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Studies in Mycenaean Texts, Language and Culture in Honor of José Luis Melena Jiménez

Edited by

Julián Méndez Dosuna Thomas G. Palaima Carlos Varias García

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TA-U-RO-QO-RO: Studies in Mycenaean Texts, Language, and Culture in Honor of José Luis Melena Jiménez, edited by Julián Méndez Dosuna, Thomas G. Palaima, and Carlos Varias García

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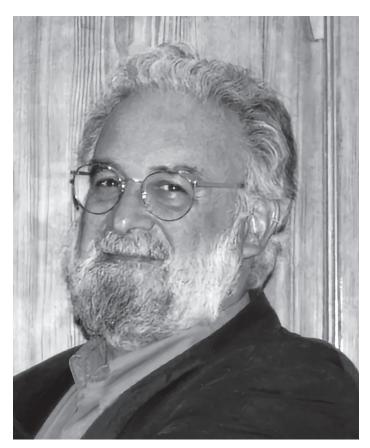
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José Luis Melena Jiménez

All y

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Preface

WORKS OF SCHOLARSHIP, LIKE HUMAN LIVES, move through time and space in ways as unpredictable as the human lives to which they are attached. This Festschrift in honor of José Luis Melena is no exception. What has made the contributors persist in perfecting their papers is the unique individual whom we are honoring.

José Luis Melena is, among philologists, a unique example of wisdom, capacity for work, tenacious determination, a deep and reverent sense of the vocation of being a scholar and a concomitant recognition that it is a rare privilege to pursue scholarly truths as a life's work. Personally—and all of us contributors have felt the effects of José's personality—he is generous towards others and has an unwavering sense of humanity, despite the disappointments, frustrations, sorrows, and miseries we inevitably confront as we live out our lives. In his career life and in his home life, José has been tested as if a modern Job. As William Faulkner put it about one of his most memorable characters, it is often a signal mark of success in the lives we lead to endure and endure and endure. José has done that and done so much more for all of us and for many others with equanimity and with intelligent understanding of human weaknesses.

Born in 1946, while still an adolescent schoolboy in his native San Sebastián at the beginning of the 1960s, during one of his frequent visits to the Reading Room of the Municipal Library, he began to read with great interest a Spanish translation of *The Aegean Civilization* by Gustav Glotz: *La Civilización Egea* (1926). He remembers being captivated by drawings of the Knossos tablets, much like the decipherer of Linear B, Michael Ventris, reading Adolf Erman's *Die Hieroglyphen*. And at once he was clear about where he was going to direct a big part of his studies: the Aegean writing systems.

A few years later, he found on the shelves of the library of the Peñaflorida Institute, where he was studying for the Higher Baccalaureate, a precious book, *Diecisiete tablillas micenicas* by Manuel Fernández Galiano (1959). He read it in full, as well as all the works available about Mycenae during his high school years in

San Sebastián. Such an early and determined sense of vocation in a recondite and complex area of scholarly inquiry that was studied by very few people in those days is very rare. In some ways it parallels the boyhood interests of Michael Ventris, who in young adulthood in the late 40's and early 50's, after his military service in World War II, virtually abandoned the career field of architecture that his mother more or less had dictated that he take up and instead worked intensively toward the decipherment of Aegean scripts, his real passion.

With characteristic intelligence and determination and Delphic self-knowledge, José Luis Melena stayed his course. It is not surprising, therefore, that, in October 1965, having just arrived in Salamanca to begin his university studies, he caught the attention of Manuel García Teijeiro, who was going to teach Mycenaean Greek, and the leading Spanish figure in the understanding of Mycenaean script and language, Martín S. Ruipérez himself. José asked specifically for the two volumes of *Scripta Minoa* (1909 and 1952) and for the run of the journal *Minos*. It was clear why José Luis Melena chose the University of Salamanca to study Classical Philology.

But staying the course was not without investigating seriously other areas of interest. Recently, José reminded us (personal communication August 3, 2021) that "my Master Thesis dealt with the taboo in Ancient Greece (1970) as a preliminary study for my [then proposed] PhD dissertation on the Homeric words for 'strength' which I eventually abandoned for a Mycenaean subject." We can see how far José went down this alternative path by reading his impressive early article that merged intensive study of Indo-European and Homeric vocabulary with what has been his lifelong passion for Mycenology: "El testimonio del micénico a propósito de los nombres de las distintas fuerzas en Homero," *Emerita* 44:2 (1976): 421–436.

From the time he received his diploma (with Extraordinary Award) in 1970 to today, José Melena has done enormous and extraordinary work in virtually all the subfields that make up the field of Mycenaean studies. He has provided all kinds of help, sometimes without due recognition, to hundreds of researchers around the world, beginning with his decisive work in the edition of *Acta Mycenaea*, the proceedings of the Fifth International Colloquium of Mycenaean Studies organized by his teacher Martín S. Ruipérez in 1970. The *acta* were published as separate volumes of the journal *Minos* XI (1971) and XII (1972). This and many other tasks, which include his doctoral thesis ("Estudios sobre las inscripciones de Cnoso," Madrid: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, 1973) and his work on the journal *Minos: Revista de Filologia Egea*, were carried out in a first stage of job instability and regular travel (Madrid, Salamanca, Canarias) until he achieved the position of Professor of Greek Philology at the University of the Basque Country, in 1983.

Mycenology would not have had the strong development that it has had throughout the world in the last fifty years without the tireless cooperative work of José Luis Melena. Among many other major scholarly duties that he performed during all this time, it is worth mentioning first and foremost the journal *Minos*. For over four decades (1970–2011), its enormous international prestige in this field was due almost exclusively to the work of José Luis Melena, first as secretary and then as editor.

It is a pity that, for various reasons, this tribute could not appear in the journal to which José dedicated a large part of his life. We are very grateful to the Center for Hellenic Studies, especially to Gregory Nagy, Leonard Muellner, Kerri Cox Sullivan, and Jill Curry Robbins for their roles in publishing our Festschrift. We thank Charles Delattre, Roser Gómez Guiu, Jörg Weilhartner, Jared Petroll, and Zafeirios Adramerinas, who were of great help with proofing and formatting these complicated texts. Tom Palaima always thanks Garrett Bruner, PASP archivist, for locating needed materials.

José's excellent scientific production and his capacity for work and planning made it natural for José to be chosen Secretary General of the Comité International Permanent des Études Mycéniennes (CIPEM) in 1990, relieving John Chadwick. At the same time he replaced Martín S. Ruipérez as representative of Spain in CIPEM. He went well beyond working dutifully in these two key positions until he voluntarily ceded them to successors twenty years later in 2010.

