

NOTES.

THE SPECTATOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF. No. 1.

P. 1, l. 7. *peruses*, reads through, examines, surveys. "A coined word; from *Per-* and *Use*. No other source can well be assigned; but it must be admitted to be a barbarous and ill-formed word, compounded of Latin and French, and by no means used in the true sense; since to *per-use* could only mean to use thoroughly. The sense of the word comes nearer to that of the *F. revoir* or *E. 'survey'* or '*examine*'; cp. '*Myself I then per-used,*' i.e. surveyed, Milton, *P. L.* viii. 267; '*Who first with curious eye Perused him,*' *id. P. R.* i. 320. The *F. revoir* and *E. survey* both point to the Lat. *videre*, to see; ... there is a fair argument for the supposed barbarous coinage from *per* and *use*, in the fact that compounds with *per* were once far more common than they are now" ... (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*).

l. 8. *black*, dark; frequent in Shakespeare in this sense, e.g. *T. G.* v. 2. 12, "*Black men are pearls in beauteous ladies' eyes.*"

P. 2, l. 7. *then depending*, then in progress, not yet settled.

l. 8. a justice of the peace, a title given to persons of position and character who are appointed to keep the peace of the neighbourhood in which they dwell.

l. 9. *presaged*, indicated; Lat. *praesagire*, to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of a thing.

l. 13. *to favour*, to give countenance to, to support.

l. 15. *my rattle*, a rattle and a coral are toys commonly given to infants, the former to amuse by its noise, the latter, which generally has little silver bells attached to it, to be sucked.

l. 20. *nonage*, minority, before one comes of age; Lat. *non*, not, and *age*. *sullen*, reserved, hard to draw out.

l. 22. *my parts*, my natural abilities: *would wear well*, would be lasting, would stand the wear and tear of time; *not fail me* as

I grew older, like those of more precocious children; a metaphor from the wearing of clothes.

l. 25. the public exercises, the term formerly given to the scholastic disputations held in colleges or in the public schools of the University as a qualification for a degree; answering to the examinations of modern times.

ll. 30. 1. the learned ... tongues, used more especially of the classical languages of Greece and Rome.

l. 35. unaccountable, that no one could make out, understand.

P. 3, l. 5. Grand Cairo, in Egypt; Arabic *al Kahira*, the victorious city.

ll. 7, 8. returned ... satisfaction, a sarcastic allusion to a learned work on the Pyramids, entitled *Pyramidographia*, by John Greaves (b. 1602, d. 1652), an English Orientalist and mathematician, who visited Egypt in 1638.

l. 15. a round, a circle gathered round the fire: Will's, a coffee-house in Russell Street, Covent Garden, patronized especially by literary men and famous as the constant resort of Dryden. The coffee-houses served most of the purposes of the modern clubs, though the favourite beverages were then tea, coffee, chocolate and cocoa.

l. 18. Child's, in St. Paul's Churchyard, a coffee-house especially affected by the clergy: the *Post-Man*, one of the papers of the day.

l. 20. St. James's, another coffee-house in St. James's Street; a great resort of the Whigs. Salmon, *Essays from the Spectator*, quotes the *Spectator*, No. 403, "I first of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politics. The speculations were but very indifferent towards the door, but grew finer as you advanced to the upper end of the room, and were so improved by a knot of theorists who sat in the inner room, within the steams of the coffee-pot, that I there heard the whole Spanish monarchy disposed of, and all the line of Bourbon provided for in less than a quarter of an hour."

l. 22. improve, neuter; to improve himself, his understanding, etc.

l. 23. the Grecian, in Devereux Court in the Strand, the oldest coffee-house in London, much frequented by the barristers of the Temple. the Cocoa-Tree, in St. James's Street, the resort of the Tories in Queen Anne's reign.

ll. 24, 5. the theatres ... Hay-Market, both still in existence and among the most important in London. Drury Lane Theatre was "opened in 1674 with an address by Dryden, who extolled the advantages of its then country situation over those of the 'Duke's Theatre' in De-rose Gardens: 'Our house relieves the

ladies from the frights of ill-paved streets and long dark winter nights.' The burning of the theatre (Feb. 24, 1809) is rendered memorable by the publication of the 'Rejected Addresses,' the famous *jeu d'esprit* of James and Horace Smith [parodying the addresses for the opening of the new theatre supposed to have been sent into the Committee by various then living poets, etc.]" (*Hare, Walks in London*, i. 123). The *Hay-Market*, in a street of the same name between Pall Mall and Piccadilly, and parallel to St. James's Street, so called because a market was held there for hay and straw from Elizabeth's time to the early years of the nineteenth century.

l. 26. the Exchange, the Royal Exchange, in the city at the east end of the Poultry, originally built by Sir Thomas Gresham, the great merchant prince of the sixteenth century, and opened by Elizabeth in 1571; destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666, and again by fire in 1838. The present building was erected in 1844.

l. 27. *Jonathan's*, a coffee-house in Cornhill, where the Stock Exchange was originally held, and the great scene of action in the South-Sea Bubble in 1720.

l. 32. a speculative statesman, a statesman in theory, though not one in practice; the adjective qualifies soldier, merchant, and artisan also.

l. 34. versed in ... husband, acquainted with the duties and position of a husband.

l. 35. economy, management of a household.

P. 4, l. 1. blots, mistakes; the common proverb is "Lookers on see most of the game."

l. 2. espoused, closely united myself with; literally to give or take as a spouse.

ll. 4, 5. unless ... side, unless the hostilities of either party should compel me to range myself on one side or the other.

l. 12. occasion, opportunity and propriety.

ll. 16, 7. to print myself out, to put on paper all the reflections that have occurred to me, and the experience of the world that I have gained during my life.

l. 20. a sheet full, as much as is contained in a single sheet.

l. 27. spoken to, referred to, made mention of.

l. 32. to the embellishment of my paper, towards making my paper more attractive and interesting.

l. 36. civilities, acts of civility, polite attentions.

P. 5, l. 4. complexion, here probably used, as nowadays, in the restricted sense of the colouring of the face, though formerly frequent in the wider sense of external appearance generally.

- l. 5. make discoveries of, reveal ; cp. p. 73, l. 30.
- l. 10. concerted, agreed upon together.
- l. 12. to stand ... front, to be their representative.
- l. 14. Mr. Buckley's "Samuel Buckley was what we should now call the publisher of the 'Spectator'" (Salmon). Little Britain, so called from the mansion of John, Duke of Bretagne in the time of Edward the Second, a street running into Aldersgate Street, and in Addison's day the great quarter of the booksellers.

OF THE CLUB. No. 2.

P. 5, l. 25. Sir Roger. The original of this character was long supposed, though without any sufficient evidence, to be a certain Sir John Packington, a Worcestershire baronet.

ll. 25, 6. that famous country-dance, a dance still in use, more especially at the end of a ball ; so called from being more common in country places than in towns, though commonly supposed to be from the F. *contre-danse*. Wills, quoted by Salmon, says, "An autograph account by Ralph Thoresby, of the family of Calverley of Calverley, in Yorkshire, dated 1717, and which is now in the possession of Sir W. Calverley Trevelyan, states that the tune of 'Roger a Calverley' was named after Sir Roger of Calverley, who lived in the time of Richard the First."...

27. parts, mental endowments.

l. 30-P. 6, l. 1. only as ... wrong, only in so far, in such respects, as his opinions of what is right and wrong differ from those of the world in general ; his singularities not being mere whims and caprices without reasonable foundation or origin.

l. 3. unconfined ... forms, not hampered by any forms of behaviour that are prescribed merely by fashion and custom.

l. 6. Soho Square, to the south of Oxford Street, formerly called King's Square, was a very fashionable part of the town from the days of the Stuarts to the middle of the eighteenth century. It is said to derive its name from the words "So Hoe," the cry used in hunting the hare, a pastime in which the Mayor and Corporation used to indulge in the fields on which the square was afterwards built.

l. 7. by reason, because ; a phrase now almost obsolete : crossed, thwarted, disappointed. perverse, *sc.* so far as his wishes were concerned.

l. 10. my Lord Rochester ... Etherege, two well-known men of fashion of the time ; the former, John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, a courtier and a poet, infamous for his debauchery ; the latter, Sir George, a writer of comedies and equally loose in his life ; my

was and still is often prefixed to the title 'Lord,' sometimes in the way of respect, sometimes with a sarcastic emphasis.

1. 11. Bully Dawson, a notorious sharper and debauchee about town at this period.

1. 13. ill-used, *sc.* in being first encouraged and afterwards repulsed.

1. 15. jovial, merry, generally with the idea of boisterous mirth. Like 'mercurial,' 'saturnine,' etc., a relic of the former belief in astrology according to which a man's temperament was supposed to be affected by the planet just rising above the eastern horizon at his birth. Thus the planet of Jupiter or Jove was considered of joyful augury and men born under it to be of a joyous disposition, those born under Saturn to partake of the gloomy nature of that god, those under Mercury to resemble that light-hearted deity. Other words having a similar origin are 'disastrous,' 'ill-starred,' 'influence,' etc.

1. 16. never dressed afterwards, *sc.* fashionably; never cared what he wore, whether it was in the fashion or not.

1. 17. doublet, an inner garment which served, so to speak, as a lining or double to the outer one; *F. double*, with the diminutive suffix *-et*.

1. 19. in and out, *sc.* of fashion.

1. 21. a good house, a well-appointed and hospitable house.

1. 28. a justice of the quorum, one of the county justices, magistrates. The word quorum, now used of a number of members of any body sufficient to transact business, is the *Lat. quorum, of whom*, it being usual formerly to enumerate the members forming a committee, *of whom* a certain number must be present at a meeting.

1. 29. a quarter-session, the quarterly meeting of the justices for the trial of offenders against the peace; we now use the plural 'quarter-sessions.'

11. 30, l. by explaining ... Game-Act, said with a pleasant sarcasm, as though the Act for the preservation of game was something beyond ordinary comprehension. The Game Laws are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast, and loss of eyes for a stag, buck, or boar. The first Game Act was passed in 1496, and there have been many others since then. See note on p. 71, l. 7.

1. 33. the Inner-Temple. The military order of "soldiers of the Temple," to protect pilgrims, was founded about 1118 by Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England before 1185. At the suppression of the Order, their dwelling, the Temple, was pur-

chased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1311, afterwards called the Inner and Middle Temple. Essex House, also a part of the house of the Templars, was called the Outer Temple, being situated without Temple Bar.

l. 36. humoursome, fanciful, odd-natured.

P. 7, ll. 2, 3. and is the most ... stage, but, instead of giving his attention to such matters, devotes himself entirely to theatrical affairs.

l. 3. Aristotle, here referring to the great philosopher's writings on poetry, more especially in regard to the drama. Longinus, a distinguished Greek philosopher and grammarian of the third century of our era, whose work entitled *On the Sublime* contains, among other subjects, criticisms on poetry.

l. 4. Littleton or Coke, two distinguished jurists of the seventeenth century, the latter a rival of Bacon's who was dismissed from his post of Chief Justice, in 1615, for having displeased the King, James the First.

l. 5. marriage-articles, settlements as to money made at marriages.

l. 7. to answer ... lump, to consider and answer in return for a lump sum, a sum paid for the whole, not for separate cases.

l. 11. Tully, Marcus Tullius Cicero, the great Roman orator and statesman, B.C. 106-43.

l. 13. This turn, this bent or inclination of character.

l. 14. disinterested, his concern not being with matters of ordinary interest; he having no personal interest in the affairs which occupied his associates.

l. 16. too just, too rigorous in his valuation of them.

l. 19. delicate, nice, fastidious, refined.

ll. 21, 2. his hour of business, the time of the day at which he becomes seriously occupied, while others are relaxing their minds.

l. 22. New Inn stood on what is now the east side of Aldwych.

l. 23. takes a turn, spends a short time.

l. 23. rubbed, dusted, perriwig, now spelt 'periwig.' "The *i* after *r* is corruptly inserted; Minsheu gives the spellings *perwigge* and *perwicke*. Of these forms, *perwigge* is a weakened form of *perwicke* or *perwick*? and *perwick* is an E. rendering of the O. Du. form, as distinct from *peruke*, which is the F. form—O. Du. *perryk* ... —F. *perruque*, a peruke [an artificial head of hair]" ... (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*).

l. 25. the Rose. then a tavern on the outside of Temple Bar.

l. 33. would make ... figure, would not be thought much of, would not be applauded.

ll. 33, 4. he calls ... common, speaks of the sea as though it were as much a British possession as is the common the possession of an English village. A 'Common' is a portion of meadowland in a village, which for the purpose of feeding animals, for rural sports, etc., is property common to the villagers in general.

P. 8, l. 3. and if another, from another, an elliptical expression for 'and if another part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from another nation.'

ll. 15, 6. that there is not ... owner, i.e. that he is a very rich man indeed, and therefore that to say that England ... men is equivalent to saying its wealth would be very much greater than that of any other nation.

l. 17. Captain Sentry, "It has been said, that the real person alluded to under this name was C. Kempenfelt, father of the Admiral Kempenfelt who deplorably lost his life when the Royal George of 100 guns sunk at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782" (Ferguson).

ll. 20, 1. at putting ... them, in bringing their talents so prominently under the notice of those who ought to consider them as to ensure their being properly regarded.

l. 23. engagements, battles.

ll. 26, 7. who is not ... soldier, unless, in addition to his being an able soldier, he has also enough of the arts of a courtier to recommend himself to those in authority.

l. 28. impudence, effrontery, unabashed assurance.

ll. 29, 30. talked to this purpose, spoken on this subject in this way, to this purport.

l. 31. left the world, retired into private life.

l. 33. him, the man who.

ll. 34, 5. who endeavour ... commander, whose aim is the same as his own, viz., to obtain the good graces of some superior in military command.

l. 36. disposing, dispensing their favour.

P. 9, l. 2. a mind, an inclination.

ll. 2, 3. to come at me, to reach me, i.e. my case.

l. 4. would make a figure, aims at winning a high position for himself. See note on p. 7, l. 33.

ll. 15, 6. in the utmost ... him, immeasurably his inferiors in rank.

l. 18. humourists, strange-natured, eccentric fellows.

l. 19. gallantries, love adventures.

ll. 21, 2. should be ... life, ought to be considered an old man, careful of his person, careful to live a life which should not

prematurely age him, careful of a youthful appearance so far as it may be preserved by a life of moderation.

l. 23. a very easy fortune, such a sufficiency of wealth as prevents any anxiety on that score.

ll. 24, 5. traces in his brain, marks of senility in his understanding. well turned, well formed, of a good figure.

l. 28. habits, fashions of dress.

ll. 28, 9. He can smile ... easily, i.e. he is not so taken up with himself as not to be able to meet men with ready courtesy.

l. 30. mode, fashion.

l. 36. the Duke of Monmouth. James Crofts, a natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Waters, b. 1649, remarkable for his personal beauty and graceful manners. Banished from England in 1683 for complicity in the Rye-house plot; invaded England in 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, 20th June in the same year, defeated at Sedgemoor, 6th July, beheaded on Tower-hill, 15th July.

P. 10, l. 1. smitten, sc. with love.

l. 2. was taken with him, fell in love with him.

l. 4. a blow of a fan, a tap of the fan as a mark of favourable notice; the fan played a more important part in the gallantries of those days than it does now; see the Essay on *The Exercise of the Fan*.

l. 5. Lord such-a-one, some lord whose name is not mentioned.

l. 7. us of ... turn, us who are of a graver disposition.

ll. 13, 4. adds to every man ... himself, puts every man into a better humour with himself and all about him.

l. 18. preferments in his function, professional advancement, clerical offices, appointments.

ll. 19, 20. a chamber-counsellor, one whose practice consists in giving legal opinions upon matters in dispute, or needing settlement, without having to go into court to conduct cases; such counsellors are chiefly conveyancers, equity lawyers, etc.

l. 22. advances, brings into repute.

l. 25. fall on ... topic, take up, discourse upon, some question of religion.

ll. 27, 8. conceives ... infirmities, finds in the decay of his physical powers an assurance that he will shortly exchange that decay for life eternal.

SIR ROGER AT HOME. No. 106.

P. 11, l. 8. to pass away, we should now omit away.

l. 11. speculations, meditations such as a spectator of life might indulge in.

l. 15. without ... merry, without worrying me by efforts to make me seem more cheerful; letting me alone when not inclined to mirth.

ll. 16, 7. only shows ... distance, knowing my natural shyness.

l. 18. stealing a sight, furtively trying to get a glimpse of me.

l. 22. staid, sedate.

l. 26. are all in years, are all getting old.

l. 27. valet de chambre, personal servant, one who attends him in his bedroom, helping to dress and undress him, etc.

l. 30. a privy-councillor, a member of the sovereign's Privy Council, and therefore presumed to be a man of wisdom and discretion.

l. 31. even ... house-dog, even in the ways of the old house-dog, who shows in his behaviour the affectionate treatment to which he has been used: pad, horse ridden on a pad, or stuffed saddle. So we speak of a 'pad' elephant as opposed to one carrying a *huada*.

P. 12, l. 12. tempered, mixed.

l. 14. humanity, kindness of manner: engages, binds with affection.

l. 15. is pleasant ... them, makes jokes in a pleasant way at their expense: family, household.

l. 19. concern, anxiety.

ll. 28, 9. in the nature of a chaplain, as a sort of domestic priest. In those days gentlemen of means, especially those living in the country, generally had a private chaplain attached to the household; and his position, unlike that of Sir Roger's chaplain, was usually of an almost menial character.

P. 13, l. 2. extravagance, wildness, exuberance.

l. 4. cast, disposition, character, of mind.

l. 11. insulted ... Greek, humiliated by a display of learning which his own education had neglected.

l. 14. aspect, personal appearance.

l. 16. **backgammon**, a game played with moveable pieces, as in draughts, upon a board marked with 'points' or divisions, the moves of the pieces being regulated by the numbers thrown by a pair of dice, and the object being with each player to move his pieces from his own 'table,' or division of the board, to that of his opponent and then to be the first to get them off the board altogether, a result in the main due to luck in throwing the dice, though considerable skill is required in moving the pieces. The game, though still played, is not so much in vogue as in Addison's day; the origin of the word is uncertain.

ll. 21, 2. **he shall find**, the *shall* indicates determination, not mere futurity.

l. 35. **pronounce**, deliver.

l. 26. **digested**, arranged.

P. 14, l. 5. **preached**, was to preach, *i.e.* whose sermon was to be read.

l. 6. **the Bishop of St. Asaph**, at that time Dr. William Fleetwood.

ll. 7-10. **South, Tillotson, Saunderson, Barrow, Calamy**, all famous divines of the period.

ll. 22, 3. **endeavour after**, aim at.

l. 23. **a handsome elocution**, an agreeable manner of delivery, due to the words being clearly and accurately pronounced, the sentences well marked, the emphasis placed where it should be, etc.

l. 24. **proper to enforce**, suited to impress, calculated to lay due stress upon.

l. 26. **edifying**, instructive; originally used in the literal sense of 'building up'; now confined to figurative building up.

