

all dactyls, all trochees, or a mixture of both. But the fifth foot is always a dactyl, and the sixth a trochee; except in very rare instances, where the fifth foot is a trochee. The following are examples of the various kinds of hexameter lines:

(a) First four feet dactyls.

This is thè | fòrèst prim | évàl. Thè | múrmùring | pînes
and thè | héulòcks. (l. 1.)

(b) First four feet trochees.

Nów thròugh | rúshing | chûtes à | móng grèen | íslànds
whère | plúmèlike. (l. 755.)

(c) First four feet dactyls and trochees mixed.

Slówly, | slówly | slówly thè | dâys sùc | céedèd èach
| óthèr. (l. 1207.)

Dây àftèr | dâý thèy | glidèd à | dówn thè | túrbulènt |
rívèr. (l. 753.)

(d) Fifth foot a trochee.

Whírled thè à | lóft thròugh thè | àir àt | ónce fròm
à | húndrèd | hóusetòps. (l. 622.)

Longfellow's hexameters were so musical and so successful that interest in the metre revived and its value began to be more widely recognized. Arthur Hugh Clough published "The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" in 1848. Of this poem he wrote to Emerson: "Will you convey to Mr. Longfellow that it was a reading of his 'Evangeline' aloud, . . . which, coming after a reperusal of the Iliad, occasioned this outbreak of hexameters?" It is to be supposed that something of the