The scientific prestige of José Luis Melena transcends the scope of Mycenaean and Classical Philology, as is made clear by two important external recognitions. The first is his appointment in 1987 as Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of Spain in Athens and Director of the Instituto Cultural Español Reina Sofía (now known as the Instituto Cervantes) in the Greek capital, a position from which he was ignominiously dismissed in 1990 through political machinations. The second was receiving the Euskadi Research Prize from the Basque Government in 1999.

We would like to close on a personal note beyond the expressions of gratitude that we have made, as have other contributors, in our papers and/or in the section of brief personal comments that closes this volume.

I, Carlos Varias García, would like to highlight the unparalleled kindness of José Luis Melena in guiding my doctoral thesis. In a letter written in January 1991 that I have treasured ever since receiving it, José Melena, having just recently arrived in Vitoria after enduring the shock of being removed from Athens, responded to my letter from Barcelona asking him to direct my doctoral thesis. José not only welcomed my request, at a very difficult time for him, but also proposed a change of thesis topic from one having to do with Mycenaean anthroponymy to another, the joint study of the inscriptions in Linear B of Mycenae.

The letter contains an impeccable argument that later proved to be correct. My thesis, from beginning to end, has the stamp of José Luis Melena, and without him as director it would never have seen the light of day. Such was his continuous support and scientific direction that I received as doctoral student, despite being at a different university. José's support was just as decisive throughout my entire academic career for which I have many times heartily thanked him. Thank you, again, José.

I, Tom Palaima, consider José my second mentor, after Emmett L. Bennett, Jr. José shares with Emmett a sincere sense of the fun in working on problems having to do with the Mycenaean Greeks and the writing system that they used. I was honored that he invited me to serve first on the Comité de Redacción of *Minos* from 1986–2011; then as assistant editor and book review editor 1990–95, and finally as co-editor and book review editor 1995–2011. Working with José, our labors were no burden at all. His open-mindedness, high scholarly standards humanely applied to submissions, and his critical and truly selfless enthusiasm for new ideas were so wonderful to absorb that it is only in recent years that I have come to see how exceptional these attributes were within our field or any scholarly fields. I share fully Carlos's sense that José Melena is a generous person.

There are stories that could be told of how calmly José withstood personal professional attacks and life tragedies that would have caused most human beings to respond by becoming bitter and hateful or by despairing of life itself. I share with Carlos a deep sense of gratitude for the forty-one years now that I have known and cooperated with José. I have asked him many stupid questions. I have always gotten careful, sincere, and kind answers.

We are sure that if life circumstances permitted Julián Méndez Dosuna, who did an enormous amount of work in organizing, collecting, and editing this volume in the first years of work on it, would add reflections similar to ours. Without Julián's work, this volume would not exist. He is truly, not just alphabetically, its first editor.

We, all three of us, are proud to have José Luis Melena as a mentor, a colleague, a guiding spirit, a friend, and a fellow explorer in the often sad and sorrowful pathways of life

We thank all our fellow contributors for making this volume a thank offering worthy of a remarkable scholar and human being.

Carlos Varias García, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Thomas Gerard Palaima, PASP, University of Texas at Austin Julián Méndez Dosuna, Universidad de Salamanca

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Abbreviations

CoMIK	J. Chadwick, L. Godart, J. T. Killen, JP. Olivier, A. Sacconi, and I. A. Sakellarakis, <i>Corpus of Mycenaean Inscriptions from Knossos</i> , 4 vols. (Cambridge-Rome, 1986–1998).
DMic.	F. Aura Jorro, <i>Diccionario Griego-Español</i> . Anejos I–II: <i>Diccionario micénico</i> , 2 vols. (Madrid, 1985, 1993; repr. 1999).
DMic.Supl.	F. Aura Jorro, A. Bernabé, E. R. Luján, J. Piquero, and C. Varias García, Diccionario Griego-Español. Anejo VII: Suplemento al Diccionario Micénico (Madrid, 2020).
Docs ²	M. Ventris and J. Chadwick, <i>Documents in Mycenaean Greek</i> , 2nd edition (Cambridge, 1973).
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EDG	R. S. P. Beekes, <i>Etymological Dictionary of Greek</i> , Leiden Indo- European Dictionary Series 10 (Leiden, 2010).
KT ⁶	J. L. Melena, in collaboration with R. J. Firth, <i>The Knossos Tablets. Sixth Edition. A Transliteration</i> (Philadelphia, 2019).
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TA-U-RO-QO-RO

Mycenaean wo-ra*

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Abstract

It is generally agreed that the term *wo-ra* designated a part of the Mycenaean war chariot. Its interpretation, however, is far from certain, and many different proposals have been advanced so far. The present article suggests a new hypothesis based on the shape of some variants of the CUR logogram.

Keywords

Craftsmanship, Mycenaean war chariots, chariot terminology, Linear B logograms

The Mycenaean term wo-ra is attested on two Knossos tablets from the Arsenal (L), which read as follows:

* This article is offered to José L. Melena with gratitude and admiration for his invaluable work as editor and interpreter of Mycenaean texts. I thank J. T. Killen and S. Nikoloudis for reading and commenting on a first draft of this contribution. Any remaining errors are, of course, my own responsibility.

The alternation between wo-ra-e and]ra and the presence of logogram *253 on both tablets make the supplement [wo-]ra on 4452 virtually certain. Wo-ra is written in large characters and is therefore the name of the object represented by *253, while ka-za and $pa-ra-[\bullet]-we-jo$ are adjectives of material related to wo-ra (see below). The alternation between '2' and '1' suggests that wo-ra-e and [wo-]ra are a nominative dual and a nominative singular, respectively. Moreover, since wo-ra-e agrees with the $-\bar{o}$ dual $pa-ra-[\bullet]-we-jo$, a similar agreement has also to be assumed for [wo-]ra and ka-za. It thus seems reasonable that wo-ra, despite the -a-e dual, was a feminine noun in $-\bar{a}$. 1

Wo-ra is also indirectly attested on Se 880, a tablet from the Northern Entrance Passage (I3). The text of Se 880 is the following:

```
Se 880 + 1017 (I3; 127)

.1 ] vac.
.2 ], po-ni-ke-a, wo-ra-we-sa CUR 1

Possibly [+] Se 9307.
Cut at right.
.2 Trace at left (] ja). wo- over [[ ]], perhaps [[wa]]. CUR drawn over dividing line.
```

This tablet records a chariot (CUR 1) described by two terms: po-ni-ke-a / $phoi-nikeh\bar{a}$ / 'painted in red' and wo-ra-we-sa. The latter is almost certainly the feminine of a went- adjective from wo-ra. Since wo-ra-we-sa 'provided with wo-ra' describes a CUR, it is likely that wo-ra was a construction part or a decoration of war chariots.

