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**Spiegelberg's Egyptian and Greek Proper Names**  
***Aegyptische und griechische Eigennamen aus***  
***Mumienetiketten der roemischen Kaiserzeit, gesammelt***  
**und erlaeutert von Wilhelm Spiegelberg. Leipzig, J. C.**  
**Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1901. viii, 72 and 58 pp.,**  
**33 pls. Price M. 24.**

F. LI Griffith

The Classical Review / Volume 15 / Issue 09 / December 1901, pp 454 - 455

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X0003287X, Published online: 27 October 2009

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**How to cite this article:**

F. LI Griffith (1901). The Classical Review, 15, pp 454-455 doi:10.1017/S0009840X0003287X

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virtue; the latter is the result of the various devices by which style is heightened or embellished (*καλλωπισμός*). The sense of *fitness* or *propriety* (τὸ πρέπον) was, according to Dionysius, 'the most sovereign of all literary virtues'; and it had a fine field for exercise in the choice of appropriate styles, whether *lofty* (*χαρακτήρ ὑψηλός*), *lowly* (*ἰσχνός*), or *mean* (*μέσος*).

Milton thus adopts, in common with Dionysius and most of the Graeco-Roman theorists, the threefold division of style into grand, middle, and plain. The *De Elocutione*, in this matter, stands somewhat apart from other works of its class. It recognises four types of style: the stately (*χαρακτήρ μεγαλοπρεπής*), the polished (*γλαφυρός*), the plain (*ἰσχνός*), and the forcible (*δεινός*). From this circumstance it might, but precariously, be argued that the treatise is to be assigned to a date between the period of the upholders of three styles (*e.g.* Cicero, Dionysius, Quintilian), and that of Hermogenes, who substitutes for the three types the doctrine of seven qualities (*ιδέαι*) of style.

It was mentioned above that the author of the *De Elocutione* takes exception to the example of antithesis which he quotes from Demosthenes. His censure is reserved not for what modern taste would consider the bad feeling exhibited in the passage, but for that excessive artificiality of expression which causes it to ring false. As he well says from this point of view, 'the elaborate balance of clauses produces the impression of false artifice; of trifling rather than of honest indignation' (*κακοτεχνούντι γὰρ ζοικε διὰ τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν, μᾶλλον δὲ παίζοντι οὐκ ἀγανακτοῦντι*, § 250). His criticism recalls Plato's contention that, after all, sincerity is an essential principle of style. It is undoubtedly interesting, because it is rare, to find an ancient critic thus taking Demosthenes to task when he lapses for a moment from his high plane of eloquence. But whether such independence of judgment can give, as it has sometimes been thought to do, a definite clue to the date of the treatise is not so obvious.

W. RHYS ROBERTS.

## REVIEWS.

### SPIEGELBERG'S EGYPTIAN AND GREEK PROPER NAMES.

*Aegyptische und griechische Eigennamen aus Mumienetiketten der roemischen Kaiserzeit, gesammelt und erlaeutert von WILHELM SPIEGELBERG.* Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1901. viii, 72 and 58 pp., 33 pls. Price M. 24.

EGYPTIAN mummies during the Roman period from the second to the fourth centuries were often ticketed with wooden labels indicating the names and parentage of the deceased. The inscriptions are commonly bilingual, the names being given in Greek and demotic; they may be given in Greek alone, but rarely in demotic only. A great number of such labels have reached museums from the neighbourhood of Ekhmim in Upper Egypt. Prof. Spiegelberg has copied 250 labels from one single collection; besides many smaller accumulations, and in the present work he discusses these along with all examples previously published. Facsimiles of 117 examples are given in the plates. The separate Greek names or variant forms of names reach

