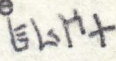


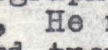
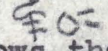

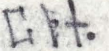


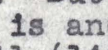
Kc06 (1220): The first sign is not clear. I do not have the photograph, but I note on my copy of Evans' drawing that  is possible. Evans' reading is .


Ed103 (1425) Your reading agrees with mine, except that you restore the first sign, while I show it as incomplete . I do not have a photograph, but compared Evans' drawing with the photograph in England, and apparently found that they agreed.






Ed 244 (1297) There is no photograph of this inscription. Evans writes very clearly . He may have made an error, but I have no evidence. The word troubles me, as you can imagine, but it must be kept for the present.

En 312 (1117) I know you read  and I think you are right, although the photograph shows that the inscription is somewhat damaged at this point. But Evans has , and the reading is not impossible, therefore I kept it. The original will have to be seen.










Ex202 (1407). No photograph. Evans has . That's all I can say.

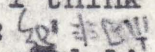



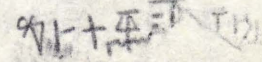
Ex 324 (1139). Again, I agree. But there is no photograph, and Evans has only . There is another inscription which may have these two signs, Ea 211 (1401).



Fg01 (929). I agree. But again, no photograph, and Evans' drawing has . There is undoubtedly an error here, but I had no evidence to change Evans' reading.

Ga303 (946). Perhaps you are right. The word should be as you say, but I do have the photograph, and  is quite clear. The sign is broader than  in the lines below, and the central stroke of the base is unmistakable. It may be a scribal error, as also in Gx302 (968) where Evans draws --there is no photograph. But since there are these two variants for the word, the possibility that they are correctly written as they appear, must be considered. The lower word is . The third sign is not too certain here, but the word recurs, and  is sometimes certain. That is why I read it here.



Jj01b (51). I have photographs for 51, but the inscriptions are not too clear. The reading I gave it largely Evans', though I think I made some corrections. Here again, only the original can decide--and maybe that too will not help.

Kall (843). I have a photograph for this. The first three signs are clear ; the fourth sign is written  (that is, the top looks like the top of , but the base is --the last sign is , followed by , only partially visible, but certainly restorable. I can't say what the fourth sign is. It is possible that it is actually , written over another erased sign. But it is not . In some handwritings, there would be doubt, but the scribe here clearly has --the two parts of the top are asymmetrical.

Kc01 (842). Here again, I agree with you, but I cannot make the first word read as I think it should. There is a photograph, and it clearly has: . The fragmentary sign at the beginning must be . The curved line there is unmistakable, with the loop, and the  (word-divider or numeral 1) is also clear. It is impossible to see . That is, it is impossible for me. In line 4 this is what the photograph has: 

I think the last two signs may be . If the fifth sign is  the cross-bar is unusually high--definitely much higher than the tops of the other letters. A crack in the tablet seems to extend to it.



- Kc31 (850). No. Here too I would agree with you, except for the photograph. The sign is $\overline{\tau}$. The same thing occurs at least once at Pylos--that is, $\overline{\tau}$ as ideogram where one would expect τ . It may be a scribal error--but I am reluctant to assume errors on the part of Minoan scribes unless the evidence is absolutely certain. By the way, the photograph has $\overline{\tau}$ after $\overline{\tau}$, Evans' drawing does not.
- L101 (419) I think the word in the second line is $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$. My drawing should not have $\overline{\tau}$ as the first sign--that is my error. The first two signs are not clear--the second is especially difficult. It looks like $\overline{\tau}$, but there is a slight space before $\overline{\tau}$. The tablet is injured there, if the photograph shows it correctly.
- Na13 (04-83). If you have the photograph of this one, your idea here may be right. In my photograph, I cannot see anything near the break that permits me to read $\overline{\tau}$. I can't even see enough to be sure that a sign preceded $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$. ~~This~~ The formula occurs often, but there are one or two variations in the words. The drawing I have may be by Myre~~ce~~--at least, it doesn't look like Evans' usual work, so I won't quote Evans' as reading the word $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$. The drawing contains several errors which I corrected.
- Na 15 (04-28) No, the photograph clearly has $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$. I did make a mistake in drawing, but it is the third sign that is wrong, not the first.
- Nj 82 (246)/ No again. The first sign in the ~~photograph~~ photograph is $\overline{\tau}$. Evans has $\overline{\tau}$ in PM IV, but corrects the sign in a later drawing. The word is $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$.
- Np04 (04-37) Here again, if your reading is based on the photograph, you certainly have as much right to read it the way you suggest as Evans has for his reading. While the first sign of $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$ looks like $\overline{\tau}$ in the photograph, it could be a careless $\overline{\tau}$ --the two are sometimes very difficult to distinguish. As for the last sign of $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$, the tablet is not quite intact there. But it is a fact that final $\overline{\tau}$ and $\overline{\tau}$ sometimes alternate in words, and the sign here does look like $\overline{\tau}$ to me. As you say, we need the original.
- Nu09 (04-49) You are absolutely right. Again my mistake. I don't know why I make so many mistakes in inscriptions already published. I apologize.
- Oh11 (520). Again my mistake. The word is certainly $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$. I am ashamed. I have known this inscription well, ever since you discussed it in M. Währungssystem. There is really no excuse for such an error.
- Ok06 (1558) The second sign according to the photograph is $\overline{\tau}$.
- Ra 41 (588). The lower part of line 2, at the beginning, is not clear. It is blurred, as though somebody put his hand there when the tablet was wet. But I do not think the first sign is $\overline{\tau}$ because the top is quite clear. It is $\overline{\tau}$. It is true that the second part could be the "hand" instead of the numeral 4 plus, though the strokes are a little too far separated for a good "hand" sign. But I would have no hesitation in restoring the first sign as $\overline{\tau}$ as Evans does. All the same, we need the original.
- Rj02 (641). Yes. But the first sign has only $\overline{\tau}$ visible. In my opinion this is a variant of $\overline{\tau}$ which occurs quite often. It differs from $\overline{\tau}$, where the cross-lines regularly are unbroken. In $\overline{\tau}$ the cross-strokes are always broken in Linear B.
- Rj03 (1568) In line 1 $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$ should be added after the third word. In line two, $\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}\overline{\tau}$ after the second, and third words, I left these out by mistake. But in line two, after the first word





