

In another MS. it is *axede*.

— What thyng the kyng hym *axe* wolde.
Gower, Conf. Am. F. 25. a.

“The twelve that weren with him *axiden* him to expowne the parable.” *Wiclif, Mark iv.*
Chaucer, id. A.-S. ahs-ian, ax-ian.

AXIS, ACKSYS, s. pl. Aches, pains.

Bot tho began myn *axis* and turment!
To sene hir part, and folowe I na mycht;
Methought the day was turnyt into nycht.
King's Quair, ii. 48.

Sibb. writes it also *acksys*, rendering it *ague*; *Gl.*
“*Axis* is still used by the country people in Scotland for the *ague* or trembling fever.” *Tyt. N.*

Axes, id. Orkn.

“They are troubled with an aguish distemper, which they call the *Axes*.” *Wallace's Orkn. p. 66.*

He subjoins, that to an infusion of buckthorn and other herbs, which they use as a cure, they give the name of *Axes Grass*.

It had been formerly used in the same sense in *E.* For *Palgrave* mentions “*ague, axes*,” as corresponding to *Fr. fyeure*; *B. iii. F. 17.* Elsewhere he uses it as if it had denoted fever in general.

“This *axes* hath made hym so weake that his legges wyll nat beare hym: Ces fleurea lont tant affoybly,” &c. *Ibid. F. 162, b.*

“*Aices* still signifies the *ague, North*.” *Grose.*

In the former sense, evidently from *A.-S. acce*, *dolor*; in the latter, either from *thia*, or *egesa*, horror, *Moes-G. agis*, terror, whence *Seren.* derives *E. ague*.

AX-TREE, s. Axle-tree, S.

A.-S. eaz, ez; *Alem. ahsa*, *Germ. achse, id.* Perhaps the radical word is *Isl. ak-a*, to drive a chariot or dray; *G. Andr.*

“Item on the heid of the quhite toure craig [*Dumbertane*] ane moyen of found,—montit upoun ane stok with quheillia and *axtre* but irne werk.” *Coll. Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.*

AYONT, prep. Beyond, S.

A burn ran in the laigh, *ayont* there lay
As many feeding on the other brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

A.-S. geond, ultra, with a prefixed; or on, as *afield*, originally on *field*. *V. YOUND.*

B.

To BAA, v. n. 1. To cry as a calf, *Ettr. For.*

“I had scarcely ceased *baaing* as a calf, when I found myself a beautiful capercailie, winging the winter cloud.” *Perils of Men, iii. 415.*

2. To bleat as a sheep, Ayr.

“*Zachariah Smylie's* black ram—they had laid in *Mysie's* bed, and keptit frae *baaing* with a gude fothering of kail-blades, and a cloute soaken in milk.” *R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.*

BAA, s. The cry of a calf, *Ettr. For.*

“When I could do nothing farther than give a faint *baa*, they thought that the best sport of all.” *Perils, ut sup. V. BAE.*

BAA, s. A rock of a particular description, *Shetl.*

“*Baa* is a rock overflown by the sea, but which may be seen at low water.” *Edmonston'a Zetl. i. 140.*

Norw. boe, “a bottom, or bank in the sea, on which the waves break;” *Hallager.*

BAACH, adj. Ungrateful to the taste. *V. BAUCH.*

BAB, s. 1. A nosegay, or bunch of flowers, *S.*

There, among the *babs* o' gowans,
Wi' my *Peggie* I sat down.
Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 27.

I—pu'd her a posie o' gowans,
An' laid them in *babs* at her feet.
Ibid. p. 138. V. BOB, id.

2. A tassel, or a knot of ribbons, or the loose ends of such a knot, Fife; whence the compound terms, *Lug-bab, Wooer-bab*, q. v.

3. Applied to a cockade, S.

“They had seen—*Cuddie*—in ane o' *Serjeant Bothwell's* laced waistcoats, and a cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it.” *Tales of my Landlord, iii. 228.*

To BAB, v. n. 1. To play backward and forward loosely, *S.* synonym. with *E. Bob*.

2. To dance, Fife.

Hence, *Bab at the bowster*, or, *Bab wi' the bowster*, a very old Scottish dance, now almost out of use; formerly the last dance at weddings and merry-makings.

To BAB, v. a. To close, to shut, *Ayr.*

The fire was rak'd, the door was barr'd,
Asleep the family,
Except poor *Odin*, dowy loon,
He cou'd na' *bab* an' e'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 100.

To BABBIS, v. a. 1. To scoff, to gibe, *Ayr.*

2. To browbeat, ibid.

From the same origin with *BOB*, a taunt, q. v.

BABY, s. The abbreviation of the name *Barbara*, *S.*

BABIE, BAWBIE, s. A copper coin equal to a halfpenny English. *S.*

“Aa to hir fals accusatioun of spoilye, we did remit us to the conscience of *Mr. Robert Richartsonn Maister* of the *Cunye Hous*, quha from our handis received *Gold, Silver, and Mettall*, alsweill *cunyeit* as *uncunyeit*; so that with us thare did not remane the valow of a *Babie*.” *Knox's Hist. p. 151. Barbee, Lond. Ed. 161.*

According to Sir James Balfour, *babees* were introduced in the reign of James V.; Rudd. Intr. to And. Diplom. p. 148. The value of the *baubie* was not uniformly the same. Sir James Balfour says that, at the time referred to, it was "worth three pennies." In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six; and this continued its standard valuation in the succeeding reigns, while it was customary to count by Scottish money. The British halfpenny is still vulgarly called a *baubee*.

As this coin bore the bust of James VI. when young, some have imagined that it received its designation, as exhibiting the figure of a *baby* or child. But this is a mere fancy. For the name, as well the coin, existed before his reign. We must therefore rest satisfied with Mr. Pinkerton's derivation. "The *billon* coin," he says, "worth six pennies Scotch, and called *bas-piece*, from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call *bas-billon*, or the worst kind of billon, was now (in the reign of James VI.) struck in copper, and termed, by the Scotch pronunciation, *baubee*." Essay on Medals, ii. 109.

"Ane great quantitie—of the tuelf pennie peeces, *babeis*, & auld plakis is found now to be decayit and wanting, previe personis frustrating his maiestie of his richt and profite—in the vulawing, transporting, breking downe and fynyng of the foirnमित kyndis of allayit money," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 311.

This is the earliest act I have met with in which the term occurs: and it is evident that the term was not originally applied to coins of mere copper, but of silver mixed with copper, "Previe personis *mlawed*" this, by refusing to give it curreney.

A curious traditional fancy, in regard to the origin of this term, is still current in Fife.

"When one of the infant kings of Scotland," it is said, "of great expectation, was shewn to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence," it is added, "this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, it received the name of *Babie*, lengthened in pronunciation into *Bawbee*."

BAWBEE-ROW, *s.* A halfpenny-roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her, they may bide in her shop-window, wi' the snaps and *baubee-rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them." St. Ronan, i. 34.

BABIE-PICKLE, *s.* The small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. S.

From *Babie*, a child, an infant, and *pickle*, or *puckle*, a grain. V. PICKLE. I need scarcely say that this designation, as it is perfectly descriptive, contains a very beautiful allusion.

BABTYM, *s.* Baptism. "*Baptym* and ma-reage," Aberd. Reg.; corr. from Fr. *bapteme*.

BACCALAWREATT, *s.* The degree of a bachelor in a university.

—"And als giving of degries of *Baccalawreatt*, licentiat, and doctorat, to these that ar worthie and capable of the saidis degries." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 73.

The designation of *Master of Arts* is said to be substituted for this.

"At any of our Universities, the students, after four years study, take the *degree* of *Bachelor*, or as it is commonly termed *Master of Arts*." Spottiswoode's MS. Hist. Diet. vo. *Bachelor*.

L. B. *baccalariat-us* id. from *baccalar-ius*, a bachelor; a term said to have been borrowed by the universities from the military service of those who were too poor to appear as bannerets, or to bring as many vassals into the field as could appear under their own banner, or who, by reason of their youth, could not assume the rank of bannerets. Various etymons have been given. Some derive it from *bacca laurea*, bachelors being hopeful like a laurel in the berry; others from *bacill-us*, a rod, because in their progress to this honour they had subjected themselves to the rod. If this was the origin, however, the resemblance was very distant.

BACHELAR, *s.* A bachelor in arts.

"The *Bachelars* met in the chamber above the schole of Humantie, both the one and the other being then larger." Crawford. Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 29.

This name, it is probable, was directly borrowed from the *Baccalarii* or *Bachellarii*, who constituted one of the four orders into which the theological faculty of Paris was divided, *Magistri*, *Licentiatii*, *Baccalarii Formati*, and *Baccalarii Cursores*. As the *Formati* had gone through their theological courses, and might aspire to promotion, the *Cursores* were theological candidates of the first class, who were admitted to explain the Bible *only*; the *Sentences* of Lombard being reserved for divines of a higher degree. V. Du Cange.

BACHILLE, *s.* A small spot of arable ground, Fife; synon. with *Pendicle*, which is now more commonly used.

"1600.—One James Hendersone—perished in Levens water, by taking the water on horsebacke, when the sea was in above the ordinar foorde, a littel beneath John Strachan's *bachille* ther." Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

O. Fr. *bachle* denoted as much ground as twenty oxen could labour in one hour; Roquefort.

To BACHLE, *v. a.* To distort, to vilify. V. BAUCILE.

BACHLANE, *part. pr.* Shambling; Leg. Bp. St. Androis. V. BAUCHLE, BACHLE, *v.*

BACHLEIT, *part. pa.*

"Item, that thair salbe na oppin mereat wsit of ony of the saides craftes, or wark pertenying to thame of the crafte, wpoun the hie streites, nor in erames wpoun burdes, nor *bachleit* nor shawin in hand for to sell,—within this burge bot alenarie in the mereat day." Seill of Caus, Edinr. 2 May, 1483.

The term, as thus used, might seem to denote some particular mode of exposing to sale.

Fr. *baccol-er* signifies "to lift or heave often up and downe;" Cotgr.

BACHRAM, *s.* A *bachram* o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a hard spot of ground; Dumfr.

Gael. *buachar*, cow-dung. V. CLUSHAN.

BACK, *s.* An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. Belg. *back-en*, to bake.

Nearly allied is Yorks. *back-stane*, "a stone or iron to bake cakes on."

BACKBREAD, *s.* A kneading-trough. Belg. *back*, *id.*

BACK, *s.* A large vat used for cooling liquors, Aberd. Ang. This word has the same signification, Warwick.

"The defenders are brewers in the immediate vicinity of the town of Forfar.—By the former practice, the worts, after being boiled, and run into a tub or *back* in the under floor of the brewery, were pumped up to the highest floor," &c. Caled. Mercury, Dec. 14, 1815.

"That they had also at work ten wash-backs, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the *backs* were about 120 inches deep." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168.

Belg. *bak*, a trough. Teut. *back*, linter, abacus—*mactra*; given by Kilian as synon. with *troch*, E. trough.

BACK, BACKING, *s.* A body of followers or supporters.

"Thereafter Mr. Pym went up, with a number at his back to the higher house; and did accuse Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of high treason; and required his person to be arrested till probation might be heard; so Mr. Pym and his *back* were removed." Baillie's Lett. i. 217.

From A.-S. *bac*, *baec*, Su.-G. *bak*, *tergum*. V. BAVARD.

A *thin back*, a proverbial phrase for a small party.

"The most part had returned home well satisfied; and those that were otherwise minded, would have staid with a *thin back*; but the first thing the supplicants heard, was a proclamation—ordaining the service-book to be practised at Edinburgh," &c. Guthry's Mem. p. 28.

BACK, *s.* A wooden trough for carrying fuel, Roxb.; the same with **BACKET**, *q. v.*

"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *back* and a salting tub,—I opened a crazy half-decayed door, constructed, not of plank, but of wicker," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 13.

To **BACK** (a letter), *v. a.* To write the direction; more generally applied merely to the manual performance. An "*ill-backit* letter;" one with the direction ill written, S.

* **BACK**, *s.* 1. *The back of my hand to you*, I will have nothing to do with you; spoken to one whose conduct or opinions are disagreeable to us, S.

2. The *back* is said to be *up*, or *set up*, as expressive of rage or passion; as,

"His *back* was *up* in a moment," or, "she *set up* her *back*." It is also applied to one who excites another to rage; as, "I think I *set up* her *back* in a hurry," S.

"Weel, Nelly, since my *back* is *up*, ye sall tak down the picture, or sketching, or whatever it is,—and shame wi' it the conceited crew that they are." St. Ronan, i. 65.

I need scarcely say that it evidently refers to an

animal, and especially to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary.

BACK, *s.* Ludicrously or contemptuously applied to one who has changed his mode of living, especially if for the better; as, "He's the *back* o' an auld farmer," i.e. he was once a farmer; Aberd.

BACK AND FORE, backwards and forwards, S.

BACK AT THE WA'. One's *back* is said to be *at the wa'*, when one is in an unfortunate state, in whatever respect, as,

1. When one's temporal affairs are in a state of derangement; as including the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity, S.

2. Denoting a state of exile, submitted to from circumstances of danger; or of exclusion from the enjoyment of what are viewed as one's proper rights, S.

O wae be 'mang ye, Southrons, ye traitor loons a',

Ye haud him aye down, whase *back's* at the *wa'*.

Lament, L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

O send Lewie Gordon hame,

And the lad I darena name!

Tho' his *back* be at the *wa'*,

Here's to him that's far awa'.

Lewie Gordon, *ibid.* ii. 81.

3. Sometimes applied to one who is under the necessity of absconding, in order to avoid the rigour of law, S.

Thus it was said of any one, who had been engaged in the rebellion A. 1745, although remaining in the country, as long as he was in a state of hiding, that his *back* was *at the wa'*.

It has been supposed, that the phrase may respect one engaged in fight, who is reduced to such extremity that he has no means of self-defence or resistance, but by setting his back to a wall, that he may not be attacked from behind. But the language, as used in S., rather precludes the idea of further resistance, as denoting that he, to whom it is applied, is overpowered by disaster.

BACKBAND, BAKBAND, *s.* A bond or obligation, in which B. engages that A. shall receive no injury at law in consequence of a disposition, or any similar deed, which A. has made in favours of B.; a bond that virtually nullifies a former one, which has been entered into to serve a special purpose, S.

"Mr. Alexander Jhonestoune producit the dispositione abone mentionate, q^{lk} was cancellate:—and the provest producit the *backband*, q^{lk} was also cancelled." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 283.

BACK-BIRN, *s.* A load borne on the back, a *backburthen*, S. B.

O dead, come also an' be kind to me,

An' frae this sad *back-birn* of sorrow free.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 18. V. BIRN.

BACK-BIT, *s.* A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the *back-part* of a sheep's ear, Clydes. *Auxbit*, id. q. v.

BACK-CAST, *s.* 1. A relapse into trouble; or something that retards the patient's recovery, S.

2. A misfortune; something which as it were *throws one back* from a state of prosperity into adversity, S.

"They'll get a *back-cast* o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature, and sae little o' the Creator." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 201.

BACK-CAST, *adj.* Retrospective.

When spring buds forth in vernal show'rs,
When summer comes array'd in flow'rs,
Or autumn kind, from Ceres' horn,
Her grateful bounty pours;
Or bearded winter curls his brow—
I'll often kindly think on you;
And on our happy days and nights,
With pleasing *back-cast* view.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 96, 97.

BACKCAW, *s.* The same as *backcast*, S. Only the latter is formed by means of the *v. cast*, the other by that of *caw*, q. v.

BACK-COME, **BACK-COMING**, *s.* Return, S.

"The governor caused quarter the town of Aberdeen, and commanded the provost and baillies to see the same done, to the effect knowledge might be had, how the army should be sustained at their *back coming*." Spalding, i. 137.

An *ill back-come*, an unfortunate return, S.; a phrase used when any unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home.

TO BACK-COME, *v. n.* To return.

"If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in *backcoming* to him." Ibid. ii. 252.

BACK-DOOR-TROT, *s.* The diarrhœa, S. The reason of the designation is obvious; as one affected in this manner has occasion to make many visits to the *back-door*; *Fy-gae-by*, *synon.*

BACKDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. The act of inspiration with the breath; as, "He was whaslin like a blastit stirk i' the *backdraucht*," Fife.

2. The convulsive inspiration of a child in the whooping-cough, during a fit of the disease, S.

"Illud non dissimulandum, pertussim sæviorem sæpe asthmatis hujus speciem quandam accessere, quæ a nostratibus vulgo nuncupatur the *Backdraught*, quasi tussis, e pulmonibus emissa, rursus revocaretur." Simon De Remed. p. 263.

BACK-DRAWER, *s.* An apostate, one who recedes from his former profession or course.

"The soul hath no pleasre in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such *back-drawers*, and turners-aside, with the workers of iniquity." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 89.

BACK-END O' HAIRST, the latter part of harvest, S.

BACK-END O' THE YEAR, the latter part of the year, S. V. **FORE-END**.

BACK-END, *s.* An ellipsis of the preceding phrase, S.

—"The smoked fitch which accompanies this,—Dinah says, she hopes is quite equal to that you liked so well when you did us the honour to stop a day or two last *back-end*." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 3.

"The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*, and at your suggestion, Margaret." M. Lyndsay, p. 271.

BACK-FA', *s.* The side-slucice or outlet of a mill-dam, near the breast of the water-wheel, and through which the water runs when the mill is *set*, or when the water is turned off the wheel; Roxb.

BACK-FEAR, *s.* An object of terror from behind.

—"He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland, as he was wont to do." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 105. V. **BACKCHALES**.

BACK-FRIEND, *s.* One who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

"The people of God that's faithful to the cause, has ay a good *back-friend*.—A number of buttery-mouth'd knaves said they would take upon them to owne us with friendship.—We were never ill beguiled till these buttery-mouth'd knaves got up.—Yct well's our day for this, we have a good *back-friend* that will gar our cause stand right again." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 60, 61.

The word is used in E., but in a sense directly opposite, for "an enemy in secret," Johns.

2. Used metaph. to denote a place of strength *behind* an army.

"He resolved to take him to a defensive warre, with the spade and the shovell, putting his army within workes, having the supply of such a *back-friend* as Nurenberg was, to supply him with men, meate and ammunition," &c. Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 140.

BACKFU', *s.* As much as can be carried on the *back*, S.

"Tammy charged me to bring a *backfu'* o' peats wi' me," said he, "but I think I'll no gang near the peat-stack the day." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 317.

Backfu' as here used, is scarcely a proper term, as the back does not contain, but carry the burden.

BACKGAIN, **BACKGA'EN**, *part. adj.* From the *adv. back*, and the *v. gae*, to go.

1. Receding; a *backgain tide*, the tide in the state of ebbing, S.

2. Declining in health; as, a *backgain bairn*, a child in a decaying state, S.

3. Declining in worldly circumstances; as, a *backgain family*, a family that is not thriving in temporal concerns, but, on the contrary, going to decay, S.

From this they tell, as how the rent
O' sic a room was overstent;
The *back-ga'en* tenant fell ahint,
And couldna stand.

The Harst Rig, st. 48.

BACKGAIN, s. A decline, a consumption, S.

BACKGANE, part. adj. Ill-grown; "as a *back-gane* geit, an ill-grown child," S.

BACKGATE, s. 1. An entry to a house, court, or area, from behind, S.

"The town of Aberdeen fearing that this committee should be holden in their town coming back frae Turriff, began to make preparations for their own defence, resolving not to give them entrance if they happened to come; and to that effect began to big up their own *back-gates*, closes, and ports," &c. Spalding, i. 109.

2. A road or way that leads behind, S.

3. Used in regard to conduct; *Ye tak ay back-gates*, you never act openly, you still use circuitous or shuffling modes; S.

4. It also signifies a course directly immoral, S.

BACK-HALF, s. The worst half of any thing. *To be worn to the back-half*, to be nearly worn out, Lanarks.

"A metaph. supposed to be borrowed from a knife, or other edged tool, that, by long use and being frequently aharpened, is worn nearly to the *back*."

TO BACK-HAP, v. n. To draw back from an agreement, to resile; Aberd.

From *back*, and *hap* to turn to the right; unless *hap* be here used as signifying to hop.

BACK-JAR, s. 1. A sly, ill-natured objection, or opposition, Aberd.

2. An artful evasion, *ibid.*

BACKIN'-TURF, s. A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a *back*, for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the *hud*, in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs; Teviotd.

BACKLINS, adv. Backwards; as, to *gae back-lins*, to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes; S. A.-S. *baecling*, Isl. *backlengis*, Su.-G. *baeklaenges*, *id.* V. the termination LING.

BACKLINS, s. Backward, S.

High, high had Phoebus clum the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour,
And *backlins* frae the hull to shift,
His blazing coursers cour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

BACK-LOOK, s. 1. Retrospective view; used literally, S.

2. A review; denoting the act of the mind, S.

"The *back-look*, and foresight, and firm perswasion of mind, that, as corrupt elders have been a plague

unto this church, so there would be more, constrained me (at the Revolution) with some worthy christians who signed with me, who are honestly gone off the stage, to present to the Presbytery of Linlithgow exceptions againat all such; and to proteat that none guilty of our national defections should be admitted to that sacred office, without their particular publick acknowledgment of the same before the congregation where they were ordained; which has been a great satisfaction to me ever since." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 93.

"After a serious *back-look* of all these forty-eight years," &c. Walker's Peden, p. 71.

BACKMAN, BAKMAN, s. A follower in war, sometimes equivalent to E. *Henchman*, S. A.

Sen hunger now gois up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen,
The lairds and ladies ryde of the toun,
For feir of hungerie *bakmen*.

Maitland's Poems, ii. 189.

"I hae mysel and my three billies;—but an Charlie come, he'a as gude as aome three, an' his *backman's* nac bean-swaup neither." Perils of Men, i. 88.

BACK-OWRE, adv. Behind; q. a considerable way back, often in relation to objects more at hand, S.

BACK-RAPE, s. The band which goes over the *back* of a horse in the plough, to prevent the *theets* or traces from falling to the ground, Clydes.

BACK-RENT, s. A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrear, Berw.

"Entering at Whitsunday,—the rent for the first half year of occupancy did not become due till Candlemas twelve month, or twenty months in whole, after entry; and all future payments were due half-yearly thereafter, at the terms of Lammas and Candlemas.—This mode of payment was technically called *back-rent*, as the rent was always considerably in arrear." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 140.

BACKS, s. pl. The boards that are outermost in a tree when sawed, S. B.

BACK-SEY, s. V. SEY.

BACKSET, s. 1. A check, any thing that prevents growth or vegetation, S.

"Though they should not incline to eat all the weeds, even those they leave, cannot, after such a *backset* and discouragement, come to seed so late in the season." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 82.

2. Whatsoever causes a relapse, or throws one *back* in any course, S.

"It may be well known to you from Scripture, that the people of God have got many *backsets* one after another; but the Lord has waited for their extremity, which he will make hia opportunity." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 555.

In sense it ia nearly allied to Teut. *achterstel*, remora, *achterstell-en*, postponere, remorari, literally, to put back.

BACKSET, *part. pa.* Wearied, fatigued, Buchan.

BACKSET, *s.* A sub-lease, in which the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it, or to some of them, on certain conditions.

"The earl of Marischall—got for himself a fifteen years tack frae the king of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff;—Marischall,—having got this tack, sets the same customs in *backset*, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 334. *Expl. subback*, p. 338.

From *back*, adv. and *set*, a lease, or the *v. set*, to give in lease.

BACKSIDE, *s.* This term in S. does not merely signify the court or area behind a house, but is extended to a garden, Roxb.

The word as thus used has hurt the delicate feelings of many a fastidious South Briton, and perhaps been viewed as a proof the indelicacy of the Scotch. But, risum teneatis, amici; it is a good E. word, expl. by Johns. "the yard or ground behind a house."

1. Pl. *backsides* is used, in Mearns, as denoting all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea.

2. The more private entrances into a town by the *back* of it, Ayr.

"It was told that the provost had privately returned from Eglinton Castle by the Gallowa-knowes to the *backsides*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 173.

BACKSPANG, *s.* A trick, or legal quirk, by which one takes the advantage of another, after the latter had supposed every thing in a bargain or settlement to be finally adjusted, from *back* and *spang*, to spring.

BACKSPARE, *s.* *Backspare* of breeches, the cleft, S. V. SPARE, *s.*

BACK-SPAULD, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder, S.

"I did feel a rheumatize in my *backspauld* yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178. V. SPAULD.

To **BACKSPEIR**, *v. a.* 1. To inquire into a report or relation, by tracing it as far back as possible.

2. To cross-question, to examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence, S. from *back*, retro, and *speir*. V. SPERE.

—"Whilk maid me, being then mickle occupied in publict about the kirk's efferes to be greatly suspected be the king, and *bak speirit* be all meanes: bot it was hard to find whilk was neuer thought." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, ii. 41, N.

BACKSPEARER, *s.* A cross-examinator, S.

Tho' he can swear from side to side,
And lye, I think he cannot hide.
He has been several times affronted
By slie *back-spearers*, and accounted
An empty rogue.

Cleland's Poems, p. 101.

BACKSPRENT, *s.* 1. The back-bone, S. from *back*, and *sprent*, a spring; in allusion to the elastic power of the spine.

"An tou't worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal kenn what chance too hess; for I hae found the *backsprents* o' the maist part of a' the woocers she has." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 272.

2. The designation given to the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots, S.; q. *back-spring*, because its elasticity brings it back to its original position.

3. The spring or catch which falls down, and enters the lock of a chest, S.

4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife, S.

BACKTACK, **BACKTAKE**, *s.* A deed by which a wadsetter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent, LL.S.

"Where lands are affected with wadsets, comprysings, assignments, or *backtakes*, that the same may be first compted in the burdens of the delinquents estate." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

This is also called a *back-tack duety*.

"Whether—liferenters—who has set their liferent lands for ane *back tack duety*—are—lyable to the out-reik of horse according to their proportion of rent." Ibid. p. 235.

BACK-TREAD, *s.* Retrogression.

"Beginning at the gross popery of the service-book and book of canons, he hath followed the *back-treat* of our defection, till he hath reformed the very first and smallest novations which entered in this church.—This *back-tread* leadeth yet farther to the prelacy in England," &c. Manifesto of the Scots army, A. 1640.

BACK-TREES, *s. pl.* The joists in a cot-house, &c. Roxb.

BACK-WATER, *s.* The water in a mill-race, which is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, S. It is called *Tail-water*, when it is in that state that it can easily get away.

BACKWIDDIE, **BACKWOODIE**, *s.* The chain which goes along the crook of a cart-saddle, fastened at the ends to the trams or shafts, S. B.; q. the *witly* that crosses the *back*; synon. **RIGWIDDIE**, q. v.

"*Backwoodie*, The band over the cart-saddle by which the shafts are supported, made originally of plaited withes [or *witlies*];

now generally it is an iron chain." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BACKCHALES, *s. pl.*

—"Manie—gave him counsall to pursue his awyn ryght, considerring he was allayed [allied] with the king of Scotland, and so bandit with him, that he neidit not to fear no *backchales* of thame as he had vont to do." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 251.

This refers to an intended expedition into France by the king of England. Should we view it as an *errat.* for *Back-cales*, as intimating that there was no danger of his being called back from France, by an incursion of the Scots, as in former times? In Ed. 1728—"He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland." P. 105.

BACKE, *s.* The bat. V. BAK.

BACKET, *s.* 1. A square wooden trough, rather shallow, used for carrying coals, or ashes, S.; also, *Coal-bucket*, *Aiss-bucket*, S.

2. Used to denote a trough for carrying lime and mortar to masons, Fife, Loth.

"Fient a wink hae I sleepit this hale night, what w' seeking *backets* and mason's auld duds, I've had a sair traikit night o't." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154.

They are denominated *lime-troughs* a few lines before, and *mortar troughs*, p. 141.

3. A small trough of wood, of an oblong form, with a sloping lid, (resembling the roof of a house), fastened by leathern bands, kept at the side of the fire for preserving salt dry. It is generally called the *saut-bucket*, S.

This seems a dimin. from Teut. *back* linter, alveus, mactra; Belg. *bak*, a trough. Fr. *bacquet*, a small and shallow tub.

BACKET-STANE, *s.* A stone at the side of a kitchen-fire, on which the *saut-bucket* rests.

At length it reacht the *bucket stane*,
The reek by chance was thick an' thrang,
But something gart this girdle ring,
Whar hint the *bucket stane* it hang.

Duff's Poems, p. 123.

BACKINGS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it, S. Sw. *bakla lin*, to dress flax.

"The *waft* was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from *backings* or *nails*, as they were not able to card the wool." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen) xix. 207.

In the manufacture of flax, it is properly the tow, that is thrown off by a second hackling, which is denominated *backings*. This is sometimes made into sail-cloth, after being beaten in a mill and carded.

Arthur Young uses this word, apparently as a peculiar one, giving it in Italics, when speaking of the county of Armagh.

"The rough stone, after heckling, will produce 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for *backens*." Tour in Ireland, i. 141.

It seems to be used by the Scotch-Irish.

BAD BREAD. *To be in bad bread.* 1. To be in necessitous circumstances, in regard to the means of sustenance, S.

2. To be in a state of danger, S.

BADE, *pret.* of *Bide*, *q. v.*

BADE, BAID, *s.* 1. Delay, tarrying. *But bade*, without delay, i.e. immediately.

He straik the fyrst *but baid* in the blasoune,
Quhill horsse and man bathes flet the wattr doune.
Wallace, v. 267, MS.

With outyn baid. Ibid. vii. 818, MS.

Thus said the Kyng, and Ilioneus *but bade*
Vnto his wordis thys wyse ansuere made.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 43.

Als sons as scho beheld Eneas clething,
And eik the bed bekend, ane quible weping,
Stude musing in her mynd, and syns *but bade*
Fel in the bed, and thir last wordis said.

Ibid. 122, 55. V. BIDE.

2. Place of residence, abode. Gl. Sibb.

BADDERLOCK, BADDERLOCKS, *s.* A species of eatable fucus, S. B. *Fucus esculentus*, Linn.

"The fisherwomen go to the rocks, at low tide, and gather fucus esculentus, *badderlock*." P. Nigg, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.* vii. 207.

"Eatable Fucos, Anglis. *Badderlocks*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 938.

It is also called *Hensware*. In autumn this species of sea-weed is eaten both by men and cattle, in the north of S.

BADDOCK, *s.* The fry of the coalfish, or *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. *Aberd.*

"There are great varieties of gray fish, called *seaths*, *podlers* [podlies] and *baddocks*, which appear to be of one species." *Aberd. Statist. Acc.* xvi. 551.

The term appears to be of Gael. origin. For *bodach-ruadh* is expl. "a cod-fish," Shaw; i.e. the *red bodach*. Hence it would seem that *bodach* is the generic name of all fishes of the *Assellus* class.

BADDORDS, *s. pl.* This term seems to signify low rallery, or what is vulgarly called *bathers*, S.

"Ye may be stown't awa' fras sids some lad,
"That's faen asleep at wauking of the fau'd."
"Tis nas sic thing, and ye're but scant of grace,
To tell sic *baddords* till a bodie's face.

Ross's Helenore, p. 57.

I scarcely think it can be viewed as the same with *Bodeword*, *q. v.*

This is a word of no authority. Dr. Beattie, who revised the proof sheets of the second edition of *Ross's Helenore*, makes this remark on it. "The strange word—*boddards*, [as it was originally printed] which I never met with before, is a corruption of *bad words*, and should therefore be spelled *baddords*."

BADGE, *s.* A large ill-shaped burden, Selkirks. Hence perhaps A. Bor. "*badger*, a huckster," Grose; because he carries a pack or load.

Isl. *bagge*, *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

To BADGER, *v. a.* To beat; as, "*Badger* the loon," a common expression when the *herd*, or any youngster, is reckoned worthy of correction; Fife.

BADGER-REESHIL, *s.* A severe blow, Fife; borrowed, it is supposed, from the hunting

of the *badger*, or from the old game of **BEAT-THE-BADGER**, q. v. V. REISSIL.

Then but he ran wi' hasty breihsell,
And laid on Hab a *badger-reishill*. MS. Poem.

BADGIE, s. Cognisance, armorial bearing.

In a room in the castle of Edinburgh, in which James VI. was born, under the arms is this inscription:

Lord Jesu Chryst that crownit was with thorne,
Preserve the Birth quhais *Badgie* heir is borne,
And send hir sonne successione to reigne still
Lang in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of hir proceed
Be to thy glorie, honer, and prais. So beied.
19 Junii 1566.

It seems to be the same with *Baugie*, which G. Douglas uses in translating *insigne*. V. BAUGIE.

BADLYNG, s. "Low scoundrel." Pink.

A wregh to were a nobill scarlet gown.
A *badlyng*, furring parsillit wele with sable;—
It may wele ryme, bot it accordis nought.

Pinkerton's S. P. Repr. iii. 125.

A.-S. *Baedling* signifies "a delicate fellow, a tenderling, one that lieth much in bed." Somn. This must therefore be rather referred to Franc. *baudeling*, *casarius*, a cottager, from *bodel*, a cottage.

BAD-MONEY, BALD-MONEY, s. The plant Gentian, Roxb.

BADNYSTIE, s.

Thow barrant wit ourset with fantasisy,
—Schaw now thy schame, schaw now thy *badnystie*,
Schaw now thy endite reprufe of rethoryis.

Palice of Honour, i. 1.

This word, which Mr. Pink. has left for explanation, is perhaps a corr. of Fr. *badinage*, *badinerie*, trifles, silly stuff; from *badin* a fool, *badiner*, to trifle. C. B. *barddyn*, homme de neant; Bullet. The sense of *badinage* agrees perfectly well with the rest of the stanza.

BADOCH, s.

Badoch avis marina magna nigricans. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

BADRANS, BATHRONS, s. A name for a cat. S.

But *Badrans* be the back the uther hint.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 52.

Bathrons for grief of scorched members,
Doth fall a fuffing, and meawing,
While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 58.

To **BAE**, v. n. To bleat, to cry as a sheep, S. *Baa*, E.

—The gimmers bleat and *bae*—
And the lambkins answer *mae*.

Tarry Woo, Herd's Coll. ii. 101.

BAE, s. The sound emitted in bleating, a bleat, S. *Baa*, E.

And quhen the lads saw thee so like a loun,
They bickert thee with mony a *bae* and bleit.
Evergreen, ii. 28, st. 20.

Harmonious music gladdens every grove,
While bleating lambkins from their parents rove,
And o'er the plain the anxious mothers stray,
Calling their tender care with hoarser *bae*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 203.

According to Bullet, *bee*, in the language of Biscay, signifies bleating. He views it as a word formed from the sound. Fr. *bee*, id.

I saw his herd yestreen gawn owre the brae;
Wi' heartfelt grief I heard their mournful *bae*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 21.

BAFF, s. "Shot." Given as a word used in the North of S. Gl. Antiquary.

To **BAFF**, v. a. To beat, to strike, V. **BEFF**, v.

BAFF, BEFF, s. 1. A blow, a stroke, S. B.

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
His back they loundert, mell for mell;
Mell for mell, and *baff* for *baff*,

Till his hide flew about his lugs like caff.

Jamieson's Popul. Ballads, ii. 382.

Expl. in Gl. "a heavy stroke."

Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs.
Lang had she lyen, with *befs* and *flegs*
Bumbaz'd and dizzie.

Dr. Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, vi.

2. A jog with the elbow, S. B.

Fr. *buffe*, a stroke; Su.-G. *baefw-a*, Isl. *bif-a*, to move or shake, *bifan* concussion.

BAFFLE, s. A trifle, a thing of no value, Orkn. Sutherland.

"He contents himself with deponing, That the Genealogical Account of the Family of Carrick, in his former deposition, was a *baffle* of so little importance, that he took no care of it, and supposes it to be lost."

"But this *baffle*, as he is pleased to term it, had always been carefully preserved for more than a century and a half," &c. Appeal, H. of Lords, W. Richan, Esq. of Rapness, &c. v. Thomas Traill, Esq. &c. A. 1808.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *beffe nugae*, *beff-en*, *nugari*, *nugas* effutire. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *babil-iur*, *nugas* babalorum, from *babb-a* to prate, Dan. *babl-er*; especially as the letters *b*, *f*, and *p*, are frequently interchanged. Thus Germ. *baebel-n* id. also assumes the form of *paepel-n*. V. Ludwig.

2. Used in Angus, to denote what is either nonsensical or incredible; as, "*That's mere baffle.*"

In this sense it very nearly resembles the Teut. term as signifying *nugae*. For it is viewed as synon. with S. *buff*.

BAFFLE, s. A portfolio, Mearns; synon. *Blad*.

BAG, pret. v. Built; from *Big*, *bigg*, but without authority.

My daddie *bag* his housie weel,
By dint o' head and dint o' heel,
By dint o' arm and dint o' steel, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

To **BAG**, v. a. To cram the belly, to distend it by much eating, S.

This is used in a sense nearly allied in E. but as a neuter v. Hence A. Bor. "*bagging-time*, *baiting-time*;" Grose.

It deserves observation, that the same term in Teut. which signifies a skin, and hence a *bag*, denotes the belly.

BAG, *s.* A quiver.

Then bow and *bag* frae him he keist,
And fled as ferss as fire
Frae flint that day.

Christ's Kirk, C. i. st. 13.

"The quiver of arrows, which was often made of the skin of a beast." Callander, N.

Dan. *balg*, a sheath, a scabbard.

BAG, *s.* 1. To give, or gie one the bag, to give one the slip; to deceive one whose expectations have been raised as to any thing, either by a total disappointment, or by giving something far below what he expected, Loth.

2. To jilt in love, Lanarks.

BAG, BAGGAGE, *s.* Terms of disrespect or reprehension, applied to a child, Aberd.

Teut. *balgh*, puer. *Per contemptum dicitur*; Kilian. E. *baggage* denotes a worthless woman.

BAG and BAGGAGE, a hackneyed phrase in S.

It is introduced by Dr. Johns. as signifying "the goods that are to be carried away." But this definition does not fully convey the meaning. It properly denotes "the whole moveable property that any one possesses in the place from which the removal is made, as well as the implements used for containing them, and for conveying them away." Arbuthnot is the only authority quoted for this phrase. But it will be found, I imagine, that Dr. Johns., from his friendship for Arbuthnot, has sometimes, merely on his authority, sanctioned terms and phrases which are properly Scottish.

"Upon the last day of November, general Lesly returned, *bag and baggage*, from Ireland to Edinburgh." Spalding, ii. 59.

"This army, foot and horse, Highland and Lowlandmen, and Irish regiment, was estimate, *bag and baggage*, to be about 6000 men." Spalding, ii. 183.

It is not improbable that the phraseology has been borrowed from the military life, from the custom of soldiers carrying their whole stock of goods in their knapsacks. To this origin there might seem to be an allusion in the old song,

Bag and Baggage on her back.

BAGATY, BAGGETY, *s.* The female of the lump or sea-owl, a fish, S.

"Lumpus alter, quibusdam Piscis Gibbosus dictus. I take it to be the same which our fishers call the Hush-Padle or *Bagaty*; they say it is the female of the former." Sibb. Fife, p. 126.

"The fish caught here are, cod, whiting, flounder, mackerel, *baggety*, sand-eel, crabs, and lobsters." Dysart, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 521.

The name of *hush* seems allied to the Germ. name given it by Schonevelde *seehaess*; which appears to be the same with Teut. *hesse*, felis, q. sea-cat. By the Greenlanders they are called *Nipisets* or *Catfish*. Pennant's Zool. iii. 103, 104.

BAGENIN, *s.* The name given to that indelicate toying which is common between young people of different sexes on the harvest field, Fife.

Probably of Fr. origin; as allied to *bagenaud-er* to trifle, to toy, to dally with.

BAGGIE, *s.* A large minnow, Clydes., South of S. Sometimes a *bag-mennon*; apparently from the rotundity of its shape, q. *bagged*.

BAGGIE, *s.* The belly, S. O. Gl. Burns. From its being *bagged* or crammed with food; or as allied to Teut. *balgh*, venter.

BAGGIER, *s.* A casket.

"A *baggier* contening xiii ringis, viz. ane with a tablet sapheir, a counterfute diament, a poyntit small diament, & uthert ten of small valew." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. *baguier*, petit coffre ou écrain où on ferre les bagues et les pierreries. *Arcula*. Dict. Trev.

BAGGIT, *adj.* 1. Having a big belly; generally applied to a beast, S.

2. Pregnant.

"Siclike that na man sla ane *baggit* hynd, nor yit thair calfis." Bellend. Chron. F. 61. Ceruum foetam, Boeth.

BAGGIT, *s.* 1. A contemptuous term for a child, Roxb. V. NEFFOW, v.

2. An insignificant little person; often used as equivalent to "pestilent creature," *ibid.* synon. *Shurf*.

3. Applied to a feeble sheep, *ibid.*

"And what's to come o' the poor bits o' plotting *baggits* a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 224.

Perhaps from the idea of frequent eating, as allied to *bagging-time*, the north of E., V. BAG, v. a. Teut. *balgh*, puer; O. Fr. *baguette*, babiole, Gl. Roquefort.

BAGGIT, BAGIT HORSS, *s.* A stallion.

Than Lichery, that lathly corss,
Berand lyk a *bagit horss*,
And Idleness did him leid.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Berand, making a noise like a stallion. V. BEIR, v.

TO BAGHASH, v. a. To abuse with the tongue, to give opprobrious language to one, Perth., Fife.

But waes me! seldom that's the case,
Whan ruthless whip-men, scant o' grace,
Baghash an' bann them to their face,—
An' swear they ne'er war worth their place,
When fail'd an' auld.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

Chauc. uses the v. *bagge* as signifying to disdain, and *baggingly* for scornfully; allied perhaps to Alem. *baig-en* jactare; *verbaging* jactantia. Our term might be traced to Isl. *bage* jactura, *bag-a* nocere, *baag-ur* protervus. Or it might seem to be formed from Ital. *bagascia* a whore, or *bagascione* a bully. But I suspect that it has a more simple origin; as denoting such an abuse of one's good name, as might be compared to the *hashing* or mincing of meat to be put into the *bag* in which a haggis is made.

BAGLIN, *s.* A puny child with a large belly, a misgrown child; synon. *Wamflin*; *Caithn*.

This seems merely a dimin. from the n. v. to *Bag*, to swell out.

BAG-RAPE, *s.* A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is *kinched* to the cross ropes, then tied to what is called the *pan-rape*, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side; Ang. Isl. *bagge*, fascis?

BAGREL, *s.* 1. A child; Dumfr.

Su.-G. *bagge*, puer; *wall-bage*, puer qui gregem custodit, a herd-boy. V. BAICH.

2. A minnow, Ettr. For.

“Difficulty in fattening—a pig! baiting a hook for a *bagrel!*—a stickleback!—a perch!” Perils of Men, iii. 382.

3. A small person with a big belly; probably as resembling the shape of a minnow, Roxb.

4. Applied to all other animals that have big bellies, and are not otherwise well grown, *ibid.* V. BAGGIT, *s.*

BAGREL, *adj.* Expressing the ideas of diminutiveness and of corpulency conjoined; as, “He’s a *bagrel* body,” i.e. one who although puny is very plump, Mearns.

Goth. *bagge*, sarcina; *bagur*, gibbosus, *q.* bunching out.

BAGRIE, *s.* Trash.

When I think on this world’s pelf,
And how little I hae o’t to myself;
I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat;
And shame fa’ the gear and the *bagrie* o’t.

Herd’s Coll. ii. 19.

BAGS, *s. pl.* The entrails, Ettr. For.; probably from the use to which some of them are applied in Scottish cookery, as *haggis-bag*.

BAGWAME, *s.* A silly fellow, Ettr. For. *q.* one who knows only how to *bag* or cram his belly.

BAY, *s.* A term applied to the sound caused by the notes of birds.

And furthermore, to blassin this new day,
Qubay nicht discryue the birdis blisful bay?
Belyue on wing the bissy lark vpsprang,
To salute the bricht merow with hir sang.

Doug. Virgil, 452, 5. V. also 403, 17.

Rudd. has overlooked this word. It can have no proper connexion with *bae*, bleating. Yet I have observed no word more nearly allied.

BAICH, **BAICHIE**, *s.* A child. The term rather betokens contempt.

The crooked camschoch eroyl, unchristen, they curse;
They bad that *baich* should not be but
The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut,
And all the plagues that first were put
Into Pandora’s purse.

Polwart’s Flyting, Watson’s Coll. P. iii. 13.

Baichie is still used in this sense, Perth. It was formerly used in Clydes. but is now nearly obsolete. It may be allied to Gael. *biagh*, love, affection, or C. B. *bachgen*, a boy. But it seems to have greater affinity

to Teut. *bagh*, id. Puer, per contemptum dicitur, Kilian. Germ. *balg*, an infant; *wechsel balge*, a supposititious child. Verel. explains Isl. *baelg-mord*, as denoting the murder of a child in the womb of its mother, the destruction of the foetus in the uterus. V. WACHTER.

To **BAICHIE**, *v. a.* To cough, S. B.

BAYCHT, *adj.* Both, Aberd. Reg. A. 1525. A perverted orthography, which, however, pretty nearly resembles Mocs-G. *bagoth*, id. V. BATHE.

BAID, *pret.* of *Bide*, to suffer, S. V. BIDE, BYDE.

BAYED, *part. adj.* Bent, or giving way in the middle, Aberd.

Isl. *beig-a* fleetere, *pret.* *beigle*; *beigia*, vile quid et recurvum; G. Andr.

BAIGIS, *s. pl.* Knapsacks.

Leslie to cum from lauis to you he fyrit,
Schairp from you vent to the lauis for neid;
As he vas vyse the vther planelie skyrit;
Gar paint thair *baigis*, to Geneue haist vith speid.
N. Burne’s Admonition.

O. Fr. *baghe*, a bag for carrying what is necessary on a journey; or *bague*, equivalent to E. *baggage*.

To **BAIGLE**, *v. n.* 1. To walk or run with short steps; applied to the motions of a child, Ettr. For.

2. To walk slowly as if much fatigued, Ettr. For.

Isl. *baekt-a*, luxare, *q.* to walk as if one’s limbs were dislocated; or *baeggull*, onus equi elitellarii, lateri adpensum, *q.* a burden dangling by the side of a horse, G. Andr.; *baeggl-a* convolvere, volutari, vel impediemento esse, Halderson. Or, shall we view it as, by a change of *v* into *b*, originally the same with S. *Waigle*, Teut. *waegel-en* vacillare, motitare?

BA’ING, *s.* A match at football, S. B.

Has ne’er in a’ this countrys’ been,
Sic shouldering and sic fa’ing,
As happen’d but few ouks sinsyne,
Here at the Christmas Ba’ing.

Skinner’s Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 123.

I need scarcely say that this is merely the S. pronunciation of *balling*, from *ba’* a ball.

BAIKBRED, *s.* A kneading-trough, S. B., Loth.

“Twa *baikbreddis*,” Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. A.-S. *bae-an* pinsere, and *bred* tabula.

BAIKEN, *s.* 1. “A *baiken* of skins,” or “hides,” is a burden of skins, Ettr. For. It is not used of any other burden.

Isl. *baakn* is rendered by G. Andr. moles, also onus.

2. A sort of flap; as, “the fell with the *baiden*,” *ibid.*

BAIKIE, **BAKIE**, *s.* 1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall; Ang.

This term occurs in S. Prov.; “Better hand loose, nor bound to an ill *baikie*.” Ferguson, p. 8.

Sw. *paak*, a stake, Seren.

It has been supposed by some of my friends in the south of S. that I have mistaken or been misinformed as to the meaning of this word, because they understand it differently. But I have made particular enquiry, and am assured that it is used in no other sense in Angus. It has the same signification in Fife.

2. A piece of curved wood, about eighteen inches long, with a hole in each end of it, through which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below. It has a corresponding piece of rope at top, which, after the *baikie* is round the neck of the cow, is likewise tied round the stake, Loth. South of S.

3. The stake of a tether, S. B.

"If the stake, provincially termed a *baikie*, be not removed frequently, the cattle tread down a great proportion of the grass." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 355.

BAIKIE, *s.* 1. A square vessel made of wood, for carrying coals to the fire; S. *bucket*, Loth.

I know not, if this can have any affinity to Isl. *baeki*, a vessel or cup, *ol-baeki*, a cup of beer. What originally signified a vessel for the use of drinking, might afterwards be used with greater latitude.

2. A square wooden trough for holding provender for cows, horses, &c.; as, "the cow's *baikie*," "the horse's *baikie*;" Lanarks.

3. A wooden vessel, of a square form, in which dishes are washed, Lanarks.

BAIKIEFU', *s.* The fill of a wooden trough, S. O.

—"I trust and hope, that the English high-priest Laud—shall himself be cast into the mire, or choked wi' the stoure of his own *baikiefu's* of abominations, wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evangel." R. Gilhaize, ii. 104.

BAIKIN, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *Baldachin*, as denoting a canopy carried over the host in Popish countries.

"Hose for my lords pontifical and 2 corporalls; 1 great stole with 2 tunicles of white damas, with 2 showes of cloath of gold. Item a *baikin* of green broig satin with 3 other *baikins*." Inventory of Vestments at Aberdeen, A. 1559. Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189. V. BANDKYN and BAWDEKYN.

BAIKINS, *s. pl.* A beating, a drubbing, Ettr. For.

Isl. *beck-iar*, levi injuria afficere, *becking*, molestatio; Su.-G. *bok-a*, contundere, comminuere.

BAIKLET, BECKLET, *s.* 1. An under waist-coat, or flannel shirt worn next the skin, sometimes pronounced *baiglet*; Dumfr. Roxb.

This is supposed to be corr. from *back-clout*, *q.* "a cloth" or "*clout* for the *back*." A.-S. *baec*, back, and *clut*, a clout.

2. A piece of linen, sometimes of woollen dress, formerly worn above the shirt of a very young child, Twedd.

Isl. *boegl-a*, fascibus involvere.

BAIKS, *s. pl.* "Ane pair of *baiks* of woll wyis;" a balance belonging to wool-weights; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. BAUK, BAWK.

BAIL, BAILE, BAYLE, BALL, BELE, BELLE, *s.* 1. A flame, or blaze of whatever kind, or for what purpose soever.

And pyk, and ter, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane;
And dry treyis that weill wald bryn;
And mellyt athir othir in:
And gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid,
Gyrdyt with irne bandis braid.
The fagaldis weill mycht mesuryt be
Till a gret townys quantité.
The fagaldis brynnand in a ball,
With thair cran thoucht till awaill;
And gif the Sow come to the wall
To lat it brynnand on hyr fall.

Barbour, xvii. 619. MS.

Baill, edit. 1620, p. 344. This is evidently meant. For the rhyme requires that the word be sounded as *baill*. *Townys* is here substituted from MS. for *townys*: edit. 1620, *tunnes*, i.e. the size or weight of a tun.

The A.-S. term, *bael-blyse*, must undoubtedly be viewed as the origin of A. Bor. *bellibleiz*, which Ray gives as a synonym under *Lilly-low*, explaining it, "a comfortable blaze." For the etymon of *Lilly-low*, V. Low, *s.*

2. A bonfire.

Ther folo me s ferde of fendes of helle.
They hurle me unakendeley, thai harme me in hight.
In bras, and in brymston, I bren as a belle.

Sir Gawain and Gal. i. 15.

I can scarcely think that the allusion is to a funeral pile.

In the same sense are we to understand that passage:

When they had beirit lyk baitit bullis,
And brans-wode brynt in *baillis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Mr. Tytler hits the general sense, explaining in *bails* as equivalent to "in flame;" though it seems immediately to mean bonfires. V. BEIR, *v.*

3. A fire kindled as a signal.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be coist maid at the eist passage, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyk. And that it be walkit at certane fuirdis, the quhilkis gif mister be, sall mak taikningis be *baillis* birning & fyre.—Ane bail is warning of thair cumming," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1455. c. 53. edit. 1566.

—The taikynnyng, or the *bele* of fyre
Rais fra the Kinges schip vpbirmand schire.

Doug. Virgil, 47. 30.

4. Metaph. for the flames of love, or perhaps for those irregular desires that do not deserve this name.

At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit,—
Of marriage to mell, with mowthis meit,
In secret place, quhair we ma not be sene,
And so with birds blythly my *baillis* beit:
O yowth, be glaid in to thy flowris grene.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

It ought to be observed, however, that the same expression occurs in O. E. where *balys* denotes sorrows.

Her, he seyde, comyth my lemman swete,
Sche myghte me of my *balys* bete,
Yef that lady wold.

Launfal, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 212.

A.-S. *bael*, Su.-G. *baal*, denote a funeral pile; A.-S. *bael-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pile; *bael-blyse*, the flame or blaze of a funeral pile. But Isl. *baal* signifies, not only *rogus*, but *flamma vehemens*, a strong fire in general; and *bael-a*, to burn. Odin is called *Baleikur*, *rogi auctor*, which G. Andr. considers as equivalent to *fulminum moderator*. If Odin, as this writer asserts, be the same with Jupiter; this character must be parallel to that of *Jupiter Tonans*. V. next word.

BAYLE-FYRE, s. 1. A bonfire.

Than thsi gart tak that woman brycht and scheinne,
Accusyt hir aar of resset in that cass :
Feyll syiss scho snour, that scho knew nocht Wllas.
Than Butler said, We wait weyle it was he,
And bot thou tell, in *bayle fyre* sall thou de.

Wallace, iv. 718. MS.

This is the very phrase in Su.-G., used to denote capital punishment by burning. *I baale brenna*, supplicii genus est in nostris legibus occurrens; quo noxii ultricibus flammis comburendi dedebantur; Ihre.

Hence, by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *bonfire* and E. *bonfire*, which Skinner wildly derives from Lat. *bonus*, or Fr. *bon*, q. d. bonus, vel bene ominatus, ignis; Fr. *bon feu*. A.-S. *bael-fyre* originally denoted the fire with which the dead were burnt; hence it gradually came to signify any great fire or blaze. As Moes-G. *balw-jan* signifies to torment, Luk. xvi. 23.; the Scripture still exhibiting the sufferings of the eternal state under the idea of fire; Junius conjectures, with great probability, that there had been some word in Moes-G. corresponding to A.-S. *bael*, *rogus*, *incendium*. *Bael fyre* is the very word used by Caedmon, in expressing the command of God to Abraham to present his son as a burnt offering. The same writer says, that Nebuchadnezzar cast the three children in *bael-blyse*.

It is evident that the custom of burning the dead anciently prevailed among the Northern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans. The author of *Ynglinga Saga*, published by Snorro Sturleson in his *History of the Kings of Norway*, ascribes the introduction of this practice to Odin, after his settlement in the North. But he views it as borrowed from the Asiatics. "Odin," he says, "enforced these laws in his own dominions, which were formerly observed among the inhabitants of Asia. He enjoined that all the dead should be burnt, and that their goods should be brought to the funeral pile with them; promising that all the goods, thus burnt with them, should accompany them to Walhalla, and that there they should enjoy what belonged to them on earth. He ordered that the ashes should be thrown into the sea, or be buried in the earth; but that men, remarkable for their dignity and virtue, should have monuments erected in memory of them; and that those, who were distinguished by any great action, should have gravestones, called *Bautasteina*." *Yngl. Sag.* c. 8.

Sturleson speaks of two distinct ages. "The first," he says, "was called *Bruna-aula* (the age of funeral piles), in which it was customary to burn all the dead, and to erect monuments over them, called *Bautasteina*. But after Freyus was buried at Upsal, many of the great men had graves as well as monuments. From the time, however, that Danus Mikillati, the great king of the Danes, caused a tomb to be made for him, and gave orders that he should be buried with all the ensigns of royalty, with all his arms, and with a great part of his riches, many of his posterity followed his example. Hence, the age of Graves (*Haugu-olld*) had its origin in Denmark. But the age of Funeral piles continued long among the Swedes and Normans." *Pref. to Hist.* p. 2.

According to the chronology prefixed to Sturleson's history, Freyus was born A. 65 before Christ. He is

said to have been one of those appointed by Odin to preside over the sacrifices, and in latter times accounted a god. *Ynglinga Sag.* c. 4. Danus Mikillati was born A. D. 170.

The same distinction seems to have been common among the Norwegians in ancient times. Hence we find one Atbiorn, in an address to Hacon the Good, on occasion of a general convention of the people, dividing the time past into the age of Funeral Piles, and that of Graves. *Saga Hakonar*, c. 17.

Of Nanna, the wife of Balder, it is said, *Var hon borin a balu ok stegit i elldi*; Edda *Saemund*. "She was borne to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire."

It thus appears, that the same term, which was latterly used to denote a bonfire, was in an early age applied to a funeral pile. Hence Isl. *bal* is rendered by Haldorson, *strues lignorum, rogus, pyra*; and Dan. *baal*, "a bon-fire, a pile of wood to burn dead carcases;" Wolff.

It is a fact not generally known, that the inhuman custom, which prevails in Hindostan, of burning wives with their husbands, was common among the Northern nations. Not only did it exist among the Thracians, the Heruli, among the inhabitants of Poland and of Prussia, during their heathen state, but also among the Scandinavians. Sigrida was unwilling to live with Eric, King of Sweden, because the law of that country required, that if a wife survived her husband, she should be entombed with him. Now she knew that he could not live ten years longer; because, in his combat with Styrbjorn, he had vowed that he would not ask to live more than ten years from that time, if he gained the victory; Oddo, Vit. Olai Trygguson. It appears, however, that widows were not burnt alive; but that, according to the custom of the country, they previously put themselves to death. The following reason is assigned for the introduction of this horrid law. It was believed, that their nuptial felicity would thus be continued after death in Walhalla, which was their heaven. V. Bartholin. de Causis Contempt. Mortis. 506,—510.