The shape of the logogram *253 clearly shows that the object was some sort of "ring" (Fig. 3.1), but it is of no help in determining its size. As is clear from Sp 4451 and 4452, this object could be made 'of bronze' (ka-za /k^h $alts\bar{a}$ / vel sim. < *k^halk- $y\bar{a}$, adjective of material formed with the io- suffix instead of the more common -eio- suffix 4) or of another material (pa-ra-[4]-we-po).

The authors of *CoMIK* and KT^6 , following an old suggestion by J.-P. Olivier,⁵ propose for pa-ra- $[\bullet]$ -we-jo the reading pa-ra-ku-we-jo. As can be seen from the

On the feminine dual in -āe instead of -ō, see Lejeune 1968b (cf. also Sharypkin 2009).

The adjectives wo-ra-we-sa and po-ni-ke-a describe the logogram CUR and almost certainly refer to i-qi-ja /ikk*iā/ 'chariot', a term attested in the Sd and Sf series from the Arsenal and probably implicit in the Se series (cf. Lejeune 1968a:41). If the quasi-join between Se 880 + 1017 and Se 9307 (pte-re[-wa) is correct, the chariot recorded on Se 880 was of elm wood (gen. /ptelewās/, cf. πτελέα 'elm'), like those on Se 879, 890, 891, 892, 893, 5729, and 7920.

³ Cf. Lejeune 1968a:22; Lejeune 1968b:237; Doria 1972:59.

On the adjectives of material, see Ruijgh 1967:237–245 (esp. 238 and 245 for ka-ki-jo, ka-ke-ja-pi, and ka-za) and Risch 1976. For the various possible phonetic interpretations of ka-za, cf. DMic. s.v.

⁵ Olivier in Killen and Olivier 1968:127.

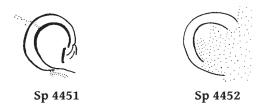


Figure 3.1. The logogram *253 (after CoMIK II, drawings by L. Godart).

CoMIK photograph, the faint traces still visible in the lacuna are not sufficient to confirm the reading ku.⁶ However, in my opinion, Olivier's suggestion can be reinforced by Sp 5102, whose text reads as follows:

Due to the fragmentary state of the tablet, it is impossible to know whether the pa-ra-ku[sequence continued after the break and whether the text had anything to do with chariot construction. The traces visible at the left end seem to exclude that the word before pa-ra-ku[was wo-ra (or wo-ra-e). However, it can be observed that pa-ra-ku[occupies the same position as pa-ra-[•]-we-jo in Sp 4451 and that, like pa-ra-[•]-we-jo, it is written in smaller characters immediately after a word in large characters. Moreover, pa-ra-ku[and pa-ra-[•]-we-jo seem to have been written by the same scribal hand (pa and ra are very similar in shape, while ku is compatible with the sign [•] of pa-ra-[•]-we-jo). Finally, as suggested by R. J. Firth and J. L. Melena, it is likely that the fragment 5102 had been excavated in the Arsenal in 1904 together with Sp 4451 and 4452, which justifies the reclassification of the tablet from Xf (KT 5) to Sp (KT°). Therefore, even if the parallel between 4451 and 5102 cannot definitively confirm the reading pa-ra-ku-we-jo, it certainly increases its degree of probability.

Grammatically, $pa-ra-k\mu-we-jo$ is an adjective of material in *-eio-* derived from pa-ra-ku, a-u- stem attested both at Pylos (str. sg. pa-ra-ku-we on Ta 714.1.3, 715.3 and pa-ra-ke-we on Ta 642.1)⁹ and at Knossos (if [••]-ku on Od(1) 667.B is to be read pa-ra-ku). Another derivative from pa-ra-ku is pa-ra-ku-ja, an adjective

This explains why the reading is confined to the critical apparatus (cf. Olivier cit. above note 5: "la lecture pa-ra-ku-we-jo ne s'impose vraiment pas").

In theory, pa-ra-ku[could be pa-ra-ku (cf. KN Od 667.B: LANA), pa-ra-ku-ja (cf. KN Ld(1) 575: TELA²), or pa-ra-ku-we (cf. PY Ta 715.3, 714.1.3: to-no, ta-ra-nu, to-pe-zo).

⁸ Firth and Melena 1998–1999:110–112, 114.

On PY Cn 200.1 pa-ra-ku is the name of a man responsible for a group of oVIS* and has therefore to be distinguished from pa-ra-ku-we etc. (for the interpretation /Brakhus/, cf. DMic. s.v.).

¹⁰ KT°: "]pa-ṛa-ku not impossible" (cf. Melena in Bennett et al. 1989:204).

in -io- documented at Knossos on Ld(1) 575.b (n. pl.) and—with the alternative spelling *56-ra-ku-ja—on Ld(1) 587.2 (n. pl.). At Pylos pa-ra-ku designates a material used in conjunction with ku-ru-so /khrūsos/ 'gold' and ku-wa-no /kuanos/ 'blue glass paste' to decorate tables, seats, and stools; at Knossos, the adjective pa-ra-ku-ja / *56-ra-ku-ja refers to the color of a number of cloths (TELA), while pa-ṛa-ku describes small amounts of wool (LANA).

Among the various interpretations suggested for pa-ra-ku, 11 the hypothesis that best fits the evidence is that provided by Melena. 12 According to this interpretation, the adjective *56 / pa-ra-ku-ja, which refers to the color of some textiles (Ld(1) 575), 13 can be compared with the Hesychius' gloss βαρακίς γλαύκινον ἱμάτιον and interpreted as /barakuia/ (n. pl.) '(textiles) of bluish green color'. According to Melena, this adjective would refer to the color of the precious material called pa-ra-ku/baraku/ 'blue-green stone' (perhaps 'turquoise' or 'emerald'), used to decorate the pieces of furniture recorded in the Pylos Ta series.

Melena, considering the alternation tu-ma-da-ro/tu- *56 -da-ro and the consequent possible phonetic value $/^mba/$ for *56 , compares $^*56/$ pa-ra-ku-ja with Gr. σμάραγδος, μάραγδος and suggests that Myc. /baraku/ could be a loanword from Akk. barraqtu 'emerald', acquired through the mediation of the Minoan language. 14

Recently, J. Piquero, pointing out the absence of turquoise and emeralds from the Aegean archaeological record in the second millennium BCE, has proposed to interpret <code>/baraku/</code> as 'blue-green glass paste'. 15

If one admits that pa-ra-ku was /baraku/ 'blue-green stone' or 'blue-green glass paste', pa-ra-ku-we-jo, which can be morphologically analyzed as baraku-

¹¹ Cf. DMic. s.vv. pa-ra-ku-we and pa-ra-ku-ja ('green stone, emerald', 'silver', 'tin', 'zinc', 'amber, electron', 'seal stone'); Chadwick 1976:144 ('niello'); and, most recently, Witczak 2000 and Witczak 2009 ('iron').

