

## B.

## BA', BAW, s. A ball, S.

They yowff'd the ba' frae dyke to dyke  
 Wi' unco speed and virr;  
 Some baith their shou'ders up did fyke,  
 For blythens some did flirr  
 Their teeth that day.  
*Skinner, Christmas Ba'ing, s. 2.*

*Yowff'd*, struck, drove. V. Youf.  
 Fr. *balle*, It. *balla*, Low. Ger. *bal*, Icel. *böllr*.

BA' MEN, BAWMEN, s. pl. Ball-players; but generally applied to football-players; *Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing*, st. 34.

BA' SILLER, BA' MONEY, BOWL-MONEY, BOW-MONEY, s. Originally the money claimed from a marriage-party for the purchase of a football for the community; and in some districts, for bowls: now, it is simply a largess called for by, and sometimes given to, the crowd of young people gathered at the place where the marriage is to be celebrated.

Wherever a marriage is about to be celebrated (in Scot. it is usually in the home of the bride), a crowd of young people very quickly gathers, and the cry for *Ba' Money* is raised almost with enthusiasm. As party after party arrives, the shout is revived; and when the company is supposed to be gathered, the cry is kept up with deafening din till the demand is gratified, or till it becomes evident that nothing is to be given. When it is given, the largess is usually in the form of coppers—farthings, halfpence, and pennies—and is thrown among or beyond the crowd in handfuls, or all at once from a hat. The scramble which follows is eager and ludicrous in the extreme, and the result, even to those who are most successful, is often as painful as it is profitable. Whatever each one gets is kept or spent at pleasure.

In some districts of Ayrshire this largess is called *Ba' Siller*; in Lanarks. and Renfrews., *Bowl Money*, *Bow Money*.

The following passage from Brockett's Gloss. shows that the custom is well known in the North of England: "*Ball-Money*, money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a football." P. 23, Ed. 1846.

GOWF-BA', s. An old name for the game of shinty, and also for the ball used in the game; *Wat. Watson's Poems*, West of S.

The term is now almost confined to the ball used in the game of golf.

BAA. A word used in lulling a babe to rest; as in the old song *Rocking the Cradle*, "Hushie *baa* babie lye still."

BAA, s. The calf of the leg; the sole of the foot; the palm of the hand. S. V. BAW.

Though thus generally applied, the *baa* of the foot is properly the rounded portion of the sole lying at the base of the great toe; and the *baa* of the hand, the rounded portion of the palm lying at the base of the thumb.

BABBS, BEBBS, s. Particles of loose skin that rise on the face when the beard has not been shaved for two or three days, West and South of S.

"Babbs; that vile luce or slimy matter a razor scrapes off the face in shaving," *Gall. Encycl.*

BABY BOWSTER. The name of an old song, tune, and dance: a corr. of Bab at the Bowster: *Bab* being the common pron. of *bob*, to bow or curtsey, to dance; West of S.

In "Songs of Scotland prior to Burns" Dr. R. Chambers gives the following form of the song as sung by girls playing on the streets of Glasgow:

Wha learned you to dance,  
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,  
 Wha learned you to dance  
 Babity Bowster brawly?

My minny learned me to dance,  
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,  
 My minny learned me to dance,  
 Babity Bowster brawly.

Wha ga'e you the keys to keep,  
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,  
 Wha ga'e you the keys to keep,  
 Babity Bowster brawly?

My minny ga'e me the keys to keep,  
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,  
 My minny ga'e me the keys to keep,  
 Babity Bowster brawly.

This song is still sung by young girls at play in the West of Scotland; but there is also an older form, which is often lilted while the dance proceeds. It is the same with *Bumpkin Brawly*, q.v., simply substituting *Babity Bowster* for that name.

Merry meetings of young people are generally wound up by singing and acting *Babity Bowster*; and balls are closed with the dance of that name.

To BACHLE, BAUCHLE, v. a. To carry about for sale, to hawk goods in town or country; part. pt. and pret. *bachlit*, *bachleit*, *bauchlit*. V. BACHLEIT.

Dr. Jamieson left this term unexplained, but gave the correct etymology of it. Both forms occur in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, I. 29, 48. The extract quoted under *Bachleit* affords a good example of the use of the verb.

BACHLER, BAUCLAR, s. A hawker, a pedler.

" . . . mak the said persone or personis to be pynyst as efferis; and richt swa of the *bauchlaris* of

the said labour," &c. Skifner's Seal of Cause, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 29.

**BACHLES**, *s. pl.* Old shoes; also the lumps of snow which collect on the shoes in walking over fresh snow; West and South of S. V. **BAUCHLES**.

**BACHYT**, *part. adj.* Infected, diseased, unclean. V. **BAUCH**.

"The inquest fyndis Alex. Symson *bachyt*, and ordains hym to hald hym wythine hymself quhil the next court." Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 7th July, 1541.

**BACK**, **BAK**, **BAKKE**, *s.* The name given to the ridge or central strip of a hide, skin, or fur.

"Foynes *backes* the dozen, iiii li." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 306.

*Foyne* or *Fouine*, the fountart or beech-marten: O. Fr. *faine*, a beech tree.

For convenience in working, and to suit the purposes for which the several parts were adapted, hides, skins, and furs were often cut up into distinct parts: especially when they were large. Tanned hides and skins were divided into backs and bellies. Furs were divided into backs, bellies or wombs, gills, legs, and tails. V. Halyburton's Ledger, pp. 305-7.

**BACKBAN**, **BACKBIN**, *s.* A backband; another name for the *backwiddie* or *rigwiddie*; the chain or band that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart, S.

**BACK-CREELS**, *s. pl.* Wicker baskets formed to fit the human back; the contr. form *creels* is also common.

Before wheel-barrows came into common use, *back-creels* were used in cleaning out byres, stables, etc.; and in such *creels* manure, etc., were carried to the fields. Their use is not yet unknown in some parts of the Northern Hebrides and of Orkney and Shetland.

In the Lowlands *back-creels* are now used chiefly by fish-wives for carrying their fish to market.

**BACKIEBIRD**, **BAUCKIE-BIRD**, *s.* The bat, West and South of S. V. **BAK**, **BAUKIE**.

When lyart leaves bestrew the yird,  
Or wavering like the *bauckie bird*,  
Bedim cauld Boreas' blast.

*Burns, The Jolly Beggars, s. 1.*

M. E. *bakke*, a bat; cf. Dan. *astebakke*, i.e., evening bat.

**BACK OUT OWRE**, **BACK-OUT-OUR**, *adv.*

1. Backwards, backover; as, "He fell clean *back-out-owre*."

2. Back to a place, and implying return; as, "I'll rin *back-out-owre* and get your bag."

3. Back from, away from; as, "Come *back-out-owre* the fire this minit!" Come back from the fire immediately.

**BACK-TREAT**, *s.* An entertainment given to a newly married couple by their young friends after the honeymoon, Orkn.

**BAES**, *s. pl.* Cattle, beasts, Shetl. V. *Beas*.

To **BAFF**, *v. a.* A term used in golfing; to strike the ground with the sole of the club-head in playing; and such a stroke is called a *baff*. Addit. to **BAFF**, *v.* and *s.*

**BAG**, *s.* *Bag irnis*, *Bag hirnys*, the metal mountings of a bag: *irnis* or *irons* including both framework and fittings.

"Item, to Gilbert Fisch for j pare of *bag hirnys* to the King, price xxxv s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 28.

"Item, to thre men that fand the *bag irnis* of gold; to ilk ane xl s." &c. Ibid., I. 270, Dickson.

In the Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 131, in a list of "*gudes of areschip*" we find the phrase, "a bag with *siluer irnis*."

**BAGGIE**, *adj.* and *s.* Big bellied: same with *Baggit*; but often used as a *s.*, meaning a person with a big belly; Aysr., Gall.

**BAIBERREIS**, *s. pl.* Bayberries; fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, from which Oil of Bays is extracted; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 288.

To **BAIBLE**, *v. a.* To sip often, tipple; also, to drink carelessly or with spilling; West of S. Similar to E. *bibble*.

**BAIBLING**, **BAIBLIN**, *part. adj.* Tipling; boozing.

**BAID**, *pret.* Abode, remained, waited. Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 490, Fox and Wolf, l. 177. V. **BIDE**.

**BAID**, *s.* Delay, tarrying; also, place of abode, dwelling; Henryson, Dog, Scheip, and Wolf, l. 145. V. **BADE**.

**BAIGNET**, **BAIGINET**, **BEGNET**, *s.* A bayonet.

In lines extended lang and large,  
When *baiginets* o'erpower'd the targe,  
And thousands hastened to the charge.

*Burns, Sherra Moor, s. 3.*

This weapon is said to have been invented at Bayonne in France (whence the name) about 1670. It was adopted by the British in 1693. V. Haydn's Dict. Dates.

The invention at Bayonne may be quite correct, and the date given may indicate when the weapon was first fitted to a gun; but the term *bayonnette* was in use long before that, meaning "a kinde of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or a great knife to hang at the girdle like a dagger." Cotgrave's Dict., 1611. V. Suppl. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**BAIK**, *s.* A biscuit, Loth., West of S.; *flour-baiks*, Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 215. V. **BAKE**.

There were and still are various kinds of *baiks*, named from their shape, colour, kind of flour of which they were made, &c.

**BAILLIE DAYS**, *s. pl.* Days during which farmers were bound to labour for their lairds: so called in the South of S.



This form of service is now almost unknown in the Lowlands, but is still common in many districts of the Highlands and Islands.

"*Baillie days* were mentioned in tacks: so many days of *baillie harrowing*, so many of *baillie peating*, and so on. They were very troublesome days to farmers, and those *baillie works* brought *kempin* to great perfection; for, when the labourers of many farmers met, they behaved little better with each other than when strange herds of oxen meet, goring and frothing about who should have the mastery." Gall. Encycl.

*Baillie days* were days devoted to the *Bailiff* or *Steward*,—that is for work under his order and supervision.

**BAIN, BANE, adj.** Prompt, ready, willing; hence, obedient, ready to start, prepared, ready or eager for the call, &c. **V. BAYNE.**

The explanation of this term as given under *bayne*, is defective. The idea of ready, willing, hearty, or eager service, which it always implies, is not set forth. See the passages quoted. In Mid. Eng. it meant obedient, submissive, etc.

Thou wast ever to me fulle *bayn*.

*Town Myst.*, p. 39.

To his byddinge I wilbe *bayne*.

*Chest. Myst.*, p. 69.

**BAIRD, s.** A noisy, turbulent person; generally applied to a scold. **V. Bard.**

**To BAIRGE, BARGE** (with *g* like *j*), *v. n.*  
To speak in a loud and angry manner; to scold, rail, or taunt loudly; also, to drive about like one in anger; as, "She jist likes to gae *bairgin* about;" West and North of S. **V. BERGE.**

**BAIRTUITHE, s.** A boar's tusk. **V. BAIR.**

Between 1538 and 1542 a considerable quantity of native gold was used in Scotland. "Large amounts were used for the coinage of the gold bonnet pieces, and for sundry other purposes, such as making a '*bairtuithe*' (mounting a boar's tusk to be used as a coral) for the Prince, a shrine for 'ane bane of St. Audrian of May,' etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, Intro., p. 15, Cochran-Patrick.

**BAISING, BASSING, s. and adj.** Basin. **V. BASING.**

Fr. *bassin*, O.Fr. *basin* and *bachin*.

**BAISING-SILUIR, BASSIN-SILUIR, s.** A gratuity given to certain servants of the king's household, especially to the yeomen of the wine and ale cellars, and the porters. **V. BASING.**

"Item, to Robert Douglas of the wyne cellar, to his *basing siluir* at Newyremes, x li."

"Item, to Sande Balfour of the aile sellar, to his *basing siluir*, v li."

"Item, to the portaris, elikwis, to thare *basing siluir*, x li." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., A.D. 1495, i. 268.

**BAIST, BAISTE, part. pt.** Abashed, confused, cowed, afraid. **V. BAISED.**

Bees noghte *baiste* of yone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte wedis.  
*Morte Arthure*, l. 2857.

**To BAIST, BASTE, BAST, v. a.** To beat, drub, drive off; hence, to defeat, overcome;

and in the pass. voice, to be awed, cowed, terrified. **V. BAIST.**

The secondary meaning only is given in the Dict. The term is still used in its primary sense both in Scot. and North of Eng.

"Baist, baste, to beat severely;" Brockett.

**BAIT, s.** The supply of food for a horse, a feed; also, the time or place for feeding; Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear, l. 108. **V. BAYT, v.** For *bait*, boot, **V. Bat.**

**BAITH-FATE, BATH-FAT, s.** Bathing vat or tub.

"... viij eln of brade clatht . . . to covire a *baith-fate* to the Quene," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., l. 30.

"... iij elne of brade clath for a schete to put about the Quene in the *bath-fat*," &c. Ibid. 6th Oct., 1473, Dickson.

A.-S. *bathian*, to bathe; *baeth*, a bath, and *fæt*, a vat, Du. *vat*.

**To BAIVER, v. n.** To gad about, make much ado about little things; to run after shows, weddings, displays of finery, &c.: mostly used in the part. form *baiverin*, West of S.

**BAIVERING, BAIVERIN, part. adj.** Gadding about; taking interest in trifles, displays, finery, &c.; as, "She's grown a daidlin, *baiverin* gawkie."

**BAJAN, BAIJAN, s.** A novice, a beginner in any trade, art or science: a form of *Bejan*, q. v.

**To BAJAN, BAIJAN, v. a.** To initiate a beginner or apprentice. **V. BEJAN, v.**

**BAK, s.** The back; *gaf the bak*, turned their backs, fled; *ta the bak*, to flee, take to flight. Both phrases are common in Barbour.

**To BAK, v. a.** To bake. **V. BAKE.**

"The thrid, at thai bak nocht ilk kynd of bred as the law of burgh requeris," &c.; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 9.

**BAKBRED, BAKBREID, BAKBROD, s.** A bake-board, a kneading board, West of S. **V. BAIKBRED.**

**BAKSTULE, BAKSTWLE, s.** A bake-stool; a large stool or small table on which cakes or bannocks were kneaded and formed; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 23.

**BAKHUDE, s.** Hiding or skulking behind backs. In certain games favoured by young people the hunted or pursued one tries to elude the pursuer by hiding behind his companions, and dodging from one to another: this is called *backhide* or *backhude*.

And for dreddour that he suld bene arreist,  
He playit *backhude* behind fra beist to beist.

*Henryson, Parliament of Beistis*, l. 175.

**BALANDIS**, *s. pl.* Balances. The same form is used for the singular also.

"That thai present that tym al thar mesuris, *balandis*, wechtis, elwandis, and all other instrumentis of whatsumever kynd," &c.; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 1.

Prob. a corr. of Lat. *bilanx*, consisting of two dishes.

**BALDIE**, **BALDY**, *s.* A familiar form of Archibald, West of S. V. **BAULDIE**.

**BALDKYN**, **BALTKEN**, *s.* A baldachin, or canopy of state borne over a king or high state-official; also, the rich cloths of which it is formed: *baltkenis mortuaris*, mortuary baldachins, or, the rich funereal drapery for catafalques before the altar. Inventory St. Salv. Col. St. Andrews, Mait. Club Misc., iii. 199.

O. Fr. *baldachin*, *baldaquin*, *baudequin*, a canopy or cloth of estate, Cotgr.

**BALDSTROD**, **BALESTROD**, *s.* A bawd, unclean person; Colkelbie Sow, l. 166, Bann. MS.

Not defined in *Dict.*; but in the note which is added the meaning suggested is correct, and the etymology nearly so. V. Cleasby and Vigfusson's *Icel. Dict.* under *ballz*, bold, and *sertha*, *sarh*, from which comes *stretha* (used of dogs and beasts), and *stred*, to which Dr. Jamieson refers.

The term occurs in Wright's *Vocabularies* as *bawdstrot*, *bawlstrott*, and *baustrott*, and is applied to both sexes, pp. 605, 693, 695.

**BALE**, **BAILL**, *s.* Sorrow, misery, evil, disaster, destruction, *Gol. and Gaw*, l. 719.

A.-S. *bealu*, sorrow.

**BALE-FEIR**, **BALOFEIR**, *s.* Lit. a bail-companion; fellow-surety; associate in bail, bond, or bargain.

" . . . and to furneis ane vther bigger als sufficient as himself . . . and for payment to the said John Ottirburne and his *balofeir*, with their servand," &c. *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, i. 240.

Printed *balofeir* in *Recs. Soc.* issue; but probably it should be *balefeir*. However, the original record is very much decayed, and most difficult to decipher.

O. Fr. *bailler*, to keep in custody, used as a law term, and A.-S. *gefēra*, from pt. tense of *faran*, to go.

**BALINGARE**, *s.* A kind of vessel. V. **BALLINGAR**.

"Of ilk crayer, bushe, barge, and *balingare*, v. s." *Custom of Ships and Boats at Leith in 1445*; *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh*, p. 8.

**BALK**, *s.* A beam, rafter; a pole or perch for fowls, a spar for a cage-bird. V. **BAUK**.

**BALK-SPARRIS**, *s. pl.* The tie-beams of a roof that unite the rafters. *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 331.

**BALK**, *s.* A ridge or strip of land left unploughed; Henryson, *The Twa Mice*, l. 24. V. **BAUK**.

**BALK-BRED**, **BALK-BRAID**, *s.* The breadth of a *balk* or ridge of unploughed land.

**BALTKEN**, *s.* V. **BALDKYN**.

To **BAMF**, *v. n.* To stump, dump, toss, or tumble about; part. *bamfin*; part. pt. *bamfd*.

"He went to be *bamfin* aff the heads wi' collier briggs whiles, and they under close-reefed tap-sails. Seldom ever was he out any long voyage with his boat, but the water bruik on him or he got back;" &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

**BAMF**, *s.* A person with broad, flat, clumsy feet: one who goes about stumping and tossing his feet about.

**BANCKE**, *s.* V. *Bank*.

**BAND**, *pret.* Bound. *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*

**BAND**, *s.* That part of a hinge which was fastened on the door.

Jamieson made it a *hinge*. The old-fashioned hinge consisted of a hook, affixed to the door-post, and a band (with a loop at the end to fit the hook) fastened to the door. Hence hinges are described as "hooks and bands."

**BANDELERIS**, **BANDELEIRIS**, *s. pl.* Bando-leers; leathern belts worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their musket and carrying charges of powder; sometimes the belt was called a *bandoleer*, and the small leathern cases for powder attached to it, *bandoleers*. V. *Cotgrave's Fr. Dict.*

"Item, fyve muskettes with thair *bandeleris* all worth xxx. li." *Commissary Records of Glasgow*, quoted in *Burgh Rec. Prestwick*, p. 145.

This term occurs also in the *Burgh Records of Peebles*, 6 July, 1648, as *bandeleans*.

**BANDIT**, *part. adj.* Bound with metal bands.

" . . . fundin in a *bandit* kist like a gardeviant," &c. *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 82.

**BANDIT STAFE**, *s.* An official baton; so called because bound with bands of metal. Often mentioned in *Burgh Recs.*

**BAND LEDDER**, *s.* Leather for binding or edging.

"Item, for *band ledder* to the Quenis furringis of hir gownis, v s." [Apr. 1474.] *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 36.

**BANDKYN**, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for *Baudkyn*; but definition is correct. V. *Baldkyn*.

**BANDON**, **BANDOUN**, *s.* Subjection, thraldom, bondage.

Quhen that scho lukit to the sêrk,  
Scho thoct on the persoun:  
And prayit for him with all hir harte,  
That lowsit hir of *bandoun*.

*Henryson, Bludy Serk*, l. 84.

**BANDONIT**, *part. pr.* Subdued; kept in subjection, kept aloof.



The shepherd, mourning over his faithful dog now dead, is represented as saying :—

For all the beistis befor *bandonit* bene,  
Will schute upon my beistis with ire and tene.  
*Henryson, Wolf and Wedder*, l. 20.

This term is wrongly rendered "*abandoned*" in Dr. Laing's edit. of *Henryson*.

O. Fr. *bandon*, from Low Lat. *bandum*, an order, decree; also written *bannum*. Hence Fr. *à bandon*, by license, at liberty. V. BRACHET, *Etym. Fr. Dict.*, and Skeat, *Etym. Dict.*, under ABANDON.

**BANERECH**, *s.* Money payable on account of *band*, i.e., bond or covenant; the person engaging to pay was called a *bander*, *q.v.*

" . . . for wrangus wythhaldin fra hym of viij. s. of *banerech* or thairby," &c. *Burgh Rec. Prestwick*, 6 Oct., 1544.

Gael. *bann*, a bond, bill, and *riadh*, interest.

**BANESTIKILL**, *s.* A fish; the three-spined stickle-back; *Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear*, l. 52. V. BANE-PRICKLE; BANSTICKLE.

**BANIS, BENIS, BENYS, BEINS**, *s.* A fur; perhaps *vair*, a fine ermine.

"Item, coft fra Will. Sinclare, v mantill of *banis* to lyne a syde gowne to the King, . . . vj Octobris [1493], price of the mantill xiiij s.," &c.; *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 15.

"*Mantillis of banis*" is rendered "a kind of mantle," in the *Dict.* This is a wild guess. The mantil was a certain number of skins of fur. V. MANTIL in *Supp.* *Banis* is supposed to have been the *vair*, or fine ermine.

**BANK, BANKE, BANCK, BANCKE**, *s.* An order, injunction, prohibition, proclamation, call, summons.

The meaning of this term as given by Dr. Jamieson is quite misleading, and the etymology is altogether wrong. V. BANCKE.

In the *Burgh Recs. of Glasgow*, vol. II., the following entry frequently occurs:—"Ordaines ane *bank* to be sent throw the toune be touck of drum," &c. This was the usual method of publishing the orders of the magistrates, of calling the burgesses to conference, and of notifying the arrival of supplies of food, &c.

*Bank* is a corr. of O. Fr. *ban*, from Low Lat. *bannum*, a proclamation: whence also E. *ban*, pl. *banns* of marriage.

**BANKIT**, *s.* A banquet, feast, festival, public rejoicing. Fr. *banquet*, *id.*

This term occurs frequently in the *Burgh Records*, and is generally applied to the entertainment and ceremonies on an occasion of public rejoicing, such as a coronation, royal marriage, King's birthday, &c. A good idea of a *bankit* in olden times, and of how much and of what kind of enjoyment our forefathers included under that term, may be obtained from the following record.

On 30th March, 1603, the glad tidings reached Aberdeen, "that vpon the tentic fourt day of Marche instant, his Maiestie, our Kyng and Souerane, wes proclamit and declarit Kyng of England." Instantly the provost, bailies, and counsel met, and resolved to honour the event by public thanksgiving and a *bankit*; "and for this effect ordained the hail towne to be warnit be sound of trumpet and drum to assemble instantlie in thair parochie kirk, and thair give thankis and prasis to God for the forsaid glad tydings of his

Maiestie's preferment, successioun, and electioun to the said kingdom of England; and efter the ending of thanksgiving, and of the exhortatioun, ordanis bonefyris to be sett on throcht all the streittis of the towne, the hail bellis to ring, the croce to be deckit and hung, the wyne and spycerie to be spent abundantly thairat, a numer of glassis to be cassin, and the hail youthis of the towne to tak thair hag-buttis and accompanie thair magistrates throcht the hail rewis of the towne, pas the tyme in schuting thair muskattis and hagbutis til lait at night, the townis hail mvnitioun and artaillyrie to be chargit and schott, and all godlie mirines and pastyme vsit that may expres the joy and glaidnes of the people, and ordanis the deane of gild and thesaurer to furneis the wyne, spycerie, and glassis to the erand foirsaid in all decent and cumlie forme, and the expensis to be debursit be thame thairon, the counsell ordanis the same to be allowit in thair comptis."

A later entry records that when said *comptis* were reckoned the expenses were found to amount to £53 6s. 8d. V. *Burgh Records*, vol. II. pp. 236-8.

**BANNA, BANNO**, *s.* Contr. or corr. of *ban-nack* and *bannock*, a sort of cake, *q.v.*

**BANTIN, BANTON, BANTIN COCK**, *s.* A Bantam, Bantam cock: applied to a strutting little man fond of fighting; *Gall., Ayr.*

**BANYST**, *part. pt.* Banished, *Barbour*, iv. 522.

To **BAR, BARRE**, *v. a.* To debar, hinder, prevent; to exclude.

To **BAR UP**, *v. a.* To shut up or out from, imprison, isolate: hence, to shut out, cut off, banish.

" . . . as reprobated are with God *barred up* from hope." *Bl. of Kirkburiall*, ch. VI.

**BAR**, *s.* A flail: properly, the swing or movable portion of the flail, West and South of S.

To **BAR, BARRIE**, *v. a.* To thrash; also, to swing a flail properly; as, "It's no ilka ane can *bar*," every one can't swing a flail properly.

