

- natural light which illuminated the castle and bathed it with a wondrous ruddy glow.
34. *Uncoffin'd*. The burial custom of the St. Clair family for many generations.
39. *Foliage-bound*. Carved to imitate foliage after the Gothic style.
42. *Rose-carved*. The frequent appearance of the rose among the carvings was in allusion to the name *Roslin*, though its etymology (*Ross*, a promontory; *Linnhe*, a linn, or waterfall) shows no connection with the flower.
50. *With candle*, etc. Part of the burial service of the Church of Rome.
- XXVI, 17. *The spectre-hound*, etc. *The Manthe Doog* or spectre-dog of the Isle of Man. An encounter with this unearthly creature was said to be attended with unspeakable horrors and followed by immediate and awful death.
- XXX, 23-24. *Dies iræ, dies illa*, etc. The first words of the familiar Latin hymn of Thomas of Celano.
- XXXI. Scott's translation of the *Dies iræ* is one of a countless number. Probably no poem has been so often translated as this one.

## GLOSSARY

- Abbaye or abbey**. The church of a monastery. Canto I. Stanza XXXI. Line 6.
- Acton**. A padded jacket worn under a coat of mail. III. VI. 9.
- Acres**. See note to IV. XVII. 12.
- Address'd**. Prepared, made ready. III. XI. 1.
- Agen (obs.)**. Again. III. XXXI. 14.
- Agra**. Once a large and splendid city of Hindostan, from which Eastern products were exported. VI. XVIII. 8.
- All**. Frequently used in this poem simply to intensify the expression. V. X. 9.
- Almagest**. A famous book of astronomy, compiled by Ptolemy in the second century A. D. VI. XVII. 7.
- Amice**. A pilgrim's robe. VI. XXVI. 21.
- Argus**. See DOUGLAS. IV. XXVIII. 16.
- Anon**. Soon. Literally *in one* (moment). Introduction, line 48.
- Archibald, Lord**. One of the remote ancestors of the House of Douglas. IV. XXXIV. 11.
- Argent**. Silver. (A term of heraldry.) IV. XXIII. 12.
- Arthur's Wain**. The constellation of stars known familiarly as the Little Bear or *Ursa Minor*. I. XVII. 1.
- Ave Mary**. Ave Maria (Hail Mary), the first words of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary. II. XXIV. 12.
- Aventayle**. The visor of a helmet. II. III. 9.
- Azure**. Blue. (A term of heraldry.) IV. IX. 3.
- Baldric**. A broad belt worn over one shoulder, across the breast and under the opposite arm. VI. XXVI. 22.
- Bale**. A bundle of beacon-fagots. III. XXVII. 5.
- Balm**. Balm. III. XXIV. 4.
- Bandelier**. A belt for carrying ammunition. III. XXI. 11.
- Ban-dog**. A fierce watch-dog usually kept chained (banded). Originally *band-dog*. I. XIII. 2.
- Barbed**. Accoutred with defensive armor; said of a horse. I. V. 5.
- Barbican**. An outwork defending the entrance to a castle or city. I. XXV. 3.
- Bard**. See MINSTREL. Introduction, 7.
- Barded**. See BARBED. I. XXIX. 5.
- Barnhill**. A celebrated outlaw, said to have had his stronghold on Minto Crags. A certain flat, projecting rock, commanding an extensive view from these crags, is called *Barnhill's Bed*. I. XXVII. 6.
- Barret-cap**. A kind of cap worn by soldiers. III. XVI. 13.
- Bartizan**. "A small, projecting structure for outlook or defense." IV. XX. 5.
- Basnet or Bascinet**. A light, open helmet. I. XXV. 6.
- Beattison**. See Notes, IV. X.
- Beaver**. The piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face. V. XXIV. 4.

**Bellenden.** A central stronghold of the Scotts, "frequently used as their place of rendezvous and gathering word." IV. XIII. 6.

**Belted.** A belt was a token or badge of knightly rank. IV. VI. 3.

**Bend or Band.** In heraldry, a band crossing the field of the coat of arms diagonally from the upper right hand to the lower left. IV. IX. 5.

