

**BOY'S FIRST AND  
PROGRESSIVE VERSE BOOK,  
ADAPTED FOR BEGINNERS,  
PART II, PP. 49-144**

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PART II.

BY THE

REV. J. C. EVANS, M. A.

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## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

*(Portions of these had better be learned by heart.)*

IN making the following Verses, the Beginner must trust to his **DICTIONARY** (*Ainsworth's*) rather than to his **GRADUS** (*Carey's*.) and will, through this Second Part, in almost all cases find in his Dictionary the proper Word for making the Verse; and in general the first word given there, and *nearest in sound* to the English, will be the best: thus—"Murmur, *a murmur*; blandus, *bland*; insanus, *insane*; removeo, *to remove*; permitto, *to permit*; Furia, *Furies*; æthereus, *ethereal*:" and in making the Latin of the Verses, no word must be put down, *which from its Quantities cannot come into the Verse*, as for instance the word *Quantitas*. It may also be observed as a general Rule, that the *End* of the Verse (the last *two* or *three* words) should be *first* made; then the *Beginning* of the Verse, (the first *two* or *three* words); and the *Middle* of it be filled up *last*: and this had better be always done.

Words so joined (-) are to be expressed in the Latin by one word only; and all words in a Parenthesis () are to be omitted.

*Long Verse*     $\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\parallel\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}$

*Short Verse*     $\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\parallel\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}\overline{\text{—}}\text{—}$

In making Elegiac Verses, you should, as the Rule, always put at the *End* of the *long Verse* a word of *two* or *three* syllables; as "*Vulnere sērpēns*;" or, "*Mille lābōrūm*;" and very seldom

indeed, if ever, put two *Monosyllables* (words of *one* syllable each) as "Mutato nomine de tē;" or, "Nova nupta quod hic est:" but on no account whatever put two *Dissyllables* (words of *two* syllables each), as, "Nullos dare mōtus;" or, "Patriam fugit exili;" nor with the exception of Quē, vē, or nē, put any *single Monosyllable* at the end; as, "Plerumque secat rēm;" or, "Expendere numinibus quid:" but *est* with the *Syn-alepha*,\* or the *Ec-thipsis*,\* is sometimes allowed at the end both of the Long and Short Verses; as, "E somno turbida rapta coma est;" and "Quod potes esse, meum est."

Begin the Long Verse as if it was a Short Verse, with such words as the following:—

At mihī vēl tēllūs;	Rēs est sōliciti;
Vadis an expēctās;	Mittit et optāt amāns;
Armā virūmqūe cānō;	Māāndrōs tōtiēs;
Quūm sūbit illiūs;	Mōllis erāt tēllūs;
Rētiā sēpē cōmēs;	Jūngis et aeri-pēdēs;
Tityrē tū pātulā;	Cūm rēpētō noctēm;
Vivit et est vitā;	Quā sit enīm cūlti;

making the *Break* in the middle of the *third Foot*.

At the *End* of the *Short Verse* always put a word of *two Syllables*, either a *Verb* or a *Substantive*, or some part of the *Possessive Adjectives*, Meus, Tuus, or Suus; but no other *Adjective*, as, "Fluctibus ille minax:" and *never* put a *Participle*, or an *Adverb*; as, "Timido littora corde legens;" or, "Fata dedere satis." Adjectives and Participles may be put at the end of the *Long Verse*; still it had better be done but seldom.

Make the *Breaks* in the *Verse* where the lines are drawn through; and, if possible, put the *shortest* words at the beginning of each *Verse*, and a *Dactyl* rather than a *Spondee*.

\* *Ec-thipsis*, literally, a "rubbing off;" or, "forcing out;" from ἐξ and ἔλθο, *etido*. *Syn-alepha*, a "swearing, or, slurring together," and so making two Vowels to be one; from συν and ἀλειψω, *syno*.



Never put a short Vowel before "st," or "sc," as for instance, "Regia stare mihi," or "Littera scripta manet;" but put "Littera facta:" nor before "sp," except perhaps "spa," as "Oraque fontanâ fervida spargit aquâ."

Avoid the Ec-thipsis, as "Monstrum horrendum informe;" and use the Syn-alæpha only seldom, as, "Vita est crastina, vice hodie;" except with the short Monosyllables, as Quë, Në, Vë: and remember, in Latin *H* is no letter, as "Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes."

In Elegiac Verse never cut off the long *Monosyllables*, Në, Të, Më, Së, Sî, &c. ; as, "Me me adsum;" nor the Pronouns Relative "Qui, Quæ," as, "Tyriam qui advenerit urbem," or, "Sunt quæ etiam dixi;" nor, if you can avoid it, any *Diphthong*; as, "Musæ aderant vati;" or, "Messalinæ oculis." Ovid seldom uses the Syn-alæpha and Ec-thipsis in his Elegiac Verses, except with short Conjunctions "Quë and Vë," &c. ; and in the greater number of his Verses he introduces one Epithet at least.

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The Master should read the Verses over carefully to the Boy, and explain them to him thoroughly, previously to their being done; and especially the Verses from Ideas.

The Boy, when doing these Verses, had better mark the Quantity of each Syllable, whether long, or short; and also the Gender of the Substantives, by putting over them an M, F, or N, as it may be: this will be a great means of preventing false Quantities, and false ConCORDS. And before attempting to do any of the Verses, he had better make the Latin of all of them; and if he cannot do this or that one, go on to the next: and, when writing the Fair Copy, had better write down the Latin of those Verses which he cannot do.



Figure 1. Contour plot of the relationship between the number of pollinators (N) and the number of flowers (F).

*The following QUESTIONS and ANSWERS had better be learnt by heart, and frequently repeated, as they will assist the Boy in making his Latin.*

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1. *What word generally (not always) governs another word in the sentence?*

In Latin and Greek the word which *construes immediately* before it in the sentence, and in English the word which *reads before it*; as,

"Ego vidi data Pergama flammis."  
Nom. Verb. Accus. Accus.                      Dat.  
 "I saw Troy given to the flames."

2. *What Parts of Speech govern Cases?*

Verbs, Prepositions, Participles, and Adjectives: *Substantives* govern the Genitive and Ablative Cases.

3. *Why is the Substantive put in the Nominative Case?*

For two reasons chiefly; either because it governs the Verb, or is put in apposition with some other Substantive in the sentence.

4. *What is sometimes put for the Noun-Substantive, and supplies its place?*

A Pronoun; from *Pro*, "for," or instead of anything; and *Noun*.

5. *Why is the Adjective, Pronoun, or Participle, put in any Case, Gender, or Number?*

Because it agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Case, and Number.

6. *Why is the Verb put in any Number, or Person?*

Because it agrees in Number and Person with its Nominative Case, *expressed, or understood*; or is *coupled* by a Conjunction to some other Verb.