*Barrie* is properly a freq. form: *bar* being used to express simply the act or process, and *barrie* to express continued action: thus, "I'm thinkin' to *bar* some bear the morn," I intend to thrash some barley to-morrow: "I've *barried* some nine hours the day," I have thrashed for nearly nine hours to-day.

Icel. *berja*, to beat, thrash. In *Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dict.* this term is said to be unknown in Eng. This is a mistake; *berry*, to thrash corn, is still used in the North of E. V. *Brockett's Gloss.*; and *bar, barrie*, are still used in South and West of S.

**BARRIED**, *part. and adj.* Thrashed; as an *adj.*, stiff and sore as after a day's thrashing.

**BARMAN**, *s.* A thrasher, one accustomed to the *bar* or flail.

The *barmen* did rattle their flails ow're the bawks,  
The millers did hushoch their melder in sacks,  
And hung the best braws that they had on their backs,  
To flash at the funny bonello.

*Gall. Encycl.*, p. 78.

BARAT, BARET, *s.* Contention; The Houl-ate, l. 332, Asloan MS. V. BARRAT.

BARD, BAIRD, *s.* A bold, turbulent woman; a scold; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 510. V. BARDACH.

This term is still used in many districts of S. It is common in Orkn. and Shetl., and throughout the greater part of the Lowlands.

BARDY, BARDIE, *adj.* Bold, fierce, turbulent. V. BARDACH.

BARD, *s.* A bold headland, the top of which projects beyond the base, Shetl.

Icel. *barth*, brim, projection: hence the projecting headlands of the island of Mousa, and of Bressay, are called the Bard of Mousa, and the Bard of Bressay.

BAREL, BARIL, *s.* A measure: the twelfth part of a *last*.

"Item, for bering of xxv<sup>xx</sup> vj barellis of bere, that the Countas of Ros gaif to the King, and threscore barellis of mele, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 359.

This measure was used for grain, flour, meal, fish, and hides. V. LAST.

BARELL-FERIS, *s. pl.* Barrel irons. V. BARELL-FERRARIS.

BARELL-FERRARIS, *s. pl.* For *Barell-ferruris*, barrel-ironwork or barrel-irons, iron hoops for barrels. Fr. *fer*, iron, an iron: hence an iron hoop. V. FERRARIS.

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of this term does not satisfy the sense of the passage in which it occurs. The rendering given above was proposed by Prof. Skeat in his edition of Barbour, p. 594. It certainly makes the passage clear. *Barrel-feris* is the reading of the Camb. MS.

BARFORS, *s.* Errat. in Edin. MS. for *barfrois* or *berfrois*, a tower, watch-tower; Barbour, X. 708. V. *Burfray*, *Berfroiss*.

BARFRAY, BARFRY, *s.* A belfry, tower. V. *Berfroiss*.

BARGE, BAIRGE, BERGE, *s.* A moveable shutter constructed with parallel boards that open and shut like a venetian blind; used in drying-sheds, West of S.

M. H. Germ. *bergen*, to protect; *berc*, protection. Du. *bergen*, to save, make or keep safe, lock up. The *barges* or *berges* when open admit the air, and when shut protect from rain, etc.

BARKAND, BARKANDE, *part.* Tanning; Burgh Lawis, ch. 93. V. BARK.

BARKARIS, *s. pl.* Tanners; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28. V. BARK.

BARKIT, BARKED, *part. adj.* Tanned. V. BARK.

"Item, that thai mak schone, butis and vther graitht of the lethir or jt be *barkit*." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 22.

". . . no stranger bringing *barked* hides for sale

shall sell them within house," &c. Lawis of the Gild, ch. 45.

BARKCATT, *s.* A fender, guard, defence, protection; a frame-work of timber set in front of a sea-wall or harbour to protect it during the process of building or repairing.

". . . and als protestit that in cais ony skayth or danger come to the pannellis [of Newhaven harbour], that ar put vp, in defalt of *barkcattis*, considering the said Johne will intromet thairwith, that the falt thair-of be nocht imput to him." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 2 Nov., 1556, II. 254.

O. Fr. *bariquade*, *barriquade*, "a barricade, a defence of barrels, timber, pales, earth, or stones, heaped up, or closed together: and seruing to stop up a street, or passage, and to keepe off shot, &c." Cotgr.

Prob. from Sp. *barricado*, from *barrica*, a barrel; whence the E. *barricade*.

Halliwell gives *barriket*, a small firkin.

BARKIN, *s.* Barking; coughing: used also as an *adj.*; as, "a *barkin'* hoast," a short, hard, rapid cough, resembling the bark of a dog: Burns, Scotch Drink.

BARLAY, BARLIE. V. BARLEY.

BARLIE-FETTERER, *s.* "An instrument of many edges used for taking the beard off the grain barley;" Gall. Encycl.

BARMEKIN, BARMEKYN, *s.* A rampart. V. BARMKYN.

BARMSKIN, *s.* Lit. bosom-skin; a leather covering for the breast, a large leather apron; Orkn. and Shetl.

The large leather apron worn by tanners and curriers is called a *bramskin*, q. v.

Sw. and Dan. *barm*, the bosom or breast, and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, a skin or hide.

BARMWHIN, BARMWHUN, *s.* A thick close branch of whin on which barm was laid to preserve it for brewing. It was hung up in a dry, airy place, Gall. Encycl.

BARONY, *s.* Lands held of the Crown, and erected in *liberam baroniam*, with jurisdiction both civil and criminal within its bounds.

"Item, composit with Vmfra of Murray of Abirkery for the resignacione of certane lands, and gevin of thame to him agane in *barony* lyand within Strath-erne, j<sup>c</sup> lib;" Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 3, DICKSON.

BARRET, *s.* Strife. V. BARRAT.

To BARTYN, *v. a.* To strike, dash, break to pieces; Gol. and Gaw., l. 719. V. BRYTTYN.

A form of *bryttyn*, to smash; from A.-S. *bryttian*, to break into pieces.

BASAND, *s.* and *adj.* Sheep-skin dressed like Spanish leather, basil.

"Item, for ane done *basand* skyn, to be halk hudis to the King, iij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 365.



**BASLAR**, *s.* A baselard: a long dagger or sheathed knife, worn suspended from the girdle; *baselarde*, Prompt. Parv.

"Item [the first day of November, 1495, in Edinburgh], bocht to the King fra the Franche cutlar, ij *baslaris*, price xlvij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 227.

The baselard was worn by knights when not in armour, by the higher class of civilians, and sometimes even by ecclesiastics.

O. Fr. *bazelaire*, *badelaire*.

**BASSING**, *s.* V. *Baising*.

**BASTALYE**, **BASTULRY**, *s.* A bastile, fort, citadel; occurs frequently in Burgh Recs. meaning a blockhouse. V. **BASTAILYIE**.

Fr. *bastille*, a fortress.

**BASTERO**, *s.* Prob. a misreading of *baston*, a baton; Burgh. Recs. Edin., 8 Nov., 1494. V. **BASTOUN**.

**BAT**, **BAIT**, *s.* Boot, abatement, deduction; Halyburton's Ledger. V. **BOOT**.

**BAT**, **BATE**, *conj.* Both; this is the local pron.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 427.

**BATALL**, **BATELL**, **BATTAILE**, **BATELL**, *s.* A battle, fight; *battalyhe*, Barbour, x., 725.

**BATALL-WRICTH**, **BATEL-WRYCHT**, *s.* A braggart, braggadocio, bully.

In breth as a *batal-wricht* full of bost blawin'.

*The Houlate*, l. 916, Asloan MS.

Lit. a *battle-wright*, feud-provoker: like *bully-rag*. However, the line is usually read with *wricht* as an adjunct to *full*.

**BATTAULLYNG**, *s.* Battle array; Barbour, viii. 47, Edin. MS.

**BATCHIE**, **BATCHY**, *s.* A baker, West of S.: from *batch*, the quantity of bread put into the oven at one time.

**BATERIE**, *s.* V. *Battry*.

**BATIT**, **BAYTIT**, *pret.* Took refreshment on a journey. Icel. *beita*, to bait.

"Item, for the Kingis hors met in Bigar, passand to Quhithirne, quhare the King *batit*, xliij d.," Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 355 [A.D. 1497].

"Item, that samyn day [3 Nov. 1496] quhare the King *baytit* abone Ilay, for hors corne, ij s.," *ibid.* i., 305.

To **BATELL**, **BATTAILE**, *v. a.* To battlement, to build a battlement or parapet, to ledge, top, or crown.

"... the said Andrew sall big and hew ane rod on baythe the syddis of the said brig, and *battell* the said brige on baythe the syddis of the samyn with hewn wark," &c.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 9 Aug., 1609.

O. Fr. *bastille*, a building, from *bastir*, to build.

(Sup.)

E

**BATTAILLYT**, *part. pt.* Embattled, furnished with battlements, Barbour, ii. 221.

**BATTER**, *s.* A spree, booze, drinking-bout, Clydes.

I had a hat, I had nae mair,

I gat it frae the hatter;

My hat was smash'd, my skull laid bare,

Ae night when on the *batter*.

*Alex. Rodger, Song in Whistle Binkie*, i. 211.

This is a humorous application of *batter*, to lay a stone obliquely, or off-the-straight: a term in masonry. Similar terms in masonry are also used to express this state, as *shued*, and *skued*, q. v

**BATTERY**, **BATERIE**, *s.* Kitchen utensils.

"... of a dusane of pannys of *battery* at the furth passyng twa pennies, at the entryng nocht," &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 9.

"Off the custome of cordwain, *baterie*," &c. Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, p. 242.

Halliwell states that in Suffolk this term means a tea *kettle*.

L. Lat. *bateria*, cooking utensils; Du Cange.

**BAUBEE**, **BAUBIE**, **BAWBEE**, *s.* A half-penny. V. **BABIE**, **BAWBIE**.

To **BAUCHLE**, *v.* **BAUHLAR**, *s.* V. *Bachle*, *Bachler*.

**BAUDKYN**, *s.* Entered in **DICTIONARY** as **BANDKYN**; but defin. is correct. V. also *Baldkyn*.

**BAUDMINNIE**, **BALDMINNIE**, *s.* The plant *Gentian*, believed to have properties that can kill the foetus in the womb; hence its name *Bawd-money*. V. **BAD-MONEY**.

"*Baudminnie*—An herb having the same qualities as the *Savingtree*." Gall. *Encycl.*

**BAUDRIC**, **BADRICK**, **BADRICHE**, *s.* A band, bandage, belt, scarf, baldric; *bawderyke*, Prompt. Parv.

O. Fr. *baldret*, *baldre*, *baldrei*, from Lat. *balteus*, a belt; Burguy. In Mod. Fr. *baudrier*, a sword belt, a girdle.

The term occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare; in the latter as *baldrick*; and in the All. Rom. Alexander, l. 1782, it is *badriche*, a band or bandage; but in the Gloss. it is left unexplained.

**BAUDRIE**, *s.* Bawdry, lewdness, uncleanness, wickedness; Seven Sages, l. 333.

O. Fr. *bauderie*, id.; from *baud*, bold, gay, wanton.

**BAUK**, *s.* Err. for *Bank*, an order, proclamation, prohibition; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 22 May, 1647. V. *Bank*.

**BAULD**, *adj.* Bold; Montgomery. V. **BALD**.

**BAUM**, **BAWM**, *s.* Balm, an herb; also balm, an ointment, a perfume; S. E. *balm*.

To **BAUM**, **BAWM**, *v. a.* To balm, scent, perfume; to embalm; hence, to preserve; S.

**BAUMING**, **BAUMIN**, *part. and s.* *Balming*, *embalming*; perfume, S.

**BAWLMYT, BAWMYT, part. pt.** Embalmed, Barbour, xx. 286.

**BAUTHLE, s.** A corr. of *battle*, E. *bottle*, a bundle: still used in the expression, *a buttle o' strae*. Pl. *bauthles, bauthlis, battles*, bundles, implies one's moveable or personal property. V. **BATTLE**.

My breist that wes gret beild, bowdyn wes sa huge,  
That neir my baret out brist or the band makin;  
But quhen my billis and my *bauthles* wes all braid selit,  
I wald na langar beir on bridill, bot braid vp my heid.  
*Dunbar, Twa Marrit Women, l. 347.*

"My billis and my bauthles," all my belongings, property, both gifted and personal: *billis* being frequently used for *deeds, title deeds, infestments*.

Fr. *boteler*, to make up in bundles.

**BAWDRONIS, s.** A common name for a cat; Henryson, Uplandis Mous and Burges Mous, l. 168. V. **BAUDRONS**.

In the West of S. this term has been corrupted into *pautrons*, as in the old nursery rhyme,—

"Pussy, pussy, *pautrons*, whare hae ye been," &c.

**BAWK, s.** V. *Balk*.

**BAWSAND, BAWSENT, BAWSINT, BASSAND, adj.** Streaked or patched with white on the face: applied to horses and cattle. V. under **BAWSAND**.

Dr. Jamieson is quite astray in his etymology of this term, and Sibbald whom he corrects is right. It is from O. E. *bawsin*, a badger, as the following neat analogy by Mr. Garnett abundantly shows:—

"*Brock* is a badger; *bawsin*, ditto; *brock-faced* (ap. Craven Glossary, and Brockett), marked with white on the face like a badger; *bawsin'd*, ditto." Philol. Essays, p. 68.

*Baucynes*, badgers, occurs in Will. & Werwolf, p. 83.

**BAWSIE, s.** A horse or a cow having a white strip or patch on the face. V. *Bawsand*, **BASSIE**.

The term is also used as a familiar name for an old horse,—a *douce*, *canny*, old beast; Clydes.

**BAWTIE, BAWTY, s. and adj.** A familiar name for a dog: as an *adj.*, round, plump, thriving; as, a *bawtie bairn*. V. **BATIE**.

"Bour'd na' wi' *bawty* or he'll bite you."

*Scotch Proverb.*

Whenever our *bawty* does bark,  
Then fast to the door I rin,  
To see gin ony young spark  
Will light and venture but in.

*Slighted Nansy, Herd's Collection, ii. 82.*

**BAYD, pret. of Bide**; also as *s.* V. **BIDE**.

**BAZELL LEATHER, s.** Tanned sheepskin: still called *basil*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 318.

The usual name in Scot. is *basil*, or *bazel*; but the correct form is *basan*, or *basen*: O. Fr. *basane*, *bazane*, sheep leather dressed like Spanish leather, and coloured red, green, or yellow, &c., for shoes, or the covering of books; Cotgr. The modern term is a corr. from the French, which was adapted from the Span. *badana*, a

dressed sheepskin; and that in turn came from the Arab. *bitinat*, applied to such leather because it was used to line leathern garments. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., Suppl.

**BE, v.** *Let be, or let alone*, not to mention, without reckoning; over and above, as well as, besides.

". . . the necessitie was neuer absolute; no not in the lawfull place, *let be* in the Kirk"; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

". . . whereof my labor were infinite, *let be* vaine, to descryue"; Ibid., ch. iv.

The meaning of this very common phrase is not fully given in the Dict.; and a few words of explanation are here necessary.

In negative sentences, like that in the first quotation given above, the phrase is equal to *and far less*, or *and far less so*; in positive or affirmative sentences it is equal to *as well as*, *and more than that*, or, *over and above*, as in the second quotation.

**BE TO, BE TA.** Must, in the sense of intending, being resolved or determined to be or do. Different, therefore, from *bi te, bu ta*, behoves to, which implies action or influence from without causing the necessity.

"And if thou *be to* ly at the altar, how wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xi.

*Be to*, pron. *be ta*, is still in common use: thus, one speaking about a dour, stubborn neighbour, will say, "Aye, richt or wrang, *he be ta* get it," i.e., he had made up his mind and he must get it.

While *be ta, bi ta* or *bu ta, bit ta* or *but ta*, have often the same meaning, and are generally pronounced alike, they are quite different terms: *bi ta* or *bu ta* are corr. of *bus to*, behoves to; and *bit ta* or *but ta*, corr. of *bud to*, behoved to. V. under *Ecot, Be't, Bit*.

**BEAKEN, s.** A beacon, signal. V. **BEKIN**.

". . . set as on the shalde shoare lyke *beakens* to warne the shipwreake of soules"; Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. xvii.

A.S. *beácen*, a sign.

**BEAMED, part. adj.** Filled, saturated, prepared for the purpose, accustomed to, ready for; Orkn. Addit. to **BEAM, v.**

**BEAR, BEARE, BERE, s.** A bier; also, a shell or coffin.

The bier was a frame on which dead human bodies were carried to the grave: A.-S. *báer*, from *beran*, to bear; Lat. *feretrum*, from *ferre*, id. And when it became customary to enclose each body before burial, the shell or coffin was called the bier: that which was carried, or that in which the dead body was carried, to the grave,—the old frame or bier not being then required. The persons who carried the bier were called *bearers*, or *bear-men*, q.v.

"So (I doubt not) if now they had life in their bulke, they would yet ryue sheets, breake *beares*, tumble downe tombes, with Paul's spirit at Listra, to testife their reclamation of such profanity." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

**BEAR-MEN, BERE-MEN, s. pl.** Carriers of the bier, carriers of the dead.

"Now the last funeral duty appertained to the Vespilones, or *bear-men*, whose peculiare calling was (beeing followed in ranks by the Acoluthists their



friends, wherof now the Roman Bishops hes bereft them) to carry their corps in their coffins to the grave." *Ibid.*, ch. vii.

The following interesting particulars regarding the burial of the dead during a time of pest are given in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, under date 15 Oct., 1568 :—

"Item, that the thesaurer caus mak with all diligence for euerie ane of the baillies, clengeris, and the burearis of the deid, ane gown of gray with Sanct Androis cors, quhite, behind and before, and to euerie ane of thame ane staff with ane quhite clayth on the end, quhairby thay may be knawin quhaireuer thay pas.

"Item, that thair be maid tua clois beris with foure feit colourit our with blak, and ane quhite cors with ane bell to be hanging vpoun the heid of the said beir quhilk sall mak warning to the pepill." Vol. iii., p. 254.

**BEAS'**, *s. pl.* A contr. for *beasts*, cattle; but also used as a term for lice.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats  
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,  
Flaffan w' duds an' grey w' *beas'*,  
Frightin' awa your ducks an' geese.

*Burns, Address of Beelzebub.*

**BEASENIN, BEASNIN**, *s.* Called also *beestie-milk*: the fat thick matter drawn from a cow's udder immediately after she calves; *Gall.*, *Ayrs.*

This is prob. a corr. or local pronunciation of *beestin* or *beistyn* from the A.-S. *by'sting*. V. **BEIST**, **BEISTYN**.

To **BEAT**, *v. a.* To mend, repair. V. **BEIT**.

**BEATIN, BEATING**, *s.* 1. Mending, repairing; also, the act of mending, West of S. V. **BEITING**.

2. That which is used for mending or repairing; in weaving, the thread used in mending a flaw or break in the web; *Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 68, Ed. 1876.

The passage in which this term occurs is not fit for quotation. The word is still in common use.

To **BECALL**, *v. a.* To call upon, challenge, demand: also, accuse, impeach.

Be thu kaysere or kyng here, I the *becalle*  
To fynde me a freke to fyghte one my fille.

*Aunt. Arthure*, l. 410.

To **BECLATTER**, *v. a.* To tire with clattering, to praise overmuch. V. **CLATTER**.

Hout awa, Johnny, lad! what maks ye flatter me?  
Why w' your praises sae meikle bespatter me?  
Why sae incessantly deave and *beclatter* me,  
Teasing me mair than a body can bide?

*Alex. Rodger, Song in Whistle Binkie*, i. 148.

To **BECOME**, *v. n.* To occur, happen, befall.

Induryng this first monarchie  
*Become* that wofull miserie  
Of Sodome, &c.

*Lyndsay, Exper. and Court.*, l. 3388.

A.-S. *becuman*, to come to be, to come about.

**BED, BEDE, pret. of Bide.** Addit. to **Bed**. V. **Baid**.

**BED, BEDE, BEDDING**, *s.* V. **Baid**.

*Bedding*, meaning place of abode, occurs in *Dunbar* and *Kennedy*, l. 208. V. *Berdless*.

**BE'D, BED, BEID**, pron. *beed*. A coll. form for *be it*; as, "That canna *be'd*." *Dunbar*, *Freiris of Berwick*, l. 532.

The tendency to soften and to drop the dentals *t* and *d*, when terminal, prevails in various districts of Scot., but especially in the West, where *be'd* for *be it*, *do'd*, *da'd*, or *di'd*, for *do it*, *ha'd* or *haid* for *have it*, &c., are the usual forms of common speech. Traces of this tendency are found in the works of our earliest poets; and the terms *beid*, *dude*, *haid*, *said*, occur in the popular poems of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The prevalence of this pronunciation in those times is attested by *Alex. Scott's* "Ballat maid to the Derisioun and Scorne of Wantoun Wemen," with its refrain, "I sall not *said* agane."

In Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire schoolmasters have great trouble in training their pupils to sound *t* and *th*; and the words *went*, *thrice*, *water*, *butter*, are usually pronounced *wend*, *hrise*, *wahher*, *buhher*. And yet the same persons add a softened *t*, almost *d*, to the words *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and pronounce them *wonste*, *hwiste*, *hriste*, with *h* broadly guttural.

**BEDAL, BEDDEL**, *s.* Beadle, an inferior officer of court; commonly called *beagle*, *q.v.*

"Nane aldirman, baylie, na *beddel* sall bake brede na brew ale to sell wythin thair awin propir house durand the tym that thai stand in office." *Burgh Lawis*, ch. 59.

**BEDELL, BEDALL**, *s.* A person who is bedrid. V. **BEDRAL**.

" . . . collect and gadder the cherite and almous . . . and distribue amangis the *bedellis* and pure folk eftir thair discretioun." *Burgh Rec. Peebles*, 21 June, 1561.

**BED-FELLOW**, *s.* Applied to a husband, a fellow-lodger, a fellow-traveller. Addit. to **BEDFALLOW**.

**BED-FELLOWSHIP**, *s.* Companionship, fellowship, company.

"We shall be blessed with the *bed-fellowship* of Iesus in our burial lare, whereeuer it be." *Blame of Kirk-buriall*, ch. viii.

**BEDIS, BEIDIS, BEYDIS**, *s. pl.* Beads.

"Item, in a box beand within the said blak kist, the grete *bedis* of gold contenant sex score twa *bedis* and a knop." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 80.

"Item [22 August, 1497], for ane par of *bedis* to the King, xv s." *Ibid.*, i. 353.

These were beads for saying the rosary: usually called, as in the second extract, a pair of beads, or a pair of paternosters.

"They were of various materials—wood, amber, coral, lapis lazuli, crystal, silver, and even of gold, and varied in number from ten to one hundred and fifty or even a larger number. Each tenth bead was followed by one larger and more ornamental, called a *gaude*, which served to reckon the paternosters, while the common beads counted the *aves*. Usually they were in two lengths, one of fifty, the other of ten "*aves*." The shorter was worn suspended by a ring from the finger, the longer was slung over the shoulder, hung on the arm, or suspended from the girdle." Note by *Mr. Dickson*; V. *Gloss*.

**A PAIR OF BEDIS.** A set, stand, or string of beads.

When a cleric was infest in office the patron or superior presented him with a set of beads as sasine thereof.

"The saide day [28 June, 1509] the provost, bailyeis, counsale, and communitie, presentit Master Johne Merschell to the gramar scolis of the said burgh for all the dais of his liwe, and admittit him to the saide scolis be gift of a pair of bedis, with ale comoditeis, fredomes, and profites pertaining thairto." Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 80.

**BEDIT.** For "bed it," abode it. V. **BED.**

**BEDRAIT, BEDRIT, pret.** Befouled with ordure; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 450. V. **BEDRITE.**

**BEDRENT, adj. and s.** Applied to a person who is bedrid; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 79. V. **BEDRAL.**

**BEDSEIK, adj.** Confined to bed through sickness; so sick as to be unable to rise from bed; Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 84.

**BED-STOCK, s.** The strong bar or frame of wood forming the front of a bed. S.

Before I lie in your bed,  
Either at stock or wa'.

Old Song.

**BED-STRAY, BED-STRAE, s.** Bed-straw, the straw with which a bed, or mattress of a bed, is stuffed: also the plant Galium, of which there are many species. S.

When the term indicates a plant, *G. verum*, Common Yellow Bed-straw, or *G. Aperine*, Goosegrass, or Cleavers, is meant, generally the latter.

**To BEDUNG, v. a.** To cover with dung; to manure; also, to smirch, spatter, or foul with dung: part. pa. *bedunged*.

"For our Kirk-courtes or yardes are ordinarily *bedunged* by pestring and pasturing brute." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vi.