THE COVERLEY HOUSEHOLD. No. 107.

P. 15, l. 10. **the general ... servants**, the bad manners of servants nowadays as compared with their manners in former days.

l. 12. **carries ... satisfaction**, shows how well contented each is with his lot.

l. 16. **that servants fly**, the more usual construction now would be 'for servants to fly.'

l. 18. **industriously**, of set purpose.

ll. 19, 20. **it is on both sides ... calling**, and when a servant makes his appearance without being summoned, the master looks upon it as receiving, and the servant as paying, a friendly visit.

l. 23, 4. as ever ... beforehand, as always to have more than sufficient to meet present demands; to have money in hand for future contingencies; to have the balance on the right side. Cp. *The Spectator*, No. 450, "Having little or nothing beforehand, and living from hand to mouth." So *behindhand*—in arrear as to the discharge of one's liabilities, in debt. Cp. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, 2, "Having run something *behindhand* with the world."

l. 29. the lower ... family, i.e. the servants. Of old the word *family*, more commonly than at present, included all who lived in one house or under one head, parents, children, and servants, etc. It is from Lat. *familia*, household, from *famulus*, servant.

l. 31. rated, abused, scolded.

P. 16, l. 2. mean, petty-minded, ungenerous: worthy, deserving.

ll. 3, 4. that he came ... order, as to have made it possible for him to have carried out his orders so quickly. All such inquiries show the master's interest in his servants and in those in his neighbourhood, small as well as great.

l. 8. preserves a respect, has won and always retains a reverential homage; in all his doings and at all times is regarded by his servants as some one to whom reverence is due.

l. 11. the distinction, the mark of favour by which he is distinguished from others less worthy; the honour which he feels it to be to be allowed to come into his master's presence.

l. 17. cast clothes, clothes which have been worn till they were no longer fit for wearing and then been rejected; left-off clothes.

l. 19. the parties, i.e. the master who has once worn them and the servant that now wears them after being cast off.

l. 20. pleasant, facetious, jocular: on this occasion, sc. when it has happened that a servant appears wearing his master's old clothes.

ll. 21, 2. in that coat, when dressed in that coat.

ll. 22, 3. was the most ... himself, was that on which he prided himself more than upon anything else as distinguishing him by its novelty, its splendour, its fashion, etc., from all other persons. Cp. distinction, l. 11 above.

l. 25. of this kind, referring to bounties, not to ladies.

l. 26. a fine woman, a lady of fashion, rank.

l. 27. becoming, literally suitable, befitting; and so, graceful, ornamental.

l. 30-2. a good servant ... all; one who serves him faithfully is sure to be so well rewarded that after a few years he will be independent of service, and be able to set up for himself in some trade or occupation which he likes

l. 33. husband, manager, of his affairs; the old sense of the word is 'master of a house' and so corresponds with 'economist,' one who manages a household; hence 'a good husband'—an economical person, a prudent manager of his household affairs, his money matters.

l. 34. the skill of the purse, care in proportioning his expenditure to his income: cardinal, that on which all other virtues hinge, turn, are dependent; Lat. *cardo*, a hinge.

ll. 35, 6. that frugality ... generosity, that liberality is possible only in one who is prudent in his expenditure; generosity in its larger sense includes all the nobler virtues, the word being from Lat. *generosus*, of good or noble birth, and so noble-minded, magnanimous; here it is used in the more restricted sense of liberality in giving, free-handedness.

l. 36. fine, here used in its strictly legal sense. "The necessary changes which are constantly occurring of the persons who from time to time are tenants on the rolls, form occasionally a source of considerable profit to the lords. For by the custom of manors, on every change of tenancy, whether by death or alienation, fines of more or less amount become payable to the lord. By the customs of some manors, the fine payable was anciently arbitrary; but in modern times, fines, even when arbitrary by custom, are restrained to two years' improved value of the land after deducting quit rents" (Williams, *Law of Real Property*, p. 323).

P. 17, l. 1. a tenement, or *thing held*, was originally used of lands, houses, and immoveable property, *i.e.* things held of a feudal superior; but as in ordinary language, so also in law, a tenement often means merely a house: falls, falls in, reverts to the lord of the manor, the tenancy coming to an end: that settlement, the means of settling himself in life by becoming tenant of a farm, public-house, house of business, etc.

l. 2. has a mind ... world, is desirous of setting up in business for himself: a stranger, a new comer who enters upon the tenancy.

l. 6. to have no will ... another, to be always in a state of dependence, the state of a servant.

ll. 8, 9. goes on ... livelihoods, makes every effort to establish his servants in positions in which they can earn their livelihood by independent occupation, such as farming, trading, etc.

l. 12, 3. the visitants ... country, those who came from various parts of the neighbourhood to pay him a visit of welcome on his returning from town to his country seat.

ll. 16, 7. finer gentlemen ... courtiers, men of more refined manners and greater courtesy in their way of welcoming their old master.

l. 18. manumission, freeing from service; a Latin term. The oldest form of *manumissio*, giving freedom to a slave, was as

follows : The master brought his slave before the magistrate, and stated the grounds of the intended manumission ; the lictor laid a rod on the head of the slave, accompanying the action with certain formal words in which he declared his freedom ; and the master, holding the slave, after pronouncing his wish that he should be set free, turned him round and let him go (*emisit e manu*), whence the general name of the act of manumission.

ll. 22, 3. which can be pleased ... them, which while willing to be pleased, ready to accept acts of dutiful service, have not the generosity to reward them.

ll. 27, 8. shown to their undone patrons ... them, behaved in such a manner to their masters when in a state of ruin as to show them that if fortune had changed, everything else remained unchanged, and that they were as devoted servants as in the days of their master's fullest prosperity ; under the general sense of protector, defender, the Lat. *patronus* was also the former master of a freedman.

ll. 35, 6. sent ... prentice, put him out as apprentice to some trade by paying the premium required by the master tradesman who was to teach him his trade.

P. 18, l. 5. livery, literally, a thing delivered ; thence a uniform delivered to servants to be worn by them.

ll. 9, 10. for an account of it, for a relation of the incidents set forth in the picture.

l. 13. some sudden illness, such as cramp in his limbs.

ll. 14, 5. the dress, the livery which the servant had worn up to that time, thus declaring him to be no longer a servant.

l. 16. bounty, generosity.

l. 17. seat, place of residence.

l. 21. a little dissatisfied, *sc.* at the former servant being painted in his servant's livery, not in such a dress as he now wore.

l. 24. habit, dress, costume.

CHARACTER OF WILL WIMBLE. No. 108.

F. 18. l. 30. Mr. William Wimble, "A Yorkshire gentleman, whose name was Mr. Thomas Morecraft" (Ferguson).

P. 19, l. 1. with his service, with an expression of his good-will ; with his compliments, as we now say.

l. 6. a jack, a pike, a river fish of a very voracious character and one affording considerable sport to the fisherman ; in some parts of the country the name 'jack' is used only of young pike.

l. 10. the bowling-green, in former days the game of bowls was a very favourite pastime, and few country seats were without their bowling greens; nowadays these greens are rarely to be seen except in the Fellows' Gardens at the Universities.

ll. 13, 4. I have not ... past, i.e. have been constantly on horse-back for the last six days, riding about the country round Eton.

l. 15. hugely, with the keenest appetite; a word that in a figurative sense seems to be growing obsolete.

l. 28. handicrafts, manual occupations. The word is "a corruption of *handcraft*; the insertion of *i* being due to an imitation of the form of *handiwork*, in which the *i*" [representing the prefix *ge-* in A.S.] "is a real part of the word" (*Skeat, Ety. Dict.*): a *May-fly*, an artificial fly made in imitation of a fly so called which trout take greedily in that month.

ll. 28, 9. to a miracle, with extraordinary skill in imitating the real fly.

l. 29. angle-rods, fishing rods; originally the word 'angle' was used of the rod with its line, as e.g. *A. C.* ii. 5. 10, "Give me mine *angle*; we'll to the river." Nowadays 'angling,' i.e. bottom fishing, fishing with a bait that is allowed to fall to the bottom, is contrasted with fly-fishing, in which the bait is thrown upon the surface of the water and drawn along to tempt the fish by imitating the course of the natural fly.

l. 30. officious, ready to do a kindness; at present the word is always used in a bad sense of over-eagerness to meddle in any matter.

l. 31. upon ... family, in consequence of his belonging to a good family, being well born.

l. 33. a tulip root; in Addison's day, owing to the introduction of Dutch fashions by William the Third, Prince of Orange, and his followers, tulip growing was more cared for than at present. Here this carrying of a tulip root is merely an instance of the small civilities in which Will Wimble delighted.

l. 34. exchanges, arranges the exchange between, etc.

P. 20, l. 1. weaved, we should now say *woven*.

l. 2. a setting dog, a 'setter,' as we now call a spaniel trained to sit as soon as it marks down the game which the sportsmen are beating for; other spaniels are called 'pointers,' as being trained to 'point' by lifting up the paw when coming near the game, and others 'retrievers' from their retrieving, bringing back the game when brought down by the gun: *made*, trained; a technical term still in use.

l. 3. of his own knitting, which he had knitted himself.

ll. 5, 6. how they wear, whether they were wearing well or

are nearly worn out; they, because his modesty does not like to mention the name of the article.

l. 7. humours, fanciful ways.

l. 9. make up to us, approach us; another (colloquial) sense of the phrase is to pay court to, to approach (figuratively) with servile deference.

l. 17. shuttlecocks, conical pieces of cork stuck round the edge with small feathers and banded backwards and forwards by a kind of racquet in the game of battledore and shuttlecock, a game still played by children. When played by grown-up people, over a net, like lawn tennis, it is called badminton.

l. 21. sprung, disturbed and caused to fly out from its place of concealment in the grass or underwood.

ll. 23, 4. the game that I look for, the game I try to hunt down, the objects of my search.

l. 32. in a most sumptuous manner, Addison probably refers to the fennel, with which it is customary to deck a pike when served at table.

ll. 33, 4. played with it, a fish is said to be 'played with,' or nowadays 'played,' when the line is loosened so as to allow it free play in the water, then tightened to bring it up towards the bank, the operation being repeated time after time until the fish is completely tired out and can be landed: foiled, baffled its attempts to get off the hook or break the line.

l. 35. all the first course, all the time we were eating the first course; the dinner is divided into several courses, ordinarily three or four, consisting of various kinds of food, but sometimes prolonged to as many as seven or more.

l. 36-P. 21, l. 1. furnished conversation, Will Wimble discouraging all the time upon his experiences in shooting wild fowl.

l. 2. the quail-pipe, a pipe or reed used in luring quail; it is thus described by Bate, quoted in *Nares's Glossary*, "A quail pipe or call is a small whistle, and there is over the top of it some writhed wyer [i.e. twisted wire], which must be wrought over with leather; hold the whistle in your left hand, and the top of the leather between the fore finger and top of the thumb of your right hand, and by pulling streight the said leather, and letting it slacke nimble, it will sound like the cry of a quail."

ll. 10, 1. might have ... esteem, might have raised him to a position in which he would have gained the esteem of his fellowmen.

l. 16. had rather see, would prefer to see.

l. 17. like gentlemen, retaining the position of a gentleman.

l. 18. quality, birth and breeding: humour, caprice, fanciful notions.

l. 19. happiness, good fortune, fortunate custom.

l. 21. any liberal ... profession, such as divinity, law, physic.

l. 24. launched, a metaphor from sending a vessel into the water from the slips on which it rests while in the building dock.

l. 30. improper, unsuited in his qualifications.

l. 31. turned, formed, adapted.

SIR ROGER'S ANCESTORS. No. 109.

P. 22, l. 3. the gallery, sc. of pictures.

l. 6. conversation, intercourse; the older and more literal sense of the word.

ll. 13, 4. after his blunt ... things, in the abrupt way he has of entering upon a subject without anything occurring to lead up to it.

ll. 17, 8. the force of dress, the effect which dress has upon the person and character of the wearer.

l. 23. jetting, standing out from the body in expansive folds. So *jet* in Elizabethan English was generally used intransitively, e.g. *T. N.* ii. 5. 36, "how he *jets* under his advanced plumes." i.e. struts, stalks; *Per.* i. 4. 26, "Whose men and dames so *jetted* and adorned." The word is from *O. F. jeter*, to cast, hurl, fling about; and, when used of the person, means to fling about the limbs in a swaggering manner: bonnet, head-dress; now used in such a sense only of the Scotch Highland cap; that worn by yeomen of the guard is round in shape, made of black velvet, with a gold band above the brim.

l. 23. habit, manner of dress, fashion.

ll. 24, 5. yeoman of the guard, more commonly known as a "beefeater"; formerly an attendant on the person of the sovereign, now one of the subordinate attendants at the Tower of London.

l. 27. leaves ... expanded, i.e. so that its full breadth can be seen.

P. 23, l. 2. the Tilt-yard, a wide open space in front of the Horse Guards, once the tilting-yard (or place where tournaments were held) of St. James's Palace: Whitehall, formerly a royal palace, occupying almost the whole space between Charing Cross and Westminster on one side, and between St. James's Park and the Thames on the other. Part of the palace was burnt down in 1691, and nearly the whole of the remainder was destroyed in the same way in 1697.

ll. 4, 5. he shivered ... pieces, *i.e.* the lance of his adversary broke into several pieces when it came in contact with his coat of mail, or his shield.

ll. 5, 6. look you ... manner, as he says this, Sir Roger imitates the action of his ancestor in the tournament.

ll. 6, 7. came ... target, forced his way right up to his adversary, thrusting his shield aside (so that he was able to put his arm round him and lift him on to his horse); target, a diminutive of *targe*, originally meant a small shield, buckler; the present sense of the word, a mark to fire at, is from the resemblance of such a mark to a shield.

l. 8. pommel, projecting rim in front of a saddle.

l. 9. in that manner ... over, completed his course or career down the whole length of the lists, carrying his adversary in triumph on his horse: rid, an old preterite of to *ride*.

ll. 10, 1. with an air ... enemy, showing by his manner that he did this not in order to hold up his adversary to ridicule, but to carry out the rules prescribed for tournaments.

l. 13. a gallery, in which sat the "queen of beauty," whose task it was to award the prizes in a tournament to the victorious combatant: their mistress, she who was the object of love to both of them; she whom each wished to win as his bride.

ll. 14, 5. let him down ... insolence, in helping his adversary to alight on the ground from his uncomfortable position, he showed a praiseworthy courtesy to his vanquished foe, and at the same time an air of triumph such as might be excused in one who had performed so remarkable an exploit.

l. 16. the coffee-house, Mann's Tilt-yard Coffee-house, still standing early in the nineteenth century. The coffee-houses of those days were the forerunners of the modern clubs.

l. 18. You are to know, as we now say, "you must know," *i.e.* I wish you to know.

ll. 18, 9. a military genius, one skilled in all the arts of war and warlike exercises.

l. 20. the bass-viol, a fashionable musical instrument, also called the *viol-da-gamba*, *gamba* being the Italian for *leg*, and the instrument when played upon being held between the legs.

l. 21. basket-hilt sword, a "basket-hilt" was one made of narrow plates of steel curved into the shape of a basket, and serving as a protection to the hand. The form is that in use in the swords of the present day, and, made of wicker, in the foils used in single-stick. The older form of hilt was that of a bar of steel at right angles to the blade, but when the thrust, as opposed to the cut, came more into use, that form afforded no protection.

l. 23. a maid of honour, one of the ladies who attend upon a queen or princess.

l. 25. my great ... grandmother, my ancestress of five generations backward.

l. 26. gathered, *sc.* in folds, pleats.

ll. 27, 8. as if ... drum, the hooped petticoats of those days projecting at the hips as widely as at the bottom of the dress.

l. 29. For all ... bred, in spite of her having been bred; a go-cart, a circular contrivance on wheels, in the centre of which the child (to be taught to walk) is made to stand up with his feet on the ground, these necessarily moving as the machine is pushed forward; the resemblance here of the ladies when walking lies in the shortness of their circular petticoats, beneath which their feet and ankles are plainly visible: For all ... court, in spite of this lady being brought up in the frivolous atmosphere of court life.

l. 33. an hasty-pudding, also called "hasty-poddish," a pudding made of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling milk or water.

l. 34. a white-pot, a dish which appears to have been peculiar to Devonshire. Nares gives the following receipt from a *Closest of Rarities*, 1706:—"Take two quarts of cream, boil in it, in a short time, half an ounce of mace, a piece of cinnamon, and half a nutmeg; then cut a white penny-loaf exceedingly thin, then lay the slices at the bottom of a dish, and cover them with marrow; add likewise a dozen yolks of eggs to the cream, well beaten in rosewater, and sweeten it with a sufficient quantity of sugar; then take out the spices, beat up the cream well, and fill a broad basin in which the bread, raisins, and marrow was laid, and bake it; when it is enough, scrape white sugar on it, and serve it up."

l. 35. If you please ... little, a confusion of constructions between "please to fall," etc., and "if you please, fall," etc.

P. 24, l. 3. homely, plain-looking and countrified in manner portions, *sc.* to be given with them by the father at their marriage.

ll. 6, 7. to come at her, in his determination to get at her to carry her away: the "mastiffs" of course being set as watches to prevent his entrance to the house, while the "deer-stealers," poachers, apparently attempted to rescue the girl when she was being carried off.

l. 9. romp, tomboy, noisy-mannered girl: was no great matter, was of no great importance, no great loss; an elliptical expression.

l. 11. soft, effeminate, weak natured; so vulgarly an idiot is called a "softy."

l. 12. slashes, ornamental openings in parts of the dress in order to show some other material underneath.

ll. 21, 2. he would sign ... on, he would not be at the trouble of taking off his gloves even when about to sign so important a document as one which conveyed half his estate from his possession.

ll. 26, 7. by all hands, on every side; by every one who knew him.

l. 31. akin, of kin, related by blood.

ll. 31, 2. Sir Andrew Freeport, see p. 7, l. 28.

ll. 34, 5. made out, established, proved.

ll. 35, 6. We winked ... time, the estate being at the time poorly off, we accepted the gift, though secretly ashamed to acknowledge so humble a person as a member of the family.

P. 25, l. 8. undone, ruined: it, the act of breaking his word.

l. 10. as knight of this shire, member of the House of Commons for the county.

l. 13. offices, duties.

l. 22. such ... wealth, a certain fixed amount of money to be spent upon himself.

l. 34. the battle of Worcester; there were two battles of this name, that of September 23rd, 1642, in which Prince Rupert was victorious over the Parliamentarians; the other, and more famous one, on September 3rd, 1651, when Cromwell finally defeated Charles II. The latter is meant here.

l. 35. whim, fanciful notion.

ON GHOSTS AND APPARITIONS. No. 110.

