

abrupt style here, *i.e.*, short sentences, with the conjunctions omitted.

Round-heads—A nickname for the puritan soldiers of the parliamentary army, from their close cut hair. See *Ety.* Their opponents called themselves Cavaliers.

No chance, etc.—*i.e.*, they had to fight; the enemy was upon them.

Expect—What is the literal meaning of this word? Its meaning here? Its other meanings? *Cf.* "Elihu had expected till Job had spoken" (had waited till Job.)

Parliament's army—Parliament being an inanimate object, the Saxon possessive sounds strange.

Prince Rupert—Son of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He was afterwards given command of the navy and was defeated by Blake.

Sir M. Langdale—First distinguished at the siege of Pontefract. In 1660, he was made Lieutenant of Yorkshire after many years of exile.

Lord Ashley—(Antony Ashley Cooper.) Earl of Shaftesbury, a noted statesman; the Achitophel of Dryden; member of the Cabal. He introduced the Habeas Corpus Act.

Earl of Lindsay—(Montague Bertie.) A strong supporter of Charles I.

Sir George Lisle—a Royalist. Taken prisoner at Colchester and shot.

Henry Ireton—a Commissary-General at Naseby; married to Bridget, daughter of Cromwell; intimately associated with Cromwell; was second in command in Ireland where he died.

Pride—What does Pride's Purge refer to?

Yonder hill—This use of "vislon" adds vividness to the description.

Will do bravely—What does "do" mean here? What two words "do" have we? Account for the use of "do" in interrogatives and negatives. Parse both "do's" in "I do do so." What ancient

use was made of "do" in the conjugation of verbs? (ed.) What modern use?

The broad moor glows—This little digression on the fair form of nature before being rent by the struggles of man, adds an intensity to the description. It is a common expedient and often comes in after the struggle is ended. The effect sought is contrast and pathos.

Forlorn hope—a military term applied to the soldiers selected for the first attack, and hence almost certainly doomed to be destroyed.

"Queen Mary"—It was customary in feudal times for soldiers to have a battle cry with which they charged the enemy. The Mary meant here was probably Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., or, it may be, the Virgin Mary.

Not made to yield—not of the stuff that yields.

Halberd—a battle-axe on a long pole. Derive.

The Invincible—*i.e.* Cromwell.

Fairly—Completely.

Work is yet to do—It is not necessary to have the passive form of the gerundial infinitive; the active form has also a passive meaning; hence "to let" is sufficient, notwithstanding grammars tell us that "to be let" is the form.

That rock—a metaphor.

Clean forgotten—Where the adj. and adv. are of the same form as here we must seek the explanation in the older forms of grammar.

Clarendon—(Edward Hyde.) Made High Chancellor after the Restoration; left England on being accused of high treason; died in exile. His daughter married the Duke of York, and was the mother of Queens Mary and Anne. He is noted for his "History of the Rebellion."

Even—This is a scriptural use of the word, which was the custom among the Puritans. Note, again, the allusion to natural scenery. See above.

CROMWELL'S EXPULSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The REV. JOHN LINGARD, D.D., LL.D., a Roman Catholic historian (1771-1851.) Wrote "The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," and a "History of England from the Invasion of the Romans to 1688."

He was a polemic writer of great research, and as an historian is impartial on all controverted subjects except that of his religion. His style is easy and graceful. There is a graphic picturesqueness in many of his descriptions.

Big—pregnant. A metaphor.

Cromwell's—Oliver Cromwell, the celebrated Dictator.

Give some account of his life and achievements. What different opinions

have been held concerning him? Macaulay paints him as a great and patriotic statesman.

Lobby—the outer room of the House where all the members meet.