**BEED-LADY, s.** Lit., a lady supported by alms or in a bead-house; but, as in the quotation given below, applied to the ladies of a family of rank provided for by the heir; hence, ladies-dependent. V. **BEDIS.**

"... of these two your dayly *beed-Ladies*; your Mother, to wit, the mirroure of all godly graue matronisme, and your Spouse now the yong fruteful Matriarch of that multi-potent Marquesad." Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication to the Marquis of Hamilton.

**BEEL, BIEL, s.** Shelter, abode. V. **BEILD.**

**To BEEMFILL, BEEME-FILL, v. a.** To fill up completely, as in packing a box: hence, to back up, bolster, confirm, maintain.

"... alledging to a most auncient custome of keeping the predecessor lare in buriall. To *beeme-fill* the which, they may bring (I confesse) some canons of counsels," &c.

"... he wold procure an inacted law to *beem-fill* the Kirk acts against Kirkburiall," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

This verb is derived from *beamfill* or *beamfilling*, the chips of stone or brick used in filling up the spaces or chinks that are left in the walls of a house after the beams have been planted.

**BEEN-HOOK, s.** The harvest work which a tenant was bound to give to his landlord in part payment of rent; Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl. Similar to the *Bonnage-Heuk* of more Southern districts.

**BEER-BUNTILIN, s.** Beer-bunting; a bird: called in north-eastern counties the *corn-buntlin*; West and South of S. V. **BUNTILIN.**

"*Beerbuntlins*. Birds as large as thrushes, and somewhat like them in plumage; common amongst grain, particularly *beer*, when growing," &c. Gall. Encycl.

**BEES, BEIS, v.** An old form of the pres. ind. and subj. of the vb. *to be*; used in all the persons of both numbers. Not confined to the third pers. sing., as stated in **DICT.** V. **BEIS.**

This form is still in use, and is a record of the old Anglian dialect. It is sometimes found (like A.-S. *béo*) with a future sense, as in the first example given below. It occurs frequently in the Townley Mysteries, which are supposed to have been acted at Widkirk Abbey in Yorkshire: thus,—

For mekille in heven *bees* youre mede, p. 316.

Alle *bees* done right at the wille, p. 324.

Wyt thou welle thou *bees* to late, p. 326.

**BEEST, BESTE, s.** A beast; generally applied to cattle: pl. *beestis, bestis, bestys*. V. **BEST.**

"... at thai sek nocht the kingis merkat ilk merkat day on the maner of the bying of *beestis* to be etin, that is to say of oxin, of mutone, and swine." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 7.

**BEESTIE, BEESTIE MILK, s.** V. **BEIST, Beasenin.**

**BEETOCK, s.** A sword; properly, a dirk or dagger carried in the hose or boot.

For gin she'll thoct ta thing was richt,

She would her *beetock* draw, man,

An' feught like . . . till ance the Bill

Was made goot Cospel law, man.

Alex. Rodger, *Highland Politicians*, s. 2.

Gael. *biodag*, a dirk, or dagger.

**BEEVIT, part. pa.** Errat. for *brevit*, recorded, written, declared, accounted, esteemed. V. **BREVE.**

This strange blunder is due to Pinkerton: v. **DICT.** But Jamieson's note is a wild guess and wide of the mark.

Fr. *bref*, from Lat. *brevis*, short. Ducange gives *breviare*, in breves redigere, describere; and Cotgrave gives *brief*, a writ.

**BEFORE.** *Of before*, formerly, in former times, of old; *yitt as of before*, still as



formerly, for the present as in past times; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 3 October, 1505.

**BEFORE THE HAND, BEFORE HAND.**

Before the point or time of requirement: generally applied to money, and in relation to gathering, spending, or using it. It commonly means on hand, not required; before being due, before an equivalent has been given or received; and is a translation of Lat. *præ manibus*.

Although both forms of the phrase have generally the same meaning, *before the hand* is always the form used in reference to money or goods on hand and not specially required; and *before hand* is always applied to what is got or given before being due, as, *before hand wages*, or *wages before hand*. A good example of the use of the first form is given in the following passage: ". . . and knawing thameselfs to haue na common gude *before the hand*, and to be greittle superexpendit and thair common renttis thirlit, sua that it sall nocht be able to thame to help repair and big the saidis warkis according to thair honour and commoun weill, except the merchanttis and craftsmen may be persuadit to spair the profit of the commoun mylnis for this present yeir allanerlie," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Mar., 1567-8.

The *warkis* here referred to were the re-building and repairs occasioned by a severe storm which had raged in the district shortly before that date.

**BEGAINÉ, part. adj. V. BEGANE.**

**BEGARY, s. Decoration, adornment. Ad. to BEGARIE, v.**

Thocht now in browdir and *begary*,  
Sche glansis as scho war Quene of Fary.  
*Rob Stene's Dream*, p. 4.

**BEGET, v. A corr. of *begeck*, deceive, be-fool, jilt.**

I suld haue maid him in the stour to be full hard stad  
And I had witten that the Carll wald away steill;  
Bot I trowit not the day that he wald me *beget*.

*Rauf Coilzear*, l. 607.

V. BEGECK.

**BEGGAR'S BED, s. The bed which in farm and country houses was allotted to beggars; it was generally made up in the barn. S.**

He wadna ly intil the barn, nor yet wad he in byre,  
But in ahint the ha' door, or else afore the fire.

And we'll gang nae mair a roving, &c.

The *beggar's bed* was made at e'en wi' guid clean straw and hay,  
But in ahint the ha' door, and there the beggar lay.

And we'll gang nae mair a roving, &c.

*The Jolly Beggar, Herd's Coll.*, ii. 27.

**BEGGAR PLAITS, s. pl. Creases in the skirts of garments.**

So called because beggar's weeds are generally plaited in this manner by the owner's lying or sitting on them. V. Gall. Encycl.

**BEGIN, s. A form of *biggin*, a building, house; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 72. V. BIGGING.**

**BEGIRT, part. pa. A corr. of *begarit*, trimmed, ornamented; "an black cloak *begirt* with velvit;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 458. V. BEGARIE.**

**BEGNET, s. A bayonet. V. *Baignet*.**

**BEGOUD, BEGUDE, BEGUD, BEGUID, pret. and part. Began. To *beguid*, to be begun; Aberd. V. BEGOUTH.**

Mirk the lift was, drousy cluded,  
An' the starns *begoud* to glow'r.

*Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 105, Ed. 1876.

*Begoud* is often used as a part. in the West of S., especially when preceded by the aux. *have*; as, "He hasna *begoud* to't yet."

**BEHED, pret. Local for *behaved*; as, "bot sua hes *behed* himself in tyme bygane;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 355. V. BEHAD.**

**BEHEVIN, BEHEUIN, part. pt. Behewn, hewn in two; Barbour, xvii. 755, Camb. MS.; to-hewyn, Edin. MS.**

**BEHOWYT, BEHAUIT, BEHUD, BEHUYED, BEHUYIT, pret. Behoved, it behoved; Burgh Recs.**

**BEHUIFULL, BEHUFFULL, adj. Needful, necessary, requisite; A.-S. *behofian*, to stand in need of.**

". . . at thai walter nocht na *behuifull* thing to thaim that he aucht to find," &c. Burgh. Rec. Edinburgh, 13 Dec., 1463.

The form *behuifull* occurs in Charters of Peebles, 20 January, 1520, p. 51, and in the Burgh Recs. of that town of date 23 July, 1480.

**BEICH. On *beich*, at a distance, aloof; "I byd on *beich*," I stay at a distance, I stand aloof; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 73, Ed. 1882.**

This is another form of *abeigh*, *abeech*, q.v.; like *astray* and on *stray*.

**BEID. For *be it*. V. *Be'd*.**

**To BEID, v. n. Errat. for *Bide*, to wait for, Barbour, viii. 183, Camb. MS.**

**BEIDMAN, s. A resident in a bede-house, or one who is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose. V. BEDEMAN.**

**BEID-WOMAN, s. A woman who resides in a bede house or hospital. V. BEDIS, BEDEMAN.**

". . . Jonat Andersoun, *beid-woman* in Kingis-cace . . . ane boll meal for the Beltane term last by past," &c. Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 27 Nov., 1606.

**BEIK, s. Like E. *beak*, is variously applied in the sense of a projecting point; V. Dict. Pl. *beiks*, *beikis*, is often applied to projecting teeth, tusks, and specially to the corner teeth of a horse.**

I haif run lang furth in the feild,  
On pastouris that ar plane and peild;

I mycht be now tane in for eild,  
My *beikis* ar spruning h6 and bauld.  
Dunbar, *Petition of Gray Horse*, l. 40.

V. BEIK.

BEIKYN, *s.* A beacon; *pl. beikynniss*; Burgh.  
Recs. Aberdeen, i. 150. V. BEKIN.

BEILD, *s.* A poet. form of *beil*, bale, sorrow, misery; *to do beild*, to work havoc, destruction, ruin.

It is so used by Dunbar in his *Welcum to Lord Bernard Stewart*, l. 61, where he compares him to Hannibal.

Bold Hannibal in battal *to do beild*.

BEILDIT, BELDIT, *part. pt.* Sheltered, housed; surrounded, protected, favourably situated; *beildit in blis*, surrounded with every comfort, perfectly happy, happy-hearted. V. BELDIT.

Then Schir Gawayne the gay, gude and graciis,  
That euer was *beildit* in blis, and bounte embracit.

*Gaw. and Gol.*, s. 31.

i.e., "That was always happy hearted and a pattern of kindness."

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of *Beldit* is very defective. This was pointed out by Sir F. Madden in his *Gloss. to the Gawain Romances*, q.v.

A.-S. *byldan*, to build, house, furnish, shelter.

BEIR, *s.* 1. Beer, barley; Lyndsay, Douglas.  
V. BEYR.

2. Beer.

"Item, to Andro Bertonne, for tua pipe of ceder and *beir*; the price of all ix lib." *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 343.

At this time, 1497, beer was chiefly imported from Germany; very little was made in Scotland, and even what was made was for the most part brewed by foreigners. V. *Introduction to L. H. Treas. Accts.*, Dickson.

TO BEIR, *v. a.* To bear, carry; *we beir ws*, we behave; Barbour, xiv. 275; *beird*, pret., betook himself, proceeded, went. V. *Bear*.

Quhair the Coilyear had sa braithlie he *beird*.

*Rauf. Coilyear*, st. 14.

BEIR, BERE, *s.* A bier. V. *Bear*.

BEIR-MEN, BERE-MEN, *s. pl.* V. *Bear-men*.

BEIT, *s.* A bundle, sheaf; *in beitis set*, set or laid out in sheaves; Henryson, *Preiching of the Swallow*, l. 206. V. BEET.

TO BEJAIP, BEJAPE, *v. a.* To befool, deceive; Dunbar. V. JAIP, JAPE.

BEK, *s.* and *v.* V. BECK.

TO BEKKLE, *v. a.* To distort, put out of shape; Shetl. Similar to *Bachle*, q.v.

BELD, BEILD, *adj.* Bold, daring.

War kene knychtis of kynd, clene of maneris  
Blyth, bodyit, and *beld*, but baret or boast.

*The Houlate*, l. 332, Asloan MS.

Bann. MS. has *beild*.

BELD, BELL, *adj.* Bald, bald-headed, S.

BELD CYTTIS, BELL KYTIS, *s. pl.* Bald Kites; prob. the Bald Buzard or Marsh Harrier, *Circus Rufus*, is meant in *Houlate*, l. 640.

"Busardis and *Beld Cyttis*, as it might be," &c.

By some strange mistake Dr. Jamieson rendered this term as *Bald Coots*, a meaning quite foreign to the passage in which the term occurs. Besides, *coots* are never called *cyttis* or *kytes*—the reading of the two MSS.; but that name was and still is given to birds of the falcon family, which the poet here describes.

BELL, *s.* A bald place, a spot of baldness: also, a patch of white, as in the forehead of a cow or horse. Addit. to BELL.

" . . . to haf sauld to Johnne Masone ane hors, blak-broune mowitt, with ane *bell* in the forett, for the somwe of fywe merkis, vjs. viiijd.," &c. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 23 Mar., 1555.

Gael. *bal, ball*, a spot, mark, freckle.

BELENE, *v. n.* Errat. for the following.

TO BELEUE, BELEWE, BILEUE, *v. n.* To tarry, remain, wait, linger; Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 6: pret. *belewytt*, continued; Barbour, xiii. 544: A.-S. *belifan*, to remain behind.

This entry is substituted for *Belene* in the Dict. Dr. Jamieson was misled by his text. The mistake regarding *belewytt*, under *to beleif*, is quite different.

BELEWYT, *pret.* Remained, continued; Barbour, xiii. 544, Edin. MS.

Under *To Beleif* Dr. Jamieson quotes this passage, and renders *belewytt*, gave up, as from A.-S. *belawan*. It is not so, but from A.-S. *belifan*, to remain. *Beleue* or *bileue* in this sense is used by Chaucer in his *Squieres Tale*. See Prof. Skeat's note, Barbour, p. 777.

BELIF, BELIFE, BELIFF, *adv.* Soon, quickly: forms of *belyve* used by Barbour: A.-S. *be*, by or with, and *life*, life.

TO BELIGGER, *v. a.* To beleaguer, besiege, invest; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

BELL, *s.* A familiar form of Isabel or Isabella.

A wife he had, I think they ca'd her *Bell*.

*Alex. Wilson, Rab and Ringan*, l. 21.

BELL, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Beld*.

BELLAMTYM, *s.* A form of Beltane, q.v., Burgh Rec. Peebles.

BELLAMY, *s.* A boon companion; Dunbar.  
Fr. *belle ami*, id.

BELLIBAN, *s.* The band of leather or stretch of rope passing under the belly of a horse and secured to the two shafts of the cart, to give stability in loading: E. *belly-band*.



To **BELLISHE**, *v. a.* To embellish, adorn, beautify; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. x.

**BELL-WEED**, **BELL-WARE**, *s.* A coarse sea-weed; *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.; called also *Kelp-ware*. West of S.

**BELLY-GOD**, *s.* One who makes a god of his belly, a glutton: used also as an *adj.*, as in the term *belly-god-beastes*, applied to monks and nobles before and after the Reformation.

“ . . . we may be laide in a comely, crosse, clean, competent Kirk-ile or yarde, that so associating our selues with the predecessor saints, and not byked in with the *belly-god-beastes* that blinds the world,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiv.

In his Hist. of the Reformation in Scotland, John Knox calls the Bishop of Ross, “that *belly-god*, Maister David Panter.” V. Laing’s Ed., i. 262.

**BELLYS**, **BELLIS**, *s.* Bellows; Burgh Rec. Peebles, 28 Jan., 1463.

**BELSTRACHT**, *adv.* Straight on one’s belly, straight forward, full-stretched, prostrate; as, “He fell *belstracht* down.” West of S. V. **BELLY-FLAUGHT**.

A.-S. *baelg*, the belly, and *streccan*, to stretch. *Boltraught* is the form in Will. and Wer., l. 1852.

**BELT**. To *bear at the belt*, to have always at hand or in readiness.

“ . . . some reasones . . . that men may in familiar vse, as it were, *beare* the same about *at their belt*.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xx.

**BEMASKED**, *part. adj.* Masked over, or decked out for the purpose of concealing the reality; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

**BEMYS**, **BEAMES**, *s. pl.* Trumpets. V. **BEME**.

A.-S. *bjme*, a trumpet.

**BENE**, **BEYNE**, **KING OF**. The king or leader of the festivities of Twelfth Night. V. **BANE**, **KING OF BANE**.

“Item, on Uphaly da, [1489], to the Kingis offerande, xviijs. Item, to the King of Bene, the saim da, xviijs.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 127.

“Item, to Jhonne Goldsmyth, be a precept, for his expens quhen he was King of Beyne,” v. li. [a.d. 1497].

In the cake made for Twelfth Day it was customary to insert a bean, and he who obtained the portion of the cake containing it became king of the evening’s festivities. In earlier times the banqueting was continued for many days. (V. Brand’s Notes to Bourne, p. 205).

When the portion fell to the lot of a lower officer of the court or household, it was customary for the company to contribute under the name of offerings to the King to defray the expenses incurred by the proper tenure of that high office. No doubt the gifts referred to in the records quoted above, were made by James IV. for that purpose. Similar gifts are recorded of Edward III. of England. V. Strutt’s Sports and Pastimes, p. 343, ed. 1841.

**BENIS**, **BENYS**, **BEINS**, *s. pl.* V. **Banis**.

This term frequently occurs in Halyburton’s Ledger:

**BENNELS**, **BENNLES**, *s. pl.* The name given to the various kinds of reed-grass and reeds which are used for making mats. It is also applied to the dry withered weeds collected for fuel, South of S. Addit. to **BENNELS**, q.v.

To **BENSE**, *v. n.* To stride, strut, or bound boldly, West of S. V. **BENSELL**.

This term is similar to E. *bounce*, when so applied. The ders. *bensing*, *bensie*, are used as *adjs.*

**BENT SILUER**, *s.* Payment for rushes, bent grass, &c., used for covering the floors of rooms. Correct. and Addit.

“Item, to Andro of Balfour for his *bent siluer* to the Kingis chalmiris al the yere, xiiij li. vj s. viiiij d.” [A.D. 1473-4.] Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 66.

Dr. Jamieson in rendering this term has gone far astray. He identifies it with *Bleeze Money*, and represents it as paid only to schoolmasters, and by way of gratuity. Perhaps this idea of gratuity suggested to him the strange supposition regarding the origin of the term with which the article closes. He asks—“Can *bent* be corr. from Fr. *benit*, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint’s day?” Why! *bent* grew before there was a saint to bless or be blessed! and *bent siluer* was a payment regularly made to those persons who provided bent for covering the floors of rooms. In some districts the schoolmasters claimed the payments monthly all the year round; in others only during the summer months. Latterly, and until the impost ceased, the second method was followed all over Scotland. *Bleeze Money* was the payment for fuel and lights during the winter months.

In the Burgh Records of Aberdeen there is a most interesting entry from which one may gather various particulars regarding *bent siluer* in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On 24th October, 1604, “the prouest, baillies, and counsell” of Aberdeen met to consider certain “greiffis gevin in be a gryt number of the communitie of this burgh, complaining on Maister David Wedderburne, maister of thair grammer schooll, for certane abuses and extortionis baith enterit and raisit in the said school, by all gude ordour or forme,” &c. One of these “greiffis” was—“Item, for tacking aucht pennies monethlie of eiverie bairne for *bent siluer*,” which, after much careful and “cannie” consideration (for Maister Wedderburne was present by command), the council unanimously resolved to answer by the following law:—“Item, that anis ilk moneth during thir four monethis following in the symmer seasonne allanerlie, viz., May, Junij, July, and August, the bairnis that gangis not to the bent thame selfis, sall pay ilk ane of thame aucht pennies to the maister for bying of bent.”

By this judicious consideration of the interests of both parties concerned, the dispute regarding *bent siluer* was for the time settled.

Interesting particulars regarding this school-tax are given in Grant’s Hist. of the Burgh Schools of Scot., pp. 173, 475-6.

**BENYS**, **BENIS**, *s. pl.* Beans; applied to the seeds and to growing crop.

“ . . . wyth whete or wyth vthir corne, or wyth pese, *benys*, or salt,” &c. Custome of Schippis, ch. i.

**BER**, *s.* Beer, barley. V. **BEAR**.

BERAND, *part. pr.* Roaring, snorting, bellowing. V. BEIR, *v.*

BERD, BEIRD, BRED, BREID, BREDE, *s.* A board, plank, a piece of thin flat wood, a table; the plate, box, or other vessel for receiving alms for the poor; also, daily food, victuals. V. BURD.

BERDED, BEIRDED, BREDED, *adj.* Boarded, covered with boards, made of boards or planks, West of S.

BERDLESS, BERDLES, BEIRDLESS, *adj.* Boardless, i.e., destitute, starving.

For thow hes nowthir for to drink nor eit,  
Bot lyk ane *berdles* baird, that had no bedding.  
*Dunbar and Kennedy*, l. 208.

"No bedding," no *biding-place*, abode, home.

BERDLASS, *adj.* Beardless; Barbour, xi. 217.

BERFROISS, *s.* A tower, watch-tower; O. Fr. *beffroi*, *berfroît*, a watch-tower, from which has come E. *belfry*. V. *Barfray*.

Lap fra a *berfroiss* on the wall,  
Quhar he emang his fayis all  
Defendit him full douchtely.  
*Barbour*, x. 708, Camb. MS.

He buskit to ane *barfray*.  
Twa smal bellis rang thay.  
*Gol. and Gaw*, l. 777.

In Edin. MS. miswritten *bar fors*, q.v.

Although this term has come to us through the French, it is of H. M. Germ. origin, being from *berewit*, *berwrit*, a tower for defence or protection, which was first applied to the movable tower used in sieges to enable the attacking party surely and safely to throw missiles into the city. H. M. Germ. *bergen*, to protect, and *writ* or *frid*, a place of security, a tower. It was afterwards applied to the watch-tower within the city walls, in which at a later date a clock was erected, and a bell for the sentinel to sound in time of danger. From this arose the application of the term to a bell-tower. V. Burguy's Gloss., Wedgwood's Etym. Dict., and Skeat's Etym. Dict. Suppl.

To BERE, BEYR, *v.* and *s.* V. *Bear*.

BERING SWERD, *s.* A sword of state.

"Item, . . . j quarter of rede crammasy vellus for the covering of the litil *bering swerd*, price xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas. [1474], i. 26.

BERFUTE, *adj.* Bare-footed; "bla *berfute* berne," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 210. V. BAREFIT.

BERGE, BARGE, *s.* A barge, a small trading vessel.

"Of ilk creare, busche, *berge*, and ballinger, v. s." Toll on Ships and Boats at Leith (1428). Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 4.

BERGE, *s.* A shutter. V. *Barge*.

To BERIS, BERYS, *v. a.* To bury; a corr. of *Bery*; *part. pt. beryst*, buried; Charters of Peebles, 3 Sept., 1450.

BERISING, *part.* and *s.* Burying, buriall. V. BERY.

"Item, for the expensis of the *berising* of Georg of Douglas at the Kingis command, [a.d. 1494], ix li. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 238.

In Abp. Hamilton's Catechism the form *berissing* is occasionally used; and *berisch*, as inf. form also occurs.

BERIST, BEREST, *s.* Breast; pl. *beristes*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 413.

This form represents the pron. in those districts where the *r* is prominently sounded.

BERM, BERME, *s.* V. BARM.

"Item, at the pottis at thai haf contenis nocht samekle cler aile withoutyn *berme*." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 10.

To BESPICE, BESPICE, BESPICE, *v. a.* To spice, embalm.

"... the Indean with Got-seame did besmeare, the Schithean swallied, the Egyptian pickled with bryme, but the Gerrens, a Schithian sect, after exintation, *bespyced* their gutlesse goodsirs;" &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iv.

"... the Pollinctors embalmed and Sandapilariens *bespiced* the corps of the great," &c. Ibid. ch. vii.

BEST, BEEST, BEIST, *s.* A single skin of fur. Addit. to BEST.

"Item, fra Thom. Cant. xxiiij *bestes* of grece to lyne a typpat to the King," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., Scot., i. 17.

This use of the term is common in Records of Inventory and Expense.

BESTIE, BEASTIE, BEESTIE-MILK, *s.* Same with Beist, and *Beasenin*, q. v.

BEST CHEIP, *adj.* Best bargain, best for the money. V. under *Cheip*.

BEST RESPECTS, *s. pl.* Used colloquially in the sense of "immediate friends;" as, "Hoo's a' your *best respects* the day?" Orkn.

A peculiar application of the valedictory phrase of a familiar epistle.

To BESWIK, BESWIK, BISWIK, *v. a.* To cheat, deceive. V. BESWEIK.

BESYD, *adv.* Aside, astray.

Peraventure my scheip ma gang *besyd*  
Quhill we haif liggit full neir.

*Henryson, Robene and Makyne*, l. 43.

BE'T, BE'T TA, BE'D, BE'DA. Forms of *bud*, *bud to*, behoved, behoved to, must, had to, Clydes.

Spring, thoctless gilpy, leuch and sang,

The very birds join'd in the chorus,

Till canker'd Winter found ere lang

She *be't* tie up her bull-dog Bor'as.

*James Manson, Song in Whistle Binkie*, ii. 127.

BET, *v.* Prob. a mistake for *Let*, stop, stay, hinder; Barbour, i. 254. V. Skeat's ed.

To BETAK, BETAKE, *v. a.* 1. To resort, apply, have recourse to; as, "Weel, weel!



sin ye'll no richt me, I'll *betak* me to the Court o' Session;" pret. *betook*, part. pt. *betane, betan, West of S.*

This verb is still used in the West of S.; but it is seldom found in Scotch or English authors later than the seventeenth century. Shakespeare and Milton used it in this first sense only.