2. Any large fire, Ayr.

"A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the fields, in Ayrshire, is still denominated a *bale*—or *Baal-fire*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* p. 154.

BAILCH, s. Ross's Helenore. V. BELCH.

BAILLE, s. A mistress, a sweetheart.

And other quhill he thocht on his dissaiff,
How that hys men was broecht to confusieun,
Throw his last luff he had in Saynct Jhonstoun.
Than wold he think to liff and lat our slyde :
Bot that thocht lang in hys mynd mycht nocht byd.
He tauld Kerle off his new lusty *baille*,
Synce askit hym off his trew best consaill.

Wallace, v. 617. MS.

Fr. *belle*, id. It does not, however, appear quite certain, that *baille* may not here be a metaphorical use of the word signifying a blaze; as in modern times a lover speaks of his *flame*.

BAILLESS, BELESS, s. Bellows.

"In the smiddy—tua pair of *bailless*." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane pair of *bellless*." *Ibid.* p. 169.

This is more correct than the modern term *bellowses*, vulgarly used, S.

BAILLESS, s.

"Tuelf roses of diamantis, and tuelf ruby *bailless* sett in gold emailed with quheit, blew an blak." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 293. V. BALAS, and BALLAC.

BAILLIE, BAILIE, BAILYIE, 1. A magistrate, who is second in rank in a royal burgh, S. *synon.* with *alderman, E.*

Thair salbe sene the fraudfull failyeis
Of Schireffis, Prouestis, and of *Bailyeis*,
Lindsay's Warkis, 1592. p. 166.

2. The Baron's deputy in a burgh of barony; called *baron-bailie, S.*

"I find no vestiges of any magistrates which have been invested with the powers of the burgh, except the bailiff of barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary jurisdictions were taken away, had an extensive jurisdiction both in criminal and civil cases. We have still a *baron-bailie*, who is nominated by the lord of the manor. But the power of life and death is not now attached to any barony. He can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the payment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about money affairs, provided the sum do not exceed L.2 Sterling. The debtor's goods may be distrained for payment, and, if not sufficient, he may be imprisoned for one month. He can, for small offences, fine to the amount of 20s., and put delinquents into the stocks in the day-time for the space of three hours." P. Falkirk, *Stirl. Satist. Acc.* xix. 88.

Baly in O. E. denotes government.

Sir Jon of Warrene he is chef justise,
Sir Henry Percy kepes Galweye.
Thise two had *baly* of this londes tuye.

R. Brunne, p. 280.

Our term is evidently from Fr. *baille*, an officer, a magistrate; L. B. *baliv-us*. As *bajul-us* and *bail-us*, denote a judge or prætor, it has been supposed that *bailivus* and *bailii* are to be traced to this origin. V. *Dict. Trev.* vo. *Bailii*.

The learned Erskine has given a different view of the origin of this designation. Having remarked that "a precept of seisin" is "a command, by the superior who grants the charter, to his *bailie*, to give seisin or possession of the subject disposed to the vassal of his attorney, by the delivery of the proper symbols," he adds; "*Bailie* is derived from the Fr. *bailler*, to deliver, because it is the bailie who delivers the possession at the superior's command." *Inst. B. ii. T. 3*, sec. 33.

BAILLIE, s.

"The lord Fleming—seing the place win, past out at a quyet part of the neather *bailie*, and beand full sea, gat ane boit neir hand, and past in Argyle." *Bannatyne's Transact.* p. 123.

This term is expl. "the postern gate, or sallyport," N. *Ibid.* But by looking to the article *BALYE*, which is merely the same word under a different orthography, it will appear that this cannot be the signification. A literary friend remarks, that "the ditches, separating the peninsula of Burgh-head, in the Moray Frith, from the land, over which was the only passage by draw-bridges into the fort, are still called the *Burgh-bailies*."

It is evident that the *balye* must be understood as within the castle, from the more particular account given of it in the following extract from "The Inventory of the Munition and Insicht Geir in the Castels of Dumbertane, 1580."

"Item in the nedder hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane great girnell, quhilck will contene sextene chalder victuall, with the bodie of ane feild cairt for powder and bullett. Item in the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane man myln with all hir ganging geir. Item in the chalmer of deis of the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* twa stand beddis.—Item in the girnell of the neddir *bailyie* thre bollis malt. Item in the wyne sellar ane

punshon of wyne with sex ferlotta of great salt with certane peittis and turves." P. 301, 302.

C. B. *beili* denotes an outlet; also, a court before a house. Teut. *balie*, conseptum, vallum, septum.

BAILLIERIE, BAYLLERIE, BAILIARY, s. 1.
The extent of a bailie's jurisdiction.

"And do hereby grant full power and commission to the sheriff-principal of Air and his deputies, the Bailie-Depute of the *Bailiary* of Cuningham, and commanding officers of the forces,—to meet upon the place, and to enquire into the said violence." *Wodrow*, ii. 236.

2. Sometimes the extent of the jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

"That ilk schiref of the realme sould gar wapin-schawing be maid foure tymes ilk yeir, in als many places as war speidfull within his *Baillierie*." *Acts Ja. I.* 1425. c. 67. edit. 1566.

BAYNE, BANE, adj. 1. Ready, prepared; Moray.

Scho anauered him rycht resonably agayne,
And said, I sall to your seruice be *bayne*,
With all plesance, in honest causs hail,
And I trast ye wald nocht set till assaill,
For your worschipe, to do me dyshonour.

Wallace, v. 686. MS.

Bane, edit. 1648.

O ye doure pepill descend from *Dardanus*,
The ilke ground, fra quham the first stok came
Of your lynnage, with blyith bosum the same
Sall you ressaue, thidder returnyng agane
To seek your auld moder mak you *bane*.

Doug. Virgil, 70. 32.

Quhen I bid stryk, to seruice be thow *bane*.

Wallace, ix. 131. MS.

Thair fure ane man to the bolt,
And wow gif he was fans!
He brankit like ane colt;
For woward he was *bane*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 343.

"Bound, ready," G1.

In this sense the word occurs in *Ywaine and Gawin*.

Thai soght oueral him to have slayn
To venge thair lorde war thai ful *bayn*.

V. 766. *Ritson's E. M. R.* i. 33.

2. Alert, lively, active.

A. Bor. *bain* is evidently used in a sense nearly allied.

"Very *bain* about one, officious, ready to help;" *Thoresby*, *Ray's Lett.* p. 322.

The renk raikit in the saill, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wrought, with wourschip and wela,
The berne besely and *bane* blenkit hym about.

Gawan and Gol. i. 6.

Ane Duergh braydit about, besily and *bane*,
Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre.

Ibid. st. 7.

i.e. A dwarf diligently and cleverly turned a spit.

In both these places, however, the word is used adverbially; as in the following passage:

Be that his men the totbir twa had slayna;
Thar horsse thai tuk, and graithit thaim full *bayne*
Out off the toune, for dyner baid thai nayne.

Wallace, v. 766. MS.

Rudd., vo. *Bane*, says; "Perhaps for *boun*, metri causa." But the word retains its proper form, as well as its original signification. Isl. *bein-a*, expedire, alicujus negotium vel iter promovere; Landnam. G1. But although not changed from *boun*, it is undoubtedly allied to it; as originating from Su.-G. *bo*, anciently *bu-a*, preparare, of which the part. is *boen*, whence our *boin*. V. BENE.

BAYNLY, adv. Readily, cheerfully.

All Scottis we ar that in this place is new,
At your commaund all *baynly* we sall bow.
Wallace, xi. 690. MS.

Perth edit. *playnly*; edit. 1648, *boldly*.

BAYNE, "Forte, a kind of fur," Rudd.

The burges bringis in his buith the broun and the blak,
Byand besely *bayne*, buge, beuer and byce.

Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 12.

It seems very doubtful, however, if this be not merely the phrase quoted above under the adj., without the conj. *q. besely and bayne*.

BAINIE, adj. Having large bones, S. O.

Tha brawnie, *bainie*, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.

Burns, iii. 15.

BAIR, BARE, s. A boar.

"He (Alexander I.) dotat the kirk of Sanct Andros with certane landis namit the *Bairrink*, because ane *bair* that did gret iniuris to the pepyll was slane in the said feild." Bellend. Chron. B. xii. c. 15. Apricursus ab *apro* immensae magnitudinis; Boeth.

The quethir he had thair, at that ned,
Full feill that war douchty of deid;
And barowys that war bauld as *bar*.

Barbour, ii. 233. MS.

Fed tuskit *baris*, and fat awyne in sty,
Sustenit war be mannis gouernance!

Doug. Virgil, 201. 32.

What Bellenden calls the *Bairrink* is by Wyntown denominated the *Barys rayk*. V. RAIK, *s.* Not *race*, as the term is explained Gl. Wynt. For this does not correspond to *rayk*. Mr. Macpherson has given the true sense of the term elsewhere, "course, range;" from Su.-G. *raka*, *kursitare*; *reka*, *raeka*, to roam.

A.-S. *bar*, Germ. *baer*, Lat. *verres*, id.

As our ancestors called the boar *bare*, by a curious inversion the *bear* is universally denominated by the vulgar a *boar*, S. Shall we view this as a vestige of the ancient Northern pronunciation? Su.-G. *biorn*, Isl. *beorn*, *ursus*. Ihre observes, that the inhabitants of the North alone retain the final *n* in this word.

BAIRD, s. 1. A poet or bard; in our old laws contemptuously applied to those strolling rhymers who were wont to oppress the lieges.

—"That sik as makes themselves Fules and ar *Bairdes*, or uthers sik like runners about, being apprehended, be put in the Kingis waird or irones, sa lang as thay have ony gudes of thair awin to live on." Acts Ja. VI. 1579. c. 74.

C. B. *bardh*, *bardd*, Gael. and Ir. *bard*, id.; Ir. *bar-das* a satire, a song; Arm. *bardd*, a comedian, Lat. *bard-us*, a poet among the Britons or Gauls. Germ. *bar* is a provinc. term for a song; *bar-en*, cantare, a general term. Wachter derives it from *baer-en*, at-tollere. But more probably it has been left by the Gauls, or borrowed from them.

From this word, or E. *bard*, a dimin. has been formed by later writers, *bardie*; but without any sanction from antiquity.

2. This term has been also expl. "Railer, lamppooner."

This turn cott now returning bak,
Trowand some great reward to tak;
Bot Englis men are not so daft,
But thay perceaved his clocked craft.
They knew him for a sembling *baird*,
Whom to thay wald give ne reward.

Leg. Ep. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

I doubt much if the passage affords proof that this is the meaning. He seems rather to be designed a dissembling *baird*, because, like strolling minstrels, he oppressed the country under false pretences.

To BAIRD, v. a. To caparison. V. BARD.**BAIRDING, s.** Scolding, invective.

"Johne Knox of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and *bairding*, attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procourtour for the Papistis*." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 221.

I am at a loss to know whether this word may have been formed from *Baird*, a poet, as those who assumed this name were latterly classed with *maisterful beggars*, who by force or abusive language acquired their auster-tenance; or from the same source with BARDACH, *q. v.* The term, however, may be only a vitiated orthography of *bearding*, from the E. *v. to beard*, "to take by the beard."

To BAIRGE, v. n. 1. To walk with a jerk or spring-upwards, Ettr. For.2. To strut, Aberd.; corr. perhaps from Fr. *berc-er*, *bers-er*, to rock, to swing; or from *berg-er*, to wag up and down. Teut. *berschen*, *properare*, *accelerare*.**BAIRGE, s.** An affected bobbing walk, Ettr. For.**BAIRLYG, adj.** Bare-legged. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.**BAIRMAN, s.** 1. A bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors; synon. with *Dyvour*, Skene; Ind. Reg. Maj.

"He quha sould be made *Bairman*, sall swerc in court, that he hes na gudes nor gere, attour fice schillings and ane plak. And that he sall nocht retene to him self, of all his wonning, and profite fra that day, in anie time coming, bot twa pennies for his meat and clait; and he sall giue ilk third pennie for payment of his debt." Stat. William, c. 17. § 1.

Apparently from *bare*, *q. bonis nudatus*; although Skene says that, according to Alciatus, one of this description was obliged to sit naked on "ane cauld stane;" *vo. Dyvour*. *Bare*, S. and old E., is used for *poor*; as in Germ. *bar*.

2. This designation occurs in one of our old acts, where it does not seem necessarily to signify a bankrupt, but merely one who has no property of his own.

"Sindrie wikit personis, movit in dispyte aganis thair nychbouris, ceissis not commonlie in thair priuate revengc to hoch and slay oxin and horses in the pleuch, byre, and vthirwayis, and to hund out *bair men* and vagaboundis to the attempting of sic foull and shamefull enormiteis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581. Ed. 1814, p. 217.

BAIRN, BARNE, s. 1. A child; not only denoting one in a state of childhood, but often one advanced in life; as implying relation to a parent; S.

—Na lust to liffe langare seik I,—
Bot for an thraw desyre I to lest here,
Turnus slauchter and deith with me to bere,

As glaid tythingis vnto my child and *barne*,
Among the goistis law and skuggis derne.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 13.

"*Barnis* (sais Sanct Paul) obey your father and mother in all pointis, for this is Gods command." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 44. b.

It occurs in O. E.

The *barne* was born in Bethlem, that with his blode shal saue Al that liue in faith, & folowe his felowes teching.

P. Ploughman, F. 93. s.

Thider he went way, to ss hir & hir *barn*.

R. Brunne, p. 310.

Moes-G. *barn*, Alem. Germ. id. from *bair-an*, ferre, gignere, procreare; A.-S. *bearn*. V. BERN.

2. Conjoined with the adj. *good*, denoting one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank, S.

—"The Lord Gordon—by the persuasion of his uncle the earl of Argyle—subscribed the covenant, and became a *good bairn*." Spalding, i. 290.

"This preaching was pleasantly heard, and he esteemed a *good bairn*, however he was before." Ib. p. 299.

A very respectable correspondent remarks that the S. phrase is used in a sense somewhat similar to that of the Fr. expression, *un bon enfant*.

BAIRN NOR BIRTH. A common pleonasm, used in a negative form, as, "She has neither *bairn nor birth* to mind," denoting that a woman is totally free of the cares of a young family, S.

TO PART W' BAIRN. To miscarry, S.

"The yeir efter, the queine *parted with bairne*, bot nane knew by quhat meane." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 61.

BAIRNHEID, s. 1. The state of childhood.

"Item, twa lytill small culppis of gold, maid to queene Magdalene quhane scho was ane *barne*. Item, ane bassing and laver, siclyk maid for hir in hir *barneheid*, the tane of aget, the uther of jesppe, sett in gold, with ane lytill flacone of cristallyne of the samyne sort." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

2. Childishness.

Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace! I can bot ballattis breif;
Sic *bairnheid* biddis my brydill renye;
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems. p. 65. V. HEID.

BAIRNIE, s. A little child, S.

"That the said Sprott's wife having given an egg to her *bairnie*, that came out of the pannell's house, there did strike out a lumpe about the bigness of a goose-egg, that continued on the *bairne* while it died, and was occasioned by hir enchanted egg." Law's Memor. Pref. lvii.

BAIRNIE OF THE E'E. The pupil of the eye, Mearns.

A beautiful metaphor, expressive of the instinctive watchfulness constantly employed for its preservation, like that of a tender mother towards the child of her love.

BAIRN'S-BAIRN, s. A grandchild, Aberd.

A.-S. *bearna bearn*, nepos; Su.-G. *barna-barn*, grandchild; Dan. *barne barn*; Isl. *barne boern*, id.

BAIRNLESS, *adj.* Childless, without progeny, S.

A.-S. *bearnleas*, Dan. *barnloes*, id.

BAYRNIS-BED, s. "The matrix. Similar phrases in common use are, *calfs-bed*, *lamb's bed*." Gl. Compl. S.

"I sau muguart, that is gude for the suffocatione of ane vomans *bayrnis hed*." Compl. S. 104. But the author of the Gloss. thinks it should be *bed*. "*Bayrnis hed*," he says, "may possibly have been used to denote *child-bed*.—In the legend of St. Margrete, *childe-bed* occurs in this sense, if it be not an error of the copyist." The following is the passage referred to.

There ich finde a wiif,
That lizter is of barn,
Y com ther also sone,
As euer ani arn;
Zif it be unblisted,
Y croke it fot or arm;
Other the wiif her seluen
Of *childehed* bs forfarn.

Gl. p. 311.

i.e. She dies in consequence of child-bearing. This seems to be merely an improper use of A.-S. *cild-hud*, infancy. In A.-S. the matrix is called *cild-hama*, that is, the covering of the child.

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Childish, having the manners of a child; S.

With such brave thoughts they throng in through the port,
Thinking the play of fortune *bairnely* sport;
And as proud peacocks with their plumes do prank,
Alongst the bridge they merche in battle rank.

Muses Thren. p. 116.

Sw. *barnslig*, id.

"Sone eftir, the princes returnit fra thair insolent and *barnlie* contencioun to the camp." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 100. *Juvenili*, Lat.

BAIRNLINNESS, s. Childishness. S.

"In veritie it is great *barnelines* to be sa hastelie seducit and begylit, especiallie in ane mater of sa greit importance: and the Apostle doith admonis ws to be *barnes* in malice, bot nocht in wit." J. Tyrie's Refutation, pref. 6.

BAIRNS' BARGAIN. 1. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nae *bairns' bargains*," I make no pactions like those of children, S.

2. A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to, all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description, Fife; synon. with the phrase, *Let-A-bee for Let-A-bee*.

BAIRN'S-PAN, s. A small pan of tinned iron, for dressing, or hastily warming, a child's meat, S.

BAIRN'S-PART OF GEAR. That part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed to take effect after his death; a forensic phrase, S.; synon. *Legitim* and *Portion Natural*.

"The *bairns part* is their *legitim* or portion natural, so called, because it flows from the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children, &c. The *bairns part*—is only competent as to the father's means, and is not extended to the mother or grandfather; nor is it extended to any but lawful children. Neither is it extended to all children, but only to those who are not forisfamiated; and it carries a third of the defunct's free moveables, debts being deduced, if his wife survived, and a half if there was no relict." Stair's Instit. p. 528.

Sw. *barnaarf*, the patrimony of children, from *barn* and *aarf*, inheritance.

BAIRNS-PLAY, s. The sport of children, S.

"Nay, verily I was a child before: all bygones are but *bairns-play*: I would I could begin to be a Christian in sad earnest." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 96.

"Mr. Wodrow, out of his ignorance, and want of experience, writes of suffering, and embracing of the bloody rope, as if it were *bairns-play*. But now there is ground—to conclude from what they have done and left undone these many years bygone, and from the breath they speak and write with (if they get not another spirit), that the greater part, both of ministers and professors, give but the old price, and find no *beans* in Prelacy, nor yet a sufficient ground to state their sufferings upon, on this side of black Popery, as long as they have either soul or conscience to mortgadge in the cause; and if these would not do, to sell all out of the ground." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 131.

In this uncharitable sentence, *beans*, I suppose, should be *banes*, i.e. bones; according to the use of the phrase, used in E. writing, to make no bones of a thing, to make no scruple about it; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a dog that devours all.

BAIRNTYME, BARNE-TEME, s. 1. Brood of children, all the children of one mother; S. A. Bor.

Hail! Blessit mot thou be
For thy *barne teme*.

Houlate iii. 7. MS.

And Oh! how well I thought if a'
Was wair'd, as well I might,
While wi' my bonny *bairntime* I
Seemed a' his heart'a delight.
Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Thae bonie *bairntime*, Heav'n has lent,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent
For ever to release ye
Frae care that day.

Burns, iii. 96.

R. Brunne uses *team* by itself, p. 20.

After Edbalde com Ethelbert his eam,
Adelwolfe's brother, of Egbrichte's *team*.

A.-S. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio; Scotis, says Lye, *bearntime*, posterity; from A.-S. *bearn* child, and *team* offspring.

2. The course of time during which a woman has born children, Mearns.

This sense proceeds on the idea that *time* is properly the final syllable, instead of A.-S. *team*.

BAIRNS-WOMAN, s. A child's maid, a dry nurse; S.

"The only servant—that he could not get rid of, owing to her age and infirmities, was Maudge Dobbie, who, in her youth, was *bairns-woman* to his son." The Entail, i. 2.

BAIS, adj. Having a deep or hoarse sound; E. *base*.

The *bais* trumpet with ane bludy soan
The signe of batel blew ouer all the touen.
Doug. Virgil, 380. 20.

Buccina rauca, Virgil. Literally it signifies low, Fr. *bas*.

Her nose *baas*, her browes hye.
Gower, Conf. Am. F. 17. a.

BAISDLIE, adv. In a state of stupefaction or confusion.

Amaisdlie and *baisdlie*,
Richt bissillie they ran.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll. ii. 20. V. BAZED.

BAISE, s. Haste, expedition, S. B. Su.-G. *bas-a*, citato gradu ire, currere, Ihre.

To **BAISE, v. a.** To persuade, to coax, Strathmore.

This has been derived from Fr. *bais-er* to kiss; q. to wheedle by endearments. It may, however, have a common origin with BAZED, q. v. as signifying to stupify one by constant solicitation; or rather be viewed as the same with Germ. *baiz-en*, irritare, instigare, impellere ad agendum, consilio, aut adhortatione; Wachter.

BAISED, part. pa. Confused, at a loss what to do, S. V. BAZED.

To **BAISS, v. a.** To sew slightly; S.

This is merely a corr. of E. *baste*, from Fr. *bastir*, to make long stitches.

1. Properly, to stitch two pieces of cloth together, that they may be kept straight in the sewing, S.

2. To sew with long stitches, to sew in a coarse and careless manner, S.; synon. *Scob*, Loth.

BAISS, s. The act of stitching two pieces of cloth together, previous to their being rightly sewed, S.

BAISSING-THREADS, BASING-THREADS, s. pl. The threads used in stitching before sewing, Selkirks.

To **BAISS, v. a.** To beat, to drub, Loth.

BAISSING, s. A drubbing, Selkirks.

Su.-G. *bas-a* caedere, ferire.

BAISS, BAISE, adj. 1. Sad, sorrowful, Ettr. For.

2. Ashamed, ib. *Bais't* signifies extremely averse, Clydes. V. **BAIST, part. pa.**

"But quhan yer Maigestye jinkyt fra me in the baux, and left me in the darknesse, I was *bais* to kum again wi' sikkan ane ancere [answer]." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

Fr. *bas, basse*, humble, dejected. Fris. *baes-en* delirare.

To **BAIST, v. a.** To defeat, to overcome, S. B.

As the same word has the sense of E. *baste*, to beat, instead of deriving it as Johns. does, from Fr. *bas-tonner*, I would trace it directly to Isl. *beyst-a*, *baust-a*, id. *caedere*, *ferire*; from Su.-G. *bas-a*, id.

This is pron. *beast*, S. A. which would seem, indeed, to be the proper orthography; as the word is given by a celebrated writer of our country.

"Courage, comrade! Up thy heart, Billy, we will not be *beasted* at this bout, for I have got one trick, *ex hoc in hoc*." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 29.

BAIST, *s.* 1. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children; S. B.

The Isl. phrase has considerable analogy; *Beria* oc *beysta*, *serviliter tractare*; *Verel*.

2. One who is overcome, S.

BAIST, *part. pa.* Apprehension, afraid; as, "Wer't no for that I should na be *sae baist*," Dumfr.

Evidently allied to **BUMBAZED**. V. **BAZED**.

BAISTIN, *s.* A drubbing, S. from E. and S. *baste*, to beat.

BAIT, *s.* A Boat. V. **BAT**.

To **BAIT**, *v. a.* To steep skins in a ley made of hens' or pigeons' dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed before they are put into the *tan* or bark, S. After being thus *baited*, they are scraped with a knife called a *grainer*.

BAIT, *s.* The ley in which skins are put, S.

Su.-G. *bet-a* fermento macerare; *beta hudar*, coria preparare fermentando, i. e. to *bait hides*, S. Teut. *beeten het leeder*, preparare coria, (whence *beet-water*, aqua coriariorum;) also *bett-en*, fomentis foris applicatis tepere; Germ. *beitz-en*, "to steep, to infuse, to macerate," Ludwig. Ibre is inclined to consider Moes-G. *beists*, leaven, as the source of the other terms.

BAIT, BED, *s.* The grain of wood or stone, Aberd.

Isl. *beit*, lamina explanata.

To **BAYT**, *v. n.* 1. To feed, to pasture; Gl. Sibb.

2. In an active sense, to give food to.

—The King, and his meny,
To *Wenchburg* all cummyn ar.
Thar lychtyt all that thai war,
To *bayt* thar hors, that war wery.
And Douglas, and his company,
Baytyt alsua besid thaim ner.

Barbour, xiii. 589. 591. MS.

Dr. Johnson strangely derives the *v. Bait* from *abate*; whereas it is evidently from A.-S. *bat-an*, *inescare*. But perhaps we have the word in a more original form in Isl. *beit-a*, to drive cattle to pasture, *pastum agere pecus*, G. Andr. : whence *beit*, feeding, pasture; *hross-abeit*, the baiting of a horse.

By the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously derives *Bait*, to set dogs on, from Fr. *batt-re*; while the word is retained in the very same sense in Isl. *beit-a*, *incitare*, *ad beit-a hundana*, *instigare canes*.

To **BAITCHIL**, *v. a.* To beat soundly, Roxb.; apparently a dimin. from A.-S. *beat-an*, to beat.

BAITH, *adj.* Both. V. **BATHE**.

BAITH-FATT, *s.* A bathing vat.

"The thrid sonne John Stewart was Erle of Marr, and was slane in the Canogait in ane *baith fatt*." *Belend. Cron. B. xii. c. 5.*

A.-S. *baeth* *thermae*, and *faet* *vas*.

BAITTENIN, *part. pr.* Thriving; as, "That's a fine *baittenin'* bairn," i. e. a thriving child; *Menteith*.

Most probably the same with E. *batten*, to fatten; which, Johns. observes, is of doubtful origin. The root may be Teut. *bat-en*, *baet-en*, *prodesse*, Isl. *baet-a*, *reparare*; whence *batn-a*, *meliorescere*, to grow better.

BAITTE, *adj.* 1. Rich with grass, affording excellent pasturage; *Ettrick Forest*.

This seems merely a derivative from the preceding *v.* Isl. *beit* signifying pasture, *baitte*, *q.* *beittle*, may have been formed by *le*, a note of derivation. V. *Wachter*, *Proleg. Sect. 6.*

It is also pron. *Bettle*.

It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close.

"We turn pasture to tillage,—and heather into green sward, and the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into *baitte* grass-land." *The Pirate*, iii. 182.

Thousands of steids stood on the hill,

Of sable trappings vaine;

And round on *Ettrick's baitte* haughs

Grew no kin kind of graine.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 124.

2. The term in Dumfr. is applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a *bettle bit*.

Shall we view this as traduced from a common origin with Isl. *beit* *pasuum*, *beiti* *pastum agere pecus*, as applied to grass fit for pasture? It is perhaps the same with what Bp. Douglas denominates *Battill-gers*, *q. v.*, also **BATTELL**.

BAIVEE, *s.* A species of whiting.

"*Assellus argentei* coloris, squamosus, Whitingo major; our fishers call it the *Baivee*." *Sibbald*, *Fife*, 123. *Gadus Merlangus*, 2. *Linn.*

BAIVENJAR, *s.* A tatterdemallion, a ragamuffin, Upp. Clydes.

This is undoubtedly a word left in this district since the time of the Strathclyde kingdom; C. B. *barwyn*, a dirty, mean fellow; from *baw*, dirty, mean. *Ba*, dirt, is given as the root; *Owen*.

BAIVIE, *s.* A large collection; applied to a numerous family, to a covey of partridges, &c. *Ettr. For.*

BAK, BACKE, BAKIE-BIRD, *s.* The bat, S.

Vp gois the *bak* with hir pelit leddren flicht,

The larkis discendis from the skyis hicht.

Doug. Virgil, 449. 37.

The sonnys licht is nauer the wers, traist me,

Allthochte the *bak* his bricht beames doith fle.

Ibid. 8. 49.

Vespertilio, *Virg.* Douglas has a similar allusion elsewhere :

For to behald my sicht nicht not indure,
Mair nor the bricht sene may the bakke's ee.

Pallice of Honour, i. 37.

"The storke also, the heron after his kinde, and the lapwing, and the bake." Lev. xi. 19. Bassandyne's Bible, 1576.

The modern name in S. is *backie-bird*. Su.-G. *natt-baka*, *nattbaka*, id. from *natt* night, and *backa*. Dan. *aften bakke*, from *aften* evening. As this animal is in E. denominated the *rearmouse*, one might suppose, from the apparent analogy, that *backe* were to be understood in the sense of *retro*. But the bat seems to be called in A.-S. *hrere-mus*, from *hrer-an*, agitare; as equivalent to another of its names, *flitter-mouse*.

Backe is used by Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, A. 1552. "*Backe* or *Keremouse* which flieth in the darke."

BAK, *s.* On *bak*, behind.

—"The nobill Fabis, inclusit baith on *bak* and afor,—war al slane." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 186.

A.-S. on *baec*, retro, retrorsum; whence E. *aback*.

BAKE, *s.* A small cake, a biscuit, S.

Here's crying out for *bakes* and gills. —

Burns, iii. 35.

From A.-S. *bac-an*, Su.-G. *bak-a*, &c. to bake.

* To **BAKE**, *v. a.* This term is rather restricted to the act of kneading, which is distinguished from what is called *firing* bread, S. B.

A.-S. *bac-an*, Su.-G. *bak-a*, have the same signification; pinsere.

In the operation of preparing bread, when this is performed by different persons, he who kneads is called the *Bakster*, Aberd.

In Angus, it is not reckoned *happy* for two persons to bake bread together. I have heard no reason assigned for this superstition.

BAKING-CASE, *s.* A kneading-trough. The *Back-bread*, 'in Aberd. *Bake-bread*, is the board on which the dough is kneaded in the *baking-case*.

BAKGARD, *s.* A rear-guard.

The Erle Malcom he bad byd with the stail,
To folow thaim, a *baggard* for to be.

Wallace, ix. 1742. MS.

BAKHEIR, *s.*

Thew hes broken conditioun, thow hes not done richt,
Thow hecht no *bakheir* to bring, bot anerly we;
Thairto I tuik thy hand, as thow was trew knight.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

If properly one word, it must signify a supporter, a second; as if compounded of A.-S. *baec* back, and *her* lord, or *hera* servant. But I rather think that it should be to bring *na bak heir*, i.e. "no backing here," or "hither."

BAKIE, *s.* The black headed gull, *Larus marinus*, Linn. Orkn. and Shetland.

BAKIE, *s.* The name given to one kind of peat, S.

"When brought to a proper consistence, a woman, on each side of the line, kneads or *bakes* this paste, into masses, of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them in rows, on the grass.—From the manner of the operation, these peats are called *Bakies*." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 121.

BAKIE, *s.* A stake. V. **BAIKIE**.

BAKIN-LOTCH, *s.* Some sort of bread, most probably of an enticing quality.

For there was nowther iad nor leun
Nicht eat a *bakin-lotch*.

Evergreen, ii. 180. st. 11.

Teut. *lock-en*, to entico, *lock-aes*, a bait.

BAK-LAND, *s.* A house or building lying back from the street, S.

"Anent the accioun—for the nocht sustenyng & vphalding of the *bak land*—& tenement of the said vmquhile Alexanderis, liand in the burgh of Edinburgh on the north half of the kingis gate;—and for the hurt, dampnage & seath sustenit be the said Johne & Jonet in the downfalling of the said *bak-land*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 149.

A house facing the street is called a *foreland*, S. V. **LAND**.

BAKSYD, *s.* The back part of a house, Aberd. Reg. MS.

"*Backside*, the back yard of a house where the poultry are kept. West." Grose. V. **BACKSIDE**.

BAKSTER, **BAXSTER**, *s.* A baker, S.

"*Baksters*, quha baikes bread to be sauld, sould make quhite bread, and well baiken, conforme to the consuetude and approbation of honest men of the burgh, as the time sall serve." Burrow Lawes, c. 67. *Baxster*, c. 21.

"Syne there were proper stewards, cunning *baxters*, excellent cooks and potingars, with confections and druggs for their deserts." Pitscottie, p. 147, quoted by Pennant, as "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount." Tour in S. 1769, p. 120, 121. V. **BROWSTER**.

BAKMAN, *s.* Follower, a retainer,

Sen hunger now gois up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen;
The lairds and ladyes ryde of the teun,
Fer feir of hungerie *bakmen*.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

From *back*, behind. The term *backmen* is used, but in a different sense, in some of the sea ports of Angus, to denote those porters who carry coals ashore from the lighters on their *backs*. V. **BACK**.

BAL, **BALL**, the initial syllable of a great many names of places in Scotland.

It is generally understood as signifying the place, or town, from Ir. and Gael. *baile*, *ball*, id. But it is well known, that the vowels are often changed, while the word is radically the same. Now, the Su.-G. and Isl. *bol* has the very same meaning; domicilium, sedes, villa; Ihre. Notwithstanding the change of the vowel, the Gothic appears to have the preferable claim. For *ball* in Ir. and Gael. seems to be an insulated term, not connected with any other, admitting of no derivation, and itself having no derivatives. But Su.-G. and Isl. *bol* is from *bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, Moes-G. *bau-an*, to dwell; and has a great many cognates; as *bo*, *bod*, *byle*, a house, or in a compound state, *hybyle*, *nybyle*, *tibyle*, id.; *bo* an inhabitant, *bokarl*, a peasant, *bolag*, society, &c. As the Goths could not in such circumstances be supposed to borrow from the Irish or Highlanders of Scotland; it may be supposed that the Irish borrowed their term from the colony of Firlbol, or Belgae, who in an early period settled in Ireland.

BALA-PAT, *s.* "A pot in a farm-house for

the use of the family during harvest, exclusive of the reapers' pot;" Allan's Dict.

Perhaps allied to Gael. *bail*, a place, a residence; or Isl. Su.-G. *bol* prædium, villa, domicilium; q. the village-pot.

BALAS, *s.* A sort of precious stones, according to Urry, brought from *Balassia* in India.

—Her goldin haire and rich atyre,
In fretwise couchit with pearlis quithe
And grete *balas*, lemyng as the fyre.

King's Quair, ii. 27.

No saphirs in Inde, no rube rich of price,
There lacked then, nor emeraud so grene,
Bales Turkes, ne thing to my deices,
That may the castel maken for to shens.

Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 80.

Fr. *balais*, a sort of bastard ruby.

"A precious stone, Fr. *balé*;" Palsgrave.

BALAX, *s.* A hatchet, Aberd.

A.-S. *bille*, Isl. *byla*, Su.-G. *bil*, *bila*, securis, an axe; properly one of a large size, such as that used for felling trees. Verel., however, renders Isl. *bolyxe*, securis major ad truncanda ligna; and Ihre derives Su.-G. *baalyxa*, *bolyxa*, from *baal* ingens, and *yxa* securis.

BALBEIS, *s. pl.* Halfpence.

The stableris gettis na stabil fies;
The hyrs women gettis na *balbeis*.

Maitland Poems, p. 182. V. BABIE.

BALD, **BAULD**, *adj.* 1. Bold, intrepid, S.

Henry than Kyng of England—
Had a swne than Willame cald,
That was a stowt man and a *bald*.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 198.

For mais or burdoun arrayit wele at rycht,
Quha has thereto sddy *bald* sprete lat se.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 47.

This idiom, according to which the *adj.* has the indefinite article prefixed, without the subst., which has been previously mentioned, is still much used, especially S. B.

This is the proper and original sense of the word. But it is vulgarly used in several oblique senses.

2. Irascible, of a fiery temper, S.

Venus towart the Troiane side tuke tent,
Aganis quham all full of matalent
Saturnus douchter Juno, that full *bald* is
Towart the partye aduersare behaldis.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 4.

As there is no epithet in the original, *bald* may perhaps signify haughty, imperious, in which sense it is also used, S.

Then Jeany smil'd; said, You're begull'd,
I canna fancy thes:
My minny *bauld*, she wou'd me scauld;
Sas dinna die for me.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 32. V. BARDACH.

"The third was—as *baul* as ony ettercap." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. "Keen, biting," expressive of the state of the atmosphere, S.

—And Boreas, wi' his blasts sas *bauld*,
Was threat'ning a' our kye to kill.

Song, Tak' your awld cloak about you.

The *bauld* keen-biting force of Boreas by
The blust'ring south is blunted.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 175.

4. Pungent to the taste, or keenly affecting the organ of smelling, S.

In this sense mustard, horse-radish, &c. are said to be *bald*.

5. Certain, assured.

The bevar hoir said to this berly berne,
This breif thow sall obey some, be thou *bald*.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

The word occurs in the same sense, in Ywaine and Gawin.

This ilk knight, that be ye *balde*,
Was lord and keper of that hald.

Ver. 169. *Ritson's Metr. Rom.* v. 1.

6. It is also used, in a very oblique sense, as signifying, bright.

"A *bald* moon, quoth Benny Gask, another pint quoth Lesley;" S. Prov. "spoken when people encourage themselves to stay a little longer in the ale-house, because they have moon-light." Kelly, p. 53.

A.-S. *bald*, *beald*, Alem. Su.-G. Germ. *bald*, Isl. *bald-ur*, Ital. *bald-o*, bold; O. Fr. *baulde*, impudent, insolent, trop hardie en paroles, Gl. Rom. Rose. Ihre derives Su.-G. *bald* from *baell-a*, valere, which has been viewed as the origin of E. *able*, q. *ec baelle*, possum. *Bald*, as used in the sense of *assured*, is a Germ. idiom: *bald*, confisus, et confidenter; Gl. Lips. *baldo*, fiducialiter; Gl. Boxhorn, *baldliho*, confidenter; Belg. *bout spreken*, cum fiducia et animositate loqui; Wachter.

Isl. *ball-r*, *bald-ur*, strenuus, ferox, is viewed as the same with *Balldr*, *Balldur*, the name given to Odin, one of the deities of the ancient Goths; Kristnis. Gl. G. Andr. derives the latter from *Baal* or *Belus*, which signifies a friend, a lord, or husband. He refers to the Phenician or Hebrew. As the Celtic nations had their *Bel* or *Belus*, it is not unlikely that the Goths might bring with them, from the East, the same object of idolatrous worship.

Several of the names of Gothic deities have been brought into use as adjectives. Thus *Od-r*, the Isl. name of Odin, signifies also furious, (S. *wod*.) like a furious Sibyl. The reason of this application of the term, as assigned by G. Andr. is, that the Sibyl poured forth verses, under the pretended inspiration of Odr, the Apollo of the Goths.

It seems uncertain, whether *Frea*, the wife of Odin, and the Venus of the North, received this name from her beauty; or whether, because of her celebrity in this respect, her name came afterwards to be used adjectively; as Germ. *frey* signifies pulcher, amabilis, beautiful, lovely.

To **BALD**, *v. a.* To imbolden.

Than schame and dolour, mydlit bayth ouer ane,
Baldis the pepil *Archade* euer ilkane
To the bargane aganis thare inemyes.

Doug. Virgil, 330, 25.

This verb is formed from the *adj.*

BALDERRY, *s.* Female handed orchis, a plant, S. *Orchis maculata*, Linn. "Female handed orchis, Anglis. *Balderry*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 517.

This name is also given to the *Orchis latifolia*. The word is pron. *Bawdry*; and it has been supposed that it may have originated from the term *Bawdry*; as the plant is vulgarly believed to have an aphrodisiacal virtue, and in some counties receives a gross designation from the form of the bulbs of the root. By children in Lanarks. the root is commonly designed, *The Laird and Lady*.

BALD-STROD, s.

A skeg, a scornor, a skald,
A *bald strod* and a *bald*.

Colkebie Son, F. l. v. 100.

Probably *bald*, as used by itself, is equivalent to, a bold person. Isl. *strud* denotes obscene language or conduct; G. Andr. vo. *Stred*, p. 228.

BALEEN, s. The designation given, by the Scottish whale-fishers, and by fishers in general, to the whalebone of commerce.

Quaedam [balaenae] cornuae laminae in ore habeant, quae nautis nostris dicuntur, *Whales with baleen*; quod enim Angli *Whalebone* et *fin*, nostri *baleen* vocant. Sibb. Phalainologia, Praef.

It has been justly said, that *whalebone* is a very inaccurate denomination; and that in E. there is no appropriate term, equivalent to the *fanons* of the Fr.

Fr. *balenes*, "whall-bones; whall-bone bodies [bod-dice]; French bodies;" Cotgr. V. BALLANT BODDICE. Belg. *balyn*, whalebone, whalefins; Sewel. Both these, like Fr. *baleine*, the name of the whale, are obviously from the Lat. term. I have observed no similar designation in any of the Goth. dialects; notwithstanding the great variety of names given to the whale, according to the particular species, and the long acquaintance of the Goth. nations with whale-fishing.

BALGONE PIPPIN, a species of apple, S.

"The *Balgone pippin*, so named from the seat of Sir James Suttie in East Lothian, much resembles the golden pippin, and to all its excellencies adds the advantage of larger size." Neill's Horticult. Edin. Encycl. p. 209.

BALK and BURRAL.

"The hills and heath ground being ridged, appear to have been under cultivation at some former period, at least that partial kind of it called *balk* and *burrall*, which consisted of one ridge very much raised by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately." P. Turrieff, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xviii. 404.

For *Balk*, V. *Bauk*, 2. The only word that resembles *Burrall*, is Isl. *alburd-ar*, divisio agrorum inter vicinos per restim facta; Verel. q. by transposition, *burdal*; from *al* a thong, and perhaps *bur*, *byrd*, a village, a field.

BALDERDASH, s. Foolish and noisy talk, poured out with great fluency, S.

This word is also E. and derived by Dr. Johnson, from A.-S. *bald* bold, and *dash*. I mention it merely to suggest, that perhaps it is allied to Isl. *bulldur*, susurronum blateratio vel stultorum balbuties, G. Andr. p. 42.

BALEN. V. PAUIS.

BALYE, s.

"The Lord Fleming, who commanded the castle [of Dunbarton,] hearing the tumult, fled to the neather *Balye*, (so they call the part by which they descend to the river) and escaped in a little boat." Spotswood, p. 252.

Probably from Fr. *baillies*, a term used by Froissart, as signifying barricadoes. *Baillies des murs*, the curtains; Dict. Trev. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether this be meant of the *Bayle*, "a space on the outside of the ditch commonly surrounded by strong palisades, and sometimes by a low embattled wall;" or the *balium*, or bailey. Of these there were two, the inner and outer. They were properly areas, separated from

each other "by a strong embattled wall and towered gate." The inner commonly contained the houses and barracks for the garrison, the chapel, stables and hospital." Grose's Military Antiq. i. 2, 3.

BALL, s. Bustle, disturbance, Aberd.

Isl. *baul*, *boel*, molestatio, noxa, dolor; G. Andr. p. 23.

BALL, s. A parcel, used in the sense of E. *bale*.

"Accordingly draw a bill of loading, which is of a common stile, bearing, that such a *ball* or coffer—is embarked this—day—, the which *ball* is consignable at London to Mr. —, merchant," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 95.

Fr. *balle*, "a packe, as of merchandise;" Cotgr. Teut. *bal fascis*.

BALLANDIS, s. pl. A balance for weighing.

"Ane pair of *ballandis* weyth wychtis pertaining tharto of the gryt bynd, & ane wthir pair of the small bynd with the weichtis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

"Item ane pair of *ballandis* of bras to wey poulder." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

BALLANT, s. A ballad; the general pronunciation among the vulgar throughout S.

"But they [the smngglers] stick to it, that they'll be streekit, and hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms, as they ca' them, rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld threep o theirs." Guy Mannering, iii. 110. V. FERN-SEED.

"An' it were about Robin Hood, or some o' David Lindsay's *ballants*, ane wad ken better what to say to it." Monastery, i. 150.

BALLANT-BODDICE, s. Boddice made of leather, anciently worn by ladies in S. Fr. *balenes*, "whalebone bodies, French bodies."—Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

BALLAT, BALLIES. *Ruby Ballat*, a species of ruby.

"Item ane blak hatt with ane hingar contendant ane greit *ruby ballat* with thre perlis, price XL crownis of wecht." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25. In MS. it might be read *balac*.

Balliesis occurs in the same sense.

"Tuelf roses of diamantis and tuelf *ruby balliesis* sett in gold anamalit with quheit blew and blak." Ibid. p. 267.

The same with *Balas*. Cotgr. defines *rubis balay*, "a rubie ballais; a kind of pale, or peach-coloured, rubie." L. B. *balasc-us*, carbunculus. *Lapis balagius*, defined by Albertus Magnus, Gemma coloris rubei, lucida valde et substantiae transparentis. He adds, Dicitur esse femina carbunculi; Du Cange.

BALL-CLAY, PELL-CLAY, s. Very adhesive clay, S. O.

"If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as *ball-clay*." Agr. Surv. Ays. p. 4. V. PELL CLAY.

BALLY-COG, s. A milk-pail, Banffs. synon. *Leglin*.

Dan. *balie* denotes a tub; Su.-G. *balja*, cupa, obba;

Low Sax. and Fris. *ballje*, id. Belg. *baatie*, "a tub, a bucket;" Sewel. The addition of *cog* must be modern.

BALLINGAR, BALLINGERE, s. A kind of ship.

A *ballingar* off Inland, that was thar,
Past out off Tay, and com to Whitbe far,
To London send, and tauld off all this cace,
Till hyng Morton woywt had Wallace.

Wallace, ix. 1854.

In MS. however, *Whytte* occurs for *Whitby*.

Now is it bot ane frith in the sey flude;
Ane rade vnsikkir for schip and *ballingere*.

Doug. Virgil, 39. 22.

In an old MS. belonging to the Herald's Office, quoted by Du Cange, it is said; L'Amiral doit avoir l'administration de tous vaisseaux appartenans à la guerre, comme Barges, Galées, Horquées, *Ballinjers*, et autres. Walsingham mentions them under the same name; and Froissart, who writes *ballangers*, vol. iii. c. 41.

BALLION, s. 1. A knapsack, Selkirks.

2. A tinker's box, in which his utensils are carried; or any box that may be carried on one's back; *ibid.* V. **BALLOWNIS**.

BALLION, s. The designation given to a reaper, who is not attached to any particular band or ridge, but who acts as a supernumerary; adjoining himself to those on one ridge who have fallen behind the reapers on another, and, after these have made up their lee-way, joining those who are next deficient in progress. The term is common in Linlithg.

BALLOCH, BELLOCH, s. A narrow pass, Stirlings.

"The access to the muir is by narrow passes called *ballochs*." P. Garguncock, Stat. Acc. xviii. 94.

"The road I came leads from Glen Pheagen, by a *balloch*, or deep opening through the mountains, into the head of Glen Fruive." Blackw. Mag. March 1819, p. 663.

Gael. *bealach*, id.

BALLOP, s. The old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches, which is buttoned up, S. In E. formerly called the *cod-piece*.

Hence it seems allied to Lancash. *ballocks*, testicula.

BALLOWNIS, s. pl.

"Maisterfull strubling & streiking the saidis, &c. with *ballownis* under sylence of nycht." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

Fr. *ballon* signifies a fardel, or small pack; L. B. *ballon-us*, id.

BALOW. 1. A lullaby, S.

"The editor of Select Scottish Ballads pretends, that in a quarto manuscript in his possession—there are two *balowes*, as they are there stiled, the first, *The balow*, *Allan*, the second, *Palmer's Balow*; this last, he says, is that commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament." *Ritson's Essay on S. Song*, p. cix. N.

"Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie with one crosse or other, not suffering it to be

rocked and lulled with Sathan's *balowes* in the cradle of securitie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 308.

2. A term used by a nurse, when lulling her child.

Balow, my babe, ly stil and sleipe!
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe.

L. A. *Bothwell's Lament*.

It is supposed to be part of an old Fr. lullaby, *Bas, le loup*; or as the S. term is sometimes pronounced, *balilow*, q. *bas, là le loup*; "lie still, there is the wolf," or "the wolf is coming."

I find this written somewhat differently, as the name of an old S. tune. "Followis an sang of the birth of Christ, with the tune of *Baw lu la law*." *Godly Ballates*, quoted by Ritson ut sup. p. lvi.

To **BALTER, v. a.** To dance.

—His cousing Copyn Cull—
Led the dance and began;
Play us *Joly lemmane*;
Sum trotit *Tras* and *Trenass*;
Sum *balterit The Bass*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 302.

Corr. perhaps from O. Fr. *baladeur*, or L. B. *balator*, a dancer.

BAM, s. A sham, a quiz, S.

—"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularity were chiefly confined to what was then called *bites* and *bams*, since denominated *hoaxes* and *quizzes*, had the fairest possible subject of wit in the unsuspecting Dominie." *Guy Mannering*, i. 41.

This is a cant term. "*Bam*. A jocular imposition, the same as a humbug." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

BAMLING, adj. A *bamling* chield, an awkwardly-made, clumsy fellow, Roxb.

BAMULLO, BOMULLO, BOMULLOCH. To make one *lauch Bamullo*, to make one change one's mirth into sorrow; to make one cry. "I'll gar you *lauch, sing, or dance, Bamullo*, (for all the modes of expression are used), is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unseasonably gay, especially when they cannot be lulled to sleep; Ang. Perth. It is pron. as with an *a* in Ang., with an *o* Perth.

It is said to be comp. of two Celtic words. C. B. *bw* is terror, or that which causes it. The children in France, if we may believe Bullet's information, cry *bou*, when they wish to affright their comrades; the very sound used in S. with a similar design, pron. *bu*, like Gr. *v*. Ir. and Gael. *mala, mullach*, primarily an eye-brow, is used to denote knotted or gloomy brows. Hence *bo-mullach* is equivalent to "the grisly ghost, the spectre with the dark eye-brows." To make one "sing or dance *bo-mullo*," is thus to introduce the frightful ghost as his minstrel. It is said that the *Mallochs*, a branch of the clan Macgregor, had their name from their appearance, as expressed by the word explained above. The highlanders, indeed, according to my information, call any man *Malloch*, who has gloomy brows.

The ghost referred to above, according to the account communicated from Scotland to Mr. Aubrey, was of the female gender.

"But whether this man saw any more than *Brownie* and *Meg Mullach*, I am not very sure.—*Meg Mullach*, [r. *Mullach*] and *Brownie*,—are two ghosts, which (as it is constantly reported) of old haunted a family in

Strathspey of the name of *Grant*. They appeared at first [i. e. the first] in the likeness of a young lass; the second of a young lad." *Miscellanies*, p. 212.

- * To BAN, BANN, *v. n.* 1. Often applied in S., although improperly, to those irreverent exclamations which many use in conversation, as distinguished from cursing.

Ne'er curse nor *bann*, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 75.

2. Used to denote that kind of imprecation in which the name of God is not introduced, S.

Foul fa' the coof! that I should *ban*;
We sudna *ban* in vain.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 124.

3. Even where there is no direct imprecation, applied to that unhallowed mode of negation, used by many, in which the devil's name, or some equivalent term, is introduced as giving greater force to the language, S.

"We ar Paul's bishopsis, Sir, Christ's bishopsis; ha'd us aa we are." "The *d-l* haid ailla you," replied James, "but that ye would all be alike; ye cannot abide ony to be abone you." "Sir," said the miniater, "do not *ban*." *M'Crie's Life of Knox*, ii. 299.

BANCHIS, *s. pl.*

Bot quhen my billis and my *banchis* was all selit,
I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot braid up my heid.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 57.

This term seems to mean deeds of settlement, or money deeds; as we now speak of *bank-notes*, from Ital. *banco* a bank. We learn from *Ihre*, that Su.-G. *bankekop* signifies the buying or selling of patrimonial goods between husband and wife. Instead of *banchis*, in edit. 1508 it is *bauchles*, which is still more unintelligible.

BANCKE. To *beate a bancke*, apparently to beat what in S. is called a *ruff*, or roll.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the rest of the drummers of the regiment, being commanded, *beate a bancke* in head of the regiment." *Monro's Exped.* P. 2, p. 33.

Su.-G. *bank-a* pulsare, a frequentative from *ban-a*, id.

BANCOURIS, *s. pl.*

Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld with *bancouris* of gold,
Cled our with grene clathis.—

Houlate, iii. 3. MS.

This seems to signify covers of gold. It may be a corr. of Teut. *banckwer*, tapestry; also, the covering of a stool or bench, *subsellii stragulum*, Kilian. Fr. *banquier*, "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench;" *Cotgr.*

BAND, *s.* Bond, obligation; S.

There may na *band* be maid sa ferm,
Than thai can make there will thare term.

Wyntown, ix. 25. 77.

To mak *band*, to come under obligation, to swear allegiance.

This gud squier with Wallace bound to ryd
And Robert Boid quhilk weld no langar tide
Vndir thrillage of segis of Ingland,
To that fals King be had neur *maid band*.

Wallace, iii. 54. MS.

—"He that *makis band*, or is sworn man to ony uther man, bot allanerlie to the king, sall be punisht to the deith." *Auld lawia, Balfour's Pract.* p. 683.

BANDER, *s.* A person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

Montrose, and so many of the *banders* as happened to be at home at that time, were cited to appear." *Guthry's Mem.* p. 90.

BAND of a hill, the top or summit of a ridge.

Himself ascendis the his *band* of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil.

Doug. Virgil, 332. 4.

Jugum, Virg.

Germ. *bann*, *summitas*. Cluverius aaya; *Excel-sarum rerum summitatae dicimus pinnen*, et singulari numero *pin*. Germ. *Antiq. Lib.* i. p. 197. This word seems to be of Celtic origin; as consonant to *pen*, Gael. *ben*. From *pen* Wachter thinks that the Latina formed *peninus*, *penninus*, and *apenninus*; whence the *Apennine mountains*. V. Wachter, *vo. Pfin*.

"Weel, weel," quo' Robin, "keep the *band* of the hill a' the way." *Blackw. Mag. Mar.* 1823, p. 317.

C. B. *bant* a height, from *ban*, high, lofty, or *ban* prominence. Gael. *beann*, a mountain.

BAND, *s.*

"Ilk soldier was furniahd with twa sarka, coat, breeks, hose, and bonnet, *bands* and shoone, a sword and musket," &c. *Spalding*, ii. 150.

This might seem to denote neckcloths in general, a sense in which the E. word was used, although now restricted in its application to an official appendage of the neckcloth. It has, however, been suggested to me, that it may denote those *bands* or straps of leather, which soldiers used formerly to wear above their garters. This is undoubtedly confirmed by the phrase, "houiss [hose?] and *bandis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 15.

BAND, *s.* A hinge; as, the *bands* of a door; its hinges, S; a restricted sense of the Gothic term *band*, ligamen.

BAND, *s.* The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake, S.

To BAND (TAKE), To unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture.

"Lord, make them corner-stones in Jerusalem, and give them grace, in their youth, to *take band* with the fair chief Corner-stone." *Ruth. Lett.* P. iii. ep. 20.

BANDKYN, *s.* A very precious kind of cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with raised figures.

For the banket mony rich claiht of pall

Was spred, and mony a *bandkyn* wondrously wrocht.

Doug. Virgil, 33. 15.

Rudd. supposes, that "this should be *bandkyn* or *bandekin*, a kind of fine or glittering silk, which is mentioned, *Stat. Henr. VIII.*" But *handequin-us* occurs in L. B. as well as *baldaquin-us*. *Dedit huic ecclesiae duos pannos de Bandequino optimos*; *Nov. Gall. Christ. ap. Du Cange*. The term *baldaquin-us*, or *baldekin-us*, occurs very frequently. *Dominus Rex veste deaurata facta de pretiosissimo Baldekino—sedena. Matt. Paria. A.* 1247. According to *Du Cange*, it is so called, because it was brought from *Baldac*; quod *Baldaico*, seu *Babylone* in *Perside*, in occidentales *Provincias* deferretur. V. *BAWDEKYN*.

BANDLESS, *adj.* Altogether abandoned to wickedness, pron. *ban'less*, Clydes. q. without *bands* or bonds.

BANDLESSLIE, *adv.* Regardless, *ibid.*

BANDLESSNESS, *s.* The state of abandonment to wickedness, *ibid.*

BANDOUNE, **BANDOWN**, *s.* Command, orders.

Alangst the land of Ross he roars,
And all obey'd at his *bandoun*,
Evin frae the North to Suthren shoars.
Battle of Harlaw, st. 7. *Evergreen*, i. 81.

Till Noram Kirk he come with outyn mar,
The Consell than of Scotland meit hym thar.
Full suttaily he chargit thaim in *bandoune*,
As thar our lord, till hald of hym the toun.
Wallace, i. 63. MS.

In *bandoune* may signify, authoritatively, as if he had actually been under their sovereign. It is used in the same sense O. E. V. BARRAT.

The phrase seems strictly to denote the orders issued from under a victorious standard; from Germ. *band*, vexillum. Paul. Diaconus, speaking of a standard, says, quod *bandum* appellat; De Gest. Longobard. c. 20. V. ABANDON.

BANDOUNLY, *adv.* Firmly, courageously.

The Sotheron saw how that so *bandounly*,
Wallace abaid ner hand thair chewalry.
Wallace, v. 881. MS.

Wallace, scho said, yhe war clepyt my luff,
Mor *bandounly* I maid me for to pruff,
Traistand tharfor your rancour for to slak;
Me think ye suld do sum thing for my saik.
Ibid. viii. 1399. MS.

BANDSMAN, *s.* A binder of sheaves in harvest, Galloway; synon. *Bandster*.

"A good deal of dexterity is requisite to perform this part of the work well, and as the *bandsmen* are often taken indiscriminately from the common labourers, it is for the most part done in a manner so slovenly, as in bad harvests, to occasion much loss and trouble, which might otherwise be prevented." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 129.