**Beshrew.** Curse. IV. XI. 7.

**Bethune or Beatoun.** The ancestral family of Lady Buccleuch. Their ancient seat was in the province of Picardy, France. I. XI. 3.

**Better.** Stronger, right as opposed to left. IV. XXI. 7.

**Bilboa blade.** A long, narrow sword, so named from Bilbao, a town in Spain. V. XVI. 13.

**Bill.** Battle-axe, IV. XVIII. 1.

**Billhope stag.** Billhope was in Liddesdale. According to an old ballad "Billhope braes" were famous for "bucks and raes." IV. V. 5.

**Bloody Heart.** The cognizance of the house of Douglas, assumed when one of their number received from Robert Bruce the solemn commission to carry his heart to the Holy Land. V. IV. 3.

**Blows.** Blooms. II. XXV. 6.

**Bodkin.** A small dagger. VI. IX. 14.

**Borthwick.** A branch of the Teviot River. IV. IX. 8.

**Bowl.** (1) Wine-cup. VI. VI. 19. (2) The ball used in the game of bowls. V. VI. 19.

**Bowne.** To make ready, to prepare. III. XXIX. 20.

**Brand.** (1) A sword. IV. XXII. 5. (2) A burning or half-burned piece of wood. IV. XXII. 12.

**Branksome Tower.** Branhholm Castle, the baronial stronghold and ancient seat of the Scotts, Lords of Buccleuch. It is situated on the Teviot River near Hawick. The name is here spelled *Branksome* for the sake of euphony. I. I. 1.

**Bucleuch.** See Editor's Introduction, pp. 48-9.

**Buff.** A kind of dressed leather. V. XVI. 8.

**Burden or Burthen.** The refrain of a song. VI. XXX. 22. Also, VI. Epilogue, 29.

**Burn.** A small stream. II. XXXIII. 14.

**Buttress.** A projecting mass of masonry generally used to strengthen or support an arch. II. I. 9.

**By times.** Betimes, in good season. V. X. 11.

**Caledonia.** "The ancient Latin name for Scotland. Still used poetically." VI. II. 1.

**Can.** (*Old English.*) To know. II. VI. 6.

**Career.** A rapid course; going on horseback at full speed. III. V. 8.

**Carlisle.** In Cumberland. (See Map.) I. VI. 10.

**Carouse.** (1) A revel. (2) A large draught of liquor, a pledge. VI. VIII. 13.

**Carr (or Kerr).** See Note to I. VII. 7.

**Carter (The).** A mountain on the English border. II. XXV. 2.

**Cast.** A flight or set of hawks. (A term used in falconry.) IV. XI. 5.

**Certes.** Surely, in truth. IV. XXX. 8.

**Cessford.** The ancestral seat of the Carrs. It was situated on the Kail Water. I. VIII. 9.

**Champion.** A knight who contended in the lists with those of his own rank, in defense of the rights or honor of injured ladies or children, or for some other righteous cause. See "Chivalry" in any good encyclopedia. V. XVIII. 15.

**Chancel.** That part of the church reserved for the use of the clergy; the part where the altar is placed. II. XXII. 10.

**Chapelle.** Chapel. VI. XXIII. 46.

**Character.** Symbol, figure. (A term of magic art.) VI. XVII. 6.

**Chased the day.** Made the time pass swiftly. V. VI. 20.

**Cheer (n.).** This word has, besides the ordinary meanings, two special ones. (1) Food, refreshment. V. V. 11. (2) Countenance. IV. XXV. 5.

**Chivalry.** Generally speaking, "the spirit, usages, or manners of knighthood." As used in the *Lay*, Border Chivalry means Knights of the Border, e.g., "*Rode forth Lord Howard's chivalry.*" IV. XIX. 4.

**Clarence.** Thomas, Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry V. V. IV. 10. (See SWINTON.)

**Claymore.** A large two-handled sword. V. XXI. 10.

**Clerk.** A learned person. I. XI. 2.

**Cloistered.** Enclosed, covered; having cloisters, or enclosed walks. II. VII. 8.

**Copse-wood.** A wood or grove of small trees. VI. XXIII. 30.

**Corbell.** A grotesquely formed bracket frequently employed in Gothic architecture to strengthen the spring of an arch. II. IX. 7.