2. To overtake, hunt, capture; as, "If ye gang fast ye'll *betak* him within an hour."
3. To beset, waylay, pounce upon; as, "When a' the ills o' eild *betak* ye." "The deil *betak* ye." "The drunk, the late, and the lazy the bogles *betak*." Ibid.
4. To hand over, commit; as, "Weel, weel, I'll jist *betak* ye to the bogle!" said by way of threat to a troublesome child. Ibid.

This application of the term is a very old one; see Havelok, l. 1407, Town Myst., p. 230, Cov. Myst., p. 70, 72. And Barbour, in recounting the terror which the Black Douglas spread throughout the Border Marches of England says—

And yett haf Ik herd ofthis tell,  
That he so gretly dred wes than,  
That quhen wiffis wald thar childre ban,  
Thai wald enen with ane angry face  
*Betake* thame to the blak dowglas.

*Barbour*, xv. 538, Hart's Ed.

*Betak* is still used in all these senses in the West and South of S. A.-S. *betæcan*, to show, betake, commit, send, follow, pursue.

**BETANE**, part. pt. Lit. overtaken: hence, beset, waylaid, in difficulties, in straits, hard bested. V. *Betak, Betake*.

Thar was a baroune maknauchtan,  
That in his hart gret kep has tane  
[Vnto] the Kingis chawalry,  
And prisyt hym in hert gretly.  
And to the lord off lorne said he;  
"Sekyrlly now may ye see  
*Betane* the starkest pundelan,  
That eyr your lyff-tyme ye saw tane.

*Barbour*, iii. 159.

Dr. Jamieson's difficulty with this word arose perhaps from not sufficiently considering the circumstances of the situation in which Bruce is represented at this point of the story; and his rendering of *betane* as enclosed, shut up, is incorrect. Prof. Skeat pointed out this error in his edition of Barbour, pp. 650, 777-8, and gives *pursued* as the meaning: which is so far correct, but not the full meaning; for it does not bring out the real point of Macnaughtan's enthusiastic remark to the Lord of Lorne regarding the extraordinary prowess of Bruce, and his marvellous skill and dexterity when surprised and attacked by fearful odds. A glance at the circumstances of the parties will make this clear.

As Bruce's attack on the clansmen of Lorne had failed, he ordered his forces to retreat. They did so in good order, and he took position in their rear to protect them during the pursuit. While passing through a narrow defile, he was beset by three of the boldest and strongest of the enemy, who had sworn to kill him. The struggle was fierce and desperate; but Bruce was equal to the occasion, and rid himself of his opponents by cutting down one after the other of the band. This feat so terrified the pursuers, that they were glad to keep out of his reach: or, as the poet puts it,—

"That efter him dar na man ga."

(Sup.)

F

Bruce then rode after his men and brought them to a safe encampment for the night.

The prowess of the Scottish king was witnessed by the Lord of Lorne and some of his chiefs, among whom was one Macnaughtan, who was so impressed and stirred by the matchless heroism of the Bruce, that he could not contain himself. So, turning to the Lord of Lorne as Bruce rode off to guide and protect the retreat, he said, "You see there, surprised and beset though he be, the greatest pundelan that ever you saw foiled." *Tane*, having here the sense of *taken aback, put out, foiled*, as in the common saying, "I was quite *tane* when I saw him:" and *pundelan*, meaning probably *pounder* or *mallet-hand*, or as Prof. Skeat suggests, "*fist of wood*," which "may have been an epithet of a hero, like Fierabras; cf. Goetz with the iron hand." V. *Pundelan*.

While the above was in proof a friend suggested to me that *betane* might be an error for *begane*, gone off, with the sense of escaped.

**BETAUGHT**, pret. and part. pa. V. **BETAUGHT**.

**BETEICHE**, v. a. V. **BETECH**.

**BETILL**, s. A beetle, a potstick; The Houlate, l. 787, Asloan MS.: in Bann. MS. *bitill*, q. v.

**BETISE**, **BETHYS**, prep. Between, betwixt.

"John Tyry was mayd burges on Sant Lukis day, and sal pay for his fredom xx<sup>s</sup>.; and x s. of that to pay *bethys* this and Qwysunday nixt to com, and x s. be Machalmas next foloand; legis hymself." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 18 Oct., 1456.

The form *betise* was common in the West of S., especially among elder people, about forty years ago. It is prob. a corr. of *betwis*, *betwise*, which represent the common pron. of *betwixt*,—local for *betwixt*. Indeed, the dropping of final t and d is a marked peculiarity of the Western district, where there is also a strong tendency to slip or at least smother those letters when they occur in the body of the word.

**BETT**, pret. Beat; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 208. V. **BET**.

**BETTERIN**, **BETTRYN**, part. pr. and s. Mending, improving, enriching; whatever is used for the purpose of enhancing the value of goods; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 120.

**BETUIX**, **BETUICH**, prep. Betwixt, between. V. **BETWEESH**.

**BEUERYN**, **BEVEREN**, part. pr. Trembling, wavering, full flowing: "with his *beveren* berde," his full flowing beard; Awnt. Arthur, s. 28; "with *beueryn* lokkes," with locks flowing or wavering in the wind; Morte Arthur, fol. 91<sup>b</sup>. V. **BEVEREN**.

Explanation defective and uncertain in the Dict.

A.-S. *bifian*, to tremble; and cognate with Germ. *beben*.

**BEUGH**, **BEW**, s. A bough of a tree; A.-S. *bóg, bôh*, from *búgan*, to bow or bend.

Syne ilk branch and *beugh* bowit thaim till.

The Houlate, l. 607, Asloan MS.

Bann. MS. has *bew*. Montgomerly uses pl. *bews*.

BEUK, *s.* A book; Burns, Jolly Beggars, Compl. Scot. p. 67, E.E.T.S. V. BUIK.

"The *Beuk*," the Bible, is common in Scot. Church-literature of last century.

BEURE, *pret. of bere.* Bore; Henryson, Aige and Yowth, l. 14. V. BEAR.

BEUST, *s.* Grass two years old; applied also to grass which, having stood through winter, is somewhat withered; hence the adj. *beusty*, half-withered; Gall.

BEUSTY, *adj.* Applied to grass which is dry and sapless, or somewhat withered; Ibid.

"Is there a Galloway farmer who does not know what a tuft of *beusty* grass is? Not one." Gall. Encycl.

BEVAR, *s.* A frail old person, one who trembles or totters. V. BEVER, *v.*

The *bevar* hoir said to this berly berne.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, l. 41.

BEVNE, BEUN, *prep. and adv.* A form of *bune*, *boon*, a contr. of *abune*, *aboon*, *aboven*, above, beyond, higher up or farther on than; Aberd., Banff.

" . . . to any part beneath the Braidgutter, ane penny Scots money, and *beve* the Braidgutter, tua pennies," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1498.

From an Act fixing the charges for carrying goods from the harbour to the burgh.

BEWSCHERIS, BEWSCHYRIS, *s. pl.* Lit. fine gentlemen, i.e., knights, nobles, gallants. Fr. *beau sire*, contr. of *beau seigneur*.

Than busk thaj but blin, monye *bewscheris*,

Graithess thame, but growching, that gait for to gane.

The *Houlate*, l. 148, Bann. MS.

BEYR, *s. and v.* V. BEIR, BERE.

To BEYT, *v. a.* To mend, repair; also supply. V. BEIT.

BEYTING, *s.* Repair. V. BEITING.

BLAND, *part.* Buying; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 8. V. BY.

To BIBBLE, *v. n.* To shed tears; also to cry and sob; part. pr. *bibblin*, weeping and sobbing; Aberd., Gall. V. BUBBLE.

In the counties of the Forth and Clyde Basins we find the form *bubble*, as in the common phrase *to bubble an' greet*; and in the South of Scot., particularly in Galloway, we find *bibble*. In Aberd. both forms are in use; in and around Aberdeen it is *bibble*; while in the Buchan district it is *bubble*.

To BICK, BYKE, *v. n.* To weep and sob, to whinge; West and South of S. Add. to BICK.

*Bick* is applied to the short, quick sounds made by a child when sobbing and crying; *byke* is applied to the long drawn sobs that come after the crying has ended. Hence the saying, "I'd rather see a bairn *bickin* than *bykin*."

To BID BETTER, *v.* To desire, wish, or pray for anything better. Addit. to BID.

An' that there is, I've little swither

About the matter :—

We cheek for chow shall jog thegither,

I se ne'er *bid better*.

Burns, *Ep. to Major Logan*, s. 8.

BIDDING, BIDDYNG, *s.* 1. Command; Barbour, xvi. 312. V. BID.

2. Invitation, request; as, "Dinna need a second *biddin'*;" "I got a *bidding* to the wedding."

*Bidden* occurs in both senses in the Bible, and was so used by the best authors till the beginning of the seventeenth century. V. Bible Word-Book, p. 66.

From A.-S. *beódan*, to command.

BIE, *s.* A contr. for *biel*, a shelter.

BIEN, *s.* Wealthy, plentiful, well-provided. V. BENE, BEIN.

This form of the term was adopted by Ramsay, Ferguson, and Burns. Even in rendering his stock of Scottish Proverbs, Ramsay used it; for example—"Provision in season makes a *bien* house." S. Prov., p. 59.

BIGGONET, *s.* V. BIGONET.

This form of the word is the more common; the other is the more correct.

To BIG ON, *v. a.* To increase, to secure, i.e. the guards: a term in curling; West and South of S.

The term is thus explained in the Gallovidian Encyclopedia:—"If a stone lies near the *cock*, and guarded, yet thought to need a double guard, if not a triple, the order from that side that has in the stone, is commonly to *big on*,—to guard away—to "*block the ice*." P. 55.

BIKE, BYKE, BICHT, *s.* The bend of a hook; also, the hook at the end of the chain by which a pot is suspended over a fire, or, the hook or bend of the crook; West of S. Similar to E. *bight*.

A.-S. *byge*, a bend, bending, corner.

To BIKKYR, BIKKER, *v. a. and n.* To skirmish, annoy; Barbour, xvi. 102; Welsh, *bicr*, a battle. V. BICKER.

BIL, BILL, BYL, *s.* A letter, billet, order for payment; *compt bill*, an account; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 19, 24, 93, 379.

BILFODDER, BILFUDDER, *s.* Belly-fodder, food, provisions: generally applied to the grass, &c. cut from banks and hedges to supply cattle; West and South of S.

A.-S. *bylg*, the belly, and *fodder*, food.

This is an old term; it occurs in Will. and Wer., l. 1858.

BILL-AIX, *s.* A light hatchet for chopping twigs and branches; West of S; *bullax*, Banffs.; *balax*, Aberd. V. BALAX.



**BILLHUIK, s.** A hedge-bill, a bill-hook; West and South of S.

**BILLOTTES, s. pl.** Bullets; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 20 Sept., 1648; *billots, billets*; West of S.

**BILT, s.** A short, dumpy person; Ayr., Gall.; *adj. biltie*, is also used. V. **BILTIE**.

**BILLY, s.** A brother, companion, fellow; pl. *billies* has generally the sense of fellows, chields, folk. V. **BILLIE**.

**To BIN, v. a.** To bind, wrap, tie, tether: "He was neither to *bin* nor haud," i.e. he could not be controlled, he was mad with rage; pret. *ban, bun*; part. pt. *bun*; West of S.

**BIN'IN, BINNIN, part., adj., and s.** Binding, band, tether: as, *bin'in* corn, a *binnin* rape, the cow brak fra the *bin'in*, i.e. the tether; West of S.

**BINDIS, s. pl.** Bundles, bales; goods made up in bales.

"—vesiater and serchare of the skynniss and *bindis* thairof within the said burgh," &c. Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 4 July, 1517.

**BINWUD, s.** Bindwood, a local name for the woodbine or honeysuckle; Gall.

Sing hey for the *Binwud* tree,  
O! sing how for the *Binwud* tree;  
For there the lads and the lasses wad meet,  
And daff 'neath the *Binwud* tree.

*Song: Gall. Encycl., p. 70.*

**BIR, s.** A cry or whizzing sound made by birds. V. **BIRR**.

The foullis ferlie take thair flicht anone,  
Sum with ane *bir* thay braidit ower the bent.  
*Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 173.*

**BIRLAT, s.** A lady's hood, the stuffed ron-delet of a hood; also, a standing neck or ruff of a gown.

"Item, [1473], fra Will of Kerkettle, ij elne j quarter of satyne for tippatis, colaris, and *birbatis*, price elne xxx s." &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 74.

Fr. *bourlet*, as above. The term was applied not only to ladies' hoods, but also to those worn by graduates, lawyers, &c. V. **COTGRAVE**.

**To BIRSLE, v. n.** To bristle; to become suddenly hot, angry, or defiant; Gall.

From *birse*, a *birstle*, q. v. A.-S. *byrst*.  
*Birsle* and *bristle* is a similar transposition to *firth* and *frith*.

**BIRSYNET, s.** A corr. of *brisket*, the breast of an animal; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 5.

Fr. *brichet, brechet*, the *brisket*; Welsh, *brysced*, id.

**BIRUN, part. adj.** Bypass, overdue. V. **BYRUN**.

**BISSOM, BISSUM, BIZZOM. V. BYSSYM.**

**BISSY, adj.** Cross, ill-tempered, angry; easily provoked to anger, excitable, Orkn.

Generally applied to animals when tormented by flies; but sometimes the application to individuals is not less suitable: *bissy* being simply the Lowl. Sc. *birsy*.

**BIT, BIT TA.** Same as *Be't, Be't ta*, q. v.

**BITHOCHT, pret.** Bethought, considered, reflected; *I bethocht me*, I reflected; *it bithocht me*, it struck me, flashed on my mind, West of S.

**BIWIST, s.** Food, meal, provision.

Fell antour that he prayd Crist  
To eet wit him at his *biwist*.  
And Crist that seknes fra him kest.

*Metr. Hom., p. 16.*

A.-S. *biwist*, id.

**BIZZARD, s.** A buzzard. *Falco buteo*, Linn. Often, but wrongly, called *the bizzard gled*.

Here is Satan's picture,  
Like a *bizzard gled*,  
Pouncing poor Redcastle,  
Sprawliin' as a taed.

*Burns, Buy Braw Troggin.*

The *bizzard* and the *gled* are properly two distinct birds; but the term *gled* is applied to all the birds of the buzzard and kite family, in the same sense as hawk is applied to both falcons and hawks.

**BIZZIE, s.** Bedding for a cow; Orkn. V. **BYSS**.

**BLACK-BIDES, s. pl.** Bramble-berries.

This name for bramble berries was given by Dr. Jamieson as *Black-boyds*; but it is not so pronounced in the districts in which the name is still used.

*Bide* may be from Gael. *bideag*, a crumb, morsel, small thing; because the berry consists of a great number of small vessels.

**BLACK BOOK, BLACK BOOKS.** A term used to imply disfavour, displeasure; also, debt. Used in South of England dialects also.

A person who has offended a friend or neighbour in some way, commonly expresses himself by saying, "I ken l'm in his *black-book*:" i.e. I know I have offended him, or, I am in disfavour with him. Also, a person who owes money to another is said to be in his *black-books* for so much.

**BLACK JAUDY, s.** Dirty faced lassie; but generally applied to those girls who go from house to house doing the lowest kitchen work,—servants of servants; dim. of *jaude*, E. *jade*.

Ilk tree-legg'd man, ilk club-taed laddie,  
Ilk oily leary,  
Ilk midden mavis, wee *black jaudy*,  
A' dread an' fear ye.

*James Ballantine, Wee Raggit Laddie, s. 7.*

This term of contempt is prob. only an oblique use of Sc. *yad, yaud*, an old horse.

**BLACK-NEB, s.** A name for the carrion-crow; also called *blackie*, South and West of S. Addit. to **BLACK-NEB**.

This foul bird is known by the same name in the North of England. V. Brockett's Gl.

**BLACK-PISH-MINNIES, s. pl.** Black pismires, Gall.

**BLADDS, s.** A disease like small-pox, Shetl. Germ. *blattern*.

**BLAE-BOWS, s. pl.** Blue flax-bells, the flowers of flax; Gall.

**BLAES, s. pl.** Marks left by measles, small-pox, &c.; also marks of bruises, wounds, &c.

"The children were well at night and found dead in the morning, with a little blood on their noses and the *blaes* at the roots of their ears, which were obvious symptoms of strangling." Renfrewshire Witches, p. 150, Ed. 1877.

**BLAISTRY, adj.** Blustery, blustering; driving wet.

Winter snell,  
Couldna sit down and see sic waistry,  
Sae out she spak' wi' gousty yell,  
And storm'd and grat sleet cauld and *blaistry*.  
*James Manson, Song in Whistle Binkie, ii. 127.*

**To BLAIT, v. n.** To bleat.

The selie Lamb culd do na thing bot *blait*;  
Sone wes he deid; etc.

*Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 85.*

A.-S. *blatan*, Dutch *blaten*, to bleat; Lat. *balare*.

**BLAND, BLANDE, s.** Blend, mixture; *in bland*, blended, mingled; as, "quhite and red *in blande*." V. **BLANE, v.**

**BLANDA, s.** Lit. blended grain; bear and oats mixed and sown together, Orkn. and Shetl. V. **BLANDED BEAR**.

**BLANDA MEAL, s.** Meal made from *blanda*; Gl. Orkn. Shetl.

**To BLANDISE, BLANDYS, v. a.** To coax, flatter, wile; Court of Venus, iv. 104.

**BLASTIE, s.** A hasty, impetuous, headstrong person or animal; an unmanageable creature. Almost like **E. bluster**.

The fourth a Highland Donald hastie,  
A d—d red-wud Kilburnie *blastie*.

*Burns, The Inventory.*

A.-S. *blæst*, a blast, from *blāwan*, to blow, hence, to bully.

**BLASTING, s.** Puffing, blowing; boasting, S. V. **BLAST**.

**BLATE, adj.** Arduous, difficult, long and weary, productive of little. Addit. to **BLAIT**.

But yet his battle will be *blate*,  
Gif he our force refuse,

*Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, s. 87.*

**BLATHER, s.** V. **BLETHER**.

**BLAUD, s.** A large or great piece of any thing, West of S.; a great or sudden blast of wind is also called a *blaud*, Ibid. V. **BLAD**.

An' sets a' laughing at his *blauds* o' rhyme.

*Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 22, Ed. 1876.*

**To BLAUD, v. a.** To slap, beat, punish, maltreat; also, break or knock to pieces, i.e., drive to *blauds*. V. **To BLAD**.

This day M'Kinlay taks the flail,  
An' he's the boy will *blaud* her.

*Burns, The Ordination, s. 2.*

*Blaud* is the form and pron. of this word in the West of S.; *blad*, in the East; and these forms illustrate a well marked peculiarity of the dialects of those two districts of the country. In the East the vowel sounds are sharp and clear; in the West, long and broad; and the consonant sounds differ accordingly.

**To BLAW FISH, v.** To dry fish by exposure to the wind; to cure fish without salt; hence the terms *blawn fish*, *blawn cod*, &c. Gl. Orkn. Shetl.

**To BLAW FLESH.** To inflate it in order to make it appear richer and more solid.

*Blawin'* was a very common charge against fleshers in olden times, and the magistrates had often to interfere to prevent that trick of the trade. The following is a specimen:—

"Item, it is statut and ordanit that all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercet croce, . . . and that thair *blaw* nane thairof, nor yit let it doune nor score it," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 15 July, 1555.

A hundred and twenty years earlier the magistrates of Aberdeen passed a similar law; and entries of the same kind are repeatedly met with in all our Burgh Records. These enactments prove that the mutton and beef of those days were inferior in quality and poor in substance.

For other tricks of the fleshers see *Letting Down Flesh*, *Scoring Flesh*, and *Breking Pais*.

**BLAW YE SOUTH.** A veil'd and minced oath, capable of almost any of the meanings implied by such language.

The muckle devil *blaw ye south*  
If ye dissemble.

*Burns, Earnest Cry, s. 4.*

This peculiar expression has long been common in the West of S., and is met with in the epistolary compositions of many of the poets belonging to that district. Perhaps it is a record of the old enmity between the Scots and the English, and originally implied "blow you to England," i.e., send you among your worst enemies.

**BLEBANE, s.** A form of *Pleban*, q. v.

**BLECK, BLEK, s.** 1. A person of a dark or black complexion, a blackamore, a negro; also, a blackguard, a rascal. West and South of S.

2. A particle of any black matter, as of coal, soot, &c.; pl. *blecks*, *bleks*, is generally applied to those flakes of soot which rise





from a smoky fire, and are so common in the atmosphere of large towns during damp weather; *Ibid.*

3. Pl. *blecks*, mildew, smut; often called *blecks among wheat*; *Ibid.*

**BLEK-TUB**, *s.* A tub for holding blacking, i.e., the iron liquor used by carriers for staining the surface of upper leather.

"— item, a *blek-tub* furnyst, ane vly barrell with ane vly chopin," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Feb. 1541, Sp. C.

**BLEDDER**, **BLEDDIR**, **BLETHER**, *s.* A bladder; Compl. Scot., p. 65, E.E.T.S.

**BLEDDER-CHEIKIS**, **BLETHER-CHEEKS**, *s. pl.* Cheeks puffed out like a bladder; Dunbar, Compl. to King, l. 23. Syn. *buffy-cheeks*.

**BLEECH**, *s.* A smart stroke or blow with the open hand, or with any flat surface; called also a *bilch* or *bilsh*; when given with a stick or cane it is called a *bilt*, *guilt*, or *whilt*: a common but vulgar term.

**BLEER'T AND BLIN'**. Bleared and blind, unfit to see or to be seen.

Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,  
Grat his een baith *bleer't and blin'*,  
Spak o' lowpin o'er the linn;  
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

*Burns, Duncan Gray*, st. 2.

O. Swed. and Dan. *plire*, and *blire*, to blink; and Swed. and Dan. *blind*, A.-S. *blind*, without sight.

**BLINKYNT**, *pret.* Blinked, glanced; Barbour, viii. 217; shone, *Ib.* xi. 190.

This term is formed from the stem *blink*, with suffix *nen*, Goth. *nan*, which is often used to form verbs of a neuter or passive sense.

**BLENSHOUIN**, *s.* Thin gruel; same with *Blenshaw*, q.v., Perth.

To **BLERE**, **BLER**, *v. a.* V. **BLEAR**.

**BLISIS**, *s. pl.* Blazes, flames; Barbour, iv. 129, 138. Edin. MS.

**BLESS YOUR BANES, BLIS YOUR BANIS.**

Lit. *bless your bones*, but commonly used to express a wish or prayer for comfort and prosperity to the party addressed, or a promise of future benefits in return for present favour or aid. As, "Bless your banes for that;" i.e., Good luck to you for that favour. "I'll bless your banes for that yet;" i.e., "I'll do you a good turn for that some day;" or, "I'll do as much for you again."

The expression is very old, and prob. originated in the idea of benefits obtained through pilgrimage to shrines, relics, and bones of saints. The modern application is much more limited than the ancient one, as the following example from Henryson will show:—

Sen I bot playit, be gracious me till,  
And I sall gar my freindis *blis your banis*.  
*The Wolf and the Wedder*, l. 125.

**BLESSIT**, *adj.* Bare, bald, white spotted; generally applied to animals having bald or white spots or patches on their skin. In Orkney and Shetland a white faced horse or cow is called a *blessit*.

This is prob. the same as *blassit*, *blasnit*, blazed, having a blaze on the face or forehead; from Dan. *blisset*, id., also white faced.

**BLETHER**, **BLEDDER**, **BLATHER**, *s.* A bladder; also, a person who talks long or loudly, but to little purpose. Addit. to **BLETHER**.

May gravels round his *blather* wrench.  
*Burns, Scotch Drink*, st. 17.

An' bid him burn this cursed tether,  
An' for thy pains thou'se get my *blather*.  
*Ibid., Death of Poor Mailie*.

... he be spent  
As tume's a *blether*.  
*Alex. Wilson's Poems*, ii. 39.

A.-S. *blædr*, Swed. *blåddra*, a blister, bladder.

**BLEWING**, *part. as s.* Blowing or raising the price of an article, regrating.

"... in amerciament of court for the *blewing* of meil and selling to alienatis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 425, 7th June, 1497.

This is prob. only a fig. use of the *v. to blow*, to inflate.

**BLEW-STONE**, *s.* A bluish-coloured stone of which tombstones were made; hence, a tombstone.

"... and yherly to pay xl s. quhill he bryng hame the *blew stane* til his fadre, and that to be raisit be the sight and ordinance of his modre, and of Schir Adam, and Thomas his brother, til syng for his fadre saule at Sancte Duthawis altar." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 19th Feb., 1450.