BAND-STANE, *s.* A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall; thus denominated, because it *binds* the rest together, S.

"Thre dossand of *bandstanis* & thre laid of pendis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16.

"I am amaisht persuaded its the ghaist of a stane-mason—see siccan *band-stanes* as he's laid!" Tales of my Landlord, i. 79.

BANDSTER, **BANSTER**, *s.* One who binds sheaves after the reapers on the harvest field, S. A.-S. Germ. *band*, vinculum.

At har'st at the shearing nae younkens are jearing,
The *bansters* are runkled, lyart, and grey.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

BAND-STRING, *s.* 1. A string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way, S.

"He saw a weel-fa'ared auld gentleman standing by his bedside, in the moonlight, in a queer-fashioned dress, wi' mony a button and a *band-string* about it." Antiquary, i. 202.

2. The designation given to a species of confection, of a long shape, S.

BANDWIN, **BANWIN**, *s.* As many reapers as may be served by one bandster; formerly eight, now, in Lothian at least, generally six.

"The harvest strength is distributed into bands, consisting each of six reapers, provincially called *shearers*, with a binder, or *bandster*, which squad is provincially termed a *ban-win*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 226.

Perhaps from A.-S. *band*, vinculum, and *win*, labor. I have, however, heard it derived from *band*, the denomination given to all the reapers on a field, and *win*, to dry by exposing to the air.

It is otherwise expl. in Dumfr. "A field of shearers in a *bandwin*" is a phrase which includes several parties of reapers, each party having a *bandster* attached to it. They begin by cutting an angle off the field, which leaves the ridges of different lengths. Then one party begins by itself with the two shortest ridges, the second with the two next, and so on in proportion to the number of parties. When those of the first division have cut down their *land*, they return to take up what is called a *new land*; and in this manner all the parties keep at separate distances from each other, till the field be finished. This mode is preferred by some, as producing more equal exertion, and a greater quantity of work in the same time.

BANDWIN RIG. A ridge so broad that it may contain a *band* of reapers called a *win*. Berw.

"On dry turnip soils, either upon laying down to grass, or when ploughed from ley for oats, the ridges are commonly 30 feet broad, called *bandwin* ridges, and quite flat." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 132, 133.

BANDY, *s.* The stickleback, Aberd.; abbrev. perhaps from another name of this fish, **BAN-STICKLE**, q. v.

BANE, *s.* Bone, S.

That pestilens gert mony *banys*
In kyrk-yardis be laid at anys.

Wynntown, ix. 22. 63.

"It is ill to take out of the flesh that is bred in the *bane*," Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 20.

A.-S. *ban*, Alem. *bein*, Belg. *been*.

"It does na cum fra the *bane*," a proverbial phrase applied to a confession that does not seem sincere. It is probably borrowed from meat, that is not sufficiently roasted or boiled, which does not easily separate from the bone.

A' FRAE THE BANE. V. **BEIN**, *s.* Bone.

BANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to bone, S.; as, a *bane caimb*, a comb made of bone, as distinguished from one made of horn.

"Item, a *bane* coffre, & in it a grete cors of gold, with four precious stanis, and a chenye of gold." Coll. Inventories, A. 1488, p. 12.

BANE-DRY, *adj.* Thoroughly dry, Clydes.; q. as dry as bones exposed to sun and wind. It seems to include the idea of the feeling of hardness that clothes have when thoroughly dried.

BANE-DYKE, *s.* A beast is said to be *gane to*

the bane-dyke, when reduced to skin and *bone*, Clydes.

Perhaps q. good for nothing but to travel to the *dyke* where the *bones* of dead horses lie.

BANE-GREASE, *s.* The oily substance produced from *bones*, which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire, *S.*

BANE-IDLE, *adj.* Totally unoccupied, Lanarks.

Can there be an allusion to one who has got nothing before him at a meal but a *bone* that he has already picked bare?

BANE. KING OF BANE.

"Quhair they desyir thy Graice to put at thy temperall lorde and liegis, becaus thay desypse thair vitious lyif, quhat ells intend thei but onlie thy deithe, as thou mayest easilie persave, suppois thay culour thair fals intent and mynd, with the persute of Heresie? For quhen thy Barounis ar put down, quhat art thou bot the *King of Bane*, and thane of necessitie man be guidit be thame, and than no dout, quhair a blind man is guyde, mon be a fall in the myre." Seytoun's Lett. to Ja. V. Knox's Hist. p. 19. This is the word in both MSS. In Lond. edit. p. 20, it is "What art thou but the *King of Land*, and not of men," &c.

If the latter be meant as a translation of the phrase, it is erroneous. Its proper sense has indeed been misunderstood, even so early as the time of Sir David Lyndsay. For, when exhorting James V. to attend to the interest of his subjects, and to secure the love of his barons, he thus expresses himself.

Lat justice mixit with mercie thame amend.
Hauc thou thair hartis, thou art beneuch to spend :
And he the contrair, thou art bet *king of bone*,
Frs time thy heiris hartis bin from the gone.

Warkis, 1592, p. 197.

i.e. "The hearts of thy lords," or "nobles." The meaning of the phrase appears from what the learned Mr. Strutt has said, when speaking of the *King of Christmas*, *Lord of Misrule*, &c.

"The dignified persons above-mentioned were, I presume, upon an equal footing with the *KING of the BEAN*, whose reign commenced on the Vigil of the Epiphany, or upon the day itself. We read that some time back 'it was a common Christmas gambol in both our universities, and continued at the commencement of the last century, to be usual in other places, to give the name of king or queen to that person whose extraordinary good luck it was to hit upon that part of a divided cake, which was honoured above the others by having a *bean* in it.' Bourn's Antiq. Vulg. chap. xvii. I will not pretend to say in ancient times, for the title is by no means of recent date, that the election of this monarch depended entirely upon the decision of fortune; the words of an old kalendar belonging to the Romish church seem to favour a contrary opinion; they are to this effect: On the fifth of January, *the vigil of the Epiphany*, the *Kings of the Bean* are created (*Reges Fabis creantur*); and on the sixth the feast of the kings shall be held, and also of the *queen*; and let the banqueting be continued for many days. At court, in the eighth year of Edward the Third, this majestic title was conferred upon one of the king's minstrels, as we find by an entry in a computus so dated, which states that sixty shillings were given by the king, upon the day of the Epiphany, to Regan the trumpeter and his associates, the court minstrels, in the name of the *King of the Bean*, in nomine Regis de Fabâ." Sports and Pastimes, p. 255, 256.

Moresin, however, gives another reason for the denomination. As this election referred to the three

wise men, or kings of the East, as the Church of Rome has considered them; the person elected, he says, "was called *King of the Bean*, having his name from the *lot*;" Deprav. Relig. p. 143. Brand seems to adopt this idea; referring also, in confirmation of it to the observation made in the ancient kalendar already quoted; *Reges Fabis creantur*. This, however, he renders differently; "Kings are created by Beans," as if beans had been used as lots on this occasion. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Observ. on ch. 17.

Sometimes a denarius, or silver penny, was baked in the twelfth-cake, instead of a bean. The consequence of finding it was the same.

A similar custom prevails in the South of S. We find an allusion to it in the following lines:

To spae thair fortune, 'mang the deugh
The *tuckie fardin's* put in:
The scones ilk ane eats fast enough,
Like onie hungrie glutton.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 28.

"This is a favourite custom. A small lump of dough, from which the [New-year] cakes have been taken, is reserved; and in it a small coin, usually a farthing, is put. The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small round *scones*, which, when fired, are handed round the company. Not a moment must be lost in eating them; it being of vast importance to get the scone with the hidden treasure, as it is believed, that happy person shall first taste the sweets of matrimonial felicity." *Ibid. N.*

The *bean* seems to have been used merely as a species of lot. Whence this use of it was borrowed by the western nations of Europe, it is impossible to say. I can find no proof that it was one of the *sortes* employed by the Romans. The Greeks, however, anciently gave their ballots by means of the *bean*. The *κβαροι*, or beans, "were of two sorts, white and black; the white were whole, and were made use of to absolve; the black were bored through, and were the instruments of condemnation." *Potter's Antiq.* i. 119.

It was customary with the Romans, in their *Saturnalia*, as Alexander ab Alexandro has observed, "to divide kingdoms among persons who were equal in rank, who, during the rest of the day, acted as sovereigns, assuming the purple of the magistrate." *Gen. Dies*, lib. ii. c. 22. It is not improbable, that, on the empire becoming Christian, those who endeavoured to make proselytes to the new religion by carnal policy, substituted the allusion to "the kings of the east" as an excuse for retaining the sovereign of the *Saturnalia*.

In addition to what is said as to the *farthing* baked in the new-year cakes, it may be observed, that the custom of putting a ring into the bride's cake at a wedding, still common in S., may have been borrowed from the Twelfth-cake.

Grose mentions another custom, A. Bor. in which the *bean* is used in a similar manner, and which, notwithstanding the variation as to circumstances, may be viewed as having the same origin. "*Stadding of Peas*. A custom in the North of boiling the common grey peas in the shells, and eating them with butter and salt. A *bean*, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married." *Gl.*

BANE, *adj.* Ready, prepared.

—Thidder returning agane
To seik your auld modder mak you *bane*.
Doug. Virgil, 70. l. 32.

"Perhaps for *boun*, metri gratis;" Rudd. Teut. *bane*, however, signifies via aperta, and *banen den wech*, viam planam reddere, Su.-G. *ban-a*, viam munire. As this is the version of

—Antiquam *exquirite* mstrum,
mak you bane may be equivalent to search out the

direct way. Or we may trace it perhaps still more directly to Isl. *beinn*, rectus, straight, from *bein-a* expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd eins*, iter ejus adjuvare, dirigere.

BANE-FYER, s. Bonfire, S.

"Our souveraine Lord—gives power to all schireffes—to searche and seeke the personea, passing in pilgrimage to ony Kirkes, Chapelles, Welles, Croces, or sik uther monuments of idolatrie: as alswa the superstitious observeris of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtimes named their Patrones, quhair there is na publicke Faires and Mercaties, setteris out of *Bane-fyers*, of singers of Carrales, within and about kirkes, and of aiks vthers superstitious and Papistical rites." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 104. Murray. V. BAIL, BAYLE-FYRE.

Under BAYLE-FIRE, it has been said that, from this word, "by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *banefire*, and E. *bonfire*," may have been formed. Somner, however, I find, after explaining A.-S. *bael*, *bael-fyr*, "a great fire wherein dead bodies were burned," adds, "a *bonfire*, so called from burning the deads' bones in it."

BANE-PRICKLE, s. The stickle-back, Clydes. V. BANSTICKLE.

BANNEOURE, BANEOUR, s. A standard-bearer.

Than but mar bad the nobill King
Hynt fra his *baneour* his baner.
Barbour, vii. 588, MS.

He had the *Banneoure* be a sid
Set his bannere, and wyth it bid.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 365.

BANERER, s. A standard-bearer; more properly, one who exhibits his particular standard in the field.

Go tite, *Volusus*, to the *banereris*,
Of the *Volscanis*, and thame that standartis beris.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 47.

As *maniplis* is the only word in the original, it seems uncertain whether Bp. Douglas means to distinguish *banereris* from those who *standartis beris*; or uses the last expression merely as a pleonasm. Certain it is, that the term properly denotes a person of such dignity, that he had a right to appear in the field with his followers, fighting under his own standard. *Bander-heer*, *baner-heer*, baro, dynasta, satrapes: bandophorus, i.e. dominus bandae sive praecipui signi; Kilian. Thus, it does not merely signify "the lord of a standard," but "of a principal standard." Wachter observes that, according to some writers, *banner-herr* signifies a chieftain who carries the badge of a duke or leader; and, according to others, a baron invested with a military standard within his own territory. Ihre quotes the following passage, as illustrating this term, from Chron. Rhythm. p. 157.

*Aen hade the Tyske maange fter
Af Hertuga, Grefwa och Banerherra.
Germani vero adhuc plura habuere
Ducum, Comitum et Vexilliferorum.*

He observes, that here he is called a *Banerherre*, who, like kings and dukes, had his own standard.

The name *Banneret*, S. corr. *Banrente*, marks a distinction, as to dignity, in the person to whom it was given. As *baner-heer*, *banerer*, simply denotes the master of a standard; the term *banneret*, being a diminutive, and implying inferiority, intimates that he on whom it was conferred, although he appeared under his own standard, had one inferior to the other. The *Banneret* was always created on the field, the royal standard being displayed. V. Spelman, vo. *Banerettus*.

According to the E. laws, a baron was superior to a banneret. For he was scarcely accounted a baron, says Spelman, who had not more than thirteen feudal soldiers under him. But only ten were required of a banneret. In Scotland, however, the banrente was more honourable than the baron. For the barons were only represented in Parliament by commissioners; but the banrentes were warned by the king's special precept to give personal attendance, in the same manner as the temporal lords and dignitaries of the church. V. BANRENTE. Skene mentions another proof of this superiority. The Banrentes had "power or privilege granted to them be the King, to rayae and lift vp ane Baner, with ane companie of men of weir, either horsemen, or fute-men, quhilk is nocht lesum to ony Earle or Barroune, without the Kingis speciall licence, asked and obtained to that effect." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Banrentes*.

The reason of the difference, as to the degree of dignity attached to the rank of *Banneret* in the two kingdoms, may have been, that a greater number of knights of this description had been created by the kings of England, than by those of Scotland. This might perhaps be accounted for, from their greater intercourse with the continent, where the spirit of chivalry so much prevailed in all its forms.

It must be observed, however, that Grose gives a different account of the number of vassals requisite to give a title to the rank of banneret. He quotes father Daniel as mentioning two regulations respecting this. According to the one, it was necessary to bring into the field, "twenty-five men at arms, each attended by two horsemen, in all amounting to seventy-five men;" according to the other, "at least fifty men at arms accompanied as before, making together one hundred and fifty men." Milit. Hist. i. 180.

BANERMAN, s. Standard-bearer.

His *Banerman* Wallace slew in that place,
And sone to ground the baner doun he race.
Wallace, x. 669. MS.

"At last quhen he wes cumyng to Spay, & fand his ennimes of greter power than he mycht resist, he espyit his *baner man* for feir of enimes trimbland, & not pass-and so pertlie forward as he desyrit. Incontinent he pullit the baner fra him, & gaif it to Schir Alexander Carron, quhilk gat mony riche landis for the samyn office. Bot his name wes turnit efter to Skryngeour." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 11. Signifero expavente; Boeth.

This term, entirely different from *banerer*, seems properly to denote one who bears the standard of another. Su.-G. *banersman*, vexillifer. *Sancte Olof war banersman*; Saint Olave was atandard-bearer. Hist. S. Ol. p. 78. Ihre, vo. *Baner*.

BANES-BRAKIN, s. A bloody quarrel, the breaking of bones, S.

That I hae at *banes-brakin* been
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinna tell you idle tales,
See to my bloody sarks.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 26.

BANFF. This good town, for what reason I cannot divine, seems to have been viewed rather in a contemptible light. Hence a variety of proverbs have originated.

"Gae to *Banff*, and buy bend-leather;" West of S. "Gang to *Banff*, and bittle," or beetle "beans." "Gang to *Banff*, and bind bickers," Loth. All these suggest the idea of useless travel, or idle labour.

To BANG, *v. n.* To change place with impetuosity; as to *bang up*, to start from one's seat or bed: *He bang'd to the door*, he went hastily to the door. S.

Dogs barked, and the lads frae hand
Bang'd to their breeks like drift

Be break of day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

—Blythly wald I bang out o'er the brse,
And stend o'er burns as light as ony raa.

Ibid. ii. 393.

Ajax bang'd up, whasa targe was shught
In seven fald o' hie.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

The verb *bang*, in E. signifies to beat; Isl. *bang-a* id. Dr. Johnson, however, who is often very unhappy in his etymons, derives it from Belg. *vengeken*, which is only a derivative, corr. in its form. Isl. *bang-a* is itself derived from *ban-a*, pulsare, percutere; whence also Su.-G. *banka*, id. and *baengel*, a staff, a cudgel.

The verb, as here used, is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *baang*, tumult, violence, which Ihre indeed traces to Isl. *bang-a*, percutere. For a tumult suggests the idea, both of violence, and of rapidity in operation.

To BANG out, *v. a.* To draw out hastily, S.

Then I'll bang out my beggar dish,
And stap it fou of meal.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

To BANG, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to overcome, to overpower, Loth. Roxb. Dumfr. This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.* as signifying to beat, to maul.

2. To surpass, in whatever way; as, "It bangs a' prent," i.e. it goes beyond every thing; in allusion to what has been printed, although used figuratively, Roxb.

Of a' the lasses o' the thrang
Nane was sae trig as Nelly;
E'en ony rose her cheeks did bang,
Her leukus were like a lily.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 119.

"The Lord—keep me from sic peril again; for this bangs a' I e'er met wi', frae the taws of that gloomin' auld thief Buchanan, to the last gliff I got wi' the villain Bothwell, whan he drave to be in at my very aceret chamber." St. Johnstoun, iii. 146.

To BANG off or off, *v. a.* 1. To let off with violence, to let fly, S.

"Twa unlucky red-coats—just got a gliak o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banded off a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

2. To throw with violence, Aberd.

BANG, *s.* 1. An action expressive of haste; as, *He came with a bang*, S. *In a bang*, suddenly; in a huff, Aberd.

He grants to tak me, gin I wad work for't;
Gin sae I did, that I sud gang along,
And syne be married with him in a bang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69, 70.

2. A great number, a crowd, S.

Of customers she had a bang;
For lairds and souters a' did gang,
To drink beeden.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 216.

—My boding thought

A bang of fears into my breast has brought.

Ibid. ii. 15.

BANG, *adj.* 1. Vehement, violent; as, "a bang fire;" a strong fire, one that burns fiercely; Roxb.

Isl. *bang-ast*, belluino more insultare.

2. Agile, and at the same time powerful; as "a bang chield;" *ibid.*

To BANG, *v. n.* A term used in salmon-fishing, as signifying that the fishers push off with their boats at random, without having seen any fish in the channel; Aberd.

"Being asked, whether when they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by *banging*, they do not catch fewer fish than when they have sight? depones, that they do so, and that if they wanted sights, they would want their best friend." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 102. V. SHOT, s.

BANGEISTER, BANGSTER, BANGISTER, *s.*—

1. A violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will.

For gif this sait of justice sall not stand,
Then everie wicked man, at his awin hand,
Sall him revenge as he sall think it best.
Ilk bangeister, and limmer, of this land
With fris brydil sall [qubam thei pleis molest.]

Mailland Poems, p. 337.

Adieu! fair Eskdals up and down,
Where my puir friends do dwell;
The bangisters will ding them down,
And will them sair compell.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 223.

I hesitate if this should be viewed as a different sense; although the term is explained by the editor, "the prevailing party."

2. A victor, Ettr. For.

3. A braggart, a bully, S.

But we have e'en seen ahangars gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flet,
And yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

4. A loose woman, Clydes.

This word might seem analogous to Su.-G. *baang-styryg*, contumacious, from *bang* tumultus, and *styryg*, ferox. But it is formed, I suspect, rather by the termination *ster*, q. v. From the more primitive v. Isl. *ban-a*, to strike, also to kill, some nouns have been formed, which are allied in signification; as *banastryd*, agon, wrestling, playing for a prize, *banamadr*, persecutor, auctor caedis, a striker, one who commits slaughter.

To BANGISTER-SWIPE, *v. n.* To cozen, to deceive by artful means, Roxb.

From *Bangeister*, q. v. and A.-S. *swipe*, Teut. *sweepe*, flagellum, scutica; q. by a sudden stroke as of a whip. From the meaning of the first term, however, the word seems originally to have included the idea of violence, as well as that of rapidity of motion.

BANGIE, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, irritable, Aberd.

BANG-RAPE, *s.* A rope with a noose, used by thieves in carrying off corn or hay, Clydes. Ayr.

From *bang* as denoting violence and expedition.

BANGSOME, adj. Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some red their hair, some main'd their banes,
Some bann'd the *bangsome* billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Edit. 1805.

In edit. 1809, it is *bensome*, and in Gl. *binsome*.
But *bangsome* seems the proper term.

BANG-THE-BEGGAR, s. 1. A strong staff, a powerful *kent*, or *rung*, Roxb.

The use of this term suggests the v. *bang-a*, to beat, as the origin of Teut. *benghel*, *bengel*, Su.-G. *baengel*, *fustis*, a strong staff or stick, as being the instrument used for beating.

2. Humorously transferred to a constable, Dumfr.

This designation is given to a beadle in Derbyshire; Grose.

BANGSTRIE, s. Strength of hand, violence to another in his person or property.

—“*Persones wrangeouslie intrusing themselves in the rowmes and possessiones of utheris, be bangstrie and force, being alotgidder unresponsal themselves, maintainis their possession thereof.*” Acts Ja. VI. 1594, c. 217. Ed. Murray.

This term is evidently derived from *bangster*.

BANGNUE, s. Bustle about something trivial, much ado about nothing, Selkirks. Roxb.

This is written as nearly as possible according to the pronunciation, *ue* having the sound of *u purum*. There seems to be every reason to view it as of Fr. origin. Cotgrave gives a phrase which has great similarity; *Il est bien neuf*; “He is a very novice; he is very ignorant, inexpert, raw,” &c. A novice in any profession generally makes more bustle than progress; or as a Scots peasant would emphatically express it, “There is more whistling than red land.”

BANGREL, s. An ill-natured, ungovernable woman, Ettr. For.

Formed like *Gangrel*, *Hangrel*, &c. from the v. to *Bang*, as denoting violence.

BANYEL, s. A slovenly idle fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *benghel*, *rusticus*; et homo *stupidus*. Su.-G. *baengel*, *hominem stupidum designat*.

BANYEL, s. A bundle; used in a contemptuous way, Upp. Clydes.; TULLYAT, synon.

C. B. *bangaw*, bound together, compacted; or Isl. *bunga*, protuberantia; q. what swells out.

BANIS. MANTILLIS OF BANIS.

“That James Dury sall restore—ane hundreth bug skinnis—thre *mantillis of banis*, price ix lb. thre *cuschingis*,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

L. B. *banoa*, *vestis species*, A. 1367; Du Cange. This seems to have been a kind of mantle.

BANKER, s. A bench-cloth or carpet.

“*Bankers of verdure the dozen peeces—xl. s.*” Rates, A. 1611.

This seems to be the same with **BANKURE**, q. v. *Verdure* seems to signify flowered. Fr. *ourrage de verdure*, “flourisht work.” Cotgr.

BANKER, s. One who buys corn sold by auction, Ettr. For.**BANKING-CROP, s.** The corn bought or sold by auction, Niths.

Fr. *banquier* is synon. with *bannal* and *bannier*, signifying what is common, what every one may use, as paying for it. V. Cotgr.

BANKERS, s. pl.

The King to souper is set, served in hall,
Under a siller of silke, dayntly dight;
With al worshipp, and wele, mewith the walle;
Briddes branden, and brad, in *bankers* bright.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

This, I apprehend, should be *on bankers*. It is most probably the same word with *Bancouris*, q. v. V. also **BRIDDES**.

BANKROUT, s. A bankrupt.

“In Latine, *Cedere bonis*, quihilk is most commonly vsed amongst merchandes, to make *Bank-rout*, *Bankrupt*, or *Bankrompie*; because the doer thereof, as it were, breakis his bank, stall or seate, quhair he vsed his trafficque of before.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Dyvoor*, *Dyvoor*.

Fr. *banquerout*, Ital. *bancorotto*, Teut. *bankrote*, id. This word was borrowed from the Italians. As they formerly did business in a public place, and had coffers in which they counted their money, when any of the merchants found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to the place of business, it was said that his *banco*, or coffer was *rotto*, broken, from Lat. *ruptus*; Dict. Trev.

BANKSET, adj. Full of little eminences and acclivities, Aberd.

“Where the land is flat, the expense of labour is much less on the same extent of land, that [r. than] when the ground has a considerable acclivity, or is rough; and in the provincial dialect of this county, *bank-set*.” Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 524.

BANKURE, s.

“Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, and takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa felder beddis,—a pair of flustiane blankatis, a *bankure*, four *cuschingis*,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 315.

This seems to denote the covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. *banquier*, “a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench,” Cotgr. L. B. *banquer-ium*, idem quod *bancale*; which is thus defined; *Subsellii stragulum, tapes, quo scamnum, seu bancus insternitur; Du Cange.* Teut. *banck-werc*, tapes.

BANNA, BANNO, s. What is elsewhere called a *Bannock*, Roxb.**BANNA-RACK, s.** The piece of wood placed at a fire on the hearth, before which bannocks are put to be toasted, after they have been taken from the girdle, Ettr. For.

From *Banna*, and *Rack*, a wooden frame.

BANNAG, s. A white trout, a sea-trout, Argyles.

This word is incorporated into the English spoken in that district. Gael. *ban*, white; *banag*, any thing white.

BANNATE, BANNET, s. *Double Bannate*.

“That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gude-fallow—a double *banmate*, price vj s. viii. d., and certane gudis of houshold.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 157.

This may perhaps signify a *bonnet* of steel, Fr. *bonnet de fer*, called a scull-cap. The price seems to correspond; and *Doubles* was formerly used in this sense, S. "*Doubles* called harness plates, or yron *doubles*." Rates, A. 1611. *Bannet* is still the pronunciation of *bonnet* in most counties of S.

NUIKIT BANNET, the square cap worn by the clergy of the Romish Church.

"In short quhill thairefter—no bischopes, frieris, preistis, channones, durst—weir *nuikit bannettis*, nother durst they put on surplises nor coullis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 527. V. BONNET.

BANNET-FIRE, *s.* A punishment inflicted by boys, on one of their play-fellows who does any thing against the rules of the game in which they are engaged.

Two files are formed by his companions standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient for allowing him to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees; and, as he passes, the boys beat him on the back with their *bonnets*, Fife.

This seems to be an imitation of the military punishment of running the *gantelop*.

BANNET-FLUKE, *s.* The same fish which is in Angus called *Bannock-fluke*; from its supposed resemblance to the broad round *bonnet* formerly worn by males in Scotland, Fife.

BANNISTER, *s.* *Bannister* of a stair, properly the rails of a stair, but frequently used for the hand-rail only, S.

Most probably corr. from E. *ballister* or *baluster*, a small column or pilaster, as those are of which the rail of a stair is made.

BANNOCK, BONNOCK, *s.* 1. A sort of cake. The bannock is however in S. more properly distinguished from the *cake*; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a *girdle*; whereas cakes are generally toasted before the fire, after having been laid for sometime on a *girdle*, or on a gridiron, S. A. Bor. *Bannock*, as described by Ray, "is an oatacake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers."

The latter definition corresponds to the explanation given of the term by Nimmo.

"This brook [Bannock-burn] is said to have derived its name from a custom, of old much practised in Scotland, viz. that of toasting their bread under ashes; the cakes so prepared were called *bannocks*, and sundry milns having been early erected upon that stream to grind the grain, of which that bread is composed, gave rise to the name." Hist. of Stirlingshire, p. 441, 442.

Thir cur coffeis that sailis oure sone
And thretty sum about ans pak,
With bair blew bennattis and hobbeld schone,
And beir *bonnokis* with thame thay tak.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 4.

And thare will be lang-kail and pottage,
And *bannocks* of barley meal.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 208, 209.

It may be observed that this is still the most general use of the word, *bear-bannocks*, i.e. bannocks made of barley-meal, S.

Also that *bannocks* are generally made of barley-meal, and cakes of oat-meal.

2. The denomination given to one of the duties exacted at a mill, in consequence of thirlage, S.

"*Bannock*, a small quantity of meal due to the servants of a mill by these grinding their corns or thirled thereto, ordinarily termed in Charters of mills the sequels." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

"The sequels—pass by the name of knaveship,—and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *goupen*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 9. sec. 19.

Ir. *bunna*, a cake, Lhuyd, *boinneog*, a cake or bannock, Obrien; Gael. *bonnach*.

BANNOCK-EVEN, *s.* The same with *Fastrinus-even*, or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd.

This must have been denominated from the preparation of some cake or *bannock* for the festivities of this evening; as *Pancakes*, *Fritters*, &c. are used at this season in England. V. Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 71, &c.

BANNOCK-FLUKE, *s.* The name given to what is said to be the genuine turbot; that commonly so called being halibut, S.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, skate, mackerel, hollybot, here called turbot, sea-dog, some turbot, called *bannakfluke*, and had-decks." P. St. Vigean, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 117, N.

It is most probably denominated from its flat form.

"The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns, are—turbot (called here *rodden-fluke*, and *bannock-fluke*)," &c. Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 415. V. RODDEN-FLEUK.

BANNOCK-HIVE, *s.* Corpulency, induced by eating plentifully.

When he, who retains a good appetite, complains of want of health, especially of anything that might indicate a dropsical habit, it is sometimes sarcastically said, that he seems to have the *bannock-hive*, S. from *bannock* and *hive*, swelling,

How great's my joy! its surs beyond compare!
To see you look sae hisle, sae plump an' square.
However ithers at the sea may thrive,
Ye've been nae stranger to the *bannock hive*.

Morison's Poems, p. 177, 178. V. HIVE, v.

BANNOCK-STICK, *s.* A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, S.

A *bassie*, and a *bannock-stick*:

There's gear enough to make ye sick.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

BANRENTE, *s.* Banneret.

In the tyme of Arthur, as trew men ms tald,
The king turnit on aye tyde toward Tuskane,
With *banrentis*, baronis, and bernis full bald,
Biggest of bans and blude, bred in Britane.

Gawain and Gol. i. 1.

"All Bischopis, Abbottis, Pryouris, Dukis, Erlis, Lordis of Parliament, and *Banrentis*, the quhilkis the King will be ressaute and summond to Counsell and Parliament be his speciall precept." Acts Ja. I. A. 1427, c. 112. Edit. 1566. V. BANERER.

BANSEL, *s.* Synon. with *Hansel*; often

signifying, like the latter, what is given for good luck, Perth.

The origin I cannot conjecture, unless it be *q. band-seal*, the seal of a bond or agreement, as originally denoting the first part of payment for any thing purchased; or like *sel* in *handsel*.

A.-S. *bens-ian*, suppliciter petere, orare, or *ben*, precatio, and *sell-an*, dare; *q.* to give what is solicited.

BANSTICKLE, s. The three-spined stickleback, a fish, S. Orkney; in some parts of S. *bantickle*.

"The three-spined stickleback, (*gasterosteus aculeatus*, Lin. Syst.), which we distinguish by the name of *banstickle*, is found in every small running brook or loch that has any communication with any piece of fresh water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

From Willoughby it would appear, that the name *banstickle* is used in some parts of E.

Perhaps from A.-S. *bana*, perniciēs, (Su.-G. *bane*) and *sticel*, aculeus, as supposed to give a noxious sting.

BAP, s. 1. A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture, S.

There will be good lapperd-milk kebbucks,
And sowens, and fardles, and *baps*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

2. A roll, a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an oblong form, S.

The scogie lass does rin wi' haste
And bring the kale,
On which they dine and mak repast,
Or *baps* and ale.

The Har'st Rig, st. 91.

"I shall not keep you longer in the king's highway, but take you back again to Lucky Thomson's Inn, where you may share with me, in idea, the comforts of a hungry stomach, *baps* and butter, &c. I had demolished at least one *bap*, *Anglicè* roll." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 41.

BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker; from one species of bread made by him, Aberd. V. **BAP**.

BAPTEM, s. Baptism; Fr. *baptême*.

"Als he gaif the sacrament of *baptem* to Teruanus, & maid him archbishop of Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 18.

BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat, Moray. V. **BARRIE**, synon.

BAR, s. *To play at bar*, a species of game anciently used in S.

"That na induellare within burgh purchess na out lordschip na maisterchip to landward, to rout, na rid, nor *pley at bar*, or ony vthir way in the oppressioun of his nychbour." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Edit. 1814, p. 227.

It seems doubtful whether this may not denote the exercise of throwing a *bar* of iron, as a trial of strength, like *putting*, the *lang-bowls*, &c. "Casting of the *bar* is frequently mentioned by the romance writers as one part of an hero's education; and a poet of the sixteenth century thinks it highly commendable for kings and princes, by way of exercise, to throw 'the stone, the *barre*, or the plummet.' Henry the Eighth, after his

accession to the throne, according to Hall and Holingshed, retained 'the casting of the *barre*, among his favourite amusements. The sledge-hammer was also used for the same purpose as the *bar* and the stone; and, among the rustics, if Barclay be correct, an axle-tree." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 59.

I hesitate, however, whether this may not refer to another sport, still known among young people in S. by the name of *Prisoners*. "There is a rustic game," says Strutt, "called *Base* or *bars*, and in some places, *prisoner's bars*.—The success of this pastime depends upon the agility of the candidates, and their skill in running. The first mention of this sport that I have met with, occurs in the Proclamations—early in the reign of Edward the Third, where it is spoken of as a childish amusement, and prohibited to be played in the avenues of the palace at Westminster, during the sessions of Parliament, because of the interruption it occasioned to the members and others, in passing to and fro as their business required.

"The performance of this pastime requires two parties of equal number, each of them having a *base* or *home*, as it is usually called, to themselves, at the distance of about twenty or thirty yards. The players then on either side taking hold of hands, extend themselves in length, and opposite to each other, as far as they conveniently can, always remembering that one of them must touch the *base*. When any one of them quits the hand of his fellow and runs into the field, which is called giving the chase, he is immediately followed by one of his opponents; he again is followed by a second from the former side, and he by a second opponent; and so on alternately, until as many are out as choose to run, every one pursuing the man he first followed, and no other; and if he overtake him near enough to touch him, his party claims one toward their game, and both return home. They then run forth again and again in like manner, until the number is completed that decides the victory; this number is optional, and I am told rarely exceeds twenty.—In Essex they play this game with the addition of two prisons, which are stakes driven into the ground, parallel with the home boundaries, and about thirty yards from them; and every person who is touched on either side in the chase, is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game, if not delivered previously by one of his associates, and this can only be accomplished by touching him," &c. Ibid. p. 63.

This game had in ancient times in E. been simply denominated *bars*, or, as in our Act, *playing at bars*. The statute of Edw. III. referred to above is thus expressed; Nul enfant ne autres *juer a barres*, ne a autres *jues nient convenables* come a oustre chaperon des gentz, ne a mettre mayn en eux, &c. Rot. Parl. an 6. Edw. III. MS. Harl. 7058.

BARBAR, s. A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain!—if thou, and thy houses, and inhabitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood shed by these *barbars* and burriers, let the bleeding of thy soul be seen by him." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 349.

BAR, s. The grain in E. called barley, S. B. *Bar-meal*, meal made of this grain; *bar-bread*, *bar-bannocks*, &c. In other parts of S., *bear*, *bear-meal*.

Moes-G. *bar*, hordeum. Goth. *bar*, fructus quicunque, (Seren.); Heb. בָּר, *bar*, grain of every kind for bread.

BAR, s. BOAR. V. **BAIR**.

To BAR.

It occurs in a fooliah *Envoy* :

—Tak tent, and prent the wordis
Intill this bill, with will tham still to face,
Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far fra bowrdis,
Bot leale, bot feale, may haell avaell thy Grace,
Bannatyne Poems, p. 201. st. 27.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. And, indeed, I can offer only a conjecture as to the meaning, which is so much disguised by a silly jingle and violent alliteration. The writer, addressing Q. Mary, desires her to imprint in her mind the words of this poem, with a design to have them still in her eye; as they are not such as might cause her to startle, and *bar on far fra bowrdis*, or keep her at a distance from jesting or sport; but on the contrary, true, honest, and such as might be profitable to her Majesty. The allusion seems to be to an object that frightens a horse, and makes him start aside. V. SKAR. *Bar* may be used in the sense of Fr. *barrer*, E. *bar*, to keep one at a distance; as is done by bolts, or by barriers erected for this very purpose.

BARBAR, BARBOUR, *adj.* Barbarous; savage.

The first word is used by Bellenden in his *Cron. pass.*; Fr. *barbare*. Gael. *borb*, id.

“Albeit the sayingia be *barbour*, and commoun, the rycht vnderstanding of the samyn aeruis mekle for men vnlearnit, lyke as the wrang ledis mony in thir dayis in gret errouria.” Kennedy, of Crossraguell, *Compend. Tractine*, p. 50.

BARBER, *s.* The *barber* of any thing, is a phrase used by the vulgar to denote the best, or what is excellent in its kind; S.

Isl. *baer* is an *adj.* expressing abundance, and marking quality; *afbaer*, praestans. Su.-G. *bar-a*, *baer-a*, illustrare. But the origin is quite obscure.

BARBLES, *s. pl.*

This seems to be the disease, which the Fr. call *barbes*, thus expl. by Cotgr.: “Pushes, or little bladders, under the tongues of horses and cattell, the which they kill if they be not speedily cured. *Barbes aux veaux*. The *barbles*; a white excrescence which, like the pip in chickings, grows under the tongues of calves, and hinders them from sucking.”

The Botch and the *Barbles*.—
Potwart's Flyting, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

BARBLYT, *part. pa.* Barbed.

And with wapuis, that scharply schar,
Sum in the ford thai bakwart bar;
And sum, with armys *barblyt* braid,
Sa gret martyrdome on thaim has maid,
That thai gan draw to weyd the place.
Barbour, viii. 57. MS.

Armys barblyt braid signifies, arms well barbed.
Fr. *barbelé*, id. *Fleche barbelée*, a barbed arrow.

BARBOUR'S KNYF, the denomination which would seem to have been anciently given to a razor.

—“A pare of cardis price xxx d. a caiss with thre *barbouris knyffis*, twa pare of *barbouria syssouris* [scissars], a kame, a *mvrour* [mirror], price x s.”
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

In this passage we have a curious trait of ancient manners. We could scarcely have expected, that in Scotland more than three centuries ago, especially in the north to which this act refers, any one, still less an ordinary aquire, would have been so well accommodated with an apparatus for dressing.

To BARBULYIE, *v. a.* To disorder, to trouble.

—Every thing apperit twas
To my *barbulyeit* brain.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 17. *Evergreen*, ii. 109.

Lat. vers. *turbatum caput*.

“Youth is abusit and corruptit: the author and his warkis schamefullie blottit and *barbulyeit*.”—H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592. A. 5. a.

Fr. *barbouillé*, confusedly jumbled or huddled together. This is probably from Arm. *barboell*, comp. of *bar* without, and *poell*, in composition *boell*, stop.

This word is still used in Perth. and Menteith, in the same sense.

BARBULYIE, *s.* Perplexity, quandary, Roxb.

“I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke *barbulye*.” Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

To BARD, BAIRD, *v. a.* To caparison, to adorn with trappings: *Bardit*, *Bairdit*, pret. and part. pa. O. E. id.

Hia hors was *bairdit* full bravelie.

Lyndsay's Squire Meldrum. V. BARDIS.

BARDIN, *s.* Trappings for horses, the same with *Bardyngis*, only in singular.

“Item,—thair, certane auld harness with foir geir and bak geir, with part of auld splentis, and *bardin* to hors.” *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 170.

BARDINESS, *s.* Petulant forwardness, pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation, S.BARDACH, BARDY, *adj.* 1. “Stout, fearless, positive.”

Thus *Bardach* is defined, Gl. Ross, S. B.

But a' thing grew black and eery like,—
And tho' she was right *bardach* on day-light,
She was as fly'd as ony hare at night.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

She never minds her, but tells on her tale,
Right bauld and *bardach*, likely-like and hail.

Ibid. p. 81.

And bald and *bardach* the gude-wife
Sas derf couth wield her gude brown spear;
To fecht for her country and gude-man,
Could Scotswoman own a woman's fear?

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 176.

It is rendered “forward,” Gl.

2. It is undoubtedly the same word that in the South and West of S. is pron. *bardy*; and signifies that the person, to whom it is applied, is not only irascible and contentious, but uncivil and pertinacious in managing a dispute. This term is generally appropriated to female petulance.

A maid of sense be sure to wale,
Who times her words with easy care:—
But shun the pert and *bardy* dame,
Whose words run swiftly void of sense,
A stranger she to wit and shame,
And always sure to give offence.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 202.

It sometimes expresses the bitterness of a cur.

I was a *bardy* tyk and bauld.

Watson's Coll. i. 69.

It can scarcely be doubted that this word is nearly allied to Isl. *barda*, pugnax, *bardagi*, Su.-G. *bardaga*, praclium, from *baer-ia*, to fight; pret. *hard-a*. For it

retains the original idea, with this difference only, that what primarily respected the hands is now transferred to the tongue, a member not less unruly. If I mistake not, it is still occasionally applied in its primary sense to a dog, as denoting that he is staunch in fight. This is probably implied in the line above quoted; especially as *bardy* is conjoined with *bauld*. Hence,

BARDILY, *adv.* 1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

They, *bardily*, and hardily,
Fac'd horns or foreign fos;
Though often forfoughten,
They never grudg'd the blow.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 64.

2. Pertly; S. V. **BARDACH**.

BARDIE, *s.* A gelded cat; Ang.

BARDIS, *s. pl.* Trappings.

Ouer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thars *bardis* and werely wedis,
Apoun thars strats born brydillis brankand fast.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 34.

Phalerae, Virgil. See the description of a barded horse in Grose's *Milit. Antiq.* i. 103, 104. He derives *barded* from Fr. *bardé*, covered.

But as *bardis* is here conjoined with *werely wedis*, or warlike dress, it is most probable that it originally denoted the pikes or spears fixed in their trappings. For Goth. *bard*, O. Teut. *barde*, Germ. *bart*, is a pole-ax. Hence those Goths, who gave their name to Lombardy, were called *Longobardi*, not from wearing long *beards*, but long pole-axes or spears. (Loccen. *Antiq. Suio-Goth.* p. 120); and the ensign of their kingdom was a lion erected on a lance. Hence, also, the origin of *halberd*, Fr. *hallebard*, from *hall*, a hall, and *bard*, a battle-ax; because such axes were wont to be carried on poles, by those who guarded the *hall* or palace of a prince. A vestige of this ancient badge of dignity still exists in our royal boroughs, in the processions of the Magistrates, when battle-axes are carried before them by their lictors.

The word, in what we reckon its secondary sense, occurs in various languages: Teut. *barde van peerden*, phalerae, Fr. *bardes*, L. B. *bard-a*, ephippium, Du Cange. Teut. *barder-en*, phalerae, phaleris ornare, Fr. *bard-er*.

BARDYNGIS, *s. pl.* Trappings of horses.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen & Cornwall, sa huge nois rais be reird & sowne of bellis that hang on thair *bardyngis*, that the enymes war affrayt, and finally put to flycht." Bellend. *Cron.* Fol. 25. b. This is evidently of the same signification with **BARDIS**, q. v.

BARDISH, *adj.* Rude, insolent in language.

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior sessions, were mispent with the altercation of that *bardish* man Mr. D. Dogleish, and the young constable of Dundee." Baillie's *Lett.* i. 311.

This seems the same with *bardie*; unless we should suppose it to be formed from *bard*, S. *baird*, a minstrel. During the time that the feudal system was in full power, the bard was a person of great consequence with the chieftain, whose warlike deeds he celebrated, and transmitted to succeeding generations. This order of men being admitted to such familiarity in great houses, would retain their petulant manners, even after their consequence was gone.

BARD'S CROFT, the designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chief-

tain, hereditarily appropriated to the *Bard* of the family, S.

"Flora was so much beloved by them, that when Mac-Murrough composed a song in which he enumerated all the principal beauties of the district, and intimated her superiority by concluding, that 'the fairest apple hung on the highest bough,' he received, in donatives from the individuals of the clan, more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the *Bard's Croft*, as it was called, ten times over." Waverley, i. 323, 324.

BARE, *adj.* Lean; S. evidently an oblique sense of A.-S. *bare*, *baer*, nudus, q. having the bones naked.

BAREFIT, **BAREFOOT**, *adj.* Barefooted, S.

The lasses, skelpin *barefit*, thrang,
In silks an' scarlets glitter.
Burns, iii. 31.

Much as our southern neighbours have supposed our females to be attached to the bare foot, on certain occasions the view of this is very unacceptable to males.

"Upon an expedition, they much regarded omens.—If a woman *barefoot* crossed the road before them, they seized her, and fetched blood from her forehead." Shaw's *Moray*, p. 232.

One might have supposed that the *foot*, as the party immediately offending, should rather have been the immediate subject of punishment. But some peculiar anti-magical result has still been attributed, by superstition, to "drawing blude aboon the breath." It is in this way alone, that one can expect to counteract a witch. The brow is the place always aimed at.

BAREFOOT-BROTH, **BAREFIT-KAIL**, *s.* Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it, Aberd.; also denominated *Muslin-kail*, *Lentrin-kail*, and more literally *Fleshless-kail*, S.

"The more economical way of using bear or barley, is, when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley, either with a little butter, and a few vegetables, (in which case it is provincially called *barefoot broth*), or with a bit of meat, where this can be had, or with milk, when it is called milk broth." Agr. Surv. of Aberd. p. 518.

I was musin in my mind,—
On hair-mould bannocks fed-an' *bare-foot kail*.
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale,—
Whiles I slab up my *barefit kail*,
Your Norland Willie. *Ibid.* p. 173.

Evidently from the idea of a *bare foot*, as expressive of poverty. V. **MUSLIN KAIL**, and **LENTRYNE**.

To **BARGANE**, *v. n.* To fight, to contend.

Wallace, he said, it prochys ner the nycht,
Wald thow to morn, quhen that the day is lycht,
Or nyn of bell, meit me at this chapell,
Be Dunypass I wald haif your counsell.
Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tyme be went,
War all the men hyn till [the] orient,
In-till a will with Eduuard, quhã had suorn,
We sall *bargan* be ix houis to morn.

Wallace, x. 516. MS.

Su.-G. *baer-ia*, *biarh-a*, ferire, pugnare. *Hwar sum biarhis um Pasca dag*; Qui verbera dederit die Paschatos. Leg. Westgoth. *Thre*, vo. *Baeria*.

This *v.* retains nearly all the force of its primary sense, S. B.

The lass, see yonder her, with the brown hair,
Bydby they call her, *bargains* tough and sair,
That Lindy there sud by his promise bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 100.

i. e. "contends strenuously."

BARGANE, s. 1. Fight, battle, skirmish.

And mony tymys ische thai wald,
And *baryane* at the barraiss hald;
And wound thair fayis oft and sla.

Barbour, iv. 96. MS.

Ha, lugeing land, battal thou vs portendis,
Quod my father Anchises, for as, weil kend is,
Horsais ar dressit for the *bargane* fele ayis
Were and debait thyr steidis signifyis.

Doug. Virgil, 86. 33.

Su.-G. *bardaga*, Isl. *bardagi*, praelium. V. the verb.

2. *Bargain* is used as denoting contention, or controversy, S. B.

Thus at their *bargain* we the lads maun leave,
Till of the squire some short account we give.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

3. In the following passage it denotes struggle, S. B.

A hand of Kettrin hamphis'd all our braes,
Ca'd aff our gueede at twelve hours of the day;
Nor had we maughts to turn again the prey.
Sair *bargain* made our herds to turn again,
But what needs mair? all was but wark in vain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 99.

BARGANER, s. A fighter, a bully.

Than *Yre* com on with sturd and stryfe;
His hand wes ay upon his knyfe,
He brandeist lyke a beir.

Bostaris, braggaris, and *barganeris*,
Eftir him passit into pairis,
All bodin in feir of weir.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 23. st. 4.

i. e. after *Yre*, here personified.

BARGANYNG, s. Fighting.

This Eneas, wyth hydduous *barganyng*,
In Itale thrswart pepill sall doun thring.

Doug. Virgil, 21. 9.

He thoct weil he wes worth na eyle,
That mycht of nane anoyis feyle;
And als for till escheve gret thingis,
And hard trowalys, and *barganyngis*,
That suld ger his price dowblyt be.

Barbour, i. 306. MS.

Words of this form are evidently verbal nouns, resembling the gerund in Lat., as *coming*, *beginning*, &c. E.

Su.-G. *bardagamad-ur*, praeliator, is equivalent; q. a fighting man, one given to *barganyng*.

BAR-GHAIST, s. "*Bar-guest*, a ghost, all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles; there called *bars*. Yorks. Derived from *bar* and *ghaist*;" Grose.

I give this Yorks. term, as occurring in the following passage:

"He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew; and therefore, according to—his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist*, devil or dobbie." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

BARHEYD, adj. Bare-headed; Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

To BARK, v. a. 1. To strip a tree of its *bark*, especially for the purpose of tanning, S. *Barkit, part. pa.*

"Sowters sould be challenged, that they *bark* lether, and makes shoone otherwaies than the law permittes; that is to say, of lether quhere the horne and the eare are of ane like lenth. They make shoone, buites, and other graith, before the lether is *barked*." Chalmerlan Air, c. 22.

—Twa buttis of *barkit* blasuit ledder.—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

i. e. two bits or pieces.

Su.-G. *bark-a*, id. *barka hudar*, to tan hides. Tanning is thus denominated, because the *bark* of trees is the great article used in this operation.

2. To tan leather.

"He'll glour at an auld warld *barkit* aik-snaag as if it were a queez-madair in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

BARK-POTIS, s. pl. Tan-pits. "The yairdis and *barkpotis*." Aberd. Reg.

To BARKEN, v. n. To clot, to become hard; used with respect to any substance that hath been in a liquid state, as blood or mire, S.

The *part.* occurs as to both in Douglas.

—He vmquhile after the cart was rent,

With *barknyt* blude, and powder.—

Virgil, 48. 3.

Rudd. derives this from *bark*, "which cloaths the tree, and is generally very hard." I cannot substitute anything better.

"The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut—that saves plaisters, hinney." Guy Mannering, ii. 33.

BARKER, s. A tanner.

"Na Sutar, Tanner, or *Barker*, may buy hydis of mair price, but sic as hes the hornis and the earis of equal lenth." Balfour's Pract. p. 74.

Dan. *barker*, a tanner, from *bark-er*, to tan.

BARKING AND FLEEING, a phrase used concerning one who spends his property in a prodigal way, and is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy; S.

It has been supposed that this contains an allusion to the *barking* of dogs, and the *flight* of birds, in consequence of the alarm given. It would be fully as natural to view it in reference to trees casting their bark, and to its being carried away by the wind. It may be observed, however, that, according to Ihre, in some parts of Sweden, the *v. bark-a*, signifies to fly, to run quickly; *vo. Bark*, cortex.

"O, the lands of Milnwood!—the bonny lands of Milnwood, that have been in the name of Morton for twa hundred years!" exclaimed his uncle; "they are *barking* and *fleeing*, outfield and infield, haugh and holme!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 187.

"Half the country once belonged to my ancestors, and now the last furrows of it seem to be flying. 'Fleeing!' said the writer, 'they are *barking* and *fleeing* baith.'" St. Ronan, i. 236.

This phrase is expressed in a fuller manner in Fife: *He's hunting and hawking, but he'll soon be barking and fleeing*. It has been said in explanation, that the language being evidently meant to express the contrast produced by extravagance, it may intimate, that the prodigal as it were takes the place of his hounds and

hawks. I do not, however, see how the term *barking* can be applied to him; as he would most probably wish to *flee* without making any noise.

BARKIT, part. pa. 1. Clotted, hardened, Aberd.

2. The face is said to be "*barkit wi' dirt*," when it is very dirty, encrusted with dirt, S.

A. Bor. "*barkit*, dirt, &c. hardened on hair;" Grose. He gives the same etymon that Rudd has given. Haldorson renders Isl. *bark-a*, cutem induere, mentioning Dan. *beklaeder* as its synonyme, i.e. "to clothe, to cover over."

BARKIT, part. pa. Stripped of the bark, S.
V. **BARK, v.**

BARLA-BREIKIS, BARLEY-BRACKS, s. pl.

A game generally played by young people in a courtyard. Hence called *Barla-bracks about the stacks*, S. B. One stack is fixed on as the *dule* or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the *dule*. He does not leave it, till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets off to catch them. Any one, who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he, who was first taken, is bound to act as catcher in the next game. This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of S. It is also falling into desuetude in the North.

In May gois dammosellis and dammis,
In gardyngis grene to play lyk lammis;—
Sun rynniss at *barlabreikis* lyk rammis,
Sum round about the standand pillaris.

Scott, on May, Bannatyne M.S. V. Ever-green, ii. 188. Chron. S. P. iii. 162.

Perhaps from *barley* and *break*, *q. breaking* of the *parley*; because, after a certain time allowed for settling preliminaries, on a cry being given, it is the business of one to catch as many prisoners as he can. Did we suppose it to be allied to *burlaw*, this game might be viewed as originally meant as a sportive representation of the punishment of those who broke the laws of the boors. Analogous to this were the plays of the Boy-bishop, the Abbot of Unreason, Robin-Hude, Robbers, &c.

This game was well known in England. It is mentioned by W. Browne in his *Britannia's Pastorals*, published about 1614.

At doore expecting him his mother sate,
Wondring her boy would stay from her so late;
Framing for him unto herself excuses:
And with such thoughts gladly herself abuses:
As that her sonne, since day grew olde and weake,
Staide with the maides to runne at *barlibreake*.

Book i. Song 3. p. 76.

It is mentioned by Massinger, and much later by Buxton.

"Let them freely feast, sing, dance, have puppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, crowds, and bagpipes,—play at ball and *barleybrakes*." *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ap. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, Introd. xviii.

This sport, like that of the Boy-bishop, as managed in England, must have had a very bad influence on the young mind, as directly tending to expose the awful doctrine of the eternal state to ridicule. One of the compartments of the ground was called *hell*. V. Massinger, c. i. 104, 105. Note.

What if this game has had a Fr. origin, and thus a Fr. name? O. Fr. *barali* signifies barriers; Barriere, barricade, palissade; Roquefort. *Bracque*, "the name

of a field neere Paris, wherein the schollers of the University use to sollace themselves. Rabelais;" Cotgr.

BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLAFUMBLE. 1. "An exclamation for a truce by one who was fallen down in a wrestling or play."

Thoch he wes wight, he wes nocht wyss
With sic jangleurs to jummil,
For fra his thowme thay dang ane sklyss,
Quhill he cryit *Barlafummil!*

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.

When coach-men drinks, and horses stumble,
It's hard to miss a *barla-fumble*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. p. 12.

Rudd. derives this word from *barle* or *barla*, in the sense of *parley*, and *fummil*, used in Aberd. for *whommil*, a fall or trip; vo. *Fumler*. But the rest of this poem is not in the Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to *barla*, seeks that of *fummil* in Su.-G. *famla*, to stretch the hands hither and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What affinity this has to a *parley*, I cannot discern. The whole term might be viewed as Fr.; *q. Parlez, foi melez*, "Let us have a truce, and blend our faith," i.e. grant mutual security. This, however, is still mere conjecture.

BARLEY, s. A term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded; S.

I have been sometimes inclined to think, that this exclamation might originally have a reference to *Burlaw*, *byrlaw*, *q. v.* Germ. *bauerlag*, as if the person claimed the benefit of the laws known by this designation. But perhaps it is more natural to view the word as originating from Fr. *Parlez*, whence E. *Parley*.

BARLEY-BOX, s. A small box of a cylindrical form, made as a toy for children, S.

It may have received its name as having been formerly used by farmers for carrying samples of *barley* or other grain to market.

This is called *Barrel-box*, Aberd.; whence it has been viewed as signifying a box like a *barrel*.

BARLEY-BREE, s. The essence or juice of *barley*, whether fermented or distilled, S.

When neebors anger at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the *barley-bree*
Cement the quarrel!
It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee,
To taste the barrel.

Burns's Works, iii. 16. V. BREE, BRIE.

Barley broth is said by Johns. to be "a low word sometimes used for strong beer." He gives it on the authority of Shakespear.

BARLEY-CORN, s. A species of grain, Banffs.

"It is commonly sown with mixed corns, and sometimes with what we call *barley-corn*."—"Barley oats,—so called from the meal being similar in taste to that of barley," N. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 61.

BARLEY-FEVER, s. Sickness occasioned by drunkenness, S. O.

BARLEY-MEN. V. **BURLAW.**

BARLEY-SICK, *adj.* Intoxicated, *sick* from the immoderate use of the *barley-bree*, S. O.

If Johnie see me *barley-sick*,
I doubt he'll claw my skin;
I'll tak a wee bit napockie,
Before that I gae in. *Song, Wee Wifockie.*

BARLEY-SICKNESS, *s.* Intoxication, S. O.

BARLICHOOD, *s.* A fit of obstinacy, or violent ill humour, S.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
Ae day be dumb, and a' the rest he'll flyte;
And may he, in his *barlichoods*, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a loundering lick.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.

In Gl. Rams. the term is expl. as if the perverse humour, expressed by it, were occasioned by the use of *barley* or malt, when reduced to a beverage; "a fit of drunken angry passion." I find *barlic mood* used as synonym.

—Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu';
Nor can she please him in his *barlic mood*;
He cocks his hand and gi's his wife a thud.

Morison's Poems, p. 151.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the first part of the term as formed from A.-S. *bera* ursus, and *lic* similis, q. resembling a bear, savage, brutal.

Barley-hood is the pronunciation of the southern counties, as of Roxb. It is defined, "bad humour in consequence of imtemperate drinking."

Whan e'er they take their *barley-hoods*,
And heat of fancy fires their bludes;
Their vera kings and queens they take,
And kill them just for killing's sake.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 51.

BARLING, *s.* Expl. a firepole.

"*Barlings* or firepoles the hundreth—xx. 1." Rates A. 1611, p. 2.

BARM, *s.* Yeast, S. A.-S. *bearm*, id.

I mention this word, merely to take notice of a very emphatic S. proverb. *Put out your barm where you took in your ale*; i.e. shew the effects of your ill-humour where you met with the offence. It is addressed to those, who being displeased at the conduct of one person, reserve their anger for others who have given no cause for it.