**Cornelius.** See Note to VI. XVI. 4.

**Corse.** Corpse. III. XI. 3.

**Couch (v.).** To lower a spear or

lance to the position of attack. I. XXI. 2.

**Counter.** The breast of a horse. (From the Latin *contra*, i.e., the part *opposed* to onset or shock.) I. XXIX. 5.

**Cranstoun.** See Note to I. X. 11-12.

**Crescent and Star.** Arms of the Scotts of Buccleuch. I. XIX. 16.

**Cresset.** An open lamp filled with combustible material and used as a torch. III. XXVI. 8.

**Crossed.** Vanquished. IV. XXX. 13.

**Crownlet.** A coronet. V. II. 17.

**Culver.** A culverin, a small cannon. IV. XX. 7.

**Cumberland.** An English Border county. IV. XXII. 13. (See Map.)

**Cushat-dove.** A wood-pigeon. II. XXXIV. 9.

**Dacre.** See Note to IV. XVII. 12.

**Daggled.** Wet, draggled. I. XXIX. 10.

**Dame.** A lady of dignity; the mistress of a family. III. XXXI. 1.

**Dark.** Wicked, inspiring fear or dread. II. X. 7.

**Darkling.** Dark, shadowy. VI. IX. 21.

**Dear (adv.).** (1) Dearly, cordially, from the heart. *The Ladye prayed them dear.* V. V. 8. (2) (*adj.*). Cordial, heartfelt. V. VI. 15.

**Debate (n.).** Fight, contest, strife. III. IV. 8.

**Deloraine.** See Note to I. XX. 6.

**Despiteous.** Cruel, pitiless. V. XIX. 4.

**Dight.** Arrayed. I. VI. 1.

**Dint.** (1) A blow, a stroke. III. VI. 1. (2) Force, power. II. XVIII. 5.

**Distil.** To fall in drops. V. I. 8.

**Doublet.** A close-fitting garment for men, covering the body from

- the neck to a little below the waist. V. XVI. 8.
- Douglas.** Archibald Douglas, seventh Earl of Angus. V. IV. 4.
- Draughts.** The game now known as checkers. V. VI. 20.
- Drie** (*obs.*). To endure. II. V. 12.
- Druid.** A priest of heathen Britain. I. XXV. 10.
- Dub.** To confer knighthood. V. V. 18.
- Dundee (Great).** The Viscount of Dundee, slain in the battle of Killiecrankie while commanding the army of James II. IV. II. 10.
- Dunedin.** Edinburgh. Anciently, *Edwinburgh*. I. VII. 10.
- Earn.** A Scottish eagle. III. XXIX. 14.
- Ebon.** Ebony. II. I. 10.
- Eburnine.** Made of ivory. VI. XIX. 6.
- Edward, King.** Edward VI. IV. XXIV. 22.
- Eld.** Age. II. XXXI. 1.
- Ell.** A rarely used cloth-measure. The Scottish ell was about 37 inches. IV. V. 17.
- Emprize.** Enterprise, undertaking. IV. XXVI. 1.
- Erst.** Previously, formerly. VI. XXI. 11.
- Escalade.** An assault upon fortifications by means of ladders. IV. XVIII. 14.
- Etrick.** The Scotts possessed an extensive domain in Etrick Forest. I. VIII. 10.
- Fair** (*n.*). A fair lady, a sweetheart. II. XXVIII. 13.
- Falchion.** A broad-bladed, slightly curved, short sword. I. VII. 11.
- Falcon.** An ancient form of cannon. IV. XX. 7.
- Fantasy.** Whim, caprice. V. XIII. 17.
- Favour.** Gift, token. It was customary for the knight to wear his lady's favor. IV. XIX. 9.
- Fell** (*n.*). A barren or rocky hill or upland. IV. III. 1. (*adj.*). Cruel, inhuman, deadly. II. XIX. 12.
- Fence.** To defend, to guard. II. II. 10. (*n.*). A defense or guard. IV. V. 14.
- Flemens-firth.** Refuge for outlaws. IV. XXIV. 8.
- Fleur-de-lys.** A conventional figure in art, ornament, and heraldry, suggested by the iris flower. II. IX. 6.
- Flower of Teviot.** Margaret of Branksome. V. X. 6.
- Flower of Yarrow.** Mary Scott of Dryhope, wife of Baron Walter Scott, who flourished during the reign of Queen Mary. IV. IX. 16.
- Foot-cloth.** Housing or caparison for a horse. V. XVII. 3.
- For.** Notwithstanding, in spite of. V. XII. 9.
- Friended, well.** Rich in friends. VI. X. 8.
- Frontlet.** Armor for the horse's head. I. V. 5.
- Fronced.** Plaited, founced. IV. XVIII. 11.
- Gain.** Learn, gather. V. XXVII. 2.
- Galliard.** A gay, active man. IV. XI. 18.
- Gamescleugh.** One of the estates of Sir John Scott of Thirlestane. It was situated on the Etrick river. IV. VIII. 2.
- Gathering word.** The secret word passed from lip to lip as the signal for the gathering of a clan. IV. XIII. 6.
- Gauntlet.** Defensive mail for the hand. To throw down or to strike with the gauntlet was to offer a challenge at arms. IV. XXXII. 7.

