47 Highpoint， North Hill， Highgate， LONDON，N． 6.

24 January 1952.

## Dear Bennett，

I＇ve been abread for 3 weeks on a skiing holiday，and there doesn＇t seem to be anything which warrants inflicting another Work Note on you all．As well，the more obvious features of the Pylos tablets seem to have rather exhausted themselves．I hyven＇t heard from you for some time，but I hope that you are pressing on your own Minoan studies and getting ready with some fundamental stuff on Knossos．

I have been sketching out the more revised dtate of the ＂Syllabic Grid＂from Note 15，with the alterations to Vowel 3 based on the ending－$\mp$ which I discussed in Note 16．I＇d like to just think aloud in recapping the criteria I＇ve so far used in deciding which vowel a particular sign contains，and would be interested to know if it tallies at all with the lines you have been working on．

## Criteria for vowel－equations in Linear B．

1．In the most typical form of the inflexion pointed out by Kober， where the addition of $-\bar{?} /-母 \quad$ alters the value of the connecting vowel，the nominative ends in Vowel 2 （ $\mp 7 \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ ） and the oblique cases end in Vowel 1 （ 1 A $A>\mid 5$ ）．
2．In the less typical form of the same inflexion，the nominative may end in any of Vowels 3，4，5，reverting to Vowel 1 in the

3．Certain other occurrences of the ending $-\bar{?} /-母$ follow Vowel 3 instead of Vowel 1．This applies to some of the names introducing the Pylos Aa－Ad tablets．Eg：一非日，一 打目 －仹，－$\psi$ 白
4．The vowel preceding the endings $-\bar{?}$ and $-母$ ，when they are the nominatives of masculine and feminine personal names respect－ ively，consists almost exclusively of either Vowel 1 or Vowel 3：
 This leads one to suspect that this name－formation maybe analogous in origin to the inflexion discussed under（1）－（3）．
5．Signs with vowel 1 do not occur before the sign $U$
6．The signs preceding the edaing－consist almost exclusively
 －（：）F，一Tm
7．Theré is no absolutely hard－and－fast distinction between masculine and feminine in the personal name－endings and in words which vary for gender，but therex is a tendency for Vowel 1 （ $-\mathbb{A},-\infty,-Y^{Y}$ ）


8．The genitive ${ }_{\wedge}^{\text {sing ending in }-\overline{4}}$ is regular after Vowel 1 （ $-\Lambda \overline{\bar{z}},-\ln \overline{\bar{\imath}},-\psi \bar{\imath}$ ）

9．The genitive ending in $-B$ is regular after Vowel 3 （ $-M,-25 B-A B$ ） and Vowel $4\left(-\hat{4}-\pi^{3} 5\right)$ ．
10．The genitive ending after Vowel 5 is more frequently in $-\mathbb{Z}$ （ $-\mathrm{B} B-S S B-\oplus B$ ），but there are some instances of $-\overline{2}$ （一目玄 一手乞 ）。
11．It is not absolutely clear whether Vowel 4 and Vowel 5 are to be kept distinct，but the size of the syllabary seems to suggest 5 vowels．$\AA-\nmid-2-\AA^{3}-\pi$ is so far only series of 5 to be filled up，and I believe you have some objections to including

* SYLLABIC GRID

Notes for od slate
24.1.52.

? These are either vowel 1 or 3:-

