

work was finished by Twine. The men of the seventeenth and eighteenth century are not fond of translating Vergil. Ovid and Horace are more to their taste. But the number of those who have been tempted to try their hand at the hardest of tasks is very great. Waller Englished part of the fourth *Aeneid*, as did Surrey; Denham translated the second as well as the fourth into blank verse. Roscommon turned the sixth *Eclogue* into verse, and Cowley, part of the second *Georgic*. "Glorious John" gave up a large part of his old age to making what is still in all probability the best complete version of Vergil in our language. Addison, as might be expected from his character, was drawn to Vergil. His essay on the *Georgics* is said to have been written when he was twenty-one. Besides, he turned the fourth *Georgic* except the story of Aristaeus, into Popian couplets, and the episode of Achimenides in the third *Aeneid* into Miltonic blank verse. Few get beyond the fourth book; but mention should be made of the adventurous William Hamilton, of Bangour, who versified the incident of Lausus and Mezentius in the tenth¹. Our own age has been especially rich in translations of Vergil. Professor Conington made two, one in the metre of Marmion and one in prose. The last poet to undertake the entire *Aeneid* was William Morris. He used the long "fourteeners" which were so effective in *Sigurd the Volsung*, but they do not please all English critics. Mr. Frederick Harrison speaks of the work with scant respect as a "marry come up, my merry men men all sort of ballad."² A really satisfactory version of Vergil in English is yet to be made.

¹ Chalmers, xv., 649.

² At the same time Mr. Myers, who must be an excellent judge, pronounces it to be "brilliant and accurate." Who shall decide when doctors disagree?