

**THE LYCIDAS AND
EPITAPHIUM
DAMONIS OF MILTON**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9781760573157

The Lycidas and Epitaphium Damonis of Milton by John Milton

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN MILTON

**THE LYCIDAS AND
EPITAPHIUM
DAMONIS OF MILTON**

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

THE
LYCIDAS AND EPITAPHIUM DAMONIS
OF
MILTON

EDITED, WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION
(INCLUDING A REPRINT OF THE RARE LATIN VERSION OF
THE LYCIDAS BY WILLIAM HOGG, 1694), BY

C. S. JERRAM, M.A.

TRIN. COLL. OXON.

Λυκίδα φίλε, φανεί τὸ πάρος
συρίκταν ἔμενα μὲν' ὀκυροχόν ἐν τε νομαῖσιν
ἐν τ' ἀμυγθήρασι

THEOCR. 1694. vii. 27

SECOND EDITION, REVISED

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

1881



All rights reserved

280. 0. 775.



Figure 1. Relationship between the number of species and the number of individuals for 10 different species. The top plot shows a positive correlation, and the bottom plot shows a similar positive correlation.

PREFACE
TO
THE SECOND EDITION.

THE Notes to this edition have been carefully revised, and several inaccuracies corrected. In making these improvements I have had the advantage of consulting Prof. Masson's three-volume edition of Milton's Poetical Works (1874) and Prof. Hales' *Longer English Poems*, which latter work, though published while my first edition was in progress, I had not then seen. One note (on *Lycidas* 163) has been entirely recast, a mature reconsideration of the passage having convinced me that the view I had previously taken is untenable. I have only to add, that the favourable opinions I have received, both publicly and privately, from many eminent English authorities induce me to hope that my book, in its emended form, may be welcomed by all students of Milton as a real contribution to this department of our literature.

C. S. J.

WINDLESHAM: June 1881.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data sources to ensure the validity of the findings.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of identifying and addressing potential risks and challenges. It notes that proactive risk management is crucial for the success of any project or initiative.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the results and conclusions drawn from the study. It discusses the key findings and their implications for future research and practice.

5. The fifth part of the document offers recommendations and suggestions for further action. It encourages stakeholders to take the necessary steps to implement the findings and improve overall performance.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes with a summary of the main points and a final statement of intent. It expresses the hope that the information provided will be valuable and helpful to all readers.

PREFACE
TO
THE FIRST EDITION.

THE two following poems have been selected as the only specimens of Pastoral Elegy that Milton has given to the world. Besides the *Arcades* and the *Comus*—which are *dramatic*¹ pastorals—they are his sole contribution to a class of poetry which was in his age most fashionable, and whose influence is apparent in most of his poems, especially those of earlier date. The origin and history of the Pastoral, and its place in European literature, will form the subject of the first part of the following Introduction, in which I have endeavoured to give such preliminary information as may enable the reader

¹ An attempt was made to dramatise the *Lycidas* in a piece entitled *Lycidas, A Musical Entertainment*, which appears to have been performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1767. It consists of Recitatives and Airs, with a couple of Choruses. For the Airs the words of the original are recast in short lines in a lyrical form; the following is a specimen, corresponding to ll. 113 foll. of

the *Lycidas*:

How well could I have spared for thee
The Swains, who lean and flashy Songs
Grate on their Pipes of wretched Straw!
The sheep lock up and are not fed,
But swoll with the rank Mist they draw,
Rot and the foul contagion spread—
Not so thy Flocks, O Shepherd dear;
Not so thy Songs, O Muse most rare!

For the credit of the play-going public of the last century it is to be hoped that this piece met with all the success it deserved.

to get some idea of the purpose and character of the *Lycidas* and the *Epitaphium Damonis* before entering upon a critical examination of them. With the former of these all Englishmen, who have even a moderate knowledge of the poetry of their own country, are probably more or less familiar; the latter is perhaps known only by name to many a student of Milton, whose acquaintance with him is confined to the English poems. All such will unite with me in grateful acknowledgments to Professor Masson for having rescued this touching elegy from its partial obscurity, by his notice of it as illustrating one of the most affecting passages in the early life of our great poet, and by his admirable translation into English hexameters, which by his kind permission I have been enabled to insert in this volume. And here, while I most gladly admit my many obligations to that eminent biographer of Milton, perhaps it is only fair to myself to say that the idea of including the *Epitaphium* was conceived by me long before the publication of his second volume. It was added not only because of the similarity of its subject and occasion to those of the *Lycidas*, but also from a belief that the study of Milton's Latin poetry, considered as a more or less successful imitation of ancient models, would prove eminently useful to those who are far enough advanced in scholarship to be able to translate the classical authors themselves with some degree of ease and fluency. Such a study, by way of occasional exercise, would be no bad training for young scholars in our public schools and elsewhere, if they came to the task furnished with some