

MYC. KA-KI-RO, KA-KE-U

Ka-ki-ro KN As604 + 606 + 5863,1 (cf. Proc. Cambr. Coll., p. 54) is a personal name. If the reading is correct, it can be related to the stem *χαλκ-ο-*, which is well attested in Mycenaean (cf. *ka-ko χαλκός*, *ka-ki-jo* Aeol. *χάλκιος*, *ka-ke-u χαλκεύς*, etc. cf. A. Morpurgo-Davies, *MGL*, pp. 124—125) and to be identified with *Khalkilos*, as a short name in *-ιλο-* of a compound like *khalki-lawos*, cf. *Χαλκήνωρ*. Another personal name from this stem is *ka-ke-u Χαλκεύς* (PY Jn750,8), which is explained as a trade-name used for a man's name, (cf. *Docs* 419; OL, *MGP*N, 179, 206). Indeed, a smith can be named after his profession, just as a shepherd is called *po-me* Ποιμήν (KN Dd1376). However, the possibility that *ka-ke-u* might be a short name in *-eus* from a compound in *χαλκε /ι/ο-* is not excluded either. In Mycenaean there are over 100 personal names with the suffix *-εύς*, which is especially characteristic of shortened names in ancient times (cf. LRP, *Interpr.* 78).

In the Greek onomasticon there are personal names derived from the stem *χαλκ-ο-*, but it is noticeable that in Classical Greek they are quite rare. Bechtel mentioned only: *Χαλκοδάμανς* (Argos VI cent., *HPN*, 115, 464), *Χαλκίδης* (*HPN*, 464, 535: derived from a hero's name, poss. *Χάλκις* shortened from *Χαλκιδών*) and *Χαλκιδεύς* MN from an ethnic (Thuc. VIII, 6, 5; *HPN*, 544). cf. also *Χαλκήνωρ*, a hapax (St. Byz. s. v. 'Ιδάλιον, see P. — B., s. v.); *Χαλκιδίος* (SEG VII, 154) and perhaps *Χαλ[κιδεύς]* (SEG XII, 36, 1) are also men's names from ethnics. On the other hand there are more Homeric and mythical names from this stem, e. g. *Χαλκίωρ* f. (cf. Roscher, *Lex.* I, 868 f.), *Χαλκίνος* (Paus. I, 37, 6; Roscher, I. c.), *Χαλκίοπη* (Schol. Eur. *Med.*, 673; Athen. XIII, 566, etc.), *Χαλκιδών*, short form *Χάλκων* (according to Prodicus, Schol. II. XVI, 595 from *χαλκο-αδων* (?), and according to Eust. II. 500,3; 2,540 from *χαλκο-οδων*), *Χαλκιδοντιάδης* (II. II, 541+), *Χαλκομέδη* (Nonn., *Dionys.* 33—34), *Χαλκομέδουσα* (Od. XVI, 118), *Χαλκός* (Plin., *HN*, 7,57), etc.¹ In Classical Greek there are many more names derived from *χρυσ-ο-* (cf. B., *HPN*, 472, 519, 580, 592) and *ἀργυρ-ο-* (B., *HPN*, 65, 606). It is interesting that although the word for *χρυσός* *ku-ru-so* and its derivations are documented in Mycenaean, personal names from this stem do not yet appear. Only one example from *ἀργυρ-ο-* might be identified in *a-ku-ri-jo*, KN As 609,3, possibly 'Αργύριος, (or *-ίων*). But judging from *ka-ki-ro* and *ka-ke-u* we may expect more personal names derived from *χάλκ-ο-* in Mycenaean times, when this metal was so precious because of its wide use.

Skopje.

P. Hr. Ilievski.

¹ Some names beginning with *χαλκ-*, e. g. *Καλχινία*—*Χαλκινία*, perhaps *Χαλκίοπη*, etc. are very likely derived from *κόλγη*, *χάλκη* 'purple dye', to which is possibly related *χαλκός*, cf. J. Pokorny, *Idg. etym. Wb.* p. 435. The etymology of *Κόλγας* is not certain, cf. Roscher, *Lex.* II, 921—924; PW RE, X, 2, col. 1552—1555; H. Frisk, *Gr. etym. Wb.*, s. v. *κόλγη*, v. Windekens, *BzNF*, VII, 308—311.