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K./Ü. „LOODUSE“

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SAKSA JA INGLISE KIRJANDUS KOOLIDELE

# OLIVER CROMWELL

From

**Gardiner's History of England**

K./Ü. „LOODUS“ TARTUS, 1928.

## K./Ü. „LOODUSE“ eesti ja vöör-kirjandus koolidele :

- 1) Rudyard Kipling: **The Cat that Walked by Himself.** 36 lk. 2 joonist. Hind 35 senti.
- 2) Karl Schönherr: **Der Ehrenposten.** 12 lk. Hind 15 senti.
- 3) Bertha Mercator: **Von dem Fuhrmann ohne Zorn und der weissen Blume im Korn.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 4) W. H. Riehl: **Der stumme Ratsherr.** 32 lk. Hind 30 senti.
- 5) K. Ecke: **Murr.** 20 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 6) F. Treller: **Ein Abenteuer im Urwalde.** 20 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 7) W. Jacobs: **Der Bücking.** 20 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 8) Grimm: **Hans im Glück.** 16 lk. 3 joonist. Hind 20 senti.
- 9) H. Scharrelmann: **Hexe Kaukau.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 10) A. Vilmar'i ja Weinland'i järele: **Das Nibelungenlied. Ein Ostarafest.** 36 lk. Hind 45 senti.
- 11) W. Hauff: **Das Märchen vom falschen Prinzen** 36 lk. Hind 40 senti.
- 12) P. Rosegger: **Als ich das erste Mal auf dem Dampfwagen sass.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 13) M. Jakobson: **Aschenbrödel.** 16 lk. 3 joonist. Hind 20 senti.
- 14) H. Seidel: **Jorinde.** 20 lk. Hind 25 senti.
- 15) P. Rosegger: **Ein Mann von 5 Jahren.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 16) H. Seidel: **Leberecht Hühnchen.** 20 lk. Hind 25 senti.
- 17) P. Rosegger: **Auf der Wacht.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 18) L. Ganghofer: **Das Geheimnis der Mischung.** 16 lk. Hind 20 senti.
- 19) **Dick Whittington and his Cat.** 28 lk. Hind 35 senti.
- 20) E. von Wildenbruch: **Die Landpartie.** 24 lk. Hind 30 senti.
- 21) R. Kipling: **His Wedded Wife.** 16 lk. Hind 30 senti.
- 22) M. v. Ebner-Eschenbach: **Krambambuli.** 24 lk. Hind 25 senti.
- 23) Max Nordau: **Die Brille des Zwerges.** 24 lk. Hind 25 senti.
- 24) **Beauty and the Beast. Tattercoats.** 32 lk. Hind 35 senti.

# Oliver Cromwell

From Gardiner's History of England

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Adapted for the use of schools and provided with  
an English — Estonian — German vocabulary

by

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## OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599, three years after the death of Drake<sup>1</sup>), and four years before the death of Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>). Elisabeth had many faults, but her successor, James I<sup>3</sup>), had more; he did not understand, as Elizabeth had understood, how to lead a free and high-spirited nation. Elizabeth had made war with Spain, and James had wisely made peace as soon as the independence of England was secured. But he had not been content with bringing the war to an end. He proposed to marry his son to a Spanish princess, and by this he made himself extremely unpopular in England. The marriage, however, never took place, and when Charles I came to the throne in 1625, he engaged in a war with Spain, and two years later he engaged in a war with France. He left all the arrangements for these wars in the hands of his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, whose mismanagement caused one disaster after another. All England

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<sup>1</sup>) Francis Drake — a famous sailor and explorer.

<sup>2</sup>) Elizabeth, a daughter of Henry VIII, reigned from 1558 to 1603.

<sup>3</sup>) James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, was appointed by Elizabeth to be her successor; he reigned as James I from 1603 to 1625, and was succeeded by his son Charles I, 1625—1649.

was united in detestation of a government so incompetent.

Such were the years during which the youth and early manhood of Oliver Cromwell were spent. His father, Robert Cromwell, was a gentleman living at Huntingdon <sup>1)</sup> the younger son of a man who had squandered away the greater part of a considerable property, and who left behind him an eldest son who squandered away the remainder. Oliver's father was a man of a very different stamp. In his household there was no extravagance. The young Oliver was sent to the grammar-school of the town, and afterwards to Cambridge, where he was admitted a member of the University <sup>2)</sup> on the very day on which Shakspeare <sup>3)</sup> died at Stratford. In the following year his father died, and the care of his widowed mother with that of his sisters devolved upon Oliver. After a time he went to London to study law, not because he intended to be a lawyer, but because every gentleman in those days was expected to know something of the law of his own country. Before he left London, when he was only in his twenty-second year, he married Elizabeth Bouchier, who proved a true and faithful wife to him in every variety of fortune.

Soon after Oliver settled in Huntingdon a great change came over him. He learnt, like so many of

<sup>1)</sup> Huntingdon — a little town on the Ouse; cp. the map.

<sup>2)</sup> The University of Cambridge was founded under Henry III (1216—1272); it is next to the University of Oxford (founded in 1249) the oldest and most famous university of England.

<sup>3)</sup> Shakspeare or Shakespeare, the famous English dramatist, was born in 1564 at Stratford on Avon, and died on the 23rd of April 1616 in his native town.

those who in those times bore the nickname of Puritan<sup>1)</sup> to look back upon his past life as utterly sinful. We need not suppose that he had been more than careless about religion and fond of the sports of youth because he speaks of himself as having been exceedingly guilty. 'You know', he wrote some years afterwards, 'what my manner of life hath been. Oh! I lived in and loved darkness, and hated light; I was chief, the chief of sinners. This is true. I hated godliness, yet God had mercy on me.' Something of this kind had been said by Sir Thomas More<sup>2)</sup> of himself, and the self-accusation need not be taken more literally in the one case than in the other. For some time Cromwell's whole soul was stirred by this feeling of his own unworthiness. At last he grew calmer. He came to believe in the saving mercy of his Saviour, and to cast his cares and sins upon Him. In after years he felt assured that he could not have learned this lesson unless he had first learned to know his own need of help. 'Whoever,' he wrote to his daughter, 'tasted that the Lord is gracious, without some sense of self, vanity, and badness?'

Cromwell's piety was not of that kind which sends a man to self-contemplation, or to the avoidance of the perils of the world. His practical nature made him take pleasure in the daily business of life, in the toils of providing for his wife and his young family, as he afterwards took it in guiding an army or controll-

<sup>1)</sup> Puritan is the name given to those protestants, who wished to change the services of the Church and to make them simpler by limiting ceremonies as much as possible. In this way they hoped to restore the Christian Church to its original purity.

<sup>2)</sup> Sir Thomas More was a favourite of King Henry VIII; he was beheaded in 1535.

ing the policy of the State. He was one of those who thoroughly understood the meaning of the saying, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'

That he conducted himself honourably in the sight of men, we may gather from the fact that in 1628 he was elected by his fellow-townsmen, who knew better than others whether he was a hypocrite or not, to represent them in the House of Commons<sup>1</sup>). In the first session he sat silently. The breaches of the law by the king and his officers had caused universal indignation, and the Petition of Right<sup>2</sup>) was in the end accepted by the king as the fitting remedy. Such matters Cromwell may have thought were better left to be handled by the lawyers. In the second session, in 1629, he spoke once. Questions about religion were being discussed. Some of the clergy, who were supported by the king, had introduced ceremonies into the worship which Cromwell and those who agreed with him believed to be unfit to be used in Protestant churches, and Cromwell spoke harshly of these men. The session did not last long. The king dissolved Parliament, and he did not call another for eleven years.

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<sup>1</sup>) The English Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords (Peers) or Upper House, composed of representatives of the higher clergy (Lords spiritual) and the nobility (Lords temporal), — and the House of Commons or Lower House, composed of members elected by the people.

<sup>2</sup>) The Petition of Right was presented to the King in 1628 by both Houses. In this document the rights granted by King John (1215) in Magna Charta were once more confirmed and it was laid down that the King should not raise any money without the consent of Parliament, and also that no one was ever again to be deprived of liberty or to be sentenced illegally, as had happened so often under James and Charles.

During those years Charles I did many things to exasperate the nation. He allowed Laud, who, in 1633, became Archbishop of Canterbury <sup>1)</sup>, to enforce upon all the clergy the whole of the Prayer Book <sup>2)</sup>. In our own time this would not be considered as a hardship, because any one who dislikes the Prayer Book of the Church of England can separate from that Church, and use any form of prayer which he prefers without any punishment from the State. In the days of Charles I any one who stayed away from church was fined, and those who collected a congregation to preach to it, or pray with it, could be sent to prison. There was soon, therefore, a large number of persons, of whom Cromwell was one, who wished to change the services of the Church and to make them simpler than they were. Besides these there was a still larger number of persons who disliked Charles's government, because he made them pay large sums of money without obtaining the consent of Parliament. Ship-money, a tax levied by the mere will of the king to meet the expenses of the navy, was especially unpopular.

During these years little is heard of Cromwell. He prospered as a grazier, keeping cattle first near Huntingdon and then near St. Ives. On one occasion he made some stir by taking up the cause of poor men who were badly treated in a division of lands made when the fens were being drained; but on the whole he seems to have attended to his own concerns,

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<sup>1)</sup> The Archbishop of Canterbury is the highest dignity in the Anglican Church.

<sup>2)</sup> The Book of Common Prayer was introduced under King Edward VI (1547—1553), and is still used in the Church of England in the form which it took under Elizabeth (1589).

and he certainly did not take any public part in protesting against the actions of the king.

In 1640, both in the Short Parliament<sup>1)</sup> which met in April, and in the more famous Long Parliament<sup>2)</sup> which met in November, he sat as member for Cambridge. When the Long Parliament met the king's power had entirely broken down. He had made the Scots his enemies by attempting to force them to use a new Prayer Book, and they had invaded England, and defeated part of his army. The members of the Long Parliament were determined to put an end to the past abuses. They impeached and executed Strafford, Charles's chief adviser. They abolished ship-money, and compelled Charles to consent to a bill<sup>3)</sup> putting it out of his power to levy money again without consent of Parliament, and they also put an end to several courts which had inflicted punishment without the assistance of juries.

To these changes there was scarcely any opposition. But the case was altered when the House of Commons began to consider whether any changes should be made in the Church. A large number of the members wished to see the Prayer Book left untouched, or, at least, only slightly modified; and also desired that the bishops should retain their authority in order that they might be able to punish those persons who found fault with the Prayer Book, or

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<sup>1)</sup> The Short Parliament lasted from April 13 to May 5, 1640.

<sup>2)</sup> The Long Parliament lasted from November 1640 till April 1653.

<sup>3)</sup> A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been read three times in both Houses and has received the assent of the King. As soon as it is entered in the Statute-book, it receives the name of Statute.

who, if they were clergymen, neglected to use it. On the other hand, a large number of members wished that the Prayer Book should be considerably altered, and that the bishops should be stripped of much of their power, or, perhaps, abolished altogether.

In November 1641, the latter party drew up the Grand Remonstrance. This celebrated document, after recounting the details of the king's past misgovernment, demanded that ministers of the Crown should be such as Parliament could have confidence in, and that an assembly of divines should be summoned to suggest a plan for the future government of the Church.

Amongst those who gave the warmest support to these demands was Cromwell. He was most anxious to see the power of the bishops diminished, and he knew that it was not safe to leave to Charles the right of appointing what ministers and officers he pleased. A rebellion had recently broken out in Ireland, and it would be necessary to send an army to suppress it. If the officers of that army were named by Charles, he would be able to use it against the House of Commons as soon as it had accomplished its task in Ireland.

So clear did the matter appear to Cromwell, that he could not understand that any one could honestly disagree with him. 'Why', he said to Falkland, who was hostile to the proposed ecclesiastical changes, and who wanted to postpone the debate, 'would you have it put off?' 'There would not have been time enough,' was the reply, 'for sure it will take some debate.' 'A very sorry one,' said Cromwell. He was not prepared for the strength of opposition that was aroused. The vote on the Remonstrance was not taken till after midnight, a late hour on days when the House met

usually at eight o'clock in the morning. The Remonstrance was carried by only eleven votes. Before the House separated the two parties almost came to blows. As the members left, Falkland asked Cromwell whether there had been a debate. 'I will take your word for it another time,' was the answer. 'If the Remonstrance had been rejected, I would have sold all I had the next morning, and never have seen England any more; and I know there are many other honest men of this same resolution.'