To **BARM**, *v. n.* To fret, to fume, to rise gradually into a rage, Etrr. For.

Evidently from the operation of *barm*.

BARME HORS.

Thare deyde Schyre Jhone than the Mowbray;
And Alysawndyre the Brws wes tans.
Bet the Ballyol his gat is gane
On a *barme hors* wyth leggy bare:
Swa fell, that he ethehapyd thare.
The lave, that ware noucht tane in hand,
Fled, qwhare thai mycht fynd warrand.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 367.

"Q. if a horse used to carry barm (yeast), or a small sorry horse?" Gl. Wynt. "Probably a horse for carrying out dung to the field;—vulgarly, a muck horse, Teut. *barne*, faex, sanies; " Gl. Sibb.

But the phrase is still used in Angus, where a *barne horse* signifies a horse without a saddle; "to ride a *barne horse*," to ride without a saddle. This sense agrees with the rest of the description. As an armed company came on Edward Baliol, and those that were with him at Annan, unexpectedly at the dawn of the day, they had not time to dress themselves. Baliol accordingly fled, not only with his legs bare, but with-

out waiting to get his horse saddled. This also corresponds to the language used by Fordun. *Eadwardus in fugam est conversus et fugatus auper simplicem equum, carentem freno et sella, una tibia caligatus, alteraque nudatus.* Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 25. The only difference is, that Fordun mentions only one leg as bare, and that in the idea of *simplex equus* he includes the circumstance of a bridle, as well as a saddle, being wanting.

The etymon is not so clear as the signification; but most probably it is a derivative from Su.-G. Germ. *bar*, nudus; especially as the common epithet for a horse without a saddle is *bare-backit*; S.

I find that the explanation given above exactly agrees with the circumstances stated by Hume of Godscroft, and conclude that the word must formerly have been used in the same sense in the South of S.

—"He escaped very narrowly, being halfe naked (not having leisure to put on his cloaths) and riding upon a *barne* horse *unsaddled*, and *unbridled*, till he came to Carlisle." Hist. Doug. p. 55.

BARMING, *s.* Interest arising from money, Aysr.

"My father, in his testament, ordained me to hae a hundred a year out of the *barming* o' his lying money." The Entail, i. 169.

Apparently in allusion to the rising of a mass in the state of fermentation.

* **BARMY**, *adj.* 1. Volatile, giddy; a metaph. sense.

Hope puts that haist into your heid,
Quhilk boyls your *barmy* brain;
Howbeit fulis hast cums huly apaid,
Fair hechts will mak fullia fain.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 92.

2. Passionate, choleric. "A *barmy* quean," a passionate woman; S.

BARMY-BRAINED, *adj.* The same with **BARMY**, sense 1.

"A wheen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! that winna let pair folk sae muckle as die in quiet," &c. St. Ronan, iii. 164.

BARMKYN, **BERMKYN**, *s.* 1. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle.

Fehew him self lap rudly fra the hycht,
Through all the fyr can on the *barmkyn* lycht.
With a gud suerd Wallace strak off his hed.

Wallace, viii. 1067.

Rnnd. derives it, in his Addenda, from Norm. Fr. *barbycan*, Fr. *barbacane*; Ital. *barbicano*, Hisp. *barbacana*, propugnaculum antemurale. Bullet deduces *barbacana* from Celt. *bar*, before, and *bach*, an inclosure, *bacha* to inclose. If not a corr. of *barbycan*, it may be from Teut. *barm*, *bearm*, *berm*, a mound or rampart; and perhaps, *kin*, a mark of diminution.

"*Barmikin* wall, *barbacane*, a bulwark or watch-tower, or fortification to a city or castle; used especially as a fence to the gates or walls; in which sense *barmikin* amounts to the same with what is otherwise called *antemurale*, *promurale*, *murus exterior* or *outer wall*." Spottiswode's MS. Law Diet. in vo.

2. "It is also used for an aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire with muskets on the enemy." *Ibid.*

He refers to Durie's Dec. Ramsay v. L. Conheath, Dec. 18, 1630.

E. *Barbacan* is used in both senses. V. Johnson.

BARNAGE, s. 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed.

Eduuarde Langschankis had now begune hys wer
Apon Gaskone, fell awfull in effer.—
Fra tyme that he had semblit his *barnage*,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,
He thoct till hym to mak it playn conqaue.
Wallace, i. 58. MS.

O fader, suffir the fey Troiane *barnage*,
To seik agane quhat had myschance befallis,
To Troy or Ilioun with thare brokin wallis.
Doug. Virgil, 314. 48.

2. A military company; including both chieftains and followers.

Alhale the *barnage* flokkis furth attanis,
Left vode the toun, and strenth wyth waisty wanis.
Doug. Virgil, 425. 44.

Douglas, as Junius has observed, uses this term for militia, agmen, phalanges, and turmae in the original. The same learned writer says, that Douglas seems to have viewed this word as derived from *barne*, soboles, proles; as where Virgil uses proles, we find *barnage* in the version.

Doun beting war the *barnage* of Archadis.
Doug. Virgil, 331. 46.

O, Fr. *barnage*, id. Vieux mot Francois, qui signi-
fioit le Grands, les Seigneurs, les Gentils-hommes qui
composent la cour du Prince. *Aulici, Palatini, Pro-
ceres, Nobiles*; Dict. Trev. V. BARNE.

BARNAT.

Our *barnat* land has heyn our set with wer,
With Saxonis-blud that dois ws mekill der :
Slayn our eldris, distroyit our ryctwys blud,
Waistyt our realm off gold and othir gud.
Wallace, ix. 366. MS.

In edit. 1648, and in posterior editions, *barren* is the word used. But the Minstrel would hardly pay so poor a compliment to his country. In MS. it is *barnat*, which seems to mean *native*, from *barn*, a child.

In Germ., nouns are sometimes formed from verbs, and abstracts from substantives, by the termination *at*; as *monat*, month, from *mon*, moon; *heimat*, country, from *heim*, home; *zeirat*, an ornament, from *zeir-en*, to adorn. *Heit* is also a termination very much in use, denoting quality, condition; and corresponding with A.-S. *had*, instead of which *hood* is used in modern E., and *heid*, *hede*, in S. and Belg. *Barnat* therefore seems equivalent to *barnheid*, *bairnheid*, q. v. "Our barnat land," the land of our nativity.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, a dunghill fowl, S.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and *barn-door fowls*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

BARNÉ, s. The same with *barnage*.

Now agayne to the King ga we ;
That on the morn, with his *barné*,
Sat in till his parleament.

Barbour, ii. 50. MS.

O. Fr. *barnez*, "the nobility, or barons," *Cotgr.*

BARNE, s. A child. V. BAIRN.**BARNEAIGE, BARNAGE, s.** Childhood.

—"Nevr fra my *barneaige* intendit I to sik proud arrogance as to be a schismatik, nor yet to sik obstinat wilfulness as to be an heretik." N. Winyet's Questions, *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 224.

"Now in thair *barnage*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

BARNE, s.

Of *Eolus* north blastis hauand na drede,
The sulye spred hir brade bosom on brede,
Zephyrus confortabill inspiratioun
For tyll ressaue law in hir *barne* adoun.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 26.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd. should, I suspect, be *barne*, bosom or lap, as synon. with *bosum*, v. 24. In this sense it is used in *Lybeaus Disconus*.

That oon held yn hys *barne*
A mayde yclepte yn hys arme,
As bryght as blosse on brere.
Ritson's E. M. R. ii. 25.

It occurs also in Chaucer.

Moes-G., Su.-G., Alem., Dan., *barm*; A.-S. *barne*, *bearm*, id. Hence Su.-G. *barmherzig*, misericors; Chaucer, *barne-cloth*, an apron.

BARNEHEID, s. Childhood; also, childishness. V. under BAIRN.**BARNY, s.** Abbreviation of the name Barnaby or Barnabas; "*Barny Kaye*," *Acts* 1585, iii. 392. Sometimes *Berny*; "*Berny Cowpar*," p. 393.**BARNMAN, BARNSMAN, s.** One whose province it is more peculiarly to labour in the barn, S.

"A *barnman*, of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, which [it] was indeed necessary to do, in order to gain wages equal to a day-labourer." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth.* p. 94.

BARNS-BREAKING, s. 1. Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of breaking up a barn for carrying off corn. V. QUHAIP IN THE RAIP.

"There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting." *Nigel*, i. 69.

2. "Idle frolic;" Gl. Antiquary, S.**BARNYARD, BARNYAIRD, s.** A court, or inclosure, adjoining the barn, in which grain or straw is stacked, S.

"The carte or sled drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth it to the barne, or to the *barnyaird*." *Ressoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, Prol.* ij. b. V. BERNE-YARD.

BARNYARD BEAUTY, a phrase commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar, S.**BARRACE, BARRAS, BARRES, BARROWIS, s.****1. A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle.**

The Inglis ischeyd to ma debate
To thaire *barras*, and faucht fast;
Bot thair war drevyn in at the last.

Wyntoun, viii. 31. 135.

2. An inclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Syllys off ayk, and a stark *barres* mak,

At a foyr frount, fast in the forest syd,
A full gret strenth, quhar thai purpost to bid ;
Stellyt thaim fast till treis that grownd was,
That thai mycht weyll in frs the *barres* pass,
And so weill graithit, on athir sid about,
Syn com agayn, quhen thai saw thsim in dour.
Wallace, ix. 828. MS. *Barrace*, v. 927.

3. Bounds, or lists for combatants.

We pingyl not for spede na cours to ryn,
Bot we debait suld this *barres* within,
With wappinnis kene and with our birnist brandis.
Doug. Virgil, 445. 25.

"He (Macbeth) deuisit ane subtell slicht to bring all mysdoaris and brokin men to his justice, & solistit syndry his liegis with large money to appele the theuis (quhilkis opprest thame maist) in *barras* aganis ane prefixit day. And quhen thir theuis war enterit in *barras* (quhare thai suld haue fouchtin aganis thair nichtbouris) thay wer all takin be armit men and hangit on jebatis according iustly to thair demeritis." *Bellend. Cron.* b. xii. c. 4. Ad singulare provocaverit certamen, *publico foro* decernendum.—*Ubi in forum* descendissent, &c. *Boeth.*

Frak ferce gallandis for feild gemis enfors ;
Enarmit knychtis at listis with scheid and speir,
To fecht in *barrowis* bayth on fute and hors.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, 200. st. 23.

We still speak of "a cock in a *barrace*," in allusion to a cock-pit, S.

Rudd. and other Glossarists have conjoined this word with Fr. *barrere*, *barriere*, as if they were the same. But, although from a common root, they are different words. *Barras* is O. Fr. *barres*, palaestra, Thierry ; *Decursio* palaestraica, *Dict. Trev.* ; the pl. of *barre*, a stake. *Cotgr.*, however, defines *barres*, "the martial space called *barriers*." L. B. *barras* is used to denote the barricadoes employed for the defence of towns and castles, in the same sense in which *barres* occurs in *Wallace*.

— *Barras*, gaudete Quirites,
Fregimus, in manibus sunt *barras* denique nostris.
Gul. Bril. Philipp. L. 3. ap. Du Cange.

BARRAS-DORE, *s.* A door made of *bars* of wood, alike distant from each other ; *Aberd.*

BARRAT, *s.* 1. Hostile intercourse, battle.

In Inglissmen, allace, quhi suld we trow,
Our worthy kyn has payned on this wyss ?
Sic reulle be richt is litill allow ;
Me think we suld in *barrat* mak thaim bow
At our power, and so we do feill syss.

Wallace, ii. 237. MS.

In editions, *barrace*.

It is used in the sense of hostility, O. E.
Sone thei reised strif, brent the kyng's tounes,
& his castles tok, held thaim in ther bandoun.—
In alle this *barretie* the kyng and Sir Symon
Tille a loking thaim sette, of the prince suld it be don.
R. Brunne, p. 216.

It is not improbable that *Barratta*, as used by the Goths in the sense of *praelium*, is the very word which the later Roman writers refer to as employed by the barbarians to denote the terrific shouts made by them when they rushed to battle. Thus *Ammi-
anus Marcellinus* speaks :—*Pro terrifico fremitu, quem barbari dicunt Barritum ; Lib. 26. c. 7. Et Romani quidem voce undique Martia concinentes, à minore solita ad majorem protolli, quam Gentilitate appellat Barritum. Barbari vero majorum laudes clamoribus stridebant inconditis, interque varios sermonis dissoni strepitus levioria praelia tentabantur. Lib. 31. c. 7.*

i. e. Entered into a cognizance.

2. Contention, of whatever kind.

It, that ye call the blist band that bindis so fast,
Is bair of blis, and baleful, and greit *barrat* wirk !
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 46.
There n' is *barret*, nother strife,
N' is there no death, as ever life.
Land of Cockayne, Ellis Spec. i. 86.

3. Grief, vexation, trouble.

And other bernys, for *barrat*, blakynnit thair ble :
Braithly bundin in baill, thair breistis war blent.
Gawan and Gol. iv. st. 11.
Dunbar, describing the effects of drunkenness, says :
Quhilk brews richt meikle *barret* to thy bryd.
Evergreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

Because the word *brews* is here used, although evidently in a metaphorical sense, *Ramsay*, with surprising inadvertence, renders *barret* "a sort of liquor."

Su.-G. Isl. *baratta*, *praelium*. *Ihre* derives this from *baer-ia*, *pugnare*, combined with *aega*, *atte*, which, he says, among other senses, has that of *contendere* ; vo. *Baeria*. The Ital. retains *baratta*, in the same sense, as a remnant of the Gothic.

BARRATRIE, *s.* A species of simony ; or, as defined by *Erskine*, "the crime of clergymen who went abroad to purchase benefices from the see of Rome with money." *Inst. B. 4. T. 4. § 30.*

"Gif ony—makis *Barratrie*, fra it be kend with sufficient & gude document, that he vnderly the statute maid agane thame that hes money out of the realme. And that this statute be not allanerlic extendit to thame that dois *barratrie* in tymes to come, but als to thame outwith the Realme now, that beis conuict of *barratrie*." *Ja.* I. 1427. c. 119. edit. 1566.

The person chargeable with this crime was called *barratoure*.

"And als the king forbiddis, that ony of his liegis send ony expensis till ony *barratoure*, that is new outwith the Realme, or gif thame help or fauoure, in quhat degre that euer thay attene to, quhil thay cum hame in the Realme, vnder the pane of the breking of the Act of Parliament." *Ibid.*

Erskine mentions L. B. *baratria* as denoting the crime of exchanging justice for money ; and derives it from Ital. *barattare* to trock or barter. The origin seems rather O. Fr. *barat*, deceit, *barat-er* to cheat, *barateur*, a deceiver ; Arm. *barat*, *baraad*, fraud, productio ; *barater*, proditor.

BARREL-FERRARIS. V. **FERRARIS**.

BARREL-FEVERS, *s. pl.* A term used, by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by immoderate drinking, S. The Dutch have a similar designation ; *kelderkoorts*, the cellar-ague.

BARRIE, *s.* 1. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the legs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold, S. ; perhaps from A.-S. Su.-G. *bar*, nudus, because it goes next to the body.

I have not met with this word in print, except in a sarcastical song, where it seems rather to signify the undermost dress of a grown up female.

—*Diinna* be lang ;
For petticoat's loose, and *barrie*'s slitten,
And a's gaen wrang, and a's gane wrang.
Jacobite Relics, i. 270.

2. A woman's petticoat, Ayr. Gl. Picken.

BARRITCHFU, *adj.* Harsh, stern; unfeeling, cruel; a strong expression, Aberd.

Q. *Barrat-full*, from *Barrat*, hostile intercourse, contention; compounded like Isl. *barratusam-r*, and *bar-dagafull-r*, both signifying pugnax, disposed to quarrel or fight. Some might prefer viewing it q. *barrace-full*, from *Barrace*, lists for combatants.

To **BARROW**, *v. a.* To borrow, S. O.

"I think I'm *barrowing* Tam's daffin ere he has done wi't a' himsell." Reg. Dalton, iii. 160.

BARROWMAN, *s.* One who carries stones, mortar, &c. to masons, when building, on a hand-*barrow*, S.

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best *barrowmen*." Perils of Man, ii. 326.

This alludes to the common proverb:

"An auld mason will mak a gude *barrowman*," S.

—Our hinds already

Stand metamorphosed into *barrowmen*,

Girt with fair aprons red with lime and sand.

Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 150.

BARROWSTEEL, *s.* A term used in regard to equal co-operation. When man and wife draw well together, each is said to *keep up his or her ain barrowsteel*, Roxb.

As A.-S. *stete* signifies manubrium, a handle, O. E. id.;—the phrase may have been originally applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a *barrow*.

BARROW-TRAM, *s.* 1. The limb of a hand-*barrow*, S.

2. "Jocularly applied to a raw-boned" person, S.

Yit, thoct thy braunis be like twa *barrow tramms*,
Defend thé, man.

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193. V. TRAM.

BARS, *s.* A grate, Roxb.; q. ribs of iron.

BAR-STANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, Roxb.; so called because the *bars* or ribs of the grate are fastened into them; synon. CATSTANE.

BARSK, *adj.* Harsh, husky; Allan. V. BASK.

BARTANE, *s.* Great Britain.

Than wald sum reuth within yow rest
For saik of hir, fairest and best,
In *Bartane* syn hir tymes began.

Maitland Poems, p. 120.

—All the claith in France and *Bartane*
Wald not be to hir leg a gartane.

Bannatyne Poems, 147. st. 7.

Lord Hailes understands Bretagne as meant; but this is written *Bartanye*, q. v. His mistake is evident from another passage in the same poem, st. 10.

Worthie King Arthour and Gawane,
And mony a bawld berne of *Bartane*,
Ar deid, and in the weiris ar slane,
Sen I cowlid weild a speir.

This is merely a corr. of Britain, in the same manner as the name of the castle, anciently called *Dunbri-ton*, was afterwards changed to *Dumbertane*, *Dumbar-*

tan. I shall not enter into any discussion on the origin of the name *Britain*. As the Greeks called it *Bperavixn*, Bochart views the term as derived from two Phœnician or Syriac words *Barath-anac*, the land of Tin. Geograph. Sac. P. ii. Lib. i. c. 39. Gen. Vallancey gives it as Ir. *Bruit-tan*, having the same meaning. Pref. to Prospectus, lxvii.

BARTANYE, BERTANYE, *s.* Brittany.

"Quhen Swetonius had dantit the Ile of Man in this maner, he was aduertyst that France was rebellit. And thairfore to peacyfy this trubyll he pullyt vp salis and arryuit in *Bartanye*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 4.

"Sone efter his coronation he past in *Bertanye*, & left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gouerne Britane." Ibid. B. vii. c. 12. Armoricam Provinciam, Boeth.

Bertonaris, and *Bertaneris*, denote the inhabitants of Bretagne.

"Fynaly he dantit the *Bertonaris* with sic imporbayl affliction, that they wer randerit to his dominion." Ibid.

BARTANE CLAYTH.

"Item—twa abbis, twa amettis of *Bartane-clayth*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Whether this be meant to denote British cloth, or cloth of *Bretagne* in France, or refers to the name of some town, as *Barton* in England, where it was manufactured, I cannot determine.

BARTENYIE, *adj.*

"Item, tua *bartenyie* falcones, monted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 127.

Perhaps, artillery made in *Brittany*, or after the same pattern.

BARTILL, *s.* The abbreviation of Bartholomew; "*Bartill* Glendoning;" Acts, iii. 393. *Brattil* seems the same, only transposed; "*Brattil* Irving;" *ibid.*

BARTILL-DAY, *s.* St. Bartholomew's day in the Popish calendar, Reg. Aberd. MS. A. 1560.

To **BARTIR**, *v. a.* To lodge, properly on free quarters.

"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed three great bodies of foot, the rest were put in small parties and *bartired* in the several lanes and suspected places." Mercur. Caledon. Feb. 1, 1661, p. 21.

Teut. *barter-en*, exigere multam. It seems to be the same word, used with a deviation from the original sense.

BARTIZAN, BARTISENE, *s.* 1. A battlement, on the top of a house or castle, or around a spire; S.

"That the morn afternoon the town's colours be put upon the *bartise* of the steeple, and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther." Records Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376.

This seems to be derived from O. Fr. *bretesche*, which primarily signifies wooden towers by which towns were fortified; hence transferred to a conspicuous situation in market places from which public edicts or denunciations were promulgated. This has been traced, with evident propriety, to Ital. *bertesca*, "a kind of rampart

or fence of war made upon towers, to let down or up at pleasure, a block-house;" Altieri. The term also signifies a rail. L. B. *bretaschiae, bertescae, &c. castella lignea*; Du Cange. But there is reason to believe that the Italians received the term from the Goths; and that it is allied to Su.-G., *berg-a*, anc. *byr-ia*, *biarg-a*, to build; to protect, to cover. Hence *bar-gastad-ur*, munimentum.

—"The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called *bartizans*, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a Gothic watch-tower." Waverley, i. 108.

2. Any kind of fence, as of stone or wood, Mearns.

BASE DANCE, a kind of dance slow and formal in its motions; directly opposite to what is called the high dance. Fr. *basse-danse*, id.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stending bakaart & forduart, dansand *base dancis*, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit." Compl. S. p. 102.

To **BASH**, *v. a.* 1. To beat to sherds, Loth.; **SMASH**, synon.

2. To beat with severe strokes, S. O.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round,
And *bash'd* wi' mony a fung
The Pack, that day.
A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1816, p. 125.

3. To dint, or injure by crushing, Lanarks.

Su.-G. *bas-a*, to strike. Hence,

BASH, *s.* 1. A blow, S. A.

The taen toor s' her neebour's mutch,
An' gae her a desperate *bash* on
The chafts that day.
Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, i. 36.

"Then, giving two or three *bashes* on the face, he left me with a loud laugh of scorn." Hogg's *Tales*, i. 17.

2. A dint caused by a blow, Lanarks.

To **BASH UP**, *v. a.* An iron instrument is said to be *bashed up*, when the point is bowed in, Loth. It is nearly synon. with E. *Bevel*.

Isl. *basse*, pinnaculum a tergo in securi Romana; G. Andr.

To **BASHLE**, *v. a.* V. **BAUCHLE**, *v.*

BASING, *s.* A bason; pl. *basings*.

"Hergest dotat this kirk with cowpis, challicis, *basings*, lawaris." Bellend. Chron. B. vi. c. 15. Pelvibus, Boeth. Fr. *bassin*, id.

"Item, twa grete *basings* ouregilt." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

BASIT, *part. pa.* Apparently humbled, abased.

"Quatevir he wes that met him,—he departit weil *basit*, and defulyeit of his cleithing." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 223. This is the translation of *Mulcatus nudatusque*.

O. Fr. *abais-er* to humble, to abase.

BASK, *adj.* Very dry; as, "a *bask* day;" a day distinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation, Dumfr.

Sibb. mentions *Bask* as synon. with *Hask*, and as signifying "dry and rough to the taste;" Roxb.

Shall we view this as softened from Dan. and Su.-G. *barsk*, harsh, rough; or as allied to Sw. *bas-a sig i solen*, E. to *bask*, (Seren. Addend.)?

BASNATIS, *s. pl.*

"That Robert of Crechtoune sall—content and pay to Robert Broias of Arth—twa blankatis price viij s., twa tageatis price of pece x s., thre *basnatis* price of the pece xiiij s. iiij d.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 195.

Apparently small bowls or basons; from Fr. *bassinette*, "a little bowl, a small bason;" Cotgr.; a dimin. from *bassin*, a bason.

BASNET, *s.* A helmet. V. **BASSANET**.

BA'-SPELL, **BA'-SPIEL**, *s.* A match at football, Aberd. S. A.

Jock Jalop shouted like a gun,
As something had him ail'd;
Fy, Sirs, co' he, the *ba'-spell's* won,
And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 133.

"I hear he says I staid away from the *Ba-spiel* or Eastern's Een for fear of him; and it was only for fear of the Country-keeper, for there was a warrant against me." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 124. V. **BONSPHEL**.

BASS, *s.* 1. A mat laid at a door for cleaning one's feet; applied also to a mat used for packing bales of goods, S.

The word is E.; but the sense is confined, according to Johns., to a mat used in churches. Junius derives it from some C. B. word signifying a rush; Johns. from Fr. *bosse*, a bunch. But I am informed, that it properly signifies *bast*, or the bark of lime-tree, of which packing mats are made; Teut. *bast*, cortex.

2. *Bass* is used to denote the inner bark of a tree, S.

3. A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot, S.

BASSANAT, **BASNET**, *s.* A helmet.

"That ilke gentilman hafand ten pundis worth of land or mare be sufficiently harness & anarmit, with *bassanat*, sellat, quhite hat, gorgeat or peissane, hale leg harness, swerd, spere & dager." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. *Basnet*, Ed. 1566, and Skene.

O. Fr. *bacinel*, *bassinet*, L. B. *bacinet-um*, *bassinet-um*. It was a hat or casque of steel, very light, made in form of a bason. Is it reasonable, then, to laugh so immoderately at the worthy Don Quixote for the mistake he fell into about the barber's bason? The soldiers, who wore this, were in the French armies called *Bacinet*s. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

BASSEN'D, *adj.* V. **BAWSAND**.

BASSIE, **BASSY**, *s.* A large wooden dish used for carrying meal from the *girnal* to

the *bakeboard*, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; S. B.

Her mither says till her, Hegh, lassie,
He'a the wisest I fear of the twa;
Ye'll hae little to pit in the *bassie*,
Gin ye be aae backward to draw.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 146.

i. e. to spin; the phrase, *draw a thread*, being often used in this sense.

Su.-G. *bossa*, *byssa*, a box of any kind. But the word seems more nearly allied to Fr. *bassin*, L. B. *bacinus*, a bason. The Fr. word is used to denote a bowl in which the blind receive the alms given them. L. B. *bassin-us*, pelvis. It may be added, that Fr. *bassier* is the tub which holds tap-droppings, the lees of wine, &c. Cotgr.

This term had of old been used more generally. "A *bassy* of brea;" *Aberd. Reg. A. 1563*, V. 25. "Tua *brasyne bassais*;" *Ibid.* Fr. *bassier*, id.

BASSIE, *s.* An old horse; Clydes. Loth. V. BAWсанд.

BASSIL, *s.* A long cannon, or piece of ordnance.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great *bassils*, two behind in her dock, and one before." *Pitcottie*, p. 107, 108.

This word is undoubtedly abbreviated from Fr. *basilic*; le plus gros des canons, qui porte jusqu' à 160 livres de balle; mais il n'est plus de service. *Dict. Trev.*

BASSIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to rushes.

Turnand quhelis thay set in, by and by,
Under the feit of this ilk bysynng jalp;
About the nek knyt mony *bassin* raip.

Doug. Virgil, 46. 38.

Rudd. expl. it, "rope of hards, or coarse hemp." This excellent linguist has been misled from the idea of *Doug.* giving this as the literal translation of *stupea vincula*, *Virg.* But the Bishop refers to that kind of ropes that probably was best known in his own time. This is properly derived from Teut. *biese*, *juncus*, *scirpus*, *Gl. Sibb.* L. B. *basse* is used for a collar for cart-horses made of flags; *Du Cange.*

BASSINAT, *s.* Some kind of fish.

"Ane multitude of fische was sene in Forth, the tane half of thame aboue the watter, na thing different from the figur of man, callit be the pepil *Bassinatis*. Thir fische hes blak skynniss hingand on thair bodyis, with quhilck sumtyme thair cour thair heid and thair cragis euynt to thair schulderis. Quhen thir fische fletis in our seyis, thair signyfy great infortuniteis to mortall pepyll." *Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 18.* *Nostri Bassinates* vocant. *Boeth.*

I can discover no trace of this name any where else. Had it been given to them by our forefathers from the loose skin "with quhilck sumtyme thair coerit thair heid;" from its supposed resemblance to a head-piece or helmet, Fr. *bassinet*, L. B. *bacinet-um*, *basinet-um*, *cassis*, *galea in modo bacini*? The term *bacinetum* occurs in our Latin law-books so early as the reign of Robert Bruce; *Stat. I. c. 27.*—*Habeat unum basinetum.*

BASSE FEE.

"The said Robert, nor nane vtheris that has the saide priuilege, takis nouthir sening nor reale possession of ony landis, bot has the vse fruyt of thar wifis propir landis for thar lifytyme, but possession or sening.—For the quhilck the said Robert, nor nane vther sic like has na maner of fee,—nouthir richt,

heretage, nor *basse fee*." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478*, p. 13.

This is obviously the same with *Base Fee* in the English law, "a tenure in fee at the will of the lord, distinguished from *Socage free tenure*;" or, according to *Cocke*, "what may be defeated by limitation, or entry," &c. *Jacob's Dict.* We learn from *Du Cange*, that the L. B. term *Bassi* was sometimes used as synonym with *Vassi*, who, it is asserted by some, were the same with *Vassalli*, while others say that the former were the domestics of a sovereign or prince. *Vo. Vassus*, 2 col. 1425, 1426, 1428.

BASSNYT, *adj.* White-faced, *Gl. Sibb.* V. BAWсанд.

BAST, *pret.* Beat, struck.

Bast on thair basnetis thay beirniss or thay blan,
Haistely hewit thay togidder.—

Rauf Coilyear, D. j. b.

Su.-G. *bas-a*, *Isl. beyst-a*, to strike. V. BAIST, v.

BASTAILYIE, *s.* A bulwark, a blockhouse.

"Sone efter he gat syndry craftismen to clenge the fowseis and to repair the said wall in all partis with touris and *bastailyies* rysyng in the strangest maner that mycht be deuisit." *Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 9.* *Propugnaculis*, *Boeth.*

Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, a castle furnished with towers.

BASTANT, *adj.* Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently *bastant* to have kept the passe against our enemy." *Monro's Exped. V. i. p. 20.*

This phrase "sufficiently *bastant*" is tautological. For Fr. *bastance* signifies "sufficiency, what is enough;" *Cotgr.* *Bastant*, quod sufficit, quod satis est; from *bast-er*, *etre in bon etat, bend stare*; *Dict. Trev.*

Elsewhere it occurs in a better form.

—"His Majestie, perceiving the danger, not being *bastant* to resist the enemy, retired confusedly in great haste to *Wolgast*;" *Ibid. p. 80.*

BASTARD PYP. "Ane *bastard pyp* of fegis and rasingis," *Aberd. Reg. A. 1525*, V. 15; probably a pipe of figs and raisins of a smaller size, as this term in Fr. is applied to artillery of this description.

BASTIES, **BASTISH**, *adj.* 1. Coarse, hard, bound; a term applied to soil, *Ayrs.* *Bastous*, *Lanarks.*

2. Obstinate, applied to the temper; as "a *bastous hizzie*." *Ramstugerous*, synonym. *Ayrs.*

Teut. *Isl. bast* cortex, q. covered with bark, having a hard coat on it. Hence *Isl. bastil*, *rudis labor*; *biast-r* labor continuus. Su.-G. *bast-a*, to bind, ligare.

BASTILE, **BASTEL**, *s.* A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, *S. A.*

"The last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the *bastiles*. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction, or their more frequent erection, by the conqueror. They were more numerous on the marches of the borders than any where else, for obvious reasons, and they were also much stronger.—These edifices not only served the purposes of prisons, but—taken together with the castles or tower-houses of the chieftains, near which they always stood, they constituted a chain of fortresses, running partly on *Whittadder* and on *Blackadder* banks, from almost the

one end of the county to the other. Thus, we can reckon a line of them at short distances, in this neighbourhood, viz. Kello-*bastel*, in Edrom parish; the *Bastel* dikes here; Foulden-*bastel*," &c. P. Chirside, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiv. 35. 37.

This is radically the same with the preceding word, and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it.

BASTOUN, s. Heavy staff, baton.

—Quha best on fute can ryn lat se;—

Or like ane douchty campoun in to fycht

With bustuous *bastoun* darren stryffe, or mals.

Doug. Virgil, 129. 39.

Fr. *baston*, *baton*, id.

BAT, s. A staple, a loop of iron; S.

To **BAT, v. a.** To strike, to beat, Ettr. For.

O. Goth. *bat-a*, Alem. *batt-en*, Fr. *batt-re*, id.

BAT, s. A blow on the side of the head, Loth.

BAT, s. Condition; as, "About the auld *bat*," Roxb., in an ordinary state; "About a *bat*," upon a par, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally used in regard to those who had been ailing. Thus "the auld *bat*" would denote the former degree of recovery; Isl. *bate* melioratio, in melius mutatio. Or, it might primarily denote the degree of nourishment acquired, or progress in feeding made, by a flock in a particular situation, or the quality of their pasture. For Su.-G. *bete* signifies pascuum, *godt bete*, laeta pascua, good pasture, and *bat-a* pascere; Isl. *beit-a*, A.-S. *bat-an*, inescare, E. to *bait*. To this source, I imagine, should we trace the E. v. to *batten*, to fatten, q. on a rich pasture, where there is good *baiting*.

BAT, s. A holme, a river-island, Tweedd. V. ANA.

BATAILL, s. 1. Order of battle, battle array.

And in *bataill*, in gud sray,
Befor Sanct Jhonystoun com thai,
And bad Schyr Amery isch to fycht.

Barbour, ii. 249. MS.

2. A division of an army, battalion.

— Scaffaldis, leddris and couering,
Pikkys, howis, and with staff slyng,
To ilk lord, and his *bataill*,
Wes ordanyt, quhar he suld assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 345. MS.

"The Albanis, assemblit togidder in this maner, deuidit thaim in syndry *battallis*, with capitanis to hald thaim in gud array." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 12.

3. It seems also to signify military equipment.

Quhan he wald our folk assaill,
Durst nane of Walis in *bataill* ride,
Na yhet fra ewyn fell abyd
Castell or wallyt toune with in,
That he ne suld lyff and lymmys tyne.

Barbour, i. 105. MS.

Fr. *bataille*, order of battle; also, a squadron, battalion, or part of an army. Wachter views Germ. *batt-en*, caedere, as the root of *battalia* which he calls a Burgundian word; A.-S. *beatan*, id.

* **BATCH, s.** A crew, a gang, properly of those who are viewed as of the same kidney or profession, S.

"A *batch* of wabster lads—planted themselves at the gable of the malt-kiln, where they were wont, when trade was better, to play at the handball." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 282.

This is nearly allied to—

An' there a *batch* o' wabster lads
Blackguarding frae K ——— k. *Burns*, lii. 32.

BATCHELOR COAL, a species of dead coal which appears white in the fire, Sutherland. V. GAIST, sense 3.

BATE, BAIT, s. Boat.

— He, with few men, in a *bate*
Wes fayne for till hald hame his gate.

Barbour, xiii. 645. MS.

Bot thar about na *bait* fand thai
That mycht thaim our the watir ber.

Barbour, iii. 408. MS.

A.-S., Alem. Isl. Su.-G. *bat*, C. B., Ir., *bad*, id.

BATHE, BAITH, BAYTH, BAID, adj. Both.

Thus said sche, and anone therwith *bayth* tway
Gan walkin furth throw out the dern way.

Doug. Virgil, 187. 5.

It is sometimes applied by our old writers, as Mr. Macpherson observes, to more than two.

Bathe scepter, swerd, crowne, and ryng,
Fra this Jhon, that he made kyng,
Halyly fra hym he tuk thare.

Wyntoun, viii. 12. 23.

In Angus it is pronounced *baid*, or with a kind of half-sound between *d* and *t*; as are *skaitth*, *paith*, (a path-way) and most other words of a similar termination.

Moes-G. *ba*, *bai*, *bagoth*; A.-S. *ba*, *ba twa*, *butu*; Alem. *bedia*, *bedu*, *beidu*; Isl. Su.-G. *bade*; Dan. *baade*; Germ. *beide*; Belg. *beyde*.

To **BATHER, BADDER, v. a.** "To fatigue by impertinent remonstrances, or by ceaseless prating." Gl. Surv. Nairn. Synon. *Bother*, q. v.

"What signified his bringing a woman here to snorter and snivel, and *bather* their lordships?" Heart M. Loth. ii. 262.

BATHER, BADDER, s. 1. Plague, trouble, S.

2. Applied to a troublesome person, Aberd.

This term might be traced to Isl. *bodord*, a mandate; q. to tease one with reiterated instructions or injunctions. C. B. *baldordd*, however, signifies tattle. V. **BODWORD**.

BATHIE, s. A booth or hovel; it is also used to denote a summer shealing, a hunting-seat, of boughs, &c.

"Angus painted in the most alarming colours—the wretched huts or *bathies* where he would be condemned to pass the night." Leg. Montrose, Tales, 3 Ser. iii. 328. V. **BOTHIE**.

BATHIE, s. The abbreviation of the name *Bethia*, S. B.

BATIE, BAWTY, s. 1. A name for a dog, without any particular respect to species. It is generally given, however, to those of a larger size, S.

"Bourd not with *bawty* lest he bite you;" Kelly.

Bat gin wi' *Batie* ye will beurd,
Come back, lad, to yon place ;
Lat Trejans an' your woufod fears
Stand glewrin i' your face.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

In the Gl. to these poems it is expl. "mastiff."

From Lyndsay's "*Complaint and Publick Confession of the King's old Hound, called Bash, directed to Bawty, the King's best beloved Dog,*" it would appear to have been a name commonly given to a dog in the reign of James V.

2. It is used metaph. like E. *dog*, as a term of contempt for a man.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Latin epitaph on the celebrated Sir John Graham, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk, it is introduced, perhaps fully as much for the sake of the rhyme, as from the nationality of the writer.

Here lies the gallant Grahame, Wallace' true Achates,
Whie cruelly was murdered by the English *baties*.

Watson's Coll. ii. 59.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *baud*, a white hound, same as *souillard*, Cotgr. According to *Bullet*, this dog is excellent at the chace, and *baul-ir* signifies to excite dogs to the chace. *Espec de chien courant, qui a eu ce nom à cause de sa race, qui vient de Barbarie d'une chienne nommé Baule*; *Dict. Trev.*

3. The common name for a hare, Roxb.

Some distance aff where plantins grow,
And firs their bushy taps de rear,
There *Bawty* hopes to hide her pon,
And gain some sma respite frae fear.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 77.

Bawd is used in the same sense, Aberd. V. BAWD.

BATIE, BAWTIE, *adj.* Round and plump, applied either to man or beast, Clydes.

Perhaps from A.-S. *bat-an* inescare, q. to bait well.

BATIE-BUM, BATIE BUMMIL, *s.* A simpleton; an inactive fellow.

With pacience richt ferme I wald overcum,
And uther mens infermities endure ;
Bot thane am I complit ane *batie-bum* ;
And all men thinks a play me till injure.

Maitland Poems, p. 153.

Heich Hutchoun, with ane hissil ryss,
To red can throw thame rummil ;
He muddlit thame down lyk ony myss,
He was na *batie-bummil*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 367.

Probably from *batie*, a dog, and the v. *bum*, to make a buzzing noise as a drone, or Teut. *bomm-en* resonare, *bommel*, a drone: q. he could not be compared to a cur, who is a mere drone; who barks, but does nothing more. It is, however, also written *Blaitiebum*, q. v. and *Bummle*.

BATON, *s.* The instrument for beating mortar, Aberd.

BATRONS, *s.* A name given to the cat. Ayr.s.; elsewhere *Badrans, Bauthrans*, q. v.

—How the auld uncanny matrons
Grew whiles a hare, a dog, or batrons.

Picken's Poems, 1788. p. 59.

BATS, *s. pl.* 1. The disease in horses, called in E. *Bots*, and caused by small worms, S.

The heiring *Bats*, and the Benshaw.

Polwart. V. BLEIRING.

This in S. is the term commonly used to denote that disease in horses called the *botts*, E. From the epithet conjoined, *bleiring*, it seems doubtful if this be meant. It may indeed denote the effect of the pain occasioned by this disorder, in making the patient groan or cry out, from Teut. *blaer-en* boare, mugire. But as Teut. *botte* is rendered papula, which signifies a swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread, and *blave* denotes a pustule; the term *bleiring* may be used to specify that kind of *botts* which produces such pimples.

2. Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint in men, Selkirks.; also used to denote a colic, S. O.

BATT. *To keep one at the batt*, to keep one steady.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to *keep him at the batt*." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 337.

Fr. *batte*, "the boulder of a saddle;" Cotgr.

BATTALL, *s.* A battalion. V. BATAILL.

BATTALINE, *s.* Perhaps, a projection, or kind of *veranda*, of stone.

"The great steeple had some windows; and the two lesser ones have *battalines*, slits, windows, and buttrages yet to be seen. The passage to the bells in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a *battaline* under the easing of the slates of said church; and there was another *battaline* under the easing of the slates of the toofall." *Orem's Descr. Chanonry of Aberd.* p. 64.

BATTALLING, BATTELLING, *s.* A battlement.

—Like ane wall thay vmbeset the yettis—

Thare left hand hie abone thare hede gan hald,
And oft with thare rycht hand grip the *battalling*
wald.

Doug. Virgil, 53. 55.

Skarsement, reprise, corbell, and *Battellingis*.

Pallice of Honour, iii. 17.

Douglas also uses *batellit*, signifying, surrounded with battlements.

Fr. *bastille, batillé*, id. Garni de tours, ou forteresses. *Turriculus fastigiatus*; *Dict. Trev.* V. SKARSEMENT.

BATTALOISS, *adj.* Brave in fight.

—At schreffis evin sum wes so *battalouss*,
That he wald win to his maister in field

Feurty flerans— *Colkelbie Sow*, v. 879.

BATTAR-AX, *s.* Battle-axe.

This te correct, they schew with mony crakkis,
But littil effect of speir or *battar-ax*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43. st. 8.

Fr. *battre*, Ital. *battere*, to strike; also, to fight. Ir. *bat, bata*, a baton, a mace, such as was anciently used in battle. It may, however, be an error of an early transcriber for *battal*, q. *battle-axe*.

BATTART, BATTARD, BATTER, *s.* A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, upone the hill at the bak of the munitionous hous, twa *battartis* of found, mountit on thair stokkis, quheillis, and aixtreis, garnisit with iron hoving tua wadgis." *Inventories, A. 1566*, p. 166.

"Item, fyve buscheis of found for cannonis & *battered* quheillis." "Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and *battard*." *Ibid.* p. 169.

"Inuentare of the munitione within the castell of Dunbartane.—Item, tuo *batteris* monted for the wallis,

and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 126. *Battar*, p. 170.

Fr. *bastarde*, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind;" Cotgr.

BATTELL, *adj.* Rich for pasture.

—"He swam our the same river with his beistis, to refresche thaim with the *battell* gers thairof." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 13. Loco herbido, ut quiete et *pabulo laeto* reficeret boves. Lat.

This is undoubtedly the same with *BAITTE*, q. v.

To **BATTER**, *v. a.* To paste, to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance, S.

BATTER, *s.* A glutinous substance, used for producing adhesion; paste, S.

I'll use nae weapon, but my *batter*,*
To stap your mou'.

Shirrefs' Poems. To the Critics, xvi.

* "The author a bookbinder to trade." N.

It also occurs in O. E. "Vne paste, paast or *battre*;" Palsgrave, B. 3. F. 3. "*Batter* of floure, Fr. paste;" F. 19.

To **BATTER**, *v. a.* 1. To lay a stone so as to make it incline to one side; or to hew it obliquely; a term used in masonry, S.

This is only an active sense of the E. *v.* given by Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work. Fr. *battre*, to beat.

2. To give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

BATTER, *s.* 1. The obliquity or slope given to a wall in building, by means of which it is made narrower from the bottom upwards, a term used in masonry, S. "A wall with a great *batter*;" i.e. inclined inwards in a considerable degree.

2. Used also to denote an expansion or widening, as a wall rises.

"When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide—the second *batter* begins; and from four and a half feet high, she must be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the walls, when she is ten feet high." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 193.

BATTER, *s.* A species of artillery. V. **BATTART**.

BATTICK, *s.* V. **BATTOCK**.

BATTILL GERS.

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay,
With *battill* gers, fresche herbis and grene swardis,
Doug. Virgil, 187. 17.

This Rudd. renders, "thick, rank, like men in order of *battel*." But more probably, q. *bottel-gers*; as Teut. *bottel*, and *bottel-boom*, denote the arbutus, or wild strawberry tree.

BATTIRT, *s.* A cannon of a smaller size.

"Imprimis, ane *battirt* of found markit with the armes of Bartanye, montit upoun ane auld stok, and her axtre, and quheillis garnysit with foure virols of irn." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300. V. **BATTART**.

BATTLE, *adj.* Thick, squat; as, "a *battle* horse," the same otherwise called "a punch pony;" Buchan.

This may be the same word, pron. *baittle* and *bettle*, South of S. as applied to grass or sward. V. **BATTELL**.

BATTLE of strae, a bundle of straw, Loth. the same with E. *bottle*. Hence,

To **BATTLE strae**. V. To **BOTTLE**.

BATTOCK, *s.* A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water, Selkirks. *Battick*, Loth. is defined a piece of firm land between two rivulets, or two branches of the same river. Gael. *bad*, a tuft. V. **BAT**, a holme.

BATWARD, *s.* Boatman; literally, boat-keeper.

Bot scho a *batward* eftyr that
Til hyr spowsyd husband gat,
And of land in heritage
A peys til hyr and hyr lynage:
Eftyr that mony a day
The *Batwardis* land that callyd thai.

Wyntown, vi. 16. 63.

From *bate*, a boat, q. v. and Isl. *vard*, vigil; Sw. *ward*, custodia.

BAVARD, *adj.* Worn out, in a state of bankruptcy.

"He [Hamilton] Antrim, Huntly, Airley, Niddisdale, and more, are ruined in their estates. Publick commotions are their private subsistence. Against this dangerous evil a convention of estates was a sovereign remeid.—The *Bavard* Lords came with great backs, and none greater than Carnwath; but at once Fife, and the west gentlemen, came in so thick, that the backs of the other were overshadowed and evanished." Baillie's Lett. i. 366.

We still use *baiver*, as a term of contempt, and *baiver-like*, as signifying shabby in dress and appearance, S. Fr. *bavard*, *baveur*, a driveller; also, a babler. V. **BEVAR**, *s.*

BAVARIE, *s.* 1. A great-coat, properly one made meet for the body; an old term, S.

The fashion had been probably imported from *Bavaria*. E. *bavaroy*.

We—war, wi' rain, maist drown't to death,
Though we had on *bavaries*
Fu' side, that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 177.

2. Used figuratively for a disguise, or what is employed to cover moral turpitude.

—Dinna use, to hids yer sin,
Hypocrisy's *Bavary*. *Ibid.* p. 90.

BAUB, *s.* Beat of drum.

—"For that effect, ordains a *baub* to be beatt throw the town, that none may pretend ignorant." Deed of Town Council of Jedburgh, 1714. Petition of Fleshers, A. 1814.

It seems equivalent to S. *ruff*; and may be allied to Belg. *babb-en* garrire, because of the quick reiterated strokes,—when a roll is beat, or from the same origin with E. *bob* to strike.

BAUBLE, *s.* "A short stick, with a head carved at the end of it, like a *poupée* or *doll*,

carried by the fools or jesters of former times. *Babiole*, Fr. See Malone's Shakespeare, iii. 455." Spec. Gl. Lord Hailes.

BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, (gutt.) *adj.* 1. Ungrateful to the taste.

Thy inward parts to purge and scour,
Take thee thres bites of an black Howre,
And Ruebarb *bauch* and bitter.
Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. P. iii. 10.

In this sense we now use *waugh*, q. v.

2. Not good, insufficient in whatever respect, S.

It is a *baugh* brewing that's no good in the newing." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43. A *bauch* tradesman, one who is far from excelling in his profession. A horse is said to be *bauch-shod*, or his shoes are said to be *bauch*, when they are much worn, S.

3. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed to *Gleg*, S. B.

4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to be *bauch*, when there has been a partial thaw. The opposite is *slid* or *gleg*, S.

5. Indifferent, sorry, not respectable, S.

— Without estate,
A youth, tho' sprung frae kings, looks *baugh* and blate.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5.

In the same sense it is said; "Beauty but bounty's but *bauch*." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 18.

6. Abashed; synon. with E. *blate*; as, "He lookit unco *baugh*," he looked much out of countenance, Perth.

This nearly approaches to the signification of Isl. *bag-ur*, reluctans, renuens; as sense 2, "insufficient,—a *bauch* tradesman,"—to that of *bag-r* imperitus, given as a distinct word by Haldorson.

7. Backward, reluctant from timidity, Clydes.

8. Tired, jaded, South of S.

The auld wise man grew *baugh*,
And turn'd to shank away. *Jacob. Rel. i. 71.*

9. Not thriving, without animation, Moray.

Isl. *bag-ur*, reluctans, renuens, protervus, peticax; *bage*, jactura, nocumentum (offals;) *baya*, bardum et insulsum carmen; *bag-a*, *baeg-ia*, obesse, nocere. C. B. *baw*, dung, filth. Hence,

BAUCHLY, *adv.* Sorrily, indifferently, S.

To rummage nature for what's braw,
Like lilies, roses, gems, and snaw,
Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa',
And *bauchly* tell
Her beauties, she excels them a'.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 397.

"It is long since I wrote—my mind of divisions;—whereof I may say, without vanity, how bluntly and *bauchly* soever the matter be handled, yet there is so much said there as will exempt me from a liableness to this charge." M'Ward's Contend. p. 155.

BAUCHNESS, *s.* Want, defect of any kind, S.

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYLL, BACHLE, (gutt.)

BASHLE, *v. a.* 1. To wrench, to distort, to put out of shape; as, *to bachle shoon*, to wear

shoes in so slovenly a manner, as to let them fall down in the heels; to tread them awry, S.

"I did na care to stilp upo' my queets, for fear o' the briganers; an', mair attour, I did na care to *bachle* my new sheen" [shoes]. Journal from London, p. 6.

Isl. *baekell*, luxatus, valgus (shambling) G. Andr. *Bashle* is used in the same sense, S. This, however, would seem rather allied to Fr. *bossel-er*, "to bruise, to make a dint in a vessel of metal, or in a piece of plate;" Cotgr. The *v. Bauchle*, perhaps, is merely a diminutive from the *adj. bauch*, q. to use a thing contemptuously or carelessly, as being itself of little value.

The origin of Isl. *baekell*, luxatus, is undoubtedly *biag-a* luxare; whence also *biagud-r* distortus, luxatus, Haldorson; Membrorum valetudine violatus, G. Andr. p. 28.

2. To treat contemptuously, to vilify.

Wallace lay still, quhill xl dayis was gayn,
And fyve atour, bot perance saw he nayn
Battaill till haiff, as thair promyss was maid.
He gert display agayne his baner braid;
Rapreiffyt Eduuard rycht gretlys of this thing,
Bawchyllyt his seyll, blew out on that fals King,
As a tyrand; turnd bak, and tuk his gait.

Wallace, viii. 723. MS.

"Nevertheles the said offendar be foirfalt and lose his cause and matter, for the quhill he at ane inconvenient time *bauchlit* and reprovit; and the uther partie to be thairof acquyit and dischargit for ever." Bordour Mattered, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

"The said craft is abusit, and the maisteris and hedismen thairof gretly skaithit by the daily markat maid in cremys, and be vile perones throw the hie street, and on the bak half of the toun, in *bachlying* of the Hammymrenis work and thair craft, in lak and dishonouring of our said burgh," &c. Seal of Cause for the Hammermen, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 11, 12.

I have some doubt, however, whether this term may not denote that contempt brought on the trade by the sale of imperfect work made by apprentices; as allied to O. Fr. *bacele*, *bachle*, a female apprentice; Roquefort. V. BACHLEIT.

3. To *Bauchle a lass*, to jilt a young woman, Loth.

It is possible, that the word, as used in this sense, might have its origin from Fr. *bacul-er*, *bascul-er*, to bump on the posteriors; a *la bacule*, "the riding of the wild mare; also, the punishment of misses in some games, to be clapt on the bumme with a batting-staffe," Cotgr.; from *bas* low, and *cul* the buttock. I need scarcely add, that this mode of treatment has still been accounted disgraceful. Hence he, who was subjected to it, might be said to be *made a bachle of*.

It is singular that there should be a Heb. *v.* similar in force, and bearing the very same sense, בַּחֲלָה; *bahhul*, fastidio affectus est, vel fastidivit, aversatus est; Stock. Clav.

To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, *v. n.* 1. To shamble, to move loosely on the hinder legs, S.

"The devil does not like to ride on a *bachling* beast, for fear of japs." Player's Scourge, p. 7.

Bachlane is evidently the part. pr. of the *v.* used in a neut. sense.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis,—

A bair clock, and a *bachlane* naig.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327.

Expl. "stumbling." It may perhaps be used in this sense. But it is properly equivalent to E. *shambling*;

as denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion. In this sense it is applied both to man and beast, S.

2. To walk as those who have flat soles, Lanarks.
V. v. a.

Of the vast copiousness of the Scottish language, one who has not paid particular attention to it can scarcely form any idea. The more I am acquainted with it, the more I am convinced of this; especially from the circumstance of the friendly communication of a great variety of provincial terms, which have never been printed; and which I should never have had an opportunity of knowing, had I not been indebted to the exertions of others, who, from a laudable spirit of nationality, wish that all our old terms, as far as propriety can warrant, should be rescued from that oblivion into which many of them must otherwise soon have fallen.

A remark has been more than once made to me by some literary friends, which I have found to be verified in many instances;—that, notwithstanding the very liberal use of synonymous terms, our language possesses one peculiar beauty, in which, if equalled, it is not excelled by any other. Even when terms may be viewed as in general synonymous, in most instances there is a shade of difference, often very nice, and perhaps scarcely perceptible by one who has not paid particular attention to their application; or who has no opportunity of doing so, from want of habitual or frequent intercourse with the lower classes. Still, when it has been in my power, I have endeavoured to point out these distinctions; but I am conscious that I must often have failed, from want of the same opportunities with many others, and from the difficulty of catching the nice shades of difference between terms of this description, so as to be able to define them perspicuously.

A friend to whom I am much indebted, has, among other communications, put it in my power to illustrate this observation by a pretty copious exemplification of the variety of terms, used in one district only, (the higher part of Lanarkshire) to denote an awkward mode of walking. What renders this more curious is, that he has selected those words only which have the same termination.

From the use of this in so many instances, it appears that the guttural conjoined with the most liquid of our sounds, as forming the termination CHLE, has been viewed by our forefathers, as expressive of awkwardness in motion.

Besides BAUCHLE, used both actively and passively, I have the following examples to submit to the reader:—

To JAUCHLE, v. n. To walk as one that has feeble joints.

To SCRAUCHLE, v. n. To use as it were both hands and feet in getting onward, to scramble.

To SHAUCHLE, v. n. To walk with a shuffling gait.

To SNAUCHLE, v. n. To walk in a snivelling manner.

To TRAUCHLE, TRACHLE, v. n. To walk, as it were trailing one's feet after one.

To WAUCHLE, v. n. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child.

To HAUCHLE, v. n. To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden.

To HYCHLE, v. n. To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty.

It may be observed that the termination used in E., for expressing this awkward motion, has a strong analogy. This is LE without the guttural preceding, as *Waddle, Waggle, Wriggle, Shamble, Hobble, &c.*

By the same friend I have been supplied with another list of synonymes, from Upper Clydesdale, which also refer to awkward motion, although rather as denoting that which is of a bouncing kind. They have uniformly the termination VEL.

To BANYEL, v. a. To bandy backwards and forwards.

This is merely a modification of Teut. *bengel-en*, to beat, *caedere fustibus*, from *benghel fustus, baculus*; Su.-G. *baengel*, id. from Isl. *bang-a ferire, percutere*. What is bandying indeed, but *striking* an object backwards and forwards.

BANYEL, s. 1. A large clumsy bundle.

2. One who wears too many clothes is said to be "just a *banyel o' duds*."

L. B. *bandell-us fascia*, from Fr. *bandeau*, id.

To CANYEL, v. n. To jolt, applied to any object whatsoever.

To DANYEL, v. n. To jolt as a cart does.

To DUNYEL, v. n. A term used to denote jolting, and at the same time the hollow sound made by it.

To HANYEL, v. n. To have a jaded appearance from excessive fatigue.

To *gang hanyellin'*, to walk with a slovenly and jaded appearance; *Huingle*, synon.

BAUCHLE, BACHEL, (gutt.) 1. An old shoe, used as a slipper, S.

—My thrummy-wheelin hose
O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose;
—Thro' my auld *bachle* peep'd my muckle tae,
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 4.

"There was a great laugh when auld Mazy Spaewell came hirpling with her *bachle* in her hand, and flung it after him for gude luck." *Ann. of Par.* p. 37.

2. Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disregard. To *mak a bauchle* of any thing, to use it so frequently and familiarly, as to shew that one has no respect for it. This language is employed, not only as to a name, a word, a phrase, &c., but also a person. One who is set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing-stock, is said to be made a *bauchle of*.

Of a proud man, it is said, "He has na that *bachel* to swear by;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.* p. 18.

3. A mean feeble creature, South of S.

"The lassie has walth o' gear to maintain baeth the sel o' her, an' ony chop she likes to marry; and whin that's the case, I wod raether that she got a man than a *bauchle*." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 282.

BAUCHLING, s. Taunting, scornful and contemptuous rallying.

“And alswa because that *bauchling*, and reproving at the assemblies affixt betwix the saidis realmis gevis greit occasioun of farther troubill and inconvenience, it is aggreit and ordanit betwix the saidis Commissioners,—that na persoun or persounis, of ather of the saidis realmis, beir, schaw, or declair ony sign or taikin of repruif or *bauchling*, aganis ony subject of the opposite realme, unles he be thairunto licensit be the Wardanis of baith the realmis.” Bordour Matteris, Balfour’s Pract. p. 606.

