

We still say a *bevir-horse* for a lean horse, or one worn out with age or hard work; S.

BEUCH, s. (gutt.) A bough, a branch, S.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin *beuch*,
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis tench.

Doug. Virgil, 167. 41.

A.-S. *boga, boh*, id. from *bug-an* to bend.

To BEUCHEL, (gutt.) v. n. To walk with short steps, or in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner, to shamble. "A *beuchelin* body," one who walks in this manner, Roxb.

Tent. *boechel-en, buechel-en*, niti, conari.

BEUCHEL, s. A little, feeble, and crooked creature, *ibid*.

Germ. *bügel*, Teut. *beughel*, Sn.-G. *bygel*, curvatura; Isl. *beygl-a* tortuosum reddo, from *beygl-ia*, to bend.

BEUCHIT, part. pa. (gutt.) Bowed, crooked, S.

—To the strene thay turnit thare foreship,
Kest doun thare *beuchit* ankeris ferme of grip.

Doug. Virgil, 162. 23.

A.-S. *bug-an*, curvare.

BEUGH, s. (gutt.) A limb, a leg, Border.

Syn lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch;

Says, William, cum ryde down this brae,
Thocht ye suld brek a *beugh*.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 183. st. 16.

Who came and tuk her by the *beugh*,
And with a rung both auld and tengu,
Laid on her, while she bled enugh,
And for dead left her lying.

Watson's Coll. i. 46.

Isl. *bog*, Alem. *puac*, Germ. *bug*, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. *vorderbug*, the forequarter, *hinderbug*, the hinder-quarter. Both Ihre and Wachter view *bug-en*, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. It is evidently of the same family with *Boucht*, q. v.

BEVEL, s. A stroke; sometimes a violent push with the elbow, S.

He says now, Is thy brother gone?
With that Truth took him by the neck,
And gave him their, as some suppose,
Three *bevels* till he gard him beck.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 92.

This is a derivative from *Baff*, *beff*, q. v.

To BEVER, BAIVER, BEVVER, v. n. To shake, to tremble; especially, from age or infirmity; as, "We're auld *beverin* bodies;" "A *beverin* wi' the perils," shaking with the palsy, Roxb. Berwieks. V. BEVEREN.

BEUER, BEVER, s. A beaver.

"Besyde Lochnes—ar mony martrikis, *beuers*, quhit-redis, and toddis." Bellend, Descr. ch. 8. This refers to what is said by Boece. Ad haec martirillae, foninae, —*fibri*, intraeque incomparabili numero.

I take notice of this word, because it seems to afford a proof that this animal once existed in Scotland. Sibbald says, "Boethius dicit fibrum seu castorem in Scotia reperiri; an nunc reperietur, nescio." Prodr. P. ii. lib. 3. p. 10.

The Gael. name, it is said by a learned friend, is *los lydan*, which signifies *broad tail*; *los* denoting a tail, and *leathan* broad.

C. B. *afangc* signifies a beaver, written by Lhuyd *avangk, adhangk*. It is also denominated *thostlydan*. Ir. *davaran loisleathain*.

"Beavers," says Pennant, "were formerly found in Great Britain; but the breed has been extirpated many years ago. The latest account we have of them is in Giraldus Cambrensis, who travelled through Wales in 1188. He gives a brief history of their manners; and adds, that in his time they were found only in the river Teivi. Two or three waters in that principality still bear the name *Llyn yr afangc*, or the beaver lake. —We imagine they must have been very scarce even in earlier times; for by the laws of *Hoel dda*, the price of a beaver's skin (*croen Lhostlydan*) was fixed at one hundred and twenty pence, a great sum in those days." Brit. Zool. i. 70.

That the testimony of Boece is, in this instance, worthy of credit, appears from this circumstance, that a head of this animal has lately been dug up from a peat moss in Berwickshire; and is now in the Museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

There is also part of the skeleton of a beaver, which was presented by the late Dr. Farquharson, from the Loch of Marlies in Perthshire.

* **BEVERAGE, s.** The third sense of this term, as given by Johns. is, "A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes."

In S. it suggests another idea. The *beverage* of a new piece of dress, is a salute given by the person who appears in it for the first time, more commonly by a male to a favourite female. One is said to *gie the beverage*, or to *get the beverage*; as, "She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat." One or two generations ago, when the use of the razor was more sparing, it was very common for a man to give the *beverage* of his beard.

BEVEREN, BEVERAND, part. pr.

He glisted up with his eighen, that grey wer, and grete;
With his *beveren* berde, on that burde bright.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.

This is mentioned in the Gl. as not understood. Perhaps the phrase signifies his full or flowing beard; from A.-S. *befer-an*, circumdare; or as the same with *beverand*, which Sibb. renders "shaking, nodding;" deriving it from Tent. *bev-en*, contremere. This is a provincial E. word. "*Bevering*, trembling. North." Gl. Grose. "*Bibber*, to tremble." *Ibid*.

A.-S. *beaff-ian*, tremere, trepidare, *bef-ian, bif-gean*, id. *beffung, bifung*, tremor. Alem. Franc. *bib-un*, tremere.

BEUGLE-BACKED, adj. Crook-backed.

—*Beugle-back'd*, bodied like a beetle.

Watson's Coll. ii. 54.

A.-S. *bug-an*, to bow; Teut. *boechel*, gibbus. Germ. *bugel*, a dimin. from *bug*, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced *boolie-backit*, S.

BEVIE, (of a fire) s. A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes, *bevice*, S.

Perhaps from E. *bevin*, "a stick like those bound up in faggots," Johnson. It is thus used in O. E.

"Though I blazed like a *bevin*, yet now I lie smothering like wet straw." Saker's *Narbonns*, Part II. p. 46.

"*Bauen* great fagottes, [Fr.] faullourde;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 19.

BEVIE, s. A jog, a push, S. from the same source with *bevel*. V. **BAFF, s.**

BEVIL-EDGE, *s.* The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point, a term much used by masons, *S. V. BEVEL*, *v. E.*

BEVIS. *V. BEVAR.*

BEUKE, *pret. v.* Baked.

For skant of vittale, the cornes in quernis of stane
They grand, and syne *beuke* at the fyre ilkane.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 37.

A.-S. boc, *pret. of bac-an*, *pinsere*.

BEULD, *adj.* Bow legged, *Ang.*; *q. beugeld* from the same origin with *beugle*, in *Beugle-backed*, *q. v.*

BEW, *adj.* Good, honourable. *Bew schyris*, or *schirris*, good *Sirs.* *Fr. beau*, good.

Yit by my selfe I fynd this prouerbe perfyte,
The blak crow thinkis hir swin birdis quhyte.
Sa faris with me, *bew schyris*, wil ye herk,
Can not persais an falt in al my werk.

Doug. Virgil, 272. 31.

Lo this is all, *bew schirris*, have gude day.

Ibid. 484. 32.

To BEWAVE, **BEWAUE**, *v. a.* To cause to wander or waver.

—Eneas the banke on hie
Has clummin, wyde quhare behaldand the large sie,
Gyf ony schyp tharon nicht be persaut,
Quhilk late before the windis had *bewavit*.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 41.

—Eneas, as Virgil weill discrites,
In countreis seir was by the seyis rage,
Bewavit oft— *Pallice of Honour*, iii. 39.

A.-S. waf-tan, *vaeillare*, *fluctuare*.

To BEWAVE, **BEWAUE**, *v. a.* 1. To shield, to hide, *Renfr.*; obviously the same with **BYWAUE**, used by *G. Doug.* *q. v.*

2. To lay wait for, to overpower by means of some base stratagem, *Ayrs.*

This seems to be merely a secondary sense, borrowed from the artful means frequently employed to shroud a wicked design; the *A.-S.* and *Moes-G.* verbs both signifying to wrap together, to fold about, to cloak, &c.

BEWEST, *prep.* Towards the west, *S.*

"We marched immediately after them, and came in sight of them about Glenlivat, *bewest* Balveny some few miles." *Baillie's Lett.* ii. 266. *V. BE*, *prep.*

BEWIDDIED, *part. adj.* Deranged, *Ettr.* For.

"Gin ye dought accept o' my father's humble cheer the night—" "The callant's *bewiddied*, an' waur than *bewiddied*," said Pate, "we hae nae cheer for oursels." *Perils of Man*, i. 57.

From *be* and *Teut. woad-en* *insanire*.

To BEWILL, *v. a.* To cause to go astray, *Buchan*; *synon.* with *E. bewilder*.

Meg Souter's son a maudent loll,—
Tuik thro' the feerd a dytit scull.
I kenna what *bewill'd* him.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

From *be*, and *will*, lost in error, *q. v.*

BEWIS, **BEWYS**, *s. pl.* Boughs.

The place wyth fleurys and garlandis stentys the Quene,
And crounyis about wyth funeral *bewys* grene.

Doug. Virgil, 117. 47. *V. BEUCH.*

BEWIS, *s. pl.* Beauties. *O. Fr. beau*, beauty.

Of ladyes bewtie to declair
I do rejois to tell:—
Sueit, sueit is thair *bewis*,
Ay whil thai be contractit.

Mailland Poems, p. 187.

BEWITH, *s.* A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well.

This *bewith*, when cunye is scanty,
Will keep them frae making din.

Ramsay's Works, ii. 288.

One who arrives, when the regular dinner is eaten, is said to get "only a *bewith* for a dinner," *S.* From the *subst. v.* conjoined with the *prep.*, *q.* what one must submit to for a time.

BEWITH, *s.* A place of residence, a domicile, *Perths.*

I am at a loss whether to view this as formed in the same manner with *Bewith*, a substitute; or as allied to the *Goth.* verbs signifying to build, to inhabit, *A.-S. by-an*, *Su.-G. bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, *Isl. by*, in *pret. buid*, inhabited; whence *bud*, *Su.-G. bod*, *mansio*, *E. booth*, and *S. bothie*.

To BEWRY, *v. a.* To pervert, to distort.

Than wald I know the cause and reason quhy,
That eny mecht peruert or yit *bewry*
Thy commaundementis?—

Doug. Virgil, 313. 41.

Vertere, *Virg. Teut. wroegh-en*, torquere, angere.

BEWTER, *s.* The bitter.

"Ther is great store of—capercalegs, *blackwaks*, murefowls, heth-hens, swanes, *bewters*, turtle-doves, herons, doves, steares or stirlings," &c. *Sir R. Gordon's Sutherl.* p. 3.

The author of the *Agr. Surv. of Sutherl.* must have quoted from another *MS.* than that from which the work has been published. For he writes—"swans, *benters*, turtledoves." *V.* p. 169.

The latter is undoubtedly an error of some transcriber. For *bewters* must mean Bitterns, as we find the name sometimes written *Butovr*, *q. v.*

Blakwaks in the *MS.* quoted *Agr. Surv.* is *black cock*. In it also, before "swans," *tarmakins* are mentioned.

BEYONT, *prep.* Beyond, *S.*

BACK-O'-BEYONT, *adv.* 1. At a great distance; *synon.* *Fer outby*, *S.*

"You, wi' some o' your auld warld stories, that the mind o' man canna resist, whirled them to the *back of beyont* to look at the auld Roman camp." *Antiquary*, i. 37.

The term occurs in the following ludicrous phrase, "At the *Back-o'-Beyont*, where the grey mare foaled the fiddler," i.e. threw him off in the dirt, *S.*

2. When a person is asked where he got such a thing, and does not choose to tell, he answers that he got it at the *Back-o'-Beyont*, *Roxb.*

3. It is also used satirically, when one pretends not to believe the account given by another of the place where he met with any thing, *Roxb.*

BEZWELL, *adv.* However, Orkn.; perhaps an abbrev. for "It will *be as well*."

BHALIE, *s.* A town or village, Gael.

—"This dwelling stood on the very spot where Unah's hut had formerly reared its weed-crowned head in the centre of the ancient *bhalie*." Clan-Albin, iv. 341.

Under the term BAL, I have remarked the radical affinity between this and Goth. *bol*, used in a similar sense.

BY, *prep.* 1. Beyond, S.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to incline to us *by* expectation of man's engyne." Pitscottie, p. 30.

2. Besides, over and above.

"In this same year, [1511] the King of Scotland bigged a great ship, called *The great Michael*, which was the greatest ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in England or France. For this ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway. She was twelve score foot of length, and thirty-six foot within the sides. She was ten foot thick in the wall, outed jests of oak in her wall, and boards on every side, so stark and so thick, that no canon could go through her." Pitscottie, p. 107.

3. Above, more than, in preference to.

Bot cheifly murne and mak thy mane,
Thow Kirk of Edinburgh allane,
For thow may rew *by* all the rest,
That this day thow wans sickin aine,
Thy special Pastour.—

Davidson's Schort Discurs. st. 7.

Sanctandros als not to leif out,
His deith thou may deplor but dout.
Thow knawis he lude the *by* the laue;
For first in thee he gaue the rout
Till Antechrist that Romische slaue. *Ibid.* st. 13.

i.e. He loved thee above the rest.

Quhen he was not far fra his graue,
He come to the *by* all the rest. *Ibid.*

He made thee his residence in preference to every other place.

4. In a way of distinction from, S.

The schipman sayis, "Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynnys, full clerly *by* his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid," &c.

Wallace, B. ix. 104, Ed. 1820.

i.e. "You may certainly distinguish him from his men by obvious marks."

5. Without.

"The earle of Angus—appeared most lustie in the queine's sight, for shoe loved him verrie weill, and so tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thair of a long time thairefter." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 284.

—"The queine had tint hir government of the prince and authoritie of the countrie, because shoe had takin aine husband *by* the consent of hir lordis." *Ibid.* p. 285.

6. Away from, without regard to, contrary to.

Concerning the slaughter of Cumyn, it is said:—

—The King him self him slew
In till Drumfress, quhar witness was inew.
That hapnys wrang, our gret haist in a King;
Till wyrk *by* law it may scaith mekill thing.

Wallace, xi. 1188. MS.

The mater went all set to crueltie;
Full mony goddis and the henynnys hie
To wytnes drew he, all was *by* his wyll:
Bot all for nocht, nane teut was tak tharetyll.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 36.

The first is hardy all out *by* mesure,
Of tyme nor resoun geuis he na cure.
Ibid. 354. 50.

By, as thus used, is sometimes directly contrasted with *be*, as signifying *by* in the modern sense of the term.

"For I dar baldlye say, thair sal mair inconvenientis follow on al thingis quhilkis ar done *by* ane ordour, nor to thole the abuse to the tyme God prouide ane remeid *be* ane ordour. As be exempyll, in cais thair be ane part of the dike quhilk is consumit, & seruis of not, yit euery man quhilk passis *by*, suld not cast down the place quhilk he thynkis falteis at his plesour, bot suld (geue his zele be godlie) schaw to the gardnar to quham it appertenis to correct the falt. Thus suld christin men seik reformatioun (& that *be* ane ordour) and nocht plane distruction, and confusioun, as men dois in thir dayis." Kennedy, Commendatar of Crosraguell, p. 73. 74. A. 1558. V. *Abbot of Vvressoun*.

This may be viewed as an oblique sense of *by* as signifying *beyond*; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark. Moes-G. *bi*, however, is used in the sense of *contra*, *adversum*, agreeing with Gr. *kara*. If thou remember that thy brother, *theins ha-baith bi thuk*, has any thing *against* thee; Matt. v. 23.

7. *By himself, or herself*; denoting the want of the exercise of reason; beside himself or herself. V. HIMSELL.

8. *By one's mind*, deprived of reason.

"They ware in no wayes content tharewith, bot raged in furie as if they had beine *by* thair myndis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 416.

BY, *adv.* 1. When, after; q. by the time that.

"*By* thir words were said, his men were so enraged, and rushed so furiously upon the English vanguard,—that they put the Englishmen clean abak from their standard." Pitscottie, p. 31.

This idiom is very ancient. It does not seem to occur in A.-S. But it is found in Moes-G. *Bi the galithun thair brothrus is, thanuh gah is galait; When his brethren were gone up, then went he also up*; Joh. vii. 10.

2. As signifying although; as "*I carena by*," I don't care though I agree to your proposal, S.

3. Denoting approximation, or approach from some distance; used in the composition of various adverbs, S.

DOWN-BY, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great, S.

IN-BY, *adv.* Nearer to any object; q. v.

OUR-BY, *adv.* This, as well as *Through-by*, is used by neighbours in the phrase, "Come *our-by*," or "Come *throw-by*," when parks, woods, streams, or something that must be passed *through* or *over*, intervenes between their respective residences, S.

OUT-BY, *adv.* q. v.

THROUGH-BY. V. OUR-BY.

UP-BY, *adv.* Upwards, S.

BY-COMING, *s.* The act of passing by or through a place, S.

"He had gottin in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie quhilk he read ower him self thryse or four tymes that quarter." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 429.

BY-COMMON, *adv.* Out of the ordinary line, *by* signifying beyond, S.

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity." Ann. of the Par. p. 253.

BY-COMMON, *adj.* Singular, Ayrs.

"Though he was then but in his thirteenth year, he was a *by-common* stripling in capacity and sense." R. Gilhaize, iii. 115.

BY-EAST, towards the east. V. BE, *prep.*

BY-GAIN. *In the by-gäin*, 1. Literally, in passing, in *going by*, Aberd.

2. Incidentally, *ibid.*

BY-GATE, BYGET, *s.* A by-way, S.

"He neuer ansueris to that quhilk was demandit of him: bot euer seikand refugis and *bygets*, castis in mony other maters by it quhilk is in question, to distract the readers intention and spreit, that he neuer perceave it quhilk is in controversie, nor quhou slaulie he ansueris thairto." J. Tyrie's Refutation of Knox's Answer, Pref. 7.

Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flecking down.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BY-GOING, *s.* The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne, we were saluted with cannon, hagbuts of crocke, and with musket." Monro's Exp. ii. p. 15.
Teut. *bygaen* signifies to approach, to come near; *veur-by-gaen*, to pass by.

BY-HAND, *adv.* Over, S. V. HAND.

BY-HOURS, *s. pl.* Time not allotted to regular work, S.

"In the upper district an apparently economical mode was chosen, of letting the upholding [of the roads] to small occupiers of lands upon the road sides; who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 212. 213.

BY-LYAR, *s.* A neutral.

"Item, In cause it beis inquyred of all *By-lyars*, and in speciall of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe. Ye sall answer in generall, ane gude hope is had of the most parte thereof." Knox, p. 222. From the *v. To lie by*, E.

To BY, *v. a.* To purchase, to buy.

"That na burgh hane ane wecht to *by* with, and ane vther to sell with, different in wecht thairfra, bot all wechtis, meseuris and mettis, for *bying* and selling, to be unversall baith to burgh and land in all tymes thairefter." Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 540.

This is also the orthography of the Aberd. Reg. A. 1538 *passim*; as, "to *by* thame clayss."

A.-S. *bygg-an*, emere.

BYAR, *s.* A purchaser; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; *bias bonny*, very handsome; *bias hungry*, very hungry, Aberd.

"We sent you warnin—by our faithfu' servant Colonel Stuart, whae, we are told, met nae *bias* courtesy, your Lordship not even deignin to see him." St. Johnstoun, ii. 276.

Perhaps this should rather be written *Byous*, which is the orthography adopted by some of my correspondents. V. *Byous*.

BIB, *s.* A term used to denote the stomach, Ang., borrowed perhaps, from the use of that small piece of linen, thus denominated, which covers the breast or stomach of a child.

BYBILL, *s.* A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book.

"Excuse if I writ euill, ye may gesse the halfe of it, but I can not mende it because I am not weil at ease, and yit very glad to writ vnto you, quhen the rest are sleepand, sithe I can not sleipe as they do and as I would desire, that is, in your armes my deare loue, quhom I pray God to preserue from all euyll and send you repose. I am gangand to seke myne till the morne, quhen I shall end my *Bybill*, but I am fascheit that it stoppies me to writ newis of my self vnto you, because it is so lang.—I am irkit & ganging to sclipec, and yit I cease not to scribble all thys paper insamickle as restis thairof." Detection Q. Mary, 2d Lett. to Bothwell, Sign. T. i. b. Lond. edit.