P. 26, l. 8. are shot up. Here are expresses the present state, whereas *have* would express the activity necessary to cause the present state.

l. 9. rooks and crows, both birds of the genus *Corvus*, the former the *corvus frugilegus*, the latter the *corvus corone*, though the two names are used indiscriminately in various parts of England.

l. 10. cawing, uttering the cry peculiar to these birds, an imitative word to represent the sound.

ll. 14, 5. feedeth ... him, from *Psalms*, cxlvii. 9, "He giveth to the beast his food and to the young ravens that cry," or in the Prayer-book version, "Who giveth fodder unto the cattle: and feedeth the young ravens that call upon him."

l. 15. this retirement, this retired spot.

l. 19. the butler, see Essay No. 106, p. 11, l. 27.

l. 29. most proper, thoroughly well suited.

P. 27, ll. 1, 2. elder bushes, the *Sambucus nigra*, a shrub which in old days had an evil reputation both from belief that it was the tree on which Judas hanged himself after betraying Christ, and also from the rank smell of its leaves and the heavy, narcotic, smell of its flowers.

l. 2. the harbours ... birds, which give shelter to various solitary birds, such as the owl, the raven, etc.

ll. 13, 4. pours out ... it, adds to its natural gloominess the terrors that belong to darkness.

l. 16. Locke, John, the celebrated philosopher, 1632-1704, author of an *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, *Treatise on Education*, *Treatise on Civil Government*, etc., etc.

l. 21. goblins, a kind of mischievous sprite; ultimately through the Latin and the French from Gk. *κόβραλος*, an impudent rogue, a mischievous sprite invoked by rogues.

l. 23. inculcate, literally, to tread in, and so to enforce by repeated telling, or by admonitions.

l. 24. there, in the child's mind.

l. 30. conspired, united in producing an effect: occasions of terror, circumstances that occasioned, caused, terror.

l. 32. to startle, to be startled, alarmed; the verb is more commonly used now in a transitive sense.

P. 28, l. 4. by that means, as we should now say, on that account.

ll. 7, 8. there went a story, a story was current.

l. 15. exorcised, purified of evil spirits; the word literally means to drive away by adjuration, and is more commonly used of the evil spirits themselves than of their abode.

l. 16. lay, slept for a night or two.

l. 19. I should not ... particular I should not have dwelt in such detail.

l. 27. give myself ... mankind, surrender any doubts I might have to the belief to which mankind in general bears witness.

l. 32. Lucretius, Titus Carus, the celebrated philosophic Roman poet, B.C. 95-52, author of the *De Rerum Natura*, a poem in six books. This work was an attempt to state and develop clearly the leading principles of the Epicurean philosophy, and to show that there is nothing in the history or actual condition of the world which does not admit of explanation without having recourse to the active interposition of divine beings. This theory led him further to maintain, as Addison says, that the soul did

not exist separate from the body. The passage here referred to is to be found in bk. iv. 29, etc.

P. 29, ll. 1, 2. the matter of fact, that which he admitted to be something beyond doubt.

SIR ROGER AT CHURCH. No. 112.

P. 29, l. 17. a country Sunday, a Sunday spent in the country village.

l. 18. the seventh day. The Jewish Sabbath was the seventh day of the week, but with us Sunday is the first day.

ll. 18, 9. only ... institution. For the divine institution of the Sabbath, see *Exodus*, xx. 8-11.

l. 14. with their best faces, in their most cheerful mood.

ll. 27, 8. clears away ... week, brushes off that coating of selfishness and roughness of manner which worldly cares and hard labour throw over those in whose lives there is so little diversion or amusement.

ll. 28-30. not only ... forms, not only by brightening in their minds their notions of religion which had grown dim in the interval, but by stimulating both the sexes to show themselves at their best.

l. 31-P. 30, l. 1. to give them ... village, to make them appear to the best advantage in the eyes of their fellow-villagers.

ll. 1-2. A country-fellow ... Change, the churchyard on such occasions is to the villager just as good a theatre for the display of his acuteness as the exchange is to the stockbroker or the merchant speculating in the funds or in merchandise. For the Royal Exchange, see note on p. 3, l. 25. The word Change, says Murray, *Eng. Dict.*, has "since 1800 been erroneously treated as an abbreviation of Exchange, and written 'Change.'" We now say 'upon Change,' not 'upon the Change,' i.e. we regard the word less as the name of a place than as that of an occupation.

l. 4. the bell rings, to summon them to service.

l. 5. a good churchman, a steady supporter of all church interests, an upholder of its rights and its sacred customs; a church-man in old days often meant an ecclesiastic.

l. 6. texts chosen from the Bible and painted about the walls of the church in illuminated letters.

l. 7. a handsome pulpit-cloth. These decorations of the pulpit have now gone much out of fashion; for one reason, that the pulpit is more often made of stone, or marble, instead of wood, and its rich carvings would be hidden by such cloths.

l. 8. railed in ... expense, erected a railing of wood, iron, brass, etc., in front of the communion-table, or altar, from which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist, is celebrated. "In the Church of England, the application of the terms 'communion-table' and 'altar' respectively to the 'holy-table' of the Prayer-book, depends more or less on the views held as to the nature of the Communion or Office" (Murray, *Eng. Dict.*), i.e. according as the sacrament is looked upon as a sacrifice or merely as an act of communion with God. In Addison's day the word 'altar' would have been used only by Catholics or by members of the extreme High Church.

l. 12. a hassock, a stuffed mat for kneeling on. "The original signification of the word," says Skeat, "is 'sedg-y,' the form being adjectival.—*W. hesg-og*, sedgy, from *hesg*, s. pl. sedges."

l. 16. value themselves, pride themselves upon the correctness of their singing.

l. 21. surprised ... sermon, suddenly overcome for a while by sleep at sermon time, during the sermon; for the omission of the definite article after prepositions in adverbial phrases, see Abb. § 90.

l. 23. nodding, sc. while in a doze.

l. 25. particularities, peculiarities, oddities.

l. 26. the singing psalms, psalms for singing, as contrasted with that portion of the Psalms of David appointed for daily service, which in Addison's day were read by the priest, though now generally chanted by the choir; the phrase *singing-psalms* does not of course mean psalms that sing, but as in 'a labouring day,' 'a lending library,' 'a church-going bell,' etc., etc., the word in *-ing* is a verbal noun.

ll. 28, 9. is pleased ... devotion, deeply feels the prayer which he has been following or repeating after the priest.

l. 35. to mind ... about, to take care what he is doing, how he is behaving.

P. 31, ll. 1, 2. kicking ... diversion, amusing himself by idly knocking his heels together and thus diverting the attention of the congregation.

l. 5. not polite enough, not of sufficiently polished manners.

l. 8. foils, things that by contrast set off or enhance the beauty of that with which they are contrasted; literally, leaves, from Lat. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf, but used especially of a leaf of tin-foil placed beneath a precious stone in the setting of a ring, etc., to give it increased brilliancy.

l. 10. As soon as ... no body. The phrase "as soon as" is more usually followed by a positive, not a negative like "nobody."

l. 12. the chancel, the east-end of the church ; so called because it was formerly fenced off by a screen with openings in it, from Low Lat. *cancellus*, a latticed window. In former days the people of the higher rank among the congregation usually had their pews, or their seats, in the chancel.

l. 16. which, this inquiry after the absentees.

ll. 18, 9. a catechising-day, a day when the children are put through the Church catechism ; see note on l. 26 above.

l. 22. a fitch, a side of an animal, especially a share of a pig. The word literally means a *slice*.

l. 26. incumbent, holder of the office (of clerk) ; a term more commonly used of the holder of a church living, a rector, or vicar ; from Lat. *incumbere*, to rest upon, remain in.

l. 27. it, *sc.* the office of clerk. This office, the duties of which were to lead the responses, to say 'amen' at the end of each prayer, to give out the hymns, and generally to attend upon the minister, has now been well reformed out of existence.

ll. 28, 9. The fair understanding ... chaplain, the friendly terms on which Sir Roger and his chaplain live, a state of things due to each recognizing the good points of the other.

l. 33. is always ... 'squire, is always attacking the squire ; the squire is the chief landed proprietor of a village, and the word is a doublet of *esquire*, literally, a shield-bearer, then one entitled to a coat of arms.

l. 36. tithe-stealers, defrauders in the amount of tithes due to the parson ; tithes are the tenth part of the produce of the land as offered to the clergy. Originally the payment was made in kind, but this has since been commuted for a payment in money made according to a periodical valuation of the land.

P. 32, l. 1. his order, *sc.* the priestly order or class to which he belongs.

ll. 2, 3. his patron, the squire who has the giving of the 'living' or benefice held by the parson.

l. 5. this half year, for the last half year, *i.e.* for a long while past ; the expression being an indefinite one.

l. 6. mend his manners, show more respect to religion.

ll. 6, 7. pray ... congregation, pray for him by name in church as being an unrepentant sinner.

l. 9. are very fatal ... people, have a very evil effect upon the lower classes.

l. 12. to regard, to pay heed to.

ll. 14, 5. of five hundred a year, in those days a very large income, the purchasing power of money being so much greater than at present.

HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE.

No. 113.

P. 32, l. 26. settled upon. "Sir Roger did not mean that any part of his estate had been literally settled upon the widow, but that the idea of her was so inseparably associated with a certain avenue that he could not see 'a sprig of any bough of the whole walk' without reflecting upon her severity" (Salmon).

l. 27. the perverse widow has by some been supposed to be a certain Mrs. Bovey who died in 1726. There is a monument to her memory by Gibbs, the architect, in the nave of Westminster Abbey, "with," says Hare, "an astonishing epitaph."

P. 33, l. 2. by that custom, owing to my having been accustomed to do so.

ll. 5, 6. to carve her name, a frequent fancy of old with fond lovers; cp. *A. Y. L.* iii. 2.

l. 7. to attempt, as that they attempt.

l. 27. sheriff of the county, the office of sheriff is an expensive one, he having to give various social entertainments, to maintain a body of javelin men (supposed to be guards for the judges when on circuit), to provide carriages for the judges when going in procession, etc., etc. It is therefore imposed only on wealthy men, and especially on landed proprietors of good standing like Sir Roger.

l. 30. my figure, *sc.* in his sheriff's uniform.

ll. 33, 4. at the head ... county, riding in the judge's procession when entering or leaving the county, and on their visits to different parts of it, at the head of all the chief men of that county.

l. 34. music bands, such as accompany judges on circuit.

l. 35. well bitted, with bits in their mouths that enabled the driver to control them to the best advantage by pulling them up sharply if necessary, by causing them to toss their heads with impatience, thus showing their mettle, etc.

P. 34, ll. 1, 2. the assizes, sessions of courts of justice; from *O.F. assis*, an assembly of judges, a past participle, *O.F. asseoir*, to sit at or near.

l. 4. commanding, imperious looking.

l. 5. who was born ... her, whose beauty and fascinations were so great as to drive all who looked upon her mad with love.

l. 7. such ... uneasiness, such a graceful, bewitching air of nervousness.

ll. 8, 9. recovered ... another, looked first towards one person and then, as her nervousness abated, towards another.

l. 10. something ... encountered, a look of pensive interest in the eyes of all towards whom she turned her gaze; wistful, eager, earnest, attentive, pensive, is probably a corruption of *wishful*.

l. 11. with a murrain to her, plague upon her! murrain is properly an infectious disease among cattle; cp. *Temp.* iii. 2. 88, "A murrain on your monster, and the devil take your fingers!"

ll. 12-4. like a great ... calf, like a great idiot suddenly smitten by a woman's looks.

ll. 16, 7. was become ... widow, had fallen head over ears in love with the handsome widow, and was ready to do her bidding in any matter however extravagant.

l. 20. little billets, little notes of points which she wished him to press; billet is in itself a diminutive of *bill*.

l. 21. a pretty confusion, much the same as "a pretty uneasiness" above, and in both cases probably hinting that this appearance of sensitiveness was put on for the occasion.

l. 23. was prejudiced ... favour, had made up its mind, even before the evidence had been all heard and the counsel on both sides had stated their arguments, to give a verdict for her.

ll. 23, 4. the next ... husband, i.e. her adversary in the case.

ll. 30, 1. indulge themselves ... consequences, but do not allow themselves to be drawn into love or marriage.

ll. 34, 5. far gone ... friendship, one who finds an excessive pleasure in the making of friends; "far gone" is generally used of excessive indulgence in something foolish and wrong.

P. 35, l. 1. consequently ... love, sc. by being always ready to remind her of what she has said against that passion.

ll. 5, 6. the tamest ... country, of course a very left-handed compliment.

ll. 7, 8. who thought ... me, who in so doing thought he was making me the butt of his witty banter, thought he was "taking a rise out of me," in the language of slang.

ll. 9, 10. new-paired, took much trouble in matching my pairs of carriage horses, so that they should be exactly of the same height, colour, etc.

l. 10. to be bitted, to be made accustomed to the bit, so as to answer it readily.

l. 11. to throw ... well, to move with a good action.

l. 16. and yet command respect, and yet to keep you in sufficient awe to prevent your giving away to passionate declaration of your love.

ll. 20-3. If you will not ... admiration, if you check her in one direction by your insensibility to a certain way she has of using her eyes to fascinate you, and to the skilful manner in which she displays her beauty to the best advantage, she will attack you on another side, and by revealing to you her truest charms, those of intellect and character, she will inspire you with a feeling of respectful wonder in the place of passionate love.

ll. 23, 4. the whole woman, her complete self as seen in her physical, mental, and moral, excellences.

l. 26. form, outward beauty.

l. 33. discovered, revealed.

l. 35-P. 36, l. 2. This she no sooner ... them, the moment she saw with what awe her personal appearance had struck me, she took advantage of my condition to further subdue me by entering upon a discourse concerning love and honour, and the way in which those feelings are treated by those who are mere pretenders to them and those who enshrine them in their hearts and show by their actions the reality of their worship.

l. 5. happy, fortunate.

l. 7. in the last confusion, utterly at a loss what answer to make.

ll. 9-11. "I am very glad ... speak," thus adding to his confusion by a mock respect for the deliberation with which, from his silence, he seemed to ponder the question.

l. 12. kept their countenances, refrained from smiling, though inwardly they were laughing at my confusion.

l. 17. This barbarity ... distance, this cruelty has always deterred me from venturing to speak of the love that was in my heart.

l. 20. the sphynx, a she-monster represented in Egyptian art by the figure of a lion without wings in a recumbent attitude, the upper part of the body being that of a human being; in Grecian art by the winged body of a lion, the breast and upper part being the figure of a woman. She is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and to have murdered all who were unable to guess it. The riddle was as follows: "A being with four feet has two feet and three feet, and only one voice; but its feet vary, and when it has most it is weakest." Oedipus, King of Thebes, solved the riddle by saying that it was man, who in infancy crawls upon all fours, in manhood stands erect upon two feet, and in old age supports his tottering legs with a staff. The Sphinx, enraged at the solution of the riddle, threw herself down from the rock on which she sat and perished: by posing her, by placing her in a difficulty from which she is unable to extricate herself.

ll. 21, 2. and that ... her, and if it were at all possible to talk to her, i.e. if everyone who attempted it did not find himself driven to silence by her superior wit and wisdom.

ll. 28, 9. at a public table, what in those days was called an 'ordinary,' a public dinner where each person paid his share. These were very fashionable resorts in the times of James I. and subsequent reigns.

l. 30. *tansy*, a favourite dish in the seventeenth century, the chief ingredients of which were eggs, cream, herbs, and spices; the word is also the name of an aromatic plant used in cookery and medicine, and comes ultimately from Gk. *θηρασια*, immortality. The fact of the widow's publicly helping Sir Roger to some of this dish was a mark of favour which he remembers and records with pride.

l. 35. grow irregular, lose myself, wander out of all rule, all moderation.

l. 36. unconcerned, unmoved.

P. 37, ll. 4, 5. that we might ... company, *sc.* by meeting whom he would be diverted from the subject of the widow.

l. 9. *Martial*, M. Valerius, a Latin Poet, born in Bilbilis in Spain, A.D. 43, died about A.D. 104; celebrated for his Epigrams.

l. 10. *dum tacet hanc loquitur*, even when silent talks of her, *f.a.* shows by his behaviour that he is ever thinking of her.

ON THE SHAME AND FEAR OF POVERTY.

No. 114.

P. 38, l. 1. a pretending behaviour, the appearance without reality.

l. 5. the glass was taken, wine was drunk.

l. 9. warm, excited with the wine he had drunk.

l. 10. fuddled, stupefied with wine; obsolete except as a colloquialism.

l. 11. humour, frame of mind.

l. 17. is dipped, burdened by mortgages, involved in debt: is eating ... usury, is in the process of being consumed by the heavy interest to be paid upon borrowed money.

ll. 18, 9. His proud stomach, his pride; stomach was of old used for disposition, inclination, and also for pride, arrogance, anger, courage, etc.

l. 19. at the cost ... nights, though the consequence of it is that he cannot sleep at night.

l. 21. this canker, this borrowing which eats into his fortune as the canker-worm eats into the blossoms of flowers; canker is a doublet of *cancer*.

ll. 21, 2. rather ... said, rather than allow it to be said, as it would be said if he sold part of his property.

ll. 25, 6. served ... unnatural, set upon the table in a very different way from what would be the case if such plenty were the ordinary course in the house.

ll. 26, 7. the master's ... home, the master does not give that attention to the ordering of his table that he would do if his mind were not engaged upon other matters, *sc.* his debts and difficulties.

ll. 28, 9. but a covered indigence, an indigence which it is sought to veil by an appearance of profusion.

l. 30. attends the table, belongs to, is the usual accompaniment of, dinners, etc., given by one, etc.

ll. 30, 1. lives within compass, does not exceed his income.

l. 31. libertine way, careless freedom of behaviour; the word, says Trench, was "applied at first to certain heretical sects, and intended to mark the licentious *liberty* of their creed"; from Lat. *libertinus*, of or belonging to a freed man, an enfranchised slave.

l. 36. an extent of country, a wide area of country.

P. 39, l. 1. personate, behave as though he possessed.

l. 2. of all others, for this Greek construction, see Abbott, § 409, on the confusion of two constructions in superlatives; here the confusion is between "the most unpardonable vanity of all," and "a more unpardonable vanity than all others."

l. 6. soft, lenient.

l. 11. Laertes, in Grecian history, was king of Ithaca, while Irus, whose real name was Arnaeus, was a beggar of the same country. Here the two names are used for the rich man and the comparatively poor man.

l. 14. he would save ... pound, "the Land Tax. If Laertes sold six thousand pounds' worth of his land he could pay off his debt, and the tax on the unprofitable part of his estate would fall on the purchaser" (Salmon).

l. 16. easier, more comfortable

l. 17. a fellow of yesterday, one never heard of till the other day, a fellow with no ancestry to boast of.

l. 22. of so near affinity, so closely similar in character.

l. 28. appear, *sc.* in public.

l. 29. attend his labourers, in order to see that they do their work.

l. 35. stock-jobbing, speculating in shares in the stock-market, the Exchange.