The stone referred to was probably a mountain limestone.

**BLIBBANS**, *s. pl.* Strips of any soft or slimy matter; mostly applied to the larger sea weeds that cover rocks at ebb tide; Gall.

The term is also applied to large shreds of greens or cabbage which careless or slovenly cooks put into broth. Quite a common grumble of the ploughman to the maid, as he leaves the kitchen after the breakfast, is, "Now, Jenny, min', nae *blibbans* in the kail the day."

**BLIN**, **BLYN**, *s.* Delay, hindrance; deceit, guile: *but blin*, at once, straightway, without fail; Houlate, l. 148. V. **BLIN**, *v.*

**BLINCHAMP**, *s.* A game or amusement of country boys in the South and West of S. It consists in *champing* or breaking birds' eggs blindfold. *Blin-Stane*, Clydes.

The amusement is thus described in the Gall. Encycl.: "When a bird's nest is found, such as a *Corbie's* or

*Hoodicraw's*, or some such bird that the people dislike, the nest is harried and the eggs laid in a row a little from each other on the grass. One of the players is then blindfolded, and with a stick in hand marches forth as he thinks right to the egg-row, and strikes at it. Another tries the *champing* after him; and so on, until they thus blindfolded break them; hence the name *blindchamp*." P. 75.

**BLINCHT** (*c* as *s*), *part. adj.* Blanched, pale-faced, sickly looking.

And there will be Geordie M'Cowrie,  
And blinking daft Barbra and Meg,  
And there will be *blinchit* Gillie-Whimple,  
And peuter-fac't fitching Joug.  
*Fr. Sempill, The Blythsome Wedding, s. 5.*

**BLINK**, *s.* A ray, gleam, glow; a glance, glimpse, also, the time occupied by it; hence, a short time, a little while; a kindly glance, also the influence of it; a gleam of hope or prosperity during adversity, &c. **V. BLENK.**

This term is common in E. in the sense of a glance, gleam, or glow of light; as, a *blink* of sunshine, the ice-*blink*.

**BLINKER**, *s.* One who blinks, jinks, cheats, or decoys in whatever way; one who shirks or evades his fair share of drink in a company of merry-makers; also applied by Burns to an exciseman, because he cheats the home-maker of liquor whenever he can. A term of contempt. **V. BLINK, v.**

Dr. Jamieson questioned the correctness of Burns' definition of this term as one of contempt. **V. DIOR.** He would not have done so had he remembered the following passages: and besides, the term is still so used in the West of S.

Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers,  
When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers,  
The witching, curs'd, delicious *blinkers*  
Hae put me hyte,  
And gart me weat my waukrife winkers  
Wi' girnin' spite.

*Burns, Ep. to Major Logan.*

Here the *blinkers* are the ladies, of whom he speaks as decoyers, jilters, &c., who have driven him crazy. The next example requires no explanation:

Thae curst horse-leeches o' the Exoise,  
Wha mak' the whisky stells their prize;  
Haud up thy han', Deil! ance, twice, thrice!  
There, seize the *blinkers*!  
An' bake them up in brunstane pies  
For poor d—d drinkers.

*Ibid., Scotch Drink.*

**BLINKIN**, *part. pr.* Winking, smirking, peeping; looking on in a stupid, half-dazed, idle manner; as, "*Blinkin* baudrons by the ingle sits."

Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs,  
An' screen our countra gentry;  
There, racer Jess an' twa three w—s  
Are *blinkin* at the entry.

*Burns, Holy Fair.*

**BLINKS.** *The Blinks* were short periods of revival and refreshing which the persecuted hillmen enjoyed between the years 1669 and

1679—from the granting of the Act of Indulgence to the murder of Archbishop Sharp. **V. BLENK, s. 9.**

"When men listened to a miuster who was risking his life to preach to them, and when they saw on the rising grounds around sentinels watching for the approach of enemies before whom they themselves might fall, they could not but give unusual heed to the word spoken. The result was that deep impressions were often made, and that that decade was ever afterwards remembered as a time of blessing and revival. It was the season of *The Blinks*, as they were called." Walker, *Scot. Church Hist.*, pp. 80-1.

**BLIN-STANE**, *s.* Same as *Blinchamp*: only, a stone is used instead of a stick: Clydes.

**BLOCK THE ICE.** A curling term with same meaning as "*Big on*," *q. v.*; run up guards round a well-placed stone, to prevent an opponent taking it out; West and South of S.

**BLODWITE.** **V. BLUIDVEIT, Bludwite.**

**BLONKS**, *s. pl.* Horses, steeds.

This term is not explained in *DIOR.*; but a passage is given in illustration, of which the following line is the only one worth quoting:—

As spreitles folks on *blonks* houffit on hicht.  
*King Hart, i. 22.*

The note on *houffit* is a mistake and altogether misleading. The word means tarried, lingered, hovered, or hung about, and occurs frequently in Bruce, Wallace, and similar poems. *Blonks*, too, is simply the *pl.* of *blonk*, which is correctly explained in the preceding article. The term originally meant a white or gray horse (*Fr. blanc*), but was afterwards used as a general name for that animal. **V. Guest, Eng. Rhythms**, p. 459, note 5, ed. 1882.

**BLOTS**, *s.* Foul, dirty, or spent water; Orkn. Shetl. **V. Blouts.**

**To BLOWT, BLOUT, v. a. and n.** To belch or throw out with force; applied to liquids, as, "The bung bowtit out, and the yill *blowtit* after't;" West of S. Cf. *Bluff*.

In a passage of the *Insulted Pedlar*, Wilson uses this term with great skill: unfortunately quotation is unsuitable.

**BLOUTS, s. pl.** The noise made by porridge, broth, &c. when boiling over a strong fire; the portions ejected from a pot or cauldron of fiercely boiling water, &c.; also, the foul water thrown from a washing tub; West of S.

"Keep your *blouts* for your ain kail yard," is still said to a person who is making a present of some useless or used-up article. The expression refers to the thrifty practice of using the *blouts*, or dirty soap suds, as *guidin* or manure for the kail-yard.

**BLUCHANS, s. pl.** Name given to those small fish which children catch in rock pools in the South of S. **V. BLICHEN.**



Most prob. this is another form of *Blichen*, a little thing, a fragment, and connected with Gael. *bloigh*, *bloidh*, a fragment, a wee thing.

**BLUD, BLUDE, s.** Blood. V. **BLUID**.

"Item, gif ony of the brether of the gyld thru violence drawis *blud* of ane othir, he sall amend wyth xx s.," &c. Lawis of the Gild, ch. 7.

**BLUDWITE, BLUDWYTE, BLUDEWETE, BLUIDWEIK, BLÖDWITE, BLODWYTE, BLODEWITE, s.** The fine or amerciament for bloodshed; also, the right to uplift this fine within a certain district. Addit. to **BLUIDVEIT**.

For particulars regarding this term see Skene, De Verb. Signif., and Cosmo Innes, Scotch Leg. Antiq., p. 60.

**BLUE, s.** A vulgar name for whisky, and other spirits; West of S.

Misfortunes on ilk ithers' backs,  
Come roarin' whyles aroun' me;  
For comfort to the *blue* I rax,  
Or aiblins they might drown me.

*Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 98, ed. 1876.

*Blue ruin*, the Eng. slang term for gin, is now often applied to whisky in S.

**BLUE, adj.** *True-blue*, complete, thorough, perfect, out and out; as, "a *true-blue* Scot;" Burns, Earnest Cry.

Almost the only material from which a dyer can obtain a fast-blue is indigo; but its costliness has made the workman try various substitutes which produce results apparently equal to those of the costlier dye-stuff. Such colours having been found to be all more or less fugitive came to be called "*not the true blue*;" and the frequency of the experience no doubt led to the adoption of the term *true-blue*, as equivalent to complete, thorough, real, and as an emblem of constancy. This use of the term is very old. V. Chau- cer's Squires Tale, l. 644, and note, Clar. Press, ed.

**To BLUFF, BUGH, v. a. and n.** To blow in jerks or puffs from the mouth, to blow small objects by means of a tube; as, to *bluff* peas. V. **PLUFF**.

About the end of autumn schoolboys often amuse themselves by *bluffing* haw-stones at each other by means of a small tin tube, called a *bluffer*, or *blugher*, *pluffer* or *plugher*. In country districts the tube is made from a stalk of the cow-parsnep or water-dropwort.

**BLUFFER, BUGH, s.** See note above.

**BLUMF, BLUMPH, s.** A dull, stupid person who can't or won't express himself, Gall. and Ayr. s.; same with *Sumph*, q. v.

**BLUNKER, s.** A bungler, one who spoils everything he meddles with; Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. 3. Errat. in **DICT**.

This may be a corr. of *bungler*, or of *blunderer*, most prob. of the former by transposition. It certainly has no connection with *blunks*, blank pieces of cloth for printing, with which Dr. Jamieson related it; and even were it so formed, it could not mean a *printer*, as he stated. It may, however, be related to *blunk*, a vulgar corr. of *block*, which is often applied to a big, stout,

stupid person, by way of contempt; West and North of S.

**BLUNKS, s. pl.** A corr. of *blanks*; and when the pieces of calico are printed they are said to be filled. Addit. to **BLUNKS**.

**To BLUSH, BLUSCH, BLYSCH, v. n.** To look, gaze, stare.

The kyng *blyshed* on the beryne with his brode eghne.  
*Morie Arth.*, l. 116.

A better barbican that burne *blusched* upon never.  
*Green Kn.*, l. 793.

*Blink* and *blush* are often used synon.; but they really are quite different terms; *blink* is to glance, and *blush* is to gaze, or look boldly.

**BLUSH, BLUSCH, s.** A look, gaze; also, a gleam, glow, gush of light.

To bide a blysful *blusch* of the bryght sunne.  
*Green Kn.*, l. 520.

**BLUTTER, v. and s.** A corr. of *Blatter*, q. v.

**BLUTTER, s.** A rash and noisy speaker. Addit. to **BLATTER**.

A common term still in the West of S.

**BLWMYS, s. pl.** Blooms, flowers. Barbour, v. 10.

**BLYD-MEAT, BLYID-MEAT, s.** V. **BLITHE-MEAT**.

**To BLYN, BLYNE, v. n.** To cease; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 428. V. **BLIN**.

**BOATSTICK, BOITSTAIK, s.** The pole of a small boat; used for punting or for setting a light sail. The mast of a small fishing boat is still called *the stick*.

" . . . tuik in his hand ane grit aik trie, being the *boitstaiik* of his boit, and offerit maist barbarouslie to stryk the said Thomas thairwith, wer not he wes hinderit be uther guid nychtbouris," &c. Reg. Priv. Council, vi. 238.

A.-S. *bāt*, a boat, and *sticca*, a stick, staff, pole.

**BOCHLE, s.** A var. of *Bauchle*, but generally applied to a female with large, clumsy feet; also, to one who is continually bothering about; Gall.

**BOCHT, BOUCHT, BOYCHT, pret. and part. pt.** Bought; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 28, 93, 235.

**BOCKIE, s.** A bogle, goblin, Orkn. and Shetl. A colloquial form of *Bogle*.

**BODACH, s.** An old man; but used by Scott and others in the sense of a spectre, bugaboo; sometimes also as a familiar name for the devil.

Gael. *bodach*, an old man.

**BODDLE, s.** A coin. V. **BODLE**.

**BODUM, BODOUM, s.** Bottom, bottom of a tub, barrel, or other such vessel; also used for the vessel itself, and for ship, vessel, craft.

The application of this term to a ship, vessel, &c., which is still common, is of long standing. In the Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, of date 23 May, 1522, is the following:—

“That the gudis now being in Aberdene, quhilkis wer inbrocht one ane Hollanderis *bodum*, allegit to be ane Frenchman price,” &c.

**BODWIN NALIS, s. pl.** Prob. errat. for *bodum nalis*, bottom nails, *i.e.*, nails for bottom planking, or sheathing of vessels; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 254.

**BODYN, part. pt.** Bidden, urged, challenged; Barbour, vii. 103.

The sense of this form as here used is bidden to battle, challenged to fight; A.-S. *beddan*, to bid, part. pt. *boden*.

**BOFFET, BOFFET-STULE, s.** A kind of foot-stool. V. **BUFFETSTOOL**.

This term is still used in various districts of England.

**BOGBEAN, s.** A flowering plant common in bogs and marshes: *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., E. *buckbean*.

This marsh-plant, so named from its bean-like appearance, is often called the marsh trefoil. It has a beautiful flower, and is much favoured by herbalists. In the West of S. a decoction of bogbean and strong ale is used as a cure for jaundice; and Withering, after describing the plant, says, “This beautiful plant is possessed of powerful medicinal properties: an infusion of the leaves is extremely bitter, and is prescribed in rheumatism and dropsies; it may be used as a substitute for hops in making beer.” British Plants, ed. Macgillivray, p. 131.

**BOIRBREVE, BOBREIVE, s.** Lit. a *birth-brieve*, or formal certificate of descent, granted to merchants or gentlemen who had settled or intended to settle abroad. It was a means of securing their social position in their new abode, and was granted under the great seal or the seal of a burgh.

“ . . . the previe seall, callit the seall of caus, quhairwith the testimoniallis and *boirbrevis* that passis to uther partits beyond sey ar seallit,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 26 Nov. 1593.

Du. *geboortebrief*, a birth-brieve: for specimens of which, V. Misc. Spalding Club, vol. v.

**BOISE, BOIS, BOISS, s.** A bottle, jar. V. **BOSS**.

**BOIST, BOAST.** *Boist be blawin*, the threatening be blown past, danger or difficulty be gone or got over; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2287, Bann. MS., Court of Venus, iv. 306.

*But barrat or bost*, without strife or bullying; Houlate, l. 332. V. **BOIST**.

**BOITSTAIK, s.** V. *Boatstick*.

**BOKIE-BLINDIE, s.** Blind-buck: a game similar to Blind Man's Buff; Orkn. Shetl. V. **BLIND HARIE**.

**BOLL-KAIL, s.** Cabbage: common pron. is *bow-kail*; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 185.

**BOLLE CUSTOM, s.** Dues levied on grain brought to port or market; a duty of so much per boll; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 1453, i. 14.

**BOM, BOME, BOMSPAR, s.** A boom, spar, or beam; also, a spar for a gate, or for shutting in.

“ . . . to mak ysttis of tre vpoun the tua eist portis, and als to mak *bonis* at the west end of the castelget and wther places of the town neidfull.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Oct., 1562.

“*Bomsparres* the hundreth, xli.” Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291.

Sw. *bom*, Du. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a boom.

**BOMBART, BOMBARD, s.** A large gun, a cannon.

“Item, [A.D. 1496], for ij bowschis to a *bombart* quhele, vs.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294.

“Item, that samyn day, [10th Apr. 1497], giffin to Johne Mawar, elder, in part payment of the quhelis making to the *bombardis* and Mons, iiij. lib.” Ibid., i. 328, DICKSON.

M. Lat. *bombarda*. Before the invention of cannon this name was applied to the balista.

**BONAT, BONET, s.** A sail. V. **BONETT**.

**BOND, s.** A boundary, limit; pl. *bondis*, bounds, boundaries.

“Item, gif the merkis and *bondis* of the burgh be weil keptit til ilk man.” Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28.

O. Fr. *bonne*, a limit, boundary, from L. Lat. *bodina*, *bonna*, a bound, limit. Gael. *bonn* is prob. related to this root, if not a contracted form of it. V. *Bound*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**BONDE, BOND, BOOND, s.** 1. A bondman, serf.

“Gif ony man fyndis his *bonde* in the fayre, the whilk is fra hym fled, whil the pece of the fayr is lestande he may nocht of lauch chace na tak hym.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 88.

This word has generally been derived from the verb to *bind*; but it is also connected with L. Lat. *bondagium*, a form of tenure: hence *bondman*, or in earlier times *bonde*, one holding under this tenure.

2. A husbandman; and in Shetl. is still used in the sense of peasant, small farmer.

A.-S. *bonda*, from Icel. *bóndi*, a husbandman, from *búa*, to till. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**TO BONE, v. a.** To pray, beseech, implore; to solicit, crave. V. **BONE, s.**

This term is common in O. E. in the sense to *pray*, &c.; as in the formulary, “Lef fader ic the *bone*.” But as it passed into everyday use the meaning degenerated to *solicit, crave, beg*; and in the West of



- S. it is now used in the sense of *to button-hole, to dun*; as, "I'll *bone* ye for my fairin the morn."
- BONELLO, s.** A corr. of Bonalais, q. v. Gall.
- BONTETH, s.** V. BOUNTETH.
- BOO, v. and s.** V. *Bu.*
- BOO-COW, BOO-MAN, s.** V. under *Bu.*
- BOOIN, BOUIN, BUIN, s.** Forms of BOWIN, q. v.
- To BOOK, BEUK, BUIK, v. a.** To enter, enrol, register, record in the books of a burgh, kirk-session, presbytery, &c. Addit. under *BOOK, v.*
- BOOKING, BOOKIN, BEUKIN, BUIKIN, s.** 1. Enrolment, recording; generally applied to the act of recording in the books of a burgh, kirk-session, presbytery, &c.  
*Booking*, as defined in *Dict.*, refers to kirk-session books only.
2. The feast or merry-making held in the home of the bride after the act of *booking* has been accomplished.
3. A peculiar tenure of certain lands in the burgh of Paisley; also, a holding under this tenure.
- "Conveyances of such lands are similar to those of proper feudal or burgage subjects, except that, in place of the obligation to infest, they contain an obligation 'to book and secure.' . . . The Register of *Bookings* is kept in the Burgh by the Town Clerk, and the Register books remain permanently under his custody." Bell's Law Dict.
- This form of tenure is now peculiar to Paisley.
- BOOL, BOUL, s.** A ball, marble, bullet, cannon ball, &c. S.  
 ". . . the maisteris of artillierie to provyd *boolis*, slottis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Oct. 1542.
- BOOLIE, BOWLOCH, adj.** Crooked, deformed, bandy-legged, West of S. V. BOWLIE.
- BOOLIE, BOWLOCH, s.** A person who is deformed or bandy-legged. V. BOWLIE.  
 While both forms are used in the West of S., *Bowloch* is the one most common in Gall.
- BOOND, s.** A peasant, a small farmer; Shetl. Sw. and Dan. *bonde*, id. V. *Bonde*.
- BOONDSFOLK, s.** Peasantry, countrypeople; Shetl.
- BOORTREE, BOORTRIE, s.** V. BOURTREE.  
 Also used as an *adj.* as, a *boortrie* bush, a *boortrie* gun.
- To BOOTCH, BOUTCH, BITCH, v. a.** To botch, bungle, muddle; West of S. E. *botch*.
- O.L. Germ. *botsen*, Dutch *botsen*, to beat, repair. (Sup.) G

- BOOTCH, BOUTCH, BITCH, s.** A botch, bungle, muddle; *Ibid.*
- BOOTCHER, BOUTCHER, BITCHER, s.** A botcher, bungler, muddler; *Ibid.*
- BOOTIE, BOOTY, s.** A square of flannel doubled cornerwise, and worn over head and shoulders by women; Orkn.  
 Prob. so called because *boot* or bent double, and then bent over the head of the wearer; or it may be simply *boot*, about. V. BOUTOCK.
- BOOTING, s.** Booty. V. BUITING.
- BORBREIVE, BORBRIEF, s.** V. *Boirbreve*.
- BORCLATHIS, s. pl.** Board-cloths, table-cloths; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 159.
- BORDONIT, part. pt.** Bordered, braided, embroidered; Court of Venus, i. 119.  
 A corr. of *bordurit*, bordered, edged, tipped, or of *brodurit*, embroidered: like *brodinstar*, *browdinstar*, an embroiderer.  
*Bord* still means border, edge; the ornamental strip of which a border is made; the braid with which an edge is bound or welted: and a *bord* is often called a *bording* or *bordin*.
- BORDURE, s.** A border, rim, edge.  
 With a *bordure* aboute, alle of brynte golde, his basnett birneschet full bene, *Avant. Arthur*, i. 30.  
 Mis-read *brandur* in Pinkerton's edit.
- BORLY, BORLIE, adj.** Stout, strong, large-bodied. V. BURLY.
- BORN, BORNE, s.** This term represents, 1. a burn, scald; 2. a burn, stream; 3. a barn, granary; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Glasgow, Prestwick, etc.
- BORN-BROTHER, BORNE-BRITHER, s.** Brother by the same father, step-brother.  
 ". . . excommunicate Ishmael who could not abyde his *borne brother* Isaac during the lyfetyme of their common father Abraham," etc. Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. xv.
- BOROW, s.** A burgh; Burgh Laws, ch. 31. V. BURCH.
- BOROWAGE, BUROWAGE, BURRAIGE, s.** A burgh-holding. Used also as an *adj.*, implying burghal, pertaining to a burgh.  
 "That is to say that ilke burges sall geyff to the kyng for his *borowage* at he deffendis, for ilke rud of land v d be yhere." Burgh Lawis, ch. 1.  
 ". . . with liberteis, priuileges, & fre *burowage* like as," etc. Charters of Peebles, 28 Oct., 1473.  
 ". . . takkisman of the *burraige* custum of Peeblis set to him by the baillies," etc. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1 Feb., 1571.
- BOROW-GREFF, s.** V. *Burgh-Greve*.
- BOROWMEN, s.** Burgh-men, burgesses; Burgh Lawis, ch. 13.

**BORRELL-LOONS**, *s. pl.* Wild or mischievous country lads; Sir W. Scott.

O. Fr. *borel* (=Fr. *bureau*) from Lat. *borellus*, coarse, rude, vulgar.

To **BORROW**, *v. a.* To pledge, pawn, put away, lay aside. Addit. to **BORROW**.

It makis me all blythnes to borrow;  
My panefull purs so prikillis me.

*Dunbar, To the King*, l. 4.

**BOSIE, BOSY**, *s.* An endearing form of *bosom*.

O! dinna me tak  
Frae that bosy awa;  
Dinna ask your wee laddie  
To try the stirk's sta'!

*Ballantine, The Stirk's Sta'*.

**BOSIT**, *part. adj.* Hollowed; in the form of a case or cover; also, embossed. V. **BOS**.

"... sal be made a brase for his lair in *bosit* werk," etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 11 Jan., 1454-5.

**BOSSIE, BAUSSIE**, *s.* V. **BASSIE**.

**BOST**, *s.* V. **BOIST**, *Boist*.

**BOT**. 1. As a *conj.*, but, lest, unless.

2. As a *prep.*, without, except.

3. As an *adv.*, only.

Both defin. and etym. of this term as given in **DICT.** are misleading. It is simply a form of *E. but*, which is fully explained in **Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.**

**BOT**, *s.* A bolt, or staple; pl. *bottis*, *Burgh Rec.* Peebles, 1626-7: the term is still applied to those kneed bolts on which doors and window-shutters are hung.

"Item, for a *bot* of irne, and leyd, and til a masson to mak a hoyle and put the bot in, viij d." *Accts.* L. H. Treas., i. 184.

**BOTCARD**, *s.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Bottard*, q.v. The definition, however, is correct.

**BOTKIN**, *s.* A small knife; originally a small dagger; *Dunbar, Freiris of Berwik*, l. 176.

This term occurs in Chaucer as *boydekin* or *boydekyn* (var. ed.); and in Shakespeare as *bodkin*, *Ham.* iii. 1: it generally meant a small dagger. Gael. *biodag*, a dirk, dagger: from which *bodkin* or *botkin* is formed as a dimin.

**BOTTANO**, *s.* A kind of linen; *Halyburton's Ledger*, p. 318. V. **BOTANO**.

**BOTTARD, BATTARD, BATTER**, *s.* A small cannon. V. **BATTART**.

**BOUCHER**, *s.* Butcher, hangman.

Syne furth him led, and to the gallous gais,  
And at the ledder fute his leif he tais;  
The Aip was *boucher*, and bad him sons ascend,  
And hangit him: and thus he maid his end:

*Henryson, Parl. of Beistis*, l. 300.

O. Fr. *boucher, bouchier*, a butcher, slaughterman, and hence a hangman.

**BOUGE, BOWGE, BOUGIE**, *s.* A bag, travelling bag, portmanteau. Hence its secondary meaning, the allowance of provisions from the king or lord to the knights, squires, &c., who attend him in an expedition; cf. *Skelton's* poem called "The Bowge of Court." Addit. to **BOUGE**.

This term is not properly defined in the **DICT.** For other forms, v. **Gloss. Halyburton's Ledger**.

**BOUGH, BOWGH, BUGH**, *s.* Budge, lamb's fur, lambskin with the wool dressed; *Halyburton's Ledger*, p. 37, 74. V. **BUGE**.