In these words Cromwell spoke out his whole mind. To be forced to worship, or rather to pretend to worship, in a way which they believed to be offensive to God and destructive to the health of their own souls, was intolerable to these old Puritans. They would rather die than submit to it. Unfortunately they did not content themselves with asking religious liberty for themselves. They wished to compel all others to worship as they did. So far as they asked for liberty for themselves they did well. So far as they denied it to others they did ill. For the present Cromwell thought as others thought. That which makes his life worth telling is that he had a mind open to receive impressions from the facts around him, and that he grew larger-hearted and more tolerant, whilst many a man who started with him learned nothing from experience.

From the debate on the Grand Remonstrance, it was but a short step to civil war. In January, Charles attempted to seize five members of the House of Commons whom he accused of treason. Failing in this, he left London and drew off towards the north. The king and the Parliament each claimed the right of commanding the militia — that is to say, the citizen

soldiers who in those days were called from their ordinary avocations of life to defend England in times of invasion or rebellion. Neither party would trust the other. In the main, those who wished to see the Prayer Book altered took the side of Parliament, and those who wished it to be preserved unchanged took the side of the king. Amongst the former were the citizens of London, the majority of the townsmen and the small landowners, especially in the south and east of England. Amongst the latter were the majority of the country gentlemen and their tenants, especially in the north and west.

The war began on August 22, 1642, when the king raised his standard at Nottingham<sup>1</sup>). Cromwell thought that he could serve the cause which he followed better in the field than in the House of Commons, and he became captain of a troop of horse in the Parliamentary army. In those days cavalry was more important to an army than it is now. The infantry had muskets so heavy that they could only fire them from portable rests, which they carried with them, and these muskets had no bayonets, and could only be fired slowly. The musketeers were accompanied by pikemen, who did their best to protect them; but it was seldom, if ever, that musketeers and pikemen combined could resist a charge of cavalry in the open field. Hence the army which had the best cavalry was superior to the army which had the best infantry.

How superior the king's cavalry was, was shown in the first battle of the war. The armies met at

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<sup>1</sup>) Nottingham — a town on the Trent.

Edgehill<sup>1)</sup> in Warwickshire. Prince Rupert<sup>2)</sup> at the head of the Royal horse<sup>3)</sup>, swept away almost the whole of the Parliamentary cavalry and nearly half of its foot soldiers. If Rupert had been a good general, he would have wheeled round and destroyed the whole of the enemy's foot. As it was, he dashed after the flying rout in headlong haste. Whilst he was pursuing the fugitives, the remainder of the Parliamentary infantry recovered itself, and was supported by some troops of horse which had remained undefeated, and amongst which was the one commanded by Captain Cromwell. These men inflicted severe injury upon the king's army, though they could not quite make up for the losses suffered in the early part of the battle.

Cromwell was one of those men who, when they see anything going wrong, are not content till they have found out the cause of the mischief and have devised a remedy. 'Your troops,' he said to his cousin Hampden, 'are most of them old decayed serving-men and tapsters, and such kind of fellows; and their troops are gentlemen's sons, younger sons, and persons of quality. Do you think that the spirits of such base and mean fellows will ever be able to encounter gentlemen that have honour, and courage, and resolution in them? You must get men of a different spirit—and take it not ill what I say; I know you will not—of a spirit that is likely to go as far as gentlemen will go, or else you will be beaten still.' Cromwell was not one to talk and not to act. In the following year

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<sup>1)</sup> Edgehill — a low ridge of hills, at the foot of which the first battle in the Civil War took place in October 1642.

<sup>2)</sup> Prince Rupert was a nephew of Charles I, being a son of his sister.

<sup>3)</sup> the Royal horse — the King's cavalry.

he was sent into his own eastern counties, which had formed an association to enable them to resist the king the better. Here he became a colonel of a regiment. He took care that no man should enter into that regiment who was not zealously Puritan in religion, and who did not believe, as strongly as he believed himself, that the cause for which he was fighting was the cause of God. But he also took care that no one should enter who would not submit to discipline of the strictest kind. No pious talk would satisfy Cromwell if the man who used it would not bear himself manfully in the day of battle.

The campaign of 1643 was one to test the quality of any troops. Charles was steadily gaining ground. By the end of the year the south of England, from Cornwall to Hampshire, was, with the exception of a few isolated posts, commanded by his armies. The Marquis of Newcastle, his general in the north, held the whole country from the Tweed<sup>1)</sup> to the Humber, with the exception of Hull<sup>2)</sup>. Charles was himself firmly established at Oxford, and though he had failed to capture Gloucester<sup>3)</sup>, he had pushed on beyond Reading<sup>4)</sup> on his way to London. If Newcastle were strong enough to march south in the following summer, the Parliamentary cause would hardly be able to maintain itself much longer.

To check Newcastle, the Parliamentary leaders had two resources at their command. In the first place,

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1) The Tweed — the border river between England and Scotland.

2) Hull on the Humber — the most important harbour on the north-east coast of England.

3) Gloucester ('glostə) — a town on the Severn.

4) Reading ('rediŋ) — a town on the Thames.

a Scottish army had consented to cross the Tweed, and to attack the Royalists<sup>1)</sup> in Yorkshire from the north. In the second place, the army of the counties which had combined to form the Eastern Association<sup>2)</sup> still barred Newcastle's way to the south.

That army was now under the command of the Earl of Manchester, but Cromwell was its leading spirit. He had fought hard during the campaign of 1643, and after sweeping the Royalists out of Lincolnshire, had brought that county to join the Association. He now became lieutenant-general, or second in command over Manchester's army.

That army effected a junction with the Scottish army in Yorkshire. On July 2 the combined forces fought the battle of Marston Moor against Newcastle and Rupert. It was late in a summer evening when the two armies drew up face to face. Rupert thought there would be no fighting till the next morning, and flung himself on the grass to rest and to eat his supper. Newcastle, who did not love the Prince, came up to remonstrate with him on his military arrangements. Rupert was too headstrong to listen, and Newcastle went off angrily to smoke a pipe in his own quarters. Before the pipe was lighted the battle had begun. Cromwell, seeing how little prepared the enemy was, charged Rupert's horse, even at that late hour. That famous cavalry, all unprepared as it was, was broken and chased off the field. If Cromwell had hurried far in pursuit he would but have copied the ill example set by Rupert at Edgehill. Cromwell knew better.

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<sup>1)</sup> Royalists — the followers of the King.

<sup>2)</sup> The Eastern Association — the seven counties Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Hertford had united against the King and formed the so called Eastern Association.

He pulled up, and turned to see how it fared with the rest of the army. He found that it had been beaten by the Royalists in that part of the field in which he was not present. His return renewed the fight, and before nightfall all Newcastle's troops were beaten by that unconquerable horse. Of 20 000 who had followed Newcastle to the field, no more than 3000 were in a fit state to rally round him the next day. All Yorkshire and the north fell into the hands of the Parliamentary generals.

Cromwell, stern as he was to those whom he believed to be fighting against God, had a tender heart. His own son had been killed in the course of the last year's fighting. 'Sir,' he now wrote after the battle to Colonel Walton, 'God hath taken away your eldest son by a cannon shot. It broke his leg. We were necessitated<sup>1)</sup> to have it cut off whereof he died. Sire, you know my trials this way. But the Lord supported me with this, that the Lord took him into the happiness we all pant and live for. There is your precious child full of glory, not to know sin nor sorrow any more. He was a gallant young man, exceeding<sup>2)</sup> gracious. God give you His comfort. Before his death he was so full of comfort that to Frank Russel and myself he could not express it—it was so great, above his pain. This he said to us . . . . A little after he said, one thing lay upon his spirit. I asked him what that was. He told me that it was that God had not suffered him to be any more the executioner of His enemies. At his fall, his horse being killed with the bullet, and, as I am informed,

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<sup>1)</sup> necessitated = compelled.

<sup>2)</sup> exceeding = exceedingly.

three horses more, I am told he bid them open to the right and left, that he might see the rogues run. Truly, he was exceedingly beloved in the army of all that knew him. But few knew him; for he was a precious young man, fit for God. You have cause to bless the Lord. He is a glorious saint in heaven, wherein you ought exceedingly to rejoice.'

It is a dangerous doctrine to teach men that they can regard themselves with certainty as the executioners of God's enemies. Yet even at this time, when he was acting as if no Royalist could be other than an enemy of God, Cromwell's own mind was gradually widening out to accept the doctrine that, at least under considerable limitations, religious liberty is a good thing for the State which allows it. It was characteristic of him that he did not come to this conclusion by mere meditation on the beauty of toleration. He raised himself to grasp a new idea by his perception of the practical advantages which would ensue to the army from its adoption. His business was to beat the enemy, and he knew that he could not beat the enemy unless he could get the best officers it was possible to get. In one case the best officer might be a Presbyterian<sup>1)</sup> in another case a Baptist<sup>2)</sup>, in a third case an Independent<sup>3)</sup>. Why, he asked himself, were any of these men to be excluded because of their religious opinions? 'Sir,' he wrote to an officer who wished to see no Baptists—or, as they were then called, Anabaptists—in the army, 'the

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<sup>1)</sup> a Presbyterian — a member of the Presbyterian Church, the State Church of Scotland.

<sup>2)</sup> Baptists do not baptize children, only adults.

<sup>3)</sup> an Independent is a Protestant who recognises no ecclesiastical authority, so that every church is independent.

State, in choosing men to serve it, takes no notice of their opinions; if they be willing faithfully to serve it, that satisfies. I advised you formerly to bear with <sup>1)</sup> men of different minds from yourself; if you had done it when I advised you to it, I think you would not have had so many stumbling-blocks in your way. It may be you judge otherwise; but I tell you my mind. I desire you would receive this man into your favour and good opinion. I believe, if he follow my counsel, he will deserve no other but respect from you. Take heed of being sharp, or too easily sharpened by others, against those to whom you can object little, but that they square not with you in every opinion concerning matters of religion.'

It does not follow that Cromwell wished to appoint officers from all possible religions. 'If they be willing faithfully to serve the State,' he wrote, 'that satisfies.' He did not believe that members of the Church of England or of the Roman Catholic Church would ever really wish to serve the State. They were in his eyes the enemies of God, and they were indisputably the enemies of Parliament. Besides there was no likelihood that any one of them would accept a command in the Parliamentary army, and Cromwell therefore did not think it necessary to inquire whether they ought to be tolerated or not.

Cromwell did not stand alone in these views. In Parliament and in the country a large number of men by this time advocated the grant of complete toleration to all Puritans. They are known in history as the Independent party, though it would be better to speak of them as the Tolerationist party. Their opponents were

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<sup>1)</sup> to bear with = to be patient with.

known as the Presbyterians, because they wished to establish a Presbyterian Church, and to refuse toleration to all other religious bodies.

The victory of Marston Moor relieved the Parliamentary army from a great danger. There was no longer a powerful enemy in the north threatening to bear down upon London and to make further defence impossible. Earlier in the year, too, Hopton, who commanded the king's forces in Hampshire, had been defeated at Cheriton, near Alresford, and the Parliamentary troops had therefore to deal only with the king's main army, which still held its own in the neighbourhood of Oxford. In order to grapple with the enemy, the Earl of Manchester, with Cromwell as his lieutenant-general, was ordered to march south, bringing with him the troops which he had commanded at Marston Moor.

The order was obeyed, and the two armies met at Newbury near the ground on which a battle had been fought in the preceding year. Manchester gained the day, but he did not follow up his victory. Cromwell had reason to believe that his superior officer did not wish to crush the king. Like Essex, in fact, Manchester cherished the idea of re-establishing a Parliamentary Constitution, and believed it to be possible to convince the king that the civil war could only be brought to an end by his acceptance of the chief position in such a Constitution. He did not, therefore, wish to beat the king too much, lest Charles should be so far humiliated as to be inadmissible as a ruler under any conditions. Cromwell took a very different view of the matter. 'If I met the king in battle,' he said, 'I would as soon pistol him as any other man.' Into the remote future he did not pry. It was not in his nature to be

very anxious as to what might be the final shape of the Constitution ten or twenty years afterwards. The task immediately before him he thoroughly understood. The army was engaged in war, and it was the business of the army to defeat the enemy. To fight battles and to take care not to win them too completely was the way to continue useless bloodshed. If the enemy was not be crushed it would be better not to engage in war at all.

There was something else in Manchester's mind besides his unwillingness to crush the king which made Cromwell his antagonist. Manchester's idea of a peace was not only one which should place Constitutional restraints upon the king, it was also one which should establish Presbyterianism in England, and prohibit independent religious meetings. In this, as Cromwell knew, Manchester would have the Scots on his side, and he therefore wished to have an army which should be as ready to fight the Scots if they played the part of oppressors in England as it was ready to fight the Royalists.