This letter is evidently called a *bybill*, because it "is so lang." According to the account which it contains, Mary at first did not design to end her *bybill*, or finish her epistle, till next day; but, from the ardour of her affection, was afterwards induced to continue writing till her paper was filled up.

The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt justly renders it "any great book."

Yet forgate I to maken rehersaile
Of waters cerosif, and of linaile,
And of bodie molification,
And also of hir induratione,
Oiles, ablusions, metal fusible,
Te tellen all, wold passen any *bible*,
That o wher is; wherefore as fer the best
Of al these names now wel I me rest.

Chanone's Yemane's T. v. 16325.

But nought will I, se mote I thrive,
Be about to discriue
All these armes that there weren,
Fer to me were impossible,
Men might make of hem a *bible*,
Twenty foote thicke as I trowe:
For certain who se coud know,
Might there all the armes seen,
Of famous folke that had been
In Affrike, Europe, and Asie,
Sith first began cheualrie.

House of Fame, iii. 244.

It occurs in the same sense so early as the time of Langland.

Again your rule and religion I take record at Jesus,
That said to his disciples, *Ne sitis personarum acceptores*.
Of thys mater I might make a longe *byble*;
And of curats of christen peple, as clerks bear witnes,
I shal telleu it for truths sake, take hed who so lykith.

P. Ploughman's Vision, Fol. 78. b.

Zach. Boyd is, as far as I have observed, the latest writer who uses the term in this sense.

"I would gladlie know what a blacke *bible* is that which is called, the *Book of the wicked*." Last Battell, 1629, p. 566.

In the dark ages, when books were scarce, those, which would be most frequently mentioned, would doubtless be the *Bible* and *Breviary*. Now, the word *Porteous*, which both in S. and E. originally signified a Breviary, seems at length to have denoted, in a more general sense, any smaller kind of book, such especially as might be used as a *Vademecum*. V. PORTEOUS. In the same manner, *bible* might come to signify a book, especially one of a larger and less portable size; and be used at length to denote any long scroll.

Or, this use of the word may be immediately from L. B. *biblus*, a book, (Gr. βιβλος), which occurs in this sense from the reign of Charlemagne downwards. Thus the copy of the Laws and Statutes in Monasteries was called *Biblus Indiculorum*, because it indicated what was to be done. V. Du Cange.

Tyrwhitt derives the word, as used by Chaucer, from the Fr.; and it is not improbable that *bible* might be employed in the Fr. copy of the letter ascribed to Mary. But I have met with no direct proof that the term was thus used in that language.

It deserves to be mentioned, that in the dark ages *biblus* was sometimes used simply to signify *paper*. Thus in a Gl. quoted by Du Cange, vo. Buda, it is said; *Buda*, stramentum lecti de *biblo*, id est, papyro. Isl. *biblia*, carta, liber; G. Andr.

BIBLIOTHEC, s. A library. Fr. *bibliothèque*, Lat. *bibliotheca*.

"In the *bibliothec* of the Duke of Florence, thair is auld vryttin bukes of the succession of the Paipis," &c. Nicol Burn, F. 97, a.

BIBLIOTHECAR, s. A librarian; Lat. *bibliothecarius*.

"Anastasius, *bibliothecar* of the Kirk of Rome—vryttis that eftir the death of Leo the fourt,—Benedictus the thrid was chosin immediatlie eftir him, sua that your Ionet hes na place quhair scho may sitt." Ibid. This regards Pope Joan.

The term is also used, Aberd. Reg.

BICHMAN.

I gar the *bichman* obey; thar was na bute ellis.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 56.

In edit. 1508, it is *buthman*. This may be a term, borrowed from the profession of the person described, as he is previously called "ane marchand;" q. *boothman*, or one who sells goods in a booth.

BYCHT. V. LYCHT.

The *gawk* gat up agane in the grit hall,
Til the *tugheit* be the tope, and *owirvrait* his heid,
Flang him flat in the fyre, fedderis and all.—
Yit he lopd fra the low *lycht* in lyns.

Houlate, iii. 16.

This is the reading in Bann. MS. "Lycht in lynne" seems to signify, with a quick motion. V. LING.

BICK, s. A bitch; "the female of the canine kind."

A.-S. *bicca*, *bicce*, id.; Isl. *bickia*, catella. It does not appear that the S. word has ever borne that reproachful and justly detestable sense, in which the kindred E. term is used.

To BICK AND BIRR, v. n. To cry as grouse. *Birr* is expl. as especially denoting the latter part of this cry, Roxb.

And ay the murecockke *biks* and *birris*.

Birr is also used by itself.

Its ne the murekokke *birris* at morne,
Nor yitts the deire with hirre breakine horne.

Wint. Ev. Tales, il. 70. V. BIRR, v.

Gael. *beic-am* is to roar, *beic*, an outcry. It may be allied to Belg. *bikk-en* to beat, to chop, as denoting the noise made by its wings.

To BICKER, BYKKYR, v. n. This v., as used in S., does not merely signify, "to fight, to skirmish, to fight off and on," as it is defined in E. dictionaries. 1. Denoting the constant motion of weapons of any kind, and the rapid succession of smart strokes, in a battle or broil.

Yngliss archaris, that hardy war and wicht,
Amang the Scottis *bykkerit* with all thair mycht.

Wallace, iv. 556. MS.

The layff was speris, full nobill in a neid,
On thair enemys thair *bykkyr* with gude speid.

Ibid. ix. 846. MS.

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does *bicker*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Expl. "rattle;" Gl.

2. To move quickly; S.

This use of the term may be illustrated by the following example; "I met him coming down the gait as fast as he could *bicker*," S.

Three tully fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

Properly meant to express the noise made by the quick motion of the feet in running; synon. *Brattle*.

3. It expresses the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion; S.

C. B. *bicre*, a battle; "Pers. *pykar*," id. Gl. Wynt.

Frae thatched eaves the icicles depend
In glitt'ring show, an' the once *bick'ring* stream,
Imprison'd by the ice, low-growing, runs
Below the crystal pavement.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

BICKER, BIKERING, s. 1. A fight carried on with stones; a term among schoolboys, S.

—"Bickers, as they are called, were held on the Caltonhill. These *bickerings*, or set skirmishes, took place almost every evening a little before dusk, and lasted till night parted the combatants; who were generally idle apprentices, of mischievous dispositions, that delighted in chacing each other from knoll to knoll with sticks and stones." Campbell's *Journey*, ii. 156.

Palsgrave mentions "*beckeryng* as synon. with *serimysse*," and as corresponding to Fr. *meslee*. B. iii. F. 19; also "*bicker*, fighting, *escarmonche*." F. 20.

2. A contention, strife, S.

"There were many *bickerings*, and fear of breaking, about the articles of peace; but, thanks to God, I hope that fear be past." Baillie's *Lett.* ii. 7.

3. A short race, Ayrs.

I was come round about the hill—
Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me sicker;
Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*. *Burns*, iii. 41.

BICKER, BIQUOUR, s. A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S.

“Tradition says, that one of the hospitable proprietors, after liberally entertaining his guests in the castle, was wont to conduct them to this tree, and give them an additional *bicker* there. In those days, it was usual with people of rank, to drink out of wooden cups or *bickers* tipped with silver.” P. Kileconquhar, Fife, Statist. Acc. ix. 297.

Thus we tuke in the high browin liquor,
And bang'd about the nectar *biquour*.

Evergreen, i. 224.

In Yorkshire the term *begger* is used in this sense. The definition given, by Dr. Johnson, of *E. beaker*, by no means corresponds to the sense of this word in S. and other Northern dialects, —“a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's *beak*.” Similarity of sound had induced him to give this definition, as well as etymon. He has indeed followed Skinner in the latter. But he only conjectures that such might be the form of the *beaker* in former times.

Germ. *becher*; Isl. *baukur*, *bikare*; Sw. *bagare*; Dan. *begere*; Gr. and L. B. *βεικαρι*, *baccarium*; Ital. *bicchiere*, *patera*, *scyphus*.

The term may be viewed as radically allied to Gr. *βικ-ος*, vas aut urna habens ansas, Hesych.; and *βικ-ου*, urnula, urceolus, doliolum vel lagenula.

The origin of the word is obscure. Some have supposed, fancifully enough, that it is from *Bacchus*, his image having been formed on cups, as appears from Anacreon. But it should also have been proved, that the ancient Greeks or Romans had a word similar to *bicker*, used in the same sense. Isidorus indeed mentions *bacchia* as denoting vessels first appropriated to wine, afterwards to water. But this seems to be comparatively a modern word. Wachter derives it, with rather more probability, from *back*, a small boat. This is at least more consonant to analogy; as Lat. *cymbium*, a drinking cup, was formed from *cymba*, a boat; Isidor.

This was the term used to denote the cup drunk by the ancient Scandinavians, in honour of their deceased heroes. It was not only called *Braga-full*, but *Braga-bikare*. V. Keyser, Antiq. Septent. 352-354, and Skol.

It has been often mentioned, as an evidence of the frugality of the ancients, and of the simplicity of their manners, that they used drinking vessels made of wood. These were often of beech.

—Fabricataque fago
Pocula. Ovid. Fast. l. 3.

V. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. 377, 378.

BICKERFU', s. As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a *bicker*, S.

“It's just one degree better than a hand-quern—it canna grind a *bickerfu'* of meal in a quarter of an hour.” The Pirate, i. 265.

For they 'at hae a gweed peat-stack—
I think hae nae great pingle,
Wi' a brown *bickerfu'* to quaff—
Afore a bleezin' ingle.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 37.

BICKERIN', s. Indelicate toying, Dumfr.; *Bagenin* synon., Fife.

This may be from the *v. to Bicker*, as conveying the idea of struggling. But it has most probably had a common origin with the term immediately following.

BICKER-RAID, s. The name given to an indecent frolic which formerly prevailed in harvest, after the labourers had finished dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with their empty *bickers*; Roxb.

In forming a Border compound, it was abundantly natural to conjoin this with the term *Raid*.

The custom is now extinct. But I am informed that, within these thirty years, a clergyman, in *fencing the tables* at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of engaging in the *Bicker-raid in hairst*.

To BID, v. a. 1. To desire, to pray for.

Haif we riches, no bettir life we *bid*,
Of science thocht the saull be hair and blind.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 126.

This sense is common in O. E.

So will Christe of his curtesye, & men cry him mercy,
Both forgeue and forget, and yet *byd* for vs
To the father of heauen forgiuenes to haue.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 95. a.

2. To care for, to value.

As to the first place, now *bid* I not to craif it,
Althoch it be Mnestheus wont to haue it;
Nor I *bid* not to strife and wyn the gre.

Doug. Virgil, 134. 24.

Rudd. renders it thus, “q. *bile not*, non moror.” It seems, however, to be rather an oblique sense of the *v.* as signifying to desire, q. “I am not anxious in regard to it.” From the same origin with *BEDIS*, q. v.

BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient, pliable in temper. *A biddable bairn*, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined; S. from the *E. v. bid*, to command.

BIDDABLENESS, s. Disposition to obey, compliant temper, S.

BIDDABLE, adv. Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, v. a. 1. To await, to wait for.

“The *Deel bides* his day,” S. Prov. “Taken from a supposition that the Devil, when he enters into a covenant with a witch, sets her the date of her life, which he stands to. Spoken when people demand a debt or wages before it is due.” Kelly, p. 303.

2. To wait, as apparently implying the idea of defiance.

“Monro sends out rickmaster Forbes with good horsemen and 24 musketeers, to bring back thir goods out of Auchindown frae the robber thereof; but John Dugar stoutly *bade* them, and defended his prey manfully.” Spalding, i. 234.

3. To suffer, to endure. “He *bides* a great deal of pain;” S. Westmorel. id.

What my condition was, I canna tell
My fae let never be sae hard bestead,
Or fore'd to *byde* the bydings that I *buid*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

“It will *bide* billinge at; it will bear working at. North.” Gl. Grose.

This is only an oblique sense of Moes-G. *beid-an*, A.-S. *bid-an*, expectare: for what is enduring, but waiting? Moes-G. *us-beidjands*, bearing long in adverse circumstances, Luk. xviii. 7.

To BIDE, or BYD *at*, *v. n.* To persist, to abide by.

—“I oblyss my self be this my hand-wryte, with the grace of God, to preif him ane heretyke be Goddis worde, conform to the doctryne, jugement and understanding of the maist ancient and godlie wryttaris—gif he will saye and *byd att* that the mess is ydolatrie.” Corsraguell to Willok, Keith’s Hist. App. p. 195, 196.

It is also used actively:—
“All thys—I haif wryttin, not believand bot ye wald haif *bidden att* the jugement of the ancean doctouris.” *Ibid.* p. 198.

To BYDE *be*, or *by*, *v. a.* To adhere to; as, *I’ll no bide be that agreement*, S.; the same with *Byde at*.

“I nevir said I wold *byde be* the Doctouris contrare to the scripture.—Bot I am contentit to be jugit be the scripture truelie understand; for I know the holie Goist and the scripture are not contrare one to the uther.” Willok, Lett. to Corsraguell, Keith’s Hist. App. p. 198.

“The burgh of Aberdeen *biding by* the king more stoutly than wisely, and hearing daily of great preparations making in the south, began to look to themselves, and to use all possible means for their defence.” Spalding’s Troubles, i. 102.

To BYDE KNOWLEGE, to bear investigation; an old forensic term. V. KNOWLEGE.

BIDE, *s.* Applied to what one endures. *A terrible bide*, pain so acute as scarcely to be tolerable, Loth.

BYDINGS, *s. pl.* Evil endured, what one has to suffer, Ang.

My fae let never be sae hard hestead;
Or forc’d to byde the *bydings* that I haid.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 87.

That is, “to endure the hardships that I have endured.”

To BIDE *be*, *v. n.* To continue in one state, S. It is applied to one of an inconstant disposition.

This phrase is variously used. Of a sick person, it is also said, that he does not *bide be*, when he seems to recover the one hour, and relapses the next; S. B.

BIDINGS, *s. pl.* Sufferings. V. BIDE, *v.*

BIEYFIR, *s.* The designation given to the double portion of meat formerly allotted, by a chief, to his *Galloglach* or armour-bearer, in the Western Islands.

“The measure of meat usually given him, is call’d to this day *Bieyfir*, that is, a man’s portion; meaning thereby an extraordinary man, whose strength and courage distinguish’d him from the common sort.” Martin’s West. Isl. p. 104.

Gael. *biadh*, meat, food, and *fear* a man.

BIEYTA’V, *s.* The name given to the food served up to strangers, taken immediately after being at sea, West. Islands.

“When any strangers—resort thither, the natives, immediately after their landing, oblige them to eat, even though they should have liberally eat and drunk but an hour before their landing there. And this meal they call *Bieyta’v*, i.e. ocean meat, for they presume that the sharp air of the ocean—must needs give them a good appetite.” Martin’s West. Isl. p. 95.

Notwithstanding the resemblance to *Bieyfir*, most probably of Scandinavian origin; q. *beit-hav* from Isl. *beit*, esca, food, and *haf*, Dan. *hav*, mare, the sea; as rightly rendered by Martin.

BIELD, *s.* Shelter. V. BEILD.

BIELY, *adj.* Affording shelter, Gall., for *Bielyd*.

The sun, more potent, temperates the clouds,
An’ Spring peeps cautious on the *biely* braes.
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 176. V. BEILDY.

To BIELD, *v. a.* To protest, S. V. BEILD.

BIER, *s.* Expl. as signifying twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

“Also another coarse coloured thread, through every two hundred threads,—so as to distinguish the number of *biers* or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth.” Maxw. Sel. Trans. p. 398.

BIERDLY, BIERLY, *adj.*

Then out and spake the *bierdly* bride,
Was a’ goud to the chin;
“Gin she be fine without,” says she,
“We’s be as fine within.”
Jamieson’s Popular Ball. ii. 133.

O he has doen him to his ha’
To mak him *bierty* cheer.
Ibid. p. 195.

“Like one that has been well fed; stout and large;” G1. It is viewed as the same with *Burdly*, q. v. But to me it seems rather to signify, fit, proper, becoming, from Isl. *byr-iar*, *ber*, decet, oportet. In the second extract this is the obvious sense. *Bierdly* seems used, in the former, somewhat obliquely, q. the comely bride; or perhaps, one drest as *became* her rank.

BIERLING, *s.* A galley, S. B.

“He was low of stature, but of matchless strength, and skill in arms; kept always a *biertlin* or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise.” P. Edderachyhis, Statist. Acc. vi. 292.

BIERLY, *adj.* Big, S. B.

His cousin was a *bierty* swank,
A derf young man, hecht Rob.—
Christmas Ba’ing, Skinner’s Misc. Poet. p. 128.

This seems merely the local pronunciation of *BURLY*, q. v.

To BIETLE, BEETLE, *v. n.* 1. To amend, to grow better; applied to the state of one’s health, W. Loth.

2. To recover; applied to the vegetable kingdom, when its products have been in a state of decay; as, “The crap’s *beetlin’* now,” *ibid.*

Evidently a dimin. from A.-S. *beot-ian*, *bet-an*, convalescere, melius habere, or some synonym. northern v.

formed by means of that termination, which at times expresses continuation. V. the letter *L*.

BIG, BIGG, s. A particular species of barley, also denominated *bear*, *S*.

"Bear or *bigg* (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May." P. Durisdeer, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 460.

"The vegetable productions are *big*, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made."—P. Holme, Orkney, *ibid.* v. 407.

This term being used in Orkney, it has most probably come to us from Scandinavia. Isl. *bigg*, *bygg*, hordeum; Dan. *bygg*, Su.-G. *biugg*, *id.* The word is also used in Cumberland.

Rudbeck thinks that this name had been given to barley from *big*, *grander*, the grain being larger than that of oats. V. CHESTER BEAR.

To BIG, BYG, v. a. To build; *S*, Cumb. Westmorel., *id.*

On Gargownno was *byggyt* a small peill,
That warnyst was with men and wittaill weill,
Within a dyk, bathe closs chawmer and hall.

Wallace, iv. 213. MS.

"Also he *bigged* the great hall of Stirling, within the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 86.

This word occurs in O. E. although not very frequently.

The toun he fond paired & schent,
Kirkes, houses beten doun,
To the kyng thei ment tham of the toun.—
He *bigged* it eft that are was playn.

R. Brunne, Pref. clxxxviii.

A.-S. *bycg-an*, Isl. *bygg-ia*, Su.-G. *bygg-a*, *aedificare*, *instruere*, a frequentative from *bo*, *id.*; as it is customary with the Goths thus to augment monosyllables in *o*; as, *sugg-a* from *so*, a sow. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Bygga*.

To BIG, v. n. To build a nest. This use of the term is universal in *S*.

The gray swallow *big*s 't the cot-house wa'.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 110.

There's a seur crab grows at our barn wa';

—And the birds winna *big* in't nor sing in't ava.

Ibid. p. 118.

It is used actively, however, and with the *s*. in the same sense, in Sw. *Bygga bo*, to build or make a nest. Dan. *bygger reede*, *id.*

To BIG round one, to surround, *Aberd.*

To BIG upon, v. a. To fall upon, to attack, *Aberd.*; perhaps from the idea of the approaches made by a besieging enemy.

BIG-COAT, s. A great coat, *S*.

BYGANE, BIGANE, BYGONE, adj. 1. Past; *S*. The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as "a Scotch word."

"It is decretit be the haill Parliament, and forbidin be our Souerane Lord the King, that ony liggis or bandis be maid amangis his liegis in the Realme. And gif ony hes bene maid in tyme *bygane*, that they be not keptir nor haldin in tyme to cum." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 33. Edit. 1566.

"When he was removed, all those who had relation to the Irish business, lighted so sharply upon him, that many did think their censure was not so much for his present behaviour, as for some *by-gone* quarrels." Baillie's Lett. i. 198.

"I wrote to you at length of all our *bygone* proceedings." *Ibid.* p. 219.

2. Preceding; equivalent to *E*. *predceased*.

Reduce ye now into your myndis lkane
The wourthy actis of your eldaris *bigane*.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 22.