P. 40, l. 3. to command, to ensure.

l. 4. order, rank.

l. 8. out of nature, out of the regular order of nature, contrary to nature.

l. 10. Cowley, Abraham, 1618-1667; his best known works are a collection of poems called *The Mistress*, and his *Essays*.

l. 12. considerable men, men of mark and reputation.

ll. 13, 4. the elegant ... works, Bishop Sprat, in 1688.

l. 16. amiable, lovable in the opinion of those who read this account of his character.

l. 17. bears ... poverty, is looked upon as poverty.

ll. 17, 8. with Mr. Cowley's great vulgar, with those vulgar-minded rich men described by Cowley; great vulgar, an expression used in his paraphrase of Hor. *Odes*, iii. 2.

l. 25. point to himself, lay down for himself, fix for himself.

l. 26. to exceed, *sc.* in acquiring for his own use.

ll. 26, 7. He might ... expectation, in this way he might persuade himself to be of a contented mind even if he never succeeded in acquiring the amount which he had fixed as his limit for personal enjoyment.

ll. 30, 1. restless men, men never satisfied with what they had acquired, but impatient to add to their store.

l. 32. this would ... compass, to do so would be to be guided by right reason, not to beat about aimlessly like a vessel without a compass.

ll. 35, 6. a mechanic being, the existence of a soulless, mindless, creature.

P. 41, l. 1. acquired, as opposed to natural, inborn.

ll. 4, 5. so abstracted ... world, so far removed in its desires from those things that mankind generally has an appetite for.

l. 8. mansions, abodes; a 'mansion,' in its ordinary modern sense means a large and imposing house, but the original sense is

merely a place of abode, from Lat. *mansio*, from *manere*, to dwell.

l. 9. at this present writing, at the moment of my writing this.

LABOUR AND EXERCISE. No. 115.

P. 41, l. 21. rises, arises, is prompted by.

l. 26. glands, cells in the body which secrete animal fluid.

l. 30. tendons, hard strong cords by which muscles are attached to bones: veins, tubes conveying blood to the heart, arteries, tubes conveying blood from the heart.

P. 42, ll. 4, 5. without considering ... anatomy, without going into the minute details of anatomy.

l. 11. tone, tension, and hence firmness of structure: ferments the humours, stirs into a glow the watery particles in the bodily system.

ll. 12, 3. throws off redundancies, evaporates what is superfluous to health.

l. 22. the spleen, not here the organ of that name, a spongy gland above the kidney, but the morose, melancholy, frame of mind supposed by the ancients to be due to that organ.

l. 23. sedentary tempers, we should rather say "sedentary habits," or tempers (i.e. moods), produced by a sedentary life.

l. 24. vapours, capricious fancies.

l. 27. proper, well adapted.

l. 35. valuable, worthy of attainment.

P. 43, ll. 3, 4. work them up, put them into the best shape.

l. 4. laboured, tilled with labour; a use almost obsolete now.

l. 10. condition, rank in life.

l. 29. patched with noses, ornamented with the snouts of foxes fastened to them here and there.

ll. 32, 3. which cost ... riding, in hunting which he spent about fifteen hours in the saddle; the animal, it may be presumed, having given him many runs before it was killed.

l. 36. The perverse widow, the widow who so obstinately refused to marry him; see p. 6, l. 7, etc.

P. 44, ll. 1, 2. was the death ... foxes, *sc.* by driving him in his disappointment to give himself up more eagerly than ever to fox-hunting.

l. 3. his amours, his efforts to win her love; nowadays the phrase would mean his various love affairs.

l. 6. left, gave up.

l. 7. sits, here a technical term used of a hare when couching in her "form" or "seat"; cp. Somerville, *The Chase*, i. 25, "so the wise hares Oft quit their Seats, lest some more curious eyes Should mark their haunts."

l. 12. accommodated, suited.

l. 13. Sydenham, Thomas, 1624-1689, a celebrated physician and fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

l. 17. *Medicina Gymnastica*, the medicine of healthy exercise.

l. 19. a dumb bell, a heavy weight used for exercising the muscles, so called because the two spherical ends resemble the clapper of a bell.

l. 24. whilst I am ringing, while I am going through my bell exercise.

l. 33. boxing, fighting with the fists; a *box* in this sense is a blow, from Dan. *bask*, a slap.

ll. 35, 6. about nothing, about the most trivial subjects.

l. 36. this method ... shadows, which he implies they are doing in another sense in their controversies.

P. 45, l. 2. uneasy, troublesome.

l. 3. a compound ... body, cp. ii. *H. iv.* i. 2. 8, "the brain of this foolish *compounded* clay, man."

A HUNTING SCENE WITH SIR ROGER. No. 116.

P. 45, l. 17. the Bastile, originally a castle in Paris, built by Charles IV., King of France, in 1369, for the defence of the capital against the English; afterwards used as a state prison. It was destroyed in July, 1789, by the revolutionary mob.

l. 20. figures, *sc.* geometrical.

P. 46, l. 1. coveys, broods, families; sometimes used of grouse, ptarmigan, etc., as well as of partridges, and not uncommonly in a figurative sense. From L. *cubare*, It. *covare*, Fr. *couver*, to sit, incubate, hatch.

l. 3. hair, *i.e.* horse-hair.

l. 6. vermin, though more commonly used of small obnoxious insects and animals, such as fleas, lice, rats, mice, is also applied to foxes, badgers, weasels, etc.; ultimately from Lat. *vermis*, a worm.

l. 14. managed, trained, broken in.

ll. 15, 6. stone-horse, stallion.

l. 16. staked himself, killed himself by alighting, when jumping, upon a sharp-pointed stake, such as are often used in fences.

ll. 18, 9. to keep ... action, as a means of exercise.

l. 19. beagles, a small variety of hound, tracking by scent, formerly used in hunting hares, but now superseded by the harrier, which sometimes takes the name of beagle.

l. 20. stop-hounds, Salmon quotes Wills: "We infer from Blaine's 'Rural Sports' that when one of these hounds found the scent, he gave notice of his good fortune by deliberately squatting to impart more effect to his deep tones, and to get wind for a fresh start." want, lack.

ll. 21, 2. deepness of their mouths, depth and volume of voice when "giving tongue" in hunting; for mouths, in this sense, *op. H. V. ii. 4. 70*, "for coward dogs Most spend their mouths when what they seem to threaten Runs far before them."

l. 23. cry, pack; so in the quotation from *M. N. D.* a little below.

ll. 23, 4. makes ... concert, results in a complete harmony of the various notes.

l. 24. nice, particular, fastidious.

l. 29. bass, the deepest male voice, or lowest tones of a musical instrument, which sound this part; then a man who possesses such a voice: a counter-tenor, or *alto*, a part higher in pitch than the tenor, sung by a high male voice; then a man who possesses such a voice. The humour of the passage consists in the application to hounds of terms usually applied to men.

l. 34. the Spartan kind, the Spartan breed of hounds was from early days a very famous one.

l. 35. so flu'd, with flews like those of the Spartan breed; "flews" are the large, dependent chaps of a hound: so sanded, of the same sandy colour, a colour which, says Steevens, "is one of the true denotements of a bloodhound."

l. 36. With ears ... dew, *i.e.* so long that they almost touch the ground.

P. 47, l. 1. dew-lap'd, with dew-laps as broad as those, etc.: the *dew-lap* is the loose flesh hanging from the throats of cattle, and is so called from its lapping up the dew as they graze.

l. 2. match'd ... bells, in former days the greatest attention was paid to the musical quality of the cry of a pack of hounds, and sweetness of cry, loudness of cry, and depth of cry were obtained by frequent crossing of breeds.

l. 3. Each und'r each, each subordinate to the other in a regular musical scale.

ll. 3, 4. A cry ... to, a more tuneful cry was never answered by huntsman encouraging hounds.

l. 6. out, *sc.* hunting.

l. 7. pad, pad-horse, roadster, horse for riding on roads; from Du. *pad*, a path.

l. 10. benevolence, good-will; the original sense of the word; now more commonly used of acts or behaviour practically exhibiting that feeling.

l. 16. to beat, *sc.* for the quarry.

l. 24. puss, the hunter's term for a hare; in ordinary language a cat.

l. 26. put them ... scent, "laid them on" (or formerly, "in") in hunting terms, *i.e.* showed them the line taken by the hare, for them to follow by scent.

l. 30. Stole away, the huntsman's cry when the fox or hare breaks cover on seeing that the hounds have viewed him or her, as a hare is usually styled.

ll. 34, 5. immediately ... her, put more than a mile between himself and the hounds, having got away without being seen.

P. 48, ll. 6, 7. unravelling ... made, following by scent the whole line she had taken in all her twists and turns: her doubles, her doubling back upon the line she had first taken. Cp. Somerville, *The Chase*, 1725, "The puzzling pack unravel wile by wile, Maze within maze": and again, "with step revers'd She forms the doubling maze," though in the latter case she is only attempting to blind the scent when retiring to her "form," or bed.

l. 11. at a fault, unable to pick up the scent.

l. 12. opened, "gave tongue," to show that he had hit off the scent.

l. 13. cry, pack; as above, l. 23: raw, new to the chase, not thoroughly trained: who was ... liar, had been repeatedly known to have falsely pretended that he had picked up the scent.

l. 16. squatted, sat down trying to hide herself; a hunting term in regard to a hare.

l. 17. put up again, roused from her hiding place.

l. 26. took a large field, endeavoured to make her way over, etc.

l. 29. chiding, noise of the hounds giving tongue; cp. *M. N. D.* iv. l. 120, "never did I hear Such gallant chiding."

l. 35. spent, exhausted.

l. 36-P. 49, l. 1. threw down his pole, as a signal to end the chase: possibly an imitation of the custom at combats in a tournament when the president threw down his warder, or truncheon,

as an intimation that the combat was to proceed no further; cp. e.g. *R. II.* i. 3. 117, "Stay, the king hath thrown his warder down." The pole was that used by the huntsman in taking leaps, he being on foot.

l. 5. opening, see above, l. 12.

ll. 16, 7. monsieur Paschal, or Pascal, Blaise, 1623-1662, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, author of *Lettres Provinciales*, in opposition to the Jesuits, and *Pensées*, a work published after his death.

l. 29. altogether ... woods, not literally but figuratively; gives himself up entirely to sport, without a thought for any more serious occupation.

P. 50, l. 1. habit of body, bodily condition.

ll. 12, 3. the following ... Dryden, the passage is from an epistle, "To my honoured kinsman, John Driden," ll. 73, 4, and ll. 90-5.

l. 14. made, called into existence.

l. 20. unbought, that cannot be bought; for this use of the passive participle, see Abb. § 375.

l. 23. his work, sc. the human frame.

ON WITCHCRAFT—STORY OF MOLL WHITE. No. 117.

P. 50. l. 27. neuter, neutral: engaging his assent, binding himself by a pledge of assenting.

ll. 28, 9. Such a hovering ... determination, the figure is that of a butterfly, bee, bird, etc., poising itself before alighting on a flower, the ground, etc.; determination, fixed opinion.

P. 51, l. 1. that are indifferent to us, in which we have no strong interest.

l. 4. relations, stories of occurrences.

ll. 5, 6. Norway and Lapland, countries in the literature of which stories of witches, and other beings invested with supernatural powers, abound. In both countries the witches and sorcerers were, among other things, credited with the power of giving or selling winds to those who wished to cross the seas.

l. 7. particular, individual.

l. 8. commerce, dealings.

l. 11. abound ... relations, are those among whom these stories are chiefly current.

l. 17. to suspend my belief, to maintain the "hovering faith" "which refuses to settle upon any determination."

- l. 28. at large, in full.
- l. 30. applied herself, appealed, made application; the phrase in this sense is now obsolete.
- l. 31. Otway, Thomas, 1651-1685, a dramatic poet, author of *The Orphan* (from which these lines are an extract), *Venice Preserved*, etc. Said to have died of starvation.
- l. 32. close, narrow.
- l. 33. double, her body being so bowed.
- l. 35. scalding rheum, hot salt tears; rheum is the humid and salt matter excreted from the eyes, from Gk. *ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flux; op. *Haml.* ii. 2. 529, "threatening the flames With bisson rheum": gall'd, inflamed, irritated.
- l. 36. Cold palsy, shivering fits due to the palsy; palsy is a doublet and contracted form of *paralysis*.
- P. 52, l. 1. crooked, bent, rounded, by age.
- l. 2. an old strip'd hanging, an old curtain, or furniture covering, coloured in stripes.
- l. 3. carcass, properly a dead body, and literally a shell, the dead body being merely the shell which once contained the soul; here used of one who was more like a corpse than a living body.
- l. 4. of a piece, uniform, composed of the same material throughout.
- l. 5. weeds, covering, dress; from A.S. *wād*, a garment, in which sense it is frequent in Elizabethan English; so we still speak of 'widows' weeds,' meaning the head-dress worn by widows.
- l. 7. And seem'd ... wretchedness, and seemed to be typical of the various kinds of woes with which she was laden.
- l. 11. that her lips ... motion, i.e. as if she were constantly muttering charms, imprecations, etc.; the palsy being really the cause of their constant twitching.
- ll. 12-4. a switch ... milles, switches being among the things that witches were supposed to mount when traversing the air; broomaticks were also a favourite vehicle in such airy flights, while for crossing the seas they made use of sieves, eggshells, cockleshells, and the like.
- ll. 15, 6. in the figure of a cross, it being believed that those possessed of evil spirits could not pass over such an obstacle; the cross, the emblem of Christianity, being used to baffle and lay such spirits.
- l. 18. was saying ... backwards, which witches and sorcerers were supposed to do in order to counteract the effect of prayer.
- l. 22. ring, resound, be full of.

l. 23. palmed, imposed upon her, falsely attributed to her; literally, thrust into her hand.

ll. 23-5. If the dairy-maid ... churn, if the cream is longer than usual in turning into butter, Moll White is suspected of being in the neighbourhood of the churn and making the dairy-maid's efforts of no avail; cp. *M. N. D.* ii. l. 37, "are you not he... That ... sometimes labour in the quern, And *bootless make the breathless housewife churn ... ?*" said of the sprite Robin Goodfellow, or Puck.

ll. 25, 6. If a horse ... back, it being believed that witches often took horses out of the stable at night and used them for long journeys.

ll. 26-8. If a hare ... White, another belief was that witches often took the form of animals pursued by hunters and eluded the speed of the fleetest hounds or suddenly vanished from sight. Various tricks of the kind are described in Johnson's *Sad Shepherd*.

P. 53, l. 1. an old broom-staff, see note on ll. 12-14.

l. 3. a tabby cat, cats were among the familiars or demons supposed to attend the summons of witches, etc., or to dwell with them; tabby, brindled, or diversified in colour like the markings on *tabby*, a kind of waved silk; cp. *Macb.* iv. l. 1, "Thrice the *brinded cat* hath mew'd"; said by the First Witch.

ll. 4, 5. lay under ... report, was spoken as evilly of, said to be as bad.

l. 6. to accompany ... shape, witches being said often to take the shape of a cat when they did not wish to be recognized. Old treatises tell us that a witch was permitted to take on her a cat's body nine times. As to a cat's being a favourite with witches, the story is that when Galinthias, the nurse of Alcmena, outwitted Juno in regard to the birth of Hercules, the angry goddess changed her into a cat, when Hecate, the presiding deity of sorcery and witchcraft, took pity on her and made her her attendant.

l. 10. concerned, troubled in mind.

ll. 13, 4. a justice of peace, since she was liable, in case of any acts of sorcery being brought home to her, to be punished by him in that capacity; see note on p. 2, l. 8.

ll. 14, 5. never ... cattle, that being among the iniquities attributed to witches; cp. e.g. Middleton's *Witch*, i. 2. 52, where Hecate says, "Seven of their young pigs I've bewitched, Of the last litter."

l. 16. a bounty, a present of money.

l. 19. spit pias. Among other instances of malevolence attributed to witches was that of causing the objects of their

hate to swallow pins, crooked nails, cinders, refuse, etc., and bewitched persons frequently fell into violent fits during which they vomited needles, pins, stones, nails, etc.: the nightmare was in ancient belief an incubus that visited people in sleep, and by sitting heavily on their chests caused them to dream horrible dreams; cp. *Lear*, iii. 4. 126, "S. Withold footed thrice the old; He met the *night-mare* and her nine-fold." The word is now used only of a horrible dream, and the incubus that produces the oppression on the chest is indigestion. The element—*mare*, says Skeat, is from the root *mar*, to pound, crush.

l. 20. tossing her into a pond. Among the various methods of testing a witch was the ordeal of swimming. The victim was stripped naked and crossbound, the right thumb to the left toe, and the left thumb to the right toe; and in this condition she was cast into a pond or river, in which it was held impossible for her, if guilty, to sink. Other experiments with the same object were the weighing of the witch against Church Bibles, when, if the latter were found to outweigh the former, her guilt was clearly proved; or she was required to say the Lord's Prayer, inability to do which was an equally clear proof; or she was forced to weep, the popular conviction being that such creatures could shed no more than three tears, and those only from the left eye; or she was tried by pricking her with pins, or tortured on a stool, etc., etc.

l. 24. staggered with the reports, so much impressed by the stories told him as to doubt whether she was not really a witch.

l. 26. bound her ... sessions, compelled her to give security for her appearance at the county sessions when they should come on.

l. 27. much ado, much trouble, difficulty.

ll. 30, 1. a Moll White, an old woman like Moll White in circumstance and character.

l. 31. to doat, to become foolish with age.

l. 32. grow ... parish, have to be supported by the parish rates. Of course the suggestion is that the parishioners would be glad to get rid of her in any way, rather than pay for her maintenance.

ll. 32, 3. she is ... witch, people declare that she is a witch.

ll. 33, 4. and fills ... dreams, and all manner of wild stories are told in proof of her being given to witchcraft.

P. 54, l. 1. secret ... familiarities, sc. with the devil.

l. 5. decrepit, worn out, broken down, by old age; from the Latin *decrepitus*, that makes no noise; hence creeping about noiselessly like an old man.

SIR ROGER'S REFLECTIONS ON THE WIDOW. No. 118.

P. 54, l. 11. struck out, formed by clearing away the trees and levelling the ground.

l. 24. sacred to the widow, see p. 32, l. 28.

l. 25. of all others, see note on p. 39, l. 2.

P. 55, ll. 1, 2. She has that ... offend, cp. p. 35, ll. 24-27, 'there is that dignity in her aspect, ... that if her form makes you hope, her merit makes you fear.'

l. 5. perverse, see p. 32, l. 27.

ll. 7, 8. my heart ... esteem, my feelings of respect prevent my giving vent to emotions of passion.

l. 10. salute, kiss; literally, wish health to.

l. 13. of being obliged, of being laid under an obligation to any one.

l. 18. to set a mark upon, to mark as being creatures to be feared and avoided.

ll. 21, 2. have in their custody, have to watch over lest they should act unprudently.

l. 22. a great fortune, a rich heiress.

l. 23. danger of surprises, danger of being suddenly entrapped into an unfortunate marriage.

l. 27. the ward, she whom the confidant has to guard.

ll. 28, 9. her confidant ... distance, *you will be sure to find* that her confidant treats you with an air of reserve, such as will check your advances.

ll. 32, 3. except ... sexes, except that their marriage is with one of their own sex.

l. 34. conduct, guidance and control.