I see not in the photograph before . The whole bottom of the line is blank between the word and the ideogram--according to the photograph--for over an inch. About in the middle of the blank space there is an imperfection in the tablet, which may be , but it is at a distance before the ideogram, about the length of these dashes----. The other phonetic supplementary signs immediately precede the ideogram.

Rp21 (593) is based on a drawing of Evans only, and is not clear. The drawing looks like this:

This is a tracing, exactly what Evans has.

There is no Rq 22. Do you mean Rq31 (758?) I trace it

I have a photograph of this.  The first sign of the second word in line 1 is probably meant to be 

Rw01 (104). Evans has . I think the last sign is , but I can see how you got "den heiligen Knoten". The sign is written ---but is narrower than I drew it, more like . The strokes are ~~drawing~~ deeply impressed, and, especially in the lower part, look double. While I myself do not think it is the "sacral knot", such an assumption is not impossible. I have a photograph, on which the foregoing statement is based.

March 15, 1949

Dear Professor Sundwall,

I am writing here at the end, since there is room. I mailed my reply to your first set of remarks yesterday, after waiting for weeks, so that I could answer your second letter at the same time. This will probably reach you at almost the same time.

You are a busy man, with lectures, and articles, and Linear B--at least it will keep your mind off the Iron Curtain. We all need to keep busy these days, so that we will not think too much.

I am looking forward to what you have to say about the "Leber-zeichen", as well as your article for Hrozny.

Ventris sent me a copy of his work, which I too have not had time to read. I also received a bibliographical article from a Frenchman called Deroy. I have not yet had time to read it carefully, but it seems good. He did know enough to mark your Altkr. Urkundenst. with a * to show its importance. Also, of course, other of your writings.

I answered your question about Daniel's successor in my previous letter.

Your package is on its way. I hope you receive it. I put in ~~xxx~~ an orange and a tangerine. A friend sent some from Florida, so these should be fresh, and may reach you in eatable condition.

I have been very lazy these last weeks. Aside from my school work, I have done almost nothing. After working steadily for three

