

## 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-o-*, 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, *MGPN*, 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/o-* 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-o-*, but it is noticeable that in Classical Greek they are quite rare. Bechtel mentioned only: Χαλκο-δάμανς (Argos VI cent., *HPN*, 115, 464), Χαλκίδης (*HPN*, 464, 535: derived from a hero's name, poss. Χάλκις shortened from Χαλκάδων) and Χαλκιδεύς MN from an ethnic (Thuc. VIII, 6, 5; *HPN*, 544). cf. also Χαλκήνωρ, a hapax (St. Byz. s. v. Ἰδάλιον, see P.—B., s. v.); Χαλκίδιος (SEG VII, 154) and perhaps Χαλκιδεύς (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. Χαλκάορ f. (cf. Roscher, *Lex.* I, 868 f.), Χαλκῖνος (Paus. 1,37,6; Roscher, 1. c.), Χαλκάπη (Schol. Eur. *Med.*, 673; Athen. XIII, 566, etc.), Χαλκάδων, short form Χάλκων (according to Prodicus, Schol. *Il. XVI*, 595 from *χαλκο-αδων* (?), and according to Eust. *Il.* 500,3; 2,540 from *χαλκο-οδων*), Χαλκωδοντιάδης (*Il.* II, 541+), Χαλκομέδη (Nonn., *Dionys.* 33—34), Χαλκομέδουσα (Od. XVI, 118), Χαλκός (Plin., *HN*, 7,57), etc.<sup>1</sup> In Classical Greek there are many more names derived from *χρυσ-o-* (cf. B., *HPN*, 472, 519, 580, 592) and ἀργυρ-o- (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-o- might be identified in *a-ku-ri-jo*, KN As 609,3, possibly Ἀργύριος, (or -ίων). But judging from *ka-ki-ro* and *ka-ke-u* we may expect more personal names derived from *χαλκ-o-* in Mycenaean times, when this metal was so precious because of its wide use.

*Skopje.*

*P. Hr. Ilievski.*

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