P. 56, ll. 3, 4. is addressed to, paid court to: presented, solicited by presents, gifts; neither phrase would be now used.

ll. 10, 1. in a personated sullenness, as the very personification of sullen ill-temper.

ll. 12, 3. master of the game, huntsman; though perhaps the term includes that of gamekeeper generally.

l. 24. make away with me, destroy me; of course in a sense different from that in which the image in the water would be destroyed.

ll. 29, 30. made ... water, started up as if to plunge into the water.

l. 34. I thought ... yourself, I knew very well that it was but a pretence you were making of drowning yourself.

l. 35, 6. taken your leave of, bidden a last farewell to, *sc.* in despair of winning Susan Holiday's love.

P. 57, l. 4. Kate Willow, Betty's confidant.

ll. 4, 5. makes stories ... *sake*, invents false stories of my actions because she takes a pleasure in my talking with her, though I do so only because she is a confidant of yours, *i.e.* she tries to set you against me, because she would like to win my affections herself.

l. 8. honest, pure, chaste.

ll. 12, 3. and makes me ... condition, *i.e.* and as she has ever treated her admirers in the same scornful manner as the perverse widow, till now she has ceased to be admired by any, I begin to hope that I shall some day see that widow in the same miserable state.

ll. 13, 4. her answers, *sc.* when they talked of love.

l. 15. valued herself, prided herself, put an exorbitant value upon, etc.

l. 18. more discreet, wiser in the matter of marriage.

l. 20. make a match marry.

l. 21. hussy, pert girl, vixen; a shortened form of 'huswife,' which stands for 'housewife,' used in a contemptuous sense; though both here and in "the saucy thing," Sir Roger's contempt is of a good-humoured kind.

ll. 27, 8. has streaked ... softness, has been the origin of a vein of gentleness running through my whole life; the figure is that of a vein of different colour or consistency running through a block of marble, a bed of quartz, etc., etc.

l. 32. better motives, motives nobler in themselves, but not producing so wholesome a result.

l. 34. well cured, completely cured.

ll. 34, 5. between you and me, *i.e.* I say it quite confidentially.

P. 58, ll. 4, 5. does ... dairies, *i.e.* to see how the dairymaids are getting on in their making of cream, butter, etc.

l. 5. reads upon, studies treatises upon.

ll. 6, 7. out of books, *i.e.* her contemplation of the working of "the honeybees" is directed by what she reads in books upon the subject, not by observation of that working as it is in nature.

ll. 7, 8. the policies of their commonwealth, for a description of such 'policies,' administrative rule, see *H. V. i. 2. 187-204*, "for so work the honeybees, ... drone."

l. 10. for all she looks, in spite of her looking: innocent, often used as a substantive in the sense of idiot, one so childish, simple, as to be next door to a fool.

RURAL MANNERS. No. 119.

P. 58, l. 19. By manners ... morals, Addison probably says this because the Latin *mores* includes both manners and morals.

l. 23. article, particular, matter; literally, a little joint (of the body).

l. 24. obliging deferences, amiable civilities, courtesies.

l. 26. brought up, introduced.

ll. 29, 30. mutual complaisance, interchange of endeavours to please: conversation, social intercourse.

P. 59, l. 2. modish, fashionable, in accordance with the mode, or fashion, of the time; cp. below, p. 60, l. 10.

ll. 5, 6. to retrench its superfluities, to cut down its useless formalities.

l. 7. carriage, manner of bearing oneself, deportment.

l. 10. sit more loose, a figure from clothing; cp. *Macb.* i. 3. 144-6, "New honours come upon him, Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould But with the aid of use."

l. 11. an agreeable negligence, a pleasant informality, neglect of ceremony.

l. 15. fetched themselves up, brought themselves up to the level of.

l. 16. but ... them, than the town has discarded those fashions.

l. 17. the first state of nature, the manners natural before civilization had made any way in the world.

l. 20. his excess of good-breeding, the superabundance of polite formalities which he uses.

ll. 22, 3. more to do, more fuss; to do in this phrase is used as a quasi substantive, as is *ado*, which is properly an infinitive verb—at do.

l. 29. could adjust the ceremonial, could settle in what order of precedence the guests were to be ranged at table.

ll. 31, 2. pick ... guests, choose out his guests from those among whom they were seated.

l. 36-P. 60, l. 1. Though ... morning, &c. and must therefore be very hungry.

l. 2. served, helped to food.

l. 6. sure, evidently.

l. 10. mode, fashion.

l. 23. polished in France, a tour on the continent and more especially in France was in those days looked upon as indis-

pensable for perfecting the manners of all young men of position : uncivilized, boorish, impolite.

l. 26. This infamous ... good-breeding, this behaviour now accounted a mark of good breeding, but in reality disgraceful.

ll. 30, 1. if the country ... lurch, if the country gentlemen adopt it, they will soon find that it is given up by the town and they will be left all alone in possession of this unenviable distinction. The phrase to 'leave in the lurch' was derived from its use in an old game called 'lurch.' "The game," says Skeat, "is mentioned in Cotgrave.—F. *lourche*, 'the game called Lurche, or, a Lurch in game; il demoura *lourche*, he was left in the lurch' ... He also gives '*Ourche*, the game at tables called lurch.' This suggests that *lourche* stands for *l'ourche*, the initial *l* being merely the definite article. A *lurch* is a term especially used when one person gains every point before another makes one; hence a plausible derivation may be obtained by supposing that *ourche* meant the pool in which the stakes were put. The lover's stakes remained *in the lurch*, or he was left *in the lurch*, when he did not gain a single piece from the pool, which all went to others. If this be so, the sense of *ourche* is easily obtained; it meant the 'pool,' i.e. the vase or jar into which the stakes were cast ... The etymology is then obvious, viz., from Lat. *urceus*, a pitcher, vase. But this is a guess."

l. 32. come too late, it having been abandoned by those whom they fancy they are imitating.

P. 61, l. 1. turns upon, has to do with, is concerned with.

l. 6. height of their head-dresses, see Essay No. 98.

l. 7. upon ... circuit, going the circuit with the judges. The country for the administration of justice is divided into certain circuits to be made periodically by the judges when holding assizes.

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS. No. 120.

P. 61, l. 29. recollecting, recalling; not the mere passive process of remembering, but the active one of calling up to his mind the remarks he has read, in order to apply them to the circumstances around him.

P. 62, l. 3. demonstrative, capable of being demonstrated as conclusive.

ll. 5, 7. yet there ... render, yet there is in every turn in the muscles or twist in the fibres of each, however slight that turn or twist may be, something which renders; "there is *not* [something] which does *not*," making the statement more emphatic.

l. 7. proper, suitable, peculiarly its own.

l. 12. for the leaving a posterity, we should now say either "for

the leaving of a," etc., or "for leaving a," etc. For of following a verbal noun, see Abb. § 178.

l. 15. of a nicer frame, constituted with a more delicate perception.

l. 18. their birth, the creature born; the abstract for the concrete.

l. 23. though you hatch, even if you should hatch; subjunctive.

l. 25. to the laying of a stick, in every particular of the formation of the nest; to indicating limit.

l. 28. different, varied in construction.

ll. 28-30. according ... themselves, according as they desired to adapt their habitations to this or that requirement of situation, of climate, of avoidance of danger, etc.

l. 31. temper of weather, temperature, degree of heat.

P. 63, l. 20. which is not, for this is not.

ll. 23-5. we find protection ... received, we see that parents who bestow protection and kindness upon their offspring, are more strongly impelled to love and tenderness towards them, from the fact of their having bestowed this protection and kindness, than the offspring are impelled to love and tenderness towards their parents from the fact of having received that protection and kindness; i.e. it might be expected that the receivers would feel this love and tenderness more strongly than the bestowers; and yet we find the exact reverse is the case, that those who have bestowed, and because they have bestowed, are more full of love, etc.

l. 26. would wonder, might naturally wonder sceptical, sc. as to this difference between men and animals.

ll. 26, 7. disputing ... animals, arguing that animals do possess reason.

l. 31. makes no discovery of, never exhibits, displays.

ll. 33, 4. Animals ... men, an adaptation of *Luke*, xvi. 8, "for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light; sons of men, mankind; also a Biblical phrase.

ll. 35, 6. Take ... instinct, place a dumb animal in a position in which his instinct does not come into play, where there is no scope for his instinct.

P. 64, l. 6. cover them, i.e. with her body when sitting upon them in the nest.

ll. 7, 8. the vital warmth, from her body.

l. 17. nicety, careful skill.

ll. 20-2. nor to mention ... appearance, thus showing her instinctive knowledge that the eggs have become addled and will produce nothing.

ll. 33, 3. of any increase ... lays, i.e. if the keeper of the hen-house takes away any of the eggs in the nest or adds others to them.

ll. 35, 6. of never ... bird, of a bird however different in species. Here never is used where we should now say ever; there is in fact an ellipsis and the full sentence would be "of so different a bird as never was." See Abb. § 52.

P. 65, l. 1. which do not carry ... regard, which do not involve, necessitate, her paying particular attention: very, utter, complete.

l. 7. any properties in matter, anything in the material formation, constitution, of the animal.

l. 15. the first Mover, God. Of gravitation, the law of which was laid down by Newton in his *Principia*, 1687, the author of that work writes, "I do not anywhere take on me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof, or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centres, when I speak of them as attracting or endued with attractive powers."

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS—Continued. No. 121.

P. 65, l. 23. stepmother, properly speaking, the element *step-*, from A.S. *steop-*, orphaned, or deprived of its parent, is compounded only with such words as *child*, *son*, *daughter*; but the use was afterwards extended to form the compounds *stepfather*, *stepmother*, to denote the father or mother of the child who had lost one of its parents. Here of course it is applied to the hen who, for whatever reason, had been made to hatch the brood of young ducks.

P. 66, l. 3. determines ... centres, causes all the portions of matter to seek their proper positions; the centripetal force which attracts matter; see quotation from Newton just above; determines, causes to find its limit, final resting-place.

l. 4. Peter Bayle, in his notes to *Bereira* and *Rorarius* in his *Historical Dictionary*, has a very long disquisition called "Concerning the opinions about the souls of beasts." Towards the end of the note on *Rorarius*, he quotes from the *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, October, 1700, pp. 419-420: "Add to this the following words of Mons. Bernard, ... 'I think I have read somewhere this position, *Deus est Anima Brutorum*. This expression is somewhat harsh, but it is susceptible of a reasonable sense.'" At the end of the note Bayle says: "I do not question that Dr. Bayle, a physician and professor of the Liberal Arts at

Toulouse, has expressed Descartes' opinions on this head in his *Physika*, which he has lately published in three volumes in 4to."

l. 11. Dampier, William, 1652-1715, navigator and hydrographer; in 1691 published *A Voyage Round the World*.

l. 16. fall on, eagerly attack, eat.

P. 67, ll. 14, 5. though they are bred within doors, not that all lambs are so bred, but in those cases in which they are so bred.

l. 19. Locke, John, 1632-1704, English philosopher; author, among other works, of *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, *Treatise on Education*, etc.

l. 31. afflux, access, flowing towards it; a word of rare use nowadays.

l. 35. More, Henry, 1614-1687, one of the original members of the Royal Society, author of *Divine Dialogues* and *Psychozoia*; Cardan, Girolamo Cardano, 1501-1575, born at Pavia, in Italy, natural philosopher and mathematician; also renowned as a physician.

P. 68, l. 1. defective, i.e. in comparison with other animals, though not as regards the kind of life it leads.

l. 3. obvious, commonplace; literally, meeting one in one's way.

ll. 10-2. what she is capable of ... her, she is richly endowed with capacities for defence and faculties which give her warning of impending danger.

l. 14. event, result; the difference between an *event*, an *accident*, and a *contingency*, is that an *event* is an occurrence whether fortunate or unfortunate; an *accident*, an occurrence that takes us by surprise, and so more frequently an unfortunate occurrence; a *contingency*, an occurrence which accords with one's expectations, and so one more generally of a fortunate nature.

ll. 18, 9. than will serve ... body, than will be sufficient for covering her body.

l. 21. courses it not, does not drag it along as she moves.

l. 23. fain, glad; but with the notion of being glad to take a certain course in *default of opportunity for anything better*.

ll. 25, 6. had been, would have been.

l. 27. fetch her out, pull her out.

l. 30. Boyle, Robert, 1626-1691, a distinguished man of science, and an early member of the Royal Society.

ll. 34, 5. but one humour, only one layer of watery matter. In the human eye and that of animals in general there are two humours, the aqueous humour, found in the anterior chamber of the eye, and the vitreous humour, filling the posterior chamber

of the eye. Through both of these, as well as through the cornea and the crystalline lens, rays of light pass before reaching the retina and producing a luminous sensation.

ll. 35, 6. the idea of light, the image of light impressed on the eye.

P. 69, l. 9. blemishes, comparatively with the structure of other animals.

l. 18. original, origin.

l. 30. howling wilderness, desert abounding in all sorts of wild noises, the roar of the wind, the cries of wild beasts; a quotation from *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10: the great deep, the main ocean; from *Psalms*, li. 10.

l. 33. the finest glasses, glasses of the highest magnifying power.

P. 70, l. 5. Tully, see note on p. 60, l. 9.

ll. 6, 7. and that in a style, and this sketch written in a style: raised, elevated.

l. 9. nice, particular, minute.

ll. 9, 10. when they pass ... writer, when conveyed to us by the writings of a commonplace author.

SIR ROGER AT THE ASSIZES. No. 122.

P. 70, ll. 17, 8. those approbations, that self-approval; we scarcely use the word in the plural now.

l. 26. the returns of affection, evidences of affection paid in return.

l. 30. He would needs, he was determined, had made up his mind. The phrase implies the idea that the act was one which he made necessary to himself though there was really no obligation upon him; needs, the old genitive used adverbially.

P. 71, l. 1. plain men, unpretending countrymen, as opposed to the fine gentlemen of the town: rid, a form of the past tense no longer in use.

l. 7. he is just ... game act, this refers to the old game laws by which persons were not allowed to obtain a license unless duly qualified by birth or estate. The ordinary qualification was ownership of lands of the minimum yearly value of £100, and Sir Roger has just spoken of the person in question as being "a yeoman of about a hundred pounds a year."

l. 13. shoots flying, kills his birds while on the wing, not while sitting on the ground or on a tree, which would be a most unsportsmanlike act.

l. 14. petty-jury, the jury which sits in court to give a verdict on the cases tried, as opposed to the grand jury which decides before trial whether a true bill has been found against the accused and whether they shall be sent for trial or not.

l. 16. taking the law ... body, going to law with everybody on the slightest provocation. The name "Touchy" indicates his touchiness, his readiness to take offence at anything: one, a single person.

l. 18. quarter-sessions, see note, p. 6, l. 29.

l. 19. the Widow, see p. 6, l. 7.

ll. 24, 5. cast ... cast, has won and lost so many lawsuits.

ll. 26, 7. the old ... tree, going to the assizes to fight out his old suit, in which a willow tree is the bone of contention.

P. 72, l. 2. upon ... trot, as he was riding at full trot; round, often used, as here, merely with an intensive force; so we say, 'a round rebuke,' 'a good round sum,' etc., the idea of thoroughness being due to the completeness of a circle.

l. 9. The court was sat, the court had assembled, the various officers having taken their seats. The difference between 'was' and 'had' in such sentences is that the former indicates a state, the latter the activity necessary to cause that state.

ll. 12-4. who, for his reputation ... circuit, in order to maintain his reputation as a man of importance and credit with the Judge, made a point of whispering in his ear as if he had something of importance to communicate, though in reality his remark was merely about the weather.

l. 25, 6. was up, was on his legs and about to speak.

l. 26. was so little ... purpose, had so little in it that was pertinent to the matter in hand.

l. 29. to give ... eye, to make him appear to me as a man of importance.

l. 35. his courage, that, the courage of him who, etc.

P. 73, l. 9. sign post, here the sign was Sir Roger's head.

l. 14. made him, we should now say 'paid him.'

ll. 19, 20. be at the charge of it, bear the expense of its being altered.

l. 22. aggravation, i.e. making the features larger and fiercer.

l. 23. the Saracen's Head, this sign, a very common one, was a relic from the Crusades, and may still be seen, as in the Lamb and Saracen's Head in Westminster.

l. 30. discovering, showing.

l. 31. upon ... face, when this monstrous face was displayed before us.

P. 74, l. 1. conjuring, earnestly desiring; literally, solemnly imploring, from Lat. *conjurare*, to swear together, to combine by oath.

l. 3. composed my countenance, put on a serious look.

l. 4. that much ... sides, wittily reproducing Sir Roger's own words when deciding between Will Wimble and Tom Touchy.

EDUCATION OF COUNTRY SQUIRES. No. 123.

P. 75, ll. 6, 7. reflecting ... born to, dwelling upon the importance in life of the position which they have inherited by birth.

ll. 7, 8. thinking ... unnecessary, thinking that no cultivation of their powers and faculties is necessary to those born to such a position: of course, strictly speaking, being so born is not an "accomplishment," and therefore the expression "all other accomplishments" is not really logical.

l. 13. in a line, from father to son.

l. 19. novel, a short story, generally of love. The word in its modern sense is of late origin; its earlier use was in the plural, =Fr. *nouvelles*, news.

l. 25. threw ... court, used all his energies to get admitted to a court; the word threw indicates the ardour and energy with which he pushed his way in.

ll. 32, 3. the interest of its princes, the personal objects which each of the sovereigns had in view.

P. 76, l. 1. digested his knowledge, did not merely swallow it down in a crude mass so that it was of no practical use to him, but assimilated it with his mental system in the shape of expression, as well-digested food is assimilated with the bodily system in the shape of blood, bone, flesh, etc.

l. 7. turned of forty, more than forty years old; the idea in turned is that of passing round, and so beyond, a fixed point.

l. 8. there is ... life, one can no longer afford to play with life. "Addison is quoting from Cowley's 'Several Discourses by way of Essays in Prose and Verse,' No. 10, 'On the Danger of Procrastination'—'There's no fooling with life when it is once turned beyond forty'" (Salmon).

l. 9. pursuant to, following out, in accordance with.

l. 11. In order to this, with this purpose.

ll. 31, 2. at years of discretion, at an age when they might be supposed capable of managing their own affairs.

P. 77, l. 3. had wrought themselves, by constant companionship with their adopted children had brought themselves to feel.

l. 10. was dictated ... affection, was impelled, constrained, by his love as a father.

l. 13. circumstances, position in life, as regarded money; here the £300 a year which was Leontine's income.

l. 14. he was to make, it would be necessary for him to make.

l. 23. exercises, including physical as well as mental training.

l. 24. the inns of court, of which the principal are Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn.

ll. 25-7. where there are ... them, those who know that they are heirs to large properties, not thinking it worth while to work hard.

l. 33. foster-father, one who had brought him up.

P. 78, l. 2. a very uneasy passion, a passion which caused him great disgust from his not being (as he supposed) her equal in wealth.

l. 4. indirect, underhand, not straightforward.

l. 11. give him ... country, enable him to make himself a man of mark and importance.

ll. 20, l. 1. the good man, *sc.* Leontine.

l. 23. salutes, handshakings and exchange of inquiries as to the health and wellbeing of each other.

l. 24. closet, private room.

l. 29. your father, *i.e.* by your marriage with his daughter; father-in-law.

l. 31. misplaced, as being given to one who was not really her father.

l. 34. the relish, the keen pleasure of enjoying.