Filled with these thoughts, Cromwell brought heavy charges against Manchester. For a time it seemed likely that there would be a violent struggle between the two men. Suddenly the tempest calmed, and a compromise was adopted which gave Cromwell all he wanted. The charges against Manchester were dropped, but Parliament passed an Ordinance,<sup>1)</sup> known as the Self-denying Ordinance, by which all members of either

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<sup>1)</sup> An Ordinance is an order or decree published by the King or even by Parliament, acting on their own authority, while an act or statute arises from the combination of King and Parliament.

House were thenceforward excluded from military commands. Essex and Manchester resigned their posts. Cromwell should have done the same, but Parliament could not spare so good a soldier, and he was exempted from the operation of the Ordinance.

In consequence of this change the Parliamentary army was entirely reorganised, and Sir Thomas Fairfax was appointed to the supreme command as general. Cromwell served under him as lieutenant-general. It was not, however, merely by a change of officers that the army was made stronger than it had been before. Care was taken that the soldiers of the new model — as the reconstructed army was at that time familiarly called — should be of the same zealous Puritanism which had characterised Cromwell's troopers when he first served as a simple captain of the Eastern Association. That it was composed of men of stern religious zeal, but also with a tendency to tolerate all forms of Puritan faith, was the distinctive feature of the new model. Strange opinions were to be found amongst the soldiers, many of whom occupied themselves with preaching to one another after their work was done.

The army thus formed was never beaten on the field. To intense enthusiasm the new soldiers joined a readiness to submit to discipline, which made them invincible. On June 14, 1645, they found themselves confronted by Charles's army at Naseby. There were about 20,000 men on either side. The Royalists came on bravely. 'I can say this of Naseby,' wrote Cromwell after the fight was over, 'that when I saw the army draw up and march, in gallant order towards us, and we a company of poor ignorant men, to seek how to order our battle — the general having commanded me to order all the horse — I could not, riding alone

about my business, but smile out to God in praises, in assurance of victory, because God would, by things that are not, bring to naught things that are, of which I had great assurance. And God did it.'

Cromwell was not one of those who allowed his trust in God to make him slack in action. As at Edgehill, Rupert broke the part of the army opposed to him and scampered off in headlong pursuit, unmindful of the battle behind. Cromwell held on like a bulldog to the object of his attack. Before the evening the whole of the king's troops were flying in hot haste from the field. Charles never again in that war gathered a force which could stand up in the field against Fairfax and Cromwell. For a year more the war went on. There were fortified posts to be captured, and small detachments to be forced into submission. In April 1646 even Charles, sanguine as he was, saw that his case was hopeless. He rode out of Oxford to deliver himself up, not to Fairfax and Cromwell, but to David Leslie, who commanded the Scottish army at Newark<sup>1</sup>), and whom in May he accompanied to Newcastle. Charles hoped that the Scots would take his part. Had he not been born in Scotland, and was he not the descendant of the ancient Scottish kings?

For some months Charles was occupied in negotiating with the Scots and the English Parliament. They wanted to induce him to agree to the establishment of Presbyterianism in England. Charles, however, would consent to nothing of the kind; and in January 1647 the Scots gave him up to the English Parliament, who established him at Holmby House, in Northamptonshire.

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<sup>1</sup>) Newark — a town on the Trent in Nottinghamshire.

Whilst the king was there, a quarrel broke out between the Parliament and the army. The Parliament wished to disband part of the army without payment for its past services, and to send the remainder to Ireland. Naturally the army objected to be even in part disbanded unless it first received its pay. But the chief dispute was on a question of far greater importance. The Parliament had tried to establish Presbyterianism all over the country, and though it had not as yet succeeded in doing so, it was most anxious to gain the object which it had set before it. It imagined that it would be extremely dangerous to allow men of all sects to teach and to worship as they thought right. Plain people, it considered, would be so distracted by the various teachers, that they would cease to believe anything at all. In the army, on the other hand, the sects were predominant. It had become a fixed opinion amongst the soldiers that the Government had no right to meddle with a man's religion so long as he lived peaceably. 'If I choose to worship that pintpot,' said a soldier on one occasion, 'what is that to you?' Many of the soldiers were themselves preachers, and none of them were willing to return to their homes as private citizens unless they could be sure that they would be allowed to worship as they thought right when they were there.

The army, therefore, resolved to resist. The soldiers elected representatives, called agitators — so named from an old use of the word implying that the representatives were to act in the name of those who sent them — and these agitators met the officers to discuss what was to be done.

Officers and agitators together entered upon a long discussion with the Parliament. As the discussion

seemed unlikely to bring them that which they wanted, they turned their eyes upon the king. He was under the displeasure of the Presbyterians, as well as they. Why should they not bring him amongst them, and restore him to power on condition that he should grant to others that liberty of conscience which he claimed for himself?

On the morning of June 3, a certain Cornet Joyce, at the head of a party of cavalry, appeared in the park of Holmby House. In the evening he saw the king, and told him that he had authority from the army to take him away. Charles gave no positive answer, and on the following morning Joyce again pressed him to go. The king asked him whether he had a commission from Fairfax or from any one else to do what he proposed. Joyce led the king to the window, and pointed to the men on horseback drawn upon the lawn. 'There is my commission, your majesty,' he said. 'A fair commission and well-written,' replied Charles; 'a company of as handsome, proper gentlemen as ever I saw in my life.' Charles then dressed himself in his ridingclothes, and went off with Joyce, apparently well pleased at the turn which affairs had taken. If the army was quarrelling with the Parliament, he thought it might perhaps be disposed to set him on the throne again. In the evening the party arrived at Huntingdon, where Charles found himself among the soldiers. The strife between Parliament and army waxed hotter, till at last, on August 6, the army marched into Westminster, turning out of the House of Commons eleven of the leading Presbyterians.

It is a sad thing when armed force prevails over argument, and when soldiers dictate to Parliament

what they shall do or shall not do. It must not however, be forgotten that this Parliament was not like the Parliaments of our own days, which are responsible to public opinion, expressed whenever the time arrives for a dissolution and fresh elections. In the heat of its struggle with the king in 1641, the Long Parliament had wrung from him his consent to a bill enacting, that it should never be dissolved without its own consent. There was, therefore, no power in England which could legally put an end to its sittings. It might give orders of which public opinion heartily disapproved, and which were most injurious to the nation. Whether public opinion was on the side of the army or not it is difficult to say, but, at all events, the army had justice on its side, in asking that men who had jeopardised their lives in the cause of the Parliament should not be sent home to be persecuted because they did not think it right to worship as Parliament wished.

The army treated the king with all honour, establishing him at Hampton Court<sup>1)</sup>, and making proposals to him which, if he had accepted them, would have had the effect of restoring to him all the power with which he could safely have been entrusted. He was to have full liberty of religion for himself and the Episcopal Church<sup>2)</sup>, provided that he would allow full religious liberty to all other Protestants. The army, in short, wished to establish that system of toleration which was at last set up in the

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1) Hampton Court — a palace at Hampton on the Thames near London.

2) The Episcopal Church is the Established Church of England, so called because ruled by bishops.

reign of William III<sup>1</sup>), and which continues to exist in our own days. Unfortunately neither the king nor the Parliament was ready to adopt so excellent a scheme, and, strong as the army was, it was not strong enough to make either Charles or Parliament wiser than they were. Charles had, indeed, no objection to occupy as much time as possible, in the hope that the army and Parliament might quarrel with one another, and might end by asking him to rule over England in the old way. At last, however, he discovered that this was unlikely to happen, and he then fled to the Isle of Wight<sup>2</sup>), where he found himself in the hands of one of the Parliamentary officers. He was placed in confinement in Carisbrooke Castle, and a fresh negotiation was opened at Newport between him and the Parliament.

Charles, however, had no thought of carrying this negotiation to an end. He had found out by this time that he had no chance of winning over the army to become his instrument in effecting his restoration to his old authority, and he therefore turned to the Scots. The Scots, indeed, were as jealous of the power of the army as he was himself. They thought that their intervention at Marston Moor had been the real cause of the defeat of the king, and they were angry that after they had done so much, the English should refuse to set up that Presbyterian government of the Church which they believed to be of Divine appointment. To tolerate the other sects they regarded as absolutely wicked. Charles, therefore, thought that it would be easy to come to terms with the

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1) William III reigned from 1689 to 1702.

2) The Isle of Wight — an island in the south of England.

Scots, and before the end of 1647 he had made a secret treaty with them, promising to establish Presbyterianism, and to suppress the worship of the sects, if they would replace him on the throne. For many weeks he was discussing at Newport terms of arrangement with commissioners appointed by Parliament, hoping all the while that a Scottish army would soon cross the Tweed to help him, as a similar army had helped his enemies before. Suddenly, when the English Parliamentary army was thrown off its guard an insurrection of Charles's friends broke out in England. The first revolt was in South Wales. As soon as it was heard of, Cromwell was despatched to suppress it. Then came disturbances in all the counties near London, and riots in London itself. The war which thus broke out is known as the Second Civil war. Fairfax was sent to put down the rebellion in Kent and Essex, while Cromwell besieged Pembroke<sup>1</sup>). Before either of them was free to act, the Scots crossed the border and marched southwards to the aid of the Royalists. Cromwell having at last put an end to resistance in Wales marched northwards, and caught the Scots at Preston<sup>2</sup>). He had but 9,000 men with which to fight 24,000. Luckily for him the 24,000 had the Duke of Hamilton for a commander, and it would have been difficult for the Scots to select a worse general. He allowed his army to straggle over the country, and Cromwell had merely to attack each portion of it separately to win a signal victory. It took him three days to do this, but when it had once been done, the victory was com-

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1) Pembroke (u) — a port in South Wales.

2) Preston — a harbour town in Lancashire.

plete. The last day of the battle was August 19, 1648. Colchester<sup>1)</sup> surrendered to Fairfax on the 29th, and the Second Civil War was at an end.

The close of the second war left the soldiers in a far different temper from that in which they had been left by the first. Then they had subdued in fair fight an enemy who had stood up against them in a cause which he at least believed to be good. Now they had had to do with a trickster, who had lulled them with a false negotiation, carried on whilst he was preparing war against those who had trusted in his sincerity. Before they went out to battle, a large number of the soldiers and officers — Cromwell himself being among them — met at solemn prayermeeting to consider the course which they ought to take. 'It was the duty of their day', they resolved, 'with the forces they had, to go out and fight those potent enemies which that year in all places appeared against them; and this with a humble confidence in the name of the Lord only that they would destroy them'. They also resolved that, if they returned in peace, they would 'call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to an account for the blood he had shed, and mischief he had done to his utmost against the Lord's cause and people in these poor nations.'

The time had come when this duty, as the army believed it to be, was to be fulfilled. The Parliament was of another opinion, and was carrying on the negotiation with Charles as if the Second Civil War had never happened.

The soldiers took the question into their own

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<sup>1)</sup> Colchester — a town on the Colne (koul'n) in the county of Essex.

hands. On November 28 they removed the king from Carisbrooke, lodging him in Hurst Castle, a gloomy fortress built on what is almost an island in the midst of the solent<sup>1</sup>), united to the Hampshire coast only by a long bank of shingle. On December 5, the House of Commons persisted in its attempt to come to terms with the king. On the morning of the 6th a band of soldiers, commanded by Colonel Pride, was stationed at the door of the House. Pride had a list in his hand of members who were not to be suffered to enter. Ninety-six, of which forty-one were arrested and placed in confinement for a time, were excluded from the House. Pride's purge, as it was called, left a majority in the Commons which would vote as the army wished it.

Cromwell was not in London when Pride's purge was carried out; but there can be little doubt that he approved of it. The next thing to be done was to give an appearance of legality to that which the law did not sanction. The king was fetched up to Windsor, and on January 1, 1649, the diminished Commons passed a resolution: 'That, by the fundamental laws of this kingdom, it is treason in the King of England for the time being to levy war against the Parliament and kingdom of England'; after which it appointed a high court of justice, consisting of 150 persons, to try the king.

The next day, the Lords — there were but twelve peers still sitting in the House — refused their consent. On the 4th the Commons declared, 'That the people' were, 'under God, the original of all just

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<sup>1</sup>) Solent is the name given to the arm of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the Mainland.

power,' and that the House of Commons 'being chosen by and representing the people', had supreme power, and that therefore, without the concurrence of the peers, a resolution of the House of Commons would have the force of law.

The High Court of Justice was constituted, but not half the members appointed to it ever took their seats. Cromwell was there, but not Fairfax. When Fairfax's name was called, his wife cried out from amongst the spectators, 'He is not here, and will never be. You do him wrong to name him.'