- Se01 (562). There is a photograph of this, but I do not have it. I checked it twice in England and the reading I gave it what it seemed to me to be. Evans read the word in line 2 ~~544~~ which I corrected to ~~547~~ --as you also read it. I had not seen your transcription the first time I went to England, but studied it when you sent it for the AJA article. Evans agrees with you in the first (partial) sign of the first line. He has ~~170~~. I thought I saw a trace of a preceding sign ~~no~~ for ~~170~~, but have no way of verifying this now. The second word is as Evans saw it ~~102~~. I didn't correct it in my copy, so apparently agreed with him. I have noticed from other inscriptions that when the "hand" sign is initial, it is often written ~~102~~. The third word is also as Evans wrote it. I do not recall whether I checked the photograph to see if your reading is better for the last sign. I had so much to do that it is possible I did not. As you say, we need the original.
- Sf01 (563) Photograph in Maraghiannis. In the first line, the word should be ~~107~~. The second sign is quite clear. My drawing is miswritten. In the second line, the numeral after ~~10~~ is --" (abnormal). Maybe it is --" but the horizontal line seems to be broken.
- Sj01 (666) Yes--I already said I had omitted the superscription in A (one of my stupid errors). I agree that C has ~~1070~~, but according to Evans' drawing (there is no photograph of B and C) the second sign is abnormal ~~17~~.
- Sn01 (397). Again, I agree in theory. But there is no photograph, and Evans draws ~~1745~~.
- SO21 (424). Also, I agree that your restoration is correct. But the photograph indicates that the tablet is broken through at the place where the two signs should come which I have indicated as ~~104~~.
- SS02 (720) No photograph--only Evans' drawing. He has ~~10454~~.
- Tn02 (839) You are right. ~~10417~~ is what I meant to write.
- Tn06 (1031). I have a photograph here. The third sign of the first (principal) word is ~~104~~. In the second line, the reading is ~~10417~~. But in Tn18 (981) there is no photograph. Evans has for the second line: ~~10417~~. No divider, and the second sign is different. There may be an error--I have no way of telling.
- Ua 17 (188). No photograph. Only Evans. He has ~~10417~~. The third sign is ~~104~~; it is narrow, the proportions are those of ~~104~~, not of ~~104~~. I do ~~104~~ not know what it is. The sign in the upper part is ~~104~~.
- Ucl3 (479). Yes, I think the word is ~~1045~~, but Myres will not accept this. The sign is not clearly normalized anywhere. It is slightly different every time it occurs.
- Ucl6 (831). Photograph in Maraghiannis. Yes, the word is ~~104~~. Again, one of my silly mistakes.
- Xa20 (1578). I agree absolutely that the word should be ~~10417~~, but this is Myres' drawing, and he will not accept the correction. I have not seen his evidence. I suspect this is the same word, and is based on Evans' study of Eb223. I suspect a good many of the fragments drawn by Myres in the 1500's and 1600's are non-existent--based on Evans' notes, where he studied other inscriptions. But I have no means of verifying my guess. Myres refuses to take my questions on the subject seriously.

- Xa163 (1420). I cannot answer this. Evans' drawing has ~~144~~ ¹⁴⁴.
 No photograph. The second sign is broader than normally.
- Xe26 (737). You may be right. No photograph. Evans draws ~~87~~ ⁸⁷.
 The last two signs are much smaller--I did not indicate that clearly in my drawing, although I listed the inscription with the two- word fragments.
- Xf11 (58) I have a photograph, but it is very poor--yellow with age, and dusty. The second sign may be ~~7~~ ⁷, but the cross-lines are not at all certain, and Evans does not draw them. The tablet is broken after ~~4~~ ⁴--and the two parts do not fit. There is a gap, then a fragment of the sign ~~h~~ ^h. There is a slight space at the end of the last word, between ~~h~~ ^h and ~~2~~ ². ~~2~~ ² is somewhat smaller than the three preceding signs. In the upper part, ~~+~~ ⁺ comes directly over the space between ~~h~~ ^h and ~~2~~ ². The following sign cannot be ~~4~~ ⁴. It may be ~~h~~ ^h ("throne") but it is not certain, followed by ~~1~~ ¹--or we may have ~~+~~ ⁺ ~~h~~ ^h. Evans draws ~~+~~ ⁺ ~~h~~ ^h (the first sign written lower than the others. That is all I can say till I see the original.
- Xh22 (1439). Again, only Evans' drawing. He has what I drew.
- Xj11 (681) No, I have a photograph. There the reading is clear:
~~144~~ ¹⁴⁴ ~~87~~ ⁸⁷. The second word may not be complete--There is a trace of something else, as indicated. maybe ~~h~~ ^h.
- Xj31 (360) The last sign of the first word is reversed ~~h~~ ^h. I do not know why. I have a photograph.
- Xk11 (155) Only Evans' drawing. In that, the last sign visible is damaged, but ~~h~~ ^h is what he has. I can't say more about it. You may be quite right.
- Xk41 (1026) Only Evans' drawing. He has what I drew.
- Xm42 (960) Only Evans' drawing. The second sign is ~~h~~ ^h.

March 19, 1949

Dear Professor Sundwall:

First, I must thank you for your painstaking questions, which helped me to correct my errors, and made me review my reasons for various readings. I am sorry I cannot always answer your questions, because I have no further evidence than Evans' drawings.

We are really keeping the mails busy. No sooner do I answer a letter, than another comes along. You will get a number of letters all together.

I did not write more about Daniel because I myself had no information. He died in Turkey, while he was exploring for a site to excavate for the University Museum. He was with Rodney Young, who is now his successor at the Museum. Young came back for a few weeks in January, and told me all I know. Daniel seems to have died from a heart attack--although I suspect the doctors there did not examine him too carefully. They had just finished inspecting a site, and were in an automobile, going to another place, when Daniel, who had apparently been in the best of health, complained of feeling ill. In half an hour, he was unconscious, and in two or three hours more, was dead. He was taken to Cyprus, and buried at Episcopi. That's all I know. It is very sad. I still can't believe it.

I am afraid our civilization is doomed. Whatever happens, the freedom of the individual will be lost, and for generations we will