P. 79, l. 3. discoveries, revelations.

l. 8. in dumb show, by his gestures.

l. 9. that were ... utterance, which so overpowered him that he could not give expression to them in words.

l. 14. effects, results.

MISCHIEFS OF PARTY SPIRIT. No. 125.

P. 79, l. 24. Roundheads, a term applied in the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament to the Parliamentarians; said to have arisen from those persons having a round bowl or dish put upon their heads and their hair cut to the edge of the bowl in order to contrast themselves with the Cavaliers, or supporters of Charles, who wore their hair in the long curls fashionable at Court; the appellation "Cavaliers" was given originally to a

number of gentlemen who, in 1641, formed themselves into a body-guard for the king.

ll. 25, 6. a stripling, a youth, a lad; a double diminutive of *strip*—'one as thin as a strip,' a growing lad not yet filled out.

l. 27. St. Anne's Lane, either the lane of that name on the right of Aldersgate Street, behind the Post Office, or that leading out of St. Peter's Street, Westminster.

P. 80, l. 2. a prick-eared cur, a term of contempt applied to mongrels. Harrison, *England*, bk. iii., c. 7, speaking of English dogs, says, "The last sort consisteth of the currish ... kind, of which the whippet, or *prick-eared cur* is one"; and Knight, on *H. V.* ii. l. 44, "thou *prick-ear'd cur* of Iceland," remarks "that the *prick-ears* are invariable indications of the half-reclaimed animal. The Esquimaux dog, the dog of the Mackenzie River, and the Australasian dog, or dingo—furnish striking examples of this characteristic." This term of contempt was one of frequent use in old days; but here the special application is to the Puritans whose ears, from their wearing their hair cut so short, stood out prominently to view, and so a "*prick-eared cur*" is the exact opposite of a "*popish cur*"—the former of the two persons questioned by young Sir Roger being a Puritan, the latter, one of the High-Church party, or adherents of Charles: for his pains, for taking the trouble to ask him the way to St. Anne's Lane.

ll. 13, 4. besides that ... game, Sir Roger as a landowner and a sportsman naturally refers to matters in which he was specially interested as being affected by revolutionary times, just as a citizen would attribute to such disturbances a rise in the price of bread or of stuff goods. But he is referring in particular to the enhancement of the Land Tax by a more accurate valuation of estates. This tax, imposed in 1699, to meet the cost of the French War, grew out of a subsidy scheme of four shillings in the pound, which in 1692 produced £500,000. In subsequent years the rate varied from one to four shillings in the pound. In 1798 Pitt fixed it perpetually at four shillings, but introduced a plan for its redemption. The enhancement of the tax Sir Roger attributes to the bitter feeling of the Whigs (in power in 1699) towards the Tory land-owners; and the destruction of game to the greater security of poachers in times when the country gentlemen were divided among themselves: spoil good neighbourhood, put an end to that good feeling which should prevail among neighbours.

l. 15. a greater judgment, a heavier penalty adjudged by Providence. The word *judgment* is used in a Biblical sense of evils sent down upon a people by God in punishment of their sins.

l. 21. common enemy, enemy to both parties.

l. 25. sinks, greatly lowers.

l. 29. breaks out, exhibits itself.

l. 34. Plutarch, the celebrated Greek biographer, whose most famous work is his *Parallel Lives*. He flourished in the first century of the Christian era, but the exact dates of his birth and death are uncertain.

P. 81, ll. 5-7. which derives ... object, according to which the malignity of hatred, the fierce desire to cause injury, is due not to anything in the object of that hatred, but to the evil nature of the passion itself.

l. 7. that great rule, laid down by Christ, *Luke*, vi. 27-37.

l. 16. the regard of, or, as we should say, "a regard for."

l. 20. cried up, highly praised.

l. 22. of a different principle, when viewed through principles which he holds in opposition to our own principles.

ll. 25-7. is like ... itself, is like, for example, to a stick which, when viewed through the air alone seems straight and entire, but when viewed through the air and water seems crooked or broken.

l. 28. figure, mark, note.

l. 29. who does ... characters, who is not viewed in two different lights according as his principles agree or do not agree with those of the person estimating him.

l. 34. parts, intellectual qualities.

P. 82, ll. 2, 3. a dull scheme ... writing, a stupid exposition, an outline clumsily executed, of the principles held by a party, is spoken of with admiration by those who belong to that party.

l. 7. raising ... it, basing upon it inferences as to his character and probable actions.

l. 9. postulatums, propositions assumed without proof, as being self-evident; the Latin plural is *postulata*, and here the sign of the plural in English is added to a word that has never become naturalized in the language.

ll. 10, 1. as upon ... men, as they would do upon first principles universally admitted; "first principles" are those behind, or beyond, which we cannot go.

l. 20. Guelphes and Gibellines, or *Guelphs* and *Ghibelines*, "names given to the papal and imperial factions who destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the name is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibe'in*), and Henry, nephew of Welf or Guelph, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but

the popes and several Italian cities took the side of his rival. *His Guelf* and *His Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1140, at a battle before Weinsberg, in Würtemberg, when Guelf of Bavaria was defeated by the emperor Conrad IV., who came to help the rival duke Leopold. The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou" (Haydn, *Dictionary of Dates*).

l. 21. the league, the Catholic league, formed by Henry, duke of Guise, in 1576, against the Huguenots, or Protestant party, in France.

l. 22. unhappy, unfortunate.

ll. 25, 6. a specious concern, a plausible but not real anxiety.

P. 83, ll. 8, 9. in great figures of life, in prominent political positions; because, merely because.

l. 11. grateful, pleasing, acceptable.

l. 15. innocence ... virtue, innocent and virtuous persons; the abstract for the concrete.

ll. 17, 8. whigs or tories, the former answering as a political party to the Liberals of to-day. The word *whig* is said by Burnet to be a contraction of "*whiggamor*," applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west in the summer to buy corn at Leith ... A march to Edinburgh made by the Marquis of Argyle and 6000 men was called the "*whiggamor's* inroad," and afterwards those who opposed the court came in contempt to be called "*whigs*" ... (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*). The derivation of the word is uncertain: the latter answering to the Conservatives of to-day, and like *Whig*, first used in an obnoxious sense. "*Tories*," says Trench, *Select Glossary*, quoted by Skeat, "was a name properly belonging to the Irish bog-trotters, who, during our Civil War, robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the royal cause; and from them, about 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the Crown."

MISCHIEFS OF PARTY SPIRIT—Continued. No. 126.

P. 83, l. 25. As it is designed, as, according to the plan there sketched out, the intention is that, etc.

P. 84, l. 1. are hereunto subscribed, in imitation of legal phraseology.

ll. 5, 6. with the hazard, at the risk.

l. 11. such ... that, such as; see Abb. §§ 278, 279.

l. 18. are for promoting, desire, seek, to promote.

l. 19. colour, pretence.

l. 20. retainers, adherents.

l. 29. and all this, and would *do* all this.

l. 32. Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian, born at Agyrium in Sicily, a contemporary of Julius Caesar and Augustus, author of *The Historical Library*, a universal history, embracing a period from the earliest mythical ages down to the beginning of Caesar's Gallic wars.

l. 34. the ichneumon, an Egyptian carnivorous animal, literally, 'the tracker,' from Gk. *lyveiv*, to track, from its tracking out the eggs of the crocodile, which it devours; though Addison denies this.

P. 85, ll. 2, 3. finds ... them, turns them to any advantage; account, in this phrase means a reckoning in one's favour; a similar phrase is to "turn a thing to one's account."

l. 11. Tartars, more properly *Tatars*, Persian *Tâtar*, a Tartar or Scythian; the ordinary spelling being adopted from a false etymology, because their multitudes were supposed to have proceeded from *Tartarus*, or hell.

l. 14. of course, as a matter of course; as a necessary consequence.

l. 21. contracts, becomes infected with; as we speak of "contracting" a disease.

l. 22. of a politer conversation, accustomed to more refined intercourse, society; the older and more literal sense of "conversation."

ll. 23, 4. even to ... bow, even to ordinary social courtesies, such as returning the salute of those one meets in the streets, or in another person's house; the bow, or bending of the body as a mark of recognition, was of old used of men only, as the *curtsey* (i.e. courtesy) was of women.

l. 27. tools, inferior agents, instruments.

l. 28. cock-match, match between fighting-cocks pitted against one another for a stake of money; a barbarous pastime which, like quail-fighting, was much indulged in by our forefathers.

ll. 29, 30. fills the country ... fox-hunters, i.e. this party-spirit is carried so far that the gatherings of racing men and hunting men, which periodically assemble in country localities, are made up of either Whigs only or of Tories only, the two factions never combining even in meetings which have to do with matters of physical diversion.

l. 32. quarter-sessions, see note on p. 6, l. 29.

l. 36-P. 86, l. 1. the landed ... interest, the one being a land-owner and the other a merchant, their thoughts and prepossessions are severally inclined, turned, towards the classes to which they belong. We speak of the "landed interest," "the moneyed interest," etc., meaning the class whose interest is in land, money, etc.

1. 2. that it proceeds ... rallery, that it never goes beyond a pleasant interchange of banter; never exceeds those limits and passes into bitterness or abuse, as is often the case with eager partizans.

1. 6. for the keeping ... interest, in order to preserve that hold which he has upon the feelings and political support of those about him, who are more narrow-minded than himself, and whose good opinion he would quickly lose if he showed the slightest inclination to more liberal opinions.

1. 8. bait, refresh ourselves and our horses; to bait is the causal of to *bite*.

11. 11, 2. was against ... election, did what he could at the last election to prevent Sir Roger's return as member of parliament for the county.

11. 12, 3. betrayed us ... cheer, obliged us to put up with hard beds and poor food, from our want of caution in inquiring as to the character of the inn in regard to these particulars.

11. 19, 20. take up with, put up with, make no objections to.

1. 23. an honest man, in other words a supporter of the same party as himself.

1. 26. the bowling-green, the grass-plot, lawn, on which bowls are played; the game of bowls was of old a much more favourite pastime than at present.

1. 28. side, political party.

1. 29. of a better presence, of a more gentlemanly exterior, appearance.

1. 31. a very fair better, one who paid his bets without demur when he lost.

11. 31, 2. would take him up, would make a bet with him when he offered to lay upon one player, or side, or another.

1. 33. a disagreeable vote, a vote that did not please them.

1. 35. correspondence, intercourse, communication.

P. 87, l. 4. nobody knows where, i.e. from all manner of untrustworthy sources.

1. 5. staring, *sc.* with incredulity.

11. 7, 8. stopped short ... discourse, suddenly broke the thread of his discourse, came to an abrupt close in his narrative.

1. 10. fanatic, madman; particularly in matters of religion; a term applied in the latter half of the seventeenth century to Nonconformists as a hostile epithet; Lat. *Janaticus*, from *fanum*, a temple. Here Will's suspicions are as to the Spectator's sanity in political matters.

l. 11. a serious concern, a feeling of great alarm.

ll. 18, 9. as in their first principles, as in embryo: as already germinating.

SIR ROGER AND THE GIPSIES. No. 130.

P. 87, l. 27. gipsies, or more properly 'gypsies,' a nomad race whose original home was in India, though the earlier supposition was that they were Egyptians, whence the word, which is merely a corruption of the M.E. *Egyptien*, an Egyptian.

l. 28, P. 88, l. 1. exert ... peace, exercise the powers which as justice of the peace he possessed of arresting them.

l. 2. his clerk, without whose advice he did not like to act. The clerk of a justice of the peace being trained to the law was, like the clerk to the magistrates in the present day, the person on whose advice his superior acted in all cases in which a legal difficulty presented itself.

ll. 3, 4. fearing ... it, *sc.* by the depredations of their fellow gipsies in case any legal steps should be taken against them.

l. 8. to have it, to find it out and carry it off.

l. 9. ten to one, *i.e.* long odds.

l. 14. so agog, in a state of such eagerness. "*Gog* signifies eagerness, desire; and is so used by Beaumont and Fletcher; 'you have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world' (*Wit Without Money*, iii. 1). To 'set agog' is to put in eagerness, to make one eager or anxious to do a thing" ... (*Skeat, Ety. Dict.*).

l. 16. crosses their hands, with a piece of silver which thereby becomes their property.

ll. 23, 4. Sweethearts ... upon, *i.e.* by promising lovers to the men and maidens they lure money out of them.

l. 30. communicated ... them, held out our hands for them to examine: A Cassandra, a prophetess; Cassandra was a daughter of Priam and Hecuba on whom Apollo conferred the gift of prophecy.

l. 31. crew, company, gang; generally, except of the crew of a vessel, used, as here, in a contemptuous sense: my lines, the lines running across the palm of the hand.

l. 32. in a corner, where I could have her to myself.

l. 35. exposing his palma, holding out his hand with the palm of it turned upwards; Gk. *παλάμη*. "The sense of 'flat-hand' is the more original, the tree being named from its flat spreading leaves which bear some resemblance to the hand spread out. Yet it is remarkable that the word was first known in England in the sense of palm-tree" (Skeat, *Ety. Dict.*).^o

P. 89, l. 4. line of life, this line, which is supposed to indicate the length and character of the life of a person, runs in a curve from the ball of the forefinger across the whole palm or 'table' of the hand.

l. 5. an idle baggage, a silly 'piece of goods,' as we also say, a hussy; but used good-humouredly.

l. 14. roguish leer, wicked smile.

l. 16. for nothing, without its indicating a fascinating character: uncouth, odd, strange. The literal sense is 'unknown,' from A.S. *un-*, not, and *cūð*, known, past participle of *cunnan*, to know: gibberish, nonsensical talk; formed from 'gibber,' to gabble.

l. 17. like ... oracle, like the ambiguous terms in which an oracle was delivered.

l. 24. jocund, merry, in high spirits.

l. 28. palmistry, the so-called science of reading the destiny of a man from the lines in the palm of his hand, but here meaning sleight of hand: vermin, properly such insects as lice, fleas, etc., engendered by dirt, and thence used of any obnoxious creature.

l. 36. *trekschuyt*, from Du. *trekken*, to draw, and *schuyt*, boat; the Dutch *schuyts* still bring eels from Holland up the Thames to London.

P. 90, ll. 1, 2. putting off, starting from the wharf.

l. 9. speak readily in, we now omit the preposition.

ll. 16, 7. gave him for drowned, assumed that he had been drowned; we should now say, 'gave him up for drowned.'

l. 20. laying together, comparing.

l. 31. our linguist, the boy who was so skilled in various languages.

P. 91, l. 2. with great reputation, expressing the result of his being so employed.

COUNTRY'S OPINION OF THE SPECTATOR. No. 131.

P. 91, ll. 8, 9. to preserve the game, here to spare the game, not to shoot it until he can find no other game to shoot. But a man is said to 'preserve game' when he protects it from being

destroyed, either by its eggs being taken or its being killed when young by weasels, etc., and allows no one but himself and his friends to shoot it when of full age.

l. 12. *beats about, sc.* with the help of dogs to put up the game.

ll. 14, 5. *sure of finding ... worst*, sure of plenty of sport when the fields he has already beaten are drawn blank, when there is no hope of any game being put up in that direction.

ll. 17, 8. *is the harder ... at*, can only be found in small quantities and with much difficulty.

l. 20. *preys*, seeks his prey.

l. 24. *sportsmen ... species, i.e.* essayists who have to discover subjects for their writing.

l. 25. *started ... hunted*, carrying on the same metaphors, as again in "spring," "put up," "foil," "puzzle," "scent," etc.

ll. 25, 6. *hunted them down*, run them down, brought them to a successful termination, issue.

l. 28. *spring anything*, start any subject for my pursuit.

l. 29. *following one character*, pursuing the study of one character.

ll. 29, 30. *it is ten ... crossed*, it is long odds in favour of my attention being diverted; in *crossed* the metaphor is specially from fox-hunting, where a second fox often crosses the line taken by the fox and so distracts the hounds by a fresh scent.

l. 31-P. 92, l. 1. *foil the scent*, make it difficult to follow the scent by confusing one with the other.

ll. 1-3. *My greatest ... it*, my greatest difficulty in the one case is to find any subject at all on which to write, in the other to select one from the many that present themselves.

ll. 3-5. *as I have given ... Westminster*, as during the month I have spent here I have written nothing on subjects connected with London and Westminster; he speaks as though London and Westminster were coverts that he had not drawn for game during the past month.

l. 14. *Will Wimble*, see Essay No. 108.

l. 17. *killed a man, sc.* in a duel.

l. 19. *will needs have it*, persist in declaring.

l. 20. *a cunning man*, an expert in the treatment of witches.

l. 22. *charms, incantations, spells*; literally, things sung: which I go under, which I bear.

ll. 23, 4. *a White Witch*, witches were divided of old into black and white, evil and good; those that worked mischief to the

bodies of men and beasts, and those who used their powers to reveal, prevent, or remove, such mischief.

l. 26. not of Sir Roger's party, a political opponent of Sir Roger.

l. 27. wishes, hopes; this is the outward expression of his feelings, while inwardly he feels pretty sure that Sir Roger's guest is a Jesuit, and rejoices at the idea of convicting his opponent of giving shelter to such an odious creature. The members of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, were of all priests of the Church of Rome the most obnoxious to English Protestants. They were ordered by parliament to be expelled from England in 1579, 1581, 1586, and 1602, and any one harbouring them was liable to heavy penalties.

ll. 28, 9. the gentlemen of the country, the country gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

l. 30. give ... myself, say who and what I am, prove that I am a respectable person.

ll. 33, 4. converses very promiscuously, associates with all kinds and classes of persons; converses, in the older and more literal sense of the word.

l. 35. some discarded Whig, some Whig whom his own party has thrown aside, will no longer employ. "Addison," says Salmon, "was literally a discarded Whig. His party had been driven from office the year before, and he had himself lost a place worth 2,000 l. a year." To *discard* is a term in games at cards for throwing away a card that is of little or no use to the hand.

l. 36. out of place, probably with a double sense, (1) not amid society to his liking, (2) out of official employment.

P. 93, ll. 2, 3. a disaffected person, one not well affected towards the sovereign.

ll. 6, 7. because ... noise, because I do not follow the manners and customs of the ordinary country gentleman.

ll. 10, 1. that I do not ... nothing, that my silence is due to some very suspicious cause.

l. 14. temper, disposition, habit of mind.

l. 15. good neighbourhood, sociability of a somewhat boisterous character.

l. 17. breaks ... him, suddenly forces his company upon him.

l. 18. every chance-comer, every one that may chance to pay him a visit, however slight an acquaintance he may be.

ll. 18, 9. will be ... time, is determined to occupy his time as he chooses.

l. 20. makes ... life, is thought a very unsociable fellow by men

who have little to occupy their time, very few resources in their own minds.

ll. 21, 2. if I may ... phrase, the ordinary phrase being to retire into the country, where solitude is so much easier.

l. 23. in order to be alone, an allusion to the saying, "Never less alone than when alone": raise, *sc.* in his own mind, as though they were spectres.

ll. 30, 1. rallies ... way, banter me in his somewhat clumsy fashion.

l. 33. picking of, for of, following the verbal noun, see Abb. § 178.

l. 34. smelling to, now an obsolete construction, and probably intended by Addison to indicate the writer's old-fashioned style: Taylor, the Water Poet, uses the expression "lock of hay," and oddly enough the construction, 'smell unto,' in the same passage, "For never would he touch a *locke of hay*, or *smell unto* a heape or provender": a lock, a wisp, bundle.