The term seems to include any indication of contempt by *signs* as well as by words.

BAUCHLES, s. pl. Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart, without the body, longitudinally, for extending the surface. They differ from *shilmonts*, as not forming an oblong frame; the *bauchles* having no cross bars at the top and bottom of the cart; Perth.

BAUD, BAWD, s. A *baud* of whins, a *baud* of thistles, a quantity of whins or thistles, growing closely together, and covering a considerable space; Loth.

This resembles the use of the E. term *bed*, as used in regard to the vegetable kingdom. Gael. *bad*, a tuft.

BAUDRONS, s. A kindly designation for a cat. S. V. **BADRANS.**

And whiles a voice on *Baudrons* cried,
With sound uncouth, and sharp, and hie.
Minstrely Border, iii. 117.

To BAVER, v. n. To shake, Renfr. pron. q. *baiver*.

Meantime I’ll sen’ ys nas palaver
O’ compliment, an’ double claver,
But only say I never waver
In loove to you ;
But now my hand begins to *baver*,
Adieu, adieu. *T. Scott’s Poems*, p. 322.

Our term would seem to be a derivative from another, which appears in a more simple form in most of the northern dialects.

Belg. *beev-en*, to tremble; whence *beever*, a trembler; Sewel. A.-S. *beof-ian*, Teut. *bev-en*, Su.-G. *baefw-a*, tremere.

To BAUF, v. n. To walk so as to knock one’s shoes against the stones, making a noise; particularly when wearing clogs or wooden shoes; as, “He gangs *bauf*—*baufin’* w’ his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff,” Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of **BAFF**, **BEFF**, to beat, to strike. V. **BEFF, v.**

BAUGIE, s. An ornament; as a ring, a bracelet, &c.

—Androgeus cristit helme
He hint in hy, and ouer his hede can quhelms
His schinyng scheid, with his *baugie* tuke he,
And hang ane Gregioun swerde down by his the.
Doug. Virgil, 52. 13.

Insigne, Virg. This is in O. E. *bighe*.

I haue seus segges, quod he, in the city of London,
Beare *bighes* ful bright about their neckes,
And some colers of crafty werks, vnclopted thay went.
P. Ploughman, Sign. A. iii. a.

Isl. *baug-r*, a ring; whence *baugeid-ur*, an oath, from *baugr* and *eidur*, an oath, S. *aith*, because it was customary, says G. Andr. to swear solemnly by the golden ring consecrated to the gods; and *baug-skioldum*, a shield, round like a ring; Worm. Liter. Run. Teut. *bagge*, gemma, lapis pretiosus; Alem. *boug*; A.-S. *beag*; Fr. *bague*, Ital. *bagua*, L. B. *baca*, *boca*, a ring, *bagua*, a bracelet. In Gl. Edd. Saemund. *baugr* is derived from *biug-r* curvus, *beygia* curvare, flectere, to bend.

BAUK, BAWK, s. 1. E. *balk*, which Johnson defines “a great beam, such as is used in building.” This is very indefinite. The *bauks*, S. are the cross-beams in the roof of a house, which unite and support the rafters.

A *bauk* was knyt all full of rapys keyne,
Sic a towboth sen syne was neur seyne.—
Schir Ranald fyrst to mak fewté for his land,
The knycht went in, and wald na langar stand :
A rynnand cord thair slewyt our his hed,
Hard to the *bauk*, and hangyt him to ded.
Wallace, vii. 204. MS.

Germ. *balk*, Belg. *balck*, a beam.; Dan. *bielke*, id.

BAUK-HEIGHT, BAWK-HEIGHT, adv. As high as the *bauk* or beam of a house or barn, S.

To LOUP BAUK-HEIGHT, to spring as high as the cross beams in a house, S.

He had his trinkets to the light ;—
Syns a’ ths lasses *loup bauk height*
W’ perfect joy.
The Farmer’s Hat, st. 28.

To STENN, or STEND BAUK-HEIGHT, the same with *to loup bauk-height*, Aberd.

He *stenn’d bauk-height* at ilka stride,
And rampag’d o’er ths green.
Christmas Ba’ing, Skinner, p. 127.

2. **Bauks**, in pl. expl. “the lofting of a house;” Etrr. For.

This seems to signify the flat inner roof of a cottage, between the sitting apartments and the proper roof.

3. The beam by which scales are suspended in a balance. Teut. *balek waeghe*, a balance. We invert the phrase, making it *weigh-bauks*, q. v.

“*Baacks* for weighing. Great steel *baacks*—Great timber *baacks*,” &c. Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Bauk is sometimes used metaphorically, as in the beautiful old S. Prov. borrowed from weighing: “The young lamb comes as often to the *bauk* as the auld ewe.” The Prov. is generally used with respect to the uncertainty of human life, even in youth.

BAUKS and BREDS, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. Teviotd.

Breds signifies square boards. Here the Dan. and A.-S. word *braede*, a board, is obviously retained.

BAUK, BAWK, s. E. *balk*, “a ridge of land left unploughed,” Johnson; as used in S., a strip two or three feet in breadth.

"Make nae *bauks* of good beer land;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

"There are a great number of *bauks* in this parish which remain untouched; 30 years ago, on an estate within a mile of the town of Peterhead, I am informed it was an article in the leases of the tenants, not to break them up." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 570.

A.-S. C. B. *bale*, Su.-G. *balk*, porca, signifying a ridge of land lying between two furrows. But Isl. *bauk-ur* more exactly corresponds to the S. word. For G. Andr. defines it, *lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor*, i.e. a smaller eminence than what is properly called a ridge. Perhaps it is merely an oblique use of Su.-G. *balk*, a beam; as denoting something that is interposed between the ridges, and keeps them distinct, as a beam in a house between the rafters.

A learned friend suggests that this term ought rather to be defined, "A strip of land left unploughed," without the specification of any determinate breadth, the *bauks* being in some instances broader than the ridges.

The Prov. "Make nae *bauks* of good beer land," is applied, when the plough is suffered to start out of the ground, so as to leave parts of it untilled.

In former ages, when the inhabitants of one village, perhaps from attachment to different interests, were wont to engage in many broils, it was customary for them to set fire to each other's standing corn. Hence it was judged necessary to divide their lands ridge by ridge. Thus no one could burn his neighbour's corn, without endangering his own. Hence the introduction of *bauks* for the distinction of the property of different persons.

To BAUK, *v. n.* To leave small strips of land not turned up in ploughing, S.

BAUKIE, *s.* The razorbill, Orkn.

"The Auk, (*alca torda*, Lin. Syst.) the same with our *baukie*, comes hither in March, and without delay takes possession of almost all the high rocks on the headlands, where it lays only one large egg in the shelve of a bare rock, exposed to the heat of the sun, which probably assists in hatching it." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

BAUKIE, *s.* A tether-stake, Buchan. V. BAIKIE.

BAUKIE, *s.* The bat, S.B. V. BAK, BACKIE-BIRD.

To BAUKIE, *v. a.* To raise a person on one's shoulders to any object beyond his reach, Ayr.

Evidently *q. backie*, to lift on the *back*.

To BAULD the *glead*, to kindle the glowing coal, *q.* to make the fire *bold*, to blow it up, Roxb.

But now, slake! the time draws near,
When I, not worth a penny,
Shall scarce impart what wind, I fear,
Might bauld a *glead* for H—y.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

BAULDIE, *s.* An abbreviation of the name Archibald, S. V. Gentle Shepherd.

BAULDIE, *s.* Boldly, S.

"Yit sence thou spekis *sua bauldie*, I vil propose ane cleir and manifest argument aganis the iurisdictione of the Pape." N. Burne, F. 95, a.

BAULDNESS, *s.* Boldness, audacity, S.

"Yit Johnne Caluine takis on him the *bauldnes* to accuse him of ambitionc." N. Burne, F. 95, a. V. BALD, BAULD.

—"Thevis, lymmaris, and sornaris ar sa multipleit and grown to sic *bauldnes*, that thay spair not to pas and wander ouer all partis of the realme seueralie or in cumpanyis togidder, arneit with swerdis, hacquebutis, pistolettis, and vtheris waponis invasive." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 43. V. BALD.

BAUSY, *adj.* Big, strong.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayshe,
With his wawil feit, and virrok tais,
With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow,
And *bawisy* hands to ber a barrow.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

Su.-G. *basse*, vir potens. If we could suppose that this term respected the colour of the hands, it might be traced to A.-S. *basu*, *baeswi*, of or belonging to purple; as denoting that they were so coarse and red, as to indicate the rustic work in which they had formerly been employed. But the former sense seems preferable.

Philips gives *bawsin* as an old E. word, signifying gross, big. Chatterton uses *bawsint* in the sense of "large, huge;" as "the *bawsint* elephant," the huge elephant. A. Ber. *bashy*, fat, swelled; Gl. Grose.

BAUTIE, *adj.* Guileful, Clydes.

Perhaps from Fr. *bat-ir*, (part. pa. *bati*) to compose, to frame, to contrive. Indeed O. Fr. *bast-ir* signifies, tromper, faire illusion; and *baste* fourberie, tromperie, souplesse; Roquefort.

BAUWIE, *s.* The same with *Bowie*, as signifying a broad shallow milk-dish, Roxb.

To BAW, *v. a.* To hush, to lull.

They grap it, they grip it, it greets and they grain;
They bed it, they *baw* it, they bind it, they brace it.

Watson's Coll. iii. 21.

Fr. *bas*, low. V. BALOW.

BAW, *s.* 1. A ball, S.

Driving their *baws* frae whin or tee,
There's no nae gowfer to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

2. Money given to school-boys by a marriage company, to prevent their being maltreated. If this was withheld, the boys claimed a right to cut the bride's gown, S. The gift was thus denominated, as being designed for the purchase of a *ball*, most probably a football, as being much more commonly used in former times.

This custom, as we learn from Brand, is retained in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"At present a party always attend here at the church gates, after a wedding, to demand of the bridegroom money for a *foot-ball*. This claim admits of no refusal. Coles, in his Dictionary, mentions the *Ball-money*, which he says was given by a new bride to her old play-fellows." Popular Antiq. p. 337.

BAW, *s.* The calf of the leg, Galloway.

Ane scours the plain well kilted to the *baw*.
Striving wi' hasty strides t' outrun the storm.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 96.

BAWAW, s. Used as a ludicrous term for a child, Ettr. For.

BAWAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

But she was shy, and held her head askew :—
Looks at him with the *baw-waw* of her e'e,
As dram and dorty as young miss wad be
To country Jock, that needs wad has a kiss,
Nolens or volens, frae this dainty miss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

BAWBIE, s. A halfpenny. V. **BABIE**.

BAWBREK, BAUBRICK, s. A kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose, in baking bread, Loth. Roxb.

A.-S. *bac-an*, or Dan. *bag-er* to bake, and perhaps Dan. *brikke*, a little round table. Or it might seem allied to Isl. *brak-a* subigere, q. to *bake* by kneading.

BAWBRIE, s. A broil, a great noise; a gipsy term; Roxb.; said to be also used in the same sense in Hindoostanee.

BAWBURD, BAUBRET, s. The board on which bread is baked. V. **BAWBRECK**.

In this form the word seems rather to resemble A.-S. *bord*, a table. V. **BURD**.

BAWBURD, s. The larboard, or the left side of a ship.

On *bawburd* fast the inner way he lete slip,
And wan before the foremost schip in hy.

Doug. Virgil, 133. 12.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *bas-bord*, id. as *star-board*, he says, is from Fr. *stri-bord*. It is most probable, however, that both the French and we have had these terms transmitted from the Gothic. For as Isl. *stiornborda* signifies the right side of the ship, *bag-borda* is the left or larboard side; G. Andr. p. 226. Su.-G. *styrbord* from *styre*, the helm, and *bord*, side: for, according to Ihre, the helm was not anciently placed behind, but on one side of the ship. Ideo dicitur, quod olim gubernaculum, lateri navis affixum, ultimam ejus partem non constituit, ut docent gemmae antiquae nummiquae; vo. *Bord*. Su.-G. *bakbord* is the larboard side, which he derives from *bak*, retro, behind, and *bord*, latus, the side. Sw. *babord*, id. Widegren.

BAWD, s. A hare.

Ye little had to crack upo',
Tho' ye'd cry'd, Arm you, lads!
I saw (an' shame it wis to see)
You rin awa' like *bawds*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23.

This is the common name for a hare, Aberd. *Hare-soup* is also called *bawd's bree*, i.e. broth. V. **BREE**.

As Ir. and Gael. *miol* denotes a beast of whatever kind, *miol buidhe* or *boide* is a hare, which seems to signify, a yellow beast, from *buidhe*, yellow. A hare is likewise called *Pata* in both languages. Can *Bad-rans*, q. v. have any affinity?

The term is used in the same sense, Roxb.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me that although Dr. Johnson has not noticed this word, it is used by Shakespeare.

Mercutio. A *Bawd*, a *bawd*, soho!
Rom. What hast thou found?
Merc. No hare, Sir, &c.

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. sc. 4.

BAWDEKYN, s. Cloth of gold.

Ane-othir chesybil he gave alsua;
Of sylvyr the holy watty fate,
The styk of sylvyr he gave to that;
An ewar of sylvyr than gave he;
Of gold *bawdekynny*s he gave thre;
Twa brade ewaris of sylvyr brycht.

Wyntown, ix. 6, 160.

Mr. Macpherson understands the term as here signifying "a bodkin, pointed instrument." But it is undoubtedly the cloth called *bawdekyn*, Fr. *baldachin*, *baldaquin*, *baudequin*. It is said to be of gold, because made of gold tissue. Borel temoigne que *Baldachinum* est un vieux mot Francois, qui signifioit la plus riche des etoffes qui etoit tissue de fil d'or. Dict. Trev.

A couple of *bodkins* would not have been an appropriate gift, for the use of the church, in any part of her service.

Phillips mentions E. *bawdekyn*, as bearing the same sense. V. **BANDKYN**.

BAWGIE, s. A name given to the great black and white gull, Shetl.

"Larus Marinus, (Lin. syst.) Swabie, *Bawgie*, Great black and white Gull." Edmonstone's *Zetl*. ii. 256. Perhaps abbreviated from the Norw. name of this bird, *Swartbag*.

To BAWME, v. a. 1. To embalm.

That ilk hart than, as men sayd,
Scho *bawmyd*, and gett it be layd
In-til a cophyn of evore.

Wyntown, viii. 8. 18.

2. To cherish, to warm.

We sort our airis, and chesis rowaris ilk dele,
And at ane sound or coist we likit wsle
We strike at nicht, and on the dry sandis
Did *bawme* and beik oure bodyis, fete and handis.

Doug. Virgil, 85. 31.

From Fr. *em-baum-er*, to embalm. Hence transferred to fomentation, from its balsamic influence in restoring the limbs when stiffened with cold or fatigue.

O. E. id. "I *bawme*, I anoynt with *bawme*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 158, a.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, BAWSINT, adj. 1.

Having a white spot in the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c. S.

Apoun ane hors of Trace dappill gray
He raid, quhais-formest feit bayth tway
War mylk quhyte, and his creist on hicht bare he,
With *bawsand* face ryngit the forthir E.

Doug. Virgil, 146. 36.

The stirk that stands i' the ither, tather,
And our bra' *basin'd* yade,
Will carry you hame your corn.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 206.

They tell me ye was in the ither day,
And sauld your crummock, and her *bassand* quey.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 87.

In this sense, as Rudd. observes, "*bawsand fac'd* is an usual phrase in S." It is strange that Sibb. should be so far led astray by mere similarity of letters, as to derive this "from O. E. *bawsyn*, a badger." Fr. *balzan*, *balsan*, a horse that has a white mark on the feet. This *Mcnage* derives from Ital. *balzano*; others, from Lat. *balnus*, and this again from Gr. *βαλιος*, which denotes a horse that has a white mark either on the forehead or feet. But both the Fr. word and ours seem to have the same Gothic origin. Germ. *blaesse*, Su.-G. *blaes*, denote a white mark on the forehead of a horse; *blaesot*, a horse marked in this manner. Widegren defines Sw. *blaesa*, "white brow, or forehead

of a horse, or ox." This is most probably the origin of the E. noun *blazon*; especially as it is used to denote the artificial ornament worn by carriage horses on their foreheads. *Blaze*, indeed, has the same sense with Sw. *blæsa*, as appears from the E. Prov. "If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a *blaze*." V. Kelly, p. 302.

Bassie, a term used to denote an old horse, Loth. is most probably a corr. of *bawsint*, as originally applied to one with a white face.

2. It seems to be also used as equivalent to *brindled* or *streaked*, S. A.

"He sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with a bow of kye, and a *bassen'd* (brindled) bull." *Minstrelsy Border*, I. Introd. cviii. N. x.

Bawson occurs in Ben Johnson's *Sad Shepherd*, as applied to a young badger.

I am a lord of other geere ! this fine
Smooth *bawsons* cub, the young grice of a gray ;
Twa tinye nrshins, and this ferret gay.

The terms are thus explained :—

Thou woo thy love? thy mistress? with twa hedge hoggs?
A stinkand brock—a polecat?—

Perhaps it is equivalent to our *bawsand*.

BAWSY-BROWN, s. A hobgoblin. This "seems to be the English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of *Brownie*;" Lord Hailes.

Than all the feyns lewche, and maid gekks,
Black-belly and *Bawsy-brown*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 27. st. 3.

The term might seem to express the supposed strength of this sprite, from Su.-G. *basse*, vir potens, corresponding to A.-S. *beorn*. V. BAUSY. Or it might be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *buse*, spectrum, monstrum, which Wachter derives from Germ. *butz*, larva; although Ihre seems inclined, with more propriety, to invert the derivation; as those who put on masks and disguise themselves wish to exhibit the appearance of spectres and bugbears. But most probably it is merely an inversion of A.-S. *brun-basu*, ostrifer, (ostriger, Lye,) "that bringeth forth or beareth purple colour," *Sonn.*; from *brun* brown, and *basu* purple. V. BROWNIE.

BAXTER, s. A baker, S.

"Ye breed of the *baxters*, ye loo your neighbour's browst better than your ain batch;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.* p. 80. V. BAKSTER.

—"Desires they be obliged to set all their *baxters* and brewers to work,—to have provided and in readiness 12,000 pound weight of good biscuit bread." *Spalding*, i. 215.

BAZED, BASED, BASIT, part. pa. Confused, stupid, stupefied; *dased*, synonym. S.

Then was this beast so sare amazed,
Inte his face she glour'd and gazed,
And wist not well, she was so *bazed*,
To what hand for to turn her.

Watson's Coll. i. 47.

The bernis both wes *basit* of the sicht,
And out of mesour marrit in thair mude.
King Hart, i. 22. *Maitland Poems*, p. 10.

"The Jews thought they durst neuer hauo presumed to haue opened their mouths againe to speake of the name of Christ: for they thought they were all but silly *based* bodies, who fled away when their master was taken, and were offended at his ignominious death." *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 575.

Tent. *baes-en*, delirare; Belg. *byse*, *bysen*, turbatus; *verbaes-en*, to astonish, to stupefy, part. *verbaesd*. Sw. *bes-a* is used to denote the state of animals so stung by insects, that they are driven hither and thither by the force of pain. Fr. *bez-er*, id. "A cow to runne up and downe holding up her taile, when the brizze doth sting her;" *Cotgr.* V. BUMBAZED.

BE, prep. 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S.

Walys ensample mycht have bein
To yow, had ye it forew sein,
That *be* othir will him chasty,
And wyss men sayis he is happy.

Barbour, l. 121. MS.

This is the common orthography in old writings: and the word, thus written, is used in all the ordinary senses of E. *by*. *Be* occurs in the same sense in O. E.; A.-S. id. Mr. Tooke views *be*, *by*, as formed from *byth*, the imperative of A.-S. *beon*, to be. *Divers*. *Purley*, i. 402. *Byth*, however, is properly the third person sing. Fut. and Optat. Instead of *si*, esto, *beo* and *byth* are sometimes used. But whether either of these be the root of *be*, *by*, seems extremely doubtful.

2. Towards, in composition; as *be-east*, towards the East; *be-west*, towards the West, S.

Be-west Bertane is lyand
All the landys of Irlande.

Wyntown, i. 13. 49.

By is used in this sense by later writers.

"The English, about twelve of the day, drew up eleven troops of horse in the hollow a little *by-east* the ford, where they stood in order till two in the afternoon." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 22.

There is a similar idiom in Belg.; *be-oost*, id. *be-westen*, westward.

I find that this mode of composition has also been used by O. E. writers.

"The nexte daye, being the fourth daye of May, the sayde armye landed two myles *bewest* the towne of Lithe, at a place called Grantam Cragge." *Expeditio in Scotlande*, *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 4.

3. BE occurs rather in an uncommon sense in the following passage :—

Stewart tharwith all bolnyt in to baill:
Wallace, he said, *be* the I tell a taill.
Say furth, quoth he, off the farrest ye can.—
That taill full meit thou has tald *be* thi sell.

Wallace, x. 130. 149. MS.

In edit. Perth instead of *be*, v. 149, *off* is substituted. Here it evidently means, of, concerning. A.-S. *be* is sometimes used in the same sense. *Farath and aziath eornlice be tham eilde*; Go and inquire diligently of, or concerning, that child; *Matt.* ii. 8.

It occurs in the same sense in the Pref. to the Legend of the Bp. of St. Androis.

Be thir lait bischopis may this teall be tauld,
Bearand no fruite bot barren blockis of tymber.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 305.

4. By the time that.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrrie mowis passing the quhye,
Thir twa, of quhome befor I spak,
Of sindrie purpousid did crak.

Diallog, sine Tit. p. 1. *Reign of Q. Mary*.

"*Be* he had weill takin ane book and read ane little space thairupoun, the same voyce and wordis war heard with no lese fear and dreadour than befor." *Pittcottie's Cron.* p. 70.

5. During; expressive of the lapse of time.

—"The remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane *be* the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair awne rowme." This corresponds with what is said before; "The four Lordis that begane the first moneth—all entre again—and remane *during* the space of ane moneth." Act, Striveling, A. 1546, Keith's Hist. App. p. 52.

It frequently occurs in this sense, Aberd. Reg. as; "*Be* the space," &c.

The A.-S. prep. *be* is used in a similar sense; *Be Cnutas daege cinges*; *Canuti die*, i.e. *Canuto regnante*; *Lye*. Also *bi*: *Bi thaem faeder lifendum*; *Vivente patre*, Bed. 2. 5. A.-S. *be* and *bi*, as signifying *per*, through, and applied to time, convey the same idea; also Teut. *bij*. *Bij daghe ende bij nachte*; *nocte dieque*; i.e. *during* the day, and *during* the night.

6. Without the aid of, in another way than.

"In this meane tyme this Cochran grew so familiar with the king that nothing was done *be* him, and all men that would have had thair business expedit, dressed thaimselfis to this Cochran, and maid him forspeak for thame." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 184. *Without*, Ed. 1728.

—"Giff you do not your extrem devoir thairin to bring the samyn to lycht,—ye salbe na utherways estemit *be* us nor as favoraris and maintainaris of sic personis, and sall underly the samyn punischtment that thai oucht to sustene in cais we get knowledge hei of *be* you." Q. Regent, A. 1556, Keith's Hist. App. p. 84.

This might be rendered *besides*; as denoting other means *besides* those referred to.

7. Used in the sense of E. *from*.

"Aventine wes slane *be* thunder, on ane letill montane quhilk is now ane parte of Rome; *be* quence the said montane wes eftir callit Aventine." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 8.

A.-S. *be*, e, ex.

8. In comparison with; as, "John's auld *be* him," i.e. compared with him. V. BEIS.9. As signifying than, Upper district of Roxb.; as, "This field is bigger *be* that."

To BE, *v. subst.* Used in the same sense with *Let* or *Let be*, not to mention, not to speak of, to except, S.

To BE WP, *v. a.* To tolerate, to bear with, S. B. applied both to persons and things.

O hand your tongue wi' your weeping;
Your weeping I maunna *be* wi'. *Old Ballad.*

BE THAN, by that time.

Sternys, *be than*, began for till apper.
Wallace, v. 135. MS.

And first Eneas gan his feris command
There baneris to display, and follow at hand;—
For he *be than* his Troianis mycht behald,
Doug. Virgill, 324. 18.

BE, *part. pa.* Been.

Ane huge horsse like ane grete hill in hy
Craftely thay wrocht in wourship of Pallas,
Of sawing biche the ribbis forgett was,
Fenyend ane oblatione, as it had *be*
For prosper returnyng hame in thare cuntré.
Doug. Virgill, 39. 10.

* BEAD. *To make a bead*, "a Scottish phrase, applied when a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business."

This phrase is supposed to have originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the Adder-stone. This is considered as the result of the labour of the adders, which are said to "assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwist and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. Their hissing and noise are frequently heard by the shepherds, when about their painful act of renovation, and woe to those that approach them! The bead is often left, and it is treasured up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck." Remains Nithsdale Song, N. p. 111.

Water, in which this bead or stone has been dipped or steeped, it is also believed, cures the bite of the adder. The phrase, *to make a bead*, seems confined to the South western counties of S.

BEAD, *s.* A cant term for a glass of spirits, Upp. Lanarks. It is also used in Edinburgh.

BEADHOUSE, *s.* An almshouse, S. B. V. under BEDIS.

* BEAGLE, *s.* 1. A bumbailiff, S.

There, *beagles* flew
To ha'd the souter lads in order,
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"*Beagle-Beadle*;" Gl. *ibid.* But I should apprehend that this is a mistake.

2. Used as a ludicrous designation for one who makes an odd appearance; as, one bespattered with mud is said to be "a pretty *beagle*;" Teviotd.

This must be a provincial E. use of the term originally denoting a small dog for the chace. For Serenius gives as a provincial phrase, "a precious *beagle*."

BEAL, *s.* An opening between hills, a narrow pass; a term introduced from the Gaelic.

"Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names, descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iii. 330.

Beal is originally the same with *Balloch*, *Belloch*, (q. v.) which is merely its diminutive. In Ir. and Gael. *beal* primarily signifies the mouth; thence transferred to a local orifice or opening.

To BEAL. V. BEIL.

To BEAM, BEIN, *v. a.* *To beam the pot*, to warm or season the tea-pot, before putting in the tea, Roxb.

As *bein* is said to be the correct pronunciation, it may be traced to Fr. *bain*, a bath, *baign-er*, to moisten, to wash; from Lat. *bain-eum*. It may, however, be from *ben-ir*, to bless, to consecrate, as *benir une calice*, to bless a cup, *benir la table*, to make the sign of the

cross before meat; especially as we speak of *synding*, as signifying to wash slightly, perhaps in allusion to the superstitious custom of making the *sign* of the cross for purification.

BEAMFULT, *adj.* Indulged, Aberd.

Can this be *q. beam-filled*, having the eye so filled with a *beam*, as to have no preception of personal defects? Or shall we trace it to Isl. *beima* domus, and *fyll-a* imple; *q.* to be so full of home as to be unfit for the society of strangers?

BEAM-SHIN'D, *part. adj.* Having the shin, or bone of the leg, rising with a sort of curve, S.

BEAN, *adj.* Comfortable, snug. V. BENE.

BEAND, *part. pa.* Being.

—"Bath the partiis *beand* personally present,—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 43.

"Thir wourdis *beand* said, he desiris redres of sic injuris as war to him committit." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 59.

This is the common orthography of the Reg. Aberd. A.-S. and indeed of all our old writings.

A.-S., *beand*, exists, the part. pr. of *beon* esse. As *and* was the mark of this part of the *v.* in A.-S., it also assumed the form of *and* in S., resembling *ands* the Moes-G. termination, and still more nearly that of the Isl. which is *ande*.

BEANSHAW. V. BENSRAW.

BEAN-SWAUP, *s.* 1. The hull of a bean, S.

2. Used to denote any thing of no value or strength, Ettr. For.

"An' Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his baekman's nae *bean-swaup* neither." Perils of Man, i. 88.

To BEAR, BER, BERE, *v. a.* To bear on hand, to affirm, to relate.

This passyt noucht, I trow, thrs yhere,
Syn the Balliol and his folk were
Arywyd in-to Scotland,
As I have herd men *bere on hand*.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 64.

Bot Malcom gat wpon this lady brycht
Schir Malcom Wallas, a full gentill knyght,
And Wilyams als, as Conus Cornykle *beris on hand*,
Quhilk eftir wes the reskow of Scotland.

Wallace, i. 37. MS.

In till this tyme that Umphraweill,
As I *ber yow on hand* er quhill,
Come till the King of Ingland,
The Scottis messingeris thar he fand,
Off pess and rest to haiff tretis.

Barbour, xix. 142. MS.

The O. E. phrase is, to bear in hand. It properly signifies, to endeavour to persuade. "I am borne in hande of a thyng; On me fait a eroire. He woldo *beare me in hande* the kowe is woode; Il me veult fayre a croyre de blane que ce soyt noyr." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141. a. "I *beare in hande*, I threp vpon a man that he hath done a dede, or make hym byleue so;" Je fais acroyre. I *beare hym in hande*; Je lui's fais acroyre: He *beareth me in hande*; Il me fait acroyro." Ibid. F. 162, b.

To BEAR UPON, *v. a.* To restrain one's self. Including the idea of the concealment of

one's real feelings or sentiments, and of the assumption of an appearance opposed to these.

And sae for fear he clean sud spoil the sport,
Gin anes his shepherdess sud tak the dort,
He boore upon him, and ne'er loot her ken,
That he was ony ways about her fain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33.

Teut. *ber-en*, *ghe-baer-en*, gestire vultum, simulare vultu, gestu et sermone aliquid prae se ferre, Kilian. This exactly corresponds with A.-S. *baer-an*, *ge-baer-an*, se gerere, prae se ferre; simulare, fingere.

They wist na fum to send upo' the chase,
Or how to look their cousin i' the face—
Till peep o' day, upo' themselves they bear,
Than aunt an' dauther sought her far and near.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 66.

To BEAR HAND TO. To support, to lend assistance to.

"And as the Apostle sayeth well, Heb. 2. signs serue to two ends, first to *beare hand* to the trueth, secondly, to confirme the faith of the beleuer." Bruce's Eleven Serm. F. 3, b.

This sense is retained in the mod. vulgar phrase, *Bear a hand*, lend your aid, give your help. While this phrase denotes exertion in general, it is sometimes addressed to those who are remiss, as requiring a greater degree of exertion or activity, S.

BEAR, BERE, *s.* Barley, having four rows of grains, S. Hordeum vulgare, Linn.

"A boll of *bear* in grain sold formerly at 7s.; it now sells at 13s." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Of all come thare is copy grete,
Pese, and atys, *bere*, and qwhet.

Wyntown, i. 13. 6.

A.-S. *bere*, Moes-G. *bar*. V. BAR.

"He pays nae green *bear* for that;" S. Prov. used to denote that a person inherits a particular defect, bad disposition, or vicious habit, from his parents; in allusion to one who possesses property without paying for it any duty in kind, or rent, to a superior.

BEAR-CURN, *s.* A term sometimes used in the same sense with BEAR-STANE, as being a sort of hand-mill, Fife. V. CURN, *v.*

BEAR-FEYS, *s.* Land appropriated to the raising of barley, Galloway.

"The infield was sometimes sown with oats, commonly, however, with *bear*—hence it still retains the appellation of *bear-land*, or *bear-feyes*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 41.

BEAR LAND. Land appropriated for a crop of barley.

I *gaed through the bear land with him*, is a phrase used by a person who has gone through all the particulars of a quarrel with another, or told him all the grounds of umbrage at his conduct, S. The phrase is probably borrowed from the difficulty of walking through land prepared for barley, as it is more thoroughly tilled than for most other crops; or it may refer to the pains taken, in preparing it for this crop, to remove all the weeds.

"*Bear-land* is that part of infield, which, being impoverished and worn out, we again dung, and prepare for *bear*, to bring the field in heart."

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE, *s.* Ground the first year after it has been cropped with *bear*.

Then it is said, "The grund is in *bear-lave*," Lanarks. Maxwell writes it *Bear-leave*.

"The crofting consists of four breaks, whereof one, after a year's rest, is dunged for bear, the second is *bear-leave*, the third oat-leave, the fourth ley, one year old." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 213.

This appears to be q. ground left by bear.

Probably from A.-S. *laf, lafe, reliquiae*, like *healmes lafe*, stipulae reliquiae; V. LAFE, LAVE, the remainder.

BEAR-MEAL-RAIK, s. A fruitless errand; supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oat-meal, and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal, Upp. Lanarks.

BEAR-MEAL-WIFE, a woman who cannot pay what she owes, Ang.

BEAR-MELL, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S. V. KNOCKIN-MELL.

BEAR-PUNDLAR, s. An instrument for weighing barley, Orkn. V. LESH-PUND.

BEAR-ROOT, BEER-ROOT, s. Expl. "the first crop after *bear*" or barley. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 44.

BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED. 1. Barley, or big, S.

"The shower'll do muckle guid to the *beer-seed*.—It's been a sair drowth this three weeks." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley, S.

"Thairefter the Sessioun to begin and sitt the hail moneth of Aprile,—and at the end thair of to ryse, and vacance to be for the *beirseid* during the moneth of Maij." Acts Ja. VI. 1537, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley, S.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing bear-land,—because it directly encourages—want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy *bear-seed*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 49.

BEAR-SEED-BIRD, s. The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava*, Linn., Loth., Roxb.

This name is analogous to Fr. *bergeronnette du printemps*, *Motacilla verna*, or the wagtail of spring.

BEAR-STANE, s. A hollow stone anciently used for removing the husks of *bear* or barley, S.

—"It is what was formerly called in this country a *bear stone*, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unhusk the bear or barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known." Stat. Acc. xix. 561, 562.

The name here has evidently been Anglicised.

BEARANCE, s. Toleration, S.

Whan for your lies you ask a *bearance*,
They soud, at least, hae truth's appearance.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 96.

* **BEARD, s.**

It is a very odd superstition which many have, that, when a child of the female sex is baptised before a boy, she will certainly carry off the *beard* which of right belongs to the male child, S. Hence parents are often at pains to know the sexes of the infants, that they may be presented in due order.

BEARDIE, s. 1. The three-spined stickle-back, S.

It has the name *Beardie* for the same reason for which it receives its E. name, because of the sharp prickles about its head.

2. A loche, *Cobitis fluviatilis barbatula*, Lanarks., *Beardie-lotch*, Loth., evidently from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible.

BEARDIE-LOWIE, s. The same, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *luy piger*, as it is a dull fish, lying at the bottom of the water. O. Teut. *luegh*, however, signifies avidus, vorax.

To **BEARGE, v. n.** "To persist in clamorous repetition, though disregarded." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It nearly resembles Sw. *biargh-a* to strike. V. *Baerica*, Ihre; and is perhaps originally the same with BAIRGE, and BERGE, v.

BEARIS BEFOR. Ancestors.

Yhit we suld thynk one our *bearis befor*.

Wallace, l. 15. MS.

This is equivalent to our *antecessoris*, mentioned v. l. It is merely the old S. word *forebears* resolved, and used precisely in the same sense. Ulph. uses *berusjos* for parents, Luke ii. 27. Joh. ix. 23. from *bair-an*, generare, progignere; Su.-G. *baer-a*, id. V. FOREBEAR.

BEAR-TREE, s. Perhaps, a spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment. *Beir-tree*, however, signifies the bier itself, Aberd.

"Some say if they were in prison two or three days, they would be to carry out on their *bear-trees*." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 50.

To **BEAST, v. a.** To vanquish. V. BAIST.

BEAST. To Put the Beast on one's self, to take shame to one's self.

"The King's damage will be countervailed by—our being in the bitterness of our soul, (and instead of such an union, whereby the wrong done to Christ is buried) putting the *Beast* upon ourselves, for having been so base as not to have witnessed more zeal—against the usurpation of our Master's crown." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 151.

This, I apprehend, refers to the person called the *baist* in the games of children, as submitting to be struck by his play-fellows. V. BAIST, s.

* **BEAST, s. 1.** A living creature of any kind, that is not of the human species, S.

"Pray, was it the sight or the smell of the *beast* that shocked you so much, my dear Lady Juliana?" Marriage, i. 59. "In Scotland, every thing that flies and swims ranks in the bestial tribe." N.

2. A horse. By way of eminence, a horse is in Teviotdale, denominated *the beast*; no other animal receiving this designation. A man is said to have both a cow and a *beast* when he possesses a cow and a horse.

BEASTIE, *s.* A dimin. from *Beast*; generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy, *S.*

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rons *beastie*,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou needna start awa sae hasty.

To a Mouse, Burns's Works, iii. 146.

BEAT, *s.* A stroke, a blow, a contusion, *S. B.* This seems to be the same with *byt*, used by Douglas. *V. CABIR.*

BEAT OF LINT. *V. BEET.*

BEAT-THE-BADGER, *s.* An old game used in Fife; supposed the same with *Bannet-Fire*, q. v.

BEATTIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the old Scottish female name *Beatrix*; viewed as different from *Betty*, which is referred to Elizabeth, and differently sounded, *S.*

To BEB, *v. n.* To drink immoderately, to swill, to be addicted to intoxicating liquor, *Ettr. For. E. to bib.*

This is evidently from the same origin with *Bebble*, *v.*

To BEBBLE, *v. a.* 1. To swallow any liquid in small, but frequent draughts, *S.* The term is used in this sense, whether the liquor be intoxicating or not. *S.*

2. To tipple, *v. n.* "He's ay bebbling and drinking;" He is much given to tipping, *S.*

It seems to be formed from Lat. *bib-ere* to drink, in the same manner as *bibulus*, soaking, drinking, or taking it wet; and L. B. *bibula*, a name for paper, quod humorem bibat; Isidor. p. 959.

To BECHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough, *Upp. Clydes.*

BECHLE, *s.* A settled cough, *ibid.*

This seems radically the same with *Borch*, *v. q. v.*

BECHT, *part. pa.* Tied; *Gl. Rudd.* If this word be in *Dong. Virgil*, I have not observed it. *Germ. biege-n*, flectere, is probably the origin.

BECK, *s.* Probably a brook or rivulet.

"There is a little *beck* in the face of the hill, where there stands a few houses, or rather corbie nests; a habitation which some people have chosen for the benefit they may make by accommodating strangers that pass that way, for they are all victualling-houses." Sir A. Balfour's Lett. p. 252.

This term is used in the north of England, and is the same with A.-S. *becc*, Su.-G. *baeck*, *Germ. bach*, *Teut. beke*, rivus.

To BECK, BEK, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance, to cringe, *S.*

"He (Hardy Canut) maid ane law, that every Inglis man sall *bek* & discover his heid, quhen he met ane Dane." *Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8.* *Aperto capite ac inclinato toto in eum corpore dominum salutaret*; *Boeth.*

Thay lute thy lieges pray to stokkis and stanes,
And paintit paiparis, wattis nocht quhat thay meine;
Thay bad thame *bek* and bynge at deld mennis banes:
Offer on kneis to kiss, sync saif thair kin.

Bannatyne Poems, 193. st. 11.

"A great deal of *becking* and *beenging*," is a phrase still used among the vulgar, to denote much ceremony at meeting, among persons of rank, or those who would wish to be thought such.

2. To courtesy; as restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, and contradistinguished from bowing.

Isl. *beig-a*, *Germ. beig-en*, to bow.

This, I find, is used in O. E.

"So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her." Sadler's Papers, ii. 505.

BECKIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Rebecca*, *S.*

BECKLET, *s.* An under-waistcoat, &c. *V. BAIKLET.*

BECK, BEK, *s.* A courtesy, *S.*

Weil couth I claw his eruk bak, and keme his cowit nodil;—
And with ane *bek* gang about and blier his auld ene.

Maitland Poems, p. 54.

BED, *pret.* Abode.

—Then sped up to Cabrach sone,
Whair they *bed* all that night.

Battell of Balrinnis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350.

A.-S. *bad*, *expectavit*, from *bid-an*.

*BED, *s.* Both in the north and south of *S.* those, who are employed in making a bed, reckon it unlucky to leave their work before it be finished. The least evil that can be looked for is, that the person, for whom it is made, will be deprived of rest for that night. Hence servants account it a sufficient reason for not answering the bell, or a call given in any way, that they were making a bed.

BED. A woman is said to *get her bed*, when she has born a child, *Loth.*

This resembles the *Teut.* idiom; *bedd-en*, in *lecto collocare* & *curare puerperam*.

To BED, *v. a.* To supply a horse or cow with litter, *S.*

BEDDING of a horse, *s.* Litter, *S.*

BED-EVIL, *s.* Sickness or indisposition which confines the patient to *bed*.

"Gif ony persoun essonyies himself be ressonn of bodilie seiknes, or *bed-evil*,—thair sall be four sufficient persounis send to him be the Judge, to sé gif the said essonyie be fraudfullie alledgit be deceit, or not." Balfour's Pract. p. 349, 350.

From A.-S. *bed lectus*, and *yfel*, malum, used to denote both natural and moral evil. V. BED-SEIK.

BEDFALLOW, s. Used as equivalent to *spouse* or *wife*.

—“With consent—of our said souerane Lord his Maiesties darrest *bedfallow*, for his heichnes entres,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

BED-LARE, s. *Cheld bed lare*, child-bed.

“George Robisone askit a not that—sene his wiff wes liand in the place clamit be the said prouest,—quhatener scho or ony vtheris did suld turne him to na preiudice, consedering he allegiit that he haid red himself, his gudis, and seruandis of the said grond, and obeyit the kingis command, & becauss his wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare abidand the will of God.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 372.

This phraseology is nearly allied to that of CAREBED LAIR, q. v.

BED-LARE, adj. *Bedrid*, confined to bed.

—“The lordis of counsale—assignit to the said Marion the x day of this instant moneth of October to pruff that Johne of Kerss wes seke & *bedlare* the tyme of the alienatioun of the said land, & how sone he deit thereftir,” &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 36.

This is an inversion of A.-S. *leger-bedd* cubile, lectus, “a bed or couch;” also “a sick man’s bed, a death-bed;” Somner, from *leg-en* jacere. *Leger* itself, however, which primarily signifies a bed, is more commonly transferred to the cause of recumbency; denoting sickness, disease. *Suar leger*, gravis morbus. *Legerere*, “aegrotatio, inuالتادو; sickness, a lying sick;” Somner. *Leger-faest*, “cubans, aegrotans, lecto affixus; keeping his bed, sick, bedrid.”

BED-PLADES, s. pl. *Blankets*; a term which is used in this sense in the Linlithgow Papers.

Plaile is the Gael. word for a blanket.

BED-SEIK, adj. *Confined to bed by indisposition*.

It is enjoined, that, if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, “it be provin be a testimonial subscriyvit be the Minister, Exhortar, or Reidar, at his parochie kirk, with twa witnessis, that he is *bed-seik*, and may not travel.” Balfour’s Pract. p. 361. A. 1568.

A.-S. *seoc*, sick, occurs in various composite terms; as *deofol-seoc*, demoniacus, i. e. devil-sick; *moneth-seoc*, lunaticus, *month-sick*; *fylle-seoc*, epilepticus, or having the falling-sickness. V. BED-EVIL.

BEDDY, adj. Expressive of a quality in greyhounds; the sense unknown.

But if my puppies ance were ready,
They’ll be baith clever, keen and *beddy*,
And ne’er neglect
To clink it like their ancient deddy,
The famous *Heck*.

Watson’s Coll. i. 70.

It may signify, attentive to the cry of the huntsman. Fr. *baudé*, “a cry as of hounds, Breton;” Cotgr. *Baudir*, en termes de chasses, ce dit lors qu’on parle aux chiens, ou qu’on les excite à la course. Excitare, stimulare, incendere. Dict. Trev.

It may, however, be the same word which occurs in the S. Prov.; “Breeding wives are ay *beddie*;” Kelly, p. 75. “Covetous of some silly things;” N.

In this sense it is probably allied to Isl. *beid-a*, A.-S. *bidd-an*, Moes-G. *bil-jan*. Belg. *bidd-en*, to ask, to supplicate, to solicit.

It has been supposed that this term signifies, fond of lying in bed; in which sense it is used in Dumfriesshire, especially in the following prov. “Breeding wives are aye *beddy*.” I do not, however, consider this as its sense, as applied to a dog.

A learned correspondent has transmitted to me, as the sense of *Beddy*, “forward, presumptuous.” O. Fr. *badé* denoted a sentinel placed on an elevated situation, that he might discover the enemy afar off, and sound the alarm. V. Roquefort.

BEDE, pret. Offered; from the v. *bid*.

He talkes toward the King, on hie ther he stode,
And *bede* that burly his bronde, that burnessed was
bright.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 24.

Chaucer uses the v. *bede* as signifying to offer; A.-S. *baed*, obtulit, from *beodan*.

BEDELUIN, part. pa. Buried, hid under ground.

I hane ane house richt full of mobillis sere,
Quharin *bedeluin* lysis ane grete talent,
Or charge of fyne silner in veschell quent.

Doug. Virgil, 336. 22.

A.-S. *bedelfen*, sepultus, infossus; *bedelf-an*, circumfodere.

BEDENE, BY DENE, adv. 1. Quickly, forthwith.

And quhen Schyr Amer has sene
The small folk fle all *bedene*;
And sa few abyd to fycht;
He releyt to him mony a knyecht.
Barbour, ii. 399. MS.

2. It seems also to signify, besides, moreover; in addition, as respecting persons.

— Frenyeis of fyne silk frettit full fre,
With deir diamonthis *bedene*, that dayntely wes dicht.
The king cumy in kith, coverit with cronne,
Callit knichtis sa kene,
Dnkis douchty *bedene*;
“I rede we cast us bettene
“How best is to done.”

Gawan and Gol. ii. 1.

Thus to wode arn thei went, the wlonkest in wedes,
Both the Kyng, and the Quene;
And all the douchty *by dene*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 1.

It may admit the sense of *besides*, where Mr. Ritson views it as signifying “one after another.”

— Take thy leve of kinge and quene,
And so to all the courte *bydene*.

Squyr Love Degre, v. 272.

In Ywayne and Gawin, it frequently signifies, together; as in the following passage:

Al a sevenight dayes *bedene*
Wald nocht Sir Gawayn be sene.
v. 3395. E. M. R. i. 142.

3. It undoubtedly signifies, in succession, or “one after another,” in the following passage.

The King faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis,
Feill dais or he fand of fynd or of fyre;
Bot deip dalis *bedene*, dounis, and dellis,
Montains, and maresse, with mony rank myre.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

Elsewhere it seems to signify, still, always, as conveying the idea of uninterrupted succession.

Next the souerane signe wes sickerly sene,
That fermit his serenitie ever formable,
The armes of the Dowglasses douchty *bedene*,
Knewin throw all Christendome he cognoscence hable.

Houlate, ii. 6. MS.

Ir. *dian* is quick, nimble. But the prefix points out a Gothic origin. As *belyve*, very similar in sense, is undoubtedly the imperat. of *belif-an*, q. *wait, stay*; *bedene* may have been formed in the same manner, from Germ. *bedien-en*, to serve, to obey; as a word originally addressed to inferiors, and requiring prompt service. In the latter senses, however, it seems more allied to Germ. *den-en*, to extend.

To BEDINK, *v. a.* To deck out trimly,
Roxb. V. DINK, DENK.

BEDIS, *s. pl.* Prayers.

My *bedis* thus with humble hert entere,
Denotly I said on this manere.

King's Quair, C. ii. st. 43.

From Moes-G. *bid-jan*, A.-S. *bid-an*, Alem. *bet-an*, Germ. *bed-en*, Isl. *bid-ia*, Belg. *bidl-en*, Dan. *bed-er*, to pray; Germ. *ge-bet*, prayer. Hence O. E. *bidde*, and the phrase, to *bidde prayers*, to ask, to solicit them.

In familiar language, it is common to speak of "counting one's beads," when one goes to prayer, S. There is here an allusion to the popish custom of running over a string of beads, and at the same time repeating *Paternosters* and *Ave-Marias* over them, according to a fixed rule, as the particular beads are meant, by their colour, form, or place, to represent to the mind this or that mystery, benefit or duty.

BEDE-HOUSE, *s.* A term used for an alms-house, S. B.

"There is a *bede-house* still in being, though in bad repair; and six *bede-men* on the establishment, but none of them live in the house." P. Rathven, Banfis. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

"The provost and bailies—caused deal the wine in the *bede-house* among the poor men." Spalding, i. 68.

BEDEMAN, BEIDMAN, *s.* A person who resides in a *bede-house*, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose, S.

"They have also four *bedmen* established on the precept of Messindew, in their gift.—The magistrates have built, and kept in repair, a house for lodging four *bedmen*; and give each of them four bolls of bear yearly, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground." P. Elgyn, Statist. Acc. v. 14.

In the Court of Exchequer, this term is used to denote one of that class of paupers who enjoy the royal bounty. Each of these *bedmen*, annually, on his Majesty's birth-day, receives a *blue* great-coat, or *gown*, as it is denominated, (whence they are vulgarly called *Blue-gowns*), with a badge, which marks their privilege of begging; and at the same time, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a penny for every year of the king's life. Every birth-day, another *bedman* is added to the number, as a penny is added to the salary of each of them.

This designation has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery; according to which a certain number of individuals had received a stated donation, on condition of offering up prayers for the living, or saying masses for the dead. This is confirmed by the sense of E. *bedsman*, as used by Spencer. Johnson explains it, "a man employed in praying for another." It seems to be a vestige of this custom, that in Edinburgh the *Bedmen* are bound to attend a sermon, on the king's birth-day, preached by his Majesty's Almoner.

That this was the origin of the designation, in other places, is undeniable.

"Rothsan, John Bisset gives to God, and the church of St. Peter's of Rothsan, for sustaining seven leprous

persons, the patronage of the kirk of Kytalargy, to pray for the souls of William and Alexander, kings of Scotland, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, about the year 1226; Chartulary of Moray." Spottiswood's Acc. Relig. Houses. Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

Bedman occurs in O. E. V. ASSOLLYE, sense 3.

The origin is A.-S. *bead*, a prayer. Hence, says Verstegan, the name of *Beads*, "they being made to pray on, and *Beadsman*." It cannot reasonably be supposed that the name was transferred from the small globes used by the Romanists, in their devotions, to the prayers themselves. For it has been seen that the *s.* is formed from the *v.*

BEDYIT, *part. pa.* Dipped.

Your airis first into the Secil se

Bedyit weil and bendit off mon be.

Doug. Virgil, 81. 3.

A.-S. *deag-an*, tingere.

BEDOYF, *part. pa.* Besmeared, fouled.

His face he schew besmotrit for ane beurdle,
And all his membris in nude and dung *bedoyf*.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 31.

Su.-G. *doft, dupt*, pulvis; or A.-S. *bedof-en*, submersus, dipped.

BEDOWIN, *part. pa.*

The wynd maid waif the rede wede on the dyk;
Bedowin in donkis depe was euery sike.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 10.

Rudd. expl. *bedowyne*, besmeared, deriving it from Belg. *bedauwen*, to bedew, or sprinkle. Here the word seems to retain this very sense, as more consonant to the description than that of *besmeared*.

BEDRAL, *s.* A person who is bedrid. V. ORPHELIN.

BEDREL, *adj.* Bedrid, Galloway.

Bot this *Japis*, for to prolong perfoy
His faderis fatis, quihik as *bedrel* lay
Before his yet, of his life in dispare,
Had teuer haue knawin the science and the lare,
The nicht and fors, of strenthly herbis fyne,
And all the cunning vse of medieyne.

Doug. Virgil, 423. 39.

Corr. perhaps from A.-S. *bedrida*, id.; Teut. *bedder*, clinicus, Germ. *bed-reise*.

BEDRAL, *s.* A beadle; a sexton; the common pron. in S. V. BETHEREL.

"I wadna like to live in'th though, after what she said.—I wad put in auld Elspeth the *bedral's* widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists and thae things." Guy Mannering, iii. 314.

"I'll hae her before Presbytery and Synod—I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.

To BEDRITE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure.

It occurs in a strange Prov.; "God's will be done; but D—I *bedrite* the Spee-man [r. spae-man]"—spoken when people predict ill things to us. Kelly, p. 125.

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, *part. pa.* Defiled with excrement, S.

The first that he gat in his arms
Was n' *bedirtin* to the ene.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Evergr. i. 142.

In some copies of the poem, *bedritten*. V. DIRT, and DRITE.

BEDS, *s. pl.* The *hop-scotch*, a game of children, *S.*, denominated from the form; sometimes by strangers called *Squares*. In *Aberd.* however, the spaces marked out are sometimes circular.

BEDSHANK, *s.* Expl. "sour dock," *Loth.*; i.e. buttermilk, more generally *sour doock*.

BEDUNDER'D, *part. pa.* Stupified, confounded, *S. q.* having the ear deafened by noise; *Su.-G. dundr-a*, *Belg. donder-en*, tonare, to thunder.

BEE, *s.* The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, *S. B.* Perhaps from *A.-S. bige, byge*, flexus, angulus, sinus; *big-an, byg-ean*, flectere, curvare.

BEE, *s.* A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of any thing, into which a *tine* or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder, *Dumfr.*

Gael. beacht signifies a ring. But the *S.* word seems directly traduced from *A.-S. beah, beh, beage*, amulus; *Isl. beigia*, circulus. The origin is the *v.* signifying to bend; *A.-S. big-an*, *Isl. beyg-ia*, flectere, incurvare, &c.

* **BEE**. To *hae a Bee in one's bonnet*, to be hair-brained, *S.*

"If ony body kend o' the chance she has of the estate, there's mony a weel-doing man would think little of the *bee in her bonnet*." *St. Ronan*, i. 238.

This proverbial phrase is given by *Kelly* with an additional word, which I have never heard used: "There is a *bee in your bonnet-case*;" equivalent to the *E.* proverb, "There's a maggot in your head." *Scot. Prov.* p. 321.

BEE-ALE, *s.* A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; *S. B.* This in *Clydes.* is called *swats*.

BEE-BREAD, *s.* The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees, from their first formation till they are able to go abroad, *S.*

"The *Bee-bread* is for nourishing the young bees, and is thus prepared: The old bees put it in the cells, and a convenient portion of water and honey to it, which being wrought up to a certain degree of fermentation, it becomes proper food for the young." *Maxwell's Bee-master*, p. 74.

This substance is also called *SANDRACH*, *q. v.* *Lye* renders *A.-S. beo-bread*, favus, i. e. a honey-comb. But perhaps the sense may have been mistaken.

BEE-HEADIT, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, *S.*; *synon. Cat-wittit.*

"Ye needna mind him, he's a *bee-headed bodie*."
This conveys nearly the same idea with the phrase, "*to hae a bee in one's bonnet*."

BEE-SCAP, *s.* Bee-hive, *S.*

"When I got home to my lodging, I was just like a demented man; my head was bizzing like a *bee-scap*,

and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that weary-fol woman's tongue." *Steam-Boat*, p. 83. *V. SKER.*
Of, I apprehend, should be wanting before *nothing*.

BE-EAST, Towards the East. *V. BE, prep.*
BEED, *s.* Delay; for *baid*, or *bade*, apparently according to the pronunciation of *Aberd.*

Good gentillmen, we will ws cast
To Strathbolgie but *beed*.
Battell of Balrinnes, Poems 16th Cent. p. 349.

To **BEEK**, *v. n.* To bathe, *Roxb.*

Perhaps from *A. Bor. beek* or *beck*, a rivulet, a brook, *Grose.* *Teut. beke*, torrens; *Su.-G. baeck*, *A.-S. becc*, rivus; *Isl. beck-r*, *Dan. baek*, id.

BEELEDE, BELD, *s.* "Properly an image.—
Model of perfection or imitation." *Gl. Wynt.*

Blessyde Bretayn *beelde* sulde be
Of all the *ily*s in the se,
Quhare flowrys are fele on feldys fayre,
Hale of hewe, haylsum of ayre.

Wyntown, i. 13. 1.

He wes the *beld* of all hys kyn:
With werty he supprysyd syn.

Ibid. vii. 6. 15.

A.-S. bilith, bild, *Belg. beeld, beld*, *Sw. bild*.

BEEN, *v. subst. 1st pers. pl.* *Are.*

She weeped, and kist her children twain;
"My bairns, we *been* but deid."

Adam o' Gordon, st. 23.

Chaucer uses *ben* in the same sense. *A.-S. beon* is the 1st pers. pl. of the optative, *simus*; *bithon*, id. indic.

To **BEENE**, *v. n.* "To swell by steeping any vessel of the cooper, when the staves have shrunk so as to gape a little from disuse."
Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Allied perhaps to *Su.-G. buln-a*, to swell; whence *S. bolnit*, which, according to the pronunciation of the North country, would most probably be *beenit*. *V. BOLDIN.*

To **BEENGE, BYNGE**, *v. a.* To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance, *S. V. BECK.*

In her habuliments a while
Ye may your former sell beguile,
An' ding awa' the vexing thought
O' hourly dwyning into nought,
By *beenging* to your foppish brithers,
Black corbies dress'd in peacocks' feathers.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 33.

This is undoubtedly from *A.-S. bens-ian*, also written *boens-ian*, to ask as a suppliant; suppliciter petere, orare; *bensiende*, supplicans. We might suppose that this *v.* were allied to *Su.-G. benaeg-en*, inclinatus; *Arm. benigh-en, beniz-ien*, *Ir. beannach-im*, to bless, to salute; or that it were a derivative from *A.-S. bend-an*, to bow. But *A.-S. ben, bene*, which signifies supplication, precatio, deprecatio, preces, seems to be the radical word.

Beenjin, (improperly written), is expl. "fawning."

This sense is very nearly allied to that given in the definition.

But view some blades wi' houses fine,
While *beenjin* slaves ca' them divine,
What then? A prey

- To languor, 'mid thae joys they pine
The lee lang day.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.

BEENIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Robina*, *S.*

BEES. *In the Bees*, in a state of confusion, *S.* **V. BEIS.**

To **BEE**T, *v. a.* To help, &c. **V. BEIT.**

BEET, **BEAT** of *lint*, a sheaf or bundle of flax, as made up for the mill, *S.* The *strick* is far smaller.

"The first row of the lint is put in slop-ways, with the crop-end downward, all the rest with the root-end downward;—the crop of the subsequent *beats* or sheaves still overlapping the band of the former." Maxwell's *Sel. Transact.* p. 330.

"If the flax is fallen, it ought to be pulled the sooner, that it may not rot. The *beets* should be no larger than a man can grasp in both hands, and tied very slack with a few dried rushes." *Agr. Surv. Argyle*, pp. 102, 103.

—"I harl't ye out tae the stennes as wat's a *beet* o' *lint*, an' hingin' your lugs like a dronket craw." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

I can scarcely view it as from the *E. v. beat*, although the flax is *beaten*; because it does not receive this name immediately in relation to this operation, but in general when made up in sheaves, even before being watered. Allied perhaps to *Su.-G. bylte*, a bundle; or rather to *bit-a*, to bind up.

To **BEE**T *Lint*, to tie up flax in sheaves, *S.*

BEETINBAND, *s.* The strap which binds a bundle of flax, *Ayrs.*

To **BEE**TLE, *v. a.* To beat with a heavy mallet, *S.*

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or *beetle* it." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 344.

BEETRAW, *s.* The red beet, a root; more commonly *Beetrie*, *S. B.*

"The skin of the apple is of a deep red, and the inner corr [core] cuts red like *beetraw*." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 271.

Corr. from *E. beet-rave*, *id.* *Fr. bete*, beet, and *rave*, a radish.

BEET*S*, *pl.* Boots, *Aberd.*

—Lap aff the gloyd an' took my queets,
Threw by my hat, put aff my *beets*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 57.

BEEVIT, *part. pa.*

Yone knight to scar wyth skaiht ys chaim nocht but scorne.
It is full fair for to be fallow, and feir,
To the best that has been *beevit* you beforene.

Gawan and Gol. i. 22.

This is left by Mr. Pinkerton, for explanation. The meaning of the rest of the passage seems to be, that the knight, "although not to be provoked without loss, was fit to be a companion to the best that had ever been *beevit* before Arthur." *Beforene* may either mean, in the presence of Arthur, or before his time; and *beevit* may signify, installed as a knight, girt with a sword, from *A.-S. befelt*, cinctus, girded, *Somn.* **V. FALOW.**

To **BEE**FF, **BAFF**, *v. a.* To beat, to strike; *S.* *Beft*, beaten, *pret.* and *part. pa.*

Bot the wrath of the goddis has down *beft*,
The cietie of Troy from top vnto the ground.

Doug. Virgil, 59. 9.

It is used more simply, as referring to the act of beating with strokes; applied to metal.

Meny brycht armoure richely dycht thay left,
Cowpis and goblettis, forgit sare, and *beft*
Of massy siluer, liand here and thare.

Doug. Virgil, 233. 45.

Doun beft signifies, beat down, overthrown.

BEEFF, **BAFF**, *s.* A stroke. **V. BAFF.**

To **BEE**FLUM, *v. a.* To befool by cajoling language, *S.* Conveying the same idea with the *E. v. sham*.

"*I beftum'd* them wi' Colonel Talbot—wad they offer to keep up the price again the Duke's friend; did na they ken wha was master?" *Waverley*, iii. 355.

"An' I had been the Lord High Commissioner to the Estates o' Parliament, they couldna hae *beftum'm'd* me mair—and—I could hardly hae *beftum'm'd* them better neither." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 233.

BEEFLUM, *s.* Idle, nonsensical, or cajoling talk, *S.*

V. BLEFLUM, *s.* which seems to be the more ancient orthography.

BEEFORN, *prep.* Before.

The consaill mett rycht gladly on the morn;
Bot fell tithingis was brocht *Persie befor*.

Wallace, iv. 110. MS.

Til Alysawndyre the thryd ours Kyng *beforn*

Ane fayre sone that yhere was borne

In-til Gedworth.— *Wynton*, vii. 10. 235.

This is equivalent to "our late king." It occurs also in *O. E.*

Richard was Roberd father, the duks that died *beforn*.

R. Brunne, p. 52.

A.-S. beforan, ante; coram.

BEEFOROUTH, *adv.* Before, formerly.

And syne all samyn furth thai far,
And till the park, for owtyntynseill,
Thai come, and herbryit thaim weill
Wp on the watre, and als ner
Till it as thai *beforouth* wer.

Barbour, xix. 502. MS. **V. FOROWTH.**

BEET, *part. pa.* Beaten. **V. BEFF.**

To **BEE**GARIE, *v. a.* 1. To variegate, to deck with various colours.

Mak rowm, Sirs! heir that I may rin.

Lo see how I am neir com in.

Begareit all in sundry hewis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 103.

2. To stripe, to variegate with lines of various colours, to streak. *Begaryit*, striped, *part. pa.*

All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,
Thar purpoure robbis *begaryit* schynand brycht.

Doug. Virgil, 267. 15. *Virgatus*, *Virg.*

3. To besmear; to bedaub, to bespatter. "*S. begaried*, bedirted;" *Rudd. vo. Laggerit.*

The imagis into the kirk

May think of thair syde taillis irk:

For quhen the wedder bene maist fair

The dust fleis hiest in the air,

And all thair facis dois *begarie*.

Gif thay culd speik, thay wald thame warie.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1572. p. 307.

And Rob who took in hand to guide him,

O'er both the lugs he fell beside him;

Then sta away for shame to hide him,

He was so well *begarried*.

Watson's Coll. i. 48.

Some Whalley's Bible did *begarie*,
By letting flee at it canarie.

Colwill's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 59.

This *v.* has an evident affinity to our *Gair, gare*, a stripe of cloth, and *Gaired, gairy*, q. v. But all these terms exhibit strong marks of propinquity to some other Gothic words of a more simple signification. Rudd. derives *begaried* from A.-S. *gara*, gorges. To the same class belong Isl. *gaer*, colluvies avium voracium in mari; G. Andr. A.-S. *gyres, gyres*, marshes. V. GAAR.

To a barbarous people, indeed, no mode of expressing any thing striped or streaked, would be so natural, as to employ the term used to denote the streaks of dirt with which they were bedaubed in travelling.

The word is immediately allied to Fr. *begarr-er*, to diversify; *begarré*, of sundry colours, mingled.

BEGAIRIES, *s. pl.* Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; *peppments*, S. synon.

"That nane of his Hienes subjectes, man or woman, being under the degrees of Dukes, Earles, Lordes of Parliament, Knichtes, or landed Gentilmen, that hes or may spend of frie yeirle rent twa thousand markes, or fifty chalders of victuall at least, or their wives, sonnes or douchteris, sall after the first day of May nixt-to-cum, use or weare in their cleithing, or apparell, or lynng thereof, onie claith of gold, or silver, velvot, satine, damask, taffataes, or ony *begairies*, frenyies, pasments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk: nor yit layne, cammerage, or woollen claith, maid and brocht from onie foreine cuntries." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. Murray.

The General Assembly 1575, in regulating the dress of Ministers, says; "We think all kind of broidering unseemly, all *begairies* of velvet in gown, hose or coat; all superfluous and vain cutting out, steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing-on of pasments, or sumptuous and large steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing or variant hewes in shirts; all kind of light and variant hewes of clothing, as Red, Blue, Yellow, and such like, which declare the lightness of the minde." Calderwood's Hist. p. 823. V. PASMENTS.

BEGANE, *part. pa.* Covered; *Gold begane*, overlaid with gold.

With this thay enterit in the hallowit schaw
Of the thrinfauld passingere Diane,
And hous of bricht Apollo *gold begane*.

Doug. Virgil, 162. 45.

Aurea tecta, Virg. According to Rudd. q. *gone over*. Chaucer uses the phrase, *With gold begon*, Rom. Rose, 943. "painted over with gold," Tyrwh.

To **BEGECK**, **BEGAIK**, **BEGEIK**, *v. a.* To deceive; particularly by playing the jilt, S. B.

Wyse women hes wayis, and wonderful gydingis,
With greit ingyne to *begaik* thair jeleous husbandis.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

For haleumly to take me he did bind,
And hae'm I will, there's nae a word ahind.
But Colin says, What if he dinna like you?
Ye'd better want him than he sud *begeck* you.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Teut. *gheck-en*, deridere, ludibrio habere. V. GECK.
Belg. *beguyg-en*, illudere; Kilian.

BEGEIK, **BEGINK**, **BEGUNK**, *s.* 1. A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule, S.

Now Cromwell's gane to Nick, and ane ca'd Monk
Has play'd the Rumpie a right slee *begunk*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

2. It often denotes the act of jilting one in love; applied either to a male, or to a female, S.

Begeik is the more common term, S. B.

Our sex are shy, and w' your leave they think,
Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the *begink*.

Morison's Poems, p. 137.

BEGES, **BEGESS**, *adv.* By chance, at random.

Thou lichtlies all trew properties
Of love express,
And marks quhen neir a styme thou seis,
And hits *begess*.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 113.

I happit in a wilderness
Quhair I chaunst to gang in *beges*,
By ganging out the gait.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 30.

From *be*, *by*, and *gess*, guess, Belg. *ghisse*.

BEGG, *s.* Barley, Dumfr.; evidently the same with *big*, Cumberl.

Dan. *bygg*, Isl. *bygg*, hordeum.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *s.* A game at cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honours, S. Aust.

BEGGAR'S BROWN, the designation commonly given to that light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco, S.; in England generally denominated SCOTCH SNUFF.

BEGGER-BOLTS, *s. pl.* "A sort of darts or missile weapons. The word is used by James VI. in his Battle of Lepanto, to denote the weapons of the *forceats*, so galley-slaves." Gl. Sibb. Hudson writer *beggers' bolts*.

A packe of what? a packe of countray clownes,
(Quoth Holophern) that them to batel bownes,
With *beggers' bolts*, and levers to arrest
My warriours strong.— *Judith*, p. 14. 15.

The word may have originated from contempt of the persons, who used these arms, q. *bolts of beggars*. Or, for the same reason, has it any reference to Ital. *bagordare*, hastis, ludicris ex equis pugnare; *bagordo*, L. B. *bagorda*, ludi publici, Fr. *behourt, bohourt*, whence *bourd*, a jest; as if the fighting of such mean persons could only be compared to the tournaments of others?

An intelligent friend in Warwickshire remarks on this term; "These were merely stones. We call them *Beggars' Bullets* in the same ludicrous sense."

BEGOUTH, **BEGOUDE**, *pret.* *Began*.

The West Kynryk *begouth* to rys,
As the Est *begouth* to fayle.

Wyntown, v. Prol. 27.

The grettest oratoure, Ilioneus,
With plesand voce *begouth* his sermon thus.
Doug. Virgil, 29. 26.

Begoud is now commonly used, S. A.-S. *Gynn-an, beginn-an*, seem to have had their pret. formed like *eode*, from *gan*, ire: *Beginnan, begeode*.

BEGOYT, part. pa. Foolish; as, "nasty *begoyt* creature," Banffs.

—Wise fowk say he is *begoyt*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 8. V. MINNOYT.

Fr. *bigaut*, "an asse, foole, noddie, ninnie." Cotgr.

To **BEGOUK, v. a.** To jilt in courtship, to slight a woman, Peebles.

BEGOUK, BEGOWK, s. The act of jilting, *ibid.*; synon. with *Begcik*, sense 2.

"If he has gi'en you the *be-gowk*, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get anither an' a better." Saxon and Gael, ii. 32.

Belg. *voor de gek houden*, signifies to jilt. But our term more nearly resembles *guych-en*, *ridere*.

BEGRAUIN, part. pa. Buried, interred.

Be this war cummin fra Kyng Latynis cieté
Embassiateuris, wyth branche of elyue tre,
Besekand faouris and beneuolence,
That he wald suffir to be-caryit from thencs
Thay cerpis dede.—
To suffir thame *begravin* fer to be.

Doug. Virgil, 363. 48.

A.-S. *graf-an*, *fodere*; Teut. *be-graven*, *sepelire*.

BEGRETTE, pret. Saluted.

The teris lete he fall, and tendirly
With hertlie lufe *begrette* hir thus in hy.
Doug. Virgil, 179. 44.

Rudd. renders this *regrate*; for what reason I know not. The word used by Virgil is *affatus*. A.-S. *gret-an*, Belg. *be-groet-en*, *salutare*.

To **BEGRUDGE, v. a.** To regret, to grudge, S.

"No cavalier ought in any wise to *begrudge* honour that befalls his companions, even though they are ordered upon thrice his danger, quhilk another time, by the blessing of God, may be his own ease." Waverley, iii. 5.

Johns. vo. *Grudge*, mentions, after Skinner, Fr. *grug-er*, to grind; also C. B. *grugn-ach*, to murmur, to grumble. But it more nearly resembles old Sax. *groet-en*, *accusare*; *laccessere*, *provocare*; Kilian; or perhaps, Su.-G. *graa*, *subiratium esse*, *in statu constructo*, *graat*; *graa paa en*, to hate; to which Teut. *grauw-en*, *perstringere*, *proaciter laccessere*, seems allied. Isl. *graedgi*, *impetus*, *affectus quisque*, and *graedska*, *malitia radicata*, (a grudge), *odium*, seem most nearly allied.

BEGRUTTEN, part. pa. Having the face disfigured with weeping; S.

A hopeless maid of fifty years,
Begrutten sair, and blurr'd wi' tears,
Upen a day,
To air her blankets en the briers,
She went away.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 85.

"Indeed, poor things, as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are *sae begrutten*." Monastery, i. 238.

"*Begrutten*,—over-weeped," N. Neither the use of the term here, nor the definition, gives the precise sense in which it is generally used.

Sw. *begratande*, *bewailing*. V. GREIT.

* To **BEGUILE, v. a.** 1. To bring into error, to cause to mistake; as, "I'm saer

bequild," I have fallen into a great mistake, S.

"I thank my God he never *beguiled* me yet." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 10.

2. To disappoint, S.

"The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen, still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was *beguiled*." Spalding, i. 165.

BEGUILE, s. A deception, trick, the slip; sometimes, a disappointment; S.

Fer Lindy sure I wad mak eny ahift,
And back again I scours, what legs cou'd lift;
Ere I came back, and well I wat ahert whie
Was I a coming, I gets the *beguile*.
Nae thing I finds, seek for him what I list,
But a toom hale, and sae my mark I mist.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

"I verily think the world hath too soft an opinion of the gate to heaven, and that many shall get a blind and sad *beguile* for heaven; for there ia more ado than a cold and frozen, Lord, Lord." Ruth. Lett. p. iii, ep. 48.

"O! says the spirits of just men made perfect, but yond man has given himself a great *beguile*, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell!" W. Guthrie's Sern. p. 20.

To **BEGUNK, v. a.** 1. To cheat, deceive, S.

Is there a lad, whose father is unkind,
One who has not a master to his mind,—
Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him, wen his heart,
Then left him all forlorn to dree the smart?
Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 426.

2. To balk, to get the better of, Roxb. nearly synon. with *Beflum*, v.

BEGUNK, s. An illusion. V. BEGECK, v.

"I circumvented them—I played at boggle about the bush wi' them—I cajoled them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk*, they ken themselves." Waverley, iii. 352.

BEGUNKIT, part. adj. Cheated, Clydes. V. BEGECK.

BEGUNNYN, part. pa. Begun.

The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivilyn in the tolbuthe of that ilk, & *begunnyn* the tyisday the secunde day of the moneth of August," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Ed. 1814, p. 32.

A.-S. *begunnen*, *coeptus*, *inceptus*; Oros. ap Lye.

BEHAD, pret. Demeaned, held, behaved.

"He knew—the mair princely that he *behad* him in his dignite riall, the mair his lawis and constitucionis wald be dred and estemit be rude and simpill pepill." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 15.

"Vortigern—*behad* hym sa prudently, that baith his nobylls and commonis wyst nocht quhat honoure & pleasour they mycht do hym." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 18.

If not from A.-S. *behal-d-an* *cavere*, *custodire*; softened from *behaefid*, the pret. of A.-S. *behabb-an* *continere*; comp. of *be* and *habb-an*, *habere*.

To **BEHALD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a.** 1. To behold, S. *behaul*.

In this chapitere *behal* and *luk*
The Proloug of the ferdle buk.

Wyntown, iv. Prol. Rubr.

2. To have respect to, to view with favour or partiality.

Saturnus doughter Juno, that full bald is,
Toward the partys aduersare *beholdis*.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 5.

Spectat, Virg. A.-S. *beheald-an*.

3. To wait, to delay; q. to look on for a while, S. Used both in an active and in a neuter sense—as including the idea of a suspension of determination or operation for a time; vulgarly *behad*, S.

—“The match is feer for feer.”

“That’s true,” quo’ she, “but we’ll *behad* a wee.
She’s but a tangle, tho’ shot out she be.”

Ross’s Helenore, p. 21.

Behold occurs in the same sense.

“In this, it was said, nought could be done in the Provost of Edinburgh’s absence; for he, of purpose, with the clerk, and some of his faction, had gone off the place to *behold* the event of that meeting.” *Baillie’s Lett.* i. 24.

“Lieutenant Crowner Johnston was in his company—went out of Aberdeen with the marquis to Strathboggie, where he remained during these troublesome days;—but hearing this committee was adjourned to the 20th of May, they *beheld* but keepest still the fields.” *Spalding*, i. 142—3. *i. e.* “they waited, but did not disband their forces.”

“Anent this point may be added, that the lieutenant colonell could not pas this point, but only to *behold* the treatie with the commissioneris, quhilk woud either resolve in a peace or a warre.” *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814*, Addit. V. 665.

This is merely a secondary sense of the E. v.; q. “to look on.”

4. To permit.

“They—desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to *behold* them to go on, otherwise they were making such preparation that they would come and might not be resisted.” *Spalding*, i. 117.

5. To connive at, to take no notice of.

“The bishop in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the Lords, not to him, and *beheld* him.” *Spalding*, i. 56.

“The barons—thought best to send John Leith, &c. to sound the earl Marschal’s mind, what he thought of this business, and to understand if his lordship would *behold* them, or if he would raise forces against them.” *Ibid.* p. 154.

6. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy, S.; corresponding with one sense of the A.-S. v.—*cavere*.

7. To warrant, to become bound; as, “I’ll *behad* he’ll do it;” “I’ll *behad* her she’ll come,” I engage that this shall be the case, S.

I doubt much whether the terms in this sense, should not be traced to a different origin, as exactly corresponding with A.-S. *behat-an*, spondere, voverc, to promise, to vow.

BEHAND, *adv.* To come weel *behand*, to manage handsomely, *Ettr. For*.

“He didna come weel *behand* at rowing up a bairn, but he did as he could.” *Perils of Man*, ii. 248.

This is synon. with its being said of a piece of work, that it comes well or ill to one’s *hand*, as one shews dexterity in performing it, or the reverse, S.

BEHAUYNGIS, *s. pl.* Manners, deportment.

“The Scottis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seyng thair kyng follow the *behauyngis* of his gudschir Galdus, and redde to reforme al enormyteis of his realm.” *Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 2. Mores*, Boeth. V. *Havingis*.

To BEHECHT, *v. n.* To promise.

Dido heytrat comouit I you *behecht*,
For hir departing followship redy mads.

Doug. Virgil, 24. 25.

Here it has an oblique sort of sense, in which *promise* is also used; q. I assure you of the truth of what I say. Chaucer, *behe*. A.-S. *behaet-an*, id. R. Glouc. *behet*; R. Brunne, *be hette*, promised.

BEHECHT, BEHEST, BEHETE, *s.* 1. Promise.

“Now ye haue experience, how facill the Britonis bene to moue new trubill, so full of wyndis and vane *behechtis*.” *Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 6. Infinitis prope pollicitationibus*, Boeth. Chauc. *bebeste*, id.

2. Engagement, covenant.

The goddis all vnto witnes drew sche,
The sternes and planetis gidaris of fatis,
And gif thare ony deite be that watis,
Or persanis luffaris inequale of *behest*,
To haue in memor hir just caus and request.

Doug. Virgil, 118. 21.

Non aequo foedere amantis. Virg.

3. Command.

Said Jupiter; and Mercury, but areist,
Dressit to obey his grete faderis *behest*.

Doug. Virgil, 108. 8. V. the v.

* BEHIND, *adv.* Denoting the non-requital of a benefit, or neglect of an obligation; having *with* after it, and nearly equivalent to E. *behind-hand*, S.

“He was never *behind with* any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common.” *Walker’s Life of Peden*, p. 38. V. *AHIND*.

BEHO, BOHO, *s.* A laughing-stock. “To mak a boho” of any thing, to hold it up to ridicule; S. B. Alem. *buobe*, ludibrium.

To BEHUFÉ, *v. n.* To be dependent on.

Of Berecynthia, the mother of the gods, it is said;
Alhale the heuinly wychtis to her *behufo*,
And all that weildis the hie heuin *abufo*.

Doug. Virgil, 193. 33.

A.-S. *behof-ian*, Belg. *behoev-en*, to stand in need of, egere, opus habere.

BEHUYD, *pret.* Behoved; *Aberd. Reg.*

BEHUIS, 2d p. sing. Behovest, or rather the 3d, signifying, it behoves you.

“Gif ye think na pereil thairin, quhilk ye *behuis* to do in the maner forsaid,—quhy attempt ye sik division thairthrow, cryand, Papistis! Papistis!” N. Winyet’s *Fowrscoir Thre Questionis*, Keith’s *Hist. App.* p. 230.

BEJAN CLASS, a designation given to the Greek class in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; as, till of late, in that

of Edinburgh. Hence the students in this class are denominated *Bejans*.

This is properly the first or lowest class in the Philosophical course; that of *Humanity* not forming a branch of the original institution, but being added afterwards, for bringing forward those, who, having come to attend the university, were found deficient in the Latin tongue. The Greek being originally the lowest class, as it was supposed that the term *bejan* included some idea of this kind, it was generally derived from Fr. *bas gens*, q. people of the lower order. But I am indebted to a learned friend, lately deceased, who, with great credit to himself, and much usefulness to others, long had the charge of the class last mentioned in one of our universities, for pointing out to me Fr. *bejaune*, as the true origin of this term. It signifies a novice, an apprentice, a young beginner in any science, art, or trade; whence *bejaunage*, *bejaunerie*, *bejaunise*, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr. derives *bejaune* from *bec jaunne*, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Diet. Trev. it is said, that *bejaune* itself is a term in Falconry, used concerning birds that are very young, and cannot do any thing; because the greatest part of birds have a yellow beak before they are fledged. *Pullus recentior*. I need scarcely add, that, having explained the metaph. sense of the word, they give the same etymon as Cotgr. Du Cange observes that L. B. *Bejaun-us* signifies a young scholar of an university, and *bejaunium* the festivity that is held on his arrival.

The term is thus very emphatic, being primarily used in relation to a bird newly hatched, whose beak is of a deep yellow. The natural mark of imbecility among the feathered tribes is, by a beautiful and expressive figure, transferred to the human race, as denoting a state of mental weakness or inexperience. Another phrase of the same kind is used in Fr. *Blanc-bec*, i. e. a white beak, signifies a young man who has neither a beard nor experience. It also denotes a simpleton, or one who may be easily gulled. The phrase evidently alludes to birds, although it immediately refers to the appearance of a young face.

Su.-G. *golben*, novitius, as has been observed by Ihre, is perfectly analogous to Fr. *bec jaunne*. He is at a loss to say, whether *bec* has in pronunciation been changed into *ben*, or whether the latter be a corr. of the Fr. phrase, or of the Lat. The first syllable is *gul*, *gol*, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called *golbens kanne*. V. Ihre, vo. *Gul*.

This is also written *Bajan*.

"Their schoole was the same where now the Professor of Humanity teacheth: which continued to be the schools for the *Bajan Classe* till the year 1602 or thereby." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin'. p. 24, 57.

BAJAN, s. One belonging to the Bajan Class.

"The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequency, only no *Bajans* convened all that year." Ibid. p. 63.

SEMIBAJAN CLASS, apparently the Humanity Class.

"The lower hall was there for the *Semibajan Classe*, and for the public meeting of the four classes."—"The next day a Latin theorem is given, and being turned in Greek by the *Semibajan Class*, is publicly heard in the same manner." Craufurd, p. 24, 58.

To BEJAN, v. a. When a new shearer comes to a harvest-field, he is initiated by being

lifted by the arms and legs, and struck down on a stone on his buttocks; Fife. This custom has probably had its origin in some of our universities. It is sometimes called *borsing*.

BEYIT, pret. Built, Reg. Aberd. MS.

This may be softened from A.-S. *bycg-an*, to build; but it more nearly resembles *by-an*, to inhabit, whence *bye*, a habitation, Su.-G. *by*, id.

BEIK, s. A hive of bees. V. BYKE.

To BEIK, BEKE, BEEK, v. a. 1. To bask, S.

And as thai ner war approachand,
Ane Inglis man, that lay bekan'd
Him be a fyr sid, till his fer;
"I wat nocht quhat may tyd wa her.
"Bot rycht a gret growyng me tals:
"I dred sar for the blak Douglas."

Barbour, xix. 552. MS.

I suspect that, instead of *fyr sid, till*, it had been originally *fyr, said till*.

—In the calm or lounne weddir is sene
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis,
Forgane the son gladly thaim prunyeis and bekkis.

Doug. Virgil, 131. 46.

—Recreate wele and by the chymnay bekit,
At euin be tyme down in ane bed me strekit.

Ibid. 201. 43.

2. To warm, to communicate heat to.

Then sling on coals, and ripe the ribs,
And beek the house baith but and ben.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 205.

3. It is often used in a neuter sense, S.

That knyght es nothing to set by
That leves al his chevalry,
And ligges bekan'd in his bed,
When he haves a lady wed.
Ivaine, v. 1459, E. M. R.

Against Love's arrows shields are vain,
When he aims frae her cheek;
Her cheek, where roses free from stain,
In glows of youdith beek.
Ramsay's Works, i. 117.

She and her cat sit beeking in her yard.
Ibid. ii. 95.

Belg. *baeker-en* is used in the same sense; *baeker-en een kindt*, to warm a child. We say, To beik in the sun; so, Belg. *baekeren in de sonne*. But our word is more immediately allied to the Scandinavian dialects; Su.-G. *bak-a*, to warm. *Kongur bakade sier vit eld*, The king warmed himself at the fire. Heims Kring. T. ii. 450. Ial. *bak-ast*, id. *bakeldur*, ignis accensus eum in finem ut prope eum calefiant homines, Olai Lex. Run. ; from *bak-a* and *ell-ur*, fire.

Germ. *back-en*, torrere. This Wachter views as only a secondary sense of the verb, as signifying to bake. But Ihre, with more probability, considers that of warming or basking as the primary idea. He gives the following passage, as a proof that the operation of baking received its designation from the necessary preparative of warming the oven: *Baud han ambatt sinni, at hon skylldi baka oc ellda ofn*; Heims Kr. T. ii. 122.—"The King ordered his maid-servant to warm the oven or furnace." Ihre derives *bak-a* from Gr. *βω*, calere. E. *bask* is undoubtedly from the same origin with *beik*, although more changed in its form.

4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun, S. O.

Glowan frae the lift a' roun',
The het sin rays are beakan,
An' dowless fowk, for health gane down,
Alang yer howms lie streekan
Their limms, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 55.

This writer has justly remarked, that the E. v. to *bask*, although the term most nearly corresponding, as it "only represents the situation of an object in the rays of the sun, is more restricted in its signification than" our *Beik*, which regards "both the active and the passive situation of an object. In English we can only say, that one *basks* in the sun; but in the Scotch we can say, either that one *beeks* in the sun, or that the sun *beeks* on him."—"Thus," he adds, "it is a very common phrase, 'The sin's *beek-an* vera het.'" N. *ibid.*

It appears from the etymon given under the v., that Su.-G. *bak-a* is used not only passively, but actively, as denoting the communication of heat.

BEIK, BEEK, s. 1. The act of basking in the sun or at the fire, S.

2. That which communicates heat, S. O.

Life's just a wee bit sinny *beek*,
That bright, and brighter waxes,
Till ance, row'd up in gloamin' reek,
The darksome e'ening waxes
Her wings owre day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 88.

BEIK, adj. Warm.

He saw the wif baith dry and clene,
And sittand at ane fyre, *beik* and bawld.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 215. st. 2.

BEIK, s. 1. This word, primarily signifying the beak or bill of a fowl, is "sometimes used for a man's mouth, by way of contempt;" Rudd.

Of the Cyclops it is said;
Thay elriche brethir, with thair lukis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalit, thare standing haue we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth mony camschol *beik*,
And hedis semand to the heuin arreik.

Doug. Virgil, 91. 18.

2. It is used, as a cant word, for a person; "an auld *beik*," "a queer *beik*," &c. S.

Belg. *biek*, Fr. *bec*, rostrum. It may be observed that the latter is metaph. applied to a person. V. **BEJAN**.

3. Perhaps used for beach, in the description of the *Munitioun* in the castle of Dunbarton.

"Item on the *beik* ane singill falcoun of found markit with the armes of Bartanye." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BEILCHER, BELCHEIR, BELECHER, s. Entertainment.

This term, now obsolete, had evidently been used three centuries ago; for it occurs in various passages in the MS. records.

In the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1512, are the following entries:

"Item at the dissolution of the airis of Air be the lords command to Johne Browne burges of Air for *belcheir* sex pundis xiiij s. & iiij d. and to the servandis of the house xx s. Sum . . . vij. l. xiiij s. iiij d.

"Item richtsua in Kirkcudbry^t to Allane Maklelane be the lords commandis for *belcheir* iij l. vj s. viij d."

"Thai sall pay for ilk persone ilk nycht j d, the first nycht ij d; & gif thai byd langar j d. And this sovme to be paid for *beilcher*, & na mare vnder the pane to the takar to be jugeit ane oppressar & inditit tharfor."—"And the lordis justice & commissioneris, that passis to the aris, call the officiaris of ilk tovne as [thai] pas throw the cuntree,—& aviss hereupoun quhat the fute men [travellers on foot] sall pay, the hors man sall pay, & quhat he sall pay that is bettir lugit, and quhat wer for his lugin & *belecher*." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

Fr. *belle chere*, literally, good entertainment; *Chere*, "victuals, entertainment for the teeth;" Cotgr.

This phrase is used by Chaucer:

— I wende withouten doute,
That he had yeve it me, because of you,
To don therwith min honour and my prow,
For cosinage, and eke for *belle chere*,
That he hath had ful often times here.

Shipmannes Tale, v. 13339.

"Good cheer;" Gl. Tyrwh.

To BEILL, BEAL, v. n. 1. To suppurate, S.

Now shall the byle all out brist that *beild* has so lang.
Maitland Poems, p. 50.

For, instead of *beried*, Pink. edit., *beild* occurs edit. 1508.

2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaph. applied to the mind, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to *beal*,
And she's in swidder great to think him leal.
But in ber breast she smoor'd the dowie care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

"This resolution [of employing the *Highland Host*] seems to be gone into, as many of the violences of this period, without any express orders from court, whatever hints there might be before or after this, of which I am uncertain, but have been informed, that Lauderdale, when afterwards taxed with this severity, was heard to wish "the breast it bred in to *beal* for his share." Wodrow's Hist. i. 457.

Belg. *buyl-en*, protuberare? Ihre derives Su.-G. *bold*, a boil, from Isl. *bolg-a*, intumescere.

BEILIN, s. A suppuration, S. V. **BEIL, v.**

A. Bor. "*beiling*, matter mixed with blood running out of a sore." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

BEILD, BIELD, s. 1. Shelter, refuge, protection, S.

He wourdis brym as ane bair that bydis na *beild*.
Gawain and Gol. iii. 14.

"He waxes fierce as a boar, that waits for no shelter."

Heccuba thidder with hir childer for *beild*
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes.
Doug. Virgil, 56. 20.

In one place it is used in rendering *venia*.

Bot of ane thing I the besaik and pray;
Gif ony plesure may be grantit or *beild*,
Till aduersaris that lysis vincust in feild.

Doug. Virgil, 353. 20.

"Every man bows to the bush he gets *beild* frae;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 25. i.e. Every man pays court to him who gives him protection. A. Bor. *beild*, id.

2. Support, stay, means of sustenance. S.

His fader erit and sew ane peece of feild,
That he in hyregang held to be hys *beild*.

Doug. Virgil, 429. 7.

For fude thou gettis nane vther *beild*,
Bot eit the herbis vpon the feild.
Lindsay's Warkis, p. 30. 1592.

3. A place of shelter; hence applied to a house, a habitation; S.

My Jack, your more than welcoms to our *beild*;
Heaven aid me lang, to prove your faithfu' chield.
Morison's Poems, p. 177.

This word does not seem to have been commonly used in O. E. But it is certainly in the first sense that Hardyng uses *beild*.

Sir Charles, the brother of Kyng Lewes doubtles
Kyng of Cisile, of noble worthines,
By the Sondau was chased without *beild*,
Whom prince Edward socoured, and had the feild.
Chron. F. 155. a.

It is a strange fancy of Rudd., that *beild* may perhaps be "from *buildings* which are a shelter to the inhabitants." As *buildings* are a shelter, it would have been far more natural to have inverted the supposition. For I apprehend, that this is the real origin of the modern word, or at least, that it has a common origin with *beild*, a shelter. Accordingly we find *beyld* used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

Hym self past furth to witt off Wallace will,
Kepand the toum, quhill nocht was lewynt mar,
Bot the woode fyr, and *beyldis* brynt full bar.
Wallace, vii. 512, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, changed to *biggings*.
Beilding also occurs, where it seems doubtful whether buildings or shelter be meant.

The kng faris with his folk, our firlis and fellis;—
Withoutin *beilding* of blis, of bern, or of hyre.

Gawan and Gol. l. 3.

This may signify "any blissful shelter."

Instead of *building*, in O. E. *beldyng* was written.
"Beldyng, [Fr.] edification, bastiment;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 19.

Isl. *baele* denotes both a bed or couch, and a cave, a lurking place; cubile, spelunea, latibulum praedonum; Olai Lex. Run. *Vikinga baele*, a nest of pirates, Verel. Su.-G. *spillvirkia baele*, a den of robbers. It is highly probable, that *baele* is radically the same with Isl. *boele*, domicilium, habitatio; *sambytle*, cohabitatio; Su.-G. *bol*, *byle*, a house, *geting-byle*, a nest of hornets; from *bo*, to build, to inhabit. A. Bor. *bielh*, shelter; Grösa.

4. The shelter found by going to leeward. In the *beild* of the dike, on that side of the wall that is free from the blast, S.

It is a very expressive old S. Prov. "Fock mann bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 197. Hence the phrase,

STRAIT BIELDS, a shelter formed by a steep hill, Peebles.

"The natural shelters are the leeward sides of hills of steep declivity, or *strait bields*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p.

5. One who acts as a guardian or protector, S.

—They
Yeed hand in hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was aye a tenty *bielh*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

To BEILD, *v. a.* 1. To protect, to shelter, S.

"Davie Tait said, that Divine Providence had just been like a stell dike to the goodman. It had *bielidit* him frae the bitter storm o' the adversary's wrath, an keepit a' the thunner-bolts o' the wicked frae brikking on his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 85.

"Sir Knight, we have in this land of Scotland an ancient saying, 'Scorn not the bush that *bielids* you,'—you are a guest in my father's house to shelter you from danger,—and scorn us not for our kindness." Monastery, ii. 54.

2. To supply, to support.

The hawin thai haiff and schippis at thair will,
Off England enmmys enswch off wittail thaim till.
This land is purd off fud that suld us *beild*,
And ye se weill als thai forsaik the feild.
Wallace, xi. 43, MS.

Fifty damacellis tharin seruit the Quene,
Quhillkis bare the cure eftir thar ordoure hale,
In puruiance of houshald and vittale,
To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris *beild*.
Doug. Virgil, 35. 35.

This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, *q. v.*, or has a common origin with Isl. *bael-a*, used to denote the act of causing cattle to lie down, *ad baela fe*, pecudes ad recubandum cogere; G. Andr. p. 39.

3. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge; in a neuter sense.

Beirdis *beildit* in blisse, brightest of ble.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 12. V. BIRD.

In Ywaine and Gawin, it signifies to help, to protect.

None es so wight wapins to welde,
Ne that so holdy mai us *belde*. V. 1220.

BEILDY, *adj.* 1. Affording shelter.

We, free frae trouble, toil, or care,
Enjoy the sun, the earth, and air,
The crystal spring, and greenwood schaw,
And *beildy* holes when tempests blaw.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 485. v. BEILD, s.

"His Honour, ye see, being under hiding—lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; but though its a *beildy* enough bit, and the auld gudeman o' Corse Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist, yet when the country's quiet, and the night very eauld, his Honour whiles ereeps down here to get a warm at the ingle." Waverley, iii. 237, 238.

2. Well-sheltered, enjoying shelter, Fife.

BEIKAT, *s.* A male salmon. V. BYKAT.

BEILD, *adj.* Bold.

Sperk Halkis, that spedely will compas the cost,
Wer kene Knychtis of kynd, clene of maneiris,
Blyth bodeit, and *beild*, hut barrat or bost,
With ene celestiall to se, circuit with sapheiris.

Houlate, ii. 2. MS.

i.e. "bold, without contention or threatening."
A.-S. *beald*, id. A.-S. Alem. *belde*, audacia.

BEILED, *part. pa.* An ancient sea-faring term.

—"Scho being within the haven, the master is oblist to cause the marineris to search and sé quhair the ship sould ly saiffie, but danger:—and the master aught to see the ship tyit and *beiled*, quhairthrow the ship and merehandiee may not be put to any danger or skaith." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 618.

It may be equivalent to *moored*; as signifying that the ship is so placed, and secured by ropes, as to be in no hazard of suffering damage from other ships for want of room. The term is probably of Scandinavian origin, from Isl. *bil*, interstitium, intereapedo vel spatium loci. Verel. gives an example of its being used with respect to the relative position of ships: *Var bil mikil i milli skipanna*; Magnum interstitium erat inter naves. Hence *bil-a* retrocedere, subtrahere se. Can it be for E. *belayed*?

To BEILL, *v. a.* To give pain or trouble to; as, "I'll no *beill* my head about it," Lanarks. Most probably borrowed from the idea of the pain of suppuration.

BEILL, *s.*

Welcum, illustrate Ladye, and oure Quens;—
Welcum, oure jem and joyfull genetryce,
Welcum, oure *beill* of Albion to beir.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 194.

"Probably bell, to bear the bell;" Lord Hailes. Were it not for the verb conjoined, one might view *beill* as the same with *beild*, support. Can *beill* signify care, sorrow, *q. baill*?

BEIN, *s.* Bone, Aug. One is said to be *aw frae the bein*, all from the bone, when proud, elevated, or highly pleased; in allusion, as would seem, to the fleshy parts rising from the bone, when the body is swollen.

This corresponds to the sound of the word in several northern languages; Ial. and Alem. *bein*; Belg. *been*; Su.-G. *ben*, *id.*

BEIN, BEYNE, *adj.* BEINLIER. V. BENE.

To BEIN, *the Pot.* V. BEAM, *v.*

BEIN, *adj.* Wealthy, &c. V. BENE, BEIN.

To BEIN, *v. a.* To render comfortable. V. under BENE, *adj.*

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness, comfort. V. *ut sup.*

BEING, BING, *s.* The beach of the sea-shore, Mearns.

Can the beach receive this denomination from *bing*, a heap, because it is formed of accumulated sand, shells, &c.?

* BEING, BEIN', *s.* Means of sustenance; as "He has a gude *bein*," he is well provided for; "Hø has nae *bein* ava," he has no viable means of support, *Fife.*

BEIR BERE, BIR, BIRR, *s.* 1. Noise, cry, roar.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of beystia that maid grite *beir*, quhilk past besyde burnia & boggis on grene bankis to seik ther sustentatione." Complaint S. p. 59.

And oft with wylde scryke the nycht oule,
His on the rufe allane, was hard youle,
With langsum voce and ane full pious *bere.*

Doug. Virgil, 116. 11.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc.

The grylych yal the srews tho, that grylych was ys *bere.* p. 203. i.e. "Then the cruel giant yelled so horribly, that he made a frightful noise."

2. Force, impetuosity; often as denoting the violence of the wind, S. *Vir, virr*, Aberd.

— The anciant aik tre

Wyth his big schank be north wynd oft we se,
Is vmbeset, to bete him down and ouerthraw,
Now here now there with the fell blastis blaw
The souchaud *vir* quhisland among the granis,
So that the hiest branches all attanis
Thair croppis bowis towert the erth als tyte,
Quhen with the dynt the master stok schank is smyte.

Doug. Virgil, 115. 26.

King Eolus set heich apoun his chars,—
Temperis thare yre, les thair suld at thare will
Bere with thar *vir* the skyis, and drive about
Erde, ars and seye, quhen ener thay list blaw out.
Ibid. 14. 54.

Thou that should be our true and righteous king,
Destroys thy own, a cruel horrid thing.
But 'gainst the Suthron I must tell you, Sir,
Come life, come death, I'll fight with all my *virr*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 283.

But I, like birky, stood the hunt,
An' slocken'd out that gleeed,
Wi' muckle *virr*.—

Wi' *vir* I did chastise the louns,
Or brought them a' to peace;
Wi' sugar'd words, fan that wad dee,
I made their malice cease.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2. 24.

O. E. *bire*, *byre*, *birre*.

"And thei geden out and wenten into the awyn, and lo in a grete *bire* al the drove wente heedlyng in to the see." *Wiclif*, Matt. viii.

Cheah. *beer* or *birr*, Ray. Rudd. hesitate whether he should view this word as derived from Lat. *vires*, or as formed from the sound. But neither of these suppositions is natural. The term, especially as used in the second sense, seems nearly allied to Ial. *byre* (*tempestat*), Su.-G. *boer*, the wind; which seem to acknowledge *byr-ia*, *boer-ia*, *urgere*, as their root. *Bere* and *bir* are used in senses so nearly allied, that they most probably have the same origin. *Bere*, as denoting noise, includes the idea expressed by *bir*. For *bere* is properly the noise occasioned by impetuosity of motion. It is the noise made by an object that moves with *bir*. Hence, what has been given as the secondary sense, may perhaps be viewed as the primary one.

To BEIR, BERE, *v. n.* To roar, to make a noise.

The pepill *beryt* like wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid,
Remyd in reuth, with mouy gryslay grayne;
Sum grymly gret, quhill thar lyff dayis war gayne.
Wallace, vii. 457. MS.

Quhyn thay had *beirit* lyk baitit bullis,
And brane-wods brynt in bailis,
Thay wox als mair as ony mulis,
That mangit wit with mailis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22. *Chron. S. P.* ii. 366.

Improperly printed *beirt*, Callender's edit. He undoubtedly gives the true sense of the word, rendering it *roared*: and he seems to be the first who has done so.

Brane-wod has been rendered *brain-mad*. But how does this agree with *brynt in bailis*? There is no reason to suppose that these revellers made bonfires of each other. As Mr. Pink. justly observe, "all grammar and connexion forbid" this interpretation. He views the term as signifying "a kind of match-wood of the decayed roots of certain trees, which kindles easily, and burns rapidly." But it is not likely, that, in the heat of fight, they would set to work and kindle bonfires. May not *beirt* apply both to *bullis* and *brane-wode*? They made a noise like baited bulls, and also like wood when rent by the violent heat of a bonfire.

With skirllis and with skrekis sche thus *beris*,
Filling the hous with murnyng & salt teris.

Doug. Virgil, 61. 36.

It sometimes denotes the noise made by a stallion in neighing with great eagerness. *Berand*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 129.

Teut. *baeren*, *beren*, is expl. by Kilian; *Fremere*, *sublatè et ferociter clamare more ursorum*. The learned writer seems thus to view it as a derivative from *baere*, *bere*, a bear. *Wachter*, however, gives *bar-en*, *clamare*,

as a Celt. word. Lye, in his Addit. to Jun. Etym., mentions Ir. *baircah* as signifying fremitus; and *bairim*, fremere; vo. *Bere*. But I am much inclined to suspect that, in this instance, the verb is formed from the noun, q. v. V. BIRN, v.

BEIRD, s. A bard, a minstrel.

The rallyears rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth ranys,—
Geuis na cure to eun craft, nor comptis for na cryms,
Wyth *beirdis* as beggaris, thoct byg be thare banys.
Doug. *Virgil*, 238. b. 25. V. BAIRD.

BEYRD, pret. Laid on a bere.

Welcum be weird, as ever God will,
Qahill I be *beyrd*, welcum be weird;
Into this erd ay to fulfill.

Maitland Poems, p. 211.

From A.-S. *baer*, *baere*, feretrum.

BEIR-SEID, s. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley. V. BEAR-SEED.

BEYR-TREE, s. The *beir* on which a corpse is carried to the grave, Aberd.

"Thre new *beyr treis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BEIRTH, BYRTH, s. Burden, incumbrance, charge; Gl. Sibb.

Dan. *byrde*, *byrth*; Isl. *byrd*; Su.-G. *boerd-a*; Belg. *borde*, A.-S. *byrth-in*; from Moes-G. *bair-an*, Su.-G. *baer-a*, to bear.

BEIS, v. s. Be, is; third p. sing. subj. S.

Bot gif sa *beis*, that vnder thy requeist,
Mars hie pardoun lurkis, I wald thou ceist.

Doug. Virgil, 340. 55.

Here the second pers. is improperly used for the third. A.-S. *byst*, *sis*; Alem. Franc. *bist*, *es*, from *bin*, *sum*; Wachter, vo. *Bin*.

This form occurs often in our acts.

"Farther, gif ony notaris *beis* conuict of falsat,—
they sall be punist as followis," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

BEIS, BEES, adv. In comparison with; as, "Ye're auld *beis* me," you are older than I am, you are old compared with me; "I was sober yesternicht *beis* you," I was sober in comparison of you, or you were more intoxicated than I was; Loth. Fife.

It is not easy to trace this term; as it must either be a combination, or elliptical. The first phrase might perhaps be resolved: "You are old, to be as me," i.e. too old to be likened to me. Or the first part of the word may be the prep. *be* or *by*, "old be as me," i.e. by what I am. Or, viewing *beis* as the same with *abeis*, as *beis* is sometimes used for *be*, the term may be equivalent to *albeit*. The resolution would then be: "Albeit William be tall, John surpasses him in this respect." Or shall we view it as a part of the A.-S. substantive verb? "I was sober *byst* you," in A.-S. *byst thu*, *sis tu*, q. *be you*, in what state you choose to suppose.

BEYSAND, part. adj. Expl. "Quite at a loss, benumbed, stupified;" Etrr. For.

This is most probably allied to Isl. *bysn*, prodigium, portentum; q. "as one who has seen a prodigy?" *bysn-a* portendo; *Thad bysnar*, ultra modum gravat; *bisnamikid*, permagnam, supra modum, Haldorson. Su-

G. *bazn-as*, obstupeferi, notwithstanding the change of *s* into *x*, is apparently from a common origin. V. BYSSYM, s.

BEIS, BEES. One's head is said to be in the *bees*, when one is confused or stupified with drink or otherwise. S.

Wha's faut was it your head was i' the *bees*?
'Twas i' your power to lat the drink alane.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 40.

Teut. *bies-en*, aestuari, furente impetu agitari; or from the same origin with *Bazed*, q. v.

The phrase is perhaps radically different which Doug. uses, in such a connexion as to suggest the idea of a hive of bees.

Quhat bene thou in bed with hed full of *bees*?

Virgil, 239, a. 24.

—"But now, Mr. Macwheeble, let us proceed to business." This word had somewhat a sedative effect; but the Bailie's head, as he expressed himself, was still in the *bees*." Waverley, iii. 270.

BEIST, BEISTYN, s. The first milk of a cow after she has calved, S. *biestings*, E.

A.-S. *beost*, *byst*; Teut. *biest*, *biest melck*, id. (colostrum). A.-S. *bysting*, id. As this milk is in such a disordered state as to curdle when boiled, it is not improbable, that it received this designation from Moes-G. *biests*, fermentum, q. in a state of fermentation.

BEIST-MILK, s. The same, Mearns.; *Beistlings*, Annandale.

BEIST-CHEESE, s. The first milk boiled to a thick consistence somewhat resembling cheese newly made, Mearns.; *Beistyn-cheese*, id. Lanarks.

To BEIT, BETE, BET, BEET, v. a. 1. To help, to supply; to mend, by making addition.

Bett, part. pa.

This man may *beet* the poet bare and clung
That rarely has a shilling in his spung.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

In Laglyns wode, quhen that he maid repayr,
This gentill man was full oft his resset;

With stuff of houshold strastely he thaim *bett*.

Wallace, ii. 18. MS.

Thoct I am bair I am nocht *bett*;
Thay latt me stand bot on the flure,
Sen auld kyndnes is quyt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

i.e. "however poor, I receive no supply."

To *beit* the fire, or *beit* the ingle. To add fuel to the fire, S. "To *beet*, to make or feed a fire." Gl. Grose.

—Turne agsine I will

To this fayr wyf, how scho the fyrs culd *beit*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

"Daily wearing neids yearly *beiting*;" S. Prov. i.e. the clothes that are daily worn need to be annually replaced by others.

Hence the phrase, when any thing, for which there is no present use, is laid up in case of future necessity; "This will *beit* a mister;" and the term *beitmister*, applied either to a person or thing found necessary in a strait; Loth.

"Taxation for the *beeting* (reparation) of the bridge of Tay." Table of unprinted Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 6.

2. To blow up, to enkindle, applied to the fire.

Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is *bet*,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.
Doug. Virgil, 87. 55.

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.

It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame. *Burns*, iii. 159.

4. To bring into a better state, by removing calamity, or cause of sorrow. To abate, to mitigate.

Allace, quha sall the *beit* now off thi *baill*!
Allace, quhen sall off harmys thow he haill!
Wallace, xi. 1119. MS.

The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.

Mi bale thou fond to *bet*,
For love of Ysonde fre.

At luvis law a quhyle I think to leit,—
And so with birds blythly my baillis to *beit*.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132. V. BAIL.

Lord Hailes has inadvertently given two explanations of the same phrase, as used in this passage. In Gl. he expl. it, "supply, increase;" in Note, p. 284, "abate my fires—quench my amorous flames." *Bailis*, however, does not signify fires, but sorrows, as used in Wallace. V. sense 4.

A similar phrase occurs in O. E.

I am Thomas your hope, to whom ye erie & grete,
Martir of Canterbire, your *bale* sallc I *bete*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

The v., as it occurs here, is not different from that rendered; to supply. It is only used in a secondary sense, signifying to amend, to make better; as help or supply is one great mean of ameliorating one's situation.

A.-S. *bet-an*, *ge-bet-an*, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. *boet-en*; Isl. *bet-a*, Su.-G. *boet-a*, id. *boet-a klæder*, to repair or mend clothes. A.-S. *bet-an-fyr*, corresponds to the S. phrase mentioned above, *struere ignem, focum jam deficientem reparare ac denuo excitare*; Lye. Isl. Su.-G. *boeta eld*, to kindle the fire; Belg. *T'vier boeten*, id. Su.-G. *fyrboetare*, he who kindles the fire, metaph. one who sows discord. That the Fr. have anciently used *bout-er* in the same sense, appears from the compound *boutfeu*, an incendiary; Ital. *buttafuoco*. Moes-G. *bot-an*, to help, *ga-bot-an*, to restore. *Bot*, *bute*, advantage, is evidently to be traced to the same source.

Junius, in his usual way, derives E. *better*, from Gr. *βελτιον*, and *best* from *βελτιστος*. Ihre, after Wachter, views Su.-G. *baettr*, melior, as originating from obsolete *bat* or *bas*, bonus. Schilter indeed mentions *bat*, *bato*, bonus, utilis, proficiens, which he describes as "an old term of the Celts and Goths;" giving Moes-G. *bet-an*, proficere, and A.-S. *gebet-an*, emendare, as its derivatives. I do not wonder that Schilter should fall into this error. But it is surprising that Ihre should stumble in the same manner. It seems perfectly clear, that E. *better*, Su.-G. *baettr*, &c. must be traced to A.-S. *bet-an*, Isl. *bet-a*, and the other synon. verbs signifying emendare, reparare. Although Alem. *bat*, or *baz*, as viewed in relation to the comparative *bezirun*, *bessern*, melior, has a positive form, it is merely the part. pa. of the very v. *batt-en*, which Schilter gives as signifying prodesse; just as A.-S. *bet*, melius, is the part. pa. of *bet-an* emendare. Thus in the proof given by Lye from John iv. 52. "Then enquired he of them the hour when he *bet waere*, melius habuerit," the language literally signifies, as in our version, "began to amend." For the primary use of this term necessarily implied the idea of comparison with the former state of the subject spoken of. Thus Isl. *baettr* signifies resartus, q. mended; and *bate*, melioratio, seems merely

the part. of *bat-a* emendare, also expl. *beatum facere*; G. Andr. Perhaps Ihre was misled by finding so old an example of the comparative as Moes-G. *batizo*, melius. But if this be not from *bot-an*, proficere, juvare, radically one with A.-S. *bet-an*; may we not, from the form of the v. *ga-batn-an* proficere, suppose, that *bat-an* had been used as well as *bot-an*? The change of the vowel, however, is immaterial. Thus, *better* properly signifies what is amended, or brought to a state preferable to that in which it was before.

TO BEET A MISTER, To supply a want, S.

"If twa or three hunder pounds can *beet a mister* for you in a strait, ye sanna want it, come of a' what will." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

This phrase had been in use as early as the time of Gawin Douglas. V. MISTER. Where he speaks of

Tymmer to *bete* airis, and vther *misteris*;—

he evidently means wood for supplying the loss of oars, or for mending them, as well as for other necessities.

BEET-MISTER, s. A stop-gap, a substitute, Loth. Roxb.

"Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new." Tales of My Landlord, iv. 252.

If the ingenious writer has not mistaken the proper meaning of this term, it has received an improper orthography. It simply signifies, to supply a necessity. V. BEIT, v.

To this exactly agrees Lancash. *beet-need*, "a help on particular occasions;" Tim. Bobbins. Grose writes it, but I apprehend erroneously, *beent-need*, Gl.

BEIT, s. An addition, a supply, S. B. V. the v.

BEITING, BETING, s. Supply, the act of aiding, S.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—all—statutes of his hienes burrowis within this realme, tending to the *beiting* and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis, havynnis and portis." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, IV. 80.

—"The brig of Tay foranent the burgh of Perth is decayit; and—the proveist, bailies, and communitie tharoff hes already debuissit lairge and sumptuous expenssis vpoun the *beting* and reparing thairof," &c. Ibid. III. 108.

BEYZLESS, adv. In the extreme. *Beyzless ill*, extremely bad. "She is a *beyzless* clink," she is a great talebearer, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps q. *bias-less*, without any *bias* or tendency to the contrary.

TO BEKE, v. a. To bask. V. BEIK.

BEKEND, part. Known: S. B. *bekent*.

—Scho beheld Eneas clefting
And eke the bed *bekend*.—

Doug. Virgil, 122. 54.

Germ. *bekaunt*, id. Teut. *be-kennen*, to know; A.-S. *be-cunnan*, experiri.

BEKIN, s. A beacon, a signal.

"He tuke thare tentis afore thay persavit thame perfitley segeit, and incontinent made ane *bekin* of reik, as was devisit be the dictator." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 348.

A.-S. *beacn*, Dan. *bakn*, id.

BELCH, BAILCH, BILCH, s. (gutt.) 1. A monster.

This feyndliche hellis *monstour* Tartareane
Is hatit wyth hyr vthyr sisteris ilkaane;
And Plato eik the fader of hellis se
Reputtis that bising *belch* hatefull to se.
Doug. Virgil, 217. 43.

2. A term applied to a very lusty person, S. B. "A bursen belch, or bilch, one who is breathless from corpulence, q. burst, like a horse that is broken-winded.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out,
Tweesh nine and ten, I think, or thereabout;
Nae *bursen bailch*, nae *wndought* or *misgrown*,
But snack and plump, and like an apple round.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

3. A brat, a contemptuous designation for a child; Belshagh, synonym., both used in Strathmore.

Teut. *balgh*, the belly; or as it is pron. *bailg*, Moray, from Su.-G. *bolg-ia*, *bulg-ia*, to swell? It may, however, like *baich*, be from Teut. *balgh*, which although now applied only as a contemptuous term to a child, may formerly have been used more generally.

BELD, adj. Bald, without hair on the head, S.

But now your brow is *beld*, John,
Your locks are like the snaw.

Burns, iv. 302.

It occurs in this form in Maitl. Poems, p. 193.

This is the ancient orthography. Skinner derives E. *bald* from Fr. *pelé*, peeled. Junius refers to C. B. *bal*, *præcalvus*; Minshew, to Goth. *belleda*, *calvus*. Sren. derives it from Isl. *bala*, planities. With fully as much probability might it be traced to Isl. *bael-a*, *vastare*, *prosternere*, to lay flat. It occurs indeed, in one instance, in the form of the part. pa. of some v. now unknown. V. BELLIT.

My curland hair, my cristel ene
Ar *beld* and bleid, as all may se.
Tho' thin thy locks, and *beld* thy brow,
Thou ance were armfu' fit, I trow,
To mense a kintra en' Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 47.

BELDNESS, BELTINESS, s. Baldness, Clydes.

BELD, s. Pattern, model of perfection. V. BEELDE.

BELD, imperf. v.

