

254. **Marabout' (boot).** **San'ton**—saint.

**Copts**—the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

**Caftan**—a Turkish undercoat.

255. **Genie**—*jé'né*—or genius. See note on "genius," p. 64.

256. **Clara**—an English heiress, whom Marmion wished to marry. Marmion had tried to ruin Ralph de Wilton, Clara's lover, but had failed.

**Let the hawk . . . flown.**—De Wilton, in disguise, acted as Marmion's guide in his journey through Scotland, but having obtained proofs of Marmion's perfidy, he left the castle for Flodden field at dawn on the morning of Marmion's departure. *Stoop* is applied to the action of a bird coming down on its prey. The falcon (*hawk*) was Marmion's emblem.

257. **Drawbridge**—a movable bridge over the moat or ditch surrounding a castle.

**Portcullis**—a harrow-like framework suspended over the gateway of a castle. By dropping it, the gateway could be closed quickly.

258. **A letter forged.**—Marmion had letters forged to prove De Wilton guilty of treason.

**Clerkly**—scholarly.

**St. Bothan**.—Invoked as the patron saint of ignorance.

**Gawain**—or Gavin—bishop of Dunkeld. He translated Virgil's *Aeneid*.

261. **Foul impostor**—Mohammed.

**Martlemas** or **Martimmas**—the feast of St. Martin, November 11th. November was the slaughter-time, when cattle were killed and salted.

262. **Orviē'tan**—an antidote, or remedy to counteract the effects of poison. Invented at Orvieto, in Italy.

266. **Sea-urchins**—marine animals having their shells covered with spines. Also called *sea hedgehogs*.

267. **Escarpment**—the steep side of a hill or rock.

269. **Octōpus**—*okto*, eight; *pous*, a foot.—The devil-fish is so called, because it has eight arms or tentacles. It is also called *Ceph'lopod*, because its tentacles form a circle around its head. (*Kephalē*, head.)

**Sea-vampire**.—The vampire, a fabulous being, was supposed to suck the blood of persons when asleep. The blood-sucking bat is also called the vampire.

270. **Testacea**—shell-fish, with *entire* shells; as oysters. **Crustacea**—shell-fish with *jointed* shells; as lobsters.

**Antenna**—feeler; here used for tentacle, or arm.

276. **Titan**—a fabled giant of ancient mythology.

**Sir Hudson Lowe**—Governor of St. Helena while Napoleon was imprisoned there.

279. **Northern streamers**—the *Aurora Borealis*, or Northern Lights. It was formerly supposed that great events were often foretold by unusual appearances in the sky.

279. **Maiden Town**—a name given to Edinburgh from a tradition that the daughters of a Pictish King were sent there for protection in time of war.

280. **Couched**.—To couch a spear is to bring the spear into position for attack or defence.

**Provost**—*prōv'ost*—chief magistrate.

281. **Duned'in**—an old name for Edinburgh.

284. **Pilgrim Fathers**—Englishmen who emigrated to America to escape religious persecution. The first party of them sailed in the *Mayflower*, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in December, 1620.

285. **Pōst'ern**—a small back gate.

**Pique**—*pek*—the raised part of the saddle in front.

**Ghent**—gent (g hard); **Lo'ker-en** (here the accent is on the second syllable); **Boom**—*bōm*; **Düffeld** (*dūf'd*); **Mech'-eln** (*mek'l*); **Aer'schot** (*är'shōt*); **Looz-loze**; **Tön'gres**; **Dal'hem** (*dāl'hem* as in far); **Aix'-aks**—Aix-la-Chapelle.

286. **Roos** (*rōs*)—horse. *Ross* is a German word for horse.

287. **Solferino**—*sōl-fair-een'o*—a town in the north of Italy, near which, in 1859, an allied French and Italian army defeated the Austrians. The recruit was a young Venetian forced to serve in the Austrian army.

288. **Tri'color**.—The Italian flag consists of three perpendicular bars—*green*, *white* and *red*. The white bar bears a device.

**Mixed with the tyrants, etc.**—This phrase is an adjective complement of "He."

**The others . . . glory.**—Probably an allusion to the well-known line of Horace, "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country."

290. **Coke and Mansfield**—eminent English lawyers. The former was Chief Justice in the reign of James I. The latter was Chief Justice in the reign of George III.