P. 94, l. 1. cursedly, terribly; as he says below and we still say colloquially, 'confoundedly.'

l. 4. stories of a cock and bull, idle and incredible stories; the origin of this phrase, which is of early use, lies probably in some fable. Murray, *Eng. Dict.*, points out that the French have a parallel phrase, *coq-à-l'âne*.

ll. 5, 6. Thy speculations ... meadows, *i.e.* are not such as town-bred men find any delight in; are altogether too rustic for us.

l. 8. Service, compliments.

l. 9. is grown the cock of the club, plumes himself upon being the most important person among us; rules the roost. For Sir Andrew, see Essay No. 2.

l. 11. every mother's son of us, a common colloquial expression which is supposed to emphasize the totality, as though it were something more than 'every one of us'; commonwealth's-men. thorough republicans.

A SCENE IN A STAGE COACH. No. 132.

P. 94, l. 28. the chamberlain, the groom of the chambers, the servant whose duty it was to look after the rooms occupied by the various people staying at the inn, and who would consequently know which of them were going by the next day's coach.

l. 30. Mrs., here used of an unmarried lady, in whose case we now write *Miss*; both terms are abbreviations of the same word, *Mistress*: the great fortune, the well-known heiress.

l. 31-P. 95, l. 1. who took ... go, *sc.* with the object of making

their acquaintance during the journey, and, if possible, of getting into the good graces of the heiress.

l. 3, 4. a gentleman ... dumb, *sc.* the Spectator himself, whose reticence has so often been confessed, and who would naturally have got the reputation among the country folk of being dumb.

l. 5, 6. that according ... intelligence, that, as was natural in a man like himself, who was always coming in contact with a number of people of all sorts, he picked up a good deal of news on various topics and also conveyed a good deal to others; dealt in, trafficked in, giving and receiving.

l. 9. called, roused from sleep.

l. 14. half pike, the pike was a kind of lance, and the half pike a shortened form of the same weapon, was of old carried by infantry officers.

l. 16. equipage, retinue; more usually of material apparatus: was very loud that, etc., loudly, authoritatively, demanded that, etc.

l. 18. cloke-bag, portmanteau, as we should now say; in common use in Elizabethan English, and applied to Falstaff (*i. H. IV. ii. 4. 497*, "that stuffed *cloak-bag* of guts") in one of those 'unsavoury similes' with which he reproached the Prince: the seat, apparently here the "well" of the coach, as we should now call it, underneath the feet of the inside passengers.

l. 21. to look sharp, to take good care.

l. 22. the place ... coach-box, the most comfortable place in a coach, the motion being less felt there than when sitting back to the horses and so nearer to them.

l. 24. not too good-natured, not over-burdened with good-nature, with no superabundance of kindly feeling in their nature.

l. 26. jumbled ... familiarity, obliged us by being thrown into such close contact to behave with a certain amount of friendliness. To *jumble* is to mix together confusedly, to jolt or shake about together; in a similar figurative sense we speak of matters shaking down, *i.e.* gradually coming to a more peaceful, more harmonious, state.

l. 34. plain, outspoken.

P. 96, l. 1. a soldier of fortune, is in common use, a soldier who is ready to serve under any flag so long as he can benefit himself by so doing; but here there is a veiled allusion to the fortune of the heiress: vain, conceited, affected.

l. 3. I had ... it, there was nothing left for me to do, after this rude speech of the officer, but to *pretend* to fall fast asleep, *i.e.* all conversation was rendered so impossible by this rude speech, that I was quite at a loss what to do, and thought it best to affect to sleep and so appear unconscious of the unpleasant

state of affairs and of any further remarks the officers might make.

1. 7. *bride-man*, "best man," as we now say; the friend who stands in the same relation to the bridegroom as the bridesmaids to the bride, the assistance rendered in both cases being of a purely formal and ornamental character.

1. 9. *what is what*, i.e. the fitness of things; what the occasion requires. "From two of the absurd questions asked in old systems of logic, '*Quid est?*' ('What is it?') and '*Quid est quid?*' ('What is what?') we have the noun *quiddity* (essence) and the phrase 'to know what's what' " ... (Salmon).

1. 10. *shall give ... father*, shall act the part of father in giving the bride away. At the marriage ceremony of the English Church, in answer to the question put by the priest, "Who giveth this woman in marriage?" the father, or in his absence some person chosen to act for him, answers "I do."

1. 11. *smartness*, ready wit.

11. 11, 2. *I take ... part*, I am obliged to you for the compliment you have paid me.

1. 12. *thou hast*, in the Quaker manner of speech the second person singular is always used in addressing a person, as being more literally in accordance with truth than the plural *you*.

1. 14. *if I have ... her*, if it rests with me to give her in marriage.

11. 16, 7. *thy drum ... empty*, cp. *H. V.* iv. 4. 70-3, "I never did know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the saying is true, 'The empty vessel makes the greater sound'"; *Lear*, i. l. 156, 7, "Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound Reverbs no hollowness"; and Lyly's *Euphues*, "The empty vessel giveth a greater sound than the full barrel."

1. 20. *the great city*, sc. London.

1. 21. *we cannot ... way*, we cannot, in order to please you, who are only one of the partners to the hire of this coach, turn out of our way and go to the nearest town as you propose.

1. 25. *thy courageous countenance*, the boldness which is natural to you as a soldier.

1. 26. *children of peace*, with none of your martial courage.

1. 27. *give quarter to us*, be merciful to us.

1. 28. *flee*, jeer, speak tauntingly.

11. 29, 30. *what he containeth*, what thoughts he had in his mind though he refrained from uttering them.

1. 34. *haped up*, shut up, fastened so that we cannot get out; not literally, but in the sense that it was impossible to get rid of his company except by discontinuing their journey and being set down on the high road without any means of proceeding on their

way; *hasped*, a verb formed from the substantive *hasp*, a clasp, a bolt, a bar.

ll. 34, 5. *is in some degree ... road*, is little better than the behaviour of a highway robber; differs only in degree from an assault on the public road, a criminal offence.

l. 36. *happy, felicitous, well-timed in its jocularity.*

P. 97, ll. 1, 2. *which can ... time*, which though found guilty is not abashed.

l. 2. *Faith*, here and throughout his speech the captain with merry impudence mimics the Quaker's phraseology.

ll. 4, 5. *a smoky old fellow*, an equivalent in the slang of the day to such later slang as "one up to snuff," "a downy old cove." "An old smoker," in former days, was one who was well experienced in any matters. The verb to *smoke*, as a slang term, was used in the sense of to *detect*, e.g. *A. W.* iv. l. 30, "they begin to *smoke me*," and also for to *make fun of*, or *abuse*. See p. 109, l. 15.

l. 9. *was so far ... ruffle*, was so far from being seriously disturbed by this little breeze; the waters were ruffled, but only ruffled: the incident was but a storm in a saucer.

ll. 11, 2. *their different ... company*, each his own function in providing for the comfort of the party.

ll. 12, 3. *Our reckonings ... accommodation*, *sc.* when they stopped to bait at an inn.

l. 16. *taking place*, taking the best, the middle, of the roadway, and compelling those whom they met to wait till they had passed.

l. 18. *entertain*, afford amusement, be of interest.

l. 30. *a right inward man*, a really fine character.

l. 34. *knowing*, well versed, skilled.

P. 98, l. 4. *modes, fashions of dress.*

l. 7. *affections, feelings, dispositions.*

SIR ROGER IN TOWN. No. 269.

P. 98, l. 23. *Gray's-inn walks*, or *Gray's Inn Gardens*, were planted by Lord Bacon, who was Treasurer of Gray's Inn, in 1597. They were a fashionable promenade of Charles the Second's time. Pepys, writing in May 1662, says, "When church was done, my wife and I walked to Gray's Inne, to observe the fashions of the ladies, because of my wife making some clothes." Lamb, *Essays of Elia, On some of the old Actors*, writes, "I am ill at dates, but I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago, that walking in the gardens of Gray's Inn— ... they are still the best

gardens of any of the Inns of Court, my beloved Temple not forgotten—have the gravest character; their aspect being altogether reverend and law-breathing—Bacon has left the impress of his foot upon their gravel walks," etc. Gray's Inn, Holborn, was in the time of Edward I. the manor of Reginald de Gray, but was leased to the lawyers about the middle of the 14th century, and in Ben Jonson's time stood at the head of the Inns of Court, though now only the fourth in importance. Here Bacon wrote his *Novum Organum*, and among the members of the Society were Sir William Gascoigne, who committed Henry V., then Prince of Wales, to prison for contempt of court; Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Bishop Gardiner; Lord Burleigh; Sir Nicholas Bacon, and his greater son; Archbishop Whitgift, Bishop Hall, and Archbishop Laud.

l. 26. Prince Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy, 1663-1736, son of Eugène Maurice, Count of Soissons, entered the Austrian service, distinguished himself against the Turks in 1683, and was present at the siege of Belgrade in 1688. Later on he took part in the War of the Succession in Spain, joined Marlborough in 1704, being present at the battle of Blenheim, and again in Flanders in 1708, at Malplaquet and Oudenarde. Subsequently he distinguished himself against the Turks at the battles of Peterwaradin and Belgrade. Being of an Italian family, he signed himself *Eugenio* (as Sir Roger styles him).

l. 28. curiosity, keen interest.

P. 99, l. 2. Scanderbeg, George Castriota, 1414-1467, an Albanian prince; he escaped from the Turks, among whom he had been brought up as a hostage, and having recovered his throne and renounced Muhammadanism, maintained a long and successful war against his enemies. Jonson, *Every man in his Humour*, i. 2, uses his name as an intensive. "Whoreson Scanderbag rogue!" The name was given him by the Turks in derision and is made up of Scandar, i.e. Iskandar, the Turkish transliteration of Alexander (the Great), and *beg*, a chief, now used in the form *bey*.

l. 5. to clear his pipes, to clear his throat; the pipes being the bronchial tubes.

ll. 7, 8. the strength ... hems, as showing him still to be a hale, hearty, old man; hems, ejaculations in clearing his throat. To *hem*, or to *cry hem*, is often used of an ejaculation of warning or encouragement.

l. 11. an alms, we usually say "alms" without the indefinite article, but *an* is quite correct, the word being really a singular noun, contracted from A.S. *ælmæsse*, a corruption of ecclesiastical Lat. *eleēmosyna*, from Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη compassion, charity.

l. 19. much at my service, merely a complimentary form of salutation.

l. 20. made, preached; the phrase to "make a sermon" being used for to "preach"; see p. 14, l. 5.

l. 22. being willing ... him, wishing to give him something to do for me in my absence; some commission which he would feel a pleasure in executing.

l. 23. marks. A mark was a sum of money = 13s. 4d.

l. 26. fob, watch-pocket, or small pocket in the breeches.

l. 27. a tobacco stopper, a small plug for pressing down tobacco in a pipe when part of the tobacco has been smoked and the rest requires to be tightened in order that the pipe may draw well.

l. 29. turning, *sc.* in a turning lathe.

l. 31. who has good ... smokes, speaking as though the two things were almost synonymous.

ll. 32, 3. Tom Touchy, see p. 71, l. 15: had taken ... him, had prosecuted him.

ll. 33, 4. some hazel sticks, for shaping into walking sticks, etc. Cp. p. 20, l. 9.

P. 100, ll. 3, 4. But for my part ... it. The remark indicates the knight's doubt on the subject, a doubt which he does not like to admit, but which is evidently in his mind.

l. 8. keeps open house, is ready to receive any one as a guest.

ll. 9-11. had dealt ... neighbours, had distributed chines, sides, of pork with great liberality, etc. The chine is properly the spine, back-bone.

ll. 11, 2. hog's-puddings, large sausage-shaped bags of minced pork.

l. 15. dead, dreary, with no life in it.

l. 18. to support them, to make life tolerable.

ll. 18, 9. to rejoice, to gladden.

ll. 20, 1. a double ... malt, in order to make it stronger: small-beer, thin, weak, beer in contrast with ale.

l. 21. set it a running, allow it to be freely drawn; a here = *on*; see Abb. § 24 (2): twelve days, *i.e.* from Christmas Day till the 6th of January, twelfth-day, when the Christmas festivities came to an end.

l. 23. a mince-pie, a pie made of mince-meat, *i.e.* of meat minced with raisins, candied-peel, spices, etc., and baked. The modern custom is rather to have a number of small round pies of this kind in a dish; here Sir Roger's mince-pie is a single large one from which his guests can help themselves as they like.

ll. 25, 6. smutting one another. "This is probably an allusion to an old game in which two persons face each other at some little

distance, each holding a plate before him. The person on whom the trick is to be played, being told to imitate the other, in doing so innocently rubs his finger first on the bottom of his plate, (previously blackened by being held over a candle), which being turned from him he cannot see, and then on his face. After some time he is shown a looking-glass, and finds that he has transferred soot from the plate to his face" (F. E. Wilcroft).

l. 30. which carried ... it, which so clearly showed the goodness of his nature.

ll. 32, 2. the late act ... England. "The Occasional Conformity Bill, which, after being rejected in 1703 by the Whig House of Lords, was passed in 1710 when the Tories were supreme under Harley and St. John. By the Test Act of 1673, no one could hold a civil, military, or magisterial office without receiving the sacrament according to the Anglican rite. Many dissenters had complied formally with the Act in order to be able to hold office. The Occasional Conformity Bill enacted that anyone, who, after taking the sacrament, attended a religious meeting of dissenters, should lose his appointment and pay a heavy fine" (F. E. Wilcroft).

ll. 35, 6. to eat ... plum-porridge, a thing he would never have done but for this Act; he thus showing his willingness to conform to Christmas ceremonies which by dissenters were regarded with abhorrence. Plum-porridge, or plum-broth, was a sort of soup made of meat stewed with raisins, spices, etc. Needham, *Hist. of the Rebellion* (1661), quoted by Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, laments the decay of Christmas festivities in lines beginning, "All *plums* the Prophet's sons defy, And *spice-broths* are too hot; Treason's in a *December-pye*, And death within the pot."

P. 101, l. 1. dispatched ... matters, discussed all the topics of interest connected with Sir Roger's house affairs.

l. 3. his old antagonist, *sc.* in political matters: see Essay 2, p. 7, l. 28.

ll. 7, 8. gathering ... seriousness, putting on a look of extreme seriousness.

l. 9. in the pope's procession. "The burning a Pope in effigy was a ceremony performed upon the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's coronation (November 17th). When parties ran nigh betwixt the courtiers and opposition, in the latter part of Charles the Second's reign, these anti-papal solemnities were conducted by the latter with great state and expense, and employed as engines to excite the popular resentment against the Duke of York and his religion" (note by Scott on the last line of the epilogue to Dryden's *Oedipus*, the note going on to give the details of the procession, in 1679, and being followed by a facsimile of an old picture of the ceremony). Sir Andrew's taking part in

the procession, if he had done so, would have been a demonstration of his Whig principles.

l. 11. wary, cautious; unwilling to say anything that would show his feelings on political matters.

l. 14. a stand, a place, station, in one of the streets through which Eugène would have to pass in his triumphal progress through the city of London.

ll. 16, 7. whose presence ... nation, Eugène having come to England to persuade the government to maintain the European alliance against France, thus showing his great respect for the power of England.

l. 20. Baker's Chronicle, Sir Richard Baker (1558-1645) was author among other works of a "Chronicle of the kings of England from the time of the Romans' government unto the death of King James," 1643.

ll. 21, 2. which very much ... prince, not that Baker's Chronicle, which only goes down to the death of James I., had any mention of Prince Eugène, but that observations in it and the 'other authors,' made upon princes whose acts are therein eulogized, were applied by Sir Roger to this prince.

l. 26. a dish, a word then and for some time later used for what we should now call a 'cup': Squire's, "a coffee-house situated on the west side of the gate of Gray's Inn" (F. E. Wilcroft).

ll. 28, 9. waited on him to, attended him to, accompanied him to; the phrase showing his deference to the knight.

l. 31. the high table, the table reserved for persons of distinction.

l. 32. a clean pipe, a new clay pipe.

l. 33. the Supplement, a newspaper of the day.

l. 34. boys, attendants.

P. 102, l. 1. could come at, could get brought to them.

l. 2. all his conveniencies, all that he required to make himself comfortable.

VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY. No. 329.

P. 102, l. 7. my paper, sc. No. 26 of the *Spectator*.

l. 15. Baker's Chronicle, see note, p. 101, l. 20.

l. 16. Sir Andrew Freeport, see Essay No. 2.

l. 19. under his butler's hands, being shaved by his butler.

l. 21. Widow Truby's water, a cordial or specific against infection.

ll. 28, 9. against ... gravel, as a precaution against the stone or gravel, diseases of the kidneys and the bladder, the stone being only the gravel in an exaggerated form.

P. 103, ll. 1, 2. I could have wished ... sooner, because in that case he would not have drunk it: the virtues of it, its medicinal properties.

l. 7. the sickness, the plague of 1709, which was especially virulent at Dantzic; the, the well-known sickness, the sickness *par excellence*; cp. "I am alone the villain of the earth" (*A. C.* iv. 6); "Where they feared the death, they have born life away" (*H. V.* iv. 1. 181). Sometimes also prefixed to proper names to give emphasis.

ll. 7-10. of a sudden ... it, this being a ruse to get rid of the servant's presence in order to go on with his story about the widow; turning short, breaking off and turning suddenly: hackney coach, these coaches, the precursors of the modern 'cab,' first came into use in the seventeenth century, public locomotion in London up to that time being chiefly by water; a 'hackney' is a horse let out for hire, but the origin of the word is uncertain.

l. 17. jointure, estate settled on a woman at her marriage to become hers at her husband's death.

ll. 17, 8. the whole country ... her, everybody in his neighbourhood was anxious that he should marry her.

l. 19. engaged, not in the common colloquial sense of affianced, but bound by affection to the lady referred to in Essay No. 2.

ll. 32, 3. a roll, tobacco then being sold in that form.

l. 33. their best Virginia, the plantations in Virginia then, a now, producing the best tobacco.

