294. plaid. See note on Canto I, 1. 363.

306. Tine-man. "Archibald, the third Earl of Douglas, was so unfortunate in all his enterprises that he acquired the epithet of "tine-man," because he *tined*, or lost, his followers in every battle which he fought."—(Scott).

by fairy lore. According to the old legends the swords of famous warriors had in some cases been made by the help of enchantment.

308. Douglas had joined with Harry Percy, known as Hotspur, in rebellion against Henry IV. At the battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur was killed, and Douglas was taken prisoner.

309. self-unscabbarded. By falling out of its sheath, or scabbard. See Canto I, Section xxvII.

319. Beltane. The name given to a festival on the first of May, in honour of the sun. Fires were kindled on the hill-tops and the evening was given up to dances and games. (Celtic Beal, the sun, and teine, fire).

327. Canna. Cotton-grass. The beard is the down.

330. pibroch. See note on Canto I, line 638.

335. Glengyle. A valley at the head of Loch Katrine.

337. Brianchoil. A small promontory, on the north shore of the lake, beyond Benvenue.

338. As they turned the head of their boat towards the wind.

340. bannered Pine. The pine tree was the emblem of Clan Alpine, and hence appeared on the banners of Roderick Dhu.

342. pike. A long staff with a steel or iron head, used as a weapon of war.

343. tartan. A woollen cloth with a "check" pattern, much used in the Highlands.

brave. Showy.

348. smoke. Spray.

350. streamers. Gay-coloured ribbons hanging from the pipes.

351. chanters. The pipes.

362. Gathering. The tune which was used to call together the clansmen in time of war.

371. closing battle. The actual fight, in which they closed in conflict with their enemies.

374. target. Shield.