the respectable total of 463. Of these a large proportion are purely Greek, *e.g.* Ἀπολλωνιος, Ἀρτεμις, etc. The bulk, however, are Graecised Egyptian names and very few are left in their pure Egyptian forms. Latin names—*Taios*, *Ποστομος*—are very scarce, as might be expected. In the demotic examples the name is most frequently set in a formula of prayer or good wishes for the deceased, and these formulae Spiegelberg discusses very fully. The names on the bilingual tickets are of interest as affording general corroboration of the reading of demotic to those who, not having studied it, may still doubt the trustworthiness of the decipherment, and as supplying new light on certain difficult groups. To the student of Egyptian philology, the Greek transcriptions are of great value as indicating with what vocalization words were pronounced in the Roman period including many which are obsolete in Coptic; but for these transcriptions the vocalization of such words would be entirely unknown, since the native writing represents

only the skeleton of a word without the vowels. To the Egyptologist, therefore, the work is of high value; to the Greek papyrologist also it will afford valuable insight into the formation of the Egyptian names which abound in the objects of his study. These names are often of significance in connexion with local cults or the worship of deities universally popular in Egypt in late times, and for that reason alone repay careful attention. Titles and geographical names are also found on the labels. The book is furnished with elaborate indices—of the names themselves, of later Coptic names discussed in connexion with them, etc.

It is much to be hoped that the study of Graeco-Egyptian and demotic proper names

will be continued by Prof. Spiegelberg or others, since very important results to Egyptology are likely to be attained through it. In the present work, so far as the rather slippery subject of demotic is concerned, there are few readings the correctness of which can be disputed, and it is only in two or three cases that one may see how better readings or explanations might have been substituted. In the interpretations of Egyptian names concealed under Greek forms there is much that is both ingenious and correct, but much of necessity remains to be done where there is no demotic version to be guided by, the Greek renderings of both consonants and vowels being often somewhat indefinite.

F. LL. GRIFFITH.

#### TYRRELL AND PURSER'S CORRESPONDENCE OF CICERO. INDEX.

*The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero.*  
Edited by ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL,  
Litt.D., and LOUIS CLAUDE PURSER, Litt.D.  
Vol. VII. Index. Pp. 167. Dublin  
University Press Series. 1901. 7s. 6d.

MESSRS. TYRRELL AND PURSER have completed their edition of Cicero's Correspondence by issuing an Index to the preceding six volumes. They have not attempted to form a complete Onomasticon to the text, since to do so would be merely to repeat work already done by Orelli and others, but refer mainly to the Introductions and to the notes. By the exclusion of superfluous matter the Index, which consists of 167 pages only, is rendered compact and attractive, while the editors justly claim that they have omitted little which is of importance. The volume contains a Latin Index, a Greek Index, and two arrangements of the Letters, the first of which is similar to those found in the previous volumes, while the second gives a conspectus of the Letters ad Familiares, arranged according to the Correspondents, which will be found extremely useful, as there is no such list in Mendelssohn's edition. The Latin Index is closely packed with information upon points of history, grammar and style; some of the headings in particular *e.g.* 'ellipse,' 'epistolary style,'

'proverbs,' 'the subjunctive,' testify to a vast amount of conscientious industry. It is enlivened by many of those happy renderings which are familiar to the reader of the previous volumes, and the Greek Index which follows coruscates with gems. Many contributions have been made towards the criticism and exegesis of these Letters, during the period which has elapsed since the publication of the first volume, and on several points the editors have changed or modified the view originally taken. In such cases the Index will be found fully up-to-date. A notable example is Fam. viii. 1. 5. where *embaeneticam facere* appears in the Index as the true reading, with a reference to Mr. Walters' communication in the *Classical Review* 1897 p. 367, in place of the conjecture *iam πεινητικὴν facere* (Klotz) printed in the text. Similarly the note on *Nanneianis* (Att. 1. 16. 5.) is supplemented by a reference to the conjecture of Turnebus, *Naevianis*, and under the heading 'Plural,' reference is made to Prof. Conway's dissertation upon the use of the singular *nos* in Cicero's Letters. In the Greek Index Gurlitt's clever conjecture *φαλλῶ Luciliano* (Att. xvi. 11. 1.) appears, though it was not mentioned by the editors under the text.

ALBERT C. CLARK.