P. 104, l. 3. Sir Cloudsley Shovel, 1650-1707, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet; wrecked off the Scilly Isles when returning from Gibraltar. His body, being washed on shore, was buried by some fishermen, but was afterwards disinterred and laid in Westminster Abbey.

l. 6. Dr. Busby, for fifty-five years head-master of Westminster School; well known by the story of his having kept his cap on when Charles the Second visited the school, saying that it would never do for the boys to think any one superior to himself.

l. 10. the little chapel, "the chapel of St. Edmund, the King Edmund of East Anglia, who was murdered in 870 A.D., and after whom Bury St. Edmunds is named" (*F. E. Wilcroft*).

ll. 11, 2. our historian, the verger, or official, who conducted them over the Abbey and gave them the history of the various monuments, etc.

ll. 13, 4. the loid ... Lead, by some supposed to refer to the

monument to Sir Palmer Fairborne, in the south aisle of the nave, with an epitaph by Dryden in which he is described as drawing his "well-fleshed sword" against the Moors. He never actually cut off the King of Morocco's head, but was for some years governor of Tangiers, and often fought against his majesty. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* it is stated that a Turk's head was included in his arms, and this may account for Addison's expression. Salmon, however, says that the "lord" was "Sir Bernard Brocas, who died in 1396. His head rests on a helmet, surrounded by a crest, a crowned Moor's head, whence, doubtless, originated the story of Sir Roger."

ll. 15, 6. the statesman Cecil, Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State in the reign of Edward the Sixth, but more prominently known as Lord High Treasurer in that of Elizabeth.

ll. 18, 9. that martyr ... needle, the figure shown as this martyr was that of Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Russell, second son of the second earl of that name: our interpreter, the 'historian' of l. 11, i.e. the verger.

l. 25. coronation chairs, the earlier of these two chairs is that in which all the kings of England, since Edward the First, have been crowned; the later one was made for the coronation of Mary, wife of William the Third.

ll. 26, 7. the stone ... them, this is the sacred stone, originally at Scone in Scotland, on which the Scotch kings were crowned. Edward the First, after defeating Baliol in 1296, brought it to England, and it was subsequently inserted in an oak chair, which has ever since been used for the sovereign's coronation.

l. 28. Jacob's Pillow, the pillar erected by Jacob at Bethel, consisting of the stone which he had used for a pillow on the night in which God appeared to him in a dream and foretold the future greatness of his race; see *Genesis*, xxviii. 10-22.

l. 33. pay his forfeit, for having seated himself in the coronation chair.

l. 34. ruffled, put out, annoyed: trepanned, ensnared, beguiled, trapped; from O.F. *trappan*, a snare or trap for animals. The word should be spelt *trapan*, but has been confused with *trepan*, a small cylindrical saw used in removing a piece of a fractured skull, from Gk. *τρύπαν*, to bore.

P. 105, ll. 2, 3. it would go hard ... them, he would manage by some means or other to get a piece of the wood of one of the chairs to make a tobacco stopper out of it; a tobacco-stopper, a piece of wood, ivory, metal, used for pressing down the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe.

ll. 4, 5. Edward the Third's sword. "Between the [coronation] chairs, leaning against the screen, are preserved the state shield and sword of Edward III., which were carried before him in

France. This is 'the monumental sword that conquered France,' mentioned by Dryden: it is 7 feet long and weighs 18 lbs." (Hare, *Walks in London*, ii. 335): pommel, the nob at the end of the hilt, but here used for the hilt itself.

l. 12. touched for the evil, here again, the evil, like "the sickness," above, for the well-known evil, 'the king's evil,' as it was otherwise called, the scrofula. The belief in the sovereign's power to cure this disease dates backward from the days of Edward the Confessor and continued even to the time of Johnson, who in 1712 was taken to be 'touched' by Queen Anne. Cp. *Macb.* iv. 3. 140-156, where the process is described.

ll. 13, 4. there was ... reign, there was matter of much interest in the exciting occurrences of that reign.

ll. 16, 7. one of our ... head. This is Henry the Fifth. "Upon it" [his tomb], says Hare, *Walks in London*, ii. 328, "lay his effigy stretched out, cut from the solid heart of an English oak, plated with silver-gilt, with a head of solid silver. ... The whole of the silver was carried off by some robbers who had 'broken in the night-season into the Church of Westminster,' at the time of the Dissolution [of the monasteries]."

l. 18. beaten silver, hammered silver, solid silver fashioned by the hammer into the shape of a head.

l. 23. of shining, of showing to advantage the industry and intelligence with which he had studied his Chronicle.

ll. 25, 6. in him, in his Chronicle.

l. 36. Norfolk-buildings, in Norfolk Street, Strand.

SIR ROGER AT THE THEATRE, No. 335.

P. 106, l. 9. the new tragedy, *The Distrest Mother*, a version of Racine's *Andromaque* by Ambrose Philips (1671-1749), to the reading of which the Spectator had been taken by Will Honeycomb as related in No. 290.

l. 10. these twenty years, for twenty years or more; used indefinitely.

l. 11. The Committee, by Sir Robert Howard, brother-in-law of Dryden, printed in 1665. The play was a caricature of the later Commonwealth period, and ridiculed the Puritans; whence Sir Roger calls it "a good Church of England comedy." "The plot turns," says Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, ii. 532, "on the rascalities perpetrated by Members of Committees of Sequestration in keeping or turning rightful owners out of their property for political disaffection."

l. 18. at the end of the dictionary, where in former days biographical notices of famous personages were given.

l. 20. the Mohocks, bands of riotous youths who infested the streets at night, plundering men and insulting women. They took their name from a tribe of North-American Indians.

l. 22. lusty, vigorous, stalwart.

l. 23. Fleet Street, so called from the river Fleet which in former days ran through London openly, but now is covered over and discharges itself through the sewers.

l. 24. mended their pace, increased their speed: put on, made an effort by walking faster.

l. 30-P. 107, l. 1. I might have ... design, I might have given them as much trouble to catch me as a clever fox gives the huntsmen, if that was what they intended.

l. 6. threw them out, baffled them in their efforts to catch me; hounds when they lose the scent of the game are said to be "thrown out."

l. 7. doubled the corner, eluded them by getting round the corner, as a fox or hare turns and twists to escape the hounds.

ll. 9, 10. Captain Sentry, see p. 8, l. 17, etc.: make one of us, be of our party, accompany us.

l. 18. battle of Steenkirk, fought in 1692 between the French and William the Third, Prince of Orange.

l. 20. good oaken plants, stout oak cudgels.

l. 23. convoyed, escorted, conducted in safety, as a man-of-war conveys a fleet of merchant vessels in time of war.

l. 26. the pit, then a fashionable part of the theatre, and answering to the modern "stalls."

l. 34. tragic audience, audience that had come to witness a tragedy.

l. 35. Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, one of the heroes in the Trojan war who was concealed in the wooden horse filled with armed men, introduced within the walls of Troy. At the taking of the city he killed Priam, and when the Trojan captives were distributed among the victors, Andromache, widow of Hector, was assigned to him.

l. 36. a better strut, a more dignified manner of walking; the word strut is generally used of a pompous gait.

P. 108, l. 5. One while, at one moment.

l. 6. concerned, troubled, anxious.

l. 7. Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She had been promised in marriage to Orestes before the Trojan war; but Menelaus after his return home married her to Pyrrhus. On Orestes claiming her and being refused he stirred up the Delphians against Pyrrhus who was slain in the tumult. Hermione afterwards married Orestes.

l. 13. to have to do with, here in the sense of wooing her ; with an allusion to his own wooing, see Essay No. 2.

l. 14. *Pyrrhus his*, "His was sometimes used, by mistake, for 's, the sign of the possessive case, particularly after a proper name, and with especial frequency when the name ends in s" ... (Abbott, § 217).

ll. 15, 6. do if you can, hinting that Pyrrhus would find it very difficult to give up the widow.

ll. 22, 3. Should your people ... understood ? intimating his idea that in so lofty a production as a tragedy the actors were not expected always to use language that could be understood by ordinary people, but to indulge in flights of bombast above the intelligence of their audience—a hit, as Salmon says, at the dramas of the Restoration period.

l. 25. very luckily, because otherwise he would have gone on talking in a way that would have provoked the amusement and ridicule of those in his neighbourhood : begun, though frequent in former days as a past tense, has now given way to 'began.'

l. 28. Hector's ghost, referring, says Salmon, to the mention of "my Hector's awful shade," at the end of the third act.

l. 29. fell a praising, took to praising, began and continued to praise ; here a is a corruption of the preposition *on*.

l. 31. *Astyanax*, son of Hector and Andromache ; his proper name was Scamandrius, but he was called Astyanax, or 'lord of the city,' by the Trojans on account of the services of his father.

l. 36. going off, leaving the stage.

P. 109, l. 2. a notable young baggage, a regular young hussy, on account of her treatment of Pyrrhus.

l. 8. Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and avenger of the murder of the former by the latter : struck in with them, joined in their conversation.

l. 9. Pylades, nephew of Agamemnon, whose murder he helped Orestes to avenge. The friendship between Orestes and Pylades has become proverbial from its warmth and sincerity.

ll. 12, 3. the old fellow in whiskers, "one of the minor characters—Phœnix, counsellor to Pyrrhus" (Salmon).

ll. 15, 6. smoke the knight, make fun of the knight.

ll. 16-8. whispered ... act, and so prevented him from continuing his conversation with the wags.

l. 25. as if he saw something, *sc.* a spectre.

l. 29. justling, we now say 'jostling.'

WILL HONEYCOMB'S AMOURS. No. 359.

P. 110, l. 7. minding, paying heed to.

l. 9. jogged, nudged; called attention by a slight push.

l. 16. brown study, deep reverie, gloomy abstraction; originally from *brown* in the sense of gloomy, now often of an idle or purposeless reverie.

ll. 16, 7. that once ... right, though confessing that Sir Andrew has hit the mark, Sir Roger will not let slip the opportunity for a friendly thrust at his old antagonist by intimating that Sir Andrew's sagacity is very rarely so fortunate.

l. 23. she'll have, will take as a husband.

ll. 26, 7. as his particular province, as a matter peculiarly his own from the wide experience he has had in it.

l. 27. jaunty, airy and affected.

ll. 29, 30. to pin ... woman, to feel that your happiness depends entirely upon such a weak creature as a woman.

P. 111, l. 3. amours, love affairs.

l. 13. conclusion, i.e. a satisfactory conclusion, by the lady accepting him.

l. 14. boarded with a surgeon, which circumstance looked as if I had not been a very healthy person: the old put, the wretched old creature; a Devonshire provincialism for "a stinking fellow."

l. 18. so briskly, with so much energy.

l. 19. waited upon her, paid her a visit; but expressing the deference shown by a man to a woman.

l. 20. jointure, estate settled on a woman in marriage in case of her husband's death, and here the estate she had acquired by her first husband's death.

l. 22. Lion's (Lyon's) inn, one of the old Inns of Court. It stood between Wych Street and Holywell Street (destroyed in the making of Aldwych), but was pulled down in 1863. Among the lawyers by whom it was once tenanted was Sir Edward Coke, whose lectures there attracted to him a crowd of clients.

l. 24. this overture, this proposition of hers that I should estate her with a further jointure.

l. 29. soft things, tender things, compliments and assurances of admiration.

ll. 29, 30. made ... heart, felt sure of winning her love.

ll. 33, 4. to break ... him, to disclose to him with all modesty what my hopes were; his fortune not being equal to the lady's, he was obliged to approach the father on the subject cautiously and with modesty.

- P. 112, l. 2. to miss her, to fail to win her.
- ll. 3, 4. Her maid ... me, *sc.* which in a measure accounts for her rejecting me.
- l. 5. spindle ... legs, pair of legs resembling in their extreme thinness the stick upon which a thread is spun; *spindle-shanks* is a not uncommon term of contempt for a man of unusually thin legs.
- l. 8. dog, used with a complacent recollection of his youthful wildness.
- ll. 11, 2. get the old ... side, win the parents' approval.
- l. 16. with flying colours, in the most triumphant manner.
- l. 19. carried off, killed; with a play upon the words in reference to his endeavour to "bear her away" in marriage.
- l. 20. transitions, *sc.* from one point of a subject to another, and from one person to another.
- ll. 22, 3. had considered last Saturday, had discussed in my paper of last Saturday, *i.e.* No. 337 of the *Spectator*. The "book" was the tenth book of *Paradise Lost*, and the lines quoted are 888-908.
- l. 32. as angels, as in the case of angels who are (in *Paradise Lost*) all masculine.
- l. 37. straight conjunction, close union.
- P. 113, ll. 1, 2. but such ... mistake, the construction is "but such as some misfortune or mistake brings him."
- l. 5. withheld, *i.e.* shall see her withheld.
- l. 7. link'd, agreeing with his choice (*i.e.* her whom he had chosen) in the line above: wedlock, though it should be hyphenated with bound, belongs equally to link'd.
- l. 8. fell, hateful: his hate, or shame, whom (*sc.* the woman who should have been his wife) he either hates or regards with shame.
- l. 10. confound, throw into utter confusion, destroy.

VISIT TO SPRING GARDENS. No. 383.

- P. 113, l. 20. irregular bounces, random knocks, not the deliberate rat-tat-tat that would be given by a town-bred visitor.
- l. 26. on the water, by the Thames, then much more of a thoroughfare to various localities than since the introduction of cabs and omnibuses: Spring-Garden, here what was originally known as the New Spring Gardens at Fox Hall, to distinguish them from the Old Spring (Fountain) Garden, of Whitehall Palace. The name Fox Hall (afterwards altered to *Trinchall*; "dates from the marriage of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of

Albemarle ... with Foukes de Breant, after which the place was called Foukes-Hall" (Hare, *Walks in London*, ii, 454).

l. 27. good, fine.

l. 28. from the ... stair-case, calling out to me from the foot of the stairs.

l. 29. speculating, *i.e.* upon subjects for his paper, or perhaps on philosophical questions generally.

l. 31. got ... friend, surrounding him.

P. 114, l. 1. who is ... gossip, who is well known for her love of gossiping.

l. 4. mind his book, pay attention to his lessons.

l. 5. the Temple-stairs, the stairs at the bottom of the Temple Gardens where the watermen moored their boats for hire.

ll. 12, 3. bate him ... oar, he rowed a little more slowly, owing to his loss of a limb; bate, abate, and so remit, excuse.

l. 25. kept a barge, as many persons of rank living near the river did in those days.

ll. 17, 8. trimmed ... coachman, steadied the boat by taking the coachman on board to serve as a make-weight.

l. 19. ballast, literally "means 'a load behind,' or 'a load in the rear'; and we may conclude that it was so called because the ballast was stowed more in the after part of the ship than in front, so as to tilt up the bows; a very sensible plan" ... (*Skeat, Ety. Dict.*).

l. 22. La Hogue, or Hague, in the north-west coast of France, where on May 19th, 1692, the English and Dutch fleets defeated the French fleet, burning thirteen of their vessels and destroying eight more.

ll. 28, 9. London bridge, the bridge here meant was that restored in 1300 after the fire in 1212, and again partially destroyed by fire in 1471, 1632, and 1725. The present bridge was begun in 1824 and opened in 1831.

ll. 29, 30. the seven wonders, *viz.* (1) the pyramids of Egypt. (2) the tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria. (3) The temple of Diana at Ephesus. (4) The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. (5) The Colossus at Rhodes. (6) The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus, executed by Phidias. (7) The watch-tower built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

ll. 34, 5. how thick ... churches, at what close intervals the churches were planted in the city; here the city means the city proper, extending eastward from Temple Bar, as contrasted with the west-end of London.

P. 115, l. 2. The fifty new churches, for building which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1710

ll. 2, 3. mend the prospect, improve the view.

l. 3. church-work is slow, everything connected with the building or improvement of churches is very tedious, as compared with the energy displayed in the matter of secular buildings.

ll. 9-11. it is thought ... shire, it is supposed on more than one occasion to have nearly succeeded in getting him returned as Member of Parliament for the county.

l. 13. broke from him, i.e. it is so much his habit that he almost involuntarily saluted the occupants of the boats that passed by us though he had never seen them before.

l. 15. gave the good-night, bade good-night, as we should now say.

l. 17. what queer old put, what strange looking and strangely dressed old creature from the country; much the same as the "bloke" of modern slang.

l. 20. assuming ... magistracy, putting on the stern look he would wear on the bench.

ll. 29, 30. Mahometan paradise, a paradise of sensual pleasure such as that promised in the Qurán to virtuous Musalmáns.

ll. 34, 5. your nightingale, the nightingale that everyone knows so well; for your, in this colloquial sense, see Abb. § 221. From the story of Philomela who was changed into a nightingale, and in that shape poured forth her tale of unfortunate love, the nightingale has always been considered the bird of love; cp. Milton's *Sonnet*, "O nightingale ... Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill."

P. 116, l. 1. the widow, see p. 6, l. 7.

l. 3. a mask, a woman wearing a mask.

l. 5. mead, a drink made from honey.

ll. 6, 7. to be interrupted, we should now say "at being interrupted."

ll. 7, 8. go about her business, be off and leave him alone.

l. 9. Burton ale. "This seems to have just been coming into vogue in Addison's time. In earlier times the monks of Burton were noted for their beer, which, however, was much stronger than the liquor of the same name to-day" (F. E. Wilcroft). Two of the largest breweries in England, those of Messrs. Bass and Messrs. Allsopp, are at Burton-on-Trent, and the water of the river is said to have something to do with the excellence of the beer.

l. 10. hung beef, spiced, or salted, beef, which is hung up and keeps good for a long time.

ll. 14, 5. I ratified ... look, I enforced his orders by looking at the waiter in a determined and authoritative manner.

DEATH OF SIR ROGER. No. 517.

- P. 116, l. 20. sensibly, keenly, feelingly.
- ll. 27, 8. very warmly ... penning, eagerly advocating the adoption of an address which he had himself composed.
- P. 117, l. 14. country, neighbourhood.
- l. 22. had lost ... stomach, had no appetite for roast beef ; a dish of which he was always so fond.
- ll. 25, 6. kept a good heart, retained his usual good spirits.
- l. 27. upon a kind message, on his receiving a kind message.
- l. 29. a lightning before death, a last bright flicker of the flame of life before it went out for ever. From *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3. 90.
- l. 32. my good old lady, the good old mistress whom I served.
- P. 118, l. 1. tenement, a holding, a dwelling inhabited by a tenant.
- l. 3. frieze-coat, a coat made of a coarse woollen cloth ; literally, cloth of Friesland.
- l. 4. riding-hood, such as were worn by women riding to market.
- l. 12. peremptorily, confidently, as being a matter of certainty.
- l. 16. made ... end, died peacefully and with resignation to God's will ; cp. *H. V.* ii. 3. 11, "A' made a finer end and went away an it had been any christom child," said of the dying Falstaff.
- l. 20. the quorum, see note, p. 6, l. 28.
- l. 29. quit rents, rents reserved in grants of land by payment of which the tenant is quit from other service, but in this case charges upon the estate ; quit is here used in its adjectival sense, and no hyphen is necessary.
- l. 31. makes much of, treats with great kindness.
- l. 35. joyed himself, been cheerful.
- P. 119, ll. 12, 3. Act of Uniformity. There were three Acts of Uniformity, passed respectively in 1549, 1558, 1662, all prescribing the use in the Church of England of the Book of Common Prayer, founded upon the old Catholic Missal and Breviary, and revised from time to time.