

MYC. QO-TE-WO I-JU

The revised reading of PY Aq 218,16 by E.L. Bennett and J.-P. Olivier (*PTT*, 62) definitely fixed the genitive form *Qo-te-wo* of a personal name describing the noun *i-ju hius* 'son'<sup>1</sup>. The reading with no sign before *Qo*<sup>2</sup> was also confirmed by J. Chadwick (*Docs*<sup>2</sup> 424), but its identification is rather difficult.

This name is formed with the suffix -εύς, nom. \**Qo-te-u*, from a stem very likely concealed in the form (-) *qo-ta*, which appears as a second element in about 20 compound personal names and appellatives, as well as in the short feminine name *Qo-ta-(qe)* (MY V 659,3). These forms have often been discussed<sup>3</sup>. Owing to the ambiguity of the Linear B spelling they can be interpreted in several different ways, e.g.: a) -*g<sup>h</sup>otās* -βότης or -βώτης, chiefly in terms denoting profession: *qo-(u)-qo-ta* βουβότης *su-qo-ta* συβότης, b) -*g<sup>h</sup>on-tās* -φόντης: *Qe|Pe-re-qo-ta* Τέλεφοντās, cf. Τήλεφος, c) -φοίτης, if we admit an initial aspirate labiovelar (cf. Boisacq, *DELG*, Chadwick-Baumbach, *Myc. Gr. Voc. s. v.* φοιτάω), especially when the diphthong -oi- is noted: *A-pi-qo-i-ta* (KN Ai 824), along with *A-pi-qo-ta* (KN C 915; PY Jn 431,6) *Amphiphoitās*, *A-e-ri-qo-ta*, prob *Aeriphoitās*, hypocor. *A-e-ri-qo* *Aeriphos*, cf. ἡεροφοίτις (Ἐρινώς), etc. Regarding the numerous Homeric, classical and post-classical forms related to φοιτάω (cf. L. —S. —J., *Gr. -E. L.*, s. v.), it can be assumed that \**Qo-te-u* is connected to this stem too. We may reconstruct the name *Phoiteus* on the basis of φοίτος 'repeated going or coming', the same as φοιταλεύς, epithet of Bacchus, 'the maddener', is derived from the adjective φοιταλέος 'roaming widely about'.

In the interpretation of the Mycenaean personal names reconstructions cannot be avoided, because many of them do not have corresponding parallels documented in the post-Mycenaean times, having become obsolete. Thus, the names formed with the suffix -εύς, to which \**Qo-te-u* belongs, are quite frequent in the Mycenaean texts and in the Greek epic poetry, but in classical times they are extremely rare, only as imitation of heroic names.

Skopje.

P. Hr. Ilievski.

<sup>1</sup> For the phonetic value of \*65=ju, as well as the orthographic and phonetic problems of the noun for son *i-ju*, and perhaps *i-jo*, cf. A. Sacconi, *Rendiconti S. VIII*, vol XVI, 1962, 275 ss. with the quoted literature; W. M., *Linear B*, 1963, 164; L. R. P., *Interpr.* 1963, 19; C. J. R., *Études*, pp. 26 s., 361s., M. L., *Mém.* II, 389s., III, 81; L. Baumbach, *Glotta* 49, 1971, 183s.. A.H., *SMEA* XIII, 1971, 147—155; J. C., *Docs*<sup>2</sup> 425; M. Lindgren, *The People of Pylos* II, 1973, 59s., etc.

<sup>2</sup> The earlier reading |*qo-te-wo* gave reason for different conjectures, cf. O. L., *Myk.-gr. PN*, s. v.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Docs* 94s., A. H., *BzNF* VIII, 1957, 32ss.; M. L., *Mém.* I 199, n. 37; A. Morpurgo, *Rendiconti S. VIII*, vol. XV, 1960, 327; O. L. o.c. 168; C. J. R., o. c. 207.