Before such a court as could be brought together Charles was placed upon his trial. Of course he refused to plead before it. He did not know, he said, how a king might be a delinquent by any law he ever heard of. The court condemned him to die, and on January 30, 1649, he was executed in front of his own palace of Whitehall<sup>1</sup>).

It was harder to build up a new government than to destroy an old one. The fifty or sixty members who remained sitting at Westminster declared that England was now a Commonwealth, and considering themselves entitled to the name of the Parliament of England, they entrusted the government to a Council of State, consisting of forty persons. This so-called Commonwealth would not have lasted very long if the army had not been there to support it. The constituencies had not been consulted, and there

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<sup>1</sup>) The palace of Whitehall was originally a residence of the Archbishop of York, and was called York Palace. Henry VIII (1509—1547) took possession of it, changing its name to Whitehall. After that it was the residence of the Royal Family, and also of Cromwell, till destroyed by fire in 1647.

is every reason to suppose that, if they had been, they would not have been favourable to the men who had brought about the execution of the king. Even the army would soon have got tired of such a mockery of Parliamentary government, if it had not been employed in important wars, which gave its leaders no time to think of Constitutional reforms.

The first of these wars was that of Ireland. Ever since 1642 there had been fighting going on in that unhappy country; and now that there was no longer any civil war in England, it was possible to send a force across the Channel strong enough to subdue Ireland. There was no thought in England of paying the slightest attention to the wrongs of the Irish. All Puritans, and most Protestants who were not Puritans, believed it to be impious as well as dangerous to tolerate the Catholic worship, and they also believed themselves justified in confiscating the lands of all Irishmen who had taken part in the war. Cromwell was first at the head of the army which was to conquer Ireland again. To us his campaign in Ireland seems the part of history which is the least praiseworthy; but it must not be forgotten that he himself regarded it as not only justifiable, but absolutely meritorious.

When Cromwell landed in Ireland he found almost the whole country in the hands of the Irish. He marched against Drogheda <sup>1)</sup> and laid siege to it. The garrison was mainly composed of English Royalists. Cromwell stormed the town and butchered the garrison. There was afterwards another massacre at

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<sup>1)</sup> Drogheda ('drohidə) — a port north of Dublin.

Wexford<sup>1</sup>), but this was not ordered by Cromwell. Before long so much of the country was subdued that Cromwell was able to return to England, leaving the rest of the work to be accomplished by his subordinates. All the Irish who had taken part in the war — and there were few indeed who had not — were to be removed to the desolate wildernesses of Connaught<sup>2</sup>), whilst their lands were divided amongst Cromwell's soldiers and those Englishmen who had during the last seven years subscribed money to carry on the war. The Catholic worship was forbidden wherever the English power reached.

Such was Cromwell's campaign against the Irish in 1649. In 1650 Cromwell had a very different enemy to meet. The Scots were smarting under their defeat at Preston, and they loathed the very idea of establishing a Commonwealth, in which there would be toleration for the various sects. They therefore sent for the young Charles, the eldest son of the late king, and acknowledged him as their king. Charles II was obliged, as long as he was in Scotland, to attend the Presbyterian worship and to listen to the Presbyterian sermons. When the English Parliament proposed to send an army against him, Fairfax was asked to command it. Fairfax refused to go. He thought that, as at that time England and Scotland were separate nations, the Scots had as much right to set up a monarchy as the English had to set up a commonwealth. Cromwell looked at the matter from a practical point of view. He felt sure that if Charles II were allowed to maintain him-

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1) Wexford — a port on the south-east coast of Ireland.

2) Connaught ('kɔnɔ:t) — the westernmost province of Ireland.

self as King of Scotland, he would before long want to make himself King of England as well, especially as he had numerous partisans to the south of the Tweed. Cromwell therefore held himself justified in anticipating this danger by invading Scotland, and accepted the command which Fairfax declined to take.

Of all Cromwell's campaigns, this one in Scotland presented the greatest difficulties. In his opponent, David Leslie, he had to deal with a commander who understood the art of war, and who would not scatter his troops aimlessly about the country as Hamilton had done at Preston. When the English commander had crossed the border, he made for Edinburgh, longing to bring the Scots to a pitched battle. But the Scots would not fight. They entrenched themselves in strong positions, and waited till the English invaders had consumed all the provisions which they could obtain. At last the time came when Cromwell was forced to retreat. He reached Dunbar<sup>1)</sup>, but the Scots had occupied the road which ran to Berwick between the hills and the sea, and had cut off his way back to England. The bulk of the Scottish army lay upon the Doon Hill to the south of Dunbar. He could neither go backwards nor forwards. It would have been too dangerous to march up the steep hill to attack a whole army. There was nothing for it but to wait patiently at Dunbar till either an English fleet appeared to carry off his men, or the Scots committed some blunder, which under Leslie's guidance they were not very likely to do.

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<sup>1)</sup> Dunbar (dan'ba:) — a port in Scotland between Edinburgh and Berwick.

At last, even with Leslie in command, the blunder was committed. The Scots could not bear to think of the invaders escaping to a place of safety. On the afternoon of September 2 they began to move, as if intending to come down in the morning in order to fall upon the English army in the plain. Cromwell marked the movement, and made his preparations for the next day's battle. Before dawn on the morning of the 3rd everything was in readiness. As the sun rose Cromwell directed the attack on the Scots as they were struggling down to reach the level ground. 'Let God arise,' he cried, 'and let His enemies be scattered.' His horsemen plunged into the Scottish column and broke it, driving the fugitives back amongst their own men. In a moment all was in confusion. The Scots trampled one another down, and the English dashed, slaying as they went, into the flying crowd. Three thousand honest Scotsmen lay dead on the hillside. Ten thousand prisoners were taken. Whilst the English cavalry was forming for the pursuit, Cromwell bade them halt and sing the psalm which calls on all nations to praise the Lord for His loving-kindness.

In Cromwell's mind there was no doubt that he was fighting the battle of God. He believed it as firmly as Drake had believed it when he rifled the treasuries of Spain. Nor can there be any doubt that in this war his was the nobler cause. If the Scots had had their way, they would have suppressed all religious liberty in England. Yet, in the end, it was not by the sword that religious liberty was secured. It came when men's thoughts were prepared to receive it. In Cromwell's time only a few men here and there cared for it, and even a victorious army could not maintain it for more than a short time.

The first result of the battle was the occupation of Edinburgh by Cromwell. Leslie, however, still kept an army together, and in the next summer he resolved to try one more chance. Slipping by Cromwell, he marched swiftly across the border into England, and advanced southwards, hoping that the English Royalists would join him. The English Royalists, however, did not rise. The fear of Cromwell's army was upon them. The Scots struggled on till they reached Worcester<sup>1</sup>), when Cromwell, who had been following hard upon their heels, came up with them, and defeated them utterly. The battle of Worcester was fought September 3, 1651, exactly one year after the battle of Dunbar. 'The dimensions of this mercy,' wrote Cromwell, 'are above my thoughts. It is, for aught I know, a crowning mercy.' It was the last that, in the shape of victory, Cromwell was to have. He had seven years yet to live, but he never again drew sword on a field of battle.

For a year and a half Cromwell and the army watched the proceedings of the Parliament, and they did not like what they saw. They wished to bring to a close a war with the Dutch in which England was engaged, because they disliked seeing a war between men of the same Protestant faith. The domestic actions of Parliament were still more displeasing to them. The few members who remained on the benches had a vast amount of patronage to dispose of, and it was observed that a son or brother of a member had far more chance of obtaining a vacant post than any other person would have. It was believed, too, that many of the members were open to bri-

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<sup>1</sup>) Worcester ('wustə) — a town on the Severn.

bery. All persons who had taken the king's side had been made liable to lose their estates, in order that the expenses of the war might be met by the sale of these confiscated lands. After a time, however, Parliament discovered that it was difficult to know all the lands which a Royalist might own. An order was therefore given that any Royalist who would make a true declaration of his whole property should receive back a third part of it. When the Royalists attended to make their declarations, difficulties were often thrown in their way. Some were favoured, and allowed to go home on easy terms. Others were kept hanging about for many weeks, and were only permitted to return after agreeing to surrender more than they could fairly be asked to give. It was generally believed, and probably with truth, that those who were treated well had gained their advantage over the others by slipping a sum of a hundred pounds or so into the hands of some influential member of Parliament.

The officers of the army wished that an end should speedily be put to so miserable a state of affairs. By the law as it stood, however, no one could dissolve that Parliament without its own consent, and they urged the Parliament to prepare the way for a new assembly to be elected by the English people. With no very good-will Parliament did what it was asked to do. A bill was brought in by Sir Harry Vane to make the elections more fair than they had hitherto been, to disfranchise little villages, and to distribute their members amongst the counties and the large towns. This bill, in short, was to do what was afterwards done by the great Reform Bill of 1832. Yet, though the Parliament was brought to

acknowledge that there ought to be fresh elections, it postponed the date of them as long as possible, and finally resolved that there should be no dissolution in the proper sense of the word. There were to be elections for all the constituencies which happened to be vacant; but those members who had places in the old Parliament were to continue sitting in the new one, without presenting themselves to their constituencies for reelection.

Cromwell and the officers could not bear that men, many of whom were unworthy to sit at all, should thus perpetuate their membership. In the spring of 1653 they had a long conference with the Parliamentary leaders, and obtained a promise from them that they would not go on with their bill till a further consultation had been held. On April 20, news was brought that, in spite of this promise, Parliament was debating on the bill, and would pass it with all its faults. Cromwell at once went to his place in the House, dressed 'in plain black clothes and worsted stockings.' When the bill was about to be passed, he beckoned Harrison to his side. 'This is the time,' he said; 'I must do it.' He rose to speak, saying something at first in praise of that Parliament. Then he changed his tone, and complained of its injustice and its other faults. An astonished member rose to call him to order. Cromwell was not to be called to order. 'Come, come,' he said excitedly, 'I will put an end to your prating.' Then striding up and down the floor, he cried out, 'You are no Parliament; I say you are no Parliament; I will put an end to your sitting. Call them in, call them in!' Soldiers waiting outside, entered now. Cromwell was in an angry mood. He spoke

harsh words of many of the members. Then, seeing the mace<sup>1</sup>), the symbol of the Speaker's authority, he said sneeringly, 'What shall we do with this bauble? There, take it away!' After Harrison had handed the Speaker from his chair, Cromwell looked round again. 'It's you', he said to the members 'that have forced me to this; for I have sought the Lord night and day that He would rather slay me than put me on the doing of this work.' He then ordered the House to be cleared, and as soon as the doors were locked he strode away. During the night some wag stuck up a paper on the door, on which was written, 'This House to be let, now unfurnished.'

When Cromwell and the officers had turned out the Parliament, they had to consider how public business was to be carried on. After a while they determined to summon an assembly, not elected by constituencies like a House of Commons, but named by Cromwell, after consultation with his officers and the chief Puritan ministers. Royalists scoffers gave to this assembly the nickname of the Barebones Parliament, from the odd name of one of its members, Praise-God Barebones, a leather-seller of Fleet-Street.

This unfortunate Parliament tried to do what it could for the good of the country. It set its hand to the reform of law, and it attempted to make new arrangements for the Church. There was a violent contention between two parties as to whether the

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1) The mace is the large gilded Sceptre which is borne before the Speaker of the Commons as a symbol of his power and dignity and laid on the Table of the House before the Speaker's Chair.

clergy should be paid by the State or not, and at last it appeared that the party which wished that the clergy should be supported by voluntary payments had a small majority of two. It was impossible for a House almost equally divided to settle the principles upon which government should be conducted, and the majority agreed to surrender all powers which they possessed to Cromwell. By the advice of the council of officers, Cromwell assumed the government of the country under the title of Lord Protector. A Constitution was drawn up, known as the Instrument of Government, by which the new Protector was to be bound to take the advice of a Council of State, and to summon a single House of Parliament once in three years, in which members of Scotland and Ireland were to be admitted. This Parliament was to make laws and to vote taxes. The Protector was not to dissolve it till after it had sat for five months.

The fact was that the nation was anxious for peace and order, and Cromwell wished to give it what it wanted. He made peace with the Dutch, against whom the Commonwealth had been at war; and he hoped that the new Parliament, when it met, would devote itself to useful legislation.

On September 3, 1654, the new Parliament met. Much to Cromwell's surprise it began by asking that the Instrument of Government should be submitted to its judgment, and that it, and not the officers, should decide under what Constitution England was to be ruled. We can easily understand why it was that Cromwell objected to this. If this Parliament were to settle everything it might prolong its own powers as the Long Parliament had done. It might

refuse to grant religious liberty, or might do anything else that was tyrannical. Yet, on the other hand, the Parliament could hardly give way. It felt instinctively that it was for the representatives of the nation to decide, and not for any body of officers, however distinguished. It is better that nations should blunder on, feeling the consequences of their own errors, and providing remedies for them from time to time, than that they should be driven in the right way by a power beyond their control.

