

Sooth—truth, reality.

Warrant—assure, declare with assurance.

Rheum—tears.

Fair—clearly, fairly. Used as adverb.

Writ—Participle of *to write*, an old form not now used.

Effect—meaning, intention.

308. **Handkercher**.—Give modern spelling.

It me—it for me. Double object.

Anon—again; another time. Compare "ever and anon."

Like . . . hour.—Explain this comparison. *Like* in what respect?

Sick service.—Service in your sickness. Transferred epithet.

An if—and if. *An* was often written for *and* in early English. *And* was formerly used when we would now use *if*, e.g., "He bade the carter drive over *and* he durst." Afterwards the *if* came to be added, so that *and if* or *an if*, is a kind of double conjunction.

Nor never—A double negative; a common usage in Shakespeare's time.

None.—That is, no one would do it in any age except this iron one.

Heat—*hêt*.—A form of the participle, still sometimes heard in common speech.

The iron . . . eye.—Were it in any other than this iron age, the red-hot iron itself would be quenched in the tears that flow from my innocent eyes, and would consume away in rust, in consequence of having merely contained fire to harm mine eye.

Stubborn-hard.—Compound adjective, for stubbornly hard.

An if.—See above.

309. **Boisterous-rough**.—See "stubborn-hard" above.

Stand stone-still.—Notice the effect of the repetition of the "st," in compelling slow utterance. Alliteration.

Angerly—angrily.

Precious sense.—That is, organ of the precious sense of sight.

Boisterous—troublesome, painful.

Go to.—A phrase of exhortation, or entreaty, now obsolete.

Is this your promise?—That is, Is this your way of keeping it?

310. **Troth**—*trôth*.—Old spelling of *truth*.

Create—created. After verbs ending in *t*, *te*, and *d*, Shakespeare often omits the *d*, or *ed*, of the participle, for the sake of euphony.

To be used.—That is, grief that it should be used.

Else—otherwise; if you do not credit me.

Tarre.—An old verb, now obsolete, meaning *to incite*, *to urge on*.

Creatures . . . uses.—Things that are noted as being especially used for mercy-lacking, or cruel purposes.

Owes.—Old form for *owns*.

Dogged—surly, obstinate.

Doubtless—free from doubt or suspicion.

I. What is the force of the prefixes in *dispiteous*, *innocent*, *undeserved*?

II. Distinguish between *lain* and *lane*; *mote* and *moat*; *hair* and *hare*; *brace* and *pair*; *pair* and *pare*.

III. Give in your own words the meaning of the passages:—"By my christendom . . . him," "How now . . . tears," "Hubert . . . eyes," "All things . . . uses."

IV. In reading, the gruffness of Hubert, struggling with the love and pity which he vainly strives to keep down, and which finally gain the mastery; and the pathetic simplicity and tenderness of the pleading child, should be indicated in the tones and inflections. Careful study of every changing sentiment will best help the pupil to read it properly.