**BOUKE**, *s.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *bonke*, bank, brae, hill-side, or height; pl. *bonkes*.

A simple but strange mistake; as the phrase "*bonkes so bare*" is of frequent occurrence in these poems. The passage corrected is—

To byker at these baraynes in *bonkes so bare*.

*Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*, i. 4.

The form *boncke* occurs in *Layamon*, but in *Ormulum* and later works it is *banke*. It is said to be from *A.-S. banc*; but only *banca* is found, meaning *bench*. V. *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

**BOULK, BOULKE, BOWK**, *s.* Body, frame, bulk, size; Blame of *Kirkburiall*. V. **BOUK**.

**BOULGETE, BOWLGIE, BOUGIET**. V. **BULGET**.

These are diminutive forms of *bouge*, which in *Halyburton's Ledger* are applied to various kinds of bag, mail, or case for covering or packing goods.

O. Fr. *boulgette, bougette, bouge*, a budget, wallet, &c. Cotgr. *E. budget*.

To **BOULT, BOUT, BOWT**, *v. a.* To bolt or clean grain, meal or flour; **E. bolt**.

"Excerno, to sift or *boult*," *Duncan's Appendix Etymologiae*, 1595.

**BOULT, BOUT, BOWT, BOUAT, BOUET**, *s.* A bolter or sieve for grain, etc.

**BOULTCLAITH**, *s.* Bolting cloth; *Halyburton's Ledger*, p. 291. V. **BOUTCLAITH**.

**BOULTIT, BOUTTIT, BOUT**, *part. pa.* Bolted, sifted, cleaned; applied to grain.

"... breid that he guid stuf, fresche, veill *boultit*, and without mixtiour, and veill bakin;" etc. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 9th August, 1549, Sp. C.

The contr. form *bout* is still common in the West of S.; as in testing meal or flour a farmer will say—"Aye, that's bonnie, *weel-bout* stuff."

**BOURCHT**, *s.* Surety, bail. V. **BORGH, BORCH**.

"... ilke ane of the forsaide masounys is othisris *bourcht*," etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 29 Nov., 1387.

**BOUSING**, *part. pr.* Drinking, swilling.

While we sit *bousing* at the nappy,  
An' getting fou and unco happy.

*Burns, Tam O' Shanter*.

**BOUSSIE, BOOSSIE**, *adj.* Flabby, puffed up; *Whistle Binkie*, i. 293. V. **BOUZY**.



**BOUT, BOWT, s.** A bolt, round, roll; a roll of cloth especially of fustian, canvas, etc., containing twenty-eight ells; West of S.: pl. *bouttis*, Halyburton's Ledger.

**BOUT, BOWT, s. and v.** V. *Boult*.

**BOUTGATE, BOUTGANG, BOUTGAIN, BOUTING, BOUTIN, s.** Lit. a going about, the extent of an *about* or a round: hence, the act of making it; the distance traversed, the time occupied, or the work done, during the round. Thus, in mowing, a *boutgate* or *bouting* is the space gone over or the work done with one sharp, i.e., one sharpening of the scythe; in ploughing it means two furrows, the out and the return one. From these come the secondary meanings, a turning round in action, a turning back, doubling, circumventing; a complete or sudden change, alteration, vicissitude; a round about or circuitous way. Addit. to **BOUTGATE**.

" . . . that neyther prescription of tyme, vsucapion of person, nor *boutgate* of circumstance can giue a regresse, if this greedie world could be inducd to beleue." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

This term is not sufficiently explained in the Dict. The definitions are based on secondary meanings.

**BOW, s. and v.** Buoy, Shetl.; but in many of the fishing districts of Scotland the term is so pronounced.

**BOWALLIS, s. pl.** Prob. an errat. for **BOWNDIS**, bounds.

" . . . thairfor the counsell, seeing the fornamet thrie persones remaning obstinat, and travelland dalye to raisse vproir, sisme, and diuision within this burght and *bowallis* thairrof . . . gif remeid war nocht provydit for correcteing of the saidis licentius persones,

. . . it was ordanit, consentit, and grantit to, that na burgess of gild set ony duelling hous or buitht to ony of thame, nor keip secretis witht thame, or gif thame ony labour or manuall exercitioun of thair craft in tyme cuming," etc. Burgh Records Aberdeen, 13 Feb., 1581.

The term occurs again near the close of this record in a similar sense, which tends to confirm the rendering given above.

**BOW - DRAUCHT, s.** A bow-shot, an arrow's flight; Barbour, vii. 19.

**BOWING CHAFFS.** Lit. bending chafts, i.e., distorting the features, pulling faces, making grimaces; Orkn.

**BOWLGET, BOWLGIET, s.** V. *Boulgete*.

**BOWLIS, s. pl.** 1. Balls, knobs.

"Item, giffin for ij tynnyt bandis and viij *bowlis* for trestis for the oosting burd, xxxij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 295.

2. A game, called also *lang bowlis*, and nine pins. V. **LANG-BOWLIS**, and **KILE**.

"Item, that samyn nycht, in Sanctandros, to the King to play at the *lang bowlis*, xvij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. (23 Apr., 1497), i. 332.

**BOWL-MONEY, BOW-MONEY, s.** Same as *Ba' Siller*, q.v., Renfrews., Lanarks.

**BOWRTRE, BORTREE, s.** V. **BOURTREE**.

**BOWSCH, s.** The bush of a wheel. V. **BUSH**.

"Item, for ij *bowschis* to a bombart quhele v s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294.

**BOWSIE, BOWSE, s.** The name of a huge, misshapen, hairy monster invoked by foolish mothers and nurses to frighten obstinate and troublesome children.

This silent, ugly, awful monster, with piercing eyes, and ears that can hear the slightest sound, whom no door or lock can keep out, and who comes and goes like the wind, is represented as ever on the watch for bad children, whom he seizes and carries off to his darksome den, to become his servants, or to be kept till they are fit to be devoured.

The *Boo-Cow* and the *Bowsie* are the two great horrors of infancy and early childhood: the first is the *roaring* monster for crying, noisy, vicious children; and the second is the *horrible and ugly* monster for cowing the refractory and disobedient ones.

The term *Bowsie* is prob. from Fr. *bossn* (Lat. *gibbosus*), crooked, hunch-backed, deformed; and in order to make the creation more terrible, the characteristic of Swed. *buskig*, bushy, hairy, was added. But this creation, like that of the *Boo-Cow*, was prob. suggested by the Bible description of the devil.

As might be expected, however, the *Boo-Cow* and the *Bowsie* are often confounded in nursery story and practice: sometimes through ignorance, and sometimes on purpose to make the creation more terrific.

**BOWSSLEIT, s. and adj.** The name of a kind of nail: prob. the kind commonly used in building the small boats of the time: Dutch *buis*, a small boat.

"Item, the xix. day of Januare, [1496], giffin to Johne Lam, in part of payment of v<sup>m</sup> nalis, ane thousand of singil *bowssleit*, and iiij<sup>m</sup> wraklene, iiij li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 310.

As this word is rather indistinct in the MS., and may be read *bowsspleit*, it may mean *flat-boat* nails, or small flat-headed nails; which is somewhat confirmed by the *wraklene*, which were large flat-headed nails. V. **WRAKLENE**.

**BOWSTAFIS, BOWSTINGIS, BOWSTEYNGIS, s. pl.** Strips of wood from which bows were made. *Bowstingis* is sometimes misread *bowstringis*, as in the passages given below. V. **BOWSTING**.

"Of fremen . . . of ilk hundredth . . . *bowstreyngis*, viij d."

"Of vnremen . . . of the hundredth *bowstringis*, xvjd." Customes of Guidis; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 44, 46.

"Of the hundir *bow-stafis*, viij d.," Ibid. 25. Sept., 1445.

*Bowstings* were sold by the hundred or by the score; *bowstrings*, by the dozen. V. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291.

**BOWYT, BOWT, BOOT, part. and adj.** Bent, crooked; a *bowt* saxpence: *boot*-backit. V. **Bow'd.**

"Item, on Ywle da, [1489], to the King himself takin furth off the Thesauraris purs, vij angellis and a half angel, ix li."

"Item, til him, the saim da, ane angell quhilk he *bowyt* and put abowte his beydis, xxiiij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 126. Dickson.

This bending or *bowing* of "*ane angell*" by the King, and then putting it about his beads, is an example of a custom which prevailed all over the country even to the beginning of this century. During a time of sickness, or hardship, or perplexity, a person would "*bow*" or bend a gold or silver coin, and promise that, in the event of recovery or deliverance, he or she should present that coin at the shrine of the saint whose aid was invoked. If the person had no faith in saints, the coin was promised to be laid on "*the brod*," i.e., the plate at the church door for collections for the poor.

Many persons are still possessed by the notion that a *bowyt* or crooked coin has luck attached to it.

**BOYIS, s. pl.** Gyves, fetters: *in boyis*, in bonds, fettered; Barbour, x. 763. Another form is *in the bows*, in the stocks. V. **Bows.**

Dr. Jamieson appears to have been uncertain regarding this term. He is, however, correct both as to meaning and derivation; but, as Prof. Skeat has pointed out, the latter would be improved by tracing the term to O. Fr. *bois*, a fetter, from Lat. *boia*, id.

**BOYTACH, s.** A bunch or bundle: applied also to a small dumpy animal, that has difficulty in walking, Gall. V. *Bodach*.

**BRABANER, BRABONER, s.** A weaver, a customer weaver; Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 16 Jan., 1550-1, Hist. Old Dundee, p. 50.

This is certainly a very old term. Originally applied to the cloth-workers from Brabant, who settled in the larger towns on the east coast, it soon became restricted to the chief handicraft which they followed, viz. weaving. And this application would be all the more easy to the native population, because their term for a weaver was almost identical in sound. In the Gael, a weaver is a *breabadair*, pron. *brabadar*, a kicker, i.e., a treddler; or, it may be a driver or kicker of the shuttle; or, the idea may include both movements: Gael. *breab*, to kick.

It is interesting to trace this word through the various changes it has undergone as a proper or family name. In our Burgh Records, among such names as Smith, Miller, Skinner, Walker, Baxter, and Litster (afterwards Lister), we occasionally find the name Brabner; and in the Aberdeen Records of the 15th and 16th cents. it appears under the forms of Braboner, Brabaner, and Brabner. A century later it assumes the form Brebner; and by and bye it becomes Bremner, a name which is still common in the north of Scotland, and by no means uncommon in populous districts of the western and southern counties.

**To BRACE, BRASE, v. a.** Short for embrace, to hold, clasp, or bind tightly; hence to enfold, enclose, shut up.

Hir mervallus haill madinheed

God in hir bosum *braces*,

And hir divinite fra dreid

Hir kept in all casis,

*Henryson, Salutation of the Virgin*, l. 50.

O. Fr. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, an arm: from which came the v. *brace*, to clasp with a band, as with closed arms; hence, to tighten, as, *to brace* a drum by means of its bands; also, to enfold, enclose, shut up, which is the sense in the passage quoted.

**BRACE, BRASE, s.** 1. A bracer or guard for the left arm of an archer; Cherrie and Slae, st. ix.

2. The coping, covering, or head-piece of an ornamental recess, a monument, or other mural erection in churches, graveyards, etc.

3. An enclosure for the dead, an ornamented covering of a tomb, a monument for the dead shaped like a sarcophagus.

" . . . in the quhilk Ile thare sal be made a *brase* for his lair in bosit werk, and aboue the *brase* a table of bras with a writ speifeand the bringing of that relyk be him in Scotland with his arms;" etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 11 Jan. 1454-5.

Addit. to **BRACE**.

**BRADE, BRAID, s.** Deceit, deception, delusion, figment, fancy.

" . . . for to presume vpon the prerogative of buriall, for being in Kirk-place, it were a brain-sick *brade*." Blame of Kirk Buriall, ch. xix.

A.-S. *brægd*, deceit fiction.

Palsgrave has "*brayde* or hastynesse of mynde, *colle*," i.e. passion, anger; but in Green's Works, ii. 268, the term occurs in the sense of *craft, deceit*; and Shakespeare uses *braid* as an *adj.* in the sense of *deceitful*. V. Dyce, Gl. Shak.; Halliwell, Prov. Dict.; and Hearne, Gl. Langtoft.

**BRAID, BRAYD, v. and s.** V. **BRADE**.

**BRAID, s.** A board, table, etc. V. *Bred*.

**BRAIDLINGIS, BRADELINGS, adv.** Broad-wise, abreast; in a mass, all at once.

"Now, Kirkburiall although it be now come without blush, yet it brake not in *bradelings*, but as it were by degrees and some shame." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

Icel. *breithr*, Goth. *braids*, A.-S. *brád*, broad.

**BRAIGGLE, s.** "Any old, unsafe article—as a large gun with a large lock." Gall. Encycl. Called also a *briggie*, a *brickle*; and when the article is much out of order, or its parts loose, a *rickle*.

Prob. both forms are corr. of *brickle*, an old form of *brittle*.

**BRAIG-KNIFE, BRAIG-KNYFE, s.** A carving knife, a flesher's knife.

"George Speir, flescheour, . . . for breking vp the kirk dwarris the tyme of the sessioun, and drawing of ane *braig knyfe* to the beddell of the kirk," etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 329, Recs. Soc.

Gael. *breac*, to carve; pron. *brechg*. The knife referred to is still called a *breck-knife*, *brecking-knife*. V. *Brek*.

**BRAIK, s.** V. **BRAKE**.

**BRAIKEN, s.** The bracken. V. **BRACHEN**.



**BRAIN-PAN, BRANE-PAN, s.** The skull; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. x.: syn. *harn-pan*.

**BRAIRDED DYKES, s. pl.** Hedges or fences stuffed with whins or other brush-wood to prevent cattle getting through to the growing crop; West and South of S.

**BRAISSARIS, s. pl.** V. BRASERIS.

To **BRAITHE, v. a.** To boil down; i.e., to make *brae* or *bree* of; Orkn.

**BRAMMO, BRAMO, s.** Milk and meal stirred together: used as a hasty meal; Orkn. A mess of oatmeal and water; Gloss. Shetl.

Evidently *brammo* is what is known in the more southern counties as *dramock* or *brose*.

**BRAMSKIN, s.** A form of *Barnskin*, q. v.

**BRAND, part. adj.** Brawned; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 429. V. BRANIT.

**BRANDED, part. pt.** Errat. for *brauded*, broidered, embroidered. V. DICT.

This mistake is due to the careless transcript published by Pinkerton. V. Gloss. to Gawain Romance, Bann. Club.

**BRANDER, BRANDUR, BRANDERING, s.** Frame, framework; support for scaffolding, as trestles, &c.; also the scaffolding surrounding a building; Spald. Club Misc., V. 50, 65. Addit. to BRANDER, q. v.

Pl. *branders* is now generally applied to the trestles or supports of a scaffold, &c., and *brandering* to the whole scaffolding or supports for the builders. *Brander-ing* and *brandreth*, with its corr. *brandraucht*, *brandrauth*, are often applied to the frames or framework to which panelling is attached. V. *Brander-ing*.

To **BRANDER, v. a.** To support by trestle or framework: to build or lay supports for scaffolding, &c.; also, to form a foundation for building by planting strong framework on piles driven into the ground; part. pt. *branderit*, *brandert*. Addit. to BRANDER, v.

“— and the said brig to be staggit and *branderit* sufficiently in deipnes vnder the channall, to mak a sufficient ground to big vpoun.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 Aug., 1610.

**BRANDERING, BRANDRETH, BRANDRAUTH, BRANDRAUCHT, s.** Framework; trestles or supports for tables, scaffolding, &c.; framework foundation for building, panelling, &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., Edin., Glasgow. Addit. to BRANDRETH, q. v. V. *Brander, s.*

The form *brandraucht* occurs in Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1554-5, Recs. Soc.

**BRANDUR, s.** Errat. for *bordure*, a border, edge, or rim. V. DICT. under BRANDED.

**BRANEWOD, adj.** Stark mad, furious, mad with rage. V. BRAYN-WOD.

The bard vox *branewod* and bitterly coud ban.

*Houlate*, l. 811.

This form occurs in Christ Kirk, s. 22, where it may be read either as a *s.* meaning firewood, or as an *adj.* with meaning as above. V. DICT.

**BRANLING, BRANLIN, s.** V. BRAMLIN.

**BRASE, s. and v.** V. *Brace*.

**BRASEL, BRASEILL, BRASYLL, BRISSELL, BLEW BRISSELL, s.** Brazil-wood; used for dyeing red colours: the *Caesalpinia Braziliensis* of commerce.

“*Brasyl* at the entryng aw nathyng, bot at the outgang ilk hundreth of *brasyll* sall pay twa peniis,” &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 7.

The term also occurs in various forms in Halyburton's Ledger.

It is a curious fact that the country of Brazil is named from M.E. *brasil*, already in use before A.D. 1400.

**BRATTIE, s.** Dimin. of *Brat*, an apron; used as a name for clothing in general; as, “the bit and the *brattie*,” food and clothes, S. V. BRAT.

**BRATTISH, BARTISE, s.** A brattice or wooden partition dividing rooms; also applied to the wood-work ventilators in mines; West of S.

This term is common in mining districts of the N. of England. V. Brockett's Gloss.

**BRAUDED, part. pt.** Broidered, embroidered; “*brauded* with brente golde;” Awnt. Arthur, s. 29.

Misread *branded* in Pinkerton's edit.

**BRAWNET, BROUNET, s.** A dark brown colour; generally applied to animals, as, “a *brawnnet* horse.” In Gall., *brawnnet*; in Ayr. and Lanarks., *brounet*.

“A colour made up of black and brown, mostly relating to the skins of animals. A ‘nowt beast o’ a *brawnnet* colour’ takes a south-country man's eye next to that of the ‘slae black.’” Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *brunet*, brownish: dim. of *brun*, brown, from O. H. Ger. *brin*.

To **BRAY, BREY, BREA, v. a.** To beat, pound, reduce to powder. Addit. to BRAY.

This term is so used all over S., and in the N. of E. (V. Brockett's Gl.); but the common E. meaning is to pound in a mortar. O. Fr. *breier*, *brehier* (Fr. *broyer*), from M. H. Ger. *brechen*, to break.

**BRAYAND, BREIYING, part.** Crying, bawling, squalling.

“... sua at that man sall have wytnes of tua leil men or of women nychtburis that herde the chylde cryand or gretand or *brayand*.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 41.

**BREAD, BREDE, s.** Breadth; as, a *hand-brede*, an *acre-brede*. V. BREID.

“ . . . undertakis to big the brig, as said is, of the hight, *bread*, and wyndnes as the same presently standis,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 Aug., 1610.  
A.-S. *brædu*, id. M. E. *brede*. *Breadth* is a comparatively modern Eng. form.

**BREASKIT, BRISKIT, s. V. BRISKET.**

**BREASTIE, s.** Dimin. of breast; a familiar or kindly term used in speaking to children or to pets.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie  
O, what a panic's in thy *breastie*.  
*Burns, To a Mouse, st. 1.*

**BRECBENNACH, s. V. BREKBENACH.**

**BRECHANS, s. pl.** The wooden hames used with the *wassie* or straw collar in Orkn. and Shetl.

Lit. protectors, or protecting crooks: Icel. *bjarga*, A.-S. *beorgan*, to protect; or as a corr. of *bergh-hames*, protecting splints or crooks. They are similar to the *hames* of the Lowlands, where the collar to which they are attached is called a *brecham*.

**BRECK AN EGG, BRACK AN EGG.**

A phrase in curling, meaning, to strike a stone with force just sufficient to crack an egg at the point of contact.

At the close of a round, when the stones are well gathered near the cock, and it is difficult to run in another without doing damage, a friend of the player about to throw will lay his brush on a certain stone and cry, “Noo, John, ye see this ane? Weel, jist *breck an egg* on't, man, an' we'll win.”

**BRECKAN, BRECKIN, s. A fern. V. BRACHEN.**

**BRECKANY, adj.** Full of or covered with ferns; as, *breckany* braes.

**BRED, BREDE, adj., adv., and s. V. BRAID.**

**To BREDE, v. n.** To spread, spread out, expand; Barbour, xvi. 68.

A.-S. *brædan*, id.

**BRED, BREDE, BRAID, BROD, s. 1. A** board; a package e.g., of skins, tied between boards; a certain number of skins so packed. Addit. to **BRED**.

A bundle of skins was called a *bred* or a *brede*: thus—“Item, for lynyng a gowne to the King, a *bred* of bwge, vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 135.

2. The plate, box, or ladle carried round to receive the offerings during church service: the plate set at the entrance to a church to receive the collection for the poor: also, the offerings thus received.

“ . . . ordanit that Sanct Nicholace *braid* siluer be given to the sustentatioun of the seik folkis of the pest, during the tyme thairof, . . . and als ordanit Andro Losoun to gif the *braid* siluer he gat on Sunday last was, to be distribuit to the seik folkis.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 11 Oct., 1546.

Before the Reformation all offerings were received in

the *bred*, *braid*, or *brod*, carried round near the close of the service; and on “*solemp days*” it was the duty of the provost and bailies to carry the *bred*; but after the Reformation the *bred* was used only for the collection for the poor, and it was set on a stool at or near the entrance to the church, and was presided over by an elder.

3. A window board, or window shutter; as, “It's growin dark, gae out an' put on the *beds*,” or “put ta the *beds*,” West of S.

The moon has rowed her in a cloud,  
Stravaging win's begin  
To shuggle and daud the *window-brods*,  
Like loons that wad be in.

*Wm. Miller, Gree Bairnies Gree, s. 1.*

The street windows even of dwelling houses long ago were guarded by shutters, or *beds* or *windo-brods*, hung by one side to the window-check, and folded back to the wall during day time: in shutting, these were simply swung round, or *put ta*, and bolted. Another kind, also in one piece, fitted close to the window frame, and could be *put on* or taken off as required.

4. A spar, bolt, bar, guard: as, “He closed the yett an' shot the *beds*,” S.

**To BRED, BRAID, v. a. 1.** To board, spar, or cover with wood, S.

2. To bar, spar, bolt.

“ . . . to cloise the tovn and *bred* the portis of the same, and oupmak all wydis and waistis,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 21 March, 1526.

**BREDEFU', adj.** Full to the *brede*, i.e., board or lid, border, or brim; like the form “full to the bung;” completely filled. In M. E. *breiful*, Halliwell.

The term is still used in West of S.  
Sw. *brädd*, brim; *bräddful*, full to the brim: Dan. *brædfuld*, a brimful.

**BRECKUMS, s.** Small or scanty breeches, boys' breeches. **V. BREEKS.**

Although the *breckums* on thy fuddy  
Are e'en right raggit.  
*James Ballantine, Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 1.*

**To BREEL, v. n.** To drink plentifully, to fuddle; another form of *Birl*, q. v. Ayr., Gall.

And sure it wad been baith a sin and a shame,  
For ony ava to hae drunted aham;—  
The deil a ane did sae, fu' gladly they came,  
And *breel'd* at the lairdie's bonello.  
*Gall. Encycl., p. 78.*

**BREEST-BANE, BREIST-BANE, s.** The breast-bone of a fowl, the *merry-thought*. Gall. Clydes.

*Pu'in' the breest-bane* is an amusement enjoyed by young people all over the country; and it is as well known in Eng. also. Description is therefore unnecessary.

**BREIDHOUS, s.** A pantry.

In a list of payments made by the Lord High Treasurer during the year 1494-5, “*be preceptis deliuerit*,” we find the following:—



"Item, to William Douglas of the *breidhous*, xxx li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 237.

**BREIF, BREIFF, BREFF, BREIVE, s.** "A writ issuing from Chancery in name of the King, addressed to a judge, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve." Bell's Law Dict.

"Item, gevin to Richert Wallas, currou, to pass with lettres to summond the barones and frehaultiris of the schirefdomes of Inuernes, Elgin, Forrais, Banff, and Abirdene, to the seruing of the *breif* of ydeotrye vpon the Erle of Suddirland in Inuernes, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 238.

**BREIRD, v. and s. V. BRAIRD, BREER.**

**To BREK, BRECK, v. a.** Besides the ordinary meanings of *break* in use in E., there are several special or peculiar applications of it in Scot. of which the following are the most noteworthy.

1. To cut up, part into pieces, portions, or quantities; as, to *brek* a bouk or carcase, to *brek* a salmon, to *brek* bulk.

*Brek*, in this sense, is common in M. E.

2. To cut off bit by bit, to part or take in small; hence, to retail, sell by retail: as, "I dare na sell the bouk, I man *brek* it to the neebours a' roun'."

3. To portion, apportion, divide proportionally; hence, to stent or tax.

"... ordanis viij personis of them that is ellis brokin anentis the payment of the pulder to *brek* thame that brak the laif efter Beltane, and in the mein tyme to gif to the gunneris ane quarter of pulder, and xx li. to be *broking* to the brig werk and pulder." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 25 Apr., 1571.