¹² Melena 1987;224–226. Some of the hypotheses mentioned in note 11 do not take into account the adjective *pa-ra-ku-ja*, which, as mentioned, refers to the color of some textiles; others depend on the interpretation of *wo-ra* as 'wheel rim', which, as will be seen below, is far from certain.

In addition to the *56-ra-ku-ja textiles, the Ld(1) 575 tablet records a number of other colored textiles: po-ki-ro-nu-ka 'with many-colored o-nu-ke', re-u-ko-nu-ka 'with white o-nu-ke' and po-ri-wa 'grey' (cf. DMic. s.vv.). Other color adjectives ending in -io- are po-ni-ki-ja '(chariots) painted in red' and po-pu-ro₂ '(fabrics) of purple color' (cf. DMic. s.vv.).

¹⁴ For this hypothesis, see already Ventris 1955:117 and *Documents*, 340.

Piquero 2015a (for a similar hypothesis, cf. Palaima 2004:115: "emerald-color paste"). According to Piquero (287–292), Myc. /baraku/ and Gr. (σ)μάραγδος should not be linked to Akk. barrāqtu, but to some other Semitic term derived from the root *wrq 'green, yellow-green', like, e.g., Eblaite wa-ru₁₂-ga-tum 'green stone'. The original concrete meaning ('green stone') would have been replaced by an abstract meaning ('green color'), then again by a concrete one: pa-ra-ku 'green glass paste' and pa-ra-ku-ja 'green (textiles)' (see also Piquero 2015b).



Figure 3.2. The *240 BIG and *241 CUR logograms (after CoMIK, drawings by L. Godart).

eio-,¹6 can be interpreted as 'made of blue-green stone / blue-green glass paste' or, more likely, 'decorated with blue-green stones / blue-green glass paste'.¹7

Wo-ra seems then to indicate a chariot part made of bronze (ka-za) or decorated with blue-green stones or blue-green glass paste (pa-ra-ku-we-jo).

Unfortunately, the few elements available make it difficult to identify the object. This explains why some scholars only admit the generic interpretation "chariot part." Other scholars, however, have advanced some hypotheses based on the shape of the logogram *253 and/or on the etymology of *wo-ra*. In particular, some have proposed to identify the logogram *253 with a wheel rim, 19 while others have suggested relating it to the lateral curved extensions (or "wings") of the war chariots, a detail that is depicted in the logograms *240 BIG and *241 CUR (Fig. 3.2) as well as in several vases and frescoes. 20

The etymological analysis of wo-ra, for its part, has generated four main hypotheses: /wollā/ (or /wōlā/) 'scratch, abrasion' (< *wol-sā or *wol-nā, cf. οὐλή);²¹ /wōrā/ (or /worā/) 'guard, protective device' (< *wer- / *wor- 'to watch, observe, be attentive, care for', cf. ὤρα, ὁράω);²² /wōrā/ 'leg, support' (cf. Ion. ὤρη, ὤρη, ἄωροι);²³ and /wolā/ (or /wōlā/) 'part of a braided or laced bridle'

- Phonetically, pa-ra-ku-we-jo can be interpreted as /barakweios/: cf. the two spellings pa-ra-ku-we and pa-ra-ke-we for instr. /barakwei/ and the parallel formation do-we-jo /dorweiōi/ (str. sg.) 'made of wood' (Sd 4413.b etc.) from *doru-eio- (Gr. δούρειος).
- On the Mycenaean -eio- adjectives derived from names of ornaments (like to-qi-de-jo, ko-ki-re-ja, etc.), see Ruijgh 1967:236, 246, and Risch 1976:314.
- ¹⁸ Lejeune 1968b:237; Duhoux 1975:134; Tegyey 1987:362.
- ¹⁹ Docs², 592; Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:298–299; Plath 1994:57 (but see below note 20).
- Melena 1972:49 (with reference to Lorimer 1950:316); Plath 1994:57 (but see above note 19); Bernabé 1996:203. On the logograms *240 and *241, see Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:76, figs. 35–36; for the artistic representations, see Crouwel 1981: pls. 14a–b, 15, 32a–b, 74–75, 77–78, 107 (on the chariot "wings" and their possible function, cf. Crouwel 1981:66–67).
- Documents, 412; Lejeune 1958:22; Ruijgh 1961:209 (with hesitation); Chadwick and Baumbach 1963:230 (s.v. οὐλή); Baumbach 1971:177 (s.v. οὐλή, with doubts); Georgiev 1979:342; Perpillou 1987:278.
- Palmer 1957:70 (cf. Palmer 1963:318 and 464, where it is not entirely excluded that wo-ra might designate a kind of material or a decoration); Doria 1972:75–76; Bernabé et al. 1992–1993:138, 143; Bernabé 1996:203; Bernabé and Lujan 2008:207n5; Piquero 2019:503–504 (s.v. ἄρα).
- ²³ Gallavotti 1961:177-179.

(<*wel- 'to turn, roll', cf. εἰλέω, ἴλλω, and perhaps εὐλή, εὔληρα); 24 plus a number of less likely interpretations. 25

The idea of a wheel rim, however, seems difficult, not only because of the shape of the logogram (which is not perfectly circular), but also because of the materials employed.²⁶ On the other hand, the hypothesis according to which wo-ra would designate chariot wings is problematic. Wings are certainly present in all BIG and CUR logograms,²⁷ but the adjective wo-ra-we-sa is attested on just one tablet.²⁸ The alternative hypothesis, according to which wo-ra would designate not the chariot wings, but a decoration of some sort attached to their ends,²⁹ is also questionable, as it implies that, in order to represent that decoration, the scribes had recourse to an (inaccurate) depiction of the entire chariot wing.