BYGANES, BIGONES, used as *s. pl.* denoting what is past, but properly including the idea of transgression or defect. 1. It denotes offences against the sovereign, or the state, real or supposed.

"— The king took the books on himself, and discharged the bishops of all fault, condemned all the supplications and subscriptions, and all meetings and commissions hitherto for that end; but pardoned *bygones*, discharging all such meeting in time to come, under the highest pains." Baillie's Lett. i. 32.

"The King has granted them peace, oblivion for *bygones*, liberty of conscience, and all they desire for time to come." *Ibid.* ii. 22.

In this sense the word is used proverbially; *Let by-ganes be by-ganes*, let past offences be forgotten: *praeterita praetercantur*, *S*.

2. It is used in relation to the quarrels of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party, *S*.

Hard by an aged tree

Twa levers fondly stray,

Love darts from Ketty's e'e,

More blyth than op'ning day.

All *byganes* are forget and gone,

And Arthur views her as his own.

Morison's Poems, p. 135.

3. It often denotes arrears, sums of money formerly due, but not paid, *S*.

"Having received no stipend when he was ejected, he was advised to go up to London, and apply to his Majesty for a warrant to uplift what was his justly, and by law; which he did:—he was told for answer, That he could have no warrant for *bygones*, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 256.

BIGGAR, s. A builder, one who carries on a building.

"Item, to advise gif the chaplaine hes the annuell under reversion, and contributis with the *biggar*,—to consider how lang thereafter the annuell sall be unredeemable." Acts Mary, 1551. c. 10. Murray.

BIGGIE, BIGGIN, s. A linen cap, *Ayrs*.

"*Biggie*, or *Biggin*, a linen cap." Gl. Survey C. of Ayr, p. 690. *Biggie* is used in Lanarks.

The writer properly derives it from Fr. *beguin*. V. *BIGNET*.

BIGGING, BYGGYN, BYGGYNGE, s. A building; a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage, *S*.

Thai led Wallace quhar that this *byggynge* wass;
He thoct to assaill it, ferby or he wald pass.

Wallace, iv. 217. MS.

—Fyre blesis in his hie *biggingis* swakkit.

Doug. Virgil, 260. 1.

When he came to his *byggynge*,

He welcomed fayr that lady yunge.

Emare, Ritson's E. M. R. v. 769.

Biggin, a building, Gl. Westmorel. Isl. *bigging*, *structura*.

BIGGIT, part. pa. Built. This word is used in various senses, *S*.

Biggit land, "land where there are houses or buildings," Pink. This expression, which is still contrasted with one's situation in a solitude, or far from any shelter during a storm, has been long used in S.

And quhen thai com in *biggit land*,
Wittail and mete yneuch thai fand.

Barbour, xiv. 383. MS.

A *weill biggit body* is one who has acquired a good deal of wealth, S. B.

This term, as applied to the body of man or beast, respects growth; *weill biggit*, well-grown, lusty. "The man was well *bigged*, of a large, fair and good manly countenance." Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 54.

BIGGIT.

On grund no greif quhill thai the gret ost se
Wald thai nocht rest, the rinkis so thai ryde.
Bot fra thai saw thair snte, and thair semblie,
It culd thame *bre*, and *biggit* thame to byde.

King Hart, i. 24.

Both these are given in Gl. Pink. as words not understood. *Bre* may either signify, affright, from A.-S. *breg-can*, terrere; or disturb, from Su.-G. *bry*, vexare, turbare. The sense of *biggit* may be, inclined; from A.-S. *byg-an*, flectere. "It frightened or disturbed them, and disposed them to stay back."

BIGGIT WA'S, *s. pl.* Buildings, houses, S.

"I can do what would freeze the blood o' them that is bred in *biggit wa's* for naething but to bind bairns heads, and to hap them in the cradle." Guy Manner-ing, iii. 150.

BIGHT, *s.* 1. A loop upon a rope, Loth.

2. The inclination of a bay, *ibid.*

Teut. *bigh-en*, pandari, incurvari, flectr. Isl. *bugt*, curvatura, sinus. V. BOUGHT.

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity, S. B.

When cogs are skim'd, an' cirm streakit,
The yellow drops fast in are steekit;
Plump gaes the staff, Meg views, wi' pleasure,
The bocking, thick'ning, yellow treasure;
She gies her clouk a *bightsom* bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morison's Poems, p. 111.

Clouk denotes the hand. Perhaps *q. buxom*, from A.-S. *bocsum*, flexibilis; *byg-an*, to bend.

BIGLY, BYGLY, *adj.*

Scho wynnit in a *bigly* bour;
On fold was none so fair.

Bludy Serk, st. 2. S. P. R. iii. 190.

Big, Gl. Pink. It may perhaps signify commodious, or habitable, from A.-S. *big-an*, habitare, and *lic*, similis.

She's ta'en her to her *bigly* bour,
As fast as she could fare;

And she has drank a sleepy draught
That she had mixed wi' care.

Gay Goss Hawk, *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 11.

O *bigged* hae they a *bigly* bour
Fast by the roaring strand;

And there was mair mirth in the ladies' bour,
Nor in a' her father's land.

Rose the Red and White Lily, *Ibid.* p. 68.

This epithet frequently occurs in O. E. It is conjoined with *hous*, *landys*, and *blys*.

The holy armyte brente he thare,
And left that *bygly* hous fell bare,

That semely was to see.

Le Bone Florence, *Ritson's E. M. R.* iii. 63.

It cannot here signify *big*; for it is applied to a hermit's cell. It may admit of this sense in the following passages:—

And yf thou sende hur not soone;—
He wyll dystroye thy *bygly* landys,
And slee all that before hym standys,
And lose full many a lyfe.

Ibid. p. 11.

Yf y gytles be of thys,
Bryng me to thy *bygly* blys,
For thy grete godhede.

Ibid. p. 71.

BIGLIE, BIGLY, *adj.* Pleasant, delightful; at times applied to situation, Ettr. For.

She has ta'en her to her *bigly* bour
As fast as she could fare.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 11.

Isl. *byggileg-r*, habitabilis, from *bygg-ia*, aedificare.

BIGLIE, *adj.* Rather large, Ettr. For.

This must be viewed as a different word from the former, and as derived from *Big*, large, *q. big-like*, from the appearance of largeness.

BIGONET, *s.* A linen cap or coif.

Good humour and white *bigonets* shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

I would rather derive the term from Fr. *beguine*, also *biguette*, a nun of a certain order in Flanders; as denoting a resemblance to the head-dress. V. BIGGIE.

From the same origin with E. *biggin*, "a kind of coif, or linnen-cap for a young child;" Phillips. Fr. *bequin*, *id.* This is derived from *begue*, speaking indistinctly; as this is the case with children when they begin to speak; Dict. Trev.

BIGS, *Barbour*, xix. 392. Pink. ed. Leg. *Lugis*.

Tharfor thaim alsua herbryit thai:

And stent pailyownys in hy,
Tentis and *lugis* als tharby,
Thai gert mak, and set all on raw.

MS.; Edit. 1620, Tents and *ludges*.

BYLYEIT, *part. pa.* Boiled.

"Item, to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie,—ij *bylyeit* pulterie, ij caponis rosted," &c. Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

BYK.

My maine is turnit into quhyt,
And thairfor ye hef all the wyt.
When thair hors hed brane to *byk*,
I gat bot gress, grype gif I wald.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 112.

This might be derived from Belg. *bikk-en*, to chop, to beat; also, to eat. *Daar valt niet te bikken*; "There is nothing to eat." But most probably it is an error of some transcriber for *byt*, bite or eat. The rhyme evidently requires this correction. It can scarcely be supposed that Dunbar would write *byk*, as corresponding to *quhyt* and *wyt*. The meaning evidently is: "When other horses, in winter, were fed on bran, he had nothing but grass to nibble at, although at the risk of his being seized with *gripes*, from its coldness."

BYKAT, BEIKAT, *s.* A male salmon; so called, when come to a certain age, because of the *beak* which grows in his under jaw; Ang.

This is evidently analogous to Fr. *becard*, expl. by Cotgr. a female salmon. But, according to others, the term denotes any salmon of which the *beak* or snout grows hooked, as the year advances. V. Dict. Trev.

BIKE, BYKE, BYIK, BEIK, s. 1. A building, an habitation, S.

Mony burgh, mony beaur, mony big *bike* ;
Mony kynrik to his clame cumly to know ;
Maneris full menskfull, with mony deip dike ;
Selcouth war the sevint part to say at saw.
Gawon and Gol. ii. 8.

It is still occasionally used in this sense, S. B.

And nething was Habbie new scant in,
To mak him as cothie's you like ;
For nocht but a house-wife was wantin'
To plenish his weel foggit *byke*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

This might seem a metaph. use of the word in allusion to a hive, from the use of *foggit*. But the latter is equivalent to *provided*.

2. A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants, S.

—Wele like
Quhen that the herd has fund the beis *bike*,
Closit vnder ane derne caerne of stans ;
And fylit has full sone that litil *wanys*,
Wyth smeik of eoure and bitter rekis stew.

Doug. Virgil, 432. 10.

Byik, 113. 50. *Be bike*, 239, b. 16. *Beik*, Ross. V. SMERVY.

"I wyl remembir yow ane fabil. Ane tod was ouirset with ane *byke* of fleis, continewally seukand out hir blud." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 7. *Examine muscarum oppressa* ; Boeth.

3. A building erected for the preservation of grain ; Caitln.

"Here are neither barns nor graineries ; the corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in *bykes*, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 157.

4. Metaph. an association or collective body ; S.

In that court sal come menie one
Of the blak *byke* of Babylone ;
The innocent blude that day sal cry,
Ane lowde vengeance full piteously.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 167.

O heartsome labour ! wordy time and pains !
That frae the best esteem and friendship gains :
Be that my luck, and let the greedy *bike*
Stockjob the world among them as they like.

Ramsay's Works, li. 321.

To skail the *byke*, metaph. to disperse an assembly of whatever kind ; S.

Rudd. mentions A.-S. *bycg-an*, to build, as probably the origin of this word, as denoting a hive ; because of the admirable structure of the hives of these little animals. Shall we suppose that Douglas himself alludes to this as the origin, when he substitutes *wanys*, or habitation, for what he has already denominated *byke* ? At any rate Rudd. is right in his conjecture.

5. A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation. Thus, when one has got a considerable sum of money, or other moveables, by the death of another, especially if this was not looked for, it is said ; *He has gotten*, or *fund*, a *gude bike*, Tweed. ; evidently in allusion to the finding of a wild hive.

This corresponds to the S. designation, when fully expressed, a *bee-byke* ; as it is given by Doug. 239, b. 16.

I *fund* not in all that feild—ane *be bike*.

6. It is used in a similar sense in S. B. only denoting trifles.

"*Beik*,—any hidden collection of small matters." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Bike is still used with respect to what are called *wild bees*, denoting a hive in the earth, the term *skep* being appropriated to those that are domesticated.

Isl. *bikar* indeed denotes a hive, alvear ; and Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyck*, apiarium, alvearium, Kilian. Yet the same learned writer explains *buyckvast woenen*, fixam sedem tenere, *domicilium habere fixam et stabile*. The Isl. word is probably from Su.-G. *bygg-a* to build, part. pa. *byggd* ; q. something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same with that denoting a habitation. Isl. *bigd*, indeed, is rendered *habitatio* ; Verel. And what is a *byke* or *bee-bike*, but a building or habitation of bees ?

To **BIKE**, *v. n.* To hive, to gather together like bees, South of S.

—'Tis weel kend by mony a ane,
The lads about me *biket*,
In wedlock's band wad laid their skin
'To mine whene'er I liket.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16. 17.

BYKING, *s.* A hive, a swarm ; synon. with *Bike*, *Byke*, *Ettr. For*.

"We haena cheer for oursels, let abe for a *byking* o' English lords and squires." *Perils of Man*, i. 57.

BYKNYF, BYKNIFE, *s.*

"Thre new *byknyffis*," *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541.

Our to this bischop new is he tane ;
His letter of tak hes with him tane ;
Sayand ye man be gude, my lord,—
This angle noble in my neife
Vnto your lordschip I will gife,
To cause you to renew my tackis.—
The angle noble first he tuike,
And syne the letters for to luike :
With that his *byknife* furth hes tane,
And maid him twentie tackis of ane.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 323.

"That Schir Johne—content & paye—to the said William Henrisone for—xviiij. tane furthe of his purs, a *byknyff* vi d." &c. *Act. Audit. A.* 1478, p. 82.

It had occurred to me that this might signify a house-knife, one for domiciliary uses, from A.-S. *bye* habitation, and *cnif*, culter. And the common use of the term seems to confirm this idea, as it denotes "a knife not laid up among the rest, but left for common use in some accessible place," *Aberd.* It may, however, signify a knife lying *by* one, or at hand.

BYKYNIS, *s.*

"Viiij *bykynis* the price of the pece iij d.," *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1544, V. 19. *Bodkins* ? V. *BOIKEN*.

BILBIE, *s.* Shelter, residence ; Ang.

This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from Su.-G. *byle*, habitaculum, and *by*, pagus, conjoined, as denoting residence in a village ; or more simply, from *Bolby*, villa primaria, which, according to Ihre, is comp. of *bol*, the trunk, and *by*, a village ; "a metaphor," he says, "borrowed from the human body, which contains many minute parts in itself. Opposed to this, is the phrase *afgarda by* ; denoting a village, the land of which is cultivated within the limits of another."

But besides that the metaphor is far-fetched, the reason assigned for the opposite designation would suggest, that the first syllable was not formed from *bol*, truncus, but from *bol*, praedium, which, although writ-

ten in the same manner, is quite a different word. For, according to this view, *bolby* would signify a village which has a *praedium*, or territory of its own, annexed to it. This would certainly exhibit the contrast more strictly and forcibly than the etymon given by Thre.

BILCH, (gutt.) 1. A lusty person. V. **BELCH**.

2. It has a meaning directly the reverse, in Selkirks. denoting "a little, crooked, insignificant person."

This seems analogous to the first sense of *Belch*, as signifying a monster.

To **BILCH**, (*ch* soft) *v. n.* To limp, to halt, Tweedd. Roxb.; *synon.* *Hilch*.

The only term that might be viewed as having affinity, is Teut. *bulck-en*, inclinare se; or Isl. *bylt-a* volutare, *billta*, casus, lapsus.

BILCHER, *s.* One who halts, *ibid.*

BILDER, *s.* A scab, Ang.

Evidently allied to A.-S. *byle*, carbunculus; Teut. *buyle*, *id.* *buyl-en*, extuberare. But it more nearly resembles the Su.-G. synonyme *bolda* or *boeld*, ulcus, bubo, which Thre deduces from Isl. *bolga*, intumescere.

BILEDAME, *s.* A great-grandmother.

—The last caice,
As my *biledame* old Gurgunnald told me,
I allege non vthir auctorité.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 902.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *beldam*, from *belle dame*, which, Dr. Johnson says, "in old Fr. signified probably an old woman." But it seems more probable, that it was an honourable title of consanguinity; and that as E. *grandam* denotes a grandmother, in O. Fr., *grande-dame* had the same sense in common with *grande-mere*; and that the next degree backwards was *belle-dame*, a great-grandmother. That this is its signification, in the passage quoted, will not admit of a doubt. For it is previously said:

I reid not this in story autentyfe;
I did it leir at ane full auld wyfs,
My *gritgrawndame*, men call her Gurgunnald.

Ibid. v. 628.

Beldam seems to have had a common fate with *Luckie*, which as well as *Luckie-minnie*, still signifies a grandmother, although transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

BILEFT, *pret.* Remained, abode.

With other werkmen mo,
He *bileft* al night
In land.

Sir Tristrem, p. 36. st. 54.

A.-S. *belf-an*, superease, to remain; Alem. *biliben*, Franc. *bilu-en*, manere; Schilter.

To **BYLEPE**, *v. a.* To cover, as a stallion does a mare.

Twa sterne stedis thersin yokit yfere,
Cummyn of the kynd of heunlye hors were,
Qubhilk Circe crafty and ingenyus,—
Be ane quent way fra hir awin fader staw,
Makand his stedes *bylepe* meris vnknaw,—
Syc maner hors engendrit of bastard kynd.

Doug. Virgil, 215. l. 37.

A.-S. *behleap-an*, insilire; Su.-G. *loep-a*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulire; Germ. *belauff-en*, *id.*

BILES, **BYLIS**, *s.* A sort of game for four persons.

"I had the honour, said Randolph to Cecil, to play a party at a game called the *Bilis*, my mistress Beton [Mary Beton, the maid of honour] and I, against the Queen and my lord Darney, the women to have the winnings." Chalm. *Life of Mary*, i. 133.

"Sic playis wnefull, & specialle cartis, dyiss, tabillis, goif, kylis, *bylis*, & sic wther playis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

This seems to have been the game of billiards; Fr. *bille* signifying a small bowl or billiard ball. This has been traced to Lat. *pila*.

BILF, *s.*

"What think ye o' yoursels, ye courtly hashes, lyin' up there sookin' the grey-bairds, an' nursin' thae muckle *bilfs* o' kytes o' yours?" Saint Patrick, iii. 265. V. **BELCH**, **BILCH**.

BILF, *s.* A blunt stroke, Aysr. Lanarks.; *Beff*, *Baff*, *synon.*

"She gave a pawkie look at the stripling, and—hit the gilly a *bilf* on the back, saying it was a ne'er-doweel trade he had ta'en up." R. Gilhaize, i. 70.

BILGET, *s.* A projection for the support of a shelf, or any thing else, Aberd.

Teut. *bulget*, *bulga*; O. Goth. *bulg-ia*, to swell out.

BILGET, *adj.* Bulged, jutting out.

Anone al most ye wend to ssey in fere,
Cryis Calcas, nor Grekis instrument
Of Troy the wallis eal neusr hurt nor rent,
Les then agane the land of Arge be socht,
With alkin portage, quhilk was hiddir brocht
In barge, or *bilget* ballingst, ouer se.

Doug. Virgil, 44. 39.

Rudd. had rendered this as a *s.*, but corrects his mistake in Add. He traces the word to Germ. *bulg*, *bulga*, or *bauch*, venter. But it seems naturally allied to Su.-G. *bulg-ia*, to swell, whence Isl. *bylgia*, a billow. Or, its origin is more immediately found in Isl. *eg belge*, curvo; *belgia huopta*, inflare buccas, G. Andr. p. 25, 26.

To **BILL**, *v. a.* 1. To register, to record.

In Books of Lyfe, there shall

I see ms *billed*.

Author's Meditation, Forbes's Eubulus, p. 166.

2. To give a legal information against, to indict, apparently *synon.* with *Delate*, *Dilate*.

"That the wardanis of the mercheis foiranent England tak diligent inquisition quhat Inglismen occupis ony Scottis grund in pasturage or tillage; And thai *bill* the personis offendouris in that behalf aganis the treateis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 465.

Johns. mentions the *v. to bill*, as a cant word, signifying "to publish by an advertisement;" and justly views it as formed from the noun.

BILL, *s.* A bull (taurus), S.

His views the warsle, laughing w' himsel

At seeing auld *bravony* glowr, and shake his nools;

—Dares him in fight 'gainst any fremmit *bill*.

Davidson's Poems, p. 45.

This is evidently a corruption. Johns. derives the E. term from Belg. *bolle*, *id.* This Junius, in his usual way, traces to Gr. *βολη*, *ictus*, a stroke, because this animal strikes with his horns. Wachter more properly refers to Germ. *bell-en*, mugire, to bellow. The *v.* appears more in an original form, in Sw. *boel-a*, Isl. *baul-a*, *id.* It is no inconsiderable proof that this is the root, that in Isl. not only does *baula* signify a cow, (denominated, according to G. Andr. from its lowing, p. 25,) but *bauli*, a bull, Haldorson.