It wer lere for to tell, dyte, or address,
All thair deir armes in dolie desyre.
But parte of the principale nevertheless
I sall haistine to shew hairty but hyre.
Thair lofs and thair lordship of so lang date,
That ben cote armor of eld,
Thair into herald I held;
Bnt sen thai the Bruce *beld*
I wret as I wate.

Houlate, ii. 9. MS.

Holland here says that it would be *lere*, i. e. it would require much learning, to give a full account of the armorial bearings of the Douglasses from the first rise of the family. For this he refers to the Herald's office. But he would write, as he knew, from the time that they *beld* the Bruce. By this term he certainly refers to the honour put on James Douglas, when Robert Bruce gave him the charge of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. It seems to signify, took the charge of, or protected; from Fr. *bail*, a guardian. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. *bailed*, Fr. *bailler*, to present, to deliver up; as Douglas engaged to present the heart of

his sovereign, where he had intended, had he lived, to have gone in person.

As, however, we have the word *beild*, shelter, protection, *beld* may possibly belong to a verb corresponding in sense.

BELD CYTTES, s. pl. Bald coots.

Than rerit thro membronis that montis so he,
Furth borne bethleris bald in the bordouris;
Busardis and *Beld tyttes*, as it mycht be,
Soldwnris and subject-men to thay senyeoris.

Houlate, iii. 1. Pink. S. P. Rep.

The passage has been very carelessly copied. It is thus in the Bann. MS. :-

Than rerit *thir marlionis* that montis so he,
Furth borne *bechleris* bald in the bordouris,
Busardis and *Beld cyttes*, as it mycht be,
Soldiouris, &c.

The *bald coot* receives its name from a *bald* spot on its head. It is vulgarly called *bell-kite*, S.

BELDIT, part. pa. Imaged, formed.

Than was the schand of his schaip, and his schroud
schane

Off all colour maist clere *beldit* abone,
The fairest foull of the firth, and hendest of hewis.

Houlate, iii. 20. MS.

Belg. *beeld-en*, Germ. *bild-en*. Sw. *bild-a*, *formare*, *imaginari*. A.-S. *bild*, *bilith*, Germ. Sw. *bild belaeete*, an image. These words Ithre derives from *lete* the face, Moes-G. *wlits*. V. BEELDE.

To BELE, v. n. "To burn, to blaze."

Quhen the Kyng Edward of Inghland
Had herd of this deid full tythand,
All breme he *belyd* in-to berth,
And wrythyd all in wedand werth.

Wyntoun, viii. 11. 48.

This, however, may mean, bellowed, roared, from A.-S. *bell-an*, Su.-G. *bal-a*, id. especially as this idea corresponds most strictly to *breme*, which expresses the roaring of a wild beast. Chaucer uses *belle* in the same sense; House of Fame, iii. 713.

BELE, s. A fire, a blaze. V. BAIL.

To BELEAGUER, v. a. To surround in a threatening and violent manner.

"Those women *beleaguered* them, and threatened to burn the house about their ears, unless they did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicants." Guthry's Mem. p. 29.

To BELEIF, v. a. To leave; pret. *beleft*.

Quhat may yone oist of men now say of me?—
Quhom now, allace! now fechtand vnder scheid
Younder, schame to say the harme, so wikkity
Reddy to mischevus deith *beleft* haue I.

Doug. Virgil, 343. 5. Reliqui, Virg.

A.-S. *be* and *leaf-an*, *linquere*.

To BELEIF, BELEWE, v. a. To deliver up.

Unto thy parentis handis and sepulture
I the *beleif*, to be enterit, quod he,
Gyf that sic manere of tryumphe and coist
May do thame plesure, or eis in to thy goist.

Doug. Virgil, 349. 43. Remitto, Virg.

It is also used as a v. n. with the prep. *of*.

Hys cunnand hes he baldy well,
And with him tretyt sna the King,
That he *beluweyt* of hys duelling.

Barbour, xiii. 544. MS.

i. e. gave up the castle of Stirling into the King's hands. Edit. 1620, *beleft*, p. 252. A.-S. *belæw-an*, tradere; *belæwed*, traditus.

BELEFE, s. Hope.

Ne neuer chyld cummyn of Troyane blude
In sic belefe and glorie and grete gude
Sal rayis his forbearis Italianis.

Doug. Virgil, 197. 36. Spes, Virg.

To BELENE, v. n. To tarry; or perhaps, to recline, to rest.

—Schir Gawayn, gayest of all,
Belenes with Dame Gaynour in grenes so grene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

A.-S. *bilen-ed*, inhabited. V. LEIND. Or allied to Germ. *len-en*, recumbere.

It has been conjectured with great probability, that *grenes so grene* should be *greues*, i.e. groves so green. This conjecture is supported, I find, by the reading of the same Poem, published under the title of *The Auntyrs off Arthure*, &c. by Mr. D. Laing, Edin. 1822, st. 6. Only, in the MS. from which this is printed, instead of *belenes*, the reading is *by leuys*, which obscures the sense.

BELEVE, s. Hope.

"They become desparit of ony beleve." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 74. V. BELEFE.

BELEWYT, imperf. v. Delivered up. V. BELEIF, v. 2.**BELFUFF, s.** An ideal hill supposed to be near Heckie—or Heckle-birnie. The term occurs in the proverbial phrase, "Gang ye to the back o' *Belfuff*," Aberd.**BELGHE, s.** Eructation, E. *belch*.

"This age is defiled with filthie *belghes* of blasphemy.—His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie *belghs* of blasphemie." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, pp. 1002. 1186.

This approaches to the ancient form of the E. word. For Huloet gives *belke* or *bolke* (S. *bok*), as signifying ructo, and synon. with *batche*. A.-S. *beat-an*, id. Seren. views Goth. *bell-a*, cum sonitu pelli, as the radical word.

BELICKIT.

"They—were ey sae ready to come in ahint the haun, that naebody, hand aff themselfs, cou'd get feen't *belickit* o' ony guid that was gawn." Saint Patrick, i. 74. V. BLACKBELICKIT.

BELIE, adv. By and by, Berwicks.; merely a corr. of BELYVE, BELIFF, &c. q. v.**BE-LIKE, adj.** Probable; as, "That story's no *be-like*," Lanarks.**BELYK, adv.** Probably, E. *belike*.

"The Lord Hereis and Lochinware departed home, wha *belyk* had not agried to subscrivye with them of the castell." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 131.

BELYVE, BELIFF, BELIUE, BELIFE, adv.

1. Immediately, quickly.

Belife Eneas membris sehuke for cauld,
And murnand baith his handis vp did hauld
Toward the sternes. *Doug. Virgil*, 16. 4.

Exemplo, Virg. Douglas uses it for *repente*, 54. 34. and for *subito*, 209. 54.

2. By and by, S.

And than at ane assalt he was
Woundyt sa felly in the face,
That he was dredand off his lyff;

Tharfor he tretit than *beliff*;
And yauld the tour on sic maner,
That he, and all that with him wer,
Suld saully pass in Ingland.

Barbour, x. 481. MS.

On this purpos than *be-live*,
As wyth-in foure dais or five,
He redy maid a hundyre men
At all poynt wele arayt then.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 289.

Ben Jonson uses *by live* in this sense, as a North-country word:—

— I have—twentic swarme of bees,
Whilke (all the summer) hum about the hive,
And bring mee waxe, and honey in *by live*.
Sad Shepherd.

This seems to be the only modern sense of the term in S. Hence the Prov. "*Belaive* is two hours and a half;"—"an answer to them, who being hid to do a thing, say, *Belaive*, that is, by and by;" Kelly, p. 69. "Within a little," N.

Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in,
At service out, amang the farmers roun',
Some ca' the plough, some herd, some tentie rin
A cannie errand to a neebor town.

Burns, iii. 175.

3. At length.

Quhat profite has it done, or anantage,
Of Troyis batal to haue eschajp the rage?

— gyf that thus *belyve*
Troianis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset
New Troyis wallys, to be agane donn bet?

Doug. Virgil, 314. 36.

4. It is used in a singular sense, S. B. *Little belive*, or *bilive*.

As I cam to this world to *little bilive*,
And as little in't ha'e I got o' my ain;
Sae, whan I shall quat it,
There's few will grete at it,
And as few, I trow, will ha'e cause to be fain.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 334.

This seems properly to signify, a small remainder, as applicable to the situation of one who succeeds to another who has left little or no inheritance.

In O. E. it is used in the sense of, quickly.

His gret axe he nome in hys houd, & to hym hyede *bi lyve*.
R. Glouc. p. 24.

In the Gl. it is rendered, "*bluff*, furiously, fast." Chancer *belive*, *blive*, quickly; Gower, *blyve*, id.

And thitherwarde they hasten *blyve*.
Conf. Am. Fol. 53. a.

It is a curious conjecture of Ray, that this is q. "by the eve." Hiekes mentions Franc. *bilibe*, as signifying protinus, confestim; and Junius refers to Norm. Sax. *bilive*. This is certainly the same word; from Alem. and Franc. *bilib-an*, manere. It seems to be the imperat. of this v., q. "let him wait," or "let the matter rest for a while;" Gl. Keron. *pitibe*, maneat. O. E. *byleve* is used as a v. signifying to remain, to tarry; A.-S. *belif-an*, id.

Heo suor, that he ssoilde alygte, & *byleve* myd yre al day.
R. Glouc. p. 288.

i. e. "she swore that he should alight, and remain with her all day." It is evidently allied to Moes-G. *lif-nan*, *ajif-nan*, restare, superesse; Germ. *bleib-en*, Belg. *bliv-en*, remanere. Its origin would indicate, that what appears, from our old writers, to have been its most common sense in their time is only a second-ary one; and that its primary meaning is, by and by.

As used in sense 4, it has evidently a common origin with S. *lave*. V. LAFE. Alem. *aleiba*, differs only in the prefix.

To BELY, *v. a.* To besiege.

"In the South the Lairds of Fernherst and Bacleugh did assail Jedburgh, a little town, but very constant in maintaining the Kings authority. Lord Claud Hamilton *belyed* Paslay." Spotswood, p. 259.

BELL, BEL, *s.* A bubble in water or any liquid; *Saip-bells*, bubbles formed by blowing out soapy water, S.

"Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, belling babblings, watric bels," &c. Bp. Galloway. V. BELLER, *v.*

Teut. *belle*, *bullā*, synon. with *bobbel*; Belg. *water-bal*, id. Shall we view these terms as allied to Fr. *bouille* (Lat. *bull-a*) a bubble, *baull-ir*, to bubble up?

To BELL, *v. n.* To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles, S.

—When the scum turns blue,
And the blood *bells* through,

There's something aneath that will change the man.

Perils of Man, ii. 44.

BELL, *s.* The blossom of a plant; as, "Lint in the *bell*," flax in flower; Gl. Burns. *Heather-bells*, &c.

Bell in E. is used to denote the cup of a flower.

BELL on a horse's face, *s.* A blaze, a white mark, S.

This might seem akin to S. *bail*, a blaze in another sense; or Isl. *bael-a*, urere (V. Ihre, vo. *Baal*, rogus); as resembling a mark caused by fire, and often indeed thus impressed on a horse's face by dealers. But Armor. *bail* is precisely the same; *Tache ou marque blanche que quelques chevaux ont sur le front*. O. Fr. *baillet*, celui qui a une tache ou une etoile blanche au front. Pelletier, Dict. Bret.

BELL of the *Brae*, the highest part of the slope of a hill, S.

I know not whether this alludes to the form of a *bell*, or is denominated, more generally, from the idea of roundness, as perhaps allied to Teut. *belle*, *bullā*. C. B. *bul* denotes a prominence, or that which juts out.

TO BELL THE CAT, to contend, with one, especially, of superior rank or power, to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences, S.

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice. "When it came to be questioned," he said, 'who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck, there was never a mouse durst cheep or undertake.' The Earle of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will *Bell the Cat*, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution. For this answer, he was alwayes after this named *Archbald Bell the Cat*."—Godscroft, p. 225, 226.

"If those were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not *bell the cat* with them, had to look for." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 384.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Langland in his Visions of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England in his time.

Fr. *Mettre la campane au chat*, "to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck." Cotgr.

BELL-PENNY, *s.* Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELL-KITE, *s.* The bald Coot. V. BELD CYTTES.

BELLAM, *s.* A stroke or blow, S. B.

This seems radically the same with BELLUM, q. v.

BELLANDINE, *s.* A broil, a squabble.

"There are the chaps alraidy watching to hae a *bellandine* wi' thee—an' thou tak nae gud caire, lad, thou's in ewotty Wollie's hand." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 267.

Can this be corrupted, and changed in its application, from Fr. *ballandin*, a dancer?

BELLAN, *s.* Fight, combat.

— — — The sterne Eryx was weunt
To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony deunt,
In that hard *bellan* his brawnīs to embrace.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 4.

Lat. *bellum*. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a cairn is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called *Bellum-Duff*. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. "In one place is shewn his *tumulus*, called *Belly Duff*, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall." Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLE, *s.* Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, *v. n.* To bubble up.

"Are they not *bullatæ nugæ*, *belling* babblings, watric bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winds, or rather enanishes of their own accord?" Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiol*. p. 109.

This seems radically different from *buller*; as perhaps allied to Isl. *bilur* impetus venti, *bilgia* fluctus maris, *bolg-a* intumescere, or *bely-ia* inflare buccas; G. Andr.

BELLEIS, BELLIS, *s.* A pair of bellows, Aberd. Reg.

BELL-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved Heath, S.

"Erica tetralix, *Bell-heather*." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 23.

To BELLY one's self o' Water, to take a bellyful of Water, Aberd.; apparently synon. with the common S. phrase, *to bag one's self wi' water*.

BELLICAL, *adj.* Warlike, martial; Lat. *bellic-us*.

"That na maner of persoun—rais ony bandis of men of weir on hors or fute with culueringis—or vther munition bellicall quhatsumeuer," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 539.

BELLICON, *s.* A blustering fellow, Ayr.

Fr. *belliqueux*, warlike; or *baligant*, fanfaron, impertinent, Roquefort.

BELLICOUS, *adj.* Warlike.

"The uther impediment was gretter; and that was be the societie of sum border men, quhais myndis at na tyme are ather martiall or *bellicous*, but only given to rieff and spuilie; and they, not mindfull of honorabill prisoneris, adrest thameselues to mercheand buithes and hous, quhilk they brak up and spuiliet." Hist. James the Sext, p. 148.

Fr. *belliqueux*, Lat. *bellicos-us*, id.

BELLIE-MANTIE, *s.* The name given to the play of Blindman's-buff, Upp. Clydes.

For the first part of the word, V. BELLY BLIND. As anciently in this game he who was the chief actor, was not only hoodwinked, but enveloped in the skin of an animal; the latter part of the word may be from Fr. *manteau*, q. "Billy with the mantle," or cloak.

BELLING, *s.* The state of desiring the female; a term properly applied to harts.

The meik hartis in *bellung* oft ar found,
Mak feirs bargane, and rammys togiddir ryn.
Doug. *Virgil*, *Prolog.* 94. 26.

Hence *bellung time*, the pairing season, the time when beasts desire to couple; a Paurg.

Rudd. derives the phrase from Fr. *belier*, a ram; but perhaps it is rather from Isl. *bael-a*, *baul-a*, Germ. *bell-en*, *mugire*.

This etymon is confirmed by the explanation given of the term by Phillips; "*Belling*, a term among hunters, who say, a roe *belleth*, when she makes a noise in rutting time." *Bellith* is used by Chancer, and expl. by Urry, "belloweth, roareth;" Trywhitt, id.

BELLIS, *s. pl.*

Compeyne also, yhe *birdis*, blyth as *bellis*,
Sum happy chance may fall for your behuff.
Wallace, ii. 222. MS.

Can this refer to the *bellung time* of beasts, mentioned above?

BELLIT, *adj.* Bald.

And for swet smell at thi nose, stink sall thou find;
And for thi gay gylt girdyll, a hard strop sal thé bynd;
And for thi crisp kell, and fair hair, all *bellit* sall thou be;

And as for wild and wanton luk, nothing sall thou se;
And for thi semat semand cote, the hair sall be unset;
For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.

This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordun. *Scotichron.* ii. 374, 375. V. BELD. ♀

BELLY-BLIND, *s.* The play called Blindman's buff, S. A.; *Blind Harie*, synon. S.

This has been defined, but erroneously, "the name of a childish sport, otherwise called *hide and seek*." Gl. Sibb. This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs. and the other counties on the Border. It is also used Clydes.

Anciently it denoted the person who was blindfolded in the game.

War I ane king,—
I sould richt sone mak reformatioun;
Failyeand thairfor thy grace sould richt sone finde
That Preistis sall leid yow lyke ane *bellye blinde*.
Lyndsay, *S. P. R.* ii. 232.

V. SILE, to cover.

Sum festnit is, and ma not flé;
Sum led is lyk the *belly-blynd*
With luve, war bettir lat it be.
Clerk's Adv. to Luvaris, *Chron.* *S. P.* i. 369.

In Su.-G. this game is called *blind-bock*, i. e. blind goat; and in Germ. *blinde kuhe*, q. blind cow. Wachter spurns the idea of *kuhe* being here used in its common acceptation. "For," he says, "this game has nothing more to do with a cow, than with a dog or a buck." He accordingly derives it from Gr. *χαιω*, *capio*, as if it meant, *coeca captura*. But although the reason of the phrase be lost, the analogy between the Germ. and Su.-G. designations of this sport renders it probable that *kuhe*, as well as *bock*, originally referred to the animal thus denominated. Ihre, therefore, observes a wiser plan, saying; "I shall tell why this game received its name from the *goat*, when the Germans have informed us for what reason they borrowed its designation from the cow."

One might be led to suppose that this game had been also anciently known in S. by the name of *Blind buk*, from a passage in one of A. Scott's poems, addressed to Cupid.

Blind buk! but at the bound thou schutes,
And them forbeirs that the rebutes.

Chron. *S. P.* iii. 172.

Disguisings, we know, were common among our Gothic ancestors, during the festival at the winter solstice, even in times of paganism; whence the term *Jubock*, the goat or stag of Yule. Now, it may be conjectured that *Blindman's buff* was one of the sports used at this time; and that anciently the person, who was hoodwinked, also assumed the appearance of a goat, a stag, or a cow, by putting on the skin of one of these animals: or, that it received its designation from its resemblance to the Yule-games, in consequence of the use of a similar disguise. Loccenius, indeed, speaks as if *blinde-bok*, or *Blindman's buff*, had been the same with that called *Jubok*; Antiq. Su.-Goth. p. 23. Those who may be satisfied with this derivation, might prefer the idea of the Su.-G. name being composed of *blind* and *bocke*, a stroke, Alem. *bock-en*, to strike; as he who personates the blind man is struck by his companions. In the same manner the Germ. word *kuhe* might be traced to *kufw-a*, *kug-a*, which have precisely the same meaning. But the former is undoubtedly preferable.

The French call this game *Oligne-musset*, from *cligner*, to wink, and *musse*, hidden; also, *Colin-maillard*. *Colin* seems to be merely a popular diminutive from *Nicolas*; terme bas et populaire; Diet. Trev. *Mail-hard*, drol, espeigle; Bullet. Thus, it may be equivalent to "Colin the buffoon."

The game was not unknown to the Greeks. They called it *κολλαδισμος*, from *κολλαδιζω*, impingo. It is thus defined; Ludi genus, quo hic quidem manibus expansis oculos suos tegit, ille vero postquam percussit, quaerit num verberarit; Pollux ap. Scapul. It was also used among the Romans. As Pilate's soldiers first blindfolded our Saviour, and then struck him on the cheek, saying, "Propheesy, who smote thee?" it has been observed, that they carried their wanton cruelty so far as to set him up as an object of sport, in the same manner in which they had been accustomed to do by one of their companions in this game; and that the question they proposed, after striking him, exactly corresponds to the account given by Pollux. For thus his words are rendered by Capellus; *Κολλαδιζειν*, eo ludo ludere est, cum aliquem occultatâ facie percussum interrogamus, Quis percussit eum? The verb used, Matt. xxvi. 67. is *κολαφιζω*.

We are told that the great Gnstavus Adolphus, at the very time that he proved the scourge of the house of Anstria, and when he was in the midst of his triumphs, used in private to amuse himself in playing at *Blindman's buff* with his colonels. Cela passoit, say the authors of the Diet. Trev., pour une galanterie admirable; vo. *Colin-Maillard*.

The origin of the term *Belly-blind* is uncertain. It

might be derived from Isl. *bella*, cum sonitu pelli, because the person is driven about as the sport of the rest. Or, as the Su.-G. designation is borrowed from the *goat*, the Germ. from the *cow*; what if ours should respect the *bull*. Isl. *bael*? Hence *bael skinn*, corium bovinum. As *baul-a* signifies to bellow, *baul* denotes a *cow*; G. Andr.

It is probable, however, that the term is the same with *Billy Blynde*, mentioned in the Tales of Wonder, and said to be the name of "a familiar spirit, or good genius."

With that arose the *Billy Blynde*,
And in good tyme spake he his mind, &c.

Willy's Lady, No. 29.

Since writing this article, I observe that my friend Mr. Scott makes the same conjecture as to the original application of the name to that familiar spirit, which he views as "somewhat similar to the Brownie." *Minstrely Border*, ii. 32.

This spirit is introduced in a Scottish poem lately published:—

O it fell out upon a day
Burd Isabel fell asleep,
And up it starts the *Billy Blin*,
And stood at her bed feet.

"O waken, waken, Burd Isabel;
How can ye sleep so sonn;
When this is Beekie's wedding day,
And the marriage gaing on?"

— She set her milk-white foot on beard,
Cried, "Hail ye, Domine!"
And the *Billy Blin* was the steerer o't,
To row her o'er the sea.

Young Beikie, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 130. 131.

V. BLIND HARIE.

BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To *slay*, or *flay*, *belly-flaught*, to bring the skin overhead, as in flaying a hare, S. B.

There is an obvious analogy between this term and Isl. *venbilflaka*, supinus in terra; Haldorson. *Vembill* signifies abdomen; *flaka*, as used in the sense of supine, may be from *flaki*, any thing flat, or *flak-a*, to spread out in the way of cutting up, like S. *spelder*.

"Within this ile there is sic faire whyte beir meil made like flour, and quhen they slay ther sheipe, they *slay* them *belly-flaught*, and stuffes ther skins fresche of the beir meal, and send ther dewties be a servant of M'Cloyd of Lewis, with certain reistit mutton, and mony reistit foules." *Monroe's Isles*, p. 47.

They pluck the pair, as thay war powand hadder:
And taks buds fra men baith neir and far;
And ay the last ar than the first far war.—
Thus *fla* thay al the pair men *belly flaught*;
And fra the pair taks many felloun francht.

Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

"An' *flae* him *belly-flaught*, his skin wad mak a gallant tulehin for you." *Journal from London*, p. 2.

2. It is used in Loth. and other provinces, in a sense considerably different; as denoting great eagerness or violence in approaching an object.

— The bauld good-wife of Baith,
Arm'd wi' a great kail-gully,
Came *belly-flaught*, and loot an alth,
She'd gar them a' be hooly.

Ramsay's Works, i. 260.

It is explained by the author: "Came in great haste, as it were flying full upon them, with her arms spread, as a falcon with expanded wings comes sonssing upon her prey." Thus Ramsay seems to have supposed that the word alluded to the flight of a bird of prey.

But the first is undoubtedly the original and proper sense; q. *belly flayed*, or flayed as a hare is, the skin

being brought over the belly, without being cut up; Belg. *vlagh-en* to flay.

3. It is also rendered, "flat forward," in reference to the following passage:

They met; an' aff scour'd for their fraught,
Thick darkness made them blind maist;
Nor stapt—till beath flew, *bellic-flaught*,
I' the pool!— *Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, i. 31.

BELLY-GOURDON, s. A glutton, Fife.

Perhaps from *belly*, and *gurd*, *gourd*, to gorge. O. Fr. *gordin* signifies stupide, h b te.

BELLY-HUDDROUN. V. HUDDROUN.

BELLY-RACK, s. An act of gormandising, Lanarks.; q. *racking*, or stretching, the *belly*.

BELLYTHRA, s. The colic.

—Rimbursin, ripples, and *bellythra*.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 331.

A.-S. *belg*, belly, and *thra* affliction. This term, I am informed, is still used on the Border.

BELLIS, s. pl. *Black bellis* of Berwick.

Buschment of Beruik, mak you for the gait,—
Lykas the last tym that your camp come heir,
Lend vs ane borrowing of your auld blak *bellis*.—
As thay haue brouin that bargane, sa they drank,
And rewis that tyme that euer thay saw your *bellis*.

Sege Castel of Edin. Poems 16th Cent. p. 287.

This, I suppose, alludes to some cant phrase used in those times, when Berwick was a bone of contention between Scotland and England. Her artillery seems to have been called her *black bells*, because the air so often rung with this harsh music. It is to be observed, that, on this occasion, Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, was commanded to join the Regent in besieging the Castle of Edinburgh. V. Spotswood, p. 270. In the poem itself, it is afterwards said, in an address to Q. Elizabeth:—

Is not the *cannon*es cum at your command,
Strecht to distroy the tratraures wald our gang us?
P. 289.

Before these arrived from Berwick, as would seem, they had none for besieging the castle.

Quha mycht do mair, *but ordinance*, nor we? *Ibid.*

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant, or having an imposing appearance.

His sadill circulit and set rich sa on
His brydil *bellisand* and gay.—

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

"The one is the number of God his building and frame: the other, but the *number of a man*. That is, a building and body, howsoever in all outward appearance, more *bellisant* and greater than the first, yet but of a man his invention." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 121.

Fr. *belle* used adverbially, and *seant* decent, becoming, q. having a good appearance.

BELLONIE, s. A noisy brawling woman, Aysr. Lat. *Bellona*.

To **BELLRAIVE, v. n.** To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb.

The last syllable seems to be the same with E. *to rove*, Isl. *hrauf-a*, loco movere. The first, I suspect, indicates that the term has been originally applied to a wedder, which carried the *bell*, being too much disposed to roam; and thus, that it conveys the same idea with **BELLWAVER**.

BELLUM, *s.* Force, impetus, Loth. syn. *Bensel.*

This might seem allied to Isl. *bell-a* cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi.

BELL-WARE, *s.* The *Zostera marina*, Linn.

"The sea-weed, or *bell-ware*, which grows about low water mark (*zostera marina*), is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves: this is the kelp weed along the Scottish shores." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 182.

To BELLWAVER, *v. n.* 1. To straggle, to stroll, *S.*

"When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye war a' gane a *bellwaverin* thegither." Saint Patrick, i. 165.

2. To fluctuate, to be inconstant; applied to the mind, *S.*

"The origin of the latter part of the *v.* is obvious; either from *E. waver*, or *L. B. wayvaire*, to stray. Perhaps the allusion may be to a ram or other animal, roaming with a *bell* hung round its neck.

"I doubt me, his wits have gone a *bellwaverin* by the road. It was but now that he spoke in somewhat better form." Monastery, i. 202.

3. Applied to narrative, when one does not tell a story coherently, *ibid.*

This term, I have been assured, is pronounced *Bull-waver* in Lanarks., being primarily applied to the *bull*, when roaming in quest of the female of his species; and secondarily, in relation to man, when supposed to be engaged in some amorous pursuit. By others I am assured, that in Lanarks. it is used as simply signifying to move backwards and forwards. Thus it is said of any piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, that it is "*bellwaverin* in the wind."

To BELOW one's self, to demean. *I wadna below myself sae far*, Fife, Perth. Evidently formed from the adv.

BELSHACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, equivalent to *Brat*, Strathm.

Perhaps from Gael. *biolasgach* talkative, *biolasgadh* prattling.

BELSHIE, *adj.* Fat and at the same time diminutive, Upp. Clydes.

To BELT, *v. a.* 1. To gird, in a general sense, *S.*

Belt is sometimes used as the *part. pa.*

Hence, in our old ballads *belted knights* are often introduced:—

Belt he was with ans sward of mettell brycht,
Of quham the skabert of broun jaspe was picht.
Doug. Virgil, 108. v. 46.

2. To gird, as expressive of an honorary distinction.

"This Williame was the sixt *belted* earle of the hous of Douglas." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 17.

"William Hay, then constable of Scotland, was the first *belted* earle of Erroll." *Ibid.* p. 125.

It seems probable that *belted*, as applied to an Earl, referred to the former mode of investiture in *S.*

"I find this difference," says Sir George Mackenzie,

"in the creation of many Earles from what is here set down; that the four gentlemen bear the honours thus, the first, the penon; the second, the standart; the third, sword and *belt*; the fourth, the crown;—and that the Lyon offered first to his Majesty the sword and *belt*, and receiving it back, but it on the person nobilitat." Observ. on Precedency, p. 34.

3. To gird, metaph. used in relation to the mind.

"*Belt* yow thairfore (Insty gallandis) with manheid and wisdom to haue victory." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 78. a. Accingimini, Boeth.

"*Belt* our loyneis with verite, put apon vs the brest plait of rychteousness." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 189. a.

4. To surround, to environ, in a hostile manner.

—"The chancellour sould not know ws to come for the seidging of the castle, whill [till] we have the seidge evin *beltit* about the wallis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 10.

"Ambrose hanand victorie on this wyse, followit on Vortigern, & *beltit* the castel with strang sege." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 19. Arctissima circumdare obsidione; Boeth.

"Eftir this, he *beltit* the ciete with wallis, foussyes, and trincheis, in all partis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 78.

Isl. *belt-a* zona, cingere, succingere.

BELT, *s.* Often used to denote a stripe of planting, *S.*

"I have built about thirty rood of stone-dike,—connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence round the Fir *Belt*." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

BELTED PLAID, that species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress, *S.*

The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c., tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called *belted plaids*, from being kept tight to the body by a *belt*, and were worn on guards, reviews, and on all occasions when the men were in full dress." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 246, 257.

BELTING, *s.* One of the forms used in former times in making a lord of parliament.

—"Our soverane lord exceptis—all—ineftmentis grantit be his hienes of sic partis—of the kirk-landis already erectit in temporall lordschippis and baronies to sic persoun or persouns as hes already—ressauit the honouris, ordouris, and estaittis of lordis of parliament be the solemne forme of *belting* and vtheris ceremonies obseruit in sic caissis, and hes sensyne enterit and sittin in parliament as temporall lordis." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

"*Belting*, the ceremony of admitting a nobleman when created in Parl., so termed from putting on his sword and *belt*, which was thus expressed, per *cincturam gladii, ac unius cappae honoris et dignitatis, et circuli aurei circa caput positionem*," &c. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.

It would seem that this form had been borrowed from the mode of conferring knighthood. Hence the old phrase, a *beltit knight*.

To BELT, *v. a.* To flog, to scourge, *S.*

The term might have its origin from the occasional use of a leathern girdle for the purpose of inflicting

corporal discipline. Sw. *bult-a*, however, is used in the same sense.

"I kend your father weel; he's a good cannie man. 'I wish he had *beltit* your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, ye maybe wadna hae said sae muckle for him.'" Hogg's *Brownie*, &c. ii. 162.

To BELT, v. n. To come forward with a sudden spring, S.

Isl. *bilt-a*, *bilt-ast*, signifies, to tumble headlong.

Isl. *belt-a* cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi; G. Andr. p. 26.

BELT, part. pa. Built.

The realme of Punis this is quihlk ye se,
The pepill of Tire, and the cité but mere,
Belt fra the folk discend from Agenore.

Doug. *Virgil*, 23. 36. V. BEILD.

BELTANE, BELTEIN, s. The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

At *Beltane*, quhen ilk bodie bownis
To *Pebblis* to the Play,
To heir the singin and the soundis,
The selace, suth to say,
Be firth and ferrest furth they found;
They graythit tham full gay.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 1.

"On *Beltane* day, in the yeir nixt followyng, callit the Inuention of the haly croce, James Stewart the thrid son of Duke Mordo, mouit with gret ire, that his fader & brethir war haldin in captiuite, come with ane gret power to Dunbritane, and brint it, efter that he had slane John Stewart of Dundonald, with xxxii. men in it." Bellend. *Cron.* B. xvii. c. 2.

"And quhair it be taintit that thay [rukis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at *Beltane*, the treis sal be foirfaltit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

"On the first of May, O. S. a festival called *Beltan* is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of *nipples*, raised all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism." P. Logierait, Perth. *Statist. Acc.* v. 84.

A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called *Tillie* (or *Tullie*.) *beltane*, i. e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On *Beltane* morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when *Baltane* falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains [in the West of S.] amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of *Beltan*. *Beltan*, which in Gaelic signifies *Baal* or *Bel's* fire, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's day." P. Loudoun, *Statist. Acc.* iii. 105.

But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I

have met with, is in the *Statist. Acc.* of the P. of Caledonia, Perth.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and therefore ought to be taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan*, or *Bal-tein* day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He, who holds the bonnet, is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to *Baal*, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"*Bal-tein* signifies the fire of *Baal*. *Baal*, or *Ball*, is the only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated, on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at *Baltein*, but upon many other occasions." *Statist. Acc.* xi. 621. V. WIDDERSHINS.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perth.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The corn-field where these stones stand is called the *Moon-shade* [1. *shed*] to this day." *Statist. Acc.* xiii. 536. 537. N.

It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. "You have skill of man and beast, you was born between the *Beltans*; i. e. "the first and eighth of May." Kelly, p. 376.

Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. "On the first of May," he says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein*, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of bear and whisky; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, *This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep; and so on.* After that they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *This I give to thee, O Fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow! this to thee, O Eagle!*

"When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment." Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 110. 111. 4to edit.

The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that the same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common principles. But it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

The *Lemuria* was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehension by night. These hobgoblins they called *Lemures*. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this feast was called *Lemuria*, quasi *Remuria* from *Remus*, who was slain by his brother *Romulus*; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into *Lemuria*. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the *Lemuria* was previous to that of the *Ferialia*.

According to Ovid, he who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of these nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, *These I scull, by these beans I redeem both myself and mine*. This he repeated nine times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, *Depart, ye ghosts of my fathers!* he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. *Fast*, Lib. 5.

Nine seems to have been a sacred number with the heathen. The *Bel-tein* cakes have nine knobs; and the person, who placated the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them nine times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the manes, *These I send, by these I redeem*, &c. to the language used at *Bel-tein* in devoting the knobs, *This I give to thee*, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitious of our own country. For he who *sows hemp seed at Hallow-een*, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on *Beltein* day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the *Palilia*, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of *Pales* the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindle a fire on *Beltein* day, we learn from Ovid that fires were laid in order, which were leapt over by those who observed the *Palilia*.

Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammis.
Fast. Lib. 4.

As a cake is baked for *Beltein*, a large cake was prepared for *Pales*:—

— Et nos faciamus ad annum
Pastorum dominae grandia liba Pali.

Fast. Lib. 4.

The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our caudle; for they were to drink milk and the purple *sapa*, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain:—

Tum licet, apposita veluti cratera camella,
Lac niveum potes, purpureamque sapa,

Ibid.

The prayer addressed to *Pales* is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country:—

Thee, goddess, O let me propitious find,
And to the shepherd, and his sheep be kind.
Far from my folds drive noxious things away,
And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—
May I at night my morning's number take,
Nor mourn a theft the prowling wolf may make.—
May all my rams the ewes with vigour press,
To give my flocks a yearly due increase, &c.

Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of *Beltein*, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls called the sun *Bel* or *Belus*, in consequence of their communication with the Phœnicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of *Bacchus*, as an image of the world. *Plut.* in *Sympos.* *Univ.* *Hist.* vol. i. *Cosmog.* p. 34.

The Egyptians also represented *Cneph*, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to *Orpheus*, *Phanes*, the first-born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles, the story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they most probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it in the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country, of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of *Peace*, as they term it, that is, *Pasch* or *Easter*.

A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, by the superstitious, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entirely innocent, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather *May-dew*; to which some ascribe a happy influence, others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate *Fergusson*.

On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Frae grass the caller dew-drops wring
To weet their ein,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To synd them clean.

Poems, ii. 41.

The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

Although the name of *Beltein* is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i.e. the evening preceding our *Beltein*, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of *Walburg's Mess*. The first of May is also observed.

"It is called in Sweden *War Fruday*; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are sup-

posed to take, in the night preceding that day, their flight to Blakulla, a famous mountain; but it was formerly believed in Germany, that the witches travelled to the Bloxberg or Brocken, a high mountain contiguous to the Hartz Forest." Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland, p. 24. *Blaakulla*, pronounced *Blokulla*, is a rock in the sea between the island Oeland and Smoland, which, on account of the many shipwrecks that happened there, was in former times believed by the vulgar to be inhabited by demons, who brought these calamities on mortals. "Hence," Thre says, "sprung another fable, that on the Thursday of the great week, the witches came hither to hold an infernal feast;" vo. *Blaa*. This *Blokulla* is the place described in the Relation of the strange witchcraft discovered in the village Mohra in Swedland; Satan's Invisible World, p. 92, &c.

In Ireland, Beltein is celebrated on the 21st June, at the time of the solstice. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year. This resembles the rite used by the Romans in the *Palilia*. Beltein is also observed in Lancashire.

The respect paid by the ancient Britons to Belus, or Belinus, is evident from the names of some of their kings. As the Babylonians had their *Beletis*, or *Belibus*, *Rige-Belus*, *Merodach-Baladan*, and *Belshazzar*; the Tyrians their *Ich-baals* and *Balator*, the Britons had their *Cassi-belin*, and their *Cuno-belin*.

As it has been common, in the Highlands, to kindle fires in the open air, on eminences, on this day, Dr. MacPherson mentions this as one of the remains of heathen superstition. He thinks that our ancestors, like almost every heathen nation, worshipped the sun, under the name of *Grian* or *Grannius*. Critical Dissert. xvii. p. 286. xix. p. 319.

The Gael, and Ir. word *Beal-tine* or *Béil-teine* signifies *Belus' Fire*; as composed of *Baal* or *Belis*, one of the names of the sun in Gaul, and *tein* signifying fire. Even in Angus a spark of fire is called a *tein* or *teind*.

Obrien gives the following account of *Beal-tine*. "Ignis *Beli Dei Asiatici*: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate for the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honour of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine* in the Irish language. Dor. Keating speaking of this fire of *Beal* says, that the cattle were drove through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire." He adds, from an ancient Glossary; "The Druids lighted two solemn fires every year, and drove all four-footed beasts through them, in order to preserve them from all contagious distempers during the current year."

Martin gives the same account of the extinction of all the fires in the Western Islands. He assigns a reason for it, however, which Obrien might judge it better to omit.

"Another god of the Britons was *Belus*, or *Belinus*, which seems to have been the Assyrian god *Bel*, or *Belus*; and probably from this pagan deity comes the Scots term of *Beltin*,—having its first rise from the custom practised by the Druids in the isles, of extinguishing all the fires in the parish until the *tythes* were paid; and upon payment of them, the fires were kindled in each family, and never till then. In these days malefactors were burnt between two fires; hence when they would express a man to be in a great strait, they

say, *He is between two fires of Bel*, which in their language they express thus, *Eidir da hin Veaul or Bel*." Martin's West. Isl. p. 105.

These fires, however, were at times used merely for purification.

"It was an expiatory punishment for criminals to stand for a limited time betwixt two contiguous fires, or to walk barefooted thrice over the burning ashes of a *Carn-Fire*." Shaw's Moray, p. 231.

The same writer says; "In the Highlands, the first day of May is still called *La Baalline*,—corruptly *Beltan-day*, i. e. the day of Baal's Fire." Ibid. p. 240, 241.

In regard to the superstitions connected with this day, we also learn from Shaw, that in the north of S., upon Maunday-Thursday, the several herds cut staves of service wood [or *Rovan-tree*] about three feet long, and put two cross sticks into clefts in one end of the staff. These staves they laid up till the first of May. On that day—having adorned the heads of their staves with wild herbs, they fixed them on the tops, or above the doors, of their several cots; and this they fancied would preserve the cattle from diseases till next May." Ibid.

Martin mentions a singular superstition retained in the Isle of Lewis:—

"The natives in the village Barvas retain an antient custom of sending a man very early to cross Barvas river, every first day of May, to prevent any females crossing it first; for that, they say, would hinder the salmon from coming into the river all the year round." West. Isl. p. 7.

It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phœnicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phœnicians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a long time separated from the *Belgae*, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

That there was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathen in the East, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Samothracian, i. e. Phœnician rites; Gale's Court, i. 46.

Bochart not only takes notice of *Baal*, *Baalsamon*, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phœnicians under the name of *Baaltis*. This he says Megasthenes and Abidenus write *Beltin*. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with *Astarte*; Geogr. p. 786. According to Pliny, the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

It forms no inconsiderable presumption that the inhabitants of the counties north from Perthshire are not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Perthshire and in the western counties; and the name by which the term of Whitsunday, which falls within a few days of it, is generally expressed.

G. Andr. derives the name of *Balldur*, one of the *Asi*, or Scandinavian deities, from *Baal* or *Bel*, which signifies *Lord*; observing that the name *Balldur* contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called *Asar* or *Asi*, as being originally the companions

of Odin in his expedition from *Asia*. V. RUDE-DAY.

BELTER, s.

"I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a *better* wi' stanes, till I hae na left the souls in their bodies—if ye approve o't." The Entail, ii. 160.

This seems equivalent to *bickering*. Gael. *bual-am* to beat, *buaile* beat, *bualadh* beating, *bualtaire* one who beats or threshes another.

BELTH, s.

Ane narrow firth flowis baith euin and morne
Betuix thay coistis and cieteis in sunder schorne.
The rycht syde thareof with Scilla vmbeset is,
And the left with insaciabill Caribdis;
Qiharin hir bowkit bysyme, that hellis *belth*,
The large fludis suppis thris in ane swelth,
And vthir quhillis spoutis in the are agane,
Driand the stourc to the sternes, as it war rane.

Doug. Virgil, 82. 15.

It is possible that this word may denote a whirlpool, or rushing of waters. It has been generally supposed that the *Baltic*, Su.-G. *Baelte*, has been thus denominated, because a sea may be figuratively represented as a *girdle* to the land. But the learned Grotius views this, not as a proper name, but as a term denoting a sea of this description. For he informs us, that Fris. *belt* signifies an irruption of waters; Proleg. ad Scriptor. Gothic. p. 4. V. *Balte*, Wachter; *Baelte*, Ihre. This view of the word is perfectly consonant to the description given by Douglas of the strait between Sicily and Italy.

— They partis vmquihle (as it is said)
Be force of storne war in sounder rife,
And ane huge depe gate thay holkit belife.—
For baith thay landis, quhen they war all ane,
The seyis rage draif in, and maid thame twane.

I am inclined, however, to view this term, either as equivalent to *belch*, only with a change in the termination, *metri causa*; or as signifying, figure, image, from A.-S. *bilith*, Alem. *bilid*, *bileth*, id. For the poet personifies both Scylla and Charibdis; the former of which is said to have the face of a beautiful virgin:—

Like to ane woman her our *portrature*.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo.

Virgil.

It can scarcely be supposed, that *belth* has any affinity to Sicamb. *bele-witte*, which Kilian renders lamia, stryx.

To BEMANG; v. a. To hurt, to injure; to overpower; S. B.

I, in a glint, lap on ahint,
And in my arms him fangit;
To his dore-cheik I kept the cleik;
The carle was sair *bemangit*.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363. V. MANG, v.

To BEME, v. n. 1. To resound, to make a noise.

Endlang the coistis the vocis and the soundis
Rollis inclusit, quhil the meikle hillis
Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schill is.
Doug. Virgil, 132. 31.

The skry and clamoure follows the oist within,
Quhil all the heuinns *bemyt* of the dyn.

Ibid. 295. 2.

2. To call forth by sound of trumpet.

Furth faris the folk, but fenyenge or fabill,
That *bemyt* war be the lord, luffsum of lait.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 8.

Germ. *bomm-en*, resonare; or A.-S. *beam*, *bema*, tuba. It is evident that *beme* is radically the same

with *bommen*, because Germ. *bomme*, as well as A.-S. *beam*, signifies a trumpet.

BEME, s. A trumpet; *bemys*, pl.

Thair was blawing of *bemys*, bracing and beir;
Bretynit doune braid wod maid bewis full bair.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

O. E. beam, id.

He seyth whethir that I ete or drynke,
Other do ought elles, euer me thynke,
That the *beam*, that schal blowe at domesday,
Sowneth in myn ere, and thus say,
"Rys up ye that ben dede and come,
"Un to the dreadful day of dome."

MS. Tract of the Judgment, Gl. R. Brunne.

Hearne adds that the same writer uses *beam* for trumpet; vo. *Beam*. V. the v.

BEMYNG, s. Bumping, buzzing.

Ane grete flicht of beis on ane day,—
With loud *bemyng*, gan alicht and repare
On the hie top of this forsayd laurere.
Doug. Virgil, 206. 48.

BEN, adv. 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to *But*; S.

Iystly syne on fayre manere
Hyr cors thal tuk wp, and bare *ben*,
And thame enteryd to-gyddyrt then.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 39.

Nane vthir wise, than thoct takin and donn bet
War all Cartage, and with innemys oner set,
Or than thar natiue cieté the toune of Tyre
In furious flambe kendlit and birnand schire,
Spredand fra thak to thak, baith *but* and *ben*,
Als wele our tempillis as housis of vthir men.

Doug. Virgil, 123. 40.

It is also used as a prep. *Gae ben the house*, go into the inner apartment.

The terms *but* and *ben* seem to have been primarily applied to a house consisting of two apartments, the one of which entered from the other, which is still the form of many houses in the country. It is common to speak of one having a *but* and a *ben*, S.; i.e. a house containing two rooms, whether the one apartment enter from the other, or not, the terms being occasionally used as substantives: and one is said to *go ben*, whether he go to an inner apartment, or to that which is accounted the principal one, although equally near the door with the other.

"The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a *but* and a *ben*, gives at least two pounds sterling." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 339.

2. It is used metaph. to denote intimacy, favour, or honour. Thus it is said of one, who is admitted to great familiarity with another, who either is, or wishes to be thought his superior; *He is far ben*. "O'er far *ben*, too intimate or familiar." Gl. Shirr.

I was anis als *far bin* as ye are,
And had in court als greit credence,
And ay pretendit to be hear.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 303.

Leg. as in edit. 1670, *far ben*.

There is a person well I ken,
Might w' the best game right *far ben*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

A.-S. *binnan*, Belg. *binnen*, intus, (within) *binnen-kamer*, locus secretior in penetralibus domus; Kilian. Belg. *binnen gaan*, to go within, S. to *gae ben*; *binnen brengen*, to carry within, S. to *bring ben*. It has been

supposed, with considerable probability, that *binnan* might be comp. of the imperat. v. subst. *be*, and *innan*, intus, q. be in, enter.

BEN-END, s. 1. *The ben-end of a house, the inner part of it, S.*

2. *Metaph., the best part of any thing; as, the ben-end of one's dinner, the principal part of it, S. B.*

"He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man i' my ain *ben-end*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 18.

"Patrick Chisolm's house had but one fire-place in ane apartment which served for kitchen and hall; but it had a kind of *ben-end*, as it was then, and is always to this day, denominated in that part of the country." *Perils of Man*, i. 78.

Ben, bin, "within; analogous to *bout*, or *but*, without;" *Norfolk; Grose*.

THE-BEN, adv. *In the interior apartment, Ang.*

Then auntie says, sit down, my bonny hen,
And tak a piece, your bed's be made *the-ben*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33. V. THAIR-BEN.

BEN-HOUSE, s. *The inner or principal apartment; S.*

BENNER, adj. *Inner, S. B. A comparative formed from ben.*

Why durst Ulysses be sae baul,
Thro' a' their guards to gang;—
Not only to the waas o' Troy,
At mark hour o' the night;
But even to their highest haas;
An ripe wi' candle light
Their *benner* pauntries until he
Palladie's picture fand?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 33. 34.

BENMOST is used as a superlative, signifying innermost. *Teut. binnenste* is synon.

Ah, weel's me on your bonny buik!
The *benmost* part o' my kist nook
I'll ripe for thee.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 44.

BEN-INNO, prep. *Within, beyond; S. B.*

"He was well wordy of the *gardy-chair* itsell, or e'en to sit *ben-inno* the guidman upo' the best bink o' the house." *Journal from London*, p. 1.

From *ben*, q. v. and A.-S. *inne*, or *innon*, within; Alem. *inna*; Isl. *inne*, id.

THERE-BEN, adv. *Within, in the inner apartment, S. V. THAIRBEN.*

BEN, s. *A word used, not only in composition, but singly, as denoting a mountain, S.*

O sweet was the cot of my father,
That stood in the wood up the glen;
And sweet was the red-blooming heather,
And the river that flow'd from the *Ben*.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 421.

This is undoubtedly a Celt. term; C. B. *ban*, signifying a prominence, or what is high; Ir. Gael. *beann*, *bein*, a summit, a mountain. C. B. *pen* is synon.; and is generally viewed as forming the root of Lat. *Penninus*, or what are now called the *Appennines*; and as giving name to the Deus *Penninus* of the ancients. V. *BIN*.

BEN, s. *A kind of salmon, smaller, darker in the back, and whiter in the belly, than those commonly taken; generally from seven to ten pounds in weight, and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Frith; generally about the end of March. They are taken from that time till the beginning of May. For this reason, they are also denominated Wair-bens, that is, the fish that come in Spring. Annandale.*

—"While there was a free run to the Annan, clean salmon, in high perfection, were in use to be taken there in the months of January and February; and from January till April was the principal run of that species of salmon called *Bens*, till then a principal part of the fishing in this river, but which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie."

—"Those that run first, in January and February, and even so late as the beginning of May, called *Bens*, will, it is reasonable to believe, spawn sooner than another sort which begin to run about the middle of May, and continue till the middle of July." *Fisher-man's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Solway*, p. 8.

Gael. *bean* signifies quick, nimble, which might represent the liveliness and activity of this species. It may, however, be from *ban*, white, from the colour of its belly; as the char is called *red-wame* from the redness of the same part of the body. *Wair-ben* must, in this case, be viewed as a term of later formation; *wair* being the Gothic designation of Spring.

BEN, prep. *Towards the inner part of a house, S.*

—"Ye came in to visit John Buehannan's bairne, being sick of a palsie, and had the father and mother go *ben* the house a whylle, and pray to God for him." *Law's Memor. Pref. ix.*

TO COME BEN, v. n. *To be advanced, to come to honour, S. B.*

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,
Wi' threadbair claithing, and an ambry scant,
Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,
Wi' leed that well might help him to *come ben*,
An' crack amo' the best o' ilka sex.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

BEN, BENN, s. *The interior apartment of a house, S.*

"A tolerable-hut is divided into three parts: a butt, which is the kitchen; a *ben*, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed." *Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405.

BENCH, s. *A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates, &c. Aberd. Bink, Angus, q. v.*

BEND, s. 1. *Band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. bendis.*

Cum was the dulefull day that dois me grise,
Quhen that of me suld be made sacrifice,
With salt melder, as wele the gyse is kend,
About my hede ane garland or ane *bend*.

Doug. Virgil, 43. 5. *Vitta*, Virg.

"*Bend*. A border of a woman's cap; North. *Perhaps from band*." *Gl. Grose*.

"Whence," says Rudd, "a *bend* dexter or sinister, in heraldry."

It is certainly the same word, although improperly spelled, which occurs in the article *Archery*, P. Kilwinning, Ayrs. :—

"The prize, from 1488 to 1688, was a sash, or as it was called, a *benn*. This was a piece of Taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white, and blue, and not less in value than 20l. Scotch." Statist. Acc. xi. 173.

2. It is used improperly for a fleece.

Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill, and held in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhite *bendis*, carpettis and ensence.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 4.

Velleribus niveis, Virg.

A. -S. *bend*, *baende*, Moes-G. *bandi*, Germ. *band*, Pers. *bend*, vinculum; Fr. *bend*, *band*, a long and narrow piece of any stuff.

BEND, s. A spring, a leap, a bound.

Scho lap upon me with ane *bend*.
Lynndsay, V. Gl. Chalm.

This has been traced to Fr. *bond*, id. But perhaps it is merely an oblique use of the E. *s.*, as expressive of the incurvation of the body which generally precedes a leap.

To BEND, v. n. To spring, to bound, Ibid.

BEND, s.

"Item, ane halk gluf embroidered with gold, with twa huidis embroidered with gold, and ane plane.—Item, twa *bendis* of taffatie, the ane quheit, the uther blew." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

"*Bend*, exp. a muffler, kercher, or cowl, a Fr. Gen. *bende*, *bande*, fascia, vinculum;" Skinner.

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, s. Leather thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, S.

"Leather vocat. *Bend leather*, the hund. pound, £1. 10s." Rates, A. 1670.

To BEND, v. n. To drink hard; a cant term, S.

Let fouth of tears drap like May dew;
To braw tippony bid adieu,
Which we with greed
Bended as fast as she could brew :—
But ah! she's dead.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 215. V. GAFFAW.

BEND, s. A pull of liquor, S.

We'll nae mair o't :—come gi's the other *bend*,
We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 116.

BENDER, s. A hard drinker; S.

Now lend your lugs, ye *benders* fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 520.

BEND ANEUGH, expl. "Bravely enough," Aberd.

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,
That bruilyeit *bend aneugh*.
Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing. V. BENDIT UP.

BENDIT UP, part. pa.

This, in different places, is given as the reading of Pitscottie, Ed. 1814, where *boldened* occurs in the preceding editions; as in the following passages :—

"Being *bendit up* with sick licentious prerogatives aboue otheris, they set no difference betuixt richt and wrong," &c. P. 67. *Boldened up*, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reid, nothing effered of this disadvantage, bot rather *bendit up*, and kindled thairat in greater ira nor became ane wyse chiftane, rushed forward vpoun Craigiewallace thinking to have slaine him." P. 79. "*Boldened* and kindled *up*." Ed. 1728.

BENDROLE, BANDROLL, BEDROLL, s. A term used to denote the rest, formerly used for a heavy musket.

"That euerie gentilmen vailyeant in yeirle rent thrie hundreth merkis—be furnist with ane licht corslat and pik, or ells ane muscat with forcat *bedroll*.—That euerie ane of thair nychthouris burgessis,—worth fyve hundreth pundis of frie geir be furnist with ane compleit licht corslet, ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with forcat *bendrole* and heidpece." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169. *Bandroll*, *ibid*. p. 191.

The latter is obviously the true reading, the same with Fr. *banderole*, E. *bandrol*, which properly denotes a small flag or pennon worn at the point of a lance. For, as we learn from Grose, "muskets were so heavy as to require a *fork*, called a rest, to support them when presented in order to fire; sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade, or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest at the head.—Rests were of different lengths, according to the heights of the men who were to use them; they were shod with sharp iron ferrils, for sticking them into the ground, and were on the march, when the musquet was shouldered, carried in the right hand, or hung upon it by means of a string or loop tied under the head." Milit. Hist. ii. 292, 293. V. FORCAT.

BENE, v. subst. Are.

"Thair *bene* certane interpretouris of the lawis, but quhom thay can gyf no richtwys iugement." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 13. b.

Of bywent perrellis not ignorant *ben* we.
Doug. Virgil, 29. 26.

Chaucer, *ben*, id. from *beon*, third p. pl. subj. of the A. -S. substantive *vech*.

BENE is also used for *be*.

— The schip that sailith stereless,
Upon the rok most to harmes hye,
For lak of it that suld *bene* her supplye.
King's Quair, i. 15.

BENE, BEIN, BEYNE, BIEN, adj. 1. Wealthy, well-provided, possessing abundance, S.; as in the following beautiful passage.

Thow hes *eneuch*; the pure husband hes nocht
Bot cote and crufe, upone a cloute of land.
For Goddis aw, how dar thow tak on hand,
And thou in berne and byre so *bene* and big,
To put him fra his tak, and gar him thie?
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120. st. 17.

This is perhaps the most common sense of the term, S. Thus we say, *A bene* or *bein farmer*, a wealthy farmer, one who is in easy, or even in affluent circumstances; *a bein laird*, &c.

He sees the bites grow *bein*, as he grows bare.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 50.

i.e. the sharpeners wax rich.

"Provision in season makes a *bien* house;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.

She little kend, whan you and I endow'd
Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude,

That e'er our siller or our lauds shen'd bring
A gude *bien* living to a back-gaun king.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87.

Wers your *bien* rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad less, and less ye wad repine.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you hers *The king of Mures* ;
Yen mailins three, around your house,
May gar you cock fu' *bien* and crouse.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 136.

2. Warm, genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire, S.

The callour sre penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in euery creature,
Maid seik warme stonin and *bene* fyris hots.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 39.

It occurs in the comparative, as respecting climate :—

— Byrdis flekkis ouer the fludis gray,
Vnto the land skand the nerrest way,
Quhen the cauld seasoun thame cachis ouer the see,
Into sum *benar* realms and warme cuntré.
Doug. Virgil, 174. 15.

3. Pleasant; comfortably situated, S.

Thir bens our setis, and beddis of fresche flouris
In soft *bene* medois by clere strandis al houris
Our habitatioun is and residence.
Doug. Virgil, 188. 45.

Almus, Virg.

The hie tymbrellis of thare helmes schane,
Lyke to behald, as bustnens aikis twane,
Beside the *beyne* rinere Athesis grew.
Doug. Virgil, 302. 28.

Amoenus, Virg.

— While the ringing blast
Against my casement beats, while sleet and snaw,
In wreathed storm, lies thick on ilka hill,
May I, baith *bein* an' warm, within my cot
Look heedfu' to the times !—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 149.

“Edie has been heard to say, ‘This is a gay *bean* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day.’” *Antiquary*, iii. 353.

4. Happy, blissful, S.

Or shen'd some canker'd biting show'r
The day and s' her sweets deflow'r,
To Holyreed-house let me stray,
And gie to musing a' the day ;
Lamenting what suld Scotland knew,
Bien days for ever frae her view.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 101.