As regards the etymological hypotheses, the interpretation /wollā/ (or /wōlā/) 'scratch, abrasion' was proposed when the relationship between [wo-]ra, wo-ra-e, and wo-ra-we-sa had not yet been identified, and it is now untenable for semantic reasons. The second interpretation, /wōrā/ 'leg, support', is uncertain both in form and meaning: not only is it unclear if the root of Ion. $\text{\'w}\rho\eta$, $\text{\'w}\rho\eta$ 'thigh of a sacrificial animal' (cf. Hom. $\text{\'w}\omega\rho\sigma$), an epithet describing the twelve $\text{\'w}\delta\varepsilon\varsigma$ of Scilla in Od. 12.89) had an initial w-, 20 but it is also difficult to imagine how the concrete meanings 'pole junction', 'parking brake', 'support for the chariot' suggested by Gallavotti might fit the shape of *253. The third hypothesis, /wōrā/ (or /worā/) 'guard, protective device', is formally acceptable (cf. *wer- / *wor- 'to watch, observe, be attentive, care for'), 33 but none of the concrete meanings proposed—namely 'chariot cover' (Palmer), 'support for a protective tent', 'warrior shield' (Doria), 'side protection of the chariot box',

²⁴ Macedo 2018.

²⁵ Cf. Georgiev 1956:183–184 (/wo(l)lā/ 'stud', cf. ἦλος, dor. ἆλος, Hsch. γάλλοι· ἦλοι); Milani 1969:646–648 (/wolā/ 'scythe', cf. εἰλύω: the Mycenaean war chariots would have been "scythed chariots"); Petruševski 1979 ('metal part fixed into the hub', cf. Hsch. εὐραί· πλῆμναι and Poll. I, 146 τὰ δὲ τῷ ἄξονι ἐγκείμενα σιδήρια καὶ τριβόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ τροχοῦ, εὐραί, v.l. of θύραι). All these hypotheses are phonetically or morphologically unlikely.

Wheel rims decorated with bronze or precious stones are conceivable (compare the wheels described as ka-ki-jo /khalkiō/ 'of bronze' and ka-ko-de-ta /khalkodeta/ 'bronze-bound' recorded on KN So 894.2 as well as the wheels ka-ko de-de-me-no on PY Sa 794), but not very plausible.

²⁷ Cf. Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979: pls. XLIII–LXVII.

One might think that the adjective wo-ra-we-sa was used only when wo-ra's were made of bronze or pa-ra-ku, but that would be an ad hoc solution.

²⁹ Bernabé et al. 1992-1993:143: "un adorno metálico, quizá en el remate de estas alas, lo que se aviene bien con el ideograma."

³⁰ In any case, in the chariot production process the scribes of Knossos only recorded the presence or absence of construction parts, never damages or deficiencies (cf. also Gallavotti 1961:178).

The proposal is made by Gallavotti "a puro titolo di ipotesi" (Gallavotti 1961:179).

³² Cf. Gallavotti 1961:179; DELG and EDG s.v. ἄωροι.

³³ Cf. DELG and EDG s.vv. ὤρα, ὁράω.

'chariot wing' (Bernabé, Luján)—is really compatible with the "ring" shape of $*253.^{34}$ Finally, the fourth hypothesis is not without problems either. Even if the interpretation $/wol\bar{a}/$ or $/w\bar{o}l\bar{a}/$ 'part of a braided or laced bridle' (< *wel- 'to turn, roll') is formally and semantically possible, ³⁵ the shape of the logogram *253 suggests that wo-ra was a sort of 'noseband of a bitless headstall'. Now, while it is conceivable that nosebands were produced and recorded separately from chariots and that they were occasionally decorated with bronze ornaments or precious stones and materials, ³⁷ it is unlikely that chariots were described as 'provided with nosebands'. In our documents, in fact, chariots are always recorded with whole bridles, never with parts of bridles (cf. KN Sd series), and when they are provided with bridles they are described by the phrase a-ra-ru-ja a-ni-ja-pi/ararui \bar{a} (h)anni \bar{a} phi/, not by a-went- adjective like wo-ra-we-sa.

Under these conditions it is admittedly difficult to propose alternative hypotheses. However, an element which has not yet been duly emphasized can perhaps help formulate a new interpretation. That element is represented by a detail of the logogram CUR in the Se tablets (Fig. 3.3). As observed by Vandenabeele and Olivier, four of the five CUR logograms recorded in the Se series (Se 880, 881, 883, and 7449) show two small semicircles placed on the top of the yoke,³⁸ a detail that is missing in all the other CUR and BIG logograms of the Knossos S series.³⁹ Due to their shape and position, these semicircles are interpreted by Vandenabeele and Olivier as terrets, a chariot part often depicted in vase paintings, whose purpose was to guide the reins and prevent them from tangling.⁴⁰ Since these semicircles recall the shape of the logogram *253 and are found on the tablet where the adjective wo-ra-we-sa is attested (Se 880), one can

³⁴ It is impossible to say if the meaning of 'decoration attached to the extremities of the chariot wings' (see above) fits the shape of *253, but it is certainly difficult to reconcile with the notion of 'protection'.

³⁵ As stressed by Macedo (2018:48), even if it is uncertain if εὐλή 'worm, maggot' and εὕληρα 'reins' are Greek words from the i.-e. root *wel(h,)- or Pre-Greek words (cf. EDG s.vv.), there are some Greek words derived from the root of εἰλέω (< *wel-n-) and ἴλλω (<*wi-wl-) which mean 'rope', 'bond', or 'chain' (cf. ἰλλάς, ἄλυσις, etc.).

³⁶ Cf. Macedo 2018:48.

³⁷ Cf. in the Knossos Sd series: e-re-pa-te-jo o-po-qo /elephanteiois opōkwois/ 'horse-blinkers decorated with ivory' and ke-ra-ja-pi o-pi-i-ja-pi /keraiāphi opihiāphi/ 'horn plaques fixed on the straps' vel sim.

³⁸ Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:125, 127, pls. LXVI:2-3, LXVII:1-2. According to Vandenabeele and Olivier, the CUR logogram on Se 8477 would not show these semicircles (cf. 1979:123, pl. LXVII:3). In the CoMIK IV photograph, however, they are clearly visible.

³⁹ The only possible exception is the BIG logogram on Sc 5165 (cf. Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:125 pl. LVI:4).

⁴⁰ Cf. Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:128–139, figs. 87–92, and Crouwel 1981:108–109, pl. 77 (cf. also Wiesner 1968:56). The detail on a fresco fragment from Knossos, interpreted as a terret by Vandenabeele and Olivier (132, 136, fig. 84), is probably just one of the two ends of the yoke (cf. Crouwel 1981:97, 108 and n36).

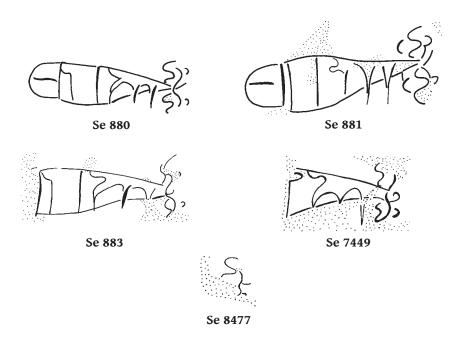


Figure 3.3. The shape of the logogram *241 CUR in the Se series (after *CoMIK*, drawings by L. Godart).

wonder whether wo-ra was the name of that accessory. Unfortunately, it is not easy to find confirmation of this hypothesis. The three tablets Se 881, 883, and 7449 are incomplete. It is thus impossible to know if in these cases CUR was preceded by the adjective wo-ra-we-sa.