In some instances, the name of a male animal, in one

language, would seem to be transferred to the female, in another. But even where this appears to be the case, upon due examination it will be found that it is not precisely the same word which was used, in the more ancient language, in a masculine sense. Thus, it might seem that we borrow our name for a hen, from that which signifies a cock in the Teut.; and that the term *mare* is the same that in Germ. denotes a horse. But Teut. *han* or *haen* a cock, assuming a feminine termination, appears as *hanne*, gallina, whence our *hen*. Germ. *mar* a horse, changed into *maere*, signifies equa, our *mare*. I do not, however, recollect any instance of the name of the female being transferred, in a more modern language, to the male.

To BILLY, *v. n.* To low, Galloway.

Ilk cuddoch, *billying* e'er the green,
Against auld crummy ran.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

This is merely a corr. of E. *below*.

BILLY BLYNDE, BILLY BLIN, *s.* 1. The designation given to *Brownie*, or the lubber fiend, in some of the southern counties of S.

The *Billy Blin'* thers outspake he,
As he stood by the fair ladie;
"The bonnie May is tired wi' riding,"
Gaur'd her sit down ere she was bidden.
Old Ballad, Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 212.

For other examples of this use of the term, V. BELLY-BLIND.

2. Blind-man's-buff.

In addition to what is given under BELLY-BLIND, with respect to the origin of the term as applied to this game, it may be observed that not only *bael*, but *belia*, is used in Isl. to denote a cow; and that *belji* signifies boatua, and *belia*, boare. V. HALDORSON.

Under *Belly-Blind*, I threw out the conjecture, that Blind-man's-buff might have been one of the games anciently played at the time of *Yule*. On further examination, I find that Rudbeck not only asserts that this sport is still universally used among the Northern nations at the time of Christmas, but supposes that it was transmitted from the worship of Bacchus. For he views him as pointed out by the name *Bocke*, and considers the hoodwinking, &c. in this game as a memorial of the Bacchanalian orgies. Atlant. ii. 306.

As originally the skin of an animal was worn by him who sustained the principal character, perhaps the sport might, in our country, be denominated from his supposed resemblance to *Brownie*, who is always represented as having a rough appearance, and as being covered with hair. V. BLIND HARVE.

BILLYBLINDER, *s.* 1. The person who hoodwinks another in the play of Blindman's Buff, S. A.

2. Metaph. used for a blind or imposition.

"Ay weel I wat that a little ahort of a *billyblinder*.—An a' tales be true, yours is nae lie." *Perils of Man*, iii. 387.

BILLIE, BILLY, *s.* 1. A companion, a comrade.

Then out and spak the gude Laird's Jock,
"Now fear ye na, my *billie*," quo' he;
"For here are the Laird's Jock, the Laird's Wat,
And Hebbie Noble, come to set thee free."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 177.

'Twas then the *billies* cross'd the Tweed,
And by Traquair-house scamper'd.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 7.

When persons are in a state of familiar intercourse, or even on fair terms with each other, after some coolness, they are said to be *gude billies*, S. B.

2. Fellow, used rather contemptuously, S. synon. *child*, *chap*.

Ye cheer my heart—how was the *billy* pleas'd?
Nae well, I wad, to be sae snelly us'd.

Shirref's Poems, p. 35.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity; S.

Ye cut before the point: hut, *billy*, hide,
I'll wager there's a mouse-mark on your side.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 119.

4. A lover, one who is in suit of a woman.

Be not owre bowstrons to your *Billy*,
Be warm hertit, not illwilly.
Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 19.

Still used in this sense, S. B.

5. A brother, S.

Fair Johnie Armstrang to Willie did say—
"Billie, a riding we will gae;
England and us have been lang at feid;
Ablins we'll light on some beotie."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 157.

Billie Willie, brother Willie. *Ibid.* p. 156.

6. Used as denoting brotherhood in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry.

If I suld kill my *billie* dear,
God's blessing I sall never win.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 99.

O were your son a lad like mine,
And learn'd some books that ha could read,
They might hae been twae brethren bauld,
And they might hae bragged the border side.
But your son's a lad, and he is but bad;
And *billie* to my son he canna be.—*Old Song*.

7. A young man, a young fellow. In this sense, it is often used in the pl. *The billies*, or, *The young billies*, S. B.

Where'er they coma, aff flees the thrang
O' country *billies*.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

It is expl. "a stout man, a clever fellow," Gl. Shirr.

8. Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with *callan*.

The *callan's* name was Rosalind, and they
Yeel hand and hand together at the play;
And as the *billy* had the start of yield,
To Nory he was ay a tenty biel.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

It is probably allied to Su.-G. Germ. *billig*, Belg. *billik*, equalis; as denoting those that are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.

BILLY BENTIE, a smart roguish boy; used either in a good or in a bad sense; as, "Weel, weel, *Billy Benty*, I'se mind you for that," S.

Billie is evidently equivalent to boy. V. the term, sense 8. The only word resembling *bentie* is A.-S. *benlith*, "that hath obtained his desire," Somner. *Deprecabilis*, Lye, easy to be entreated: from *bene*, a request or boon, and *tith-ian*, *ge-tith-ian*, to grant, q. "one who obtains what he asks." I have indeed always heard the term used in a kindly way.

BILLYHOOD, *s.* Brotherhood, South of S.

“Any man will stand py me when I am in te right, put wit a prother I must always pe in te right.”
 “Man,” quo’ I, “that’s a stretch of *billyhood* that I was never up to afore.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 31.

BILLIT, *adj.* “Shod with iron,” Rudd.

About her went——

—Tarpela that stoutly turnis and swakkis

With the wele stelit and braid *billit* ax.

Doug. Virgil, 388. 1.

This phrase, however, as Rudd. also hints, is perhaps merely a circumlocution for the *bipennis*, or large ax. V. BALAX.

BILSH, *s.* 1. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal; as “a *bilsh* o’ a callan,” a thickset boy; Lanarks. Roxb.

“I remember of it, but cannot tell what year it was, for I was but a little *bilsh* o’ a callan then.” Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 316.

S. Pilch is used in the same sense.

2. A little waddling fellow, Etrr. For.

BILSHIE, *adj.* Short, plump, and thriving, *ibid.*

To **BILT**, *v. n.* To go lame, to limp; also to walk with crutches, Roxb.

BILT, *s.* A limp, *ibid.*

BILTIN’, *part. pr.* Limping, as *biltin’ awa’*; synon. *Liltin’*. S. O.

Isl. *bilt-a*, volutare, prolabi, inverti; G. Andr. p. 29.

BILT, *s.* A blow, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BILTER, *s.* A child, Dumfr.; Isl. *pilter*, puellus.

BILTIE, *adj.* Thick and clubbish, Lanarks.

BILTINESS, *s.* Clubbishness, clumsiness, *ibid.*
V. BULTY.

To **BIM**, *v. n.* To hum, Renfr.; a variety of *Bum*, q. v.

BIM, *s.* The act of buzzing, *ibid.*

BIMMER, *s.* That which hums, *ibid.*

To **BIN**, *v. n.* To move with velocity and noise; as, “He ran as fast as he could *bin*,” i.e. move his feet, Fife; synon. *Binner*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd*, iter adjuvare, dirigere, (whence *beim*, directus, also profectus); unless it should rather be traced to Isl. and Alem. *bein*, crus, which Ihre deduces from Gr. *βαιω*, gradior, the legs being the instruments of walking.

BIN, a sort of imprecation; as, “*Bin* thae biting clegs,” used when one is harassed by horse-flies, Perth.

Apparently, “Sorrow *be in*,” or some term of a similar signification.

BIN, *s.* Key, humour, Aberd.

——I hope it’s nae a sin
 Sometimes to tirl a merry pin—
 Whan fowks are in a laughin *bin*
 For sang or fable.

Skinner’s Misc. Poet. p. 183.

This seems the same with *Bind*, q. v.

BIN, *s.* A mountain, S. O.

Here Snawdon shows his warlike brow,
 And from his height you have a view,
 From Lomond *bin* to Pentland know,
 Full eighty mile.

R. Galloway’s Poems, p. 75.

From Gael. *ben*, id., Lomond *bin* being synon. with *Benlomond*.

BIND, **BINDE**, *s.* 1. Dimension, size; especially with respect to circumference. A barrel of a certain *bind*, is one of certain dimensions, S.; Hence *Barrell bind*.

“It is statute—that the *Barrell bind* of Salmound sould keip and contain the assyse and mesour of fourtene gallonis, and not to be mynist, vnder the pane of escheit of the salmound, quhair it beis fundin les, to the Kingis vse:—and that ilk burgh haue thre hupe irlis, *videlicet*, ane—at ilk end of the barrell, and ane in the middis, for the mesuring of the barrell.” Acts Ja. III. 1487, c. 131. Edit. 1566. c. 118. Murray.

2. It is used more generally to denote size in any sense.

“The Swan, v s.: The wylde Guse of the greit *bind*, ii s.” Acts Mar. 1551. c. 11. Ed. 1566.

3. Metaph. to denote ability. “Aboon my *bind*,” beyond my power. This is often applied to pecuniary ability; S.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the idea of *binding* a vessel with hoops.

4. Used in reference to morals.

Sall non be so,—quhilk hene of cursit *bind*.

First Psalm, *Alex. Scott’s Poems*, p. 1.

V. **BIN**.

BIND-POCK, *s.* A niggard.

“The Scots call a niggardly man, a *bind poke*.” Kelly, p. 219.

This term is now apparently obsolete.

BINDLE, *s.* The cord or rope that binds any thing, whether made of hemp or of straw; S.

Su.-G. *bindel*, a headband, a fillet, from *bind-as*, to bind. Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called a *bindle*, S. Teut. *bindel*, ligamen; Isl. *bendl-a*, concatenare, *bend-a* cingere.

BINDWEED, *s.* Ragwort, S.

“Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are,—rag-wort, or *bind-weed*, *senecio jacobea*,” &c. Wilson’s Renfrews. p. 136. V. **BUNWEED**.

BINDWOOD, *s.* The vulgar name for ivy, S.; *Hedera helix*, Linn.; pron. *binwud*.

Denominated, perhaps, from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, trees, &c. q. the *binding wood*. Our term seems merely an inversion of E. *woodbind*, which has been rendered *Terebinthus*, or the Turpentine tree, Sommer; but as Skinner observes, improperly. He expl. it as signifying the honey-suckle, *Caprifoliun*, or *Lonicera periclymenum*. He adds, however, that

voule-binde "is not absurdly rendered by Aelfric, and perhaps according to the use of the term in his time, *Hedera*, for this embraces the trees like a bandage." Etym. Gen.

Now, it seems evident, that Aelfric has given the proper definition. By *hedera nigra*, it appears that ivy is meant. The reason of the name, given by Skinner, applies much better to this than to honey-suckle. Ivy, in some parts of E., is by the peasantry called *bind-wood*.

It is probably the same which is written *benwood*.

"Anciently, the opposite bank of Oxnam water, on the W., was covered with wood, denominated *benwood*, and is said to have been the rendezvous of the inhabitants, to oppose the English freebooters, when the watchword was a *benwoody*." P. Oxnam, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc. xi. 330, N.

Common honeysuckle, or woodbine, is in Isl. denominated *beinwid*, *Ossea pericliminis* species, Verel. Sw. *beenwed*, Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 133. From the Lat. officinal, as well as from the Isl. and Sw. names, it seems to have received its denomination, in the North of Europe, for a different reason from that suggested above. For *beinwid* is literally *bone-wood*; and *ossea* has the same allusion. The name must therefore have been imposed because of the hardness of the wood, which, as Linn. observes, renders it very acceptable to turners, and to butchers for small broches. G. Andr. expl. *beinwoide*, *carpinus*, *lignum durum*, q. os; p. 26.

It may be observed, however, that *bind* is the usual provincial term in E. for the tendrils of a plant; as, the Strawberry-*bind*, the Hop-*bind*, &c. Dr. Johns. mistakes the sense of *Bind*, when he defines it "a species of hops." Phillips more accurately says, "A country-word for a *stalk* of hops."

The same anti-magical virtue is ascribed to this plant in Sutherland and its vicinity, as to the *Roun-tree* or *Mountain-ash* in other parts of Scotland. Those, who are afraid of having the milk of their cows taken away from them by the *wyss women* of their neighbourhood, twist a collar of ivy, and put it round the neck of each of their cows. Then, they are persuaded, they may allow them to go abroad to the pasture without any risk.

Pliny informs us, that the first who ever set a garland on his own head was Bacchus, and that the same was made of ivy; but that afterwards, those who sacrificed to the gods not only wore chaplets themselves, but also adorned with these the heads of the beasts which were to be offered in sacrifice. Hist. Lib. xvi. ch. 4. Elsewhere he says, that, in the solemnities of Bacchus, the people of Thrace, even down to his time, adorned the heads of their lances, pikes, and javelins, and even their morions and targets, with ivy. Ibid. c. 34. In the *Liberaltia*, or orgies of Bacchus at Rome, there were certain old women who, crowned with ivy, sat in company with his priests, and invited passengers to purchase hydromel from them, for a libation in honour of the god. V. Montfaucon Antiq. ii. 231. Could we suppose that the god of wine was acquainted with the fact, which the learned Wormius mentions, that his favourite beverage, if it has been mixed with water, when put into a vessel made of ivy, nobly scorns the mean alliance, and throws off the inferior liquid; we might see a sufficient reason for his giving more honour to this plant than to any other. V. Mus. Wormian. p. 171.

Thus it appears that, from a very early period, this plant had been consecrated to superstitious uses. There is, however, sometimes an analogy between a particular superstition, and the physical virtue ascribed to the object. Something of this kind may be observed here. As the woodbine is viewed as a charm for preserving milk, it has been supposed that the Lat. name

hedera was given to this plant from *hædus*, a kid, "for it *multiplieth milke* in goates that eate thereof, and with that milke kids be fed and nourished." Batman vpon Bartholome, Lib. xvii. c. 53.

BING, s. 1. A heap, in general.

Ye mycht hane sene thaim haist like emotis grete,
Quhen thay depulye the mekil *bing* of quhete,
And in thare byik it caryis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 113. 49.

Thair saw we mony wrangous conquerouris,
Withouttin richt reiffaris of vtheris ringis.
The men of kirk lay boundin into *bingis*.

Lynsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 230.

This, as far as I know, is the only sense in which it is now used S., as denoting a heap of grain.

2. A pile of wood; immediately designed as a funeral pile.

—The grete *bing* was vpbeildit wele,
Of aik treis and fyrrer sehydys dry,
Wythin the secrete cloys, vnder the sky.

Doug. Virgil, 117. 43. *Pyra*, Virgil.

3. "A temporary inclosure or repository made of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing grain or such like." Gl. Sibb., where it is also written *binne*.

Dan. *bing*, Sw. *binge*, Isl. *bing-r*, cumulus. As Alem. *piga*, *pigo*, signify acervus, and Germ. *beige*, strues, whence *holz beig*, strues lignorum, *holz beigen*, struere ligna; Isl. Su.-G. *bygg-a*, to build, is most probably the root, as conveying the same idea. *Binne* seems radically different.

To BING, v. a. 1. To put into a heap, S.

The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd,
The tatoes *bing'd*, the mart was kill'd, &c.

Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1822.

2. Denoting the accumulation of money.

Singin' upo' the verdant plain, —
Ye'll *bing* up siller o' yir ain.

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

To BYNGE, v. n. To cringe. V. BEENGE.

To BINK, v. a. To press down, so as to deprive any thing of its proper shape. It is principally used as to shoes, when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels; S. O. Teut. *bangb-en*, premere, in angustum cogere. Sw. *bank-a*, to beat, seems allied; q. to beat down.

Or it may be a frequentative from A.-S. *bend-an*, to bend.

To BINK, v. n. To bend, to bow down, to courtesy, leaning forward in an awkward manner, Loth.

BINK, s. The act of bending down. A horse is said to give a *bink*, when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints. To *play bink*, to yield, Loth.

BINK, s. 1. A bench, a seat; S. B.

Want of wyse men maks fulis to sit on *binkis*.
Pink. S. P. Rep. iii. 133.

Win fast be tyme; and be nocht liddir:
For wit thou weil, Hal *binks* ar ay sliddir.
Thairfoir now, quhither wrang it be or richt,
Now gadder fast, qnhil we have tyme and nicht.

Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

This is the common language of courtiers, and contains an old proverb expressive of the uncertainty of court-favour. V. BEN-INNO.

"Start at a straw, and loup o'er a *bink*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 288.

2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding plates, bowls, spoons, &c. Ang. It is also called a *Plate-rack*; S.

We have it in a manuscript:
The good-man keeps it, as we think,
Behind a dish, upon the *bink*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 64.

This is most probably an oblique sense of the same term which signifies a bench. V. BENK.

"He has mair sense than to ca' ony thing about the bigging his ain, fra the roof-tree down to a crackit trencher on the *bink*." Antiquary, ii. 281.

In this sense perhaps we are to understand the following words:—

"Ane *veschell bynk*, the price viii sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. i.e. a frame for holding vessels.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country-house, S. B.

A turf lay beekin yont the *bink*
To toast his frosty taes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 45.

- BINK-SIDE, s. The side of the long seat, &c. S. B.

Lat hail or drift on lums, or winnocks flaff,
He held the *bink-side* in an endless gauff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

- BINK, s. A hive; *Bee-Bink*, a nest or hive of bees; *wasp-bink*, a hive of wasps, Loth. Roxb.

"I'm no sic a colt as prefer the sour east wuns, that meet us at the skeigh [skreigh] o' day on our bare lees, to the saft south-wasters and loun enclosures here; but ye'r folks, sur, ar perfect deevils, and keep tormenting me like a *bink* o' harried wasps." Edin. Star, Feb. 7, 1823.

This might seem to be merely a corr. of *Bike*, id. But Kilian gives *bie-bancke* as old Teut. signifying apiarium.

- BINK, s. 1. A bank, an acclivity, S. B.

Nae fowles of effect, now amange thae *binks*
Biggs nor abides. — *Evergreen*, ii. 63.

Up thro' the cleughs, where *bink* on *bink* was set,
Scrambling wi' hands and feet she taks the gait.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Wachter observes that Germ. *bank*, Su.-G. *baenk*, denote any kind of eminence. This is perhaps the origin of the application of this term to a *bench*, q. a seat that is *raised*. V. BENK.

2. *Bink* of a peat-moss, the perpendicular part of a moss, opposite to which a labourer stands, and from which he cuts the peats, i.e. the *bank*, Ayrs.

"They work, or they oblige others to work, the *peat bink* with order and regularity." Stat. Acc. P. Fenwick, xiv. 66.

- BINKIE, *adj.* Gaudy, trimly dressed, Tweedd.

As *Dinkie* is synon., it is probable that *binkie* is a corruption; the original word being *denk* or *dink*.

- BINN (of sheaves), s. The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field, S.

If not a change from *Boon*, perhaps contracted from C. B. *bydhin*, turma, a troop, a company; Lhuyd.

- BINNA, *v. subst.* with the negative affixed. Be not, for *be na*, S.

"I wish ye *binna* beginning to learn the way of blowing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilly-wha's." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 105.

—"Gin it *binna* that butler body again has been either dung owre or fa'n awal i' the stramash." Saint Patrick, ii. 266. V. CANNA.

- BINNA, BINNAE, *prep.* Except; as, "The folk are a' cum, *binnae* twa-three," Lanarks.

"They are wonderfu' surprised,—to see no crowd gathering, *binna* a when o' the town's bairns, that had come out to look at their ainsells." Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

This is an elliptical term, and must be resolved into "if it be not."

- BINNE, s. A temporary inclosure for preserving grain, South of S. V. BING, sense 3.

A.-S. *binne*, praesepe; Teut. *benne*, mactra (a hutch), arca panaria; L. B. *benna*, vehiculum sive currus; Fest.

- To BINNER, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity, at the same time including the idea of the sound made by this kind of motion. A wheel is said to *binner*, when going round with rapidity, and emitting a humming sound, Aberd., Mearns, Fife, Lanarks. Synon. *Bicker*, *birl*.

2. To run, or gallop, conjoining the ideas of quickness and carelessness, Aberd. Mearns.

Most probably of C. B. origin: *Buanawr*, swift, fleet; *buanred*, rapid; from *buan*, id. Owen.

- BINNER, BINNERIN, s. A bickering noise, S. B.