5. Splendid, showy.

His schenand schoys, that burnyt was full *beyn*,
His leg harness he clappyt on so elene.
Wallace, viii. 1198, MS.

It occurs in the same sense, *ibid.*, iii. 157 :—
Wallace knew weil, for he befor had seyne,
The kings palyon, quhar it was busket *beyne*.
Ibid., vi. 543.

That knight buskit to Schir Kay, on ane steid broune
Braissit in birnels, and basnet full *bene*.
Gaean and Gol., iii. 16.

These examples, however, may perhaps rather belong to BENE, *adv.* q. v.

6. Good, excellent in its kind.

Thair saw I Nature, and als dame Venus, Quene,
The fresche Aurora, and Lady Flora schene,—
Dian the goddess chaste of woudis grene,
My Lady Clio, that help of Makaris *bene*.
Dunbar, Goldin Terge, st. 9. *Bann.* MS.

Only in MS. the reading is, probably by some mistake of the transcriber,

Thair saw I Nature, and Venus *Quene*, and Quene
The fresche Aurora, &c.
But their stiff swords both *bein* and stout,
While harness dang the edges out,
Bodies they made both black and bla.
Sir Egeir, p. 47. 48.

7. Eager, new-fangled. People are said to be *bein* upon any thing that they are very fond of; Loth. In this sense *bayne* occurs in O. E.

The duke of Excester, I understand,
Of Huntynghden therle was to be fsyne :
The Marques eke of Dorset was ful *bayne*
Of Somerset erle sgane to bene.
Hardyng's Chron. F. 197. b.

8. It is used in a peculiar sense in Lanarks. A *bein* cask is one that is perfectly water-tight.

A friend suggests with great plausibility, that this may be from Fr. *bien* well; as many terms of this kind seem to have been introduced by the Scotch *lairds*, in consequence of their intercourse with France.

Been signifies nimble, clever, Lancash. Gl. Grose. It is used in the same sense, Yorks.

Rudd. thinks that the term may perhaps be from Lat. *bonus*, which the ancient Romans wrote *benus*. In Gl. Sibb. it is said; “Originally perhaps well lodged, from Sax. *bye*, habitation.” But neither of these suppositions has any probability. Isl. *bein-a*, signifies to prosper, to give success to any undertaking:

*Minar bidur ec munkareyni,
Meinalausa for at beina.*

“I pray (Christ) that he may be pleased to give success to my journey, without any injury.” *Landnam*. S. p. 104. *Bein*, as allied to this, signifies, hospitable; *beine*, hospitality, *hospitis advena* exhibita beneficentia. *Thora geiek sialf umm beina oy skeinkti hun Iarli og hans monnum*; Thora manifested herself to be hospitable, presenting gifts to the Earl and his attendants. *Iarla Sag.* Olaf Lex. Run. G. Andr. mentions the v. *beina*, as signifying, *hospitii beneficia preestare*. *Beini*, hospitality, liberality.

Now, although *bene* does not directly signify hospitable, it very nearly approaches this sense. For it is common to say of one, who abundantly supplies his house with meat and drink, or whatever is necessary, that he “keeps a *bein* house;” S. V. Gl. Rams.

There is probably some affinity between these terms and Moes-G. *ga-beiys*, rich. *Gabein* in the ablative, is rendered *divitiis*; and *gabignaudans*, divites. *Ga* is undoubtedly nothing more than the prefix, corresponding to A.-S. *ge*.

As we use the term, the sense of *wealthy* seems to be the primary one. The rest may all be viewed as oblique senses, dependent on this. *Wealth* gives the idea of *warmth*, as it supplies the means of heat, of which the poor are destitute. Hence, in vulgar E. *rich* and *warm* are synon. *Pleasantness*, especially as to the temperature of the air and climate, depends much on warmth. *Splendour* is properly the consequence of *riches*; and the idea of *excellence* has often no better origin. Even *eagerness*, although apparently the most distant, may be viewed as a metaph. use of the word, from its literal signification, *warm*.

As the *adv.* *beinly* is used in the same sense, *beinlier* occurs as a comparative, formed from it.

At Martinmas, when stacks were happet,
And the meal kist was *beinly* stappet,
Nae scant o' gear, nor fash't wi' wappet,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for ance
To Hamilton, to sell their barley.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

To BEIN, *v. a.* To render comfortable. A house is said to be *bein'd* when thoroughly dried, Roxb.

Evidently from *Bene, Bein, adj.* in sense 2; if not immediately from the Isl. *v. bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere.

BENELY, BEINLY, *adv.* 1. In the possession of fullness, S.

Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dois *beinly* dwell,
And all prouisioun hes within himsell,
In barne, in byre, in hall, girnell and seller,
His wyfe weiris weluot on hir gowne and collar.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fol. 5. 6.

This refers to our old sumptuary laws. V. BEGAIRIES.

Ane man of mycht and welth I meine,—
Ane of the potentes of the toun,
Quhair name may *beinlier* sit doun,
This citie all within.

Philotus, st. 45. *S. P. R.* iii. 20.

2. Well, abundantly, S.

She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is *beinlie* thackit.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth, S.

"The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled, and the two sons were buirdly and brave laddies." R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

4. Happily, S. Thus it is said of a hare:—

Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou
Of this ill-fated hour, dost *beinly* lie,
And chew thy cud among the wheaten store.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

BEINLIKE, BIEN-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance, S.

"*Bein-like*—creditable in appearance;" Gl. Siller Gun, p. 147.

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness in temporal circumstances, moderate wealth, S.

"During the dear years—an honest farmer—had been reduced from *beinness* to poverty." *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 1818, p. 329.

BENE, *adv.* Well; *Full bene*, full well.

—He—full *bene*

Taucht thame to grub the wyne, and al the art
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yolk the cart.

Doug. Virgil, 475. 25.

The Knight in his colours was armed ful clene,
With his comly crest, clere to beholde;
His brene, and his basnet, burmeshed ful *bene*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

This word is most probably from Lat. *benè*, well.

BENEFEIT, *part. adj.* *Beneficed.

"Gif it happinnis ony of the Prelatis, Clerkis, or vther *benefeit* men being with thame in the said seruice to be slane or die in maner foirsaid,—that the nerrest of thair kin qualifeit and habill thairfoir, or vthers thay pleis to name sall haue thair *benefice*." *Acts Mary* 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 501, 502, also Ed. 1566.

Perhaps *q. benefaict*, or *benefacti*, from L. B. *benefacere*, to endow with a benefice.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a benefice; Fr. *beneficial*, id.

"The occasioun thairof is, the directioun of lettrez of horning in *beneficial*l materis generallie aganis all and

sindrie, quhairby it occuris dalie that the benefeit man his takismen ane or ma,—charge ane tenment addettit in payment to the prelatt for his dewtie quhairby diuerss double pointingis cumis in befor the lordis of Sessioun," &c. *Acts Ja.* VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

* BENEFIT, *s.* What is given to servants besides their wages in money, Galloway.

"Cottagers are paid partly in money, and partly by what is termed a *benefit*. This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, or meal and potatoes, as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig. The amount of the whole may be estimated, on an average, at £30 per annum." *Agr. Surv. Gall.* p. 301.

BENEW, *adv.* Beneath, below, Aberd.; also *Benjau*.

A pair of grey hoggors well clinked *benew*,
Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

Benew is also used as a prep. To *clink*, apparently to fasten. A.-S. *beneoth*, id.

BENJEL, *s.* A heap, a considerable quantity; as "a *benjel* of coals," when many are laid at once on the fire; S. B.

One would suppose that this were *q. bingel*, from *bing*, an heap. *Bensil*, however, is used in the same sense in the South and West of S. as "a *bensil* of a fire;" so that this may be the same word differently pronounced. V. BENSELL.

BENJIE. The abbreviation of the name *Benjamin*, *s.*

BENK, BINK, *s.* A bench, a seat. It seems sometimes to have denoted a seat of honour.

"For fault of wise men fools sit on *benks*;" S. Prov., "spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority." Kelly, p. 105.

Dan. *benk*, Germ. *bank*, scammum; Wachter.

It seems highly probable that the term, originally denoting a rising ground on the brink of a river, has been transferred to a seat; as from its elevation resembling a gentle acclivity, and as affording a proper resting-place to the weary traveller. It confirms this idea, that, as Su.-G., Isl., *baeke* signifies collis, ripa, the bank of a river, Su.-G. *baeck*, Isl. *beck*, denotes a bench or seat, scammum; retaining what is considered as the primitive form of the word, without the insertion of *n*. Hence Isl. *brudbeck*, locus conviviis honorator ubi Sponsa sedet; a more honourable *bench* or seat appropriated to the bride at a feast; Verel. Ind. V. BINK.

BENN, *s.* A sash; *Statist. Acc.* xi. 173. V. BEND.

BENNELS, *s. pl.* A kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, for the purpose of forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters in the inside of a house for forming a roof, Roxb.

If not synon. with Teut. *bandel*, fascia, or allied to Isl. *bandl-a* concatenare, perhaps *q. ben-walls*, as forming a sort of wall for separating the *ben* from the *but*.

BENNELS, LINT-BENNELS, s. pl. The seed of flax, Roxb.; synon. *Bolls, Bows*.

BENNYST, part. pa. Banished; Aberd. Reg. A. 1530, V. 16.

BENORTH, prep. To the Northward of; *Besouth*, to the Southward of, S.

Be-northl Brettane sulds lysand be
The owt ylys in the se.

Wyntown, l. 13. 5.

"This present Act shall begin only, and take effect for those *besouth* the water of Die, upon the tenth day of Februar next; and for those *benorth* the same, upon the twenty-first day of Februar nixt to cum." Act Seder. 10 Jan. 1650, p. 64.

"This makes me yet to stick at Perth, not daring to go where the enemy is master, as he is of all Scotland beyond Forth [i.e. *besouth* Forth], not so much by his own virtue as our vices." Baillie's Lett. ii. 365.

BENSELL, BENSAIL, BENT-SAIL, s. 1. Force, violence of whatever kind. S.

—All the sey vpsouris with an quhiddir,
Ouerweltit with the *bensell* of the aris.

Doug. Virgil, 268. 35.

"Canterbury will remit nought of his *bensail*; he will break ere he bow one inch; he is born it seems for his own and our destruction." Baillie's Lett. i. 51.

2. Exposure to a violent wind; as, "I'm sure ye bade a sair *bensel*," I am sure that ye suffered a severe attack of the gale, being so much exposed to it, Galloway.

3. Transferred to a place exposed to the violence of a storm; and directly opposed to *beidd, s.* Hence the phrase, *Bensill o' the brae*, that part or point of an eminence which is most exposed to the weather, Fife.

4. *Bensel o' a fire*, a strong fire, South and West of S.

5. Stretch, full bent.

"Men weary, and so fall from that zealous, serious manner of carriage in it that becometh; for our spirits are soon out of *bensall*, and that derogateth from the weight of the thing." Durham on Scandal, p. 79, Ed. 1659.

6. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove, S.

7. "A severe rebuke," Gl. Shirr. "I got a terrible *bensell*;" I was severely scolded, S.

This is derived from Teut. *benghelen*, fustigare; Gl. Sibb. Rudd. deduces it from *bend*, tendo. Su.-G. *baengel* signifies a club, also a stroke. But Rudd. probably hits on part of the origin. It is not unlikely that the word was originally *bent-sail*, as alluding to a vessel driven by the force of the winds. I have met with it in two instances spelled in this way: but as the authority is not ancient, am uncertain whether this orthography might not originate from the writer's own conjecture as to the origin of the word; especially as he elsewhere spells it otherwise.

"The diligence and power, both of devils, and all kind of human enemies, being in their extreme *bent-*

sail of opposition, either now or never to overthrow us, so much the more should your courage be to pray." Baillie's Lett. i. 433.

"I found the *bent-sail* of the spirits of some so much on the engagement, that all things else were like to be neglected." Ibid. ii. 306.

To BENSEL, v. a. To bang, or beat, Gl. Sibb. "*Bensel*, To beat or bang. Vox. rustica. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

BENSHAW, BEANSHAW, s. A disease, apparently of horses.

—Bock-blood and *Benshaw*, spewen sprung in the spald.—

Polwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 13. V. CLEIKS.

Benshaw, q. *baneshaw*, seems to be the same with *Boneshawe*, "bony or horny excrescence or tumour growing out of horses' heels; perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin; also, the scratches. Exmore." Gl. Grose.

Perhaps rather from A.-S. *ban*, Teut. *been* os, and *hef*, elevatio; q. the swelling of the bone.

BENSHIE, BENSHE, s. Expl. "Fairy's wife."

"In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *Benshi*, or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass." Pennant's Teur in S. 1769, p. 205.

Sibb. here refers to Teut. *benz*, diabolus, from *bann*, excommunicatus. It has been observed, that "this being, who is still revered as the tutelary daemon of ancient Irish families, is of pure Celtic origin, and owes her title to two Gaelic words, *Ben* and *sighean*, signifying the head or chief of the fairies," Edin. Rev. Oct. 1803, p. 203. But it seems rather derived from Ir. Gael. *ben*, *bean* a woman, said by O'Brien to be the root of the Lat. *Venus*, and *sighe* a fairy or hobgoblin.

The *Benshee*, or *Banshee*, of Ireland is thus described:—

"The *Banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century, every great family in Ireland had a *Banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued." Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, p. 21, N.

To BENSIE, v. a. To strike impetuously, Aberd.

Isl. *bangs-az*, belluino more insultare; *bangsi*, a bear, denominated from its violent strokes; Ursus, quod pangat et percutiat, G. Andr.

BENSOME, adj. Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some redd their hair, some maen'd their banes,
Some bann'd the *bensome* billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 134.

V. BANGSOME.

BENT, s. 1. A coarse kind of grass; growing on hilly ground, S. *Agrostis vulgaris*, Linn. Common hair-grass.

2. The coarse grass growing on the sea-shore, S. denoting the *Triticum juncium*, and also the *Arundo arenaria*.

Arundo arenaria; Sea-weed grass. Anglis. *Bent* Scotis. Lightfoot, p. 107.

"These authors call them [windlestrays] also *bents* and *bent-grass*. But S. by *bent* we commonly understand, a kind of grass that grows in sandy ground on the sea-shore." Ridd. vo. *Wyndil-stray*.

"The blowing of the sand has also spread desolation over some of the most beautiful and best land, not only in this island [Westray], but also in Sanday. With respect to the latter, in particular, this destructive effect has been evidently produced by the injudicious custom of cutting, or even pulling, for various purposes, a plant here named *bent* (*arenosa arundo*, Lin.) which seems to take delight in a soil of this nature." Barry's Orkney, p. 59.

3. The open field, the plain, S.

Bot this Orsilochus fled her in the *feyld*,
And gan to trumpe with mony ane turnyng went ;
In cirkillis wide sche draue hym on the *bent*,
With mony ane cours and jonk about, about ;
Quhare euer he fled sche follows him in and out.
Doug. Virgil, 839. 26.

A laird of twa good whistles and a kent,
Twa curs, my trusty tenants on the *bent*,
Is all my great estate, and like to be ;
Sae, cunning carle, ne'er break your jokes on me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The open field seems to have received this denomination, because pasture ground often abounds with that coarse kind of grass called *Agrostis vulgaris*.

For battel byd thai bauldie on yon *bent*.
King Hart, i. 19.

4. To *gae to the bent*, to provide for one's safety; to flee from danger, by leaving the haunts of men; as it is also vulgarly said, to *tak the cuntrie on his back*.

—And he start up anone,
And thankit them; syn to the *bent* is *gane*.
Henryson's Lyoun and Mous, Evergreen, i. 197.
A dyvour buys your butter, woo, and cheese,
But or the day of payment breaks and flees ;
With glowman brow the laird seeks in her tent,
'Tis no to gie, your merchant's to the *bent*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

5. To *Tak the Bent* is used in the same sense; although not always implying that one leaves the country.

"*Take the bent*, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands; ye hae dne that before now." *Roh Roy*, ii. 259.

"Ye may bide there, Mark my man,—but as for me,—I'se *tak the bent*." *Blackw. Mag.* June 1820, p. 239.

6. To *Tak to the Bent*, id. often signifying to fly from one's creditors, S.

"This enables him to cheat his neighbours for a time; and—he *takes to the bent*, and leaves them all in the lurch." *Perils of Man*, ii. 319.

Tent. *biendse*; Germ. *bintz*, *bins*, a rush, juncus, scirpus. Quemadmodum Latinis *juncus*, a jungendo dicitur, quod aliquid eo jungi possit; ita Germanis *bintz* a *binden*, vincere, quia sportas, sellas, fiscellas, et similia ex juncis conteximus; Wachter.

BENTY, BENTY, *adj.* Covered with bent-grass. S.

"Southward from Doward lyes aue ile upon the shore, namit Ellan Madie be the Erishe; it is very guid for store, being *benty*; it pertains to M'Gillyane of Doward." *Monroe's Isles*, p. 22.

BENTINESS, *s.* The state of being covered with *bent*, S.

BENT-MOSS, *s.* A soil composed of firm moss covered with a thick herbage of *bent*, Ayr.

"*Bent-moss*—prevails, to a very great extent, in the county of Ayr. It is always found more or less on the verges of deep moss, and on reclining ground, over a subsoil of clay." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* p. 35, 36.

BENT SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

BENTER, *s.* Given as the name of a fowl, *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* p. 169. V. BEWTER.

BENWART, *adv.* Inward, towards the interior of a house.

Thau *benwart* thay yeid quhair brandis was bricht,
To ane bricht byrnand fyre as the carll bad.
Rauf Cōlygear, A. iij. b. V. BEN.

BENWEED, *s.* S. Ragwort, Ayr.

"The young soldier marched briskly along,—switching away the heads of the thistles and *benweeds* in his path." *The Entail*, iii. 115. V. BUNWEDE.

KICK-AT-THE-BENWEED, *adj.* Headstrong, unmanageable, Ayr.

"And what will he say for himself, the *kick-at-the-benweed* foal that he is? If his mother had laid on the taws better, he would nae hae been sae skeigh." *The Entail*, iii. 68.

BEOWL'D, *part. adj.* Distorted, as *beowl'd legs*, Fife; from the same origin with *BOWLIE*, q. v.

To BER on hand. V. BEAR.

BERBER, *s.* Barberry, a shrub.

Under a lorer ho was light, that lady so small,
Of box, and of *berber*, bigged ful bene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. l. 6.

L. B. *berberis*, Sw. id.

BERE, *s.* Noise, also, to *Bere*. V. BEIR.

BERE, *s.* Boar.

—The fomy *bere* has bet
Wyth hys thunderand awful tuskis grete,—
Ane of the rout the hound msist principall.
Doug. Virgil, 458. 54.

Aper, Maffei.

BERE, *s.* Barley.

Of all corne thare is copy gret,
Pese, and atys, *bere* and qwhet.
Wyntown, i. 13. 6. V. BAR.

BERESSONE OF. By reason of; *Aberd. Reg. passim*.

To BERGE, (*g soft*), *v. n.* To scold, to storm; generally including the idea of impotent wrath, and used only of women and children, S. O. V. BEARGE.

BERGIN, *part. pr.*

"But we're worried—clean worried with the auld wife's *bergin* about infidelity and scoffin—and sic like." *Peter's Letters*, iii. 215.

BERGLE, BERGELL, *s.* The wrasse, a fish, Orkn.

"The Wrasse (*labrus tinca*, Lin. Syst.) that has here got the name of *bergle*, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

It is also written *bergell*. V. MILD.

From the attachment of this fish to rocks, mentioned also by Pennant, Zool. iii. 203. the first syllable of its name is undoubtedly from Isl. *berg*, a rock. Had it any resemblance to the eel, we might suppose the last from *aal*, q. the rock eel. But the propriety of this designation does not appear.

BERGUYL, *s.* The Black Goby, a fish. Shetl.

"*Gobius Niger*, (Lin. Syst.) Black Fishack, Black Goby.—This appears to be the *berggyll* of Pontopidan.—It is called *berguyll* in Zetland." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 310.

The first part of the word is undoubtedly *berg*, a rock; because it is "found adhering to the rocks."

BERHEDIS, *s. pl.* Heads of boars.

Three *berhedis* he bair,
As his eldaris did air,
Quhilk heimis in Britane wair
Of his blude bled.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 23. V. BERE.

BERIALL, *s.* [A beryl.]

"The baillies—sicylk ordanit Gilbert Collyson to deliver the said Patric [Menzies] the *beriall* within xxiiij hours." Aberd. Reg. V. 24. 381.

"Item, a roll with ringis, a ruby, a diamant, twa vthir ringis, a *beriall*." Comp. Thes. Reg. Scot. V. I. 82.

"Item, a kist of silver, in it a grete cors with stanis, a ring *berial* hingand at it." Ibid.
Gr. *βερυλλος*; Lat. *Beryllus*.]

BERIALL, *adj.* Shining like beryl.

—The new cullour slichting all the landis,
Forgane the stanryis scheue an *beriall* strandis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400, 10.

BERIT, *imperf.* V. BEIR, *v.*

To **BERY**, **BERYSS**, **BERISCH**, *v. a.* To inter, to bury.

First se that him to his lang hame thou haue,
And as efferis gar *bery* him in grane.
Doug. Virgil, 168. 15.

—Our the watty on till hir heuss him brocht,
To *beryss* him als gudlye as scho mocht.
Wallace, ii. 320. MS.

"Sielyke supersticion is amang thame, that will nocht *berisch* or erde the bodis of thair freindis on the North part of the kirk yard, trowand that thair is mair halynes or vertew on the South syde than on the North." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 23. a.

A.-S. *byrig-an*, id. This, as Junius conjectures, is from *byrig*, which not only signifies a hill, but a tumulus or mound, one of that description in which the ancients used to bury their dead. Hence he says that A.-S. *byrig-an* is literally, tumulare. This is very plausible. It may, however, be supposed that the primitive idea is found in Isl. *birg-ia*, Franc. *berg-an*, to cover, to hide, to defend.

BERIS, *s.* Sepulture.

"The body of the quene (becaus scho slew hir self) wæs inhibit to lye in cristin *beris*." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 29. *Sacra sepultura*, Boeth.

A.-S. *byrigels*, sepultura.

Birielis is accordingly used by Wiclif for tombs.

"Anon a man in an elcene spirit ran out of *birielis* to him." Mark v.

BERYNES, **BREYNIS**, *s.* Burial, interment.

And he deyt tharefitr sone;
And syne wes brocht till *berynes*.
Barbour, iv. 334. MS.

The ded bodies out of sight he gart cast,
Balth in the hous, and with out at war dede,
V of his awne to *beryniss* he gart leid.
Wallace, iv. 498. MS.

A.-S. *byrignesse*, sepultura.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red.

Bery broune wes the blonk, burely and braid,
Upone the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

Eous the stede, with ruby hammys rede,
Abufe the seyis liffis furth his hede,
Of cullour *sore*, and some dele *broune* as *bery*.
Doug. Virgil, 399. 32.

We still say, "as brown as a berry," S. A.-S. *beria*, bacca. *Sore*, i.e. sorrel.

BERLE, *s.* Beryl, a precious stone.

Ilk brenche had the *berle*, birth burely and beild,
Sone flurest on riall grittest of gre.

Houlate, ii. 8. MS.

From this *s.* *Doug.* forms the adj. *beriall*, shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alichting all the landis
Forgane the stanryis schene and *beriall* strandis.
Doug. Virgil, 400. 10.

BERLY, *adj.*

The bevar hoir said to this *berly* berne,
This breif thow sall obey sone, be thow bald;
Thy stait, thy strenth, thoct it be stark and sterne,
The feveris fell, and eild, sall gar thé fald.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is the same, I suspect, with E. *burly*, strong; which has been derived from Belg. *boor* and *lik*, q. "having the strength of a boor." If *berly* be the ancient word, there are two other derivations which seem to have a preferable claim; either from Germ. *bar*, vir illustris; or from *baer*, ursus; especially as Su.-G. *biorn*, id. was metaph. used to denote an illustrious personage.

BERLIK MALT, Malt made of barley.

"In the actionn—persewit he James erle of Buchane aganis George of Kenloehquhy for the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin fra him of fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of Inglis met," &c. "That the said George sall content and pay—fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of the price that it wes of of Lammes last bipast." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 117.

BERLIN, *s.* A sort of galley.

"There's a place where thair *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd thom, used to lie in lang syne, but its no used now, because its ill carrying goods up the narrow stairs or ower the rocks." Guy Mannering, iii. 18. Also written *Bierling*, q. v.

BERN, **BERNE**, *s.* 1. A baron.

The Erle off Kent, that cruel *berne* and bauld,
With gret worschip tuk ded befor the King;
For him he murnyt, als lang as he mycht ryng.

Wallace, vi. 649. MS.

In Perth edit. it is *Baroune bald*; but erroneously.

2. It is often used in a general sense, as denoting a man of rank or authority, whether he be a baron, or a sovereign; or one who has the appearance of rank, although the degree of it be unknown.

The renk raikit to the Roy, with his riche rout ;—
Salust the bauld *berne*, with ane blith wout,
Ane furlenth before his folk, on feildis sa faw.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 22.

It is Arthur who is here called *berne*.

3. A man in general.

For he may not eschape on nowthir syde,
For fere of houndis, and that awfull *berne*
Beryng shaftis fedderit with plumes of the erne.
Doug. Virgil, 439. 22.

This "awfull *berne*" is "the hunter stout," mentioned, ver. 16.

Birdis hes ane better law na *bernis* be meikil,
That ilk yeir, with new joy, joyis ane make.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

"*Barne* or *berne*," Mr. Pinkerton says, "at first was an appellation of honour, as implying a man of capacity; whence *Baro* and *Baron*; next, it meant simply a man; and now in Scottish, and North-English, a child. Such is the progression of words." Notes, *Maitland Poems*, p. 388. He is certainly right in viewing the term as primarily a title of honour; but it is very doubtful if *baro* and *baron*, the former especially, be from *berne*. Both Rudd, and he err in confounding this word with *barn*, a child. It is more probable that *bern*, as originally corresponding to *vir*, and secondarily to *homo*, is radically a different word from *bern*, or rather *barn*, as denoting a child. For not only is *barn* used in the latter sense by Ulphilas, who certainly wrote before *barne* or *berne* was used to signify a man; but in A.-S. while *bearn* signifies a child, *baron* denotes a man, homo, Lye; *beorne*, princeps, homo, Benson; "a prince, a nobleman, a man of honour and dignity," Somner.

Moes-G. *barn*, infans, is undoubtedly from *bairan*, which not only signifies to beget, but also to bring forth. *Bern*, as denoting a man, in an honourable sense, may be from A.-S. *bar*, free, or Lat. *baro*, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm. According to the ancient Scholiast on Persius, the servants of soldiers were called *barones*. Some think that *bern* has its origin from Isl. *bearn*, *beorn*, Su.-G. *biorn*, a bear; as the ancient Scandinavians used to give this as an appellation of honour to princes; and as it was common, in barbarous times, for a warrior to assume the name of some wild beast, to denote his courage, strength, &c.

BERN, s. A barn, a place for laying up and threshing grain.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis;—
Withoutin beilding of blis, of *bern*, or of hyre.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

On to the *bern* sadly he couth persew,
Till enter in, for he na perell knew.

Wallace, vii. 265. MS.

A.-S. *bern*, id. Junius supposes that this is comp. of *bere*, barley, and *ern*, place, q. "the place where barley is deposited." Gl. Goth.; vo. *Barizeinans*. Ihe gives the very same etymon; Prooem. xxvi.

BERNY, s. The abbreviation of Barnaby or Barnabas. V. BARNY.

BERNMAN, s. A thrasher of corn, S. A.; elsewhere *barnman*.

BERN-WINDLIN, s. A ludicrous term for a kiss given in the corner of a barn, Ettr. For.

BERNE-YARD, s. The inclosure adjoining a *barn*, in which the produce of the fields is

stacked for preservation during winter, S. *barn-yard*.

"Anent the actione—again Andro Gray, tuiching the wrangwiss ocupacion of a *berne*, a *bire*, & a *berne-yarde*, & bigging of a dike on his landis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 28. V. BERNE.

A.-S. *bern* horreum, and *geard* sepimentum.

To BERRY, v. a. 1. To beat; as to *berry* a *bairn*, to beat a child, Roxb. Annand.

2. To thrash corn, Ibid. Dumfr.

A. Bor. "to *berry*, to thresh, i. e. to beat out the *berry*, or grain of the corn. Hence a *berrier*, a thrasher; and the *berrying stead*, the threshing-floor;" Ray.

But Ray's etymon is quite whimsical. The term is evidently the same with Su.-G. *baer-ia*, Isl. *ber-ia*, ferire, pulsare; item, pugnare. The Su.-G. *v.* also signifies to thresh. V. Ihe.

BERSERKAR, BERSERKER, s. A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and extreme ferocity.

"The *Berserkars* were champions who lived before the blessed days of Saint Olave, and who used to run like madmen on swords, and spears—and snap them all into pieces as a finner would go through a herring-net; and then, when the fury went off, were as weak and unstable as water." The Pirate, i. 28.

V. EYTTYN, and WARWOLF.

BERSIS, s. "A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembles the faucon, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddly your cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs, half saikyrs, and half falcons, slangis, & half slangis, quartar slangis, hede stikkis, murdresaris, pasuolans, *bersis*, doggis, *doubil bersis*, hagbutis of croche, half haggis, culuerenis, ande hail schot." Complaint S. p. 64.

Fr. *barce*, *berche*, "the piece of ordnance called a base;" Cotgr. pl. *barces*, *berches*.

BERTH, s.

Than past thai fra the Kyng in werth,
And slw, and herid in thare *berth*.

Wynntown, vii. 9. 47.

Mr. Macpherson renders this *rage*, from Isl. and Sw. *braede*, id. This is highly probable; especially as the word may be transposed in the same manner as *werth* for *wreth* in the preceding line.

BERTHINSEK, BIRDINSEK, BURDINSECK.

The law of Berthinsek, a law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or so much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack.

"Be the law of *Birdinsek*, na man suld die, or be hanged for the theft of ane scheepe, ane weale: or for sameikle meate as he may beare vpon his backe in ane seek: bot all sik thieues suld pay ane schiepe or ane cow, to him in quhais land he is taken: and mair-over suld be scourged." Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.

This in Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 16. is called *Ybur pananseca*. This would seem to be a corr. of an A.-S. phrase, in consequence of the carelessness of some early copyist, who had not adverted to the A.-S. character which has the power of *th*, q. *ge-burthyn in saeca*, a burthen in a sack; or from *ge-beor-a*, portare.

BERTYNIT, BERTNYT, pret. and part. pa. Struck, battered.

The Inglisemen, that won war in that steid,
With outyn grace thai *bertynt* thaim to deid.
Wallace, iv. 490. MS.

xx and ix thai left in to that steide,
Off Sothroun men that *bertynit* war to dede.
Ibid. lii. 400. MS.

This is evidently the same with **BRITTYN**, q. v.

BERVIE HADDOCK, a haddock splitted, and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly. They are often by abbreviation called *Bervies*, S.

They have their name from *Inverbervie*, in Kin-cardineshire, as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity.

BERWARD, s. One who keeps bears; E. *bearward*.

— A *berward*, a brawler,
And ane aip ledar. *Colkelbie Sow*, F. 1. v. 65.

To BESAİK, v. a. To beseech. **Aberd.** Reg. V. **BESEİK.****BESAND, BEISAND, s.** An ancient piece of gold coin, offered by the French kings at the mass of their consecration at Rheims, and called a *Bysantine*, as the coin of this description was first struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds *Tournois*.

Silver and gold, that I might get
Beisands, brotches, robes and rings,
Frelie to gif, I wald nocht let,
To please the mulls attour all things.
Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 116.

As only thirteen were usually struck, they would be accounted great rarities; and hence the term might come to be used as expressive of any valuable ornament, especially one suspended from the neck as a *bull* or *locket*. The modern Fr. name is *besant*; Chaucer, id. Rom. Rose.

It has been supposed that the name was brought into Europe, or the Western parts of it, by those who were engaged in the crusades. R. Glouc., indeed, giving an account of the consequences of a victory gained by the chieftains in Palestine, says:—

Vyfty hors of prys the kyng of the londe,
And vyfty thousand *besans*, he sende hem by hys sonde.
P. 409.

The *besant*, however, was known, even in England, long before this period. The crusades did not commence till the eleventh century. It was not till the year 1096, that the famous expedition under Peter the Hermit was undertaken. But Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Hendon in Middlesex, of king Edgar, for two hundred *Bizantines*, as appears, according to Camden, from the original deed. Now, Dunstan was promoted to the see of Canterbury, A. 960. Hence it is not only evident, that *besants* were current in England at this time, but probable that they were the only gold coin then in use. So completely, however, was the value of these coins forgotten by the time of Edw. III. that when, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of the Conqueror, the

Bishop of Norwich was condemned to pay a *Bizantine* of gold to the Abbot of St. Edmondsbury, for encroaching on his liberty, no one could tell what was the value of the coin; so that it became necessary to refer the amount of the fine to the will of the sovereign. Camden expresses his surprise at this circumstance, as, only about an hundred years before, "two hundred thousand *bizants* were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand *lieurs*." Remains, p. 235, 236.

It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wiclif, who wrote towards the end of his reign, uses the term *besant* as equivalent to *talent*. "To on he gaf fyve *talentis*.—And he that had fyve *besantis* wente forthe and wroughte in hem, & wanne othir fyve." Matt. xxv.

To BESEİK, v. a. To beseech, to intreat.

We the *besaik*, this day be fortunabill
To vs Tyrrianis, happy and aggregabill
To strangearis cummyn fra Troy in thare vyage.
Doug. Virgil, 36. 34.

A.-S. *be* and *sec-an*, to seek; Belg. *ver-soek-en*, to solicit, to intreat; Moes-G. *sok-jan*, to ask, used with respect to prayer; Mark ix. 24.

BESEINE, BESEEN, part. pa. 1. Well acquainted or conversant with, skilled.

—"I was in companie sundrie and divers tymes with wyse and prudent men, weill *beseine* in histories both new and old." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 39. *Beseen*, later editions.

—"Weill *beseine* in divine letteris." *Ibid.* p. 85.

—"Well *beseen* and practised in wars." *Ibid.* p. 263.

2. Provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants in very good order and richly *beseen*." Pitscottie, *ut sup.* p. 365.

The latter is nearly the same with the sense in which the term is used by Spenser; "Adapted; adjusted, becoming;" Johns.

A.-S. *bese-on*, Teut. *be-si-en*, intueri. *Beseen*, in the first sense, denotes one who has looked well upon or into any thing; in the second, one who has been well looked to, or cared for in any respect.

To BESET, v. a. To become; used as synon. with S. *set*.

—"If thou be the childe of darknes, thou shalt be drunken both in soule and body; if thou be the childe of God, doe as *besets* thy estate, sleep not but wake, wake in the spirit and soule, and have the inward senses of thy soule open." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 258.

Teut. *be-sett-en*, componere; *be-set*, decens, aptus, V. *SET*, v.

BESID, pret. "Burst with a bizzing noise, like bottled beer."

Dunbar—Mailland Poems.

V. Gl. Pink. This is the same with S. *bized*.

BESY, adj. Busy.

In *besy* trawelle he wes ay
Til helpe his land on mony wys
And til confonnde his innymyis.
Wynlonon, viii. 38. 102.

A.-S. *bysi*, Belg. *besigh*, id.; allied perhaps to Teut. *bysse*, turbatus, *bys-en*, violento impetu agitari, *bijse*, furens impetus aeris.

BESYNES, *s.* 1. Business.

This eldest—brodyre Karoloman
— drew hym fra all *besynes*,
A mounk lyvand in wildyrnes.

Wyntown, vi. 4. 45.

2. Trouble, disturbance.

“We—are aggreit and determit, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme, to do, not onlie for defence thairof, gif it sall be invadit; but alsua to keip the samyn fra *besynes*, gif reasonable and honest wayis may be had.” Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith’s Hist. App. p. 12.

—“Quharapone gif it please your Grace sua to do, it sall follow, that mekle *besines* being removit, quietnes and reste may be inducit, to the pleasour of God, encremsent of justice and all verteu.” Ibid.

Belg. *byse*, or *bysen*, turbatus. From Su.-G. *bes-a* was formed the designation given to the useful goblins, corresponding with our *Brownies*; *Tomtebesar*, lemures, qui putabantur genii benefici esse domum circueuntes, visuri si quid in ordinem esset redigendum, aut emendandum; q. *busy* about the house, from *tomt*, area, domus, and the v. *bes-a*. From the same origin is the Su.-G. denomination given to pedlars or hawkers, *besekræmare*, or *bissekraemare*, institores, qui merces suas per regiones circumferrebant. This in S. would be *besy*, i.e. busy, *creamers*.

Though Ihre does not mention E. *busy*, as he deduces both these terms, which express the exertion and bustle of *business*, from *bes-a*; it is evident, that he viewed the idea of the ardent exertion denoted by them as borrowed from the agitation of animals when *disturbed* by the gad-fly.

This seems to be in fact the primary sense of the word, though I find no proof of its being thus used in A.-S. I am satisfied, however, that the root is Su.-G. *bes-a*, a term used concerning beasts, which run hither and thither with violence, when stung by gad-flies; or Teut. *bjts-en*, *bies-en*, which is radically the same; Furente ac violente impetu agitari, insano more discurrere; Kilian.

BESYNE, BYSENE, BYSIM, *s.* Expl. “whore, bawd,” Gl. Sibb. V. BISYM.

BESHACHT, *part. pa.* 1. Not straight, distorted, Ang. 2. Torn, tattered; often including the idea of dirtiness; Perth. The latter seems to be an oblique use. V. SHACHT.

To BESLE, or BEZLE, *v. n.* To talk much at random, to talk inconsiderately and boldly on a subject that one is ignorant of; Ang.

Belg. *beuzel-en*, to trifle, to fable; Teut. *beusel-en*, nugar.

BASLE, BEZLE, *s.* Idle talking; Ang. Belg. *beusel*, id.

BESMOTTRIT, *part. pa.* Bespattered, fouled.

— And with that wourd

His face he schew *bemottrit* for sne bourde,
And all his membrs in mude and dung bedoyf.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 30.

Skinner is at a loss whether to derive this word from A.-S. *besmyt-an*, maculare, inquinare. It is remotely connected with this, and with Belg. *smelt-en*; but

more immediately allied to Belg. *besmodder-en*, Germ. *schmader-n*, *schmaiter-n*, to stain, S. to *smadd*, Su.-G. *smitt-a*. The most ancient form in which the radical word appears is Moes-G. *bismait*, anointed, Joh. ix. 6.

BESOM, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute, S.

“I’ll-fa’ard, crazy, crack-brained gowk, that she is, —to set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld *besom*, and to bring sae muckle distress on a douce quiet family.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

I do not think that this is originally the same with E. *besom*, although the same orthography is here used. V. BYSSYM, &c.

BESOUTH, *prep.* To the southward of. V. BENORTH.

BESS, BESSIE, *s.* Abbreviations of the name Elizabeth; *Bessie* being now more commonly given to old women, S. This had not been the case formerly, as appears from the beautiful song, “*Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*.”

BESSY-LORCH, *s.* The fish in E. called a loach, Gobites pluviatilis, of which this seems merely a corr., Roxb.; Fr. *loche*.

BEST. To *Best*, used adverbially, as signifying “over and above; gain, saving;” Shetl.

BEST, *part. pa.* Struck, beaten.

For thair with in war rycht worthy;
And thaim defendyt doughtely;
And ruschyt thair fayis ost agayne,
Sum *best*, sum woundyt, sum als slayne.

Barbour, iv. 94. MS.

This word in MS. might perhaps be read *best*. In edit. 1620, it is *baissed*. V. BAIST.

BEST, *part. pa.*

Thsr bassynettis burnyst all [brycht]
Agayns the son glemand of lycht:
Thsr speris, pennonys, and thair scheldis,
Off lycht enlumynyt all the feldis:
Thsr *best* and browdyn wes brycht baneris,
And horsse hewyt on ser mancris.

Barbour, viii. 229.

In MS. *brycht* is wanting in the first line, and *all* added to the second.

Best seems to convey some idea nearly allied to that expressed by *browdyn*; perhaps, fluttering, or shaken; Isl. *beyst-i*, concutio.

* BEST, *s.* “*Beast*, any animal not human,” Gl. Wynt.

—Eftyre that he wes broucht on bere,
Til a bysynt *best* all lyke
Sene he wes besyd a dyke,
That nere-hand a myll wes made.
For bath hewyd and tale he had
As a hors, and his body
All til a bere wes mast lykly.

Wyntown, vi. 13. 59.

The term is still used in this general sense, S. pronounced q. *baist*, S. B.

BEST AUCHT, the most valuable article, of a particular description, that any man possessed, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant; more properly used to denote

the best horse or ox employed in labour.

V. HERREYELDE.

This custom had been known to the ancient Germans. Flandr. *hoefd-stoel*, servitutis genus, quo directus dominus sibi optat vendicatumque clientis praestantissimum jumentum aut optimam suppellectilis partem. Kilian.

BESTED, *part. pa.* Overwhelmed, overpowered, S.

It seems doubtful if this be the same with E. *bestead*, which is used to denote treatment or accommodation in an indefinite way. Skinner, among his antiquated words, gives *bestad* as probably signifying *perditus*, from Belg. *bested-en* consumere. Chaucer uses this word in the sense of "oppressed, distressed."

BESTIAL (*off Tre*), *s.* An engine for a siege.

Ramsay gert byg strang *bestials* off tre,
Be gud wrychtis, the best in that cuntre :
Quhan thai war wrocht, betaucht thaim men to leid
The wattir doun, quhill thai come to that steid.

Wallace, vii. 976. MS.

It seems doubtful, whether they were battering engines. From v. 986, it is probable that they were merely wooden towers.

A rowms passage to the wallis thaim dycht,
Feill *bestials* rycht starkly wp thair rais,
Gud men off armys sene till assilye gais.

V. also xi. 877.

Although in MS. *bestials* is the word used, it is *bastailies*, edit. 1648. It seems uncertain, whether this word be formed from Lat. *bestialis*, as at first applied to the engines called *rams, sows, &c.*, or from Fr. *bastille*, a tower; L. B. *bastillae*. *Bestemiac* is expl. Troiae, Gl. Isidor. Some, however, read *Bestiae Majae*.

BESTIAL, BESTIALL, *s.* A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm, S.

"The ground thereof fertil in corne and store; and besides all other kindes of *bestiall*, fruteful of mares, for breeding of horse." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

"He received their commission graciously,—and directed them to go and live upon the lands and *bestial* pertaining to the lands of Drum and Pitfoddels, and to keep togethir unbroken or separate, and there to stay whill further advertisement." Spalding, i. 129.

"If no other object was kept in view, but to produce the greatest possible rent, it required no depth of understanding to find out that the rearing of *bestial* in place of men was the most lucrative speculation." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 327.

Fr. *bestial, bestiall, bestail*, "beasts or cattell of any sort; as exen, sheep," &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *bestiale, bestialia, pecudes*; Du Cange.

BESTIALITÉ, *s.* Cattle.

"There he sate his felicity on the manuring of the corne lande, & in the keeping of *bestialité*." Complaint S. p. 68.

L. B. *bestialia, pecudes*; Fr. *bestail*.

BEST-MAN, *s.* Brideman; as *best-maid* is bride-maid; from having the *principal* offices in waiting on the bride; S.

"A sorrowfuller wedding was never in Glen Eredine, although Mr. Henry was the *best man* himself." 'The *best man*! Cecil; I do not understand you. I should have thought the bridegroom might be the most impor-

tant personage for that day at least.' Cecil soon made me comprehend, that she meant a brideman, whose office, she said, was to accompany the bridegroom when he went to invite guests to his wedding, and to attend him when he conducted his bride to her home." Discipline, iii. 21, 22.

"Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend, or *best man*, as this person is called in Scotland, and whose office is to pull off the glove of the bridegroom." St. Johnstoun, iii. 90.

BESTREIK, *part. pa.* Drawn out; gold *bestreik*, gold wire or twist.

Thair girtens wer of geld *bestreik*;
Thair legs wer thairwith furneist eik.

Buret, Watson's Coll. ii. 12.

Tent. *be-streck-en*, extendere.

BESTURTED, *part. pa.* Startled, alarmed, affrighted, S.

Germ. *besturz-en*, to startle; *besturzt seyn*, to be startled. Hence Fr. *estourdi*, Ital. *stourdito*. Wachter derives the Germ. word from Celt. *turdd*, din; Stadenius, from *stor-en*, to disturb. Ihre views Isl. *stird-r*, rigid, immoveable, as the root.

BESWAKIT, *part. pa.*

—And aft *beswakit* with an owre hie tyde,
Quhilk brews richt meikle barret to thy bryd :
Hir care is all to clenge, &c.

Dunbar, Evergreen, p. 57. st. 18.

Ramsay renders this *blanched*, supposing that there is an allusion to the steeping of malt. It refers to the filthy effects of drunkenness; and seems merely to mean *soked*; Isl. *sock*, merger, *sauk-v-a*, mergi.

To **BESWEIK**, *v. a.* To allure; to beguile, to deceive.

This word is used by Gower in his account of the Syrens.

In wemens veyce they synge
With notes of se great lykinge,
Of suchs measure, of suchs mnsyke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswyke*.

Conf. Am. Fel. 10.

A.-S. *swic-an*, *beswic-an*, Isl. *svik-ia*. Alem. *biswich-en*, Su.-G. *swik-a*, Germ. *schwick-en*, id.

BET, *pret.* Struck.

Thair stedis stakkerit in the steur, and stude stummerand,
Al te stiffillit, and stonayt; the strakis war ss strang.
Athir berne braithly *bet*, with snc bryght brennd.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 25.

A.-S. *beat-an*, Su.-G. *bet-a*; *tu bete*, thou hast struck.

BET, BETT, *pret. and part.* Helped, supplied, V. **BEIT**.

BET, *part. pa.* Built, erected.

In wourschip eik, within hir palice yet,
Of hir first husband, was snc tempill *bet*
Of marbill, and bald in ful grete reuerence,

Doug. Virgil, 116. 2.

This is a secondary and oblique sense of the v. *Beit*. q.v. As it properly signifies to repair, it has occasionally been used for building in the way of reparation, and thence simply for building.

BET, *adj.* Better.

Ye knaw the cause of all my peynes smert
Bet than myself, and all myn suenture

Ye may conueye, and, as yow list, conuert
The hardest hert that formyt hath nature.

King's Quair, iii. 28.

—Misbed non thi bond men, that better migh thou spede,
Though he be thi vnderling here, wel it may happen in heuen,
That he wer worthelier set, & with more blis
Than thou, but thou do *bet*, and lius as thou shoulde.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 31. b.

i.e. "except thou do better."

A.-S. *bet*, Teut. *bat*, *bet*, melius, potius, magis;
Alem. *bas*, *baz*, melior, the compar. of *bat*, bonus. A.-S.
bet-an, emendare, and the other synon. verbs in the
Northern languages, have been viewed as originating
the term. *Bet*, indeed, seems to be merely the past
part., mended, i.e. made *better*.

To BET, *v. a.* To abate, to mitigate. V.
BEIT, *v.*

To BET, *v. a.* Apparently for *beat*, to defeat.

"The cite of Edinburgh and ministry thereof, were
very earnest—for the promoting of learning, their
great intention being to have an universitie founded in
the cite; but the three universities,—by the power of
the bishops—did *bet* their enterprise." Crauford's
Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 19.

BET, *part. pa.* *Bet down*, beat, or broken
down.

"Quhen thay war cumyn to Incheuthill, thay fand
the brig *bet down*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 19.
Incheuthill must be viewed as an error of the copier
for *Inchetuthill*. *Tulina* is the word used by Boece.

To BET, BETE, *v. a.* To strike.

Over all the cieté enrageit scho here and thare,
Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the stalker,
Or scho persaif, from fer *betis* with his flaine
Amyd the woddis of Crete.—*Doug. Virgil*, 102, 7.

The wound produced is called the *byt*, l. 10, which
shews the relation of *Byt* to the *v.* as its derivative.
V. BYT, *s.* and BET, *pret.*

BETANE, *part. pa.*

—To the Lord off Dorne said he;
Sekyrlly now may ye se
Betane the starkest pundelayn
That ewyr your lyff tyme ye saw tane.
Barbour, iii. 159. MS.

The sense of this word is very doubtful. It cannot
mean *beaten*, or *taken*; for neither of these was the
case. Perhaps it may refer to the narrow place in
which Bruce was inclosed.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louch-sid and a bra;
That wes sa strait, Ik wndera,
That he mycht not weill turn his sted.
Ibid. v. 107.

A.-S. *betien-en*, *betyn-an*, to inclose, to shut up.

BETAUCHT, BETUK. Delivered, committed
in trust; delivered up. V. BETECH.

To BETECH, BETEACH, *v. a.* To deliver
up; to consign; *betuk*, *pret.* *betaucht*, *pret.*
and *part. pa.*

This word occurs in a remarkable passage concern-
ing James Earl of Douglas.

—Yeit haf Ik herd oft syss tell,
That he sa gretly dred wes than,
That quhen wiwys wald childre ban,
Thai wald, rycht with an angry face,
Betech them to the blak Douglas.
Barbour, xv. 538. MS.

Edit. 1620, *betake*; edit. Pink. *beteth*.

He him *betuk* on to the haly gaist,
Saynt Jhone to borch that suld meite hail and sound.
Wallace, v. 462. MS.

The King *betaucht* hym in that steid
The endentur, the seile to se,
And askyt gyff it enselyt he!

Barbour, i. 610. MS.

Than scho me has *betaucht* in keeping
Of ane sweet nymphs maist faithfull and decoir.
Palice of Honour, ii. 33.

—In the woful batal and mellé
To ane vnhappy chance *betaucht* is sche.

Doug. Virgil, 385. 8.

Hence "the common Scots expression, *God I beteach
me till*," Rudd.; and that used by Ramsay, *Betootch-
us-to*; i.e. Let us commend ourselves to the protec-
tion of some superior being.

Betootch-us-to! and well I wat that's true;
Awa! awa! the deel's our grit wi' you.

Poems, ii. 120.

It is printed *girt*, but undoubtedly from mistake.
O. E. *bitoke*, committed; also *bitaughten*, *bitakun*,
bitauht.

Thei custe heore dohter thare,
Bitaughten hire God for euermo.

Kyng of Tars, v. 346.

"They kissed their daughter, and committed her to
God," &c.

"Mannes sone schal be *bitakun* to princis of prestis
& scribis:—and they schulen *bitake* him to hethene
men to be scorned and scourged." Wiclif, Matt. xx.

Unto Kyngeston the first wouke of May
Com S. Dunstan, opon a Sonenday,
& of alle the lond erle & baroun,
To Eilred, Edgar sonne, *bitauht* him the coroun.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

"I *betake* you to God: Je vous recommande a Dieu."
Palsgr. F. 461, a.

A.-S. *betaec-an*, tradere; *betaehte*, tradidit. *Taac-
an*, in its simple form, signifies jubere, praecipere,
Lye; but according to Somner, is used "as *betaecan*;
tradere, concedere, assignare, commendare; to del-
iver, to grant, to assign or appoint, to betake or re-
commend unto;" *Taac-an* has also the sense of E.
take. But this is an oblique use of the term, borrowed
from the idea of an act of deliverance preceding.
Should *take* be viewed as radically a different verb, it
might properly enough be traced to Moes-G. *tek-an*, to
touch.

BETHANK, *s.* *In your bethank*, indebted
to you, Ayrs.

"Ye could na help it; and I am none in *your bethank*
for the courtesie." *Spaewife*, ii. 244.

BETHANKIT, *s.* A ludicrous, and therefore
an indecent, designation for a religious act,
that of giving *thanks* after meat, Ayrs.

Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,
Bethankit hums.
Burns, iii. 219.

BETHEREL, BETHRAL, *s.* An inferior offi-
cer in a parish or congregation, whose busi-
ness it is to wait on the pastor in his official
work, to attend on the session when they
meet, to summon delinquents, &c. S.

This is obviously a corr. of E. *beadle*; but the du-
ties of the Scottish officer do not exactly correspond
either with those of the headle or of the sexton in
England.

"While they were thus reviewing—the first epistle
of the doctor, the *betherel* came in to say that Meg

and Tam were at the door." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 19.

The term is used in the same work, in a sense which I do not think authorised, as equivalent to *bellman*.

"But I must stop; for the postman, with his bell, like the *betheral* of some ancient borough's town summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." *Ibid.* p. 26.

"Mony a rosy quean, that made mouths at the lucken brows o' Madge Mackettrick—has come under the uncanny crook o' this little finger, decked out fu' dainty in her lily-white linsens to be wedded with the *bedral's* spade to the clod o' the valley and the slime-worm." *Ibid.* p. 387.

"If the *bedral* hadna gien me a drap of usquebaugh, I might e'en hae didd of your ladyship's liquor." *St. Ronan*, iii. 155.

The term *beddal* is used in older books.

"*Beddals*, or beadies, are by our judicatories called *officers*: They are to the church what the *apparitores* were to civil courts, *magistratum ministri*, so called, quia praesto sunt obsequunturque magistratibus." *Pardovan's Coll.* p. 50.

BETHLERIS. Leg. BECHLERIS. Bachelors.

Than rerit thir *marlionis* that mentis so he
Furth borne *bechleris* bald in the bordouris.

Houlate, iii. 1. MS.

The poet represents hawks of this kind as knights bachelors.

BETHOUT, prep. and adv. Without, Fife.

Cripple Archy gat up,
Bethout e'er a stammer. *MS. Poem.*

Athout is used in the same sense, *ibid.* *Bethout* may be analogous to A.-S. *be-utan*, sine; foris; q. *be-the-out*. But perhaps it is merely a corr. from the change of *w* into *b*.

* BETIMES, s. 1. By and by, in a little, S.

2. At times, occasionally.

BETING, s. Reparation. V. under BEIT, v.

To BETRUMPE, v. a. To deceive.

Jupiter (quod siche) sall he depart? ha fy!
And lefull till ane wayngour straungere
Me and my realme *betrumpe* on thes manere?

Doug. Virgil, 120. 49. V. TRUMP.

To BETREYSS, BETRASE, v. a. To betray.

It wes fer wer than tratoury
For te *betreyss* sic a persoune,
So nobill, and off sic a renoune.

Barbour, iv. 23. MS.

Betrasit, Douglas; *betrassied*, Wallace; *betrased*, Chaucer; *betraist*, R. BRUNNE, p. 49.

Whilom Eilred my lerd he him *betraist* to yow,
& my sonne Edmunde thorgh treson he slouh.

Germ. *trieg-en*, *betrieg-en*; Fr. *trah-ir*, id. *trahison*, treason.

* BETTER, adj. 1. More in reference to number, S.; as, *better than a dozen*, more than twelve.

This sense of the word seems unknown in E. writing. It corresponds, however, with the Goth. tongues. Su.-G. *baettr*, id. *Tusen en fem betur*, a thousand and five more.

2. Higher in price. *I paid better than a shilling*, i. e. more than a shilling, S.

It bears a similar sense in Su.-G.; *up baettr*, altius, as we say, *better up*, i. e. higher up, or having more elevation,

3. Often used in regard to health, S.

BETTERS, *s. pl.* *Ten betters*, ten times better, Aberd.

BETTIRNESS, s. 1. Superiority.

"That the thrid parte of the half of the landis of Medop ar bettir than the thrid parte of the landis of Maneristoun:—And becaus the modificatioune of the *bettirnes* of the said tercis suld be haid and maid be certane frendis, the lordis tharfore ordinis the said James to bring the said modificatioun of frendis to the said day, & sic vtheris preffis as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 247, 248.

2. Emendation, amelioration; applied especially as to health.

Thus Su.-G. *baettra* is used. Quoque usurpatur de valetudine; Ihre. It may be observed that as the old positive of *better* was, according to Wachter, *bat*, bonus, the radical idea seems retained in the Isl. v. *bacte*, *bat-a*, emendare. V. G. Andr. p. 22.

BETTER SCHAPE, cheaper, at a lower price.

"That the craftis men of burrowis, sic as cordinaris and vtheris, takis of men of the samin craft cummand to the market on the Monunday a penny of ilk man, quhilk is the causs of derth and exalting of thair penny-worthis, sic as schone [shoes] was wont to be sauld for xijd. or *better schape*, and vther merchandiae that is exalzit for a penny to sax or aucht pennis, quhilk is greit skaith to the commone proffet." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

This phrase seems to be a sort of comparative from that used in the positive, *good cheap*, E.

BETTY, *s.* More commonly one of the abbreviations of *Elizabeth*; sometimes that of the old Scottish female name *Beatrice*, S.

BETTLE, s. Stroke, blow, Aberd.

—A chief csme wi' a feugh,
Box'd him on the a—e with a bald *bettle*,
Till a' the hindlings leugh
At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

This seems a diminutive from *beat* a blow, also a contusion, S. B.

BETWEESH, prep. Betwixt, S. V. ATWEESH.

BETWEKIS, prep. Betwixt, Aberd. Reg. V. ATWEESH.

BEVAR, s. One who is worn out with age.

The *bevar* hoir said to this berly berne,
This brief thew sall obey sone, be thew bald.

Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is evidently from the same source with *Bavard*, adj. q. v.

Mr. Pinkerton says that *bevis*, Maitl. P. p. 112. ought probably to be "*Bevis*, the hero of romance." But it is clear, that both this word and *clevis* are erroneously spelled. To make either rhyme or sense, the passage must be read thus:—

Suppois I war an ald yaid aver,
Schott furth our clenchs to squishe the elevir,
And had the strenthis of all strene *bevir*,
I wald at Youl be heusit and stald.