[which is regarded as real when it occurs in mankind]; And so of others [—for, having exemplified the three-fold variety of poetic emotion in the case of one of the passions, it is unnecessary to exemplify it in all.]

Faults defined general- faults [—which we do not consent—see § 2. f.—to ly.

regard as destructive of Poetry]? To this it is replied [in the following half of a line which completes the half-line No. 3.]—

TEXT.

4. Faults are depressers thereof.

COMMENTARY.

a. Unmelodiousness, incompleteness in the sense, &c., [operate depreciatingly on Poetry] through the words and meanings—as one-eyedness and lameness [operate depreciatingly on man] through the body; and [in the second place] such [faults] as the mentioning of things calculated to excite emotion [—see Ch. 3rd—] by their own names [bluntly, instead of suggestively,—these being faults] which depreciate the Flavour which is the soul of Poetry [not mediately, like the former class of faults, but] directly, as idiocy [depreciates directly the soul of man—both of these classes], are called [in the text] the depressers of Poetry. Special examples of these [various faults] we shall mention [in their proper place—viz., in Ch. 7th].

Styles, &c., b. Of what nature are the Styles, &c., [which were defined general-alluded to under § 2. f.]? To this it is replied—ly.

TEXT.

5. Styles [—Ch. 6th—] ornaments [—Ch. 10th—], and Modes [—Ch. 9th—], are called the causes of its elevation.

COMMENTARY.

a. Styles [or qualities—as already remarked under § 2. k.] are [in regard to Poetry] as heroism, &c., [in regard to the soul of man]. Ornaments are [to the language of Poetry] as bracelets, earrings, &c., [to the human figure]. Modes, through [their application to] words and meanings, are a kind of arrangement of parts [leading to different varieties of Poetry], as, through the body, [man, by different muscular arrangements, may have the symmetry of a Hercules or that of an Apollo.] Elevating [as they do] the Flavour simply which is the soul