A brattlin' band unhappily,
Drave by him wi' a *binner*;
And heels-o'er-gouldie coupit he,
And rave his guid horn penner

In bits that day

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

An' Gammach truly thought a wonder,

The fabrick didna tumble,

Wi' monie a *binner* and awfu' lunder,

They hard did skip and rumble.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 124. V. BIN. v.

- BINWEED. V. BUNWEED.

- BYOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary; as, "There's *byous* weather," remarkably fine weather, Clydes., Loth., Aberd.

I can form no rational conjecture as to the origin; although it has sometimes occurred, that it might be a sort of anomalous *adj.*, formed in vulgar conversation, from the *prep.* *by*, signifying beyond, or denoting excess; as the same idea is sometimes thus expressed, "That's *by* the *byes*," S. V. BIAS.

BYOUS, adv. Very, in a great degree; as, *byous bonnie*, very handsome; *byous hungry*, very hungry, Aberd., Loth., Clydes.

BYOUSLIE, adv. Extraordinarily; as, "He was *byouslie* gude this morning." Loth., Clydes.

BYOUTOUR, BOOTYER, s. A gormandizer, a glutton, Renfr., *Bootyert*, Stirlings.; perhaps a metaph. use of *Boytour*, the S. name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.

BYPASSING, s. Lapse.

"And gif they fail at the *bypassing* of everie ane of the saidis termes, to denunce and eschete," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 603.

BY-PAST, adj. Past. This Dr. Johns. reckons "a term of the Scotch dialect."

BYPTICIT.

Syne in a field of siluer, secound he beiris
Ane Egill ardent of air, that etilles so he;
—All of sable the self, quha the suth leiris,
The beke *bypticit* bryme of that ilk ble.

Houlate, ii. 4. MS.

"*Biceps*, two-headed," Pink. But a considerable transposition is necessary to support this etymon; and the sense is not less dissonant. The *beak* of this eagle could with no propriety be called *two-headed*. It certainly means *dipped* or *died*, from Lat. *baptizo*. "The beak was deeply dyed of the same colour with the body of the fowl."

BIR, BIRR, s. Force. I find that Isl. *byr*, expl. *ventus ferens*, is deduced from *ber-a ferre*; Gl. Ed. Saem. V. BEIR.

It seems, however, very doubtful whether this ought to be viewed as the same with BEIR, noise; especially as *Vir*, *Virr*, the term denoting force, Aberd. has great appearance of affinity to Isl. *foer*, life, vigour.

BIRD, BEIRD, BRID, BURD, s. 1. A lady, a damsel.

Gromys of that garisoune maid gamyn and gle;
And ledis lofit thair lord, lufly of lyers,
Beirdis beidit in blise, brightest of ble.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 12.

i. e. "Ladies, the fairest of their sex, sheltered themselves in bliss." Similar is the phrase "beilding of blis." V. BEILD.

—So with *birds* blythly my bailis beif.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 132. V. BEIT.

"*Bride* is used in Chaucer for *bird*, and *bride* for a mistress. In an old Scottish song, *Burd Isabel* means a young lady named Isabella. *Burd* is still used as an appellation of complacency by superiors to women of lower degree. Mersar, p. 157, speaks of "*birdis* brieht in bowris," by which he means young women in their chambers." Lord Hailes, Notes to Bann. Poems.

We may observe that James I. wrote *brid* for *bird*, avis.

And ye fresch May, sy mercifull to *bridis*,
Now welcum be, ye floure of monethis all.

King's Quair, ii. 46.

Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was boun to ride;
Burd Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said, she'd rin by his side.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 117.

The king he had but ae daughter,
Burd Isabel was her name;
And she has to the prison gane,
To hear the prisoner's mane. *Ibid.* ii. 127.

This seems to be the song referred to by Lord Hailes. As *bride* is the word used by Chaucer for *bird*, it is merely the A.-S. term for *pullus*, *pullulus*. Somner thinks that the letter *r* is transposed. But this may have been the original form of the word, from *bred-an*, to breed. *Bird*, as applied to a damsel, is merely the common term used in a metaph. sense.

Langland uses *byrde*.

Mercy byght that mayde, a meke thyng withall,
A full benigne *byrde* and buxcome of speche.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, b.

2. Used, also metaph., to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. V. TOD'S BIRDS.

BIRD, BURD, s. Offspring. This term seems however, to be always used in a bad sense, as *witch-burd*, the supposed brood of a witch; *whores-burd*, Loth.

It has been observed, vo. *Tod's Birds*, that Verel. gives Isl. *byrd* as denoting *nativitas*, genus, *familia*; and I am confirmed in the idea, that our term, as thus applied, is not a figurative sense of E. *bird*, avis, but refers to *birth*, especially as the Isl. term is given by Haldorson in the form of *burd-r*, and rendered *partus*; *nativitas*.

BYRD, v. imp. It behoved, it became.

Than lovyt thai God fast, all weikand,
That thai thair lord fand hale and fer:
And said, thaim *byrd* on us maner
Dred thair fayis, see thair chyftans
Wes off sic hart, and off sic mayo,
That he for thaim had wndretan
With sws fele for to fecht ane.

Barbour, vi. 316. MS.

In editions it is, to fecht *allane*. But *all* is wanting in MS. I have not observed that it occurs any where else in the same sense; and am therefore at a loss, whether to view it as an error of the early transcriber, or as a solitary proof that *ane* was sometimes used in the sense of *only*, like Su.-G. *en*, which not only signifies one, but *unicus*, *solus*. Mocs-G. *ains* bore the same signification. *Afidia aftra in fairguni is ains*; He departed again into a mountain himself *alone*; Joh. vi. 15. A.-S. *an* occurs in the same sense. *Nis nan mann god, but-on God ana*; There is no one good, but God only; Mark x. 18. Also Alem. and Isl. *ein*, id.

Mr. Pink. mentions *Byrd*, in Gl. without an explanation. In edit. 1620 the phrase is altered to

And said *they would* in no maner—

The sense is, "It became them in no wise to fear their foes." A.-S. *byreth*, *pertinet*. *Tha the ne byrede, ne waes gelaefed him to etanne*; Quos non licebat ei edere, Matth. xii. 4.

It occurs also in Joh. iv. 4. *Him gebyrode that he scoolde faran thurh Samaria-land*; literally, It behoved him to fare or pass through Samaria.

This imp. v. may have been formed from *byr-an*, *ber-an*, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence *bireth*, *gestavit*; *gebaer-an*, *se gerere*, to behave one's self; Su.-G. *beara*, id., whence *atbaerd*, behaviour, deportment; Germ. *berd*, *ge-berd*, id., *sich berd-en*, *gestum facere*. Wachter, however, derives *gebaerd* from *bar-en*, *ostendere*, *ostentare*.

The v. immediately allied to this in Su.-G. is *boer-a* *debere*, pret. *borde*, *anciently boerjade* and *bar*. Isl. *byr-iar*, *depet*, *oportet*; *ber*, id.; *Thad ber Kongi ecki*; Non decet regem; It does not become a king. V. Verel. Ind. p. 33. 48.

Burd is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Then said Sir Henry, nedes *burd* him wende
To France & Normundie, to wittle a certayn ende.
Chron. p. 135.

The folk was mykelle & strong, of mete thei had grete
nede,
Tham *burd* departe ther throng, that londe mot tham not
fede. *Ibid.* p. 280.

To treus on alle wise him *burd* grant thertille.
Ibid. p. 195.

Hearne very oddly conjectures that A.-S. *burthen*,
onus, may be the origin.

BIRD and JOE, a phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. *Sitting bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, like Darby and Joan; S.

The original application was probably to two lovers; *bird* denoting the female, and *joe* her admirer.

BIRDIE, *s.* A dimin. from E. *bird*, S.

—A' the *birdies* lilt in tunefu' meed.
Turra's Poems, p. 2.

BIRD-MOUTH'D, *adj.* Mealy-mouthed, S.

"Ye're o'er *bird-mouth'd*," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 86.

"Ye must let him hear it, to say so, upon both the sides of his head, when he hideth himself: it is not time then to be *birdmouth'd* and patient." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 27.

* **BIRDS**, *s. pl.* A' the *Birds in the Air*, a play among children, S.

"A' the *Birds in the Air*, and A' the *Days of the Week*, are also common games, as well as the *Skipping-rope* and *Honey-pots*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

BIRD'S-NEST, *s.* Wild carrot, *Daucus carota*, Linn.

"Young children are sometimes poisoned by the common hemlock, which they are apt to mistake for the wild carrot, *daucus carota* Linnæi, (sometimes called *bird's nest* in the lowlands of Scotland,) to which its top and roots bear some resemblance." Agr. Surv. Hebrid. p. 313.

BIRDING, *s.* Burden, load.

Allace! the heuy *birding* of wardly gere,
That neur houre may suffir nor promyt
Thare possessoure in rest nor pece to sit.
Doug. Virgil, 459. 42.

A.-S. *byrthen*, Dan. *byrde*. V. BIRTH, BYRTH.

BYRE, *s.* Cowhouse, S.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis,
Withoutin building of blis, of bern, or of *byre*.

Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

"Bring a cow to the ha', and she will rin to the *byre*;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 8.

The origin is uncertain. But it is perhaps allied to Franc. *buer*, a cottage; *byre*, Su.-G. *byr*, a village; Germ. *bauer*, habitaculum, cavea; from Su.-G. *bo*, *bu-a*, to dwell. Isl. *bur* is rendered *penarium*, domus penarium; a house of provision; G. Andr. Or it may be a derivative from Isl. *bu*, a cow; Gael. *bo*, id. "*Byer*, a cowhouse, Cumb." Grose.

It is perhaps worthy of observation, that this term has been traced to O. Fr. *bouverie*, a stall for oxen, from *boeuf*, an ox.

BYREMAN, *s.* A male servant who cleans the *byre* or cow-house on a farm, Berwick's.

His office is different from that of the person who lays the provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. He is called the *Cow-baillie*, *ibid.* The *byreman* is also called the *Clushet*, Liddesd., Annand.

"At Ladykirk, Berwickshire, Richard Steele, Mr. Heriot's *byreman*, being in a field where a bull and cows were pasturing,—the bull attacked him, and the unfortunate man was found soon after, by the shepherd, dreadfully bruised," &c. Edin'. Correspondent, June 4, 1814.

BIRGET THREAD, BIRGES THREED.

"Item, 5 belts of blew and white *birget thread*." Invent. Sacerdotal Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS. p. 189.

"Threed called *Birges threed*, the dozen pound, ix l." Rates, A. 1611, vo. *Threed*.

"*Bridges*, Outnil and Hollands white thread," &c. Rates, A. 1670.

These all appear to be corruptions of the name of *Bruges* in Flanders.

BIRK, *s.* Birch; a tree; S. *Betula alba*, Linn.

Grete eschin stokkis tumbillis to the ground;
With wedgeis schidit gan the *birkis* sound.

Doug. Virgil, 169. 20.

A.-S. *birce*, Isl. *biorki*, Teut. *berck*, id.

It may deserve to be mentioned, that in the Runic, or old Isl., alphabet, in which all the letters have significant names, the second is denominated *Biarkann*, that is, the *birch-leaf*. The name may have originated from some supposed resemblance of the form, in which the letter *B* was anciently written, to this leaf, or to the tree in full foliage; as the first letter is called *Aar*, the produce of the year, as exhibiting the form of an erect plough, or, as some say, the ploughshare, to which, under Providence, we are especially indebted for this produce. V. G. Andr. and Junii Alphab. Runic.

It is a singular coincidence, not only that in the ancient Irish alphabet, the name of some tree is assigned to each letter, V. Astle's Orig. and Progr. of Writing, p. 122; but that the name of the second, i. e. B, is *beit*, which, in the form of *beith*, at least, denotes a birch.

BIRKIE, *adj.* Abounding with birches, S.

BIRK-KNOWE, *s.* A knoll covered with birches, S.

"It was plain, that she thought herself herding her sheep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lown and sunny side of the *Birk-knowe*." Lights and Shadows, p. 38.

BIRKIN, BIRKEN, *adj.* Of, or belonging to birch; S.

—*Birkin* bewis, about boggis and wellis.
Gawan and Gol. i. 3.

This is the reading, ed. 1508.

Ane young man stert in to that steid

Als cant as ony colt,

Ane *birkin* hat upon his heid,

With ane bow and ane bolt.

Pebelis to the Play, st. 6.

This seems to mean a hat made of the bark of birch; A.-S. *beorcen*, id.

—*Birken* chaplets not a few

And yellow broom—

Athwart the scented welkin threw

A rich perfume.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 28.

To BIRK, *v. n.* To give a tart answer, to converse in a sharp and cutting way; S.

A.-S. *bircean*, *beorc-an*, to bark, *q.* of a snarling humour. Hence,

BIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Tart in speech, S.

2. Lively, spirited, mettlesome, Ayr.

"There was a drummer-laddie, with a Waterloo crown hinging at his bosom, and I made up to him, or rather I should say, he made up to me, for he was a gleg and *birky* callan, no to be set down by a look or a word." The *Steam-boat*, p. 38.

"Kate, being a nimble and *birky* thing, was—useful to the lady, and to the complaining man the major." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 40.

BIRKY, *s.* 1. A lively young fellow; a person of mettle; S.

But I, like *birky*, stood the brunt,
An' slocken'd out that glead,
Wi' muckle virr; and syne I gar'd
The limmers tak the speed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

In days of auld, when we had kings
And nobles bauld, and ether things,
As camps, and courts, and kirks, and quears,
And *birksies* bauld, for eur forebears:—
They fought it fairly, the' they fell.

Galloway's Poems, p. 123, 124.

2. *Auld Birky*, "In conversation, analogous to *old Boy*," Gl. Shirr.

Spoks like ye'rself, *auld birky*; never fear
But at your banquet I shll first appear.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *berk-ia*, *jactare*, to boast; or *biarg-a*, *opitulari*, *q.* one able to give assistance. It may deserve notice, however, that Su.-G. *birke* signifies a town or city. Hence *Biarkeyar rieltir*, the laws of cities, as contrasted with *Londs loegunn*, the provincial laws, or those of the country. Could we suppose this term to have been general among the Gothic nations, as indeed it is evidently the same with A.-S. *byrig*, whence our *burgh*, *borough*; it might naturally enough be imagined, that one, who had been bred in a city, would be distinguished by country people by some such term as this.

BIRKIE, BIRKY, *s.* A childish game at cards, in which the players throw down a card alternately. Only two play; and the person who throws down the highest takes up the trick, S. In E. it is called *Beggarmy-neighbour*.

"But Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse, and that sort of thing, than he, Craigengelt, did about a game at *birkie*." *Bride of Lam.* ii. 176.

"It was an understood thing that not only Whist and Catch Honours were to be played, but even obstreperous *Birky* itself for the diversion of such of the company as were not used to gambling games." Ayr. *Legatees*, p. 49.

Of this game there are said to be two kinds, *King's Birkie* and *Common Birkie*.

From Isl. *berk-ia* to boast; because the one rivals his antagonist with his card.

To BIRL, BIRLE, *v. a.* 1. This word primarily signifies the act of pouring out, or furnishing drink for guests, or of parting it among them.

The wine thar with in veschell grete and small,
Qubilk to him gaif Acestes his rial hoist,
— To thame he *birilis*, and skynkis fast but were,
And with sic wordis comfortis thare drety chere.

Doug. Virgil, 19. 9. Dividit, Virg.

Thsn young men wait, besy here and thare,
— The bakin brede of baskettis temys in hye,
And wynis *birilis* into grete planté.

Ibid. 247. 6.

Bacchum ministrant, Virg.

2. To ply with drink.

She *birled* him with the ale and wine,
As they sat down to sup;
A living man he lsid him down,
But I wot he ne'er rose up.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 45.

O she has *birled* these merry young men
With the ale but and the wine,
Until they were ss desdly drunk
As any wild wood swine.

Ibid. p. 84.

3. To drink plentifully, S. This is perhaps the sense in the following passage.

— In the myddis of the mekill hall
Thay *birle* the wine in honour of Bacchus.

Doug. Virgil, 79. 46.

"To *birle*; to drink cheerfully, to carouse." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 80.

4. To club money for the purpose of procuring drink. "I'll *birle* my bawbie," I will contribute my share of the expense; S.

Now settled gossies sat, and keen
Did for fresh bickers *birle*;
While the young swankies on the green
Take round a merry tirl.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Thy soothing sangs bring canker'd carles to ease,
Sems lousps to Lutter's pipe, some *birle* babies.

Ibid. ii. 390.

In Isl. it is used in the first sense; *byrl-a*, *infundere*, *miscere potum*. In A.-S. it occurs in sense third, *biril-ian*, *biril-ian*, *haurire*. Hence *byrle*, a butler. Isl. *byrlar*, *id.* *Birle*, O. E. has the same signification.

Thus, in a poetical translation, by Layamon, of *Wace's Brut*, which is supposed to have been made about the year 1185, we have these lines:

An other half, was Beduer,
Thas kinges *haeg birle*.

i. e. "On the other side was Beduer, the king's *high butler*." *Ellis Spec.* i. 65. Isl. *byrl-a* has been deduced from *bioerr*, *cerevisia*, also, denoting any liquor of a superior kind. V. Gl. Edd. This, again, is most probably from Moes-G. *bar*, *hordeum*, the grain from which *beer* is made.

To BIRL, *v. n.* To drink in society, S.

—"And then ganging majoring to the piper's Howf wi' a' the idle loons in the country, and sitting there *birling*, at your uncle's cost nae doubt, wi' a' the scaff and raff o' the water-side," &c. *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 104.

To BIRL, *v. n.* 1. To "make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work." It denotes a constant drilling sound, S. V. under BIRR, *v.*

And hew it cheers the herd at een,
And sets his heart-strings dirlin,
When, comin frae the hungry hill,
He hears the quernie *birlin*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 356.

This respects the use of the hand-mill.

The temper pin she gies a tirl,
An' spins but slow, yet seems to *birl*.
Morison's Poems, p. 6.

2. Used improperly, to denote quick motion in walking; Loth.

Flandr. *borl-en* signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and *brull-en* to low, to bray; boare, rudere, Kilian. But *birl* seems to be a dimin. from the v. *Birr*, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter *l*, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that "if there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts;" Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. *whirl*, *drill*; S. *tirl*, *skirl*, *dirl*.

3. Sometimes it denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

Now through the air the auld boy *birl'd*,
To fetch inae stanes, wi's apron furl'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

4. To toss up.

Children put half-pence on their fingers to *birl* them, as they express it, in the low game of *Pitch-and-toss*, Loth., Roxb.

From this use of the term, it seems to be allied to this v. as denoting quick motion, especially of a rotatory kind.

BIRLAW-COURT, BIRLEY-COURT. V. BURLAW.

BIRLEY-OATS, BARLEY-OATS, *s. pl.* A species of oats, S.

"The tenants in those parts, however, endeavour to obviate these local disadvantages, by sowing their bear immediately after their oats, without any interval, and by using a species of oats called *birley*. This grain, (which is also white), is distinguished from the common white oats, in its appearance, chiefly by its shortness. It does not produce quite so good meal, nor so much fodder." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xiii. 173.

"An early species called *barley* oats, has been introduced by some farmers." P. Douglas, Lanarks. Ibid. viii. 80.

It seems to have received its name from its supposed resemblance to *barley*.

BIRLIE, *s.* A loaf of bread; S. B.

BIRLIE-MAN, *s.* One who estimates or assesses damages, a parish-arbiter, a referee, South of S.

"*Birly-man*, *birlye-man*," is also expl. "the petty officer of a burgh of barony;" Gl. Antiquary.

"He wad scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kend what it was to want;—if—they must all pass from my master's child to Inch-Grabbit, wha's a Whig and a Hanoverian, and be managed by his doer, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a *birlye-man*, let be a baillie." Waverley, ii. 297. V. BURLAW.

BIRLIN, *s.* A long-oared boat, of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Islands. It seldom had sails.

"We had the curiosity after three weeks residence, to make a calcule of the number of eggs bestowed upon those of our boat, and the Stewart's *Birlin*, or Galley;

the whole amounted to sixteen thousand eggs." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 12.

According to my information, it is written in Gael. *bhuirlin*. [Birlinn.]

"The Laird of Balcomy—being lanch'd a little from the coast,—was suddenly invaded by—Murdach Macklowd [of Lewis] with a number of *Birlings*, (so they call the little vessels those Isles men use)." Spotswood, p. 466, 467.

"Sea engagements with *Birlins* were very common in the Highlands till of late. Lymphad, or Galley, was the same with *Long-shad* (long-ship), or *Birlin*." M'Nicol's Remarks, p. 157.

Probably of Scandinavian origin, as Sw. *bars* is a kind of ship; and *berling*, a boat-staff, Seren.

BIRLIN, *s.* A small cake, made of oatmeal or barley-meal; synon. *Tod*, Ettr. For., Tweedd. Gael. *builin* signifies a loaf, and *bainghean*, a cake.

BIRLING, *s.* A drilling noise, S.

"*Birling*,—making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion." Gl. Antiquary.

BIRLING, *s.* A drinking-match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed for, S.

"He dwells near the Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 228.

To BIRN, *v. a.* To burn. V. BRYN.

BIRN, *s.* The summer hill, or high coarse part of a farm, where the young sheep are *summered*; or, a piece of dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned, Roxb., Loth.

"Lambs, after weaning, are sent to a heathy pasture, called the *birn*,—where they remain till the end of August, when they are moved down to the best low pasture called the *hog-fence*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 192.

This, notwithstanding the slight transposition, for softening the pronunciation, is undoubtedly the same with Su.-G. *brun*, vertex montis, praecipitium; whence *aa-bryn*, margo amnis. Isl. *bryn* and *brun* signify supercilium in a general sense; Verel. Supercilium et similis eminentia, in quavis re veluti in mensa, *monte*, &c., G. Andr. Ora eminentia; Haldorson. Ihre views the Isl. v. *brun-a*, sese tollere in altum, as allied; and also Armor. *bron*, collis. Davies and Lhuyd render collis by C. B. *bryn*. W. Richards and Owen both expl. *bryn*, "a hill." Thus it appears that the term, in this sense, was common to the Goths and Celts.

To BIRN *Lambs*, to put them on a poor dry pasture, S. A.

"Lambs, immediately after they are weaned, are frequently sent to poor pasture, which is called *birning* them." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 396.

BIRNY, *adj.* 1. Covered with the scorched stems of heath that has been set on fire, S.

As o'er the *birny* brae mayhap he wheels,
The linties cour wi' fear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

2. Having a rough or stunted stem; applied to plants, Loth.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the appearance of *birns*, or the stems of burnt heath, furze, &c. V. *BIRNS*, s. *pl.*

BIRN, s. The matrix, or rather the *labia pudenda* of a cow.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brund-ur*, pecudum coeundi actus, et appetitus inire; G. Andr. C. B. *bry*, matrix, vulva.

BIRN, BIRNE, s. 1. A burnt mark; S.

"That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the coupers *birn* be set thereon on the tapone staff thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the Tree."—Acts Charles II. 1661. c. 33.

2. A mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S.

"About the beginning, or towards the middle of July, the lambs, intended for holding stock, are weaned, when they receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong, which are, the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the *birn*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 191.

3. **SKIN AND BIRN**, a common phrase, denoting the whole of any thing, or of any number of persons or things; S.

Now a' thegither, *skin an' birn*,
They're round the kitchen table.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 143.

"That all beif, muttoun, weill, and lyke bestiall slane or presentit to fre burrowis or fre mercatis bring with thame in all tymeas cummyng thair hyde, *skin, and birne*, vnder the pane of confiseatioun." Acts Marie, 1563. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

Skinner views the word as synon. with *skin*. But it denotes the *burnt* mark on the horn or skin of a beast, by which the owner could distinguish and claim it as his own. The phrase may have originated from the following custom. Formerly in S. many, who had the charge of flocks, were denominated *Bow-shepherds*. A shepherd of this description had a free house allowed him, and a certain number of bolls, S. *bows*, of meal, according as he could make his bargain, for watching over the sheep of another. He also enjoyed the privilege of having a small flock of his own. All this was under the express stipulation, that he should be accountable for any of his master's sheep that might be lost; and be obliged, if he could not produce them, to give an equal number of his own in their stead. Those belonging to his master were all marked in the horn, or elsewhere, with a burning iron. The phrase in use was, that, at such a time, all his sheep were to be produced "*skin and birn*;" that is, entire, as they had been delivered to the shepherd, and with no diminution of their number.

The word is evidently from A.-S. *byrn*, burning, and still occasionally denotes the whole carcass of an animal, S. It is, however, more commonly used in the metaph. sense mentioned above; as by Ramsay:—

The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And fand him *skin and birn*.

Poems, i. 276.

BIRN, s. A burden, S. B.

—Hera about we'll bide,
Till ye come back; your *birn* ye may lay down,
For rinning ye will be the better bawn.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 54.

To gie one's *birn a hitch*, to assist him in a strait.

Tho' he bans me, I wish him well,
We'll may be meet again;
I'll gie his *birn a hitch*, an' help
To ease him o' his pain.

Poems in the *Buchan Dialect*, p. 32.

My *birn*, O Bess, has got an unco lift.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 84.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of *birn*, explained above, as applied to a burden of any kind, in allusion to that of a whole beast; or consider it as an abbreviation of A.-S. *byrthen*, burden?

It rather seems allied to C. B. *biorn*, onna, *byrnia*, ouerare; Davies.

BIRNIE, BYRNIE, s. A corslet, a brigandine.

He elaspis his gilt habirihone thrinfall:
He in his breistplait strang and his *birnye*,
Ane seuir swerd beltis law donn by his the.

Doug. *Virgil*, 230. 44.

Strictly, it seems to have denoted light armour for the fore part of the body; as it is distinguished from the *habirihone* or coat of mail. Here indeed it is most probably added as expletive of *breistplate*.

Vossius supposes that it may also signify an helmet, like A.-S. *brynn*, galea. But of this there is no evidence. Neither Somner, Benson, nor Lye, so much as mention A.-S. *brynn*, galea.

A.-S. *byrn*, *byrna*, Isl. *bryn*, *brynia*, *brignia*, Franc. *brun*, *brunja*, Sw. *bringa*, Germ. *brun*, L. B. *brunia*, *brynia*; thorax, lorica; munimentum pectoris, Wachter. G. Andr. derives Isl. *brignia* from *brun*, niger, because of the dark colour of the armour; Wachter, Germ. *brun* from Celt. *brun*, the breast. Verel. mentions Isl. *bringa*, pectus; which would certainly have been a better etymon for G. Andr. than that which he has adopted.

BIRNS, s. pl. Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed; S.

Some starting from their sleep were sore affrighted,
Others had both their sense and eyes benighted:
Some murland men, they say, were scumming kirms,
And some were toasting bannocks at the *birns*.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 25.

When corns grew yellow, and the heatherbells
Bloom'd bonny on the moor and rising fells,
Nae *birns*, or briers, or whins, e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find blaeberries ripe for thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 107.

A.-S. *byrn*, incendium.

BIRR, s. Force. V. BEIR.

To **BIRR**, *v. n.* 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; the same with *birle*, S.

Ane grete staf sleung *birrand* with felloun wecht
Hynt Mezentius—

Doug. *Virgil*, 298. 21. V. BEIR, s.

Rejoice, ye *birring* patrieks a';
Ye cootie moercocks, cronsely craw;—
Your mortal fae is now awa',

Tam Sanson's dead. Burns, iii. 119.

It is very often used to denote that of a spinning wheel.

"The servan' lasses, lazy sluts,—would like nothing better than to live at heek and manger;—but I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a *birring* wheel." The Entail, i. 49, 50.

2. To be in a state of confusion, S. B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and syke,
Wew as their heads did *birr*!
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

Here it seems to signify the confusion in the head caused by violent exercise.

BIRR, BIRL, s. "The whizzing sound of a spinning wheel, or of any other machine, in rapid gyration." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BIRRING, s. The noise made by partridges when they spring, S.

BIRS, BIRSE, s. The gad-fly, Roxb.

E. breeze, brize; Ital. *brissio*, A.-S. *brimsa*.

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRSS, BIRSSIS, s. 1. A bristle, "a sow's birse," the bristle of a sow, S.

Sum byts the *birs*——— *Evergreen*, i. 119.

The hartis than and myndis of our menyne
Mycht not be satisfyt on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ouglie ene twane,—
The rouch *birssis* on the breist and creist
Of that monstrous half dele wyld beist.

Doug. Virgil, 250. 30.

2. Metaph. for the beard.

"Mony of thame lackit *beirds*, and that was the mair pietie [pity;] and thairfoir could not buckill uther be the *byrss*, as sum bauld men wauld have done." Knox, 51. In one MS. *birsis*.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or displeasure. "To set up one's birs," to put one in a rage. The birse is also said to *rise*, when one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to animals fenced with bristles, that defend themselves, or express their rage in this way, S.

"He was wont to profess as ordinarily in private, as he spake openly in public, that he knew neither scripture, reason nor antiquitie for kneeling; albeit now his *birse rise* when he heareth the one, and for cloking the other, his pen hath changed for into *inforce*." Course of Conformitie, p. 153.

Now that I've gotten Geordy's *birse set up*,
I'm thinking Bessy's pride will drece a fup.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 89.

The sowter gave the sow a kiss,
Humph, quoith she, its for a *birse*.

S. Proverb, "spoken of those whose service we suppose to be mercenary." Kelly, p. 338.

A.-S. *byrst*, Germ. *borst*, *burst*, Su.-G. *borst*, id. Ihre derives it from *burr*, a thistle. Sw. *sacttia up borsten*, to put one in a rage; *borsta sig*, to give one's self airs, E. to bristle up. Here we have the true origin of the E. *brush*, both *v.* and *s.* For Sw. *borst* is a brush, *borsta*, to brush, from *borst*, seta, a brush being made of bristles.

BIRSALL, s. A dye-stuff, perhaps for *Brasell* or Fernando buckwood, Rates, A. 1611.

"Madder, alm, walde, *birsall*, nutgallis & coprouss [copperas]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

TO BIRSE, BIRZE, BRIZE, v. a. 1. To bruise, S.

—Alas, for evermair!

That I should see thee lying there,—
Sae bruis'd and *birs'd*, sae blak and blae.

Watson's Coll. i. 65.

He smote me doune, and *brissit* all my banis.

Palice of Honour, iii. 71.

O' may'st thou doat on some fair panghty wench,
That ne'er will lout thy lowan drouth to quench:
Till *birs'd* beneath the burden, thou cry, dool!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"He that schal fallo on this stoon schal be broken, but on whom it schal falle it schal also *briisen* him." Wiclif, Matt. xxi.

Brise is common in O. E.

2. To push or drive; to *birse in*, to push in, S.

For they're ay *birsing* in their spurs
Whare they can get them.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 348.

A.-S. *brys-an*, Belg. *brys-en*; Ir. *bris-im*; Fr. *bris-er*, id.

3. To press, to squeeze, S.

BIRSE, BRIZE, s. 1. A bruise, S.

"My brother has met wi' a severe *birz* and contusion, and he's in a roving fever." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 292.

2. The act of pressing; often used to denote the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an awfu' *birse*," S.

TO BIRSE up, v. a. To press upwards, Aberd.

The following lines, transmitted by an Aberdonian correspondent, are worthy of preservation:—

There I saw Sisyphus, wi' muckle wae,
*Birz*ing a heavy stane up a high brae;
Wi' baith his hands, and baith his feet, O vow!
He strives to raise it up aboon the know;
But fan it's amait up, back wi' a dir'd
Doon stots the stane, and thumps upo' the yerd.

Part of a Translation from Homer's Odyssey.

TO BIRSLE, BIRSTLE, BRISSELE, v. a. 1. To burn slightly, to broil, to parch by means of fire; as, to *birsle pease*, S.

The battellis war adionit now of new,
Not in manere of landwart folkis bargane,
—Nor blunt styngis of the *brissillit* tre.
Doug. Virgil, 226. 3.

They stow'd him up intill a seck,
And o'er the horse back brook his neck;
Synce *birstled* they him upon the kill,
Till he was bane dry for the mill.

Allan o' Maul, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 238.

i. e. as dry as bones.

2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun, S.

—Feil echeris of corn thiek growing
Wyth the new sonnys hete *birsillit* dois hing
On Hermy feildis in the someris tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 234. 25.

Now when the Dog-day heats begin,
To *birsle* and to peel the skin,
May I lie streekit at my ease,
Beneath the caller shady trees,
(Far frae the din o' Borrowstown,
Whare water plays the haughs bedown.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 105.

3. To warm at a lively fire, S.

A. Bor. *brusle*, id. "To dry; as, The sun *brusles* the hay, i. e. dries it: and *brusted* peas, i. e. parch'd pease." Ray derives it from Fr. *brusler*, to scorch, to burn. *Brasill-er*, to broil, would have been more natural. But the common origin is Su.-G. *brasa*, a lively fire; whence Isl. *bryss*, ardent heat, and *bryss-a*, to act with fervour, *ec breiske*, torreo, aduro; A.-S. *brastl*, glowing, *brastl-ian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise, which is only the secondary sense, although given as the primary one, both by Somner and Lye. For this noise is the effect of heat. Ihre derives Gr. *Bpaç-w*, ferveo, from the same Goth. source. Fr. *braise*, Ital. *brasa*, burning coals.

BIRSLE, BRISSELE, s. 1. A hasty toasting or scorching, S.

2. Apparently that which is toasted.

"Ye wad—haud him up in—*birsls* till the maw o' him's as fu' as a cout amang clover." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

BIRSSY, *adj.* 1. Having bristles, rough, S.

—Men nicht se hym aye
With *birssy* body porturit and visage,
Al rouch of haris.— *Doug. Virgil*, 322. 4.

2. Hot-tempered, easily irritated, S.

3. Keen, sharp; applied to the weather. "A *birssy* day," a cold bleak day, S. B.

4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

But lest the critic's *birsy* besem
Scoop aff this cant of egotism,
I'll sidelin hint,—na, bauldly tell,
I whyles think something o' my mysel'.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 107, 108.

BIRST, *s.* Brunt. To *dree*, or stand the *birst*, to bear the brunt, Roxb.

Alang wi' you the *birst* to dree,
Lang have ya squeeze'd my bun.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

From A.-S. *byrst*, *berst*, malum, damnum, q. "sustain the loss;" or *byrst*, aculeum.

To **BIRST**, *v. n.* To weep convulsively, often, to *birst* and *greet*, Aberd.

This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of E. *burst*; as, "She *burst* into tears."

* **BIRTH**, *s.* "An establishment, an office, a situation good or bad," S. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This seems merely a trival use of the E. word as applied to a station for mooring a ship.

BIRTH, **BYRTH**, *s.* Size, bulk, burthen.

The bustuous barge yelpeth Chimera
Gyas wyth fellow fard furth brocht alsua,
Sa huge of *birth* ana cieté semyt scha.

Doug. Virgil, 131. 27.

It is in the same sense that we speak of a ship of so many tons burden.

This is the meaning of *byrtht*, as used by Wyntown, Cron. i. 13. 17., although expl. in Gl. "birth, propagation of animals or vegetables."

Thare bwyis bowys all fer *byrtht*,
Bathe merle and maweys mallys of myrtht.

i.e. their boughs are bowed down with the *burden* or weight.

Isl. *byrd*, *byrth-ur*, *byrth-i*, Dan. *byrde*, Su.-G. *boerd*, burden; whence *byrding*, navis oneraria. The origin is Isl. *ber-a*, Su.-G. *baer-a*, A.-S. *ber-an*, *byr-an*, portare. The term may indeed be viewed as the third p. sing. pr. indic. of the A.-S. *v.* This is *byreth*, *gestat*, (V. Lye); q. what one *beareth* or carries. *Birth*, as denoting propagation, has the very same origin; referring to the *gestation* of the parent. V. **BURDING**.

BIRTH, *s.* A current in the sea, caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it; Orkn. Caithn.

"The master, finding the current against him, in the middle of the *firth*, when about 8 or 9 miles east of Dunnet Head, bore in for the shore, where he fell in with the last of the ebb, called by the people here the *wester birth*.—The easter *birth*, setting in, soon reached

him with considerable strength." P. Dunnet, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 247. N.

—"These tides carry their waves and billows high, and run with such violence that they cause a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land, which they call *Easter-birth* or *Wester-birth*, according to its course; yet notwithstanding of the great rapidity of these tides and *births*, the inhabitants, daily almost, travel from isle to isle about their several affairs in their little cock-boats or yools, as they call them." Wallace's Orkney, p. 7.

It has been supposed that *birth*, as here used, admits of the same sense as when it denotes sea-room in general. But because of the *contrary motion*, it may be allied to Isl. *breil-a*, mutare. It seems preferable, however, to deduce it from Isl. *byrd-ia* currere, festinare, Verel.; as apparently signifying a strong *current*.

BIRTHIE, *adj.* Productive, prolific; from E. *birth*.

"The last year's crop in the west of Scotland was not *birthie*, and if meall had not been brought from the north, there had been a great scarcitie in the west, if not a famine." Law's Memorialla, p. 159.

BYRUN, **BIRUN**, *part. pa.* Past, S.

—"Byrun annuel restand awand;" Aberd. Reg. i.e. "Past annuity still unpaid." "*Birun* rent," Ib.

BY-RUNIS, *s. pl.* Arrears.

"The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the *byrunis* of his fermea." Skene, Index, Reg. Maj. vo. *Maister*.

This is formed like **BY-GANES**, q. v.

—"Quhilkis persounia, heritouris of the saidia annuellis, ar now persewand the saidia landis for the *byrunnis* awin thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 83.

BYRUNNING, *part. pr.*

—He gayf
To the victor ane mantil brusit with gold,
Wyth purpaur seluaga writhing meny fold,
And all *byrunning* and leupit lustelie,
As rynniss the flude Meander in Thessalie.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 4.

"Embroidered," Rudd. But the meaning is *wavel*; corresponding to Meandro duplice ecurrirt, Virg. *Brusit* is embroidered. Moesa-G. *birinn-an*, percurrere.

BYSENFU', *adj.* Disgusting, Roxb.

BYSENLESS, *adj.* Extremely worthless, without shame in wickedness. Clydes.

The latter may signify, without example, without parallel; from A.-S. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum, exemplar; similitudo; *bysn-ian*, exemplo praeire, "to exemplifie." Somner.

The former seems to claim a different origin, and has more affinity to Isl. *bysn*, a prodigy. V. **BYSSYM**.

BYSET, *s.* A substitute, Aysr.; q. what *sets* one *by*. V. **SET** *by*, *v.*

BISHOP, *s.* 1. A peevish ill-natured boy, whom it is impossible to keep in good humour; as, "a canker'd *bishop*," Lanarks.

This has obviously originated from the ideas entertained concerning the character and conduct of the episcopal clergy, especially during the period of persecution. In like manner, a silly drivelling fellow is often called a *Curate*; as "he's an unco *curate*," *ibid.* It is also used as a nickname to individuals, who are supposed to talk or act a great deal to little purpose.

2. A weighty piece of wood, with which those who make causeways level their work, Aberd.

BISHOPRY, s. Episcopacy, government by diocesan bishops.

"They did protest against *bishopry* and bishops, and against the erection, confirmation or ratification thereof." Apologet. Relation, p. 35.

A.-S. *biscoprice*, episcopatus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said *the Bishop's foot has been in the broth*, when it is singed, S.

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly any thing could be done without their interference. Another phrase is very similar: "Scarcely can any business be marred, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it."

This phrase is also used A. Bor.

"*The bishop has set his foot in it*, a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt to in boiling. Formerly, in days of superstition, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion." Gl. Grose.

This origin is rather fanciful. The French use the phrase *pas de Clerc*, literally, the clergyman's (or clerk's) foot to denote a foolish trick, a gross oversight. Although this rather respects stupidity than evil design, it may have been the origin of our phrase.

Good old Tyndale furnishes us with an illustration of this phrase: "When a thyngne spéadeth not well, we borrowe speach and saye, *The Byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyngne speadeth well that they medyll wyth all. If the podedch [pottage] be burned to, or the meate ouer rosted, we saye, *The Byshope hath put his fote in the potte*, or, *The Byshope hath played the coke*, because the byshoppes burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them." Obedyence Chrysten man, F. 109, a.

BY-SHOT, s. One who is set aside for an old maid.

On *Fastren's Een*, bannocks being baked of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom each egg is appropriated; she who undertakes to bake them, whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless during the whole operation. "If she cannot restrain her loquacity, she is in danger of bearing the reproach of a *by-shot*, i.e. a hopeless maid;" q. one *shot* or pushed side. V. Tarras's Poems, p. 72. N.

BYSYNT, adj. Monstrous, Wynt. V. **BISMING, &c.**

BISKET, s. Breast. V. **BRISKET.**

BISM, BYSYME, BISNE, BISINE, s. Abyss, gulf.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acheron,
With holl *bisme*, and hidduous swelth unrude.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 37.

Bysyme, 82. 15. Fr. *abyssme*, Gr. ἀβυσσος.

BISMAR, BYSMER, s. A steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it; sometimes *bissimar*, S. B., Orkn.

"The *Bysmer* is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lispund." Barry's Orkney, p. 211.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of stateræ or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a *bismar*. On the first is [are] weighed settings and miels, and on the last marks and lispunds." P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steelyard.

Isl. *bismari*, *besmar*, libra, trutina minor; Leg. West-Goth. *bismare*, Su.-G. *besman*; Teut. *bosemer*, id. stater; Kilian. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. *bes*, a part of a pound weight. Rudbeck supposes that *besmar* is put for *bysmark*, q. the mark used by a city, according to which the weights of private persons were adjusted. This conjecture, however, is improbable; because the word, in all the Northern languages, solely denotes a steel-yard, or artificial instrument for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMARE, BISMERE, s. 1. A bawd.

Doucher, for thy luf this man has grete diseis,
Quod the *bismere* with the slekit speche.

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 97. 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

Get ane *bismare* ane barne, than al hyr blys gane is.
Ibid. 238. h. 27.

"F. ab A.-S. *bismer*, contumelia, aut *bismerian*, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," Rudd.; "connected perhaps with Tent. *baesinne*, amica;" Gl. Sibb.

BISMER, s. The name given to a species of stickle-back, Orkn.

"The *Fifteen-spined stickleback* (*gasterosteus spinachia*, Lin. Syst.)—is here denominated the *bismer*, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name." Barry's Orkney, p. 289.

BISMING, BYISMING, BYISING, BYSENING,

BYSYNT, adj. Horrible, monstrous.

And Pluto eik the fader of that se
Reputtis that *bysming* belch hatefull to se.

Doug. Virgil, 217. 45.

The fury Alecto is here described.

—Ane grete spere
At the syde of that *bysning* beist threw he.
Ibid. 40. 17.

Feri, Virgil. i.e. of the Trojan horse, as it is commonly designed.

The *bysning* beist the serpent Lerna.—
Ibid. 173. 15. Bellua, Virgil.

But sair I dred me for some uther jaip,
That Venus suld, throw her subtiltie,
Intill sum *bysning* beist transfigurat me,
As in a beir, a bair, ane oule, ane aip.
Palice of Honour, i. 68.

Rudd. expl. the term, "gaping, swallowing, insatiable, destroying." This explanation clearly shews that he has viewed it as an adj. formed from *bism*, an abyss. But from a comparison of the passages in which it occurs, it appears that the proper sense is *monstrous*. It is unquestionably the same with *bysynt*, used by Wynthown.

—Eftyre that he wes brought 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 hers, and hys body
All til a here wes mast lykly.

Cron. vi. 13. v. 59. V. BYSSYM.

BISON, s. The wild ox, anciently common in S.

"As to the wild cattle of Scotland, which Jonston mentions under the name of *Bison Scoticus*, and describes as having the mane of a lion, and being entirely white, the species is now extinct." Pennant's *Zool.* i. 18, Ed. 1768.

According to Dr. Walker, an animal of this kind still exists in the woods of Drumlanrig.

"Pecudes feri, hujus generis, solum adhuc persistent, in sylvis circa Drumlanricum in Nithia, sedem ill. Ducis de Queensberry. Coloris sunt candidissimi, auribus nigris." Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 512.

This is the *Urus* of the Latin writers, which is merely a modification of Germ. *auerochs*, i.e. *wild ox*. The word *bison* is used in the same sense in Fr.

BYSPEL, BYSPAEL, s. Some person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities; more generally used in an ironical way; as, "He's just a *byspale*," he is a singular character; "He's nae *byspel* mair than me," he is no better than I am; Roxb.

Teut. *by-spel*, Germ. *beispiel*, an example, a pattern, a model; A.-S. *bispell*, *bigspell*, "a by-word, a proverb, an example, a pattern," Somner; from *bi*, *big*, de, of, concerning, and *spel* a story, a speech, discourse, &c. q. something to make a speech about, or to talk of.

BY-SPEL, adv. Used adverbially to denote any thing extraordinary; as, *byspel weel*, very well, exceedingly well, *ibid*.

BY-SPEL, s. An illegitimate child, Roxb. *id.* North of E.

This corresponds with the low E. term, a *bye-blow*, *id.* Grose's Class. Diet.

BYSPRENT, part. pa. Besprinkled, overspread.

— I ss stand me before
As to my sicht, maist lamentabill Hector,
With large flude of teris, and all *bysprent*—
With barknyt blude and powder.—

Doug. Virgil, 48. 1.

Belg. *bespreng-en*, to sprinkle.

BISSARTE, BISSETTE, s. A buzzard, a kind of hawk.

"Anent ruikis, crawis, & vther foulis of reif, as ernis, *bissartis*, gleddis, mittalis,—at the said foulis of reif alluterly be destroyit be all maner of man." Acts Ja. ii. 1457. c. 85. edit. 1566. *Bissetes*, Skene.

Germ. *buseit*, Fr. *bussart*, *id.*

To **BYSSE, BIZZ, v. n.** To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water, S.

The irne lumpis, into the canis blak,
Can *bysse* and quihissil.—

Doug. Virgil, 257. 16.

Belg. *bies-en*, to hiss like serpents.

BISSE, BIZZ, s. 1. A hissing noise, S.

New round and round the serpents whizz,
Wi' hissing wrath and snry phiz;
Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz;
Alack-a-day!
An' singe wi' hair-deavouring *bizz*,
Its curls away.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 16.

2. A buzz, a bustle, S.

BISSET, s. [Footing, or, narrow lace.]

"Item,—thre curtenis of crammosie dames, all freinyeit with threid of gold and crammosie silk, and enricht upon the seames with a litle *bisset* of gold." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 154.

"Ane uther of blak figurit velvot cuttit out upoun crammosie satine, and wrocht with small silver *bissettis* wantand bodeis." *Ibid.* p. 221.

"—300 elns of small silken *bissetis*." Chalmers's *Mary I.* p. 285, N.

Fr. *bisete*, *bisette*, "plate (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kinde of stufes are stripped;" Cotgr.

BYSSYM, BYSYM, BESUM, BYSN, BISSOME, BUSSOME, BYSNING, s. 1. A monster.

He said, "Allace, I am lost, lathest of all,
Bysym in bale best." *Howlate*, iii. 25. MS.

I see by my shaddow my shap hes the wyte,
Quhame sall I bleme in this breth, a *besum* that I be?
Ibid. i. 6.

Mr. Pinkerton certainly gives the general sense of the term, when he renders it "deformed creature." But in the same stanza it is literally explained:

Bot quha sall make me amendis of hir werth a myte,
That this hes maid on the mold a *monster* of me?
—Yone lustie court will stop or meit,
To justifie this *bysning* quhilk blasphemit.

Palice of Honour, ii. 7. Edin. edit. 1579.

Edit. Edin. 1579, i.e., "to inflict capital punishment on this blasphemous monster."

So am I now exyld from honour ay,
Compaird to Cresside and the ugly eul.
Fy lothsome lyfe! Fy death that dou not serve me!
Bot quik and dead a *bysym* thow must preserve me.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 506.

2. A prodigy, something portentous of calamity.

"This year many prodigious signes were observed. A Comet of that kind, which the Astronomers call *κωρον*, the vulgars, a fire *Bissome*, shined the whole moneths of November, December, and January." Spotswood, p. 94.—"It was callit, *The fyrey Bussome*," Knox's Hist. p. 92. MS. i. *bussome*. [Laing's Edit. Vol. I. p. 254, "The fyrie boosome;" expl. "besom."]

3. *Bysim* is still used as a term highly expressive of contempt for a woman of an unworthy character, S.

Mr. Macpherson, vo. *Bysynt*, mentions A.-S. *bysmorfull*, horrendus. Isl. *bysmarfull* has the same sense; *bysna*, to portend; *bysn*, a prodigy, grande quod ac ingens, G. Andr.

Perhaps A.-S. *bysn*, an example, *bysnian* to exemplify, although used obliquely, may have the same origin. Su.-G. *buse* is a spectre, Dan. *busemand*, a bugbear. V. BISMING.

BISTAYD, BISTODE, pret.

Tristrem to Mark it seyde,—
How stormes hem *bistayd*,
Til anker hem brast and are.

Sir Tristrem, p. 40. st. 62.

"Withstood," Gl. Perhaps rather, surrounded; A.-S. *bestod*, circumdedit, from *bestand-an*, Teut. *besteen*, circumstiter, circumdare.

BISTER, *s.* Expl. "a town of land in Orkney, as *Hobbister*, i.e. a town or district of high land; *Swanbister*, corr. *Swambister*, supposed to signify the town of Sweno."

The term is not less common in Shetland.

"A considerable number [of names of places] end in *ster* and *bister*, as *Swaraster*, *Muraster*, *Symbister*, *Fladabister*, *Kirkabister*. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster* are abbreviations from *seter*. Both imply settlement or dwelling." Edmonston's *Zetland*, ii. 137.

I agree with this intelligent writer in viewing *ster* as a contr. of *seter*, and this indeed denotes "settlement or dwelling." For Isl. *setur* is rendered *sedes*; Verel. Ind. q. a *seat*; and *bister* may reasonably be viewed as composed of Su.-G. *by pagus*, and *setur*, i.e. "the seat of a village." By the same learned Scandinavian, *saetur* is rendered *mapalia*, i.e. round cottages, or those made in the form of an oven. Thus *saetur* would seem to signify such buildings as those denominated *Picts' houses*, or *Brughes*. Norw. *saeter* is expl. "a *græsgang*, or pasture for cattle on the high grounds;" Hallager.

BYSTOUR, BOYSTURE, *s.* A term of contempt; the precise meaning of which seems to be lost.

It is sometimes conjoined with *bard*, as in the following passage:—

Blierd, babling *bystour-bard*, obey;
Learn, skybald knave, to know thy sell.
Polwart's Plyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 6.

Several similar terms occur; as Fr. *bistorié*, crooked, *boister*, to limp; *bustarin*, "a great lubber, thicke druggell, cowardly luske, dastardly slabberdegallion;" Cotgr., a species of description worthy of either *Polwart* or *Montgomery*.

Boustarin, le nom que l'on donne à un gros homme dans quelques Provinces de France. *Dict. Trev.*

As this term is connected with "hood-pykes, and hunger bitten," *ibid.* p. 9. it might seem allied to Teut. *byster*, ad extremum redactus, exhaustus bonis, Kilian. Or, as it is conjoined in the same passage with an elegant term, denoting that the bard had not the power of retention, can it be allied to Fr. *boire*, to drink, *boiste*, *boite*, drunk?

BIT, *s.* A vulgar term used for food; S. *Bit* and *baid*, meat and clothing, S. B.

I'm e'en content it be as ye wad hae't;
Your honour winna miss our *bit* and *baid*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Although *baid* be understood of clothing, I suspect that it, as well as *bit*, originally signified food, from A.-S. *bead*, a table; if not q. *bed*, equivalent to the inverted phrase, *bed* and *board*.

Although expl. "meat and clothes," Gl. Ross, I hesitate whether *baid* does not literally denote habitation, q. "food and lodging," *abode*; from A.-S. *bid-an* manere. The pret. of *bide*, S. to dwell, is *baid*.

BYT, *s.* The pain occasioned by a wound. A blow or stroke, *Aberd.* Banffs.

Scho skipping furth, as to eschew the *byt*,
Can throw the forest fast and grauis glyd:
But euer the dedly schaft stikkis in hir syde.
Doug. Virgil, 102. 10.

A.-S. *byt*, morsus, metaph. used.

—Smat hym an greuous wound and dedely *byt*.
Doug. Virg. 418. 10. V. CABIR.

* **BIT**, *s.* 1. Denoting a place, or particular spot; as, "He canna stan' in a *bit*," he is still changing his situation, S.

"Weel, just as I was coming up the *bit*, I saw a man afore me that I kent was nane o' our herds, and it's a wild *bit* to meet any other body, so when I came up to him it was Tod Gabriel the fox-hunter." *Guy Mannerling*, iii. 104.

"He lies a' day, and whiles a' night in the cove in the dern hag:—it's a bieldy enough *bit*, and the auld gudeman o' Corscecleugh has pangedit it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist." *Waverley*, iii. 237.

"Blithe *bit*, pleasant spot;" *Gl. Antiq.*

2. Applied to time; "Stay a wee *bit*," stay a short while, *South of S.*

"Binna rash,—binna rash," exclaimed Hobbie, "hear me a *bit*, hear me a *bit*." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 340.

3. The nick of time, the crisis, S.O. "In the *bit* o' time." *Burns*.

4. Very commonly used in conjunction with a substantive, instead of a diminutive; as, a *bit bairn*, a little child, S.

"Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down, but yet its roots are in the earth, and it hangs ower the *bit* burn." *Guy Mannerling*, ii. 17.

"I heard ye were here, frae the *bit* callant ye sent to meet your carriage." *Antiquary*, i. 155.

Sometimes with the mark of the genitive *of*.
"The *bits* o' weans wad up, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown." *Ibid.* ii. 142.

5. Often used as forming a diminutive expressive of contempt, S.

"Some of you will grieve and greet more for the drowning of a *bit* calf or stirk, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and defections of Scotland." *Walker's Peden*, p. 62.

BITTIE, *s.* A little bit, S. B. synon. with *bittock*, S. A.; pron. *buttie* or *boittie*, *Aberd.*

Dan. *bitte*, *pauxillus*, *pauxillulus*.

BIT AND BRAT. V. **BRAT**, *s.*

BIT AND BUFFET W' T, one's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage, S.

"Take the *Bit*, and the *Buffet* with it," S. Prov. "Bear some ill usage of them by whom you get advantage." *Kelly*, p. 311.

Fate seldom does on bards bestow

A paradise of wealth below,

But w' a step dame glour,

Gies them their *bit* and *buffet* w' t.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 30.

"Bucklaw—was entertained by a fellow, whom he could either laugh with or laugh at as he had a mind, who would take, according to Scottish phrase, the *bit* and the *buffet*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 152.

BITTOCK, *s.* 1. A little bit, S.

"That was a bonnie sang ye were singin.—Ha'e you

ony mair o't?"—"A wee *bittock*," said Tibbie; "but I downa sing't afore ony bodie." Glenfergus, ii. 160.

2. A small portion; a low term applied to space, and used indeed in a general sense, S.

"The three miles diminished into like a mile and a *bittock*." Guy Mannering, i. 6. V. the letter K.

- BITE**, *s.* 1. "As much meat as is put into the mouth at once," the same with E. *bit*; a mouthful of any food that is edible, S. It is to be observed that *bite* is not used in E. in this sense.

Dan. *bid*, Isl. *bite*, bolus, bucca. The Dan. word is also rendered *offa*, frustum; Panis, Baden.

2. A very small portion of edible food, what is barely necessary for sustenance, S.

"Ye manna speak o' the young gentleman hauding the plough; there's puir distressed whigs enew about the country will be glad to do that for a *bite* and a soup." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 138.

3. A small portion, used in a general sense. In this sense *bite* in S. is still used for *bit* E.

"There is never a *bite* of all Christ's time with his people spent in vain, for he is ay giving them seasonable instructions." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 3.

- BITE AND SOUP**, meat and drink, the mere necessaries of life, S.

It is very commonly expressed with the indefinite article preceding.

"He is nane of them puir bodies wha hang upon the trade, to whilk they administer in spiritual things for a *bite and a soup*." St. Johnstoun, i. 26.

"Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing, and hae *bite and soup*; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun, lad." Heart Mid Loth. i. 198.

- BYTESCHEIP**, *s.* Robert Semple uses this word as a parody of the title *Bishop*, *q. bite*, or devour the *sheep*.

They halde it still vp for a moeke,
How Maister Patrick fedd his flock;
Then to the court this craftie loun
To be a *bytescheip* maid him boun;
Beccaus *St. Androis* then dependit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

- BITTILL**, *s.* A beetle, a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating clothes.

He could wrik windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a *bittill* for a berne bald,
Noblis of nutschellis, and silver of sand.

Houlate, iii. 12. MS.

This is the description of a juggler.

Bittle is the pronunciation of the Border and Loth.

"Aroint ye, ye limmer," she added,—"out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll tak' the *bittle* to you!" The Pirate, i. 128.

- To BITTLE, BITTIL**, *v. a.* To beat with a beetle; as, *to bittle lint*, *to bittle singles*, to beat flax, to beat it in handfuls, Loth.

- BITTLIN**, *s.* The battlements of any old building, Ayr.; *q. battelling*.

BITTOCK, *s.* V. under **BIT**.

BITTRIES, *s. pl.* Buttresses, Aberd. Reg.

To BYWAUE, *v. a.* To cover, to hide, to cloak.

The feruent luf of his kynd natius land—
Mot al euil rumoure fra his lawde *bywaue*.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 10.

A.-S. *bewaef-an*, Moes-G. *biwaib-jan*, id.

BYWENT, *part. adj.* Past, in reference to time; synon. *Bygane*.

Consider of Romanis, in all their time *by-went*,
Baith wikkit fortune and prosperiteis.

Bellend. Prol. T. Liv. vi.

Moes-G. *bi* signifies *postea*. Alem. *biuent-en* occurs in the sense of *vertere*. But the latter part of our term has more affinity with A.-S. *wend-an ire*.

BIZZ, *s.* *To tak the bizz*, a phrase applied to cattle, when, in consequence of being stung by the bot-fly, they run hither and thither, Loth.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Su.-G. *bes-a*, mentioned under the *v.* V. **BAZED**. It may, however, be a corruption of E. *brize*, anc. *brizze*, the gadfly.

To BIZZ, *v. n.* To hiss. V. **BY SSE**.

To BIZZ, BIZZ about, *v. n.* To be in constant motion, to bustle, S.

Su.-G. *bes-a*, a term applied to beasts which, when beset with wasps, drive hither and thither; Teut. *bies-en*, *bys-en*, *furente ac violento impetu agitari*; Kilian.

BIZZEL, *s.* A hoop or ring round the end of any tube, Roxb.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. *bezel*, *bezil*, "that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed," Johns.

BIZZY, *adj.* Busy, S.

Gude ale keeps me bare and *bissy*,
Gansr me tippie till I be dizzy.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90.

My youthfu' lesson, thou, to lear,
Didst to the *bissy* ant me sen'.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 31.

A.-S. *bysig*, Belg. *besig*, id. Sw. *bys-a*, *cursitare*, or Su.-G. *bes-a*, probably exhibits the root, as denoting the violent motion of an animal that is harassed by the gadfly. V. **BESY**.

BLA, BLAE, *adj.* 1. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or contusion, S.

—Bot of thaym the maist parte
To schute or cast war perfyte in the art,
With lede pellokis from ingyris of staf sling
By dyntis *bla* thare famen down to dyng.

Doug. Virgil, 232. 52.

Lethargus lolls his lazy hours away,
His eyes are drowsy, and his lips are *blae*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 96.

"*Blee*, blueish, pale blue, lead colour. North." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *blaa*, Isl. *bla-r*, Germ. *blaw*, Belg. *blauw*, Franc. *plauu*, *lividus*, *glaucus*. It seems doubtful if A.-S. *bleo* was used in this sense; "caeruleus, blue or azure-coloured," Somner, whence E. *blue*.

A. Bor. "Blae, black and blue," Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

2. Bleak, lurid, applied to the appearance of the atmosphere. A *blae day* is a phrase used S. when, although there is no storm, the sky looks hard and lurid, especially when there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering. E. *bleak* seems nearly synon.

An' cause the night wis caul and *blae*,
They ca'd for hame-browst usquebae.

Tarras's Poems, p. 51.

"It was in a cauld *blae* hairst day,—that I—gadc to milk the kye." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

"A *blae* ware-time," a bleak spring, Upp. Clydes.

- BLAMAKING, *s.* The act of discolouring, or making livid, by a stroke.

"Convict [convicted] for the blud drawing, *blamaking* & strublen's." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

- To BLAAD, *v. a.* To sully, to dirty; to spoil. Hence the phrase, "the *blaadin* o' the sheets." Aberd.

Perhaps the same with *Blad*, *v.* especially as used in scense 2; or allied to *Blad*, *s.* a dirty spot, q. v.

- BLAAD, *s.* A stroke, Galloway. V. BLAUD.

- BLAB, *s.* A small globe or bubble, Lanarks.

He kiss't the tear tremblan' in her ee,
Mare clear nor *blab* o' dew.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328. V. BLOB.

- To BLABBER, BLABER, BLEBER, *v. n.* To babble, to speak indistinctly.

"Gif the heart be good, suppose we *blabber* with wordes, yit it is acceptable to him." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, L. 2. b.

That gars thee ryme in terms of sence denude
And *blaber* things that wyse men hate to heir.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 65. st. 12.

I haif on me a pair of Lowthians hipps,
Sall fairer Inglis mak, and mair perlyte,
Than thou can *bleber* with thy Carrick lipps.
Dunbar, Ibiid., 53. st. 8.

Teut. *blabber-en*, confuse et inepte garrire, Jun. vo. *Blab*.

This is also O. E. "I *blaber* as a chylde doth or he can speake; Je gasouille. My sonne doth but *blabber* yet; he can nat speke his wordes playne, he is to yonge." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 167, a.

- BLABERING, *s.* Babbling.

My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fall;
Stra for thys ignorant *blabering* imperfite,
Beside thy polist termes redymyte.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 36.

- BLABER, *s.* Some kind of cloth imported from France.

"28th August 1561, the Provost, Baillies, and Counsale, ordanis Louke Wilsoun Thesaurer to deliver to every one of the twelfe servands, the Javillour and Gild servands, als mekle Franch *Blaber* as will be every one of thame ane coit." Regist. Counc. Edin. Keith's Hist. p. 189.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *blafard*, *blaffard*, pale, bleak in colour.

- BLACK. To put a thing in *black and white*, to commit it to writing, S.

"I was last Tuesday to wait on Sr Robert Walpole, who desired, hearing what I had to say, that I would put it in *black and white*, that he might shew it to his Majtie." Lett. Seaforth, Culloeden Pap. p. 105.

I question much if Sir R. Walpole literally used this language; finding no proof of its being an E. phrase.

- BLACK, *s.* A vulgar designation for a low scoundrel, corresponding in sense to the E. *adj.* *blackguard*, S.

- BLACK-AIRN, *s.* Malleable iron; in contradistinction from that which is tinned, called *white-airn*, S.

- BLACKAVICED, *adj.* Dark of the complexion, S. from *black* and Fr. *vis*, the visage.

Imprimis then, for tallness, I
Am five foot and four inches high;
A *black-a-vie'd* snod dapper fallow,
Nor lean, nor over-laid wi' tallow.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 362.

- BLACKBELICKIT, used as a *s.* equivalent to E. nothing. *What did ye see?* Answ. *Blackbelickit*, i.e. "I saw nothing at all;" Lanarks.

"*Blackbelicket*. Nothing;" Ayr's. Gl. Surv. Ayr's. p. 691.

The word *black* seems to have been substituted by the decorous inhabitants of my native county for the name of the devil, which is the common prefix in other parts of S. But the latter part of the word seems inexplicable. From the invariable pronunciation, it cannot be supposed that it has any connexion with the idea of *likeness* or resemblance. Perhaps the most natural conjecture is, that the phrase expresses a persuasion that the adversary of our kind, whose name is deemed so necessary and ornamental an expletive in discourse, should be *licked* or beaten, as soon as such a thing should take place; for the conjunction *if* is generally added.

I have sometimes thought, that it might contain a foolish allusion to a Lat. phrase formerly used of one who declined giving a vote, *Non liquit*. Should we suppose that it was originally confined to objects of sight, it might be equivalent to "*Ne'er a styme* did I see;" q. not a gleam; Teut. *lick-en*, nitere. Or, to have done with mere conjecture, shall we view it as a phrase originally expressive of the disappointment of some parasite, when he had not found even a plate to *lick*?

- BLACK BITCH, a bag which, in former times at least, was clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that, through a hole in the spout, part of the meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough, South of S.

A worthy proprietor in Roxb. who had never happened to hear the phrase, but was extremely careful of the game on his estate, had just settled everything respecting the lease of his mill, when a third person who was present, said to the miller, "I hope you'll no' keep a *black bitch*?" "What?" cried the gentleman, "your bargain and mine's at an end; for I'll not allow any person on my property to keep sporting dogs."

- BLACK-BOYDS, *s. pl.* The name given to the fruit of the bramble, West of S.

BLACK-BOOK, s. The name given to "the several histories, written by our Monks in their different Monastries;" Spott. MS. Dict. in vo.

"In all our monastries," he says, "there were kept three books or records. 1°. Their Chartulary, or register, containing the records relating to their privat securities. 2°. Their Obituaries, wherein were related the times of the death and places of interment of their chief benefactors, Abbots, Priors, and other great men of their respective houses. 3°. Their *Black-Book*, containing an account of the memorable things which occurred in every year.

"David Chambers, one of the senators of the College of Justice in the reign of Queen Mary, who wrote in French an abridgement of the Histories of England, Scotland, and France,—in his preface says, that he had many great histories of the Abbacies, such as that of Scone, called the *Black-Book*, and of other like chronicles of Abbays, as that of Inch-corm and Icolmkill," &c.

"So named," he adds, "from the cover; or rather from the giving an impartial account of the good and bad actions of our nobles, and others who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country."

It is not likely that this register would be exclusively called the *black book* from its cover, unless it could be proved, that the other two were invariably bound in a different manner. Nor is it more probable, that the name originated from its being a record of "the good and bad actions of our nobles," &c. For in this case we must suppose that it was almost exclusively confined to *bad actions*.

It might perhaps be thus denominated from its being wholly written with black ink, in distinction from the *Rubrics*, denominated from the use of red, and the *Psalters*, &c. which had usually red letters interspersed, and illuminations.

We learn from Carpentier, that in a charter dated at Vienne, in France, A. 1362, the terms Black and Red were used to distinguish the text of the law from the commentary on it. *Nigrum appellari videtur textus legis, Rubrum vero commentatio in textum.*

BLACK-BURNING, adj. Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, or to crimson the countenance, S.

Somebody says to some fowk, we're to blame;
That 'tis a scandal and a *black burning* shame
To thole young callands thus to grow sae snack.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 285.

At first view, the word might seem to be formed from the *dark* complexion which the countenance assumes, when covered with shame. But it is rather from Su.-G. Isl. *blygd*, shame, blushing; *blygd-a*, to blush; q. the burning of blushes. In this sense, according to our version, it is threatened that women shall have "*burning* instead of beauty," Isa. iii. 24.

BLACK-COCK, s. The Heath-cock, Black Game, or Grouse, S. *Tetrao tetrix*, Linn. V. Penn. Zool. Vol. I. p. 352. *Tetrao seu Urogallus minor*.—*Gallus palustris* Scoticus, Gesn. Nostratibus, the *Black cock*. Sibb. Scot. p. 16.

"Even the beautiful *black cock*, as well as the grouse, is to be met with on the high grounds." P. Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

"Till of late years that his sequestered haunts have

been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the *black cock*, or *gallus* Scoticanus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 450. N. V. CAPERCAILLYE.

BLACK COCK. To *mak a Black Cock* of one, to shoot one, S.; as in E. to *bring down one's bird*.

"The Mac-Ivors, Sir, hae gotten it into their heads, that ye hae affronted their young leddy, Miss Flora; and I hae heard mae nor ane say they wadna tak muckle to *mak a black cock o' ye*: and ye ken yeresell there's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himsell, an the chief gae them the wink." Waverley, iii. 132.

BLACK COW. [*Calamity*.]

The *black cow* on your foot ne'er trod,
Which gars you sing along the road.

Herd's Coll. ii. 120.

Auld Luckie cries ye're o'er ill set—
Ye kennae what may be your fate
In after days;
The *black cow* has nae *tramp* yet
Upo' your taes.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 38. V. BLACK OX.

BLACK CRAP, s. 1. A crop of pease or beans, S.

2. A name given to those crops which are always green, such as turnips, potatoes, &c. M. Loth.

"The dung forced the erop of wheat, and this succeeded by the *black crop*, which seldom failed to prosper, left the land in a fine heart for barley." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 89.

BLACK DOG. [*Perdition*.]

"Like butter in the *black dog's* hause," a Prov. used to denote what is irrecoverably gone, S. V. Kelly, p. 236.

"There wad hae been little speerings o't had Dunsanivel ken'd it was there—it wad hae been *butter in the black dog's hause*." Antiquary, ii. 192.

BLACK-FASTING, adj. Applied to one who has been long without any kind of food. It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a bellyful, "I'm sure he's no *black-fastin'*," S.

"If they dinna bring him something to eat, the pair demented body has never the heart to cry for aught, and he has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither, *black fasting*." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

I know not if it had been originally meant to include the idea expressed by the language of Scripture, Lam. V. 10, "Our skin was *black* like an oven, because of the terrible famine."

BLACK FISH, fish when they have recently spawned. V. REID FISCHE.

BLACKFISHER, s. One who fishes under night, illegally, S. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Ye took me aiblins for a *blackfisher* it was gaun tae ginlo the chouks o' ye, whan I har't ye out tae the stenners." Saint Patrick, iii. 42. V. BLACKFISHING.

BLACKFISHING, s. Fishing for salmon, under night, by means of torches, S.

"The practice of *black-fishing* is so called, because it is performed in the *night* time, or perhaps because the fish are then *black* or foul. At this season, they frequent gravelly shallows, where the female digs considerable holes, in which she deposits the roe. During this operation, which usually continues for some weeks, the male attends her, and both are in a very torpid state. The *black-fishers*, provided with spears, composed of five-barbed prongs, fixed upon a strong shaft, wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, as it is called, consisting of dried broom, or fir tops, fastened round a pole. By this light the fish are soon discerned, and being then very dull, are easily transfixed." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. LEISTER.

BLACKFOOT, BLACKFIT, s. A match-maker; synon. *Mush*, q. v.

"I could never have expected this intervention of a proxeneta, which the vulgar translate *blackfoot*, of such eminent dignity," said Dalgarnock, scarce concealing a sneer." Nigel, iii. 237.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' love:—now thinkin' ye might be *black-fit*, or her secretar, I was just wissin', o' a' things, to see ye a wee gliff, that I nicht targe ye." Saxon and Gael, i. 161.

BLACK FROST, frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to *white frost*, which is equivalent to E. *hoar frost*.

BLACK-HEAD, s. The Powit-gull, Shetl.

"*Black-head*, Powit-gull, *Larus ridibundus*. *Black-head* is a Shetland name. This gull is also sometimes called *Hooded-crow*." Neill's Tour, p. 201.

BLACK-HUDIE, s. The coal-head, a bird: Roxb. *Black-bannet*, synon. Clydes.

This seems equivalent to *black-head*; A.-S. *blac, niger*, and *heofod*, caput.

BLACKYMORE, s. A negro; the vulgar pron. of O. E. *blackamore*, Beaumont.

The washing of the blackymore, a proverbial phrase, used to denote a vain attempt, S.

Than aunt an' daughter sought her far and near;
But a' was washing o' the *Blackymore*.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 66.

BLACKLEG, s. The same disease in cattle with the *Black spaul*, Ettr. For.

"There was I sitting beside him, gnawing at—the sinewy hip of some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the *blackleg*." Perils of Man, ii. 348.

BLACK-LEG, s. A matchmaker; synon. *Black-foot*, Ettr. For.

BLACKLIE, adj. Ill-coloured, or having a dirty appearance; often applied to clothes that are ill-washed, or that have been soiled in drying, Ang.

From A.-S. *blac, blaec*, and *lig* similis; q. having the likeness of what is black.

BLACK-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BLACK MILL, the designation unaccount-

ably given to a mill of the ancient construction, having one wheel only, Argyles.

"There are—8 cornmills; whereof 3 are of the ancient simple construction, in which there is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone; so that the water to turn it, must come through the house. These are called *black mills*." P. Kilninian, Stat. Acc. Scotl. xiv. 149.

BLAC MONE, BLACK MONEY, the designation given to the early copper currency of S. in the reign of Ja. III.

"That thar be na deneris [deniers] of Franss, mail-yis, cortis, mytis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of *blac mone* tane in payment in this realm bot our souerane lordis awne *blac mone* strikkin & prentit be his cunyouris." Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97.

BLACK-NEB, s. One viewed as disaffected to government, S.

"Take care, Monkbarns; we shall set you down among the *black-nebs* by and by." "No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I—I only claim the privilege of croaking in my own corner here, without uniting my throat to the grand chorons of the marsh." Antiquary, ii. 128.

"Little did I imagine—that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government.—But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not." Ann. of the Par. p. 269.

BLACK-NEBBED, BLACK-NEBBIT, adj. 1. Literally, having a black bill, S.

2. Applied to those who are viewed as democratically inclined, or inimical to the present government, S.

That this term had been used, in relation to public matters, more than a century and a half ago, appears from the following passage.

—"Neither do I desire to incur the displeasure of the inhabitants of the myre of Meagle, who are governed by a synod of *black-nebbed* geese; besides, I know the danger it's to jest with wooden-witted dolts, that have the seams of their understanding on the out-side of their noddles." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 3.

BLACK OX. The *black ox* is said to *tramp* on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity, S.

"I'm fain to see you looking sae weel, cummer, the mair that the *black ox* has *tramped* on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree." Antiquary, iii. 227.

"The *black ox* never trod on your foot," S. Prov. This is more generally expl. by Kelly; "You never had the care of a family upon you, nor was press'd with severe business or necessities." S. Prov. p. 327.

BLACK PUDDING, a pudding made of the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestines, S.

The dispute, you must understand it,
Was, which of them had the best blood,
When both, 'tis granted, had as good
As ever yet stuff'd a *black pudding*.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

This dish was much used by our forefathers. It is thus denominated to distinguish it from a *white pudding*, made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in a similar manner. The Swedes had a dish resembling the former.

For *swartsool* signifies broth made of the blood of a goose, literally "black porridge."

BLACK-QUARTER, s. A disease of cattle, apparently the same with *Black Spaul*, S.

"In former times, superstition pointed out the following singular mode of preventing the spreading of this distemper: When a beast was seized with the *black-quarter*, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byre where the farmer kept his cattle; and while it was there, it was believed that none of his cattle would be seized with that distemper." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 203.

BLACK SAXPENCE, a sixpence, supposed by the credulous to be received from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, soul and body. It is always of a black colour, as not being legal currency; but it is said to possess this singular virtue, that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, how much soever he spend, will always find another sixpence beside it, Roxb.

BLACK-SOLE, s. A confidant in courtship, Lanarks. Synon. with *Black-foot*.

"*Blacksole*, assistant at courtship." Gl. Surv. Ayr. p. 691.

BLACK SPAUL, a disease of cattle, S.

The *Black Spaul* is a species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the flesh of the side affected. It is indicated by lameness in the fore foot, and the common remedy is immediate bleeding." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 207.

A singular mode of cure is used in some parts of the Highlands.

"The *black-spald* had seized all the cattle of the glen; we came all down to old Ronald's house in Bealach-nan-creach (the pass of spoils) to make the *forced fire*.—When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper, the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by *forced fire* caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled." Clan-Albin, ii. 239.

BLACK-STANE, BLACKSTONE, s. 1. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination, meant as a test of the progress he has made in his studies during the preceding year, S. This examination is called his *Profession*.

"It is thought fit that, when students are examined publicly on the *Black-staine*, before Lammas; and, after their return at Michaelmas, that they be examined in some questions of the catechism." Acts Commiss. of the Four Universities, A. 1647. Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 222.

It appears from this extract, that then they were publicly examined twice a-year.

"The origin of the students being examined on what is called the *Black-stane*, is involved in great obscurity. It seems to have been originally intended as a mark of respect to the founder of the college, and most probably may be traced to some ancient ceremony of the Romish Church. The custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder, at certain examinations, is still literally retained in King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow. In Edinburgh and in Marischal Colleges, there are no similar stones to sit upon; but these examinations continue to be called in the latter *The Blackstone Lesson*." Bower, *ibid.* p. 284.

The author, after referring to the coronation of our kings at Scone, and still at Westminster, on a stone of a similar description, adds, "Can these ceremonies be traced to the same or to a similar source?" But the resemblance seems to be merely accidental.

2. The term, it appears, has been used metaph. to denote the examination itself.

"The fourt and last yeir of our course,—we lerned the bukis de Cælo and Mateors, also the Spher, more exactlie teachit by our awin Regent, and maid ws for our Vicees and *Blakstens*, and had at Pace our promotion and finissing of our course." Melvill's Diary, p. 28.

Hoffman, vo. *Tumulus*, observes that, in ancient times, every one before death fixed on the place of his interment, which he marked with a *black stone*.

This circumstance seems favourable to the idea that the *black stone profession* was originally connected with the grave-stone of the founder.

BLACK SUGAR, Spanish Licorice, S.

BLACK TANG, *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.

BLACK VICTUAL, pulse, pease and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.

BLACK WARD, a state of servitude to a servant, S.

"You see, sir, I hold in a sort of *black ward* tenure, as we call it in our country, being the servant of a servant." Nigel, i. 45.

"*Black ward*, is when a vassal holds immediately ward of the King, and a subvassal holds ward of that vassal. This is called *Black ward* or ward upon ward. M'Kenzie's Instit. p. 92. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Diet.

BLACK-WATCH, the designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts.

They constituted the *nucleus* of what was afterwards embodied as the 42d Regiment, since so justly celebrated for their prowess; and received the epithet of *Black*, from the dark colour of their tartan habiliments.

"To tell you the truth, there durst not a Lowlander in all Scotland follow the fray a gun-shot beyond Bally-brough, unless he had the help of the *Sidier Dhu*. 'Whom do ye call so?' 'The *Sidier Dhu*? the *black soldier*; that is, what they called the independent companies that were raised to keep peace and law in the Highlands.—They call them *Sidier Dhu*, because they wear the tartans; as they call your men,—King George's men,—*Sidier Roy*, or red soldiers." Waverley, i. 276, 277.

"Girnigo of Tipperhewet, whose family was so reduced by the ensuing law-suit, that his representative is now serving as a private gentleman-sentinel in the Highland *Black Watch*." *Ibid.* i. 136.

—“They applied to the governor of Stirling castle, and to the major of the *Black Watch*; and the governor said, it was too far to the northward, and out of his district; and the major said, his men were gone home to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in for all the Cramfeezers in Christendom.” *Ibid.* p. 279.

“This corps— was originally known by the name of the *Freicudan Du*, or *Black Watch*.—This—appellation—arose from the colour of their dress, and was applied to them in contradistinction to the regular troops, who were called Red Soldiers, or *Seidaran Dearag*. From the time that they were embodied, till they were regimented, the Highlanders continued to wear the dress of their country. This, as it consisted so much of the black, green, and blue tartan, gave them a dark and sombre appearance in comparison with the bright uniform of the regulars, who at that time had coats, waistcoats, and breeches of scarlet cloth. Hence the term *Du*, or *Black*, as applied to this corps.” *Col. