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follows: On the Genius of Socrates; Three Pythian Dialogues (On the 'E' at Delphi; Why the Pythia does not now give Oracles in Verse; On the Cessation of the Oracles); On the Instances of Delay in Divine Punishment; From the Dialogue on the Soul; On Superstition; On the Face which appears on the Orb of the Moon.

There are also various notes, in particular one on the Myths in Plutarch (313-317), and a very elaborate Index of Persons and Places mentioned in Plutarch in These Dialogues (321-336).

This book was reviewed by Mr. A. C. Pearson, in *The Classical Review* 33.33-35.

To the translation of Procopius, by Professor H. B. Dewing, reference was made in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 12.59. The third of the six volumes of the translation appeared in 1919; it covers Books V-VI of Procopius's History of the Wars. These books deal with the Gothic War. Between pages 184 and 185 of the translation there is a plan, Walls and Gates of Rome in the Sixth Century A.D.

C. K.

(To be continued)

#### A CLASSIFICATION OF THE SIMILES OF HOMER

The following classification of the similes of Homer is the outgrowth of a vain attempt to find any similar work in print in graphic outline form. There exists a detailed, and, on the whole, a logical classification by H. Frommann, in a monograph entitled *Über den Relativen Wert der Homerischen Gleichnisse* 6 ff.<sup>1</sup>, but his method of approach is entirely different from the one adopted here, and admits of improvement in certain ways. For the rest, while we have many valuable paragraphs and articles on the character and the importance of the similes<sup>2</sup>, no effort seems to have been made to present the entire body of them in a clear-cut, scientifically arranged outline. Yet such an outline classification may have its value, for it represents the wide range of the similes more graphically than is possible in connected discussions concerning them.

A work of this kind naturally assumes a single authorship for the poems and takes for granted their essential unity<sup>3</sup>. It assumes, too, the use of the term simile in its wider sense, including comparisons involving only one or two words, as well as those with an accompanying descriptive clause and the longer detailed pictures. While the main headings of the following classification

have suggested themselves readily, it has been difficult to find a consistent basis for the final grouping of similes pertinent to more than one subject. In such cases the point of comparison between the simile and the circumstance illustrated has been made the deciding factor. For instance, in the similes drawn from the chase, if the point of comparison lies in the animal's situation or behavior, the passage is classified under the animal in question; if it lies rather in the conduct of the pursuers, it is classified under human activities and experiences. Similes whose point of comparison lies in abstractions such as sound or distance, however, have been classified according to the concrete object, activity, or situation involved, rather than as abstractions, while the real point is indicated incidentally.

Although the object of this classification has been merely to place the whole range of similes before us graphically rather than to establish any deductions, one or two observations seem to call for mention. For one thing, the number of similes so presented is somewhat larger than the figures ordinarily given. Ludwig Friedländer gives for the Iliad 182 detailed similes, 17 comparatively short, and 27 of the very briefest compass<sup>4</sup>—or, if we combine the first two numbers, 199 fairly long, and 27 short. If we make proper subtractions for passages containing more than one object of comparison, this classification reveals 218 similes which form a complete clause or sentence, or have at least one modifying clause, and 124 occurring in a mere phrase of one or two words only. So too, for the Odyssey, Friedländer gives 45 long similes and 13 short, while our figures are 53 and 76 respectively. In the case of the brief similes there are naturally many repetitions, but by a conservative count they are drawn from at least 52 different sources in the Iliad and 40 in the Odyssey. Instances of the actual verbal repetition of the longer ones are few—at most 2 in the Odyssey and 6 in the Iliad<sup>5</sup>.

Incidentally, the range of similes in the Odyssey as compared with that of the similes in the Iliad is made easily apparent by the outline. As has been pointed out in other discussions of the subject, the proportion from natural phenomena and from plant and animal life in general is relatively low<sup>6</sup>. The proportion is

<sup>1</sup>Zwei Homerische Wörterverzeichnisse 788 (Leipzig, 1860). Friedländer's figures are based on a list of similes (786 ff.) in which he follows a similar one by G. F. C. Gunther in *Athenaeum*, von Gunther und Wachsmuth, 1.98 ff., 173 ff. (Halle, 1817). Arthur E. J. de Velsen, *De Comparationibus Homeris* 5 (Berlin dissertation, 1840), finds 178 "copiosiores comparationes" in the Iliad, 29 in the Odyssey. Franz Krupp, *Die Homerische Gleichnisse* 3 (Zweibrücken, 1882), makes 203 for the Iliad, 37 for the Odyssey.

<sup>2</sup>A. Shewan, *Suspected Plaws in Homeric Similes*, *Classical Philology* 6.273, records only eight of these duplications: Il. 6.506 ff. = 15.263 ff.; 11.548 ff. = 17.657 ff.; 13.389 ff. = 16.482 ff.; 5.782 ff. = 7.256 ff.; 9.14 ff. = 16.3 ff.; Od. 4.45 = 7.84; 4.535 = 11.411; 6.229 = 23.156. The first two groups from the Odyssey belong in the class of short similes. We might better include Il. 18.56-57 = 18.437-438, and particularly Od. 6.232 ff. = 23.159 ff.

<sup>3</sup>See Keith, *Simile and Metaphor in Greek Poetry*, etc., 44-45. Professor Grace Harriet Macurdy, in a paper entitled *Rainbow, Sky and Stars in the Iliad and Odyssey*, *The Classical Quarterly* 8.212 ff., also shows how little the phenomena of sky and cloud figure in the Odyssey as compared with the Iliad. For a per-

<sup>1</sup>Büdingen (1882).

<sup>2</sup>Professor Arthur L. Keith, in his *Simile and Metaphor in Greek Poetry from Homer to Aeschylus*, 10-33, 44-48 (University of Chicago dissertation, 1914), discusses the content of virtually all the similes under a few well-defined heads. His classification as such, however, leaves room for further effort. There is also a fairly full classification by H. Düntzer, *Homerische Abhandlungen* 494 ff. (Leipzig, 1872), but this work is not exhaustive nor is it arranged in detailed outline form.

<sup>3</sup>The similes occurring in Od. 5.337 and 23.48 have been omitted, as the verses are generally conceded to be spurious.

relatively large, however, in the number of bird similes as well as in the number drawn from human life; and considered as a whole, the distribution is almost equally wide.

A further observation brought out by this study is the fact that Homer sometimes uses similes of like nature in rather close succession—within the same or adjacent books. As instances of this characteristic we have the breaking of the waves against the shore in Il. 2.209 and 394; the snow storms pictured in Il. 12.156 and 278; the wind in Od. 5.328 and 368; the tempest in Il. 11.305, 747 and 12.375; and the lightning similes in Il. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The explanation of this characteristic is probably psychological rather than stylistic, as an object of comparison once used effectively would naturally recur to the mind when a similar situation next arose. It is observable that instances of verbal repetition, with one exception, lie much farther apart—we are tempted to believe consciously so.

Duplicate passages of any length occur together in the outline, and the fact is indicated by a \* placed before the second. The parenthesis marks around certain similes under Class IV indicate that, while pertinent there, they have been previously recorded with another group on the basis mentioned above.

#### I. Similes Drawn from Natural Phenomena

##### A. From the Phenomena of the Heavens

1. From the darkness of the Night—  
Il. 1.47, 12.463; Od. 11.606.
2. From the brightness of the Sun—  
Il. 6.513\*, 10.547, 14.185, 22.135; Od. 4.45, 7.84, 18.296, 19.234, 24.148.
3. From the Moon
  - a. The brightness of the moon—  
[ Il. 19.374; Od. 4.45, 7.84, 24.148.
  - b. The roundness of the moon—  
Il. 23.455.
4. From the Stars
  - a. Stars in general
    - (1) A star—Il. 6.295, 401, 19.381; Od. 15.108.
    - (2) Stars gleaming brightly about the moon—Il. 8.555 ff.
  - b. A falling star, or meteor—Il. 4.75 ff.
  - c. Specific stars.
    - (1) The Dog-star—Il. 5.5 ff., 11.62 ff., 22.26 ff.
    - (2) Hesperus—Il. 22.317 ff.

fectly natural explanation of the difference and for corrections of Professor Macurdy's article see Professor John A. Scott's paper in *The Classical Journal* 12.145-146, and a paper entitled *Phenomena of the Heavens in the Odyssey*, by C. A. Maury, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 11.105-106.

<sup>7</sup>Compare Il. 19.398.

