

the stanza without using figurative language.

Obscure—darkened, or shaded; hence, little noticed, humble.

Annals.—Strictly, a history of events from year to year; hence, generally, records of any kind.

Note the imperfect rhymes in this stanza.

Heraldry—the art or profession practised by those who devise and describe crests and coats of arms for noble families; here, not so much the profession, as the pride of rank and family connection denoted by these distinctions.

Await.—Another reading is "awaits." Give the full construction and meaning with each reading.

Inevitable hour—the hour that cannot be avoided or escaped—the hour of death.

Paths of glory.—That is, of human glory, whether of arms, literature, or anything else.

See Wolfe's tribute to this poem in Lesson LXXIX, p. 234, and see note thereon.

Nor you . . . praise.—The connection between this stanza and those which follow should be carefully studied. It was their lot, not their fault, or their lack of native ability, which forbade that trophies should be erected over their tombs, and that cathedral anthems should celebrate their praises. They lost little, for no honors paid them after death could have either recalled them to life or gratified them in death. But for aught we can tell, some of those lying there might have displayed all the courage of a Hampden, the poetic genius of a Milton, or the force of character and military talent of a Cromwell, had not ignorance and penury condemned them to lives of obscurity.

You—ye.—Properly, *ye* is nominative, *you* accusative—a distinction carefully observed in old

English; but this distinction was not generally regarded by the Elizabethan and later poets.

Trophies.—See note on "trophied," p. 240. The ancient trophy consisted of the arms, standards, etc., of the defeated enemy. The word is now used to denote any monument or device in honor of some heroic deed, or, anything preserved as a memorial of victory. Probably the poet here refers to the custom of placing trophies of victory, or their own arms, over the tombs of warriors, as in Westminster Abbey, etc.

Long-drawn aisle—Explain "long-drawn."

Fretted vault—the arched roof of a large church, ornamented with fine carving and designs interlacing each other like *fretwork*.

Pealing—giving forth loud or solemn sounds.

Anthem—a song of praise sung in alternate parts. The writer of the article "Anthem" in Chambers' *Encyclopædia*, says: "As a specimen of English music, it can only be heard to perfection in cathedral service." Hence we see the appropriateness of the verb "swells" to describe the greater fulness and volume of the music when produced in the larger churches, where the tombs of great men are frequently placed.

Storied urn—an urn or funeral vase with an inscription upon it in honor of him whose ashes it contains, and often embossed with figures illustrating some important event in the life of the deceased.

Animated—so perfectly formed and life-like that one could fancy it living.

Bust.—See note, p. 240.

Mansion—Show from the meaning of this word that it is properly used here. To what is it ordinarily applied?

Provoke.—Used here in its literal sense—to call forth,