- Gear, to follow.** To put on armor, hence to engage in feats of arms. V. XXIX. 17.
- Ghostly.** Spiritual. V. XXIII. 15.
- Glaive.** A kind of sword. IV. XIX. 5.
- Glamour.** Magical delusion, witchcraft. See note to III. IX. 12-18.
- Glee.** Music, minstrelsy. Intro. 1. 73.
- Goblin Page.** See note to II. XXXI. 2.
- Gorget.** The neck-plate of a suit of armor. V. XXII. 7.
- Gorse.** A thorny evergreen shrub common in England and Scotland. Also called *furze* or *whin*. II. XXXI. 12.
- Graeme.** Graham. IV. II. 15.
- Gramarye.** Magic. VI. XVII. 1.
- Gramercy.** (*Fr. grand-merci.*) Many thanks. III. XX. 1.
- Gratulating.** Congratulating, joyful greeting. V. XXIV. 6.
- Guarded.** Ornamented. VI. V. 16.
- Hackbut-men or hackbuteers.** Musketeers. IV. VI. 5.
- Hag.** The broken ground in a bog. IV. V. 4.
- Halibee.** The place of execution of border marauders at Carlisle. The "neck-verse" was the beginning of the 51st Psalm, *Miserere Dei*, etc. It was anciently read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy. I. XXXIV. 8.
- Halidon.** A seat of the Carrs. I. XXX. 3.
- Hall.** In feudal times, the chief room in a castle or manor-house. V. X. 1.
- Hap.** Chance. E.g. *What hap had proved*—what chance had happened. V. XXVIII. 12.
- Harness.** Armor of horse or man. I. IV. 3.
- Harquebuss.** A rude firearm. IV. XXIX. 7.
- Haugh.** A level plain, low-lying country. Found combined with names of places. IV. VI. 16.
- Held.** Esteemed. IV. VII. 12.
- Hepburn.** See note to V. IV. 14-17.
- Heriot.** A tribute or gift which a feudal superior might claim of a vassal. IV. X. 15.
- Hermitage.** One of the castles of the Douglas family. V. XII. 6.
- Heron-shew.** A heron. VI. VI. 9.
- High.** Frequently used in the sense of powerful, important, exalted, lofty. III. XXVI. 3.
- Hight.** Promised. VI. XVI. 7.
- Holyrood.** The royal palace of Scotland, located at Edinburgh. Intro. 81.
- Homage.** A part of the feudal ceremony of conferring a fief. Profession of fealty to a sovereign or overlord. IV. X. 14.
- Home.** See note to V. IV. 14-17.
- Hooded.** Having the head and eyes covered with a hood. (A term used in falconry.) VI. VI. 23.
- Host.** The consecrated wafer presented in the eucharistic sacrament of the Roman Church. VI. XXX. 6.
- Howard.** See SCROOP. V. V. 17.
- Hunthill.** The Rutherfords of Hunthill were a noted Border family. VI. VII. 10.
- Idlesse.** Archaic and romantic form for idleness. I. II. 1.
- Imagery.** Statues. II. I. 11.
- Inch.** Isle. VI. XXIII. 10.
- Ind.** India. VI. XIX. 2.
- Inly.** Inwardly, secretly. III. VII. 8.
- Jack.** A coat of defense, usually made of leather. IV. V. 14.