#### B. From Atmospheric Phenomena

##### I. From the Wind

- a. The wind in general
  - (1) The swiftness of the wind—Il. 10.437; Od. 6.20.
  - (2) The noise of the wind in the trees—Il. 14.398 ff.
- b.<sup>5</sup> A fair wind, welcome to weary seamen—Il. 8.5 ff.
- c. A strong gust of wind, or whirlwind—Il. 11.297 f., 12.40, 13.39, 23.366.
- d. The wind in its activities
  - (1) North wind and West wind stirring up the sea—Il. 9.4 ff.
  - (2) Raising a cloud of dust—Il. 13.334 ff.
  - (3) Making the boughs of a woodland clash—Il. 16.765 ff.
  - (4) Drying up a wet orchard—Il. 21.346 ff.
  - (5) Driving thistle-down along the plain—Od. 5.328 ff.
  - (6) Tossing a heap of dry chaff—Od. 5.368 ff.
  - (7) Carrying off the daughters of Pandareus—Od. 20.66.
2. From Mist—Il. 1.359, 3.10 ff.
3. From Clouds
  - a. From a cloud in general—Il. 23.366.
  - b. From clouds resting on the mountain tops—Il. 5.522 ff.
  - c. From storm clouds
    - (1) driven before the wind—Il. 4.275 ff.
    - (2) Darkening the air—Il. 5.864 ff.
    - (3) Rising before a storm—Il. 16.364 ff.
    - (4) Dispellled after a storm—Il. 16.298 ff.
4. From Storm Phenomena
  - a. From lightning
    - (1) From the frequency of the flashes—Il. 10.5 ff.
    - (2) From the brightness of the flash—Il. 10.154, 11.66, 13.242 ff., 14.386.
  - b. From thunder—Il. 2.781 ff.

- c. From a tempest—Il. 11.747, 12.375, 20.51.
- d. From snow
- (1) The thick fall of snow-flakes—Il. 3.222, 12.156 ff., 278 ff., 19.357 ff.
  - (2) The whiteness of snow—Il. 10.437.
  - (3) The rapidity of fall—Il. 15.170 ff.
  - (4) The coldness of snow—Il. 22.152.
- e. From hail—Il. 15.170 ff., 22.151.
- f. From the rainbow—Il. 11.27, 17.547 ff.
5. From a Shadow—Od. 11.207.
- C. From Fire Phenomena
1. From the flash or gleam of fire—Il. 1.104, 13.673, 19.17, 366, 22.135; Od. 4.662, 19.39.
  2. From the raging fury of fire—Il. 11.596, 13.39, 53, 330, 688, 17.88, 366, 18.1, 154, 20.371, 423.
  3. From fire in a mountain forest—Il. 2.455 ff., 11.155 ff.<sup>8</sup>, 14.396 ff., 15.605 ff., 20.490 ff.
  4. From fire in a mountain sheepfold—Il. 19.375 ff.
  5. From a city on fire—Il. 17.737 ff., 21.522 ff.
  6. From beacon fires of a besieged city—Il. 18.207 ff.
  7. From smoke—Il. 18.110, 22.149 f., 23.100.
- D. From Water Phenomena
1. From Streams
    - a. From swollen torrents
      - (1) Meeting in a ravine—Il. 4.452 ff.
      - (2) In flood—Il. 5.87 ff., 11.492 ff., 16.384 ff.
    - b. From a stream pouring over a cliff—Il. 9.14 ff., \*16.3 ff.
- From Sea Phenomena
- a. From the surface of the sea
    - (1) Shivering under the West wind—Il. 7.63 ff.
    - (2) Foreboding the coming winds with silent swell—Il. 14.16 ff.
    - (3) With long billows raised by the wind—Il. 2.144 ff.
  - (4) With waves rushing on in ranks in a storm—Il. 13.795 ff.
- b. From the breaking of the waves against the shore
- (1) From the sound of the breaking waves—Il. 2.209 f., 394 ff., 14.394 ff.
  - (2) From the succession of the waves—Il. 4.422 ff.
- c. From the foam scattered on the shore in a storm—Il. 11.305 ff.
- d. From echoing roar of billows meeting mouth of swollen stream—Il. 17.263 ff.
- e. From billows sweeping over a ship—Il. 15.381 ff.
3. From Ice—Il. 22.152.
  4. From Dew—Il. 23.598 f.
  5. From Melting Snow—Od. 19.205 ff.
- E. From Terrestrial Phenomena
1. From wooded ridge stretching across a plain—Il. 17.747 ff.
  2. From mountain peaks—Il. 13.754; Od. 9.190 f., 10.113, 13.290.
  3. From a steep cliff by the sea—Il. 15.618 ff.
  4. From rocks
    - a. A stone in general—Il. 11.147; Od. 17.463, 19.494, 22.103.
    - b. A rock rolling down a mountain side—Il. 13.137 ff.
  5. From number of grains of sand—Il. 2.800, 9.385.
  6. From dust—Il. 9.385.
- II. Similes Drawn from the Vegetable World
- A. From the Growth of a Young Plant—Il. 18.56 f., \*437 f.; Od. 14.175.
- B. From Leaves
1. From the number of leaves—Il. 2.468, 800; Od. 9.51.
  2. From the transitory life of leaves—Il. 6.146 ff., 21.464.
  3. From the restlessness of aspen leaves—Od. 7.106.
- C. From a Grain Field swayed by the Wind—Il. 2.147 ff.
- D. From Flowers
1. The number of flowers in spring—Il. 2.468; Od. 9.51
  2. The poppy—Il. 8.306 ff., 14.499<sup>9</sup>.
  3. The hyacinth—Od. 6.231, 23.158.

<sup>8</sup>This is a forest fire, though the word *mountain* does not occur in the passage.

<sup>9</sup>Κόδεια is the head of the poppy, according to the Scholiast.

## E. From Trees

1. From the firmness of trees
  - a. Of any tree—Il. 13.437.
  - b. Of oak trees—Il. 12.132 ff.
2. From trees felled by a wood-cutter
  - a. The black poplar—Il. 4.482 ff.
  - b. The fir—Il. 5.560.
  - c. The white poplar—Il. 13.389 ff., \*16.482 ff.
  - d. The Oak—Il. 13.389 ff., \*16.482 ff.
  - e. The pine—Il. 13.389 ff., \*16.482 ff.
  - f. The ash—Il. 13.178 ff.
3. From an oak tree prostrated by lightning—Il. 14.414 ff.
4. From an olive tree prostrated by storm—Il. 17.53 ff.
5. From the beauty of a young palm tree—Od. 6.162 ff.

F. From an Onion—its shining skin—Od. 19.233.

(To be concluded)

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### REVIEW

Cicero: Selected Orations and Letters, With Introduction, Notes, Vocabulary, and English-Latin Exercises. By Arthur W. Roberts and John C. Rolfe. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons (1917). Pp. lxxiv+439+104.

This edition of Cicero forms one of the volumes of the Roberts and Rolfe Latin Series. It follows the same general plan as the Caesar of the same authors, which was published in 1910.

The work has interesting and valuable features. An Introduction (i-xliv), recording the chief facts of Cicero's life and work and giving necessary information regarding the constitution of the Roman government, is followed by a Grammatical Introduction (xlv-lxxiv). The orations given are printed in chronological order. After the usual six and the Pro Milone are placed the Pro Marcello, and eleven Letters, edited for sight reading. The Notes are so prepared that the student may equally well begin his study of Cicero with the Manilian Law or with the first oration against Catiline. There are thirty-one pages (409-439) of annotated Exercises for Translation into Latin. On the mechanical side the book is attractive. The print is clear, and the page, though full, is not crowded in appearance. There are about fifty pictures and six maps and plans. The binding is strong and durable.

The material given in the Introduction is in the main well selected and well arranged. For an adequate understanding of Cicero's life and speeches, a background of knowledge of Roman history is needed such as few students in our Secondary Schools now acquire.

The attempt to furnish in an Introduction to an edition all the matter which a student needs to know, but does not, often renders the Introduction too bulky. Long Introductions are seldom read by the student except under the lash of his teacher's compulsion. The Introduction in this book avoids the error of excess, and to supplement the material given the authors recommend certain books for reading. It would have been well, perhaps, if some small general history of Rome had been named. Let us hope that the day may come again when it will be clear to 'educators' that the history of Rome has a more vital connection with the life and the civilization of the present day than has the history of the reign of Charlemagne or that of Frederick Barbarossa. Then we may see an adequate time allotment for Ancient History, instead of the seven lessons now considered sufficient as a preface to the story of the Dark Ages.

The Grammatical Introduction is not altogether satisfactory. Though it is expressly stated (xlv) that it "is not intended to be a complete treatment of Cicero's syntax, still less of Latin Grammar", there appear to be no references here or in the Notes to any treatise on Latin grammar. The authors say,

It is assumed that the student has become familiar with the more common constructions during his previous years of study. . . .

In their Caesar the authors give some references to standard Grammars, and it seems a pity that no such references are given in this book.

In matters of detail both Introductions, as well as other parts of the book, seem somewhat open to criticism. Statements are not always accurately or clearly expressed. The English is sometimes awkward or faulty, or so it seems to the reviewer. A few examples may be cited.

Introduction, § 1 (page i). It is not clear to what "they" and "themselves" of lines 9-11 refer. The principle of continuity requires pronouns referring to "Greece", of line 4. Did the writer mean to refer to "states" of line 5, or did he write with the word "Greeks" in mind? Similarly, in the Introduction to the Manilian Law, page 2, line 11, "then" must refer to "king's general", two lines above.

§ 13 (page ix). The quaestorship is called a curule magistracy.

§ 32 (page xxi). The first sentence is ambiguous.

§ 49 (xxxvii). Here we read:

Their sufferings under the dictatorship of Sulla, and the difficulty of limiting the duration of these extraordinary powers, led the senate to confer dictatorial powers on the consuls of the year by special formula. . . .

This is a general statement. The absence of any restricting expression, 'when occasion required', 'in times of danger', or the like, renders not unnatural the inference that such powers were conferred regularly every year.