

0. "Tacked and veered." Draw a diagram indicating the points of the compass, and representing by a zig-zag line the course of the ship as she tacks and veers.

7. "Through utter drought all dumb we stood."

Quote from Part II. the stanza describing their state.

8. Explain the marginal commentary, "At a dear ransom he freeth his speech from the bonds of thirst."

9. "Gramercy! they for joy did grin." An editor of Coleridge asks, "Why did the crew thank the mariner?" Do you think that "gramercy" is the exclamation of the crew? What militates against this interpretation?

10. "And all at once their breath drew in."

Show that this is a natural touch of the poet's.

11. "Hither to work us weal." What is the syntactical relation of the verse? Is there any need of supplying an ellipsis? Will the original lines help us here?—

She doth not tack from side to side,—

Hither to work us weal,—

12. "Sine steadies." What meaning can you give to "steadies" to make it suit v. 40?

13. "That strange shape." What suggested to Coleridge the episode of the "spectre-bark"?

14. *Drove*. Is this intransitive verb used in other senses than the nautical one? (See "Dejection," v. 16)]

15. *Flecked* (v. 35). What other meaning has the word sometimes?

16. Explain the meaning and the purpose of the parenthetical exclamation of v. 36.

17. *Glance* (v. 41). What is the meaning? Do sails usually "glance"?

18. "Her ribs" (v. 43). What are the "ribs" of a ship? Why are they so called?

19. Why does "that woman" strike the mariner's view before "that woman's mate"?

20. What does the poet mean in the first edition by calling Death "her fleshless Pheere"?

21. Why did the poet excise his remarkable description of Death which appeared in the first edition?

22. "Her looks were free." Explain.

23. "Her skin was as white as leprosy." Point out the intended effect of this comparison.

24. "Night-mare Life-in-death." What probably suggested this expression to the poet? Quote a passage from *Dejection* in illustration (*Dejection*, vv. 21-24).

25. "Who thickens man's blood with cold." Compare this line with the original,

"Her flesh makes the still air cold."

26. Explain the full significance of the game of dice.

27. "The Sun's rim dips, etc." Is this pure fancy?

28. Show how perfectly the literary form of the description (vv. 57-60) harmonizes with the phenomenon described.

29. What feeling is excited by the "far-heard whisper"? Compare the passage in the present form with the original—

"With never a whisper in the Sea,

Off darts the spectre-ship."

30. "Looked sideways up." Why this peculiar look?

31. "Thick the night." Explain.

32. "From the sails the dew did drip."

Show the poet's purpose in introducing this line just here before the terrible catastrophe.

33. "The eastern bar." In what other sense is "bar" used in the poem? (Part vi. 59)

34. "The horned moon, with one bright star,

Within the nether tip."

Draw an illustrative diagram.

35. "Cursed me with his eye." What does the poet say in Part iv. about "the curse in a dead man's eye"?

36. "Four times fifty living men." Why the periphrasis?

37. Why does the poet make the crew fall "one by one" and without "groan or sigh"?

38. "They fled to bias our woe." How so, when they had all been accomplices in one crime?

39. "Like the whiz of my cross-bow." Why is this particular simile employed?

40. Quote the portions of the text thus referred to in the "gloss":—

(a) "Like vessel, like crew." (vv. 43-52)

(b) "No twilight within the courts of the Sun."

(c) "One after another his ship-mates drop down dead."

(d) "Life-in-Death begins her work on the Ancient Mariner."

NOTES ON ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

LESSON LXXVIII.—RIDING TOGETHER.

Steady.—Adjective used where we should have expected an adverb. This is very common in the Greek and Latin, and is easily understood. The wind blew as a steady wind.

East.—This term as denoting one of the four chief points of the compass, or quarters of the globe, is here properly written with a capital. It is the name of an individual object.

Grow.—Used here in the sense of to become by degrees. With this meaning, which is a very common one, the verb requires a predicative or complementary adjective, as "hot" in this case.

Lady's Feast.—The feast celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church on Lady-day, March 25th.; the assumed anniversary of the angel's announcement to Mary: Luke i., 26-28. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England and Ireland, on which rent is generally made payable.

Hotter and clearer.—The East wind is usually the precursor of warm weather. In these latitudes it is often accompanied with rain or clouds, as coming across the ocean; but in tropical regions on the other side of the Atlantic it is often followed by hot, clear weather.

Clear-cut.—In consequence of the clearness of the atmosphere the trees would stand out in clear outline in the distance or on the horizon. The shadows they cast would, of course, appear black in proportion to the distinctness of their outlines.

Helm unslaced.—Helmets or metallic coverings to protect the head, worn by the early warriors. These, when closely fastened, must have been very oppressive in a hot day, hence the riders are represented as having them unslaced, i. e., having the part which covered the face loosened.

Bridles slack.—Riding slowly and giving the horse free rein, as to require of them as little exertion as possible.

Green-banked.—The grass would, of course, be fresh and green on the borders of the streams, even when parched elsewhere. So, too, flowers would bloom there.

Bubble-making bream.—The bream is a small fish of the carp species, which, by rising frequently to the surface, keeps the water "bubbling."

Rood.—A crucifix, or little cross, the emblem under which the crusaders (Latin, *crux*, *crucis*, a cross) marched to the so-called "Holy Wars." The hanging of the "rood" above their heads was to mark their consecration as "soldiers of the cross," or perhaps to put themselves under its protection.

Night-long.—As long as the night lasted.

Dewy.—What is the force of this epithet here? or what does it add to the description? Can you explain the formation of dew?