- Jedwood-axe, or Jeddart staff.** A battle-axe with a long handle or staff. I. V. 6.
- Jennet.** A small Spanish horse. II. VIII. 11.
- Keep.** The strongest and most secure part of a castle; a stronghold. III. XXX. 7.
- Ken (n.).** Sight, vision, view. IV. VII. 3. (v.) To discern, recognize, hold. IV. XVI. 7.
- Kindling.** Burning, flushing. I. IX. 16.
- Kirtle.** A kind of petticoat or kilt used as a part of the dress of either sex. II. XXVI. 2.
- Land Debateable.** Border land which was for a long time claimed by both England and Scotland. VI. X. 7.
- Larum.** Alarm, summons to arms. VI. XXV. 15.
- Lauds.** Service of praise in the Roman Church. I. XXXI. 8.
- Lay.** A ballad or narrative poem, sung or recited by a minstrel or wandering bard. Intro. I. 18.
- Leading staff.** A wand or lance borne as a sign of authority. V. XVIII. 7.
- Levin-brand.** A stroke of lightning. VI. XXV. 10.
- Liddesdale, Knight of.** William Douglas, a knight of great valor who flourished in the reign of David II. He cruelly murdered his friend and brother-in-arms, Lord Ramsey, and expiated the deed by his own death at the hands of his godson, William, Earl of Douglas. See DARK. II. X. 7.
- Liege.** Having authority or claim to allegiance. IV. X. 12.
- Linn, or Lin.** A waterfall. IV. XII. 12.
- List (v.).** To desire, to be disposed to do a thing, to choose. II. XIII. 5.
- Litherlle.** Cunning, mischievous, treacherous. II. XXXII. 7.
- Living.** In England and Scotland a term used to designate the estate, income, or benefice of a clergyman. II. II. 11.
- Long of.** Because of. V. XXIX. 8.
- Lorn.** Lost, undone, bereft. I. XXIII. 5.
- Lurcher.** A mongrel dog of keen scent often used by poachers. III. XII. 9.
- Lyke-wake.** Death-watch. IV. XXVI. 20.
- Lyme-dog.** A dog used in hunting the wild boar, and led by a leam or string. VI. VII. 22.
- Make.** To do. IV. XXVIII. 3.
- March-man.** Border-man. Applied to a person living on the border-land or "march" of England and Scotland. I. XXX. 1.
- March-treason.** Violation of a border-truce. IV. XXVI. 4.
- Mark.** An old coin worth about \$3.22. V. XXIX. 7.
- Mary (Queen).** Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Queen of Scots. V. XI. 16.
- Matin-prime.** Early morning. Specifically the first canonical hour of the Roman Catholic Church (6 a.m.). I. XXI. 12.
- Melrose (Abbey).** A once magnificent abbey, now in ruins, situated on the Tweed river in Roxburghshire. II. I. 1.
- Melting.** Figuratively used; tender, pathetic. II. XXIX. 5.
- Merlin.** A sparrow-hawk. VI. V. 17.
- Michael.** St. Michael. The feast of this saint is celebrated on the 29th of September. II. XI. 13.

