Language and Linguistics*. Vol 2. (G-O) Leiden & Boston: Brill. © 2014. Also available in PDF from academia.edu

137. Taylour, William & Chadwick, John. *The Mycenaeans and the Decipherment of Linear B*. London: The Folio Society, © 2004. xxiii, 378 pp.

138. Uchitel, Alexander. “Charioteers of Knossos”, pp. 23-34 in *MIN*. Vol. 23-24, 1988

139. Vallance Janke, Richard. “An Archaeologist’s translation of Pylos Tablet TA 641-1952 (Ventris), with an introduction to supersyllabograms in the vessels & pottery Sector in Mycenaean Linear B”,

TBP in *Archaeology and Science = Arheologija I Prirodne Nauke* (Belgrade) ISSN 1452-7448, February 2016. approx. 30 pp.

ABSTRACT

In partnership with *The Association of Historical Studies, Koryvantes* (Athens), our organization, *Linear B, Knossos & Mycenae* (Wordpress), conducts ongoing research into Mycenaean archaeology and military affairs and the Mycenaean Greek dialect. This study centres on a fresh new decipherment of Pylos tablet TA 641-1952 (Ventris) by Mrs. Rita Roberts from Crete, who brings to bear the unique perspectives of an archaeologist on her translation, in all probability the most accurate realized to date. We then introduce the newly minted term in Mycenaean Linear B, the supersyllabogram, being the first syllabogram or first syllable of any word or entire phrase in Linear B. Supersyllabograms have been erroneously referred to as “adjuncts” in previous linguistic research into Mycenaean Linear B. This article demonstrates that their functionality significantly exceeds such limitations, and that the supersyllabogram must be fully accounted for as a unique and discrete phenomenon without which any approach to the interpretation of the Linear B syllabary is at best incomplete, and at worse, severely handicapped.

Keywords: Mycenaean Linear B, syllabograms, logograms, ideograms, supersyllabograms, adjuncts, Linear B tablets, Pylos, Pylos TA 641-1952 (Ventris), decipherment, translation, pottery, vessels, tripods, cauldrons, amphorae, kylixes, cups, goblets

140. *Ibid.* “The Gezer Agricultural Calendar Almanac in Paleo-Hebrew (ca. 925 BCE) and its Translation into Mycenaean Linear B, Coupled with the Profound Implications of the Powerful Impact of Supersyllabograms aka Surcharged Adjuncts on Linear B” [academia.edu PDF](https://www.academia.edu/12678574/The_Paleo-Hebrew_Gezer_Agricultural_Calendar_or_Almanac_translated_into_Mycenaean_Linear_B)

[https://www.academia.edu/12678574/The_Paleo-](https://www.academia.edu/12678574/The_Paleo-Hebrew_Gezer_Agricultural_Calendar_or_Almanac_translated_into_Mycenaean_Linear_B)

[Hebrew_Gezer_Agricultural_Calendar_or_Almanac_translated_into_Mycenaean_Linear_B](https://www.academia.edu/12678574/The_Paleo-Hebrew_Gezer_Agricultural_Calendar_or_Almanac_translated_into_Mycenaean_Linear_B)

141. Ventris, Michael. *The Ventris Papers*. Institute of Classical Studies (Series: Collections and Projects: ICS Michael Ventris Archive). London: University of London, School of Advanced Study. Duplicate copy at Austin: University of Texas. 36 pp. PDF

142. Ventris, Michael & Chadwick, John. *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (2nd. Edition). 2 Vols., 484 pp. ISBN-10: 0521085586 & ISBN-13: 978-0521085588. Volume II came out in 1973. It adds substantially to Volume I. Cambridge University published both volumes together as the Second Edition in 1973.

143. Weilhartner, Jörg. “DAIS, the Aegean Feast. Some observations on the commodities in the Linear B tablets referring to sacrificial banquets”, pp. 411-426 in, *Aegaeum 29, Annales d'archéologie égéenne de l'Université de Liège et UT-PASP* in, Hitchcock, Louise; Laffineur, Robert and Crowley, Janice, eds. Melbourne, Australia: Centre for Classics and Archaeology, 25-29 March 2008. *Proceedings of the 12th International Aegean Conference/ 12e Rencontre égéenne internationale*. © 2008

144. *Ibid.* “The Influence of Aegean Iconography on the Design of the Linear B Logograms for Animals, Plants and Agricultural Products”, in Touchais, Gilles, Laffineur, Robert et Rougemont, Françoise, eds. AEGAEUM 37. Annales liégeoises et PASPiennes d'archéologie égéenne. PHYSIS. *L'environnement naturel et la relation homme-milieu dans le monde égéen protohistorique*. Leuven-Liège, France : Peeters, © 2014. Paris, Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art (INHA) : Actes de la 14e Rencontre égéenne internationale, 11-14 décembre 2012

145. *Ibid.* *Mykenische Opfergaben nach Aussage der Linear B-Texte*. Wien (Vienna): ÖAW + Austrian Academy of Sciences Press (Series: Denkschriften der philosophisch-historischen Klasse, Vol. 330). 262 pp. © 2005 ISBN-10: 3700134894 & ISBN-13: 978-3700134893

The Thebes tablets of the Of series record allocations of wool, aimed at different purposes, including the production and finishing of textiles. This paper studies the individuals involved in the textile manufacture, the production structures and the mechanisms underlying the distribution of wool. In particular, it is argued that, in addition to the female workgroups who were dependent on an authority (king, palace, sanctuaries, “collectors”), there were also independent production units, probably organized on a family scale and located in or near the city of Thebes (PN + *do-de*, allative case of *do* ‘house’). The bureaucratic formulae of the Of series are also

analyzed in order to reconstruct a possible scenario for the distribution of wool as well as to identify the individuals responsible of the withdrawals from the palace storerooms.

146. *Ibid.* “Religious offerings in the Linear B tablets: an attempt at their classification and some thoughts on their possible purpose”, pp. 207-231 in *REVC*. Núm. extra, 2012. García, Carlos Varias, ed. *Faventia, Supplementa 1: Actas del Simposio Internacional: 55 Años de Micenología (1952-2007)*. © 2007

147. *Ibid.* “Textual evidence for Late Bronze Age ritual processions”, pp. 151-173 in *OPUS*. Vol. 6, 2013. 358 pp. © 2013 ISBN 9789197779852

© by Richard Vallance Janke 2015 (All Rights Reserved = *Tous droits réservés*)
H.B.A. (Sir Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 1968)
M.L.S. (The University of Western Ontario, Canada, 1975)
Winner of the Data Courier Award for Excellence in Online Published Papers,
(Chicago, Illinois, October 1983) \$1,000
Home Page: *Linear B, Knossos & Mycenae*
<https://linearbknossosmycenae.wordpress.com/>
the largest Myenaean Linear B & Arcado-Cypriot Linear C blog on the Internet
academia.edu 180+ followers
<https://westernu.academia.edu/RichardVallance>
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/vallance22>
Knossos = KO-NO-SO (with over 1,000 followers)