Cromwell could not understand this; could not come down from his high position to see the country drifting aimlessly away into evil courses. In setting himself against his Parliament he was entering upon a struggle in which he might be successful as long as he lived, but in which he would be unable to secure equal success for those who came after him.

Cromwell had the army at his back, and, if that was the case, there was no force in England capable of resisting his will. He called upon the members of Parliament to sign a declaration that they would be faithful to the Lord Protector and the Commonwealth, and would not endeavour to alter the government as it was settled by the Instrument of Government. Those who signed this were admitted to the House. Those who refused to do it were excluded.

Even those members who were admitted did not act as Cromwell wished them to act. They were angry and querulous, and the Protector longed for the day when the five months would be over, after which he would be at liberty to dissolve the Parliament. Before the time arrived the thought struck him that the Instrument of Government had not said whether these months were to be calendar or lunar

months. As soon, therefore, as five lunar months were ended he dissolved the Parliament which had been so troublesome to him.

Cromwell, left without a Parliament, must either give up all thought of governing the country, or must govern it even more absolutely than Charles I had once done. If he chose to govern absolutely, it was because he felt it to be his duty to do so, not because he preferred it. Other rulers, like the first Napoleon, for instance, have thought of absolute power as a good thing in itself, and have rejoiced to trample the rights of others under foot. It is Cromwell's highest praise that he felt uncomfortable at what he was doing, and that from time to time he tried to surround himself with a Parliament that should act with him instead of thwarting him.

It could not be; Cromwell had against him both the Republicans, who thought that the nation ought to be governed by its own representatives freely chosen, and the Royalists, who thought that it ought to submit to that form of government to which it had been accustomed for many generations. The Republicans were the first to plot against the Protector. Cromwell, however, detected the conspiracy, and imprisoned its leaders. Then followed a rising of the Royalists. Penruddock, with a party of gentlemen attached to the king, entered Salisbury<sup>1)</sup> by night, and seized two of the judges, who had arrived to hold the assizes<sup>2)</sup>, whilst they were still in bed. Penruddock and his comrades, however, were soon captured.

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1) Salisbury ('sɔ:lzbri) — a town on the Avon.

2) The assizes are the courts of law held twice a year in the different counties by the judges of the High Courts.

He himself and a few others were executed, and the movement was entirely suppressed.

Cromwell's power could not be overthrown as long as the army supported him. That power he used well, much better, at all events, than either the Republicans or the Royalists were likely to use it. But no nation, and least of all the English nation, likes to be driven by force even along the right road. Cromwell had to levy taxes by his own sole authority, and now he found that it would be necessary to keep a special watch upon the country gentlemen, who were Royalists almost to a man. He therefore divided England into ten military districts, placing each under a major-general, who was to exercise a strict supervision over the Royalists. Cromwell thought that, as the Royalists had made this measure necessary, they ought to bear the expence. He therefore laid a special tax of ten per cent, upon the Royalists, which they alone were to pay.

Great as were Cromwell's difficulties at home, abroad he maintained the dignity of the country. Admiral Blake was despatched with a fleet to the Mediterranean, where he compelled the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany<sup>1)</sup> to make compensation to English merchants to allowing English property, which had been captured by Prince Rupert at sea, to be sold in their States. He then sailed for Tunis, which, like Algiers, was at that time a den of Mohammedan pirates. These pirates were in the habit of taking sailors out of the ships which they captured, forcing them to labour as slaves. The harbour of Tunis was guarded by forts, and the pirates believed themselves

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1) The Dukedom of Tuscany was in Italy.

to be safe. Blake destroyed their forts and burned their ships, after which, not only the pirates of Tunis, but those also of Tripoli and Algiers, gave up their English slaves, promising to make no more.

Whilst Blake was in the Mediterranean, Cromwell's anger was aroused by an act of brutality committed by an Italian sovereign. In some of the valleys of the Alps, under the dominion of the Duke of Savoy, the ancestor of the present King of Italy, lived a Protestant population known as the Waldensians<sup>1</sup>). Attempts had been made by the Catholic priests to convert them, but those attempts had been resisted, and one of the priests was murdered. The duke, instead of simply punishing the murderer, ordered the people to leave their homes and to confine themselves to a certain region. On their refusing to go, the duke's soldiers were let loose upon them, and there was a terrible massacre, in which at least three hundred were killed, many of them under circumstances of great barbarity.

In England a strong feeling of sympathy arose. Large sums of money were gathered by subscription for the survivors. Cromwell sent a special ambassador to the duke to protest against these proceedings, and to ask for pardon for the remaining Waldensians. As the duke did not seem inclined to do anything, Cromwell appealed to Mazarin, the French chief minister, and by his intervention the duke was brought to yield, and to allow the Waldensians to continue to inhabit their ancient homes.

Mazarin had been ready to help Cromwell, be-

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<sup>1</sup>) The Waldensians — a religious community founded by Peter Waldus of Lyon in 1170.

cause he expected much from Cromwell in return. For many years France and Spain had been at war, and each of these States had bidden high for the help of England. Probably Cromwell would have been wise to have refrained from giving help to either. But he saw that France, Catholic as she was, tolerated Protestants, and that Spain was altogether intolerant. Cromwell, too, took up the old quarrel of the Elizabethan sailors, and required the King of Spain to allow Englishmen to trade freely in the West Indies. When he made this double request for freedom of trade and for freedom of religion for English sailors, the Spanish ambassador sternly refused to grant either. 'It is,' he said, 'to ask my master's two eyes.' Cromwell sent a fleet to the West Indies, directing the commander to capture Hispaniola<sup>1</sup>). They failed in this, but they seized Jamaica. A war with Spain was begun, and England entered upon a close alliance with France.

A war costs money, and to get the requisite money Cromwell resolved once more to summon a Parliament. But he wanted to have a Parliament which would support him, and not one which would thwart him. With this end in view he drew up a list of ninety-three of the members, and refused to allow any of them to sit in the House. Those who were left were ready to support Cromwell.

The new Parliament had not sat long before news arrived of a great naval victory. A Spanish fleet laden with silver had been taken in Cadiz Bay<sup>2</sup>)

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<sup>1</sup>) Hispaniola, also called Hayti or San Domingo, and Jamaica — two islands in the West Indies.

<sup>2</sup>) Cadiz ('keidiz) — a town on the South-West coast of Spain.

by Captain Stayner; and not long afterwards a still richer Spanish fleet had been taken by Blake at Teneriffe<sup>1</sup>). But even such victories as these would not induce the Parliament to support Cromwell in everything. The Parliament forced him to abandon the tax upon the Royalists, and to deprive the new major-generals of their powers. But it had no wish to be deprived of his services. The discovery of a plot to assassinate him made the members anxious, and before long an address was drawn up, usually known as the Petition and Advice, in which the Protector was asked to consent to the alteration of the Instrument of Government in certain points. He was asked to take the title of king, and to nominate a number of persons to form an upper house, like the old House of Lords. He was also to promise never again to exclude any properly elected members from the House of Commons. Cromwell after some hesitation refused to take the royal title, but in all other points he accepted the Petition and Advice.

If Cromwell was not to be king in name, he was king in fact. On June 26, 1657, he was solemnly installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Abbey<sup>2</sup>). Parliament had granted him the supplies which he needed, and he was full of hope that an army which he had sent to join the French in Flanders would meet with success. But he had fresh troubles in

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1) Teneriffe — one of the Canary Islands.

2) Westminster Abbey — a famous church in London founded in the X century. It is the place where the Kings of England are crowned, where many of them have been buried from Edward the Confessor (1066) to George II (1760); it is also the burial-place of many famous men, especially of the poets of England.

store. When Parliament met again in January 1658, it was composed of two Houses. The two Houses at once began to quarrel, and Cromwell, seeing that the quarrel was likely to be endless, dissolved Parliament almost in despair. 'The Lord,' he said, 'judge between me and you.'

Victory came as he expected. Dunkirk<sup>1</sup>), then a Spanish town, was taken by the combined forces, and, according to agreement, was handed over to England. Cromwell had but a few months to live. He tried to govern as well as he could, to tolerate all religious opinions, except those which, as he believed, were dangerous to the State. But he had large classes of men against him. The members of the old Church of England hankered after the restoration of the monarchy. The Republicans hankered after a government without a Lord Protector. Thousands who cared for neither monarchy nor republic wished to have some certainty that peace and order would not come to an end by the death of a single man. Thousands, too, were eager to see an end of Puritan strictness and to enter unchecked upon a career of mirth, and jollity and vice.

During the summer of 1658 Cromwell's health was failing. His favourite daughter died, and her death saddened his heart. In the end of August he was seriously ill, and in September 3, the anniversary of Worcester and Dunbar he died.

Cromwell's last prayer from his sick-bed is touching in its simplicity. 'Lord,' he said, as he tossed on his bed, 'though I am a miserable and wretched

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<sup>1</sup>) Dunkirk — a town on the north coast of France near Calais.

creature, I am in covenant with Thee through grace, and I may, I will, come to Thee for Thy people. Thou hast made me, though very unworthy, a mean instrument to do them some good and Thee service; and many of them have set too high a value on me, though others wish and would be glad of my death. But, Lord, however Thou dost dispose of me, continue and go on to do good for them. Give them consistency of judgment, one heart, and mutual love; and go on to deliver them and with the work of reformation, and make the name of Christ glorious in the world. Teach those who look too much upon Thine instruments to depend more upon Thyself; pardon such as desire to trample upon the dust of a poor worm, for they are Thy people too; and pardon the folly of this short prayer, even for Jesus Christ's sake — and give us a good night, if it be Thy pleasure.'

Cromwell's death left England without a guide. After a year and a half of confusion, it drifted back into the old system, and accepted Charles II<sup>1)</sup> as its king. Cromwell's life stands out as a warning that force is incapable of guiding a nation, even when it is in the hands of a man animated by the best intentions. England was resolved to take its own course for good and for evil, and that course was in the end a better one than even Oliver Cromwell would have chosen for his beloved country. Large-minded and tolerant as he was, he was not large-minded or tolerant enough. His religious system was but the religious system of a minority. He feared lest, if the majority had its way, it would trample down all that he held to be sacred. He dared not

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1) Charles II reigned from 1660—1685.

give liberty to the English Church, and still less did he dare to give liberty to the English and Irish Catholics. During his lifetime he could maintain the supremacy of Puritanism. When he died, it crumbled away.

## VOCABULARY

<p>             1. <i>liberty</i> — <i>свобода</i>              2. <i>English Church</i> — <i>Англиканская церковь</i>              3. <i>still less</i> — <i>еще менее</i>              4. <i>he dare to</i> — <i>он не смеет</i>              5. <i>English and Irish Catholics</i> — <i>англиканские и ирландские католики</i>              6. <i>During his lifetime</i> — <i>в течение его жизни</i>              7. <i>he could maintain</i> — <i>он мог поддерживать</i>              8. <i>the supremacy of Puritanism</i> — <i>преобладание протестантизма</i>              9. <i>When he died</i> — <i>когда он умер</i>              10. <i>it crumbled away</i> — <i>оно рухнуло</i> </p>	<p>             11. <i>crumbled away</i> — <i>рухнуло</i>              12. <i>supremacy</i> — <i>преобладание</i>              13. <i>Puritanism</i> — <i>протестантизм</i>              14. <i>lifetime</i> — <i>жизнь</i>              15. <i>could maintain</i> — <i>мог поддерживать</i>              16. <i>English Church</i> — <i>Англиканская церковь</i>              17. <i>English and Irish Catholics</i> — <i>англиканские и ирландские католики</i>              18. <i>still less</i> — <i>еще менее</i>              19. <i>he dare to</i> — <i>он не смеет</i>              20. <i>During his lifetime</i> — <i>в течение его жизни</i>              21. <i>he could maintain</i> — <i>он мог поддерживать</i>              22. <i>the supremacy of Puritanism</i> — <i>преобладание протестантизма</i>              23. <i>When he died</i> — <i>когда он умер</i>              24. <i>it crumbled away</i> — <i>оно рухнуло</i> </p>
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## VOCABULARY.