- Mickle.** Much, great. IV. XV. 7.
- Michael Scott.** See SCOTT.
- Minion.** A favorite. IV. Interlude. 15.
- Ministry.** Care. II. XXXII. 11.
- Miniver.** A costly fur. VI. IV. 7.
- Minstrel.** A bard; a singer and harper. "Specifically, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, sometimes of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute or other instrument, together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story-telling, etc."—*Century Dict.* Intro. 2.
- Minto-crag.** A picturesque group of cliffs, which rise abruptly from Teviotdale. I. XXVII. 5.
- Misprised.** Undervalued. V. Interlude. 22.
- Moat-hill (The).** One of the many ancient mounds found in various parts of Scotland. The one mentioned is near Hawick. I. XXV. 9.
- Monmouth.** See note to Intro. 37.
- Morion.** A kind of open helmet. IV. V. 13.
- Morris or Morris-dance.** Originally a Moorish dance. A favorite rustic dance in England and Scotland. I. XV. 5.
- Morsing-horn.** A powder-flask. IV. XVIII. 12.
- Moss-troopers.** Marauders who dwelt in the *mosses* or marshes of the borders. IV. IX. 2.
- Mot (obs.) (v.).** May. III. X. 15.
- Muir.** A moor. IV. X. 26.
- Naworth.** In Cumberland. (See Map.) VI. XV. 7.
- Neck-verse.** See HAIRIBEE. I. XXIV. 8.
- Need-fire.** Beacon. III. XXIX. 2.
- Newark (Castle).** One of the seats of the Buccleuch family. It was built by James II. upon the bank of the Yarrow near Etrick Forest in Selkirkshire. (See Map.) Intro. 27.
- Numbers.** Poetic measures, i.e., lines of verse. VI. XXII. 30.
- Odin.** A chief deity of the ancient Scandinavians. VI. XXI. 16.
- On row.** In a row. IV. XXIX. 7.
- Orcades.** The Orkney Islands. VI. XXI. 10.
- Otterburne, Chief of.** James, Earl of Douglas, slain in the desperate battle of Otterburne, 1388. The English leader was Henry Percy ("Hotspur"), who was taken prisoner. The Scots were victorious. II. X. 6.
- Ousenam.** A stream of Teviotdale upon which the seat of the Cranstouns was located. V. XI. 10.
- Owches, Jewels.** VI. IV. 5.
- Padua.** A town in northern Italy, long believed to be the location of the foremost school of necromancy. I. XI. 5.
- Pain.** Penalty. IV. XXIV. 10.
- Palfrey.** A saddle horse, for the road or for state occasions, not a war-horse. Intro. 13.
- Palmer.** One who is devoted to a religious life, and wanders from shrine to shrine performing sacred vows. "A *Palmer*, opposed to *Pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines; traveling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the *Pilgrim* retired to his usual home and occupations, when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the

- object of his pilgrimage."—*Sir Walter Scott*. II. XIX. 5.
- Partisan**. A pike. IV. XX. 6.
- Passing** (*adj.*). Exceeding, surpassing. IV. V. 11.
- Patter**. To mutter, to mumble. E.g. *To patter an Ave Mary*. As applied to prayer, probably a corruption of *Pater Noster*. "our Father." II. VI. IV.
- Paynim**. A heathen, an infidel. II. XII. 5.
- Peel**. A border town of defense. IV. III. 6.
- Pen**. A hill-top or summit. III. XXV. 1.
- Pensil**. A narrow flag or streamer. IV. XXVII. 4.
- Percy**. See SCROOP. I. VI. 8.
- Picardie**. See BETHUNE. I. XI. 3.
- Pinnet**. A pinnacle. VI. XXIII. 41.
- Plain**. To complain, to lament. IV. XIV. 5.
- Plantagenet**. The royal house of England descended from Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou. It began with Henry II. and ended with Richard III. V. IV. 10.
- Plight** (*n.*). A pledge. VI. XXVII. 5.
- Poesy**. Poetical ease or skill. V. Interlude. 20.
- Port**. (1) Deportment, carriage, manner. VI. XIII. 2. (2) A martial piece of music adapted to bagpipes. V. XIV. 2.
- Possess'd**. Influenced by an evil spirit. III. XXI. 16.
- Postern door**. A back door or gate. Metaphorically a secret passage. II. IX. 1.
- Pricking**. The act of riding or guiding with spurs. IV. VII. 10.
- Psalttery**. A kind of stringed instrument of music. VI. VI. 18.
- Ptarmigan**. A species of grouse. VI. VI. 13.
- Pursuivant**. A herald, or one attending on a herald. IV. XXIII. 10. Also styled *pursuivant-at-arms*. IV. XXIII. 5.
- Quaint**. Strange, unusual. V. XII. 10.
- Quatre-feuille** (Quarter-foil). An ornamental design formed by the combination of four lobes or foils. II. IX. 6.
- Quit**. To acquit, to repay, to requite. VI. VIII. 11.
- Rade**. Old form for *rode*. II. XXXI. 16.
- Ravensheuch**. A castle of the Barons of Roslin. It was built on an abrupt crag washed by the Firth of Forth. VI. XXIII. 7.
- Reed**. A rustic musical instrument made of the hollow stem of some plant. IV. I. 9.
- Rest**. A projection from the right side of a cuirass serving to support the butt of a lance or spear. III. IV. 4.
- Right** (*adv.*). Very. III. XV. 7.
- Rood**. Emblem of the crucifixion, the cross. IV. XXVIII. 14.
- Roslin**. Seat of the St. Clairs, Barons of Roslin. VI. XXVI. 26.
- Roundelay**. A song in which there is a frequent repetition of a particular strain, a round. VI. XIII. 3.
- Route**. (1) Uproar, clamor. V. VI. 22. (2) *In hasty route*. In a tumultuous crowd. III. XXVIII. 9.
- Runic**. Pertaining to the *runes*, or mysterious characters of the ancient Norse alphabet. VI. XXII. 11.
- Rushy**. In mediæval times it was customary to strew the floor with rushes. Hence, *the rushy floor*. I. II. 6.

