

Coir Uriskin = "the den of the Urisks, or wild men," a cleft on the north side of Benvenue. The Urisk resembles the Satyr in having a human body and a goat's feet.

Strath Ire = a valley in the Trossachs. It contains "Teith's young waters."

Lubnaig = "the lake of small bends," at the foot of Ben Ledi. About half a mile from the south end of it is *St. Bride's Chapel* (= Bridget = strength).

Balbuidder = "the town of the back lying country" in Strathire; the burial place of Rob Roy and his wife Helen. The heath is often set on fire to allow the grass to grow.

Balvaig = the small river (?); *bala*, the entrance to a river—*vaig* = *beg*, small. It is in Strathire.

Strath-gartney = the rough valley (?). From *garu*, rough. The north side of Loch Katrine.

IV.—**Doune** = the "Dun" or "*port*," or "hill," on the Teith.

Taghairm. "The foretelling." From *targair*, to foretell. It was one of the many ways of foretelling events. A person wrapped in the hide of a newly slain bullock was deposited near a water-fall to think over the problem during the night, and was supposed in this way to be inspired.

Dennan's Row for Rowardennan, for poetic effect.

Beal' Maha = "the pass of the plain," east of Loch Lomond.

Cambus Kenneth = "the *crooked ford* by the *headland*" (?) (From *cam*, crooked, *ken*, a head, *ath*, a ford). A famous abbey on one of the links (bends) of the Forth, founded by David I., 1147, the burial place of James III.

Dunfermline = *Dun-fearn-linn* = "the fort by the alder pool," an ancient town in Fife, with an abbey founded by Malcolm III. It is the birthplace of Charles I., and the burial place of King Robert Bruce.

Fairies The beings referred to are a variety of fairies, the *Daoine Shi*, or men of peace. The Highlanders believed them to be malevolent if interfered with in any way, as by talking of them, wearing green clothes, hunting their favourite deer, injuring their trees, or prying into their secrets. They envied mortals the privileges of baptism. Their ranks were filled by kidnapping mortals, as in the story.

James Fitz-James. This was not a name assumed by James in his adventures, but is an invention of the poet to avoid the danger of discovery. The real name was the "Gudeman (farmer) of Ballenguich." Many of the incidents of his reign are alluded to in the poem: the regency of Albany (Canto v.); his imprisonment by Angus (v.), and his escape to Stirling; his intimacy with France (i. and v.) and its effects chiefly seen in the troubles of his reign. He visited France in 1536, and married Magdalen, the king's daughter, and on her death, Mary of Guise. He attempted to introduce the imperialism he saw abroad, unwarned by the troubles of Albany. His mercenary troops were for this purpose, as also his favour to the "Commons," in order to counteract the power of the nobles. His border expedition has been mentioned, and in 1540 he made a similar trip to the north, taking captive some chiefs to hold as sureties for the good behaviour of their clans.

Allan = "the white river," in Perth. Empties into the Forth,