## Page 3.

Death (e) — surm — Tod  
 fault — (o:) — viga, puudus —  
 Fehler  
 suc'cessor — järeltulija, pärija —  
 Nachfolger  
 'high-'spirited (i) — kõrge-  
 meelne — hoogesinnt  
 inde'pendence — sõltumatus,  
 iseseisvus — Unabhängigkeit  
 se'cure — kindlustama — sichern  
 pro'pose — kavatsema, ette võtma  
 — sich vornehmen  
 marry — abielusse heitma,  
 a. panema — heiraten, verheiraten  
 un'popular — ebameeldiv — un-  
 beliebt  
 take place — sündima, teoks  
 saama — stattfinden  
 en'gage in — hakkama, algama  
 — sich einlassen in  
 ar'rangement — korraldus —  
 Anordnung  
 favourite ('feivərit) — soosik —  
 Günstling  
 mis'management (æ) — halb  
 juhatus, oskamatus — schlechte  
 Führung  
 cause (o:) — põhjustama, sünni-  
 tama — verursachen  
 dis'aster (a:) — õnnetus, äpardus  
 — Unglück

## Page 4

united (ju'naitid) — ühenda-  
 tud, ühine — vereint, einig

detes'tation — põlgus, viha —  
 Abscheu, Haß  
 in'competent — oskamatu, vöi-  
 metu — unzuverlässig, unfähig  
 youth (u:) — noorus — Jugend  
 'manhood — meheiga — Mannes-  
 alter  
 squander (o) away — raiskama,  
 pillama — vergeuden  
 con'siderable (i) — kaunis suur  
 — beträchtlich  
 property — varandus — Eigen-  
 tum, Besitz  
 re'mainder — jääk — Rest  
 stamp — pitsar, iseloom — Stemp-  
 pel, Gepräge  
 ex'travagance (æ) — üleliigsus,  
 liialdus — Übermaß, Übertrieben-  
 heit  
 ad'mit — vastu võtma — zulassen,  
 aufnehmen  
 member — liige — Glied, Mit-  
 glied  
 widowed ('widoud) — leseks  
 jäänud — verwitwet  
 de'volve upon — üle minema —  
 übergehen auf  
 law — seadus, õiguseteadus —  
 Gesetz, Rechtskunde  
 prove (u:) — osutama — sich  
 erweisen als  
 faithful — truu, ustav — treu  
 vari'ety — muutlikkus, muutus —  
 Abwechslung, Veränderung  
 settle — asuma — sich nieder-  
 lassen  
 change (ei) — muutus — Ver-  
 änderung

## Page 5.

nickname — pilkenimi — Spott-,  
Epithname  
utterly — täiesti — gänzlich  
sinful — patune — sündig  
sup'pose — oletama — vermuten  
careless — hooletu, hoolimatu —  
nachlässig  
ex'ceedingly — iseäranis, väga  
— außerordentlich  
guilty (gilti) — süüdi — schuldig  
the chief — suurim — der größte  
godliness — vagadus, õndsus —  
Gottseligkeit  
mercy — arm, halastus — Er-  
barmen  
self-accu'sation — enesekaebus  
— Selbstanklage  
'literally (i) — sõna-sõnalt —  
wörtlich  
stir — erutama, ärritama — auf-  
rühren, aufregen  
un'worthiness (ə:) kõlbmatus —  
Unwürdigkeit  
calm (ka : m) — vaikne, rahulik  
— ruhig  
save — päästma — erlösen,  
befreien  
Savior — päästja, Önnistegija —  
Erlöser  
taste (ei) — maitsma, tundma —  
schmecken, kosten, empfinden  
gracious (greifəs) — armulik —  
gnädig  
sense — meel, tunne — Sinn,  
Gefühl  
vanity (æ) — edevus — Eitelkeit  
piety — vagadus — Frömmigkeit  
'self-contemplation — enese-  
vaatlemine — Selbstbetrachtung  
a'voidance — kõrvalehoidmine —  
Vermeidung  
'peril — hädaoht — Gefahr  
toil — töö, vaev — Mühe, Plage  
pro'vide for — hoolitsema —  
sorgen für

## Page 6.

policy (ɔ) — politika — Politik

thoroughly ('θərəli) — täitsa —  
völlig, vollkommen  
saying — ütlus — Spruch  
might — võim, täis jõud — Macht,  
ganzeß Vermögen  
gather — koguma; jäeldama —  
sammeln; entneemen  
fellow-'townsman — kaaskoda-  
nik — Mitbürger  
'hypocrite (i) — silmakirja-tee-  
ner — Heuchler  
'repre'sent — esitama — darstellen,  
vertreten  
session — istungjärk — Sitzung  
breach (i:) of law — seaduse  
rikkumine — Gesetzesverletzung  
indig'nation — pahameel, põl-  
gus — Entrüstung  
petition — palve, palvekiri —  
Bitte, Bittschrift  
ac'cept — vastu võtma — an-  
nehmen  
fitting — kohane — passend, ge-  
eignet  
'remedy — arstirohi, abinõu —  
Heilmittel, Abhilfe  
matter — asi — Angelegenheit,  
Ding  
handle — käsitlema, toimetama —  
behandeln  
dis'cuss — läbi rääkima, arutama —  
besprechen  
clergy — vaimulik seisus —  
Geistlichkeit  
sup'port — toetama — unterstützen  
worship (ə:) — jumalateenistus —  
Gottesanbetung, Gottesdienst  
a'gree — nõus olema — über-  
einstimmen  
'unfit — ebakohane — ungeeignet  
harshly (a:) — karedalt, kar-  
milt — barsch, schroff  
dis'solve — laiali saatma —  
auflösen

## Page 7.

ex'asperate — pahandama, vihas-  
tama — erbittern  
en'force — peale sundima —  
aufzwingen

hardship — karmus, valjus — Härte  
 'separate (e) — lahutama, lahutama — trennen, sich lössagen  
 'punishment (A) — karistus, nuhtlus — Strafe  
 fine — rahaline karistus, r. k. peale panema — Geldstrafe; mit einer Geldstrafe belegen  
 collect — koguma, kokku kutsuma — sammeln, versammeln  
 congreg'ation — kogudus — Gemeinde  
 preach (i:) — jutlustama — predigen  
 ob'tain — saama — erhalten, erlangen  
 con'sent — nõusolek — Einwilligung  
 levy (e) a tax — maksustama — Steuer erheben  
 mere — ainult — bloß  
 meet the ex'pences — kulusid kandma — den Unkosten begehen  
 prosper — kosuma, edasi jõudma — gedeihen, vorwärts kommen  
 grazier — karjakasvataja — Viehzüchter  
 cattle — sarvloomad — Vieh  
 make a stir — ärevust sünnitama — Aufsehen erregen  
 take up the cause — asja kaitsma — die Sache verteidigen  
 di'vision (di'vizən) — jagamine — Teilung  
 fens — sood — Marschen  
 drain — kuivaks laskma, parandama — trocken legen  
 at'tend to — hoolitsema — sich kümmern um  
 con'cern — asi — Sache, Angelegenheit

## Page 8.

in'vade — sisse tungima — einfallen  
 defeat (i:) — lööma, ära võitma — schlagen, besiegen  
 determine (di'tə:min) — otsustama — sich entschließen

ab'use — kuritarvitus — Mißbrauch  
 im'peach (i:) — süüdistama, kaebust tõstma — anklagen  
 'execute — surmanuhtlust täide saatma, surmama — hinrichten  
 ad'viser — nõuandja — Ratgeber  
 a'bolish (o) — kaotama, kõrvale heitma — abschaffen  
 com'pel — sundima — zwingen  
 con'sent — nõusolekut avaldama — zustimmen, einwilligen  
 bill — seaduse-eelnõu, seadus — Gesetz(entwurf)  
 court — kohus, kohtukoda — Hof, Gerichtshof  
 in'flict — määrama, peale panema — verhängen  
 as'sistance — abi — Beistand  
 jury — vannutatud mees — Geschworener  
 alter (o:) — muutma — verändern  
 un'touched (A) — puutumata — unberührt  
 slightly — vähe — leicht, wenig  
 modify — muutma — abändern, verändern  
 re'tain — alal hoidma — bewahren  
 find fault (o:) with — mitte rahul olema millegagi — etwas auszufsetzen haben an

## Page 9.

clergyman — vaimulik (mees) — Geistlicher  
 ne'glect — mitte hoolima, teemata jätma — vernachlässigen, versäumen  
 on the other hand — teiselt poolt — andererseits  
 strip of — röövima, ära võtma — berauben  
 a'bolish (o) — hävitama, kaotama — zerstören, vernichten  
 altogether — üldse, täiesti — völlig, gänzlich  
 draw up — kokku seadma — aufsetzen, verfassen  
 re'monstrance — noomitus, meeldetuletus — Vorstellung

celebrated — kuulus — berühmt  
 as'sembly — kogu, koosolek —  
 Versammlung  
 di'vine — usuteadlane — Gottes-  
 gelehrter  
 'summon — kokku kutsuma —  
 einberufen  
 suggest (sə'dʒest) a plan —  
 kava välja töötama — einen  
 Plan entwerfen, vorschlagen  
 de'mand (a:) — nõudmine —  
 Forderung  
 di'minish (i) — vähendada —  
 vermindern  
 safe — kindel, hädaohuta — sicher,  
 unbedenklich  
 appoint — määrama, nimetama  
 — festsetzen, ernennen  
 re'bellion — mäss — Aufruhr  
 recently — hiljuti — kürzlich, kurz  
 zuvor  
 sup'press — maha suruma —  
 unterdrücken  
 ac'complish — täitma, täide  
 saatma — erfüllen, vollenden  
 task — ülesanne — Aufgabe  
 disa'gree — lahku minema (arva-  
 mises) — verschiedener Meinung  
 sein  
 hostile — vaenlik, vastu — feind-  
 lich (gesinnt), abgeneigt  
 ecclesi'astical — kiriklik — kirchlich  
 post'pone — edasi lükkama —  
 verschieben, aufschieben  
 de'bate — vaidlus — Debatte,  
 Streit  
 a'rouse — esile tooma — aufstö-  
 ßern, hervorrufen  
 vote — hääletamine — Abstim-  
 mung

## Page 10.

carry — kandma, vastu võtma —  
 tragen, süüa, annehmen  
 blow (ou) — löök, hoop — Schlag  
 re'ject — tagasi lükkama — ver-  
 werfen, ablehnen  
 reso'lution — otsus — Entschluß  
 mind — meel, arvamine — Sinn,  
 Gemüt, Meinung

worship (ə:) — kummardama  
 (jumalat), austama, teenima —  
 Gott verehren, anbeten  
 offensive — haavav — beleidig-  
 end  
 de'structive — kahjulik — schädlich  
 health (e) — tervis, õnnistus —  
 Gesundheit, Heil  
 soul (ou) — hing — Seele  
 in'tolerable — väljakannatamata  
 — unerträglich  
 sub'mit — alluma — sich unter-  
 werfen, sich fügen  
 com'pel — sundima — zwingen  
 de'ny — eitama — verneinen, ab-  
 sprechen  
 re'ceive (i:) — vastu võtma —  
 aufnehmen  
 im'pression — mulje — Eindruck  
 tolerant (ɔ) — salliv — duldsam  
 start — algama, teele minema —  
 aufbrechen, die Laufbahn beginnen  
 ex'perience — kogemus — Er-  
 fahrung  
 step — samm — Schritt  
 'civil war — kodusõda — Bür-  
 gerkrieg  
 seize (i:) — kinni võtma — fest-  
 nehmen  
 treason (i:) — äraandmine —  
 Verrat  
 failing in this — kui see temale  
 ei õnnestunud — da ihm dies  
 nicht gelang  
 claim — nõudma — beanspruchen

## Page 11.

avo'cation — amet, kutse —  
 Beruf  
 in'vasion — sissetung (vaenlase)  
 — Einfall (feindlicher)  
 in the main — peaaesjas — in  
 der Hauptsache, im wesentlichen  
 alter (ɔ:) — muutma — verändern  
 pre'serve — hoidma, alal hoidma  
 — erhaltend, bewahren  
 majority (mə'dʒɔriti) — enamus  
 — Mehrheit  
 landowner — maaomanik —  
 Grundbesitzer

tenant (e) — rentnik — Pächter  
 'standard — kuninga lipp, standard — Standarte  
 serve — teenima — dienen  
 cause (ɔ:) — põhjus, asi — Grund, Sache  
 field (i:) — lahinguväli — Schlachtfeld  
 troop — salk, rügement — Truppe, Schar  
 horse — hobune, ratsavägi — Pferd, Reiterei  
 'cavalry (æ) — ratsavägi — Reiterei  
 'infantry — jalavägi — Fußvolf  
 musket — püss — Musfete  
 portable — kantav, liikuv — tragbar  
 rest — tugi — Stütze  
 bayonet ('beiənət) — püssitikk — Bajonett  
 pikeman — odamees — Pifenier, Pifenträger  
 pro'tect — kaitsma — beschützen  
 com'bine — ühendama — vereinigen  
 re'sist — vastu panema — widerstehen  
 charge — rünnak, pealetung — Angriff  
 hence — sellepärast — daher  
 superior (sju'piəriə) — tugevam — überlegen

## Page 12.

sweep away — ära pühkima — wegjegen  
 wheel round — ümber pöörama — umwenden, fehrts machen  
 foot — jalavägi — Fußvolf  
 dash — sõõstma — stürzen  
 rout (au) — salk, väeosa — Rotte, Schar  
 headlong (e) — äkiline, mõtlemata — jäh, unbesonnen  
 haste (ei) — rutt — Hast, Eile  
 pur'sue — taga ajama — verfolgen  
 fugitive — põgeneja — Flüchtling  
 the re'mainder — ülejäänud osa — die übrigen  
 recover (one's self) — tolbuma — sich erholen

'unde'feated (i:) — võitmata — unbefiegt  
 in'flict 'injury — kahju tegema — Schaden zufügen  
 make up for — heaks tegema, tasa tegema — ausgleichen  
 de'vise — mõtlema, leidma — sinnen, erfinden  
 de'cayed — kõdunenud, nõrk — verfallen, gebrechlich  
 tapster — kõrtsmik — Schankwirt  
 spirits — vaim, vahvus — Geist, Mut  
 base (beis) — madal, madalast seisusest — niedrig, niedriger Abstammung  
 mean (i:) — alatu — gering, ungeachtet  
 en'counter (au) — vastu astuma — begegnen  
 reso'lution — kindel meel — Entschlossenheit

## Page 13.

county — krahvkond — Graffschaft  
 associ'ation — ühisus, liit — Vereinigung, Genossenschaft  
 en'able — võimaldama — befähigen  
 colonel (kə:nəl) — kolonel — Oberst  
 zealous (e) — agar — eifrig  
 'discipline — kord — Mannszucht  
 strict — vali — streng  
 pious (paiəs) — vaga — fromm  
 satisfy (æ) — rahuldama — befriedigen  
 bear one's self — ennast üles pidama — sich halten  
 manfully — mehelikult, vahvalt — männlich, tapfer  
 campaign (kæm'pein) — sõjakäik — Feldzug  
 test — proovima, katsuma — auf die Probe stellen  
 isolated (ai) — eraldatud, kõrvaline — abgelegen  
 es'tablish — asuma — niederlassen  
 capture — vangi võtma, valdama — gefangen nehmen, einnehmen

push (u) on — edasi tungima —  
vordringen  
maintain itself — vastu panema —  
sich halten  
check — vaos hoidma — in Schach  
halten  
leader — juht — Führer  
re'source (o:) — abinõu — Hilfs=  
mittel

## Page 14.

cross — üle minema — kreuzen,  
überschreiten  
at'tack — kallale tungima — an=  
greifen  
bar — sulgema — versperren  
join — ühinema — sich anschließen  
effect — teostama — zuwege  
bringen  
junction — ühinemine, ühendus —  
Vereinigung  
fling, flung — heitma, viskama —  
werfen  
rest — puhkama — ausruhen  
re'monstrate with — rahulole=  
matust avaldama — jem. Vor=  
stellungen machen  
headstrong — kangekaelne, põik=  
pea — starrköpfig  
listen (lisa) — kuulama, tähele  
panema — hören, beachten  
angrily — vihaselt — ärgerlich  
smoke — suitsetama — rauchen  
quarters (o:) — korter — Quartier  
light — põlema süütama — anzünden  
famous — kuulus — berühmt  
chase — ajama — jagen  
hurry (A) — rattama — eilen  
pursuit (pə'sju:t) — tagaaja=  
mine — Verfolgung  
copy (o) — järele tegema, kora=  
dama — kopieren, nachahmen

## Page 15.

pull up — peatuma — halten  
lassen  
turn — pöörama — umkehren  
how it fared — kuidas käsi  
käis — wie es ging

present — juures, ligi — gegen=  
wärtig, zugegen  
re'new — uuendama — erneuern  
nightfall — öö tulek — Anbruch  
d. Nacht  
un'conquerable — võitmatu —  
unbesiegbar  
rally — koguma — sich versammeln  
stern — vali, karm — streng  
tender — õrn, pehme — zart, weich  
ne'cessitate — sundima — nötigen  
trial — katsumine — Prüfung  
pant — ohkama — keuchen, seufzen  
precious ('presəs) — kallis —  
kostbar, teuer  
glory — au — Glorie  
sorrow — mure, kurbus —ummer  
gallant — vahva — tapfer, edel  
ex'ceeding — iseäranis, väga —  
außerordentlich  
gracious — kena — anmutig  
comfort — lohutus — Trost  
ex'press — väljendama — aus=  
drücken  
pain — valu — Schmerz  
exe'cutioner — timukas — Hen=  
ter, Scharfrichter  
bullet (u) — kuul — Kugel  
in'form — teatama — mitteilen,  
benachrichtigen

## Page 16.

rogue — kelm — Schurke, Spiß=  
hube  
bless — õnnistama, kiitma —  
segnen, preisen  
saint (ei) — püha — Heiliger  
heaven (e) — taevas — Himmel  
re'joice — rõõmustama — sich  
freuen  
doctrine — õpetus — Lehre  
certainty — kindlus — Sicherheit,  
Bestimmtheit  
gradually (æ) — aegamööda —  
allmählich  
widen out — laienema — sich  
erweitern, sich weiten  
limitation — piir, kitsendus —  
Einschränkung

al'low — lubama — erlauben, zu-  
lassen  
con'clusion — järeldus, otsus —  
Schluß, Folgerung  
medi'tation — mõtlemine — Be-  
trachtung  
tole'ration — sallivus — Duldsam-  
keit  
grasp (a:) — kinni haarama —  
erfassen  
idea (ai'di:ə) — idee, mõte —  
Idee, Gedanke  
per'ception — tähelepanek —  
Wahrnehmung  
ad'vantage (a:) — kasu, paremus  
— Vorteil  
en'sue — järgnema — folgen, sich  
ergeben  
ad'option — vastuvõtt — Annahme  
Inde'pendent — rippumatu, ise-  
seisev — selbständig  
ex'clude — erandama, välja jätma  
ausschließen

## Page 17

faithfully — ustavalt, truusti — treu  
satisfy (æ) — rahuldama — zu-  
friedenstellen, genügen  
ad'vise — nõu andma — raten  
formerly — enne, muiste — frü-  
her, ehemals  
bear (bɛə) with — kannatama —  
Nachsicht haben  
stumbling-block — komistamiskivi  
— Stein des Anstoßes  
mind — arvamine, vaade — Mei-  
nung, Ansicht  
favour — heatahtlikkus, lugupidam-  
ine — Vorliebe, Gunst  
counsel — nõu, nõuanne — Rat  
take heed — ette vaatama — sich  
in acht nehmen  
sharpen — teritama, ärritama —  
schärfen, reizen  
object — ette heitma, vastu vaid-  
lema — einwenden  
square — nõus olema — überein-  
stimmen  
follow — järgnema — folgen, her-  
vorgehen

ap'point — määrama, nimetama  
— bestimmen, ernennen  
in'disputably — vastu vaidlemata  
— unstreitig  
likelihood — tõenäolikkus — Wahr-  
scheinlichkeit  
in'quire — küsima, pärima — nach-  
fragen  
tolerate — sallima — dulden  
view (vju:) — vaade, arvamine  
— Ansicht, Anschauung  
'advocate — eestseisja, kaitsja —  
Fürsprecher, Verteidiger  
to advocate — kaitsma — vertreten,  
verteidigen  
grant — andmine, lubamine — Ge-  
währung  
toleration — sallivus — Duldsam-  
keit

## Page 18

es'tablish — asutama — gründen,  
einsetzen  
body — keha, ühisus — Körper,  
Gemeinschaft  
re'lieve (i:) — vabastama — be-  
freien  
threaten (e) — ähvardama — drohen  
bear down upon — peale tun-  
gima — vorgehen, vorrücken gegen  
further — edaspidine — ferner,  
weiter  
deal (i:), dealt (e) — tegemist  
tegema — handeln, tun  
main — pea — hauptsächlich, Haupt-  
hold one's own — vastu panema  
— standhalten  
neighbourhood ('neibəhud) —  
naabus, lähedus — Nachbarschaft,  
Nähe  
grapple with — kokku saama —  
anbinden mit  
obey the order — käsku täitma  
— dem Befehl folgen  
pre'ceding — eelmine — vorher-  
gehend  
gain — võitma — gewinnen  
follow up — kasutama — aus-  
nützen

superior — kõrgem, ülem — höher,  
vorgefetzt  
crush — purustama, hävitama —  
zerfchmettern, vernichten  
cherish (e) — hellitama, armastama  
— lieben, hegen  
consti'tution — põhiseadus — Ver-  
fassung  
con'vince — uskuma panema,  
veenma — überzeugen  
hu'miliate — alandama — demüti-  
gen  
inad'missible — lubamata, vöi-  
mata — unzulässig  
con'dition — tingimus — Bedin-  
gung, Umstand  
matter — asi — Sache, Angelegen-  
heit  
to pistol — maha laskma — nieder-  
knallen  
re'mote — kauge — fern  
pry — vaatama — blicken, spähnen

## Page 19

final — lõplik — endgültig, schließ-  
lich  
shape — kuju — Gestalt, Form  
task — ülesanne — Aufgabe  
im'mediate — otsekohene — un-  
mittelbar  
thoroughly (‘θarəli) — põhjali-  
kult — gründlich  
business (‘biznis) — äri, töö, asi —  
Geschäft, Arbeit, Sache  
com'plete — täielik — vollständig,  
völlig  
con'tinue — jätkama — fortfahren  
useless — kasuta — unnützig  
bloodshed (Δ) — verevalamine —  
Blutvergießen  
un'willingness — tõrkumine —  
Widerwille, Abneigung  
ant'agonist (æ) — vastane — Geg-  
ner  
res'traint — piir, sundus — Ein-  
schränkung, Zwang  
pro'hibit (i) — keelama — verbie-  
ten  
meeting — koosolek — Zusammen-  
kunft

part — osa — Teil, Rolle  
op'pressor — rõhuja — Unter-  
drücker  
charge — kaebus — Anschuldigung  
violent — tugev, äge — heftig  
struggle — võitlus — Kampf  
tempest — torm — Sturm  
calm (ka:m) — vaikima — sich  
beruhigen, sich legen  
compromise (‘kõmprəmaiz) —  
kõkkulepe — Vertrag, Vergleich  
drop — maha jätma — fallen lassen  
de'ny — eitama, salgama — ver-  
leugnen, verzichten

## Page 20.

thenceforward — nüüdsest peale  
— von nun an  
re'sign (ri'zain) — maha panema,  
lahkuma — niederlegen, aufgeben  
spare — kõrvale panema, ilma  
läbi saama — sparen, entbehren  
exempt (ig'zemt) from — vabas-  
tama, erandama — befreien, aus-  
nehmen  
ope'ration — tegevus, mõju —  
Wirksamkeit, Wirkung  
re'organise — ümber korraldama  
— reorganisieren, umgestalten  
su'preme — kõrgem — höchst  
model — eeskuju — Vorbild, Muster  
recon'struct — uuendada, ümber  
korraldama — neubilden, umge-  
stalten  
zealous (‘zeləs) — agar — eifrig  
characterise (‘kæriktəraiz) —  
iseloomustama — charakterisieren,  
kennzeichnen  
trooper — sõdur — Soldat  
zeal (zil) — agarus, püüd — Eifer  
tendency — kalduvus — Neigung,  
Hang  
faith — usk — Glaube  
feature (‘fi:ʃə) — joon — Zug  
in'tense — äge — heftig, intensiv  
sub'mit to — alistuma — sich unter-  
werfen, sich fügen  
in'vincible — võitmatu — un-  
besiegbar

con'front -- vastu astuma -- ent-  
gegentreten, gegenüberstellen  
gallant -- tore, vahva -- stattlich,  
tapfer  
ignorant -- õppimatu -- unwissend,  
unkundig  
I could not . . . but . . . -- ma  
pidin paratamata . . . -- ich konnte  
nicht umhin zu . . .

