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By this idiom (not good Eng.) the subord. clause, called an EPEXEGESIS (additional explanation), merely explains the object, and keeps up more closely the connection between the clauses. Cf.

"You hear the learned Bellario what he writes."

Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

A'd the pass. form:

"The dead man's knell Is there scarce asked for who."—Macbeth, IV. 11i.

(The full form of the extract from Macbeth would be "The dead man's knell is there searce asked for whom it is." ACTIVE FORM, "No one asks there about the dead man's knell for whom it is," — "no one asks there for whom the dead man's knell is"). See Abbott's Shakes. Gram.

996. Confusion worse confounded.—A parenthetic explanatory appositive to what precedes—(a "Sense construction." Cf. B. II. 1. 518). For a similar constr. cf. B. I., 1. 417.

999. "If all I can (do) will serve so (= "in this way," "by so doing") to defend that little which is left—encroached on still through your intestine broils weakening (= that weaken) the sceptre of old night."

1001. First hell—your legions fell—an abs. constr., explanatory of (Epexegesis) your intestine—night.

1006. The "intestine broils" caused by the fallen angels—according to M.'s poetical theory—resulted directly or indirectly in the evolution out of Chaos of (1) Hell to receive Satan and his legions; (2) Earth to furnish "the happy seat of some new race called man,"—apparently to compensate for the loss of a "third part of Heaven's sons;" and (3) the Heaven of the Mundane Universe—

"Another Heaven, From Heaven gate not far, founded in view On the clear hyaline, the glassy sea;"

the Almighty's abode being "the pure empyrean, where he sits high, throned above all might"—For golden chain, cf. B. II., l. 1051.

1009. Havock, originally a cry used in hunting and afterwards applied to indiscriminate slaughter in war. Cf. Shakespeare's "Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." From the same rt. come A. S. hafoc, our hawk, haggard, &c.

1011. Explain the METAPHOR here.

1013. Pyramid. "To compare great things with small," the flight of a rocket will give an idea of what M. symbolizes here. Pyramid: Gr. $\pi\nu\rho\alpha\mu$ ic, supposed to be derived from $\pi\nu\rho$ (fire)—uncertain; but improbable. An Egyptian word signifying "a high hill" has also been assigned as the root.

1016. Environed. Fr. environer, from en (in) and virer (to turn); L. Lat. viria (a ring), same rt. as our veer.

1018. Argo, the ship in which Jason sailed to recover the golden fleece which had been carried to Colchis, and was there guarded by a sleepless dragon. Morris gives a fine account of this in his Jason.

The justling rocks, the Symplegades, two rocks, one on each side of the Thracian Bosphorus (Straits of Constantinople), at the entrance to the Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea), which used to clash together and destroy everything that tried to pass between them. By the advice of Phineus, whom the Argonauts had delivered from the Harples, Jason and his followers passed through in safety, "since Jason was dear to Juno," and immediately the rocks became fixed:

"While in and out the unused sea fowl flew Betwixt them, and the now subsiding sea Lapped round about their dark feet quietly."—Jason.