"To *brek* the tax," i. e. to apportion the tax, or to fix each person's share of it, is a phrase which frequently occurs in our Burgh Records; and the persons who performed the duty were called "*brekaris of the tax*."

4. To depart from, or do contrary to, a fixed standard or law; as, "to *brek* the measure," to give less than the proper measure, or to trade with a false or diminished measure; "to *brek* the pais," lit. to break the weight, i. e., to give less than the due weight, or less than was bargained for; "to *brek* price," to sell an inferior article at the price of the good and sufficient, or to charge higher prices than those fixed by law.

In every burgh the price of ale, bread, and flesh, was fixed at stated times; and the parties who did not conform to the rates were dealt with for *breking measure, pais*, or *price*.

**BREKAR, BRECKAR, s.** 1. One who divides or portions a thing into its several parts; as, "a bouk or carcase *brekar*," who cuts it up

into its various parts, and lays them out for further use. Of this class there were the *brekar* of flesh, and the *brekar* of salmon, etc. V. *Brek*.

2. One who sells his goods in small portions, or by retail, a huckster or retailer.

3. One who divides or apportions a tax among the members of a community, according to their means, was called "a *brekar* of the tax."

"The counsale ordanis the *brekaris* of the xl li. tax, diuisit for the commone effaris and welth of the toune," etc. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 May, 1572.

**BREKBENACH, BRECBENNACH, s.** The name of the battle ensign of the Abbot of Arbroath. V. **DICT.**

It has been suggested with great probability (Proc. Antiq. of Scot., 2nd Ser. ii. 435) that the Latin word *vevillum*, by which the Brekbanach is described, has misled antiquaries generally into the belief that it was a banner; the likelihood being that it was a reliquary such as the Breac Moedoc and other known Celtic *vevilla* or battle ensigns. Addit. to *Brekbenach*.

**BRENT, s.** Spring: also used as an *adj.*, belonging to the spring-season; Orkn.

**BRESCAT, BRESCAT BREDE, s.** Biscuit.

Perhaps from Fr. *bresca*, O. Fr. *bresche*, L. Lat. *brisca*, a honey-comb; Diez: but more probably a corr. pron. of *biscuit*.

"Item, to Andro Bertoune, for ij<sup>m</sup> *brescat brede* to him, [the Duke of York, in 1497]." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 343, Dickson.

This supply was for the Duke of York's ship then lying at Ayr, and formed but a small item of the expenses incurred by the King's favour for Perkin Warbeck.

**To BRET, BRETT, v. n.** To strut, stride, or bounce along; Orkn. Prob. the local form of Braid, q. v.

Icel. *bregtha*, to start.

**BREUST, BROST, BROUST, s. V. BROWST.**

**BRERSTAR, BROSTAR, BRORSTAR, BROUSTER, s. V. BROWSTER.**

**To BREVE, BREUE, v. a.** To record, state, relate, or describe briefly; to account, reckon, esteem, deem; also, in the general sense of to speak of, to tell, inform; Gaw. and Gol. s. 22, 23; Wallace, ix. 1941.

These meanings are additional to those given under the *v. Brief, Breve*, etc.

**To BREVIATE, BREUIAT, v. a.** To summarize, to write or state in outline.

**BREVIATLY, BREUIATLIE, adv.** Concisely; in brief time, space, or manner; off hand, without reflection, hurriedly; Court of Venus, i. 770, S. T. S.

**BRIDLIN' RAPES**, *s. pl.* The ropes used to hold down the thatch on stacks of grain, and roofs of houses in country districts; West and South of S.

When the stacks have been built and covered, ropes of straw are fixed vertically over the thatch: these are called *ourgaun rapes*. The *bridlin rapes* are then carried round and caught on the vertical ones, and the covering is made secure.

**BRIERIE, BREERIE**, *adj.* Birky, troublesome, bold and restless: like a thorny brier bush always fretting one. Addit. to **BREERIE**.

Stourie, stoussie, gaudy *brierie*,  
Dinging a' things tapsalteerie;  
Jumping at the sunny sheen,  
Flickering on thy pawky een.

*John Crawford, Mother's Pet, s. 3.*

**BRIG, BRIGGER, BRIGDER**, *s.* The portion of twisted hair to which a fishing-hook is tied; also, the tapering line of twisted hair to which a cast of flies is attached; West of S.: *brigder*, Shetl.

A.-S. *bregdan, bredan*, to braid, plait, weave.

Prob. it is to such a *brig* that reference is made in the expression, *a brig o' ae hair*, i.e., a tie or tome of the lightest texture possible: perhaps, also, a tie or line of gut.

**BRIGAN, BRIGGAN**, *s.* A brigand, robber; Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, i. 338. Sp. C. V. **BRIGANER**.

**BRIGACIE**, *s.* Brigandage, V. **BRIGANCIE**.

**To BRIGANT**, *v. a.* To waylay and rob.

*Brigantis sik bois and blyndis thame with a blawe.*  
*Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 436.*

**BRIGHOUSS**, *s.* A bridge-house, a toll-house; Barbour, xvii. 409. V. **BRIG**.

**BRIGINTINE, BRIGINTYNE, BRIGINT**, *s.* A brigandine, a jacket of mail worn by archers and cross-bowmen; it was also called a *brigat*; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 143.

"Item, . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$  elne of vellous to the Kingis *brigintynis*, price xxv s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 19.

"Item, ij  $\frac{1}{2}$  elne of vellus to the coueringis of *brigintynis*," etc. Ibid., i. 24.

"The brigandine was a jacket composed of rings or small plates of metal sewed on leather, or quilted between folds of canvas or fustian. Those worn by men of rank were covered with rich stuffs, as the extracts just given indicate." Ibid. Gloss.

Fr. *brigandine*, id.

**BRIGINTARE**, *s.* A maker of brigandines, an armourer.

"Item, gevin to Johne Clement the *brigintare*, be a precept subseriuit with the Kingis hand vndir the signete, for his Mertymes fee, x li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 65, Dickson.

**To BRIK**, *v. a.* To break, burst, bud; part. pr. *brikand*, budding, Dunbar. V. *Brek*.

**BRINT ANNUELLIS**, *s. pl.* There are three applications of this term:—

1. The lands and tenements within the burghs and towns of Scotland, "burnt be the auld enemies of England."
2. The annuals or yearly duties belonging to such lands and tenements.
3. The Act of Parl. "maid [in 1551] anent the annuelles of landes burnt be our auld enemies of England within burrowes." V. **BRYN**.

" . . . for xiiij s. of annual quhilk is infest for doing yerelie of the said dirige . . . conforme to the actis made be the Thre Estatis of the *brint annuelis*," etc. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 2 Dec., 1555.

For particulars see Scot. Acts, Mary, 1 Feb., 1551. This Act settled the manifold disputes between landlords and tenants that arose after the ruthless havoc wrought by the English invasion under Somerset in 1547.

**To BRISE, BRYSE**, *v. a.* To crush, rend, burst with force; pret. *bris*, part. pt. *briz*, *brist*; Shetl., Orkn., West of S. V. **BRIST**.

**BRIS**, *s.* A crush, rent, crack, rupture; Ibid. Fr. *briser*, to break.

**BRISSEL, BLEW BRISSELL**, *s.* V. *Brasel*.

**BRISSELE**, *v. and s.* A form of **BIRSLE**, q. v.

**BROCHAN**, *s.* The plaid worn by Highlanders; Gael. *breacan*, id.

" . . . were they a' roused at the Cross—basket hilts, Andra Ferraras, leather targets, brogues, *brochan*, and sporrans." Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 23.

"Particoloured dresses were used by the Celts from the earliest times; but the variety of colours in the *breacan* was greater or less according to the rank of the wearer. The *breacan* of the Celtic king had seven different colours; the Druidical tunic had six; and that of the nobles four." M'Leod and Dewar's Gaelic Dict., p. 84.

**BROCHES**, *s. pl.* Spurs. Add. to **BROCHE**.

**BROCHT AND HAMBALL**. A corr. of *Brogh* or *borgh of hamald*, surety for goods passing from the seller to the buyer; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 283. V. under **HAMALD**.

**BROCK, BROKS**, *s.* Refuse, trash. V. **BROK**.

"I gat neither stock nor *brock*"—neither money nor meat. Scot. Proverb.

**BROCK**, *s.* A badger; Gael. *broc*.

In some districts this term is applied to a person of filthy habits. "He's a dirty *brock*," and "He smells like a *brock*," are statements still in common use.

Wi' yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran

Wi' sa'r like ony *brock*;

To bring that remnant o' a man,

Her foiltest brither Jock.

*Alex. Wilson, Callamphitres's Elegy, s. 8.*

**BROCK-FACED**, *adj.* Faced like a badger,



i.e., striped with white, S. Syn. *bawsand*, *bausint*.

**BROCK-HOLES**, *s. pl.* Badger holes: dens or abodes of the badger; West and South of S.

**BROCKIT**, *adj.* Like a badger in colour, black and white: applied to animals. Also applied to a person of filthy habits; as, "Ay, badger he is! *brockit*, barken't, saur't an' a';" West of S. V. BROCKED.

**BROCKSHOLE**, **BROKSHOLE**, *s.* Lit. badger's hole or den: the common name for the blackhole of a prison, into which only the vilest criminals were put.

"Ane kie of *brockshole* with ane slott in the inner-syd," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 22 Jan., 1650.

**To BROD**, **BROUD**, **BRODER**, **BROUDER**, **BROWDER**, *v. a.* To braid, broider, embroider; hence, to ornament, adorn, deck, array; part. pt. *brodyn*, *broudin*, *broudyn*, *browdyn*, *broderit*, *brouderit*, *browdrit*, *brodrit*, broidered, embroidered.

"Item, a frontall of reid say *brodrit*, cost 18 s." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 159.

The birth that the ground bure was *broudyn* on bredis.

*Houlate*, l. 27. Bann. MS.

This term is given as *Brondyn* in the **DICTIONARY**: an errat. of the text from which the passage was taken.

A.-S. *bregdan*, to braid; part. pt. *brogden*, braided. Fr. *broder*, to embroider; lit. to work on the edge, to edge; *broder* being a doublet of *border*, from Fr. *bord*, an edge, hem, or selvage. V. *Broider*, in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

**BRODUR**, **BRODURE**, *s.* An embroiderer; *broduris silk*, embroiderer's silk; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 249.

**BROWDIR**, *s.* Bordering, fringing, embroidery.

Thocht now in *browdir* and begary,  
Sche glansis as scho war Quene of Fary.

*Rob. Stene's Dream*, p. 4, MS.

**BROWDSTAR**, **BROWSTAR**, **BROSTAR**, **BRUSOURE**, *s.* An embroiderer; contr. for *Browdinstar*, *q. v.* V. **BROUDSTER**.

All these forms of the word occur in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. They form a fine example of the process of contraction by which words in frequent use are simplified.

**BRODS**, **WINDOW-BRODS**, *s. pl.* V. *Bred*.

**BROGIT-STAF**, *s.* A pike-staff. V. under **BROG**.

Called also a *broddit-staff*, *q. v.*

**BROICH**, *s.* Broach: "on *broich*," broached, tapped, with open tap, without stint.

All denteis deir wes thair but dowt,  
The wyne on *broich* it ran.

*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 24.

Before the days of taps or spigots, wine, ale, or other liquor was drawn from the barrel by removing a neatly-fitting wooden pin, called a *broach*.

**To BROILYIE**, *v. n.* To brawl, Barbour, iv. 151, Edin. MS.: the com. form is *Brul-lyie*, *q. v.*

**BROK**, **BROKE**, *s.* V. *Brock*.

**BROKEN UP**, **BROKKN VP**, *part. ph.* Broken out, started, begun: as, "— the pest is laitlie *brokkn vp* in St. Jhonestoun;" Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 351, Sept. 1584.

This phrase occurs frequently in the Burgh Recs., and may still be heard among the working classes in the West of S. V. **BREAK-UP**.

**BROKIN**, *part. pt.* of *Brek*, *q. v.*

**BRONDYN**. Errat. for *Broudyn*, part. pt. decked, arrayed, *q. v.* V. **DICTIONARY**.

**BRONT**, *s.* Countenance, appearance, bearing, carriage.

Benyng of obedience and blyth in the *bront*.

*Houlate*, l. 160, Asloan MS.

Icel. *brún*, the eye-brow; A.-S. *brú*, Gael. *brá*, the brow; Bret. *abrant*, eye-brow. See *Brow* in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

**BROOLYIE**, **BROULYIE**, **BROOLYIMENT**, *s.* A quarrel, contention, commotion, storm. V. **BRULYIE**.

In keeping with that interposition of letters common in country districts this word is often pron. *broozle*, or *broosle* in the South of S.

**BROSTAR**, **BROSTARE**, *s.* V. **BROWSTER**.

**BROUDYN**, **BROWDIN**. V. **BROWDYN**, *Brod*.

**BROUGH**, **BRUGH**, **BRUFF**, *s.* 1. A circle, ring; applied also to a crowd; West of S. V. **BOURACH**.

2. Applied to the rings or circles drawn round the *tee* in curling. *Ibid.* V. **BRUGH**.

**BROUGH OR BRUGH ABOUT THE MOON**. The hazy ring or ruff which surrounds the moon in certain states of the atmosphere. Its appearance is said to indicate a coming storm of rain or snow; *Ibid.*

**BROUN**, **BROUNE**, *part. adj.* Brewing, fit for brewing; local pron. of *breuin'*; Ayr.

"... for their abstracted multouris of *broune malt*," etc. Corshill Baron Court Book. Arch. and Hist. Coll. Ayr and Wigton, iv. 95.

**To BROWDER**, *v. a.* To embroider; pret. and part. pt. *brouderit*, Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 417. V. under **BROD**.

**BROWDIR**, **BROWDSTAR**, *s.* V. under *Brod*.

**BROWKIN**, *part. pres.* V. *Bruk*.

BROWN, BROWNE, *part. pt.* V. BROWIN.

BRUCH, BRUGH, *s.* A burgh, town; *bruch and land*, town and country; Lyndsays. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1802. V. BURCH.

BRUGLING, BRUGLIN, *part. adj.* Striving, struggling; hence contending, contentious, haughty, vain-glorious. V. BRUGHLE.

“ . . . the occasion of the *brugling* brags of men, and of the contempt also of Gods hous and seruants.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xv.

To BRUK, BRUKE, BRWK, BROWK, *v. a.* To use, wear, possess, enjoy; Barbour, v. 236, xx. 132; *part. pr. bruking, brukyn*; “*brukyn* and joying,” possessing and enjoying, an old law term regarding property, and implying peaceable possession of it; *browkin*, Chart. Peebles, 5 Feb., 1505-6. V. BRUIK.

BRUK, BRUKE, *s.* A brook, stream; Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, ll. 17, 35.

A.-S. *bróc*, *brooc*, Dutch *broek*, a marsh, a pool.

BRULIE, BROULIE, *adj. and s.* Scroll, draft, outline, skeleton; as, “*Brulie Minutes*.”

Of the Session Records of the Parish Kirk of Mauchline, some of the volumes are stated to be “unbound and incomplete; some are scroll books and are headed, ‘*Brulie Minutes*’; some are duplicates,” etc. Old Church Life in Scotland, p. 2. V. BRULYIE.

Fr. *brouillon*, a scroll or first draft of a document: from *brouiller*, to mix up confusedly.

BRUNIE, BRUNIES, *s.* V. BROWNIE.

BRUSOURE, *s.* V. *Browdstar*, under *Brod*.

BRYBE, *s.* Short for *bribery*, corruption, influencing by benefits; “*brybe* and boist,” corruption and intimidation; Court of Venus, iv. 306, S. T. S.

Gloss. gives *confusion* as the meaning; but this is a mistake. The term is simply M. E. *bribe*, *brybe* used for *bribery*: just as we use *gun* for *gunnery*, *machine* for *machinery*.

O. Fr. *bribe*, “a peece, lump, or cantill of bread given to a beggar.” Cotgr. And *bribe* is so used by Chaucer, C. T. 6958.

BRYBRIE, *s.* Beggary, evil-doing, villany; Danbar and Kennedy, l. 63. V. BRIBOUR.

Lit. the work or conduct of a *sonner*, or low fellow.

BRYGATE, *s.* V. *Brigintyne*.

This appears a strange contraction of the word *brigintyne*, or *brigantine*; but it is obtained by the same process as *brusoure* from *brouinstar*. For the different steps in the process see under *Browdstar*.

BRYM, *s.* 1. Border or margin of a river, lake, or sea. V. BRIM, *adj.*

Lawch by a *brym* he gert thame ta  
Thair herby, &c.

Barbour, xiv. 339, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *by a bourne*, by a burn.

2. River, lake, flood; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 38.

In M. E. *brim*, *brym*, has sometimes the first meaning; but oftener it implies the surf or surge of the sea; and sometimes, the sea, ocean, flood.

BRYNT, *pret. and part. pt.* Burnt; Burgh Lawis, ch. 50. V. BRYN.

BRYTH, BRYTH, *s.* A form of *byrth*, size, extent, burden; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 173, Sp. C. V. *Byrth*, birth.

BÛ, *s. pl.* Cattle: the term occurs in the old deeds in Orkn. and Shetl. Norw. *bu*, id.

To BU, BUE, BOO, *v. n.* To low, bellow; to imitate the cry of cattle; to utter a loud long inarticulate sound as a call, or for the purpose of terrifying; also, to speak in a loud monotonous tone and to little purpose, as, “He *boo’d* awa’ for an hour, an’ tell’d us nathing.” Addit. to BU, BUE.

BU, BUE, BOO, *s.* A coll. name for a bull,—a cow being called a *bi-lady*; a bellow, a low, a loud long inarticulate sound; also, short for *bu-cow*, *boo-man*, *bugaboo*, and as a general name for an object of terror. Addit. to BU, BOO.

BU-COW, BU-KOW, BOO-COW, BOO-MAN, BOO, *s.* Names for that great terror of infancy, the roaring monster that finds out and carries of bad children, and devours them in darkness. Addit. to BU-KOW, BU-MAN, BU.

The first term is lit. the *roaring terror*, *goblin*, or *monster*; the second implies the same being, just as *the bad man* implies the devil; and the third term is a shortened form of these names.

The *roaring monster*, or monster that roars for his prey, is invoked by foolish parents and nurses to terrify obstinate crying children; but, as stated in *Dict. bu-ko v* and *bu* are applied in a general sense to any scarecrow or object of terror. The dread monster, however, though a creation of mothers and nurses, was probably suggested by the Bible description of the devil. These names are as well known and as much used in the North of Eng. as they are in Scot. V. Brockett’s Gloss.

BUIL, *s.* A division or stall in a stable or byre; also, a sheepfold, a byre; Shetl.

To BUIL, *v. a.* To house cattle; to drive cows into a byre, or sheep into a fold; *Ibid*.

To BULWAVER, *v. n.* To go astray like cattle; *Ibid*.

BUC-HORN, *s.* A goat-horn; a musical instrument much favoured by shepherds in olden times. Prob. the same as Ramsay called *Stock-and-horn*, q. v. Compl. Scot., p. 42, E. E. T. S.



In the Gloss. to the Compl. Dr. Murray renders this term *buckhorn*, without explanation. The passage referred to mentions the *buc-horn* as a musical instrument; and a similar passage in p. 65 evidently refers to the same instrument as "maid of ane gait horne." For a description of this instrument, V. STOCK-AND-HORN, and CORN-PIPE.

To BUCK, BUCKWORK, *v. a.* To break or pound ore for smelting. Addit. to BUCK.

BUCKER, BUKKER, *s.* An instrument like a causewayer's dumper or dolly, used by miners for breaking or crushing ores.

BUCKERAR, BUCKHERRAR, BUCKKERER, *s.* One who breaks metal with a bucker or dumper.

"Waschers with the seiff, *Buckeraris* or breakers of mettell," etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 143.

These terms were used in the mining districts of England also. V. Derbyshire Lead-mining Terms, Eng. Dial. Soc.

BUCKBEARD, *s.* A kind of whitish or grey lichen found growing on rocks on the edge of woods, generally near water. Gall., Ayr.

This growth, which is named from its resemblance to the beard of a buck, "is often seen in the form of a wine-glass, or inverted cone, and looks very beautiful. It is not used now-a-days for any thing, but anciently the witches found it a useful ingredient in a charm mixture." Gall. Encycl.

BUCKIES, BUCKBERRIES, *s. pl.* Name given to the fruit of the brier in the South and West of S.

Dan. *bukke*, Sw. *bocka*, Du. *bukken*, to bow, bend, or swell out.

"There are three species of *buckberries* in the country: a long green kind, good to eat, grows on lofty bushes; another much like them, but grows on higher bushes, and never ripens well; and a third kind, about the size of a sloe, and of the same colour, which grows on a dwarfish brier, thought to be somewhat poisonous." Gall. Encycl.

BUCKSKIN, *s.* Lit. a kind of leather made from the skins of bucks: but the term was used as a name for a soldier in the American army during the War of Independence, and was afterwards applied to American settlers or planters.

Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,  
An' did the *buckskins* claw, man.  
*Burns, When Guilford Good.*

— I'se hae sportin' by an' by  
For my gowd guinea;  
Tho' I should herd the *Buckskin* kye  
For't in Virginia.

*Ibid., Ep. to John Rankine.*

"*The Buckskin Kye*," the cattle of an American planter. The meaning of the last two lines is, "Though I should be banished to the Virginia plantations on account of it." Such banishment was unfortunately too well known by Scotsmen during the times of religious persecution: but not for Burns's offence.

The prevalence of buckskin clothing in the Revolutionary army originated the names *buckskin boys* and

*the buckskins*, which the British applied to the American soldiers in contempt.

BUDDILL, BUDDLE, *s.* A rocker or cradle used by miners in washing gold or silver ores.

"Buckeraris, waschers with the seiff, dressaris and wascheris with the *buddill*, wascheris with the canves, schoilnen," etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 143.

BUDGE, BWGE, *s.* Dressed lamb or kid skins; also, lamb's fur; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 227. V. BUGE.

BUDGEL, BUNGEL, *s.* Lit. a bag, a poke, and sometimes so used; but generally it implies a bundle, pack, budget. Prob. only corr. of *bundle*; West and South of S. V. BENJEL.

BUDIE, *s.* A basket made of straw; Shetl.

Sw. and Dan. *bod*, a store-house, magazine: Gl. Shetl. gives Dan. pro. *bodel*, a straw basket.

BUFE, BOIF, *adv. and prep.* Above: a contr. for *abuve*, *aboif*, *q. v.* Sometimes used as a *s.* as, *fra bufe*, from above, Henryson, Salutation of the Virgin, l. 20.

A.-S. *abūfan*, above: compounded of *an*, on; *be*, by; and *ufan*, upward. The form *be-ufan* occurs in the laws of Æthelstan. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

BUFFEL STUIL, *s.* Prob. a corr. of Buffet-Stool, *q. v.*; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 540.

BUGE STAFF, BUGH STAFF, *s.* A pike staff; a pike, halbert, or light spear.

" . . . and to the said Johne Simple a bed a *buge staff* price vj s viij d," etc. Acta Dom. Aud., 16 Oct., 1483, p. 123.\*

"Item, gevin to a man in Edinburgh at the Kingis commande, xij<sup>o</sup> Augusti [1473], for the covering of *bugh staffis*, xij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 43, Dickson.

Fr. *vouge*, "a hunting or hunter's staffe; a boares speare." Cotgr.

BUGHT, BUCHT, *s.* A bend, curvature, fold, tangle; an enclosure, a pen or fold for sheep; also a cave or hollow among rocks used for the same purpose. V. BOUCHT.

To BUGHT, BUCHT, *v. a.* To bend, fold, enclose, tangle; to pen or fold sheep. Addit. to BOUCHT, *v.*

BUGHTIN-TIME, BUCHTIN-TIME, *s.* V. BOUCHTING-TIME.

BUGILL, *s.* An ox, draught-ox; Kingis Quair, st. 157, Henryson, Parl. Beistes, l. 106.

O. Fr. *bugle*, a wild ox; from Lat. *buculus*, a bullock, dimin. of *bos*, an ox or cow.

BUGRIE, *s.* Sodomy.

**BUGRIST**, *s.* A vile lewd person, Sodomite: "*bugrist* abhominabile," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 526.

O. Fr. "*bougrerie*, buggerie, Sodomie;" Cotgr.

To **BUIK**, and **BUIKIN**. *V.* *Book*, *Booking*.

**BUIRD**, **BURD**, *s.* A bord or border, edging; braid, brading; also, embroidery; Court of Venus, i. 119. *V.* **BORD**.