## Page 21

assurance (ə'fʊərəns) -- kindlus  
-- Sicherheit  
naught (nɔ:t) } midagi -- nichts  
nothing }  
bring to naught -- hävitama --  
zunichte machen  
slack -- lõtv -- schlaff  
scamper off -- minema ratsutama  
-- hinweggaloppieren  
un'mindful of -- hoolimata --  
uneingedenk, ohne Rücksicht auf  
hold on to -- kinni pidama (mil-  
lestki) -- festhalten an  
bulldog (u) -- bulldog (liik suuri  
koeri) -- Bullenbeißer  
capture -- võtma, vallutama --  
nehmen, einnehmen  
de'tachment -- salkkond -- Ab-  
teilung  
sanguine -- keevavereline, lootuse-  
rikas -- heißblütig, hoffnungsf-  
reudig  
de'live (i) one's self up -- alla  
andma, alistuma -- sich erge-  
ben  
des'cendant -- järeltulija -- Ab-  
kömmling  
negotiate (ni'goufielit) -- äri  
ajama, läbirääkimisi pidama --  
Handel treiben, Unterhandlungen  
pflegen  
in'duce -- sundima -- veranlassen

## Page 22

quarrel (ɔ) -- tüli -- Streit  
dis'band -- lahti laskma -- ent-  
lassen  
payment -- maks -- Bezahlung

ob'ject -- tõrkuma -- sich weigern  
dis'pute -- vaidlus, tüli -- Streit  
as yet -- siiani -- bisher  
suc'ceed -- õnnestuma, korda  
minema -- Erfolg haben, gelingen  
i'magine (æ) kujutlema, arvama  
-- sich vorstellen, glauben  
plain -- lihtne -- schlicht, einfältig  
dis'tract -- eksiteele viima, eksit-  
tama -- ablenken, verwirren  
pre'dominant -- enamuses --  
vorherrschend  
fixed opinion -- kindel arvamine  
-- feste Anschauung, fixe Idee  
meddle with -- ennast segama  
(millesegi) -- sich mischen in  
pintpot -- õllekann -- Bierkanne  
citizen -- kodanik -- Bürger  
re'sist -- vastu panema -- Wider-  
stand leisten  
repre'sentative -- esindaja, saa-  
dik -- Vertreter  
agitator ('ædziteitə) -- kihutaja,  
agitaator -- Agitator  
im'ply -- sisaldama, ütlema --  
enthalten, besagen  
dis'cuss -- läbi rääkima -- ver-  
handeln, besprechen

## Page 23

un'likely -- arvatavasti mitte --  
wahrscheinlich nicht  
dis'pleasure (-'plezə) -- paha-  
meel -- Mißvergnügen, Mißfallen  
re'store -- tagasi andma -- wie-  
dergeben, zurückgeben  
authority (ɔ'θɔriti) -- volitus --  
Vollmacht  
positive -- kindel -- bestimmt  
press -- suruma, peale käima --  
drücken, drängen in  
com'mission -- ülesanne, volitus  
-- Auftrag  
on horseback -- ratsa -- beritten  
draw up -- üles seadma -- auf-  
stellen  
lawn (ɔ:) -- muru -- Rasenplatz  
fair -- ilus, kena -- schön  
handsome ('hænsəm) -- ilus,  
kena -- hübsch

proper (ɔ) — õige, korralik —  
 richtig  
 ridingclothes — ratsaülikond —  
 Reitgewand  
 ap'parently — nähtavasti — an-  
 scheinend  
 to be dis'posed — kalduma —  
 geneigt sein  
 strife — tüli — Streit  
 wax=grow — kasvama, minema  
 — wachsen, werden  
 turn out — välja ajama — hinaus-  
 jagen  
 sad — kurb — traurig  
 pre'vail — valitsema — vorherrschen  
 argument — kaalumine, mõistus  
 — Erwägung  
 dic'tate — ette kirjutama — dik-  
 tieren, vorschreiben

## Page 24.

res'ponsible — vastutav — ver-  
 antwortlich  
 disso'lution — laialisaatmine —  
 Auflösung  
 e'lection — valimine — Wahl  
 wring (riŋ), wrung — väänama,  
 välja pressima — winden, erpressen  
 bill — seaduse-eelnõu — Gesetz-  
 entwurf  
 en'act — määrama — verfügen  
 con'sent — nõusolek — Zustim-  
 mung  
 legal (i:) — seaduslik — gesetzlich,  
 mäbig  
 sitting — istung — Sitzung  
 disap'prove (u:) — maha laitma  
 — mißbilligen  
 in'jurious — kahjulik — schädlich  
 at all e'vents — igatahes — auf  
 jeden Fall  
 jeopardise ('dzəpədaiz) — kaardi  
 peale panema — aufs Spiel setzen  
 pro'posal — ettepanek — Vorschlag  
 Angebot  
 pro'vided that. . . — tingimusega,  
 et. . . — vorausgesetzt, daß. . .

## Page 25

un'fortunately — õnnetul kombel  
 — unglücklicherweise  
 had no objection — ei olnud  
 midagi selle vastu — hatte nichts  
 dagegen  
 occupy time — aega viitma —  
 Zeit aufwenden  
 rule — valitsema — regieren  
 happen — juhtuma, sündima —  
 geschehen, sich ereignen  
 con'finement — arest — Haft  
 negoti'ation — läbirääkimised —  
 Unterhandlung  
 chance (a:) — võimalus, lootus —  
 Aussicht  
 ef'fect — toime panema — bewerk-  
 stelligen  
 jealous ('dzeləs) — kade — eifer-  
 süchtig  
 inter'vention — vaehelesegamine  
 — Dazwischentreten  
 ap'pointment — määramine —  
 Bestimmung  
 'absolutely — täiesti — durchaus  
 wicked ('wikid) — õel, halb —  
 böse, schlecht  
 come to terms — kokku leppima  
 — einig werden

## Page 26

treaty (i:) — leping — Vertrag  
 suppress — maha suruma —  
 unterdrücken  
 term — tingimus — Bedingung  
 ar'rangement — kokkuleppe —  
 Übereinkommen  
 com'missioner — volinik — Be-  
 vollmächtigter  
 similar — sarnane — ähnlich  
 throw off one's guard — mure-  
 tuks tegema — sorglos machen  
 insur'rection — mäss — Aufstand  
 re'volt — mäss — Aufruhr  
 des'patch — saatma — abschieden  
 dis'turbance — rahurikkumine —  
 Friedensstörung  
 riot (raiət) — mäss — Aufstand,  
 Empörung

be'siege (bi'si:dz) — piirama — belagern  
 border — piir — Grenze  
 se'lect — valima — auswählen  
 straggle — laiali minema — sich zerstreuen  
 merely — ainult — lediglich  
 signal — tähtis — bedeutend

## Page 27.

temper — meeleolu — Stimmung  
 sub'due — võitma — unterwerfen  
 trickster — kelm, petis — Gau-  
 ner, Betrüger  
 lull — uinutama, muretuks tegema  
 — einwiegen, sicher machen  
 solemn — pühalik — feierlich  
 course (ɔ:) — teguviis — Verfahren  
 potent — vägev — mächtig  
 humble — alandlik — demütig  
 des'troy — hävitama — zerstören,  
 vernichten  
 call to an ac'count — vastutusele  
 võtma — zur Rechenschaft ziehen

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lodge — elama, asetama — woh-  
 nen, unterbringen  
 gloomy — õudne — düster  
 shingle — kruus, kivid — Geröll  
 per'sist — kindlaks jääma — be-  
 stehen auf  
 band — salkkond — Bande, Schar  
 ar'rest — vangi võtma — gefan-  
 gen nehmen  
 purge — puhastus — Säuberung  
 majority (mə'dʒɔriti) — enamus  
 — Mehrheit  
 ap'prove (u:) — heaks kiitma —  
 billigen  
 le'gality (æ) — seaduslikkus —  
 Gesetzmäßigkeit  
 sanction — heaks kiitma — gut-  
 heißen  
 pass — välja andma — erlassen  
 resolution — otsus — Beschluß  
 levy (e) — tõstma, algama —  
 erheben, anfangen

try — katsuma, üle kuulama —  
 versuchen, verhören  
 peer — ülemkoja liige — Pair,  
 Mitglied des Oberhauses

## Page 29

con'currence — koostöö — Mit-  
 wirkung  
 constitute — asutama — einsetzen  
 seat — istekoht — Sitz  
 spectator — pealtvaataja, -kuu-  
 laja — Zuschauer, Zuhörer  
 trial — ülekuulamine — Verhör  
 plead (i:) — ennast kaitsma —  
 sich verteidigen  
 de'linquent — kurjategija — Ver-  
 brecher  
 con'demn (kən'dem) — hukka  
 mõistma — verurteilen  
 execute — surmata — hinrichten  
 commonwealth — vabariik —  
 Republik  
 en'titled — õigustatud — berech-  
 tigt  
 en'trust — usaldama — anver-  
 trauen  
 cons'tituency — valijad — die  
 Wähler  
 con'sult — nõu küsima — zu  
 Rate ziehen

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reason (i:) — põhjus — Grund  
 favourable — heatahtlik, armulik  
 — günstig gesinnt  
 get tired — ära väsima, tüdima  
 — müde werden  
 mockery — pilkamine, teotamine  
 — Geispött, Hohn  
 force — jõud, sõjavägi — Krieges-  
 macht  
 slight — kerge, väike — leicht,  
 gering  
 im'pious — jumalakartmata —  
 gottlos  
 justify — õigustama — rechtfertigen  
 confiscate — võõrandama — be-  
 schlagnahmen

campaign (kəm'pein) — sõjakäik  
— Feldzug  
praiseworthy — kiiduväärt —  
lobenswürdig  
re'gard (a:) — vaatama — be-  
trachten  
justi'fiable — õigustatud — be-  
rechtigt, zu rechtfertigen  
meri'torious — teenuslik — ver-  
dienstvoll  
garrison — kindluse- ehk linna-  
vägi — Besatzung  
mainly — peaausjalikult — haupt-  
sächlich  
butcher (u) — tapma — nieder-  
metzeln  
massacre — veresaun — Blutbad

## Page 31

ac'complish — täide saatma —  
vollenden  
sub'ordinate — alam — Unter-  
gebener  
desolate (e) — tühi — öde, einsam  
wilderness (i) — metsmaa —  
Waldnis  
whilst — kuna — während  
sub'scribe — alla kirjutama, ane-  
tama — unterschreiben, zeichnen  
forbid, forbade, forbidden —  
keelama — verbieten  
reach (i:) — ulatama — reichen  
smart — valutama, kannatama —  
schmerzen, leiden  
loath (louð) — põlgama — ver-  
abscheuen  
ac'knowledge (o) — tunnustama  
— anerkennen  
at'tend — saatma, juures olema  
— begleiten, bewohnen  
sermon — jutlus — Predigt  
'separate (e) lahutatud, lahus —  
getrennt  
main'tain (ei) — püsti hoidma,  
üleväl pidama — aufrecht erhalten

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'partisan — poolehoidja, pooldaja  
— Parteigänger, Anhänger

an'ticipate (i) — ette jõudma,  
kõrvaldama — zuvorkommen  
de'cline — tagasi lükkama — ab-  
lehnen  
scatter — laiali pilduma — zer-  
streuen, zerpfaltern  
aimless — eesmärgita, plaanita —  
zielloß, planloß  
make for — minema, teele asuma  
— sich begeben  
to long — igatsema — sich sehnen  
pitch — kinnitama, korraldama —  
befestigen, aufstellen, ordnen  
a pitched battle — korralik lahing  
— regelmäßige Schlacht  
en'trench one's self — ennast  
kaitsma — sich verschanzen  
con'sume — ära sööma, ära tar-  
vitama — aufzehren, aufbrauchen  
re'treat (i:) — taganema — sich  
zurückziehen  
occupy ('okjupai) — oma alla  
võtma — besetzen  
road — maantee — Straße, Land-  
straße  
bulk — peacsa — Hauptmasse  
steep — järsk — steil  
hill — kungas — Hügel  
at'tack — kallale tungima — an-  
greifen  
patient ('peifənt) — kannatlik —  
geduldig  
blunder — viga, eksitus — Fehler  
guidance ('gaidəns) — juhatus  
— Führung

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es'cape — ära pääsma — ent-  
kommen  
plain — lagendik — Ebene  
dawn — koit — Dämmerung,  
Morgengrauen  
'readiness (e) — valmisolek —  
Bereitschaft  
struggle — vaevaga edasi liikuma  
— mühsam vorrücken  
level (e) — tasane, sile — eben  
a'rise — tõusma — sich erheben  
plunge — ennast viskama, sööstma  
— sich stürzen

column ('kɔləm) — rida — Kolonne,  
Reihe  
fugitive — põgeneja — Flüchtling  
con'fusion — segadus — Ver-  
wirrung  
dash — sööstma, tormama — sich  
stürzen  
slay — tapma, maha lööma — er-  
schlagen  
crowd (au) — hulk — Menge  
form — ennast ritta seadma —  
sich aufstellen  
pur'suit (pə'sju:t) — tagaajamine  
— Verfolgung  
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