Depictions of Mycenaean war chariots are conventional and not very detailed. It is interesting though that in some vase paintings terrets are represented by one or two concentric circular strokes⁴¹ and that in some cases they have a closed or open oval shape⁴² not too different from *253.

The fact that the *wo-ra*'s registered in our documents were made of bronze (*ka-za*) and *pa-ra-ku* is not incompatible with this hypothesis. A number of bronze terrets are in fact known from different places and epochs⁴³ and some of them are decorated.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Cf. Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979: figs. 89a-b, 92.

⁴² Cf. Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:136 and fig. 88 (craters from Enkomi and Ugarit).

⁴³ Cf. especially the terrets attached to the chariots buried in the royal tombs of Salamis in Cyprus, dating back to the eighth-seventh centuries BCE (cf., e.g., Karageorghis 1969:27 [T. 1], 80-81 [T. 79]).

⁴⁴ Cf. the Sumerian terrets decorated with figurines from Ur and Kiš (see, e.g., Muscarella 1988:329–333) and the Celtic terrets from pre-Roman and Roman Britannia with studs made of bone, coral, or enamel (see Grodecka Lewis 2015 with bibliography). It is not impossible that the pa-ra-ku-we-jo specimens were similar to the Celtic terrets, with green stones or glass pieces mounted on

A further detail in support of this hypothesis is perhaps also the fact that Sp 4451 records two *wo-ra*'s, a number identical to the semicircles placed on the yoke of the CUR logograms in the Se series. 45

From the linguistic point of view, finally, it is not unconceivable that the meaning 'terret' might have developed from /wola/ 'the thing turned' or /wola/ 'turn, turning' (<*wel-'to turn, roll') or from /wora/ 'watch, guard' or /wora/ 'care, concern' (<*wer-/*wor- 'to watch, observe, be attentive, care for'). In the first case the word would describe the shape, in the latter the function of the object.⁴⁶

On the whole, even if, *per se*, none of the elements above is decisive, their combination seems meaningful. The philological, archaeological, and linguistic data converge towards (or are compatible with) the 'terret' interpretation. If that does not necessarily lead us to opt for this solution, it at least makes it plausible. Such a solution clearly implies a lack of lexical continuity between the second and the first millennium BCE.⁴⁷ This, however, is not an obstacle, since the analysis of the Mycenaean vocabulary related to chariots and wheels has demonstrated that various technical terms of this sector completely disappeared after the collapse of the palaces.⁴⁸

It must be recognized that this solution leaves a number of details without a clear explanation, e.g., the shape of the logogram *253 (open at the bottom), the registration of a single separated *wo-ra* on Sp 4452, and, in general, the low number of *wo-ra*'s recorded in the tablets.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, it seems at least worthy of consideration alongside the other interpretations advanced so far.

a base made of bronze or some other material (cf. also the "decorated" terret on the Corinthian crater in Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:fig. 89a-b).

⁴⁵ Unfortunately, the artistic representations do not allow us to determine with certainty how many terrets were used on chariots: see the discussion in Vandenabeele and Olivier 1979:136, and Crouwel 1981:108–109.

For /wolā/ and /wolā/ there are no clear Greek parallels; for /worā/, cf. ὤρα 'care, concern'; for /worā/ one can perhaps cite φρουρά 'watch, guard', if φρουρά is from *προ-hoρά < *pro-worā (see discussion in DELG and EDG s.vv. ὁράω, φρουρά, φρουρός). The -ā formations in the ō-grade would present a development from abstract to concrete meaning, similar to that shown by κάπη 'manger', κώπη 'handle', λώπη 'cloak', μύλη 'mill', etc.</p>

In the Homeric poems, the terrets of Priam's ἄμαξα seem to be designated by the word οἴηκες (Il. 24.269). Formally, οἴηκες is the plural of οἴαξ, οἴηξ 'chariot pole'. The interpretation 'terrets' is suggested by the scholia vetera (οἰήκεσσιν: κρίκοις, δι' ὧν ἐνειρόμεναι αἱ ἡνίαι). The modern interpreters, however, have suggested other possible meanings ('end of the yoke' and 'hooks for attaching the yoke to the horses' necks'): cf. Wiesner 1968:7, 18. Other terms for 'terrets' attested in the Greek alphabetic sources are: κρίκος, δακτύλιος, and θαιροδύτης.

⁴⁸ Cf. Bernabé et al. 1990–1991:168–172, and Bernabé et al. 1992–1993:154–156.

⁴⁹ The open shape of *253 (if it is not accidental) might reflect a construction detail aimed at facilitating the insertion of the reins into the ring. As regards the low number of wo-ra's recorded, as has been suggested by Plath (1994:56), it could be due to the fact that wo-ra's were generally made of less precious materials (cf. the Egyptian terrets, which, as reported by Crouwel 1981:108, were of leather). The hypothesis formulated by Bernabé et al. (1992–1993:160 and n140), according to which wo-ra's were rare objects made with precious materials, seems less likely.

Abbreviations

- DELG = Chantraine, P. 1968–1980. Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque: Histoire des mots. Paris.
- KT 5 = Killen, J. T., and J.-P. Olivier. 1989. The Knossos Tablets. 5th ed. Salamanca.

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Personal Comments on José Luis Melena from the Contributors

Francisco Aura Jorro

PROFESSOR EMERITUS, DEPARTAMENTO DE PREHISTORIA, ARQUEOLOGÍA, HISTORIA ANTIGUA. FILOLOGÍA GRIEGA Y FILOLOGÍA LATINA UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE

Es difícil condensar en pocas palabras la peripecia afortunada de una amistad cimentada sobre una relación profesional. Solo diré que me considero muy afortunado de tener como amigo a José Luis Melena («Jose», para mí), un maestro del que he aprendido y disfrutado, incluso abusado, de una generosidad sin límites. Siempre lo he encontrado dispuesto a resolver cualquier duda o ignorancia y a remediar mis carencias, poniendo a mi disposición y sin límites el enorme bagaje de su saber y el no menor de su trabajo, así como el mejor de los consejos. De ahí la verdad de la dedicatoria de mi contribución en su más que merecido homenaje. Gracias por todo, Jose, y, por encima de todo, por tu amistad.