**BUIRDING**, **BUIRDIN**, *s.* Boards, covering of boards; as, "the *buirdin* o' the rufe," "the shop was jist a run up o' *buirding*;" West of S. *V.* **BURD**.

**BUIRDLY**, *adj.* *V.* **BURDLY**.

**BUIT**, **BUTE**, **BUT**, *s.* Boot, advantage, profit; hence, help, amends; *na buit*, no help for it, nothing better, no amends, no profit.

I counsall thee mak vertew of ane neid:—

Their was na *buit*, bot furth with thame scho yeid.

*Henryson, Testament of Cresseid*, l. 481.

A.-S. *bót*, help, amends; hence *bétan*, to help; and *cf.* *bet*, better.

To **BUIT**, **BUTE**, *v. a.* To profit, advantage, help, assist, amend; "Quha sall me *bute*?" Henryson, *Lyoum and Mous*, l. 136.

To *buit*, *E. to boot*, as used in bargain making, is not a *v.*, as some have stated; it means "for an advantage or profit;" hence, "in addition, over and above."

**BUIT**, *part. pt.* Bowed, decked with bows of ribbon.

Her gown suld be of all guidnes,  
Begareit with fresche bewtie,  
*Buit* with rubanis of richtausnes,  
And persewit with prosperitie.

*Bann. MS.*, fol. 223 b; p. 657, Hunt. C.

**BUK**, **BUCKRAME**, **BUKRAM**, **BWKRAM**, *s.* Buckram, a kind of cloth; *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 37, 188, 203, Dickson; Halyburton's Ledger.

It has been supposed by some that this cloth was originally made of goat's hair; but, at a very early period it appears to have been made of fine cotton, and worn only by persons of rank. Sir Robert Cooke, vicar of Hagley, bequeathed in 1537, "a *bocram* shert" and "a payer of *bocram* shettis." (*Bury Wills*, p. 129, *Camd. Soc.*) In later times the cloth appears to have been made of flax, and therefrom it was less esteemed.

Fr. *bougran*, coarse stiffened stuff with open interstices; from It. *bucherare*, to perforate. Others derive it from *boc*, a goat: hence, *buckram* is stuff made of goat's hair. *V.* Diez, *Rom. Dict.*

**BUKKIE**, **BUKKY**, *s.* *V.* **BUCKIE**.

**BULB**, **BULBOCH**, *s.* A disease among sheep; when infected, they drink water until they swell—become like a bulb—and burst, Gall. *Encycl.*

**BULE**, *pl.* **BULIS**, *s.* *V.* **BOUL**.

**BULLACE**, **BULLISTER**, *s.* A large sloe, wild plum; West of S.

The name is also applied to the bush on which this fruit grows; O. Fr. *bellocier*, id. Cotgr., *belloce*, Roq.

**BULLION**, *s.* A name for gold or silver lace; but when used in *pl. bulliones*, it generally means little balls, knobs, or bosses of gold or silver for ornamenting articles of dress, &c.

"*Bulliones* for purses, the groce contening tuelf dozen," etc. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 293.

Fr. *bouillon*, from L. Lat. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver; Du Cange. In its second meaning, the term may be derived from Lat. *bullā*, a boss.

**BUMMLE**, *v. and s.* A corr. of *bungle*, botch, blunder, with all its varieties of application; West and North of S.

**BUM-PIPE**, *s.* A vulgar name for the plant Dandelion; prob. because its long tubular flower-stalks are made into *bum-pipes* by children. Syn. *Pisstebed*, corresponding to the French name *Pissenlit*.

**BUMPKIN BRAWLY**. An old song; also the tune of the song, or the dance to which that tune is played, Gall.

The song is:—

Wha learn'd you to dance,  
You to dance, you to dance,  
Wha learn'd you to dance—  
A country bumpkin brawly?  
My nither learn'd me when I was young,  
When I was young, when I was young,  
My mither learn'd me when I was young,  
The country bumpkin brawly.

The tune of this song is always played to the dance which ends a ball in the South of S. Words, tune, and dance are almost the same as in the "*Cushion*" or "*Babity Bowster*."

**BUNDIN**, **BUNDYN**, *part. pt.* Bound; Barbour, v. 300, vii. 115: A.-S. *bindan*.

**BUNEUCH**, **BUNNEUCH**, **BUNYEUCH**, *s.* Diarrhœa; generally used in the *pl. buneuchs*, purgings. *V.* **BUNYUCH**.

**BUNJEL**, **BUNYED**, *s.* A burden of straw, hay, or fern, Gall.: prob. a corr. of *Bundle*.

**BUNKER**, **BUNKART**, *s.* 1. A rough heap of stones or refuse; Fife, Banff.

2. A term in golfing, applied to a sand-pit or a patch of rough stony ground. A ball in such a position is said to be *bunkered*.

**BUNNIS**, *s.* *Pl.* of **BUN**, a cask, q. v.

**BUNSE**, **BUNCH**, *s.* Applied to a girl or young woman who is squat and corpulent, Gall., Ayr. *V.* **BUNCH**, *v.*

To **BUNT**, *v. n.* To cast about, cater, beg, work.

Tho' I was born armless, an' aye unco wee,  
My Maggie was muckle an' *bunted* for me.

*James Ballantine, Maggy and Willie*, s. 1.



Gael. *buinnig*, to win, gain, acquire; from *buin*, to treat, bargain, or take away.

**BUOCK, s.** A pimple; Orkn.

Icel. *bogna*, to become curved or bent; allied to *bogi*, a bow; A.-S. *boga*, Ger. *bogen*.

**BUR, BURE, pret.** 1. Bore, carried; *bur the flour*, was the loveliest, lit. carried off the prize. Henryson, *The Bludy Serk*, l. 9. A.-S. *beran*.

Other forms of this expression are *bure the bell*, drawn from the custom of silver bells as the prize at races; and *bure the gre*, won or held the highest place, drawn from the custom of seating the honourable guest on the dais, which rose a step or two above the level of the floor.

2. Pressed, forced, drove; *bur thame bakwart*, drove them back; Houlate, l. 498, Bann. MS.

To **BURBLE, BURBEL, v. n.** To bubble, bell, or boil, like water from a spring; to purl. West of S. Add. to **BURBLE, q. v.**

*Burbyll*, Prompt. Parv.; *burbly*, bubbling, Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 181.

**BURBLE, BURBEL, s.** A bell or bubble on water; a purl, purling, *Ibid.*

**BURD, s.** A var. of *bourd*, meaning a pleasant device, a bit of flattery. Addit. to **BOURD.**

Quhilk was that thay wald Venus make content  
Be sum new *burd*, and hir plesour fulfill.

*Court of Venus*, iv. 418.

**BURD, BWRD, s.** Board, maintenance; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 180. Dickson. Addit. to **BURD.**

**BURD ALEXANDER, s.** V. **BORD ALEXANDER.**

**BUREIT, part. pt.** A corrupt form of *Beryit*, or *Beriet*, buried; Houlate, l. 530, Bann. MS.; the Asloan MS. has *Beryit*.

**BURELIE, adj.** V. **BURDLY, BURLY.**

The later form *burly* came to mean merely large and strong: the idea of stateliness being dropped, as, "He's a *burly* chap." In this sense it was used by Henryson, in his "Ressoning betwixt Aige and Yowth," l. 20, "with breist *burly* and braid."

**BURGANDYNE, s.** A brigandine; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 10 Aug., 1498. V. *Brigintyne*.

**BURGH AND LAND.** Town and country; Dunbar. V. **LAND.**

The country district of a parish is still called the *landwart* district.

**BURGH-GREVE, BUROW-GREFF, BUROW-GREYFF, s.** A magistrate of a burgh.

"The *burrow-greff* may nocht thurch rycht do na man

to aithe for brekyn of assyse, bot gif ony man pleneys hym of othir." Burgh Laws, ch. 33.

The form *borow-greff* is also used in this old law book. A.-S. *burh, burg*, a fort, from *beorgan*, to protect; and *gerefa*, a steward, a bailiff.

**BURIALL BEERE, s.** Prob. an errat. for *Buriall-lare*. V. next entry.

"— there can be nothing more incompatible nor the same thing to be made an *buriall-beere*, and to remain a kirk both at once," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xvii.

**BURIALL-LARE, s.** Burial-place, last resting-place, grave. V. **LARE.**

"— blessed with the bed-fellowship of Jesus in our *buriall lare*." *Ibid.*, ch. viii.

**BURNBECKER, s.** A name given to the *water-ousel*, and also to the *water-wagtail*.

"This bird is a frequenter of burns or streams of water; it keeps its body in continual motion, *beck-becking*: hence the name *burnbecker*." Gall. Encycl.

**BURNMEN, s. pl.** Water-carriers; also called *burn-leaders*: men who carried water from burns and wells to supply the brewers, dyers, skimmers, &c., in a manufacturing town. Burgh Recs. Edin., 4 May, 1580.

The entry referred to records one of many enactments of the magistrates of Edinburgh forbidding the *burnmen* or *burn leaders* to take water from the public wells during a time of drought.

The record informs us that a considerable number of women made their living by carrying water to the inhabitants: they are called *wemen watter beveris*. After forbidding the water-carriers, both men and women, to take water from the wells, it discharges "the wemen of the said tred in all tymes heirafter," and commands "the nyctbouris to serue thame selfis be thair feyt and houshold seruandis as thai sall haif ado."

To **BURN NITS.** This is one of the superstitious customs observed on Hallowe'en, and greatly favoured by the younger members of the company convened for the occasion. See Burns, Hallowe'en, s. 7-10.

Not the least attraction of this charm is that the performers can divine regarding the future of their friends as well as regarding their own. And the performance of the charm often occasions a display of feelings which interested parties know how to read, and on which much future speculation may be founded. The charm is worked thus:—The party places two nuts in the fire, one after the other, naming (aloud or in secret) the lad and lass to each particular nut as it is placed; and according as the nuts burn quietly together, or start aside from each other, so will the course and issue of the courtship of the persons represented be. V. Burns, Hallowe'en, note to st. 7.

**BUROWAGE, BURRAIGE, s. and adj.** V. under *Borow*.

**BURREAW, BURRIawe, BURREOUR, s.** V. **BURIO.**

**BURRO RUDIS.** V. **BURGH RODS.**

BURROWSTOUN, BURRATOUN, *s.* V. BORROWSTOUN.

BURSE, BURS, BURSS, *s.* Lit. a purse, and often so applied; but generally used as short for a bursary for a student; Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 365, 381. V. BURSARY.

BURSAR, BURSOUR, *s.* A purser, treasurer, receiver of monies collected; Ibid., i. 123. Addit. to BURSAR.

BURSEN KIRN, *s.* Lit. a *bursten kirn*: harvesting accomplished with great labour and difficulty.

“Thus, if the last of the crop cannot be got out by the shearers for all they can work until night be set in, then they say they have had a *bursten kirn*; they have burst themselves almost before they got the last cut or *girn* shorn.” Gall. Encycl.

To BUSH, BUSH UP, *v. a.* and *n.* To move nimbly about, work heartily; also, to make clean and tidy, brighten up: in the latter sense, *bush up* is generally used; West of S.

This term is used much like E. *push*; and is prob., like *buss*, another form of *busk*, *q. v.*

BUSING-STANE, BUSIN-STANE, *s.* The stone set up as a partition between cows in a byre: lit. stalling stone. “You twa wad need a *busin-stane* atween ye:” addressed to quarrelsome children. West of S. V. BUSE.

In Lanarkshire this partition is called a *weir-buse*, *q. v.*

To BUSK FLIES. To dress fly hooks. V. TO BUSK HUKES.

BUSKY, BUSKIE, *adj.* Bushy; poet. form of Bussie, *q. v.* E. *bosky*. V. under BUSS.

BUSPIKAR, BOYSPIKAR, BYSPIKAR, *s.* A large spike-nail, used in ship-building. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253, 334, 357.

Du. *buis*, a small ship, and *spijker*, a nail.

BUSSOME, BISSOUM, *s.* Besom, broom; pron. buzzom, bizzum.

And Jonet the weido on ane *bussome* rydand.

*Dunbar, Birth of Antichrist*, l. 34.

A.-S. *besma*, *besem*, Du. *bezem*, Ger. *besen*, a broom, a rod. “The original sense seems to have been a rod; or perhaps a collection of twigs or rods.” Skeat, Etym. Dict.

BUT, BOUT, *s.* V. BAT, *Bot*.

BUT, BWTE, *s.* Bute; a Scottish pursnivant, who took his designation from the island of Bute. Pron. *but*.

“Item, the xj day of Nouember, in Lythqus, to *But*

to pas to Berwyk with letteres, xxiiiij s.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 124.

BUT AND BEN, *adv.* In the same entry, or, on the same landing, of a dwelling house; in opposite sides of the same entry or landing; as, “Ken her! we leeve *but an’ ben wi’*ither;” Clydes. Addit. under BUT.

BUTE, *s.* and *v.* Advantage, profit. V. *But*.

BUTHIS, *s. pl.* Booths, shops; Burgh Laws. V. BOTHE.

BUTHMAN, *s.* The keeper of a booth or covered stall, a shopkeeper; Dunbar, Tailyeour and Sowtar, l. 19.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* *Butis of leather*, pieces of tanned leather. V. under BUTT.

BUTTEREGE, BUTTRISH, *s.* A buttress; Burgh Rec. Edin., iii. 35, 36; *pl. buttereges*, and in West of S. pron. *buttrishes*.

O. Fr. *bouterets*, *bouterets*, buttresses; from *bouter*, to thrust. In discussing the origin of the term *buttress*, Prof. Skeat says, with reference to some quotations by Wedgwood, “It thus appears that *buttress*=*bouterets*, and is really a plural! The Fr. plural suffix *-ez* or *-ets* was mistaken, in English, for the commoner Fr. suffix *-esse*, Eng. *-ess*.” Suppl. Etym. Dict., p. 789.

BUTTRIE, *s.* Lit. the place for butts or bottles. The place or passage for the buckets in a draw-well; also, the buckets and the apparatus for working them.

The Cabok may be called covetyce,

Quhilk blomis braid in mouy mannis ee,

Wa worth the well of that wickit vyce;

For it is all bot fraud and fantasie,

Dryvand ilk man to leip in the *buttrie*,

That downwart drawis unto the pane of hell.

Christ keip all Christianis from that wickit Well.

*Henryson, The Fox and Wolf*, l. 222.

In his Gloss. to Henryson Dr. Laing renders *buttrie*, “scullery, pantry;” which is wrong. In the fable of “The Uplandis Mons” and “The Burges Mons,” l. 44, the term is certainly so applied; but here the application is quite different, and must be either to the moveable buckets or to the passage in which they move; for all the references are to a draw-well and the working of the buckets. Besides, the term *buttrie*, *butterie*, like all Fr. words so terminating, is capable of various applications; like *boucherie*, which may mean the trade of a butcher, a butcher’s shop, stall, or stock, a slaughter-house, or indiscriminate slaughter.

O. Fr. *boute*, Fr. *botte*, a cask; from which *bouteille*, a bottle, a hollow vessel, *bouteillerie*, a collection of such vessels, a place for storing them, for making or selling them, a cupboard or a table to set them on; and thence M. E. *botelerie*, E. *buttery*, with various applications.

BUTTS, BUTTIS. A pair of *buttis*, the distance between the two targets set up for the practice of archery, a bow-shot, bow-draught; Burgh Records Aberd., ii. 324.

*Butt* is, in the first place, the target itself; but



when archery was more than a genteel pastime, dis-  
tance was generally reckoned in this manner. The  
record referred to above also gives "distant thairfra  
ane half pair of buttis or thairby"; and farther on,  
"with ane quarter pair of buttis or thairby." Pp.  
324-325. Addit. to BURR.

BUYR, *pret.* Bore. V. BUIRE.

BUYT-TREIS, BUIT-TREES, *s. pl.* Boot-  
trees, or lasts for boots; Burgh Recs.  
Aberdeen, i. 176.

BWGE, *s.* V. BUGE.

BWNTÉ, *s.* Goodness; Barbour, x. 294. A  
corr. form of *bovnte*, in Camb. MS.; Edin.  
MS. has *bounte*.

BYKIR, BYKKIR, BYKKYR, BYKYR, *s.* and *v.*  
• V. BICKER.

BYKNYS, *s. pl.* Beacons for guiding vessels  
into harbour or past a dangerous coast.

" . . . for the outtaking of the greit stanis in the  
hevin and redding of the channell betuix the *byknys*."  
Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 31 May, 1504.  
A.-S. *bedcen*, a sign, a nod.

BYLAND, *s.* Lit., a side land, adjoining  
land; and in this sense it is still used; also,  
a portion of land jutting out into the sea, a  
peninsula.

"Ardrossan Castell in respect it is situated on a  
swelling knope of a rock running from a toung of land  
advancing from the maine land in the sea, and almost  
environed with the same; for *Ross* in the ancient  
British tounge signifies a *byland* or peninsula."  
Timothy Pont, MS. in Advocates Library, written  
about 1620.

This term is given in Halliwell's Dict. with a note  
that it was probably introduced by Harrison in his  
Descriptione of Britaine, which was published in 1577.  
This may be correct as regards the meaning *peninsula*;  
but in the sense of *out-land*, additional or side-land,  
the term is certainly very much older. It is a common  
name in the upland districts of the West and South of  
S. for those patches of marsh or bog land from which  
the farmer is allowed to cut hay for his cattle: such  
land being *by*, beside or additional to, the farm proper.

BYLE, BILE, *s.* A boil, a sore; *pl. bylis*,  
pimples, pustules, marks of leprosy; Henryson,  
Test. Cres., l. 395.

The same forms are used in Piers Plowman. A.-S.  
*byl*, *byle*, Du. *buil*, *bule*, Dan. *byld*, a blain, blister.

BYMARK, *s.* Private mark, merchant or  
trade mark: also, emblem, arms, motto.

" . . . and ilk ane of thair craftis to haue thair  
*bymarkis* on thair awin bannais that thair mak prin-  
cipale cost vpon for the keeping of the samyn;" etc.  
Burgh. Rec. Edinburgh, 15 May, 1509.

BYNALL, *s.* A tall lame man, Gall. Encycl.

BY-NAME, BYE-NAME, *s.* Originally the epi-  
thet to one's name, which almost every one  
had; this was common on both sides of the  
border. The term now means a nickname,

and is so used from Shetland to the Humber.  
*Syn. to-name.*

In his Gloss. of North Country Words, Brockett  
gives the following example of *by-names* from Mait-  
land's Complaynt. Of the Liddesdale thieues he says:

Ilk ane of thame has ane to-name  
Will of the Lawis,  
Hab of the Schawis,  
To make bair wawis  
They think na schame.

The *by-name* was an absolute necessity in clans, fish-  
ing villages, &c., where there were many persons of the  
same name. I remember an instance of a grandfather,  
his son, and three grandsons, each named Tam Wyllie,  
who were usually spoken of as Auld Tam, and Wee  
Tam, Tailor Tam, Nailer Tam, and Bowlie Tam. To  
the boys of my time these were the persons' nick-  
names; but to our parents and the older people the *by-*  
*names* were simply distinctive.

BYND, BYNDE, *s.* A bundle or a packet of  
a certain size, or fixed number of articles;  
a *bynd* of skins contained twenty-four skins.  
Addit. to BIND.

" . . . of a *bynde* of skynnys of schorlyng, that  
is to say twenty four, a penny," etc. Assize of Petty  
Customs, ch. 5.

BYNT, *s.* Bent, bent-grass; also the com-  
mon or waste land on which it grows;  
Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 9 Oct., 1525. V.  
BENT, *Bent-Siluer*.

BY-ORDINAR, BY-ORD'NAR, *adj.* Extra-  
ordinary, far above common; Clydes. V.  
*Anordinar*, *Unordinar*.

Wi' a face like the moon, sober, sonsy, and douce,  
And a back, for it's breadth, like the side o' a house,  
'Tweel, I'm mco ta'en up wi't, they mak' a' sae plain:—  
He's just a town's talk—he's a *by-ord'nar* ween.  
Wm. Miller, *The Wonderfu' Wean*, *Whistle Binkie*, ii. 316.

BY-PUT, BY-PIT, *s.* A temporary substi-  
tute, a pretence; also, a slight repast before  
meal-time; S.

BYRNE-JRNE, BYRN-AIRN, *s.* A burning  
or hot iron; an iron for branding goods,  
cattle, criminals. V. BIRN, BURN-AIRN.

" . . . and ane *byrne-jrne* to be put vpon thair  
chekis that brekis ony of the saidis statutis," &c.  
Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 27 July, 1529. Sp. C.

BYRNYS, *s. pl.* Breastplates. V. BIRNIE.

BYRTHEN, BYRTHENE, BYRTHING, BYR-  
DING, BYRTH, BYRTH, BYRN, *s.* A bur-  
den: also burden, as applied to capacity of  
vessels, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 173. V.  
BIRTH, BIRDING.

BYRTHENSAK, *s.* 1. Theft of goods which  
the thief could carry off on his shoulder.

2. A court for the trial of such cases of theft:  
the baronial right to hold such courts;  
Scotch Leg. Antiq., p. 246. Addit. to BER-  
THINSEK.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is incorrect: should be A.-S. *byrthen*, a burden, a load carried, and *sacu*, cause, dispute, law-suit. From *sacu* comes E. *sake*.

BYRYNS, BYRYNNIS, *s. pl.* V. BYRUNIS.

BYSMARE, BYSMER, *s.* Reproach, dishonour: hence applied to a lewd or immoral person. Addit. to BISMARE.

BYSPIKAR, BOYSPIKAR, *s.* V. BUSPIKAR.

BYSS, BUSS, BYSSIE, *s.* Bedding for cattle, straw, etc.; also, the soft, dry material with which a bird's nest is lined; Shetl., Orkn.

BY-THAN, BITHAN, *adv.* By that time, before that time, then; as, "Next year! I may be dead *by-than*."

*By then* is a common phrase throughout England; and its pron. varies according to the dialect used.

BY-TIME, *s.* Odd time, odd hours, intervals of leisure; as, "I've aye a book for *by-time*;" "At a *by-time*," now and then, occasionally, S.

## C.

CAAR, CARRIE, *adj.* and *s.* Left, left-handed; a person who is left-handed; Ayr. V. CAIR, KER.

*Caar*, *carrie*, and *carrie-handit* are still in use; also the synonym. *kippie*.  
Gael. *caerr*, left.

CABIL-STOK, CAIPSTOK, *s.* A capstan, Compl. Scot., p. 40, E.E.T.S., Burgh Recs. Edin., ii. 61.

The form *caipstok* of the Edin. Recs. is a corr. of *caibstok*, a shortened form of *cabil-stok*, i.e., the *stock* or holding frame for the *cabie*.

CACH, *s.* The game of tennis, or a game similar to it. V. CAITCHE.

"Item, that samyn day [10th May, 1496], in Striuelin, to the King to play at the *cach* vi li. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 275. Dickson.

This game was a favourite amusement in the time of James IV. and James V.; and the place where it was played was called the *cachpule*. Ibid., 61.

CACKER, *s.* V. *Calcker*, *Cauker*.

CA'D, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Called; as, "They *ca'd* him Tam." V. CALL.

CA'S, *s.* and *v.* Calls; as, "He *ca's* in every Friday." V. CALL.

Necessity's demands and *ca's*  
War very gleg.

Alex. Wilson, *The Insulted Pedlar*, s. 9.

To CADGE, CAGE, *v. a.* To hawk or peddle wares; to carry bundles or loads; also, to go about from place to place collecting articles for sale, as eggs, butter, poultry, &c. Addit. to CADGE, CACHE.

CADGED, *adj.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER, CAGEAR, *s.* One who hawks peddles, carries, or collects, as stated above; a porter, a messenger; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 252.

Dr. Jamieson's statement that *cadger* properly denotes a fish carrier, is certainly incorrect, or applies to certain districts only.

CADGING, *part.* and *s.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER-POWNIE'S DEATH. Death through starvation, or through neglect and starvation.

Then up I gat, an' swear an aith,  
Tho' I should pawn my plough and graith,  
Or die a *cadger pownie's death*  
At some dyke back,  
A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith  
To hear your crack.

*Burns to Lapraik*, st. 7.

CADIE, CADDIE, CAD, *s.* 1. The name given to the lad who carries the clubs of a golf-player, and, if necessary, gives him advice regarding the game.

2. A boy's cap; generally applied to a glengary; Renfrews., Lanarks. Addit. to CADIE.

CADIOUM, CADDIOUM, *s.* A cask, a barrel: generally applied to one of large size, and to a tun or vat.

"... and viij s. and daling of thair aill, and striking out of thair *caddioum* bodoum, for the third falt." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 210, s. c.

If this is not a corr. of *caldron*, it may be from Lat. *cadus*, a cask.

CAFFUNYEIS, *s. pl.* Prob. gaiters, leggings.