- Sackcloth**. Coarse cloth for making sacks. Anciently sackcloth garments were worn in penance for sin. II. IV. 5.
- Sacristy**. A place for keeping the sacred vessels and vestments of the church. VI. XXIII. 38.
- Saga**. A Norse legend, or heroic tale. VI. XXII. 14.
- St. George's Red Cross**. The English banner. St. George is the patron saint of England. I. VI. 5.
- St. Mary's**. St. Mary's Loch at the head of the Yarrow. II. XXXIII. 16.
- Salamanca's Cave**. "Spain, from the relics, doubtless, of Arabian learning and superstition, was accounted a favorite residence of magicians. Pope Sylvester, who actually imported from Spain the use of the Arabian numerals, was supposed to have learned there the magic for which he was stigmatized by the ignorance of his age." *William of Malmesbury*, lib. ii. cap. 10. "There were public schools, where magic, or rather the sciences supposed to involve its mysteries, were regularly taught, at Toledo, Seville, and Salamanca. In the latter city, they were held in a deep cavern; the mouth of which was walled up by Queen Isabella, wife of King Ferdinand."—*D'Auton on Learned Incredulity*, p. 45."—*SIR WALTER SCOTT*. II. XIII. 4.
- Saye**. A word, a statement. VI. VII. 13.
- Scald**. A Norse poet or bard. VI. XXII. 10.
- Scathe** (*n.*). Injury, hurt. V. XIX. 4.
- Scaur** (*skar*). A steep bank or rock. I. XII. 19.
- Scott, Michael**. "*Sir Michael Scott* of *Balwearie* flourished during the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland upon the death of Alexander III. By a poetical anachronism, he is here placed in a later era. He was a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astronomy, alchemy, physiognomy, and ch'romancy. Hence he passed among his contemporaries for a skillful magician. Dempster informs us, that he remembers to have heard in his youth, that the magic books of Michael Scott were still in existence, but could not be opened without danger, on account of the malignant fiends who were thereby invoked."—*SIR WALTER SCOTT*. II. XIII. 2.
- Scroop, Howard and Percy**. Wardens of the English Marches or border-lands. I. VI. 8.
- Scutcheon** (*escutcheon*). A shield, ornamented with armorial figures. II. X. 1.
- Seignory**. Dominion, the authority of a feudal lord. IV. X. 14.
- Selle**. Hall; a spacious and elegant apartment. VI. VIII. 6.
- Seneschal**. The steward or chief domestic officer of a noble house. III. XXVII. 1.
- Sewer**. One whose duty was to serve the guests at a feast. VI. VI. 29.
- Shade**. (1) A forest. IV. VII. 7. (2) A spirit, a ghost. V. II. 9.
- Shalm** (*or shawm*). A wind instru-



