

Marshall and Story—eminent American judges and jurists.

Cortereal—*kor-tā-rā-ā'*—a Portuguese navigator who visited the Labrador coast in 1500.

Hudson—the discoverer of Hudson Bay; also, of the Hudson river. Died about 1611.

296. Profane historians—those who write the *general* history of a nation. Opposed to *ecclesiastical*. Herodotus, who is here meant, was born B.C. 484.

Mars—the god of war.

297. Great Italian—Daute (*Dān'tā*), the great Italian poet. Lived 1265-1321.

Urim and Thummin.—See Exodus xxviii., 30; Numbers xxvii., 21.

298. Merman.—The merman was a fabied marine creature having the upper part of the body like that of a man, and the lower part like that of a fish. *Mermaid* was the female.

Wild white horses—the white crests of the waves.

300. Sea-stocks—marine plants, allied to the common garden stocks.

303. Goethe—*Goe'th* (oe like e in her)—and **Schiller** (*sh*)—the two greatest poets of Germany.

Frederick Barbarossa—Frederick I. of Germany, surnamed Barbarossa (Red-beard). Lived 1121-1190.

Cornelle—*kor-nāl'* (English pronunciation)—an eminent French dramatist. Lived 1606-1684.

305. Shrine—of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.

306. Arras—hangings of tapestry with which walls of rooms were covered in olden times. First made at Arras, a town in the north of France.

307. As little prince—as little princely, as little of a prince. **More prince**—more princely, that is, king.

Christendom—faith as a Christian.

Geffrey—third son of Henry II., and elder brother of King John.

Dispiteous—pitiless.

309. Must needs . . . pleading—must of necessity be insufficient to plead.

310. Tarre—urge, excite.

Of note—noted. Fire and iron (*sword*) are employed for destructive purposes.

Owes—owns, possesses.

Doubtless—free from doubt or fear.

312. Signior—*seen'yur*—Italian for *Sir* or *Mr.*

314. Cato's daughter.—See *Julius Cæsar*, Act II., Scene I.

317. Pourest . . . art.—The lark's song is remarkable for its volume and power. *Unpremeditated*, not studied beforehand, as the songs of men are.

Higher . . . singest.—The lark sings whilst it rises almost perpendicularly in the air.

318. Arrows . . . sphere—moonbeams. Diana, the *moon-goddess* of ancient mythology, was generally represented as a huntress carrying a quiver full of arrows.

Aërial hue—heavenly color. *Light* is meant.

319. Makes . . . thieves.—The winds move slowly as if weary and weighed down by the scent of which they have robbed (*deflowered*) the rose.

Hymene'al—pertaining to marriage. Hymen was the god of marriage.

331. Curfew—here used for an evening bell. It is represented as announcing the death of the day. For "winds" another reading is "wind."

All the air . . . holds.—The stillness *fills* or *pervades* the air.

In cense-breathing—exhaling sweet perfumes.

332. Await.—Another reading is *awaits*.

Fretted vault—arched roof ornamented with fretwork. The allusion in this stanza is to the custom of placing tombs of great men in cathedral churches.

Storied urn.—It was customary among the ancient Greeks and Romans to burn the dead, and place their ashes in urns. These urns were inscribed with the names and deeds of the dead, and were frequently ornamented with pictures illustrating their lives.

333. Village Hampden—some person that resisted oppression in this village in the same spirit as that in which Hampden, in a wider sphere, withstood the tyranny of Charles I.

Their lot forbade.—The infinitive clauses in the preceding stanza are the objects of "forbade."

Far . . . strife.—This phrase does not modify "stray," but belongs grammatically to *they* implied in "Their." (They being) far, etc.

334. Muse—goddess of poetry. "Unlettered muse" here means some unlearned person who wrote the "uncouth rhymes" mentioned in preceding stanza.