

MYC. *KO-TI, KO-TE-U*

The limited number of Myc. full compound names in comparison with Homeric and Classical Greek ones is surprising, as has been already pointed out¹. However there are data from which we can see that many Myc. pers. names are shortened from compounds. Names of such kind, among the others, are *ko-ti* KN De 1084 (H 117) and *ko-te-u* KN Do 1054 (H 106?). As I am informed by Dr J.-P. Olivier, *ko-ti* is now also read in KN X 5589 instead of *ko-ti-ro*.

These names are explained by OL as *Kontis*, *Kontilos* or *Kōtilos* and *Konteus* or *Koteus*. But it is to be noticed that from κοντός 'pole' personal names are no documented, and WN Κωτίλα is quite late (Chaironeia, IG VII 3352,2, II cent. B. C.). A. Heubeck (IF, 64, 1959, 122 f.) suggested that [*ko-ti-ro*] and *ko-te-u* are from a nomen actions **kṛt-ti-* (**ker-* 'wachsen'), which in Myc. would give *korti-*, spelled *ko-ti-*, and stated that both of them are short forms *Κορτίλος; Κορτεύς? from **ko-ti-ra-wo*. According to him (*Praegr.* 39) *ko-ti* is a pre-Greek name.

In fact there are Myc. names in *-i* of pre-Greek origin, but some of them are obviously Greek, e. g. *ru-si-* Λῦσις, m., *mu-ti* Μυρτίς f., etc. (cf. OL, *MGPN*, 174). The suffix *-iç*, gen. *-iðos* or *-iç* is used for forming both fem. and masc. short names. Men's names in *-iç* usually correspond to those in *-iæs*, *-iðo-*, *-iç*, *-iðw²*, and sometimes *-iç* alternates with *-eñç*.

As for the identification, *ko-ti* and *ko-te-u* might be related to the stem καρτ-/κρατ-³ (< **kṛt-*) 'to rule', n. 'strength', which is attested in numerous personal names all over the Greek world (cf. B., *HPN*, pp. 256—261). Thus *ko-ti* might be identified with *Kortis* (cf. Κράτις f.), which might represent a pair to Καρτίης, Κράτιος (B., *HPN*, 260), shortened from a compound like *Κρατί-λαβος, cf. Λακρατίδης, Κρατί-δημος: Δημο-κράτης, etc. *Ko-te-u* is also a short name from the same stem, and perhaps from the same compound, *Korteus*. Together with *ko-ti* it is parallel to Ἄγις: Ἄγεύς (from Ἄγε/ι-λεως), Ἀλεξίς: *a-re-ke-se-u* (cf. Ἀλέξηνωρ), Ἀλκίς: *a-ke-u* Ἀλκεύς, Δόρκις: Δορκεύς, etc.

Skopje.

P. Hr. Ilievski.

¹ For the statistical data of compound and short Myc. pers. names see Ο. Landau, *MGPN*, p. 239 f.; cf. also E. Risch, *Gnomon* 31, 1959, p. 252 f.

² There are names in several of these suffixes derived from one and the same stem, cf. M. Leumann, *Glotta* 32, 1953, p. 222.

³ V. Georgiev (*Suppl.* s. v.) and OL (o. c. 65) suggested that this stem is concealed in *ka-te-ja*, *ka-te-u*, but the reflex of the vocalic *r* in Myc. is *or* and **kṛt-i* would be spelled *ko-ti-*, not *ka-ti-*. These two names might be connected with χαίτη, from which several one-stem pers. names, e. g. Χαίτις, Χαίτων are derived, cf. B., *HPN*, pp. 464, 483.