It is hard to distill into a few words the fortunate turns of events of a friendship founded upon a professional relationship. I will only say that I consider myself very fortunate to have as a friend José Luis Melena ('Jose', for me), a mentor from whom I have learned and whose limitless generosity I have enjoyed and even taken advantage of. I have always found him willing to solve any doubt or ignorance on my part and to remedy my shortcomings, as he puts at my disposal, again without any limits, the enormous storehouse of his learning and not least of his scholarly work, as well as the best of his advice. On such reasons is based the truth of the dedication of my contribution to this volume in more than deserved tribute to him. Thank you for everything, Jose, and, above all, for your friendship.

Comments from the Contributors

Alberto Bernabé

Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Classical Philology Universidad Complutense Madrid

José Luis Melena and I were born on the same day of the same year. We come from different 'schools', he from Martín Ruipérez's (Universidad de Salamanca and Universidad Complutense Madrid) and I from Francisco R. Adrados's (Universidad Complutense Madrid). This has not prevented us from having cordial relations; and he has always been a point of reference for me, especially in his capacity as editor of texts and in his long dedication, almost exclusively, to Mycenology. It is impossible to work in this field without coming across José Luis's—always pertinent—contributions. I hope that we can continue to enjoy new and excellent contributions from him for a long time to come.

Maurizio Del Freo

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE (CNR), ISTITUTO DI SCIENZE DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE (ISPC)

For me, as for many others, José has always been a model of method and a source of inspiration. He was so during my university years, when I did not yet know him personally, and he still is. The exchanges of views I have had with him over the years on many different subjects have enabled me to appreciate not only his scientific value, but also his human qualities, above all his generosity and openness to dialogue. Personally, I owe a lot to José, from the offer to collaborate with *Minos* to the concrete support for many of my projects. But above all, I am grateful to him for having always cultivated our relationship in the name of frankness and authenticity. My wish is that his exceptional work as a philologist and epigraphist can continue for a long time and that all his projects can be realized soon and in the best possible way.

Yves Duhoux

Professeur Émérite Faculty of Philosophy, Arts and Letters Université Catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve)

José, my friend José, has been and still is an example, and an unsurpassable one. Of course, I try to come nearer and nearer his formidable achievements. I fail. And I try again. And I fail once more. But what a pleasure to measure myself against such an outstanding colleague! Muchísimas gracias, querido José.

Richard Firth

WOLFSON COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

The influence of José Melena on me and my work is too great for me to describe in brief.

But I will try. José has been my close friend and mentor for over twenty years. He has opened up a wide range of interests for me. These include not only the Mycenaean period and the wider aspects of the Linear B texts but also the more recent history surrounding Knossos during the years of its excavation, through a fascinating investigation of the diaries of Christian Doll. José has encouraged me to strive to higher goals and has given me space to develop my own ideas. In recent times, I was pleased to have collaborated with José on his publication of the transliterations of the Linear B tablets from Knossos and Pylos. These were the culmination of many years of his work and I am particularly grateful to José for giving me the opportunity to work on these projects.

Michael Lane

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY

When I was a young student, before personal acquaintance with Professor Melena, the breadth of his scholarship astonished me. His meticulous close readings of the Linear B corpus also encouraged me, unperturbed, apparently, by social theoretical trends and fashions. When afterwards I made his acquaintance, his generosity in both material and spirit both impressed and humbled me. He answered my entreaties and commented on my work, while reciprocating with his own drafts, soliciting my commentary. He never seemed concerned to hold center stage or relegate me to a supporting role. He appeared instead dedicated to reproducing the next generation of scholars. For good or ill, he convinced me to pursue Linear B further. This Festschrift is a rare and happy occasion to celebrate the legacy of the scholar and the person of José Luis Melena Jiménez.

José Luis García Ramón

Docente a Contrato "Filologia Micenea" Dipartimento di Filologia Classica, Papirologia e Linguistica storica Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Milano

Con José Luis Melena he compartido reflexiones e ideas prácticamente a diario en la Universidad Complutense (1971–1977), cuando trabajábamos con nuestro maestro Martín S. Ruipérez. Los intercambios, ya centrados exclusivamente en

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la micenología, han continuado, por desgracia desde la distancia, a partir del Coloquio de Atenas (1990). Mis trabajos se han beneficiado siempre en gran medida de las observaciones y críticas de José Luis y, en particular, de su ayuda en cuestiones de tipo epigráfico o de interpretación de los textos, así como de sus ediciones de las tablillas, que ha compartido conmigo a medida que su trabajo progresaba, y de sus informaciones sobre novedades epigráficas.

With José Luis Melena I have shared reflections and ideas practically daily at the Complutense University (1971–1977), when we were working with our teacher Martín S. Ruipérez. The exchanges, already focused exclusively on Mycenology, have continued, unfortunately from a distance, since the Colloquium in Athens (1990). My scholarly works have always benefited to a great extent from the observations and criticisms of José Luis and, in particular, from his help in matters of an epigraphic nature or in interpretation of the texts. My scholarship has benefitted as well as from his editions of the tablets, which he has shared with me. as his work progressed, as well as his sharing of information on new developments in epigraphy.

Eugenio R. Luján

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Juan Piquero

Assistant Professor Dept of Classics, School of Languages and Literatures, UNED (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia) Madrid

Professor José L. Melena's work has been for us a standing source of inspiration and a model of fine scholarship in the domain of Mycenaean and Aegean studies. We have been able to appreciate his profound knowledge of the intricacies of the Linear B script, his insights into the interpretation of the Mycenaean tablets, and his philological accuracy especially when working on Mycenaean lexicography and systematically checking readings of the tablets. We are indebted to him for his excellent editions of the Mycenaean texts, which are the foundation for undertaking an appropriate work on other areas of Mycenaean studies—no progress can be made unless the textual basis is solid. And because of José, it is.

Marie-Louise Nosch

Professor, Centre for Textile Research & Saxo Institute University of Copenhagen

When I wrote my Ph.D. dissertation in the 1990s on Mycenaean textiles, José Melena's 1975 monograph *Studies on Some Mycenaean Inscriptions from Knossos dealing with Textiles* became my dearest reading and source of inspiration, together with the works by John T. Killen. Each chapter in Melena's book closely studies a set or a series of Linear B tablets and offers new and original interpretation of them. Later during my postdoc, I corresponded with José about plant dyes, especially about CROCus, saffron. I wanted to know: Was it a spice or a plant dye, or both? What technical knowledge of temperatures and mordants was available for dyeing textiles with plants in the second millennium BCE? I still recall José's kind and true comment: *Well, chemistry starts in the kitchen*.

Thomas G. Palaima

ROBERT M. ARMSTRONG CENTENNIAL PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS AND DIRECTOR,
PROGRAM IN AEGEAN SCRIPTS AND PREHISTORY, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

I am in the same lucky position as José of having met many of the luminaries of the first generation of Linear B scholars who assembled at Gif-sur-Yvette in April 1956 and formally launched the discipline of Mycenology. There are many Mycenological ghosts whom I revere and try to keep with me. But three spirits have guided me and still keep me moving forward and always trying to do better in my own scholarly work the next time. They are Alice Elizabeth Kober, Emmett L. Bennett, Jr. and José Luis Melena. In my judgment, José is the greatest Mycenaean scholar of the last sixty-five years. He is a master across the board as a reader and editor of texts, as a pioneer in the art and practice of making joins and mastering palaeography, as long-time editor of Minos, during which I was fortunate to be assistant editor and see firsthand his unique form of kindly and encouragingly conveyed exacting criticism, as a true genius in imagining what texts mean and exploring historical parallels, as a linguist, and even as an artist in two and three dimensions. He is quite simply the Leonardo da Vinci of Mycenaean studies. He is also thoroughly and humanly moral and ethical. I share with all other contributors our feeling that we are lucky to have as a colleague and friend and model for our aspirations, José L. Melena.

Oswald Panagl

PROFESSOR EMERITUS, DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG

As the representative of Austria in the CIPEM since the eighties, I met José Luis at all relevant colloquia beginning with Nürnberg 1981. In September 1985, when — for personal reasons — I arrived in Skopje one day late, he took me from the airport and during our drive to Ohrid, the venue of the symposium, we had a nice discussion and a lot of fun together. Furthermore, I remember his fine paper at the Salzburg conference (1995) on the Knossos fragments found in 1984. For my own research on problems of Mycenaean morphology and etymology, José Luis has always proved to be a reliable guide for intricate questions in the field of epigraphy. Thanks for your help, Don José!

Massimo Perna

Sono molto lieto e onorato di partecipare a questo *Festschrift* per José L. Melena. Per i miei studi sulla fiscalità micenea, finalizzati alla tesi di dottorato e alla realizzazione di una monografia sullo stesso tema, di grande aiuto e ispirazione sono stati alcuni suoi lavori. Innanzitutto il mio interesse sulla serie Mc di Cnosso è nato proprio grazie agli articoli che riguardavano i prodotti registrati in questa serie e uno dei primissimi articoli che ho letto è stato proprio "On the Knossos Mc Tablets" di Melena, apparso in *Minos* nel 1972, seguito da quello sull'ideogramma *142 negli *Studies Bennett* del 1988, senza contare le sue analisi sul termine *o-pa*, sulla *ta-ra-si-ja* e sui tessili.

E' stato per me, inoltre, un grande onore firmare i miei due primi articoli nel 1988 (*BCH*) e 1989 (*Minos*) su alcuni joints fatti sulle tavolette in lineare B di Cnosso insieme a Melena e gli altri membri del leggendario team che hanno portato alla pubblicazione dei 3000 frammenti di tavolette in lineare B rinvenuti nelle riserve del museo di Herakleion.

I am very pleased and honored to participate in this *Festschrift* for José L. Melena. For my studies on Mycenaean fiscality, aimed at the doctoral thesis and the eventual publication of a monograph on the same topic, some of his works were of great help and inspiration. First of all, my interest in the Mc series of Knossos was born thanks to the articles concerning the products registered in this series. One of the very first articles I read was "On the Knossos Mc Tablets" by Melena, which appeared in *Minos* in 1972, followed by that on the ideogram *142 in *Studies Bennett* of 1988, without counting his analyses of the terms *o-pa* and *ta-ra-si-ja* and of textiles. It was also a great honor for me to sign my first two articles in 1988 (*BCH*) and 1989 (*Minos*) on joins made in the Linear B tablets of Knossos

together with Melena and the other members of the legendary team who eventually published the 3000 fragments of Linear B tablets that were found in the storage areas of the Herakleion museum.

Christina Skelton

Associate in Historical Linguistics and Aegean Prehistory, Center for Hellenic Studies, Harvard University

I have always been deeply grateful to José for his painstaking work on tablet joins (really, what an eye!) and for shouldering so much of the burden of ensuring that the tablets are kept up-to-date in well-edited editions. I'm sure I speak for everyone in saying that all of our work would be far less secure without his diligent efforts. I've recently begun collaborating with a group of computer scientists, and José's generous act of sharing electronic copies of his text editions with us is what will make our future work possible. Thank you so much for everything, José.

Carlos Varias García

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When in October 1988 Rosa Santiago, whom I had asked to supervise my MA thesis on Mycenaean Greek, introduced me through a letter to José Luis Melena, then cultural attaché of the Spanish embassy in Athens, I did not imagine that the most momentous relationship in my academic life would begin. José Luis wrote me a handwritten letter proposing to me the subject and structure of this work: an in-depth study of the textile tablet KN Ln 1568. After I presented my MA thesis in October 1989, he accepted to supervise my PhD dissertation, proposing to me again its topic (letter of January 11, 1991): a full study of the Linear B inscriptions from Mycenae. I owe him my entire research career for more than thirty years now. Besides being my friend, he has been my best guide as a scholar. His recent publications on Mycenaean, the chapter "Mycenaean Writing" in the third volume of A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Texts and Their World 3 (2014) edited by Yves Duhoux and Anna Morpurgo Davies and the transliterated editions of the Knossos and Pylos tablets, testify that he is a unique Mycenologist.

Comments from the Contributors

Jörg Weilhartner

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José Luis Melena and I met only once, at my first Mycenological conference in Austin, TX, in May 2000. Ever since then we have stayed in contact, assisted each other with bibliographical references, and shared our thoughts on the interpretation of logograms. Among his many contributions to Linear B studies, I would like to highlight his comprehensive chapter on Mycenaean writing in the third volume of A Companion to Linear B: Mycenaean Texts and Their World 3 (2014) edited by Yves Duhoux and Anna Morpurgo Davies. This work is not only an indispensable point of reference for me, but also an ongoing source of inspiration for my own work on logograms.



Carlos Varias, Rosa Santiago, José Fortes, Antonio López Eire, Francisco Aura Jorro, Thomas G. Palaima, José L. Melena, and Jean-Pierre Olivier. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Sept. 1993. Photo © Carlos Varias García.



Carlos Varias García, José L. Melena, José Luis García Ramon, and Alex Leukart. Salzburg, May 1995. Photo © Carlos Varias García.



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José L. Melena, John Bennet, Jean-Pierre Olivier, Thomas G. Palaima, Carlos Varias. Austin, May 2000. Photo © Thomas G. Palaima.



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