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[...] and a growing sense of frustration. The [...] *The Chinese Nightingale* (1917), and *The* [...] *of California* (1920) represent his talent at [...] 1925 he married Elisabeth Conner. In ill [...] pressed by waning creative powers, he com[...] on Dec. 5, 1931. THOMAS H. ENGLISH

[...] the county town of Victoria Co., Ontario, [...] on the Scugog River, 69 mi. northeast of [...] Provincial highways 7, 35, and 36 and is [...] the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific [...] eyed in 1826, a small settlement known as [...] developed. In 1857 it was incorporated as the [...] Formerly important for its lumber trade, [...] developed into a diversified manufacturing [...] brakeshoes, plastics, small arms and ammu[...] castings, caskets, creamery products, ma[...] [...] and woolens. Lindsay is the gateway [...] summer resort areas of the lakes of the Ka[...] [...] Highlands of Haliburton; it is also the trad[...] [...] agricultural area. Pop. (1961) [illegible].

[...] a city in Tulare Co. in central California, in [...] [...]ada foothills, 55 mi. southeast of Fresno. [...] packing and shipping center for locally grown [...] [...]ves. The city was incorporated in 1910. Pop. [illegible]

[...] **BENJAMIN BARR** (1869-1943), Amer[...] [...]ublicist, was born in Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 25, [...] age of sixteen, Lindsey began to work in [...] he read law and was admitted to the bar in [...] he was appointed public guardian and ad[...] Denver, where he became deeply interested in [...] [...]enile delinquency. He played a major part in [...] juvenile-court and contributory-delinquency [...] served as juvenile court judge from 1900 [...] [...]ned an international reputation in this field [...] court by political opponents in 1927, Lindsey [...] [...]rnia the following year. He was admitted to [...] bar in 1928, elected judge of the superior court [...] the California Children's Court of Conciliation [...] and was the first appointee to the bench of the [...] was the author of numerous books, and his [...] that he called "the companionate marriage" [...] [...]ead controversy. He died Mar. 26, 1943, in [...] [...] RANSOME E. NOBLE, JR.

[...]**CRIPTS.** The prehistoric scripts of Greece [...] [...] Linear A and Linear B belong to a fam[...] [...] includes the Cretan pictographic and the [...] [...]pts, one of the Bronze Age (Cypro-Minoan) [...] [...] classical period. Linear B and classical [...] [...]en successfully deciphered as containing the [...] [...] the rest remain obscure. [...] [...]ographic script of Crete was from about [...] [...] replaced by a simplified system, in which [...] [...] reduced to formal outline patterns, hence [...] [...] coined by the English archaeologist Sir [...] [illegible]

religious dedications. But the main body of material is a collection of about 150 tablets, or fragments of tablets, of unbaked clay, on which the signs were scratched while the clay was still wet. Most of these are from Hagia Triada, near Phaistos, in the south of Crete. The use of ideograms, some of which can be interpreted, and numerals shows that these texts are brief inventories or records. The meaning of a few words can be demonstrated purely on internal evidence, e.g., the word which introduces totals on the tablets.

Since many of the signs of Linear A resemble those of Linear B, it is probable that their values too are similar. Starting from this clue, a number of scholars have attempted to identify the language of Linear A with some otherwise known language, and so to interpret the texts. These efforts have met with only limited success, and there is no agreement on the type of language represented. Both Semitic and Indo-European affinities have been proposed. In 1962 Professor Cyrus Gordon, an authority on ancient Near Eastern languages, announced his preliminary decipherment of Linear A as a form of Phoenician.

Linear B. Linear B was first found by Sir Arthur Evans in the palace of Knossos in Crete which was destroyed about 1400 B.C., and it was therefore regarded as a continuation of Linear A. Subsequently, however, Linear B began to be discovered on the Greek mainland. Jars bearing short painted inscriptions were found at five Mycenaean sites from Boeotia to the Peloponnesus, and in 1939 the excavation of the "Palace of Nestor" at Pylos in Messenia by Carl W. Blegen revealed a large archive of clay tablets. Although as much as two hundred years later than those from Knossos, in form, script, and content they are closely similar. Additional Linear B tablets of the thirteenth century B.C. were found in a building just outside the citadel of Mycenae, dug by Alan J. B. Wace in 1952 and later years.

The total material amounts to some 4,000 pieces from Knossos, the majority of which are isolated fragments containing [illegible] texts, about one thousand tablets, some large, from Pylos, and some fifty tablets from Mycenae. Relatively few tablets are complete and wholly legible. The tablets were dried in the sun after being written and were only accidentally baked and made durable by the fires which destroyed the sites where they were found. No Linear B inscriptions on stone or metal are known.

Characteristics. The script is written, like Linear A, from left to right, the words being divided by small upright strokes. There are about eighty signs used to spell out words [illegible] either for a vowel [illegible] or for a consonant plus vowel (*ka ke ki ko ku* etc.). There is a simple decimal notation for numerals, with [illegible] representing digits, tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands, each symbol is repeated the necessary number of times up to nine. There are also well over 100 ideographic signs known, used in connection with numerals; these represent material objects, commodities, and weights and measures. Many of these ideograms are recognizable pictures [illegible] others are [illegible] which can be interpreted only when there are [illegible] their meaning, e.g., [illegible] wheat, [illegible] wine.

The language is an archaic form of Greek, which can be understood only with difficulty, since it antedates by more than five centuries the earliest literary texts and is written in a clumsy and ambiguous script. The written form represents little more than the rough outline of the word, which must be supplemented by the reader to make sense; thus *ka-ko* represents *khalkos* "bronze," *pa-ka-na* = *phasgana* "swords." The consonants *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*, and *s* are omitted at the end of words or syllables; the diphthongs *ai*, *ei*, *oi* are usually simplified to *a*, *e*, *o*; a single series of signs does duty for *l* and *r*, for *k*, *kh* and *g*, for *p*, *ph* and *b*, for *t* and *th*. On the other hand the script makes distinctions which are unknown in classical Greek; there is, for instance, a series of signs with the values *qua*, *que*, etc.; and *w*, the digamma of the Greek dialects, appears regularly. It must not therefore be supposed that final consonants were actually lost in Mycenaean speech; their elimination from the script is merely a scribal convention. Mycenaean clerks, like modern stenographers, no doubt found this abbreviated spelling adequate for their records. There is no evidence that the script was ever used for monumental or literary purposes.

The contents of the tablets are brief administrative memoranda, recording such things as the daily receipts and disbursements of stores, the location of personnel, ration lists, and the like. Typical entries are: "Korawos, shepherd of Asatia, watching over the cattle of Thalamatas: 1 man"; "At Pylos: 22 sons of the bath-attendants, 22 boys"; "For all the gods one amphora of honey; for the Mistress of the Labyrinth, one amphora of honey"; "One footstool inlaid with a man, a horse, an octopus, and a palm tree in ivory." In many cases, however, the exact nature of the transaction recorded remains obscure, because we do not know the circumstances in which the tablet was written.

It is none the less possible to form from these fragmentary and half-understood records some sort of picture of life in Mycenaean Greece. Knossos and Pylos were the palaces of kings, who controlled all the operations of the economy through a large staff of officials. In the absence of any form of currency it was necessary to control the issue and receipt of all commodities, and many of the tablets serve to detail the whereabouts of the labor force employed by the palace and to note the issue to them of food and raw material. Other documents record details of land tenure, listing the holders of various plots of ground and the nature of their title; unfortunately the precise meaning of many of the technical terms remains obscure. Nor is it possible to assign precise limits to the kingdoms; that of Knossos appears to cover all Crete, but the territory outside the island; at Pylos too few place names can be located on a map to allow any safe conclusions.

The worship of the principal Greek gods under their familiar names has been proved by the tablets; deities with unfamiliar names also figure in the lists, and, especially in Crete, it would appear that the pre-Hellenic rituals continued alongside the Greek. The tablets have also thrown some light on the world of the Homeric poems, confirming the belief that many details, both factual and linguistic, were transmitted in poetry from the Mycenaean Age down to the time of Homer.

Decipherment. The decipherment of Linear B was achieved in 1952 by the English architect Michael Ventris (1922-1956). In the absence of bilingual texts he had to rely on purely cryptographic methods. Statistical analysis suggested that the script was a simple syllabary, and thus similar to the related script from classical Cyprus, which had long been known. Comparison of sign-groups demonstrated the presence of inflexional variations in the endings, and this and other clues enabled Ventris to reconstruct the relationships of the more common signs, determining which shared the same vowel or the same consonant. This imposed a rigid check on the next stage in the decipherment—the substitution of real values, which were obtained from the identification of certain groups as Cretan place-names. The values thus obtained enabled Ventris to recognize the language as Greek, and he was then able to deduce the rules governing the abbreviated spelling mentioned above. With the assistance of specialists in the Greek language Ventris was soon able to offer translations of a number of texts. The correctness of the decipherment was put beyond all doubt by the discovery by Carl W. Blegen in 1953 that a newly found tablet from Pylos contained pictures of vessels, which were accurately described by the accompanying text when deciphered on Ventris' system.

The decipherment has been subjected to searching criticism, but has been accepted by all the leading experts. Most criticisms have centered on the viability of such a clumsy system; but, as explained above, the limited use to which it was put explains its inadequacy as a true writing system. Some details of interpretation will doubtless be revised by further research, but the foundation laid by Ventris is unquestionably sound. JOHN CHADWICK

LING, *Molva vulgaris*, the largest known fish in the cod family, the Gadidae. Found in the North Atlantic, it is especially abundant in the North Sea. It attains a length of over 7 ft. but normally the adult ling measures from 4 to 6 ft. It is a carnivorous species that feeds mostly on fish. The ling is probably the most prolific of all fishes. There is the record of a large ling taken with 160,000,000 eggs; and a smaller specimen, 61 in. long weighing 54 lb, was found with 28,000,000 eggs in the ovaries. The burbot, *Lota lota*, found in fresh waters, as well as several other members of the cod family, are also sometimes called ling.

EDWARD C. RANEY

LINGAYEN [lĭ'ngəyĕ'n; lingai'an], a town of the Philippine Republic, on Luzon Island. Lingayen is the capital of Pangasinan province. It is located at the head of Lingayen Gulf, about 110 mi. northwest of Manila and 8 mi. west of Dagupan. The community was founded by the Augustine order in the sixteenth century and was turned over to the Dominicans in 1612. There are a parish church, a modern school, and other well-constructed buildings in the city. The urban site is an alluvial deposit half a mile from the coast on one of the channels of the Agno River. Rice is the principal crop in the immediate vicinity, much of it being shipped to Manila, but sugar cane, tobacco, and coconuts are also grown. An alcoholic beverage is made from the nipa palm. The fishing and salt-making industries are important. Chromite for chromium is exported from Zambales Peninsula. There is a network of roads on the plain behind the town, rail connections from Dagupan to Manila, and a national airport. These factors help to account for the early Japanese landings on Lingayen Gulf on Dec. 21, 1941. From the gulf their forces moved across the central plain to Manila. Allied forces also used Lingayen Gulf for a major landing on Jan. 9, 1945, during the bitter campaign for Luzon. Pop. (1960) 45,[illegible].

LINGUA FRANCA or **SABIR** [lĭ'ngwə fræ'ŋkə, sa-bi'r], the name given to a language formerly spoken in the Mediterranean area and defined by H. Schuchardt as "the language born in the Middle Ages out of the communication between Romance and Arab (later also Turkish) speakers, and mainly constituted of Romance word material." The lexicon is chiefly Italian, especially Venetian, and to a much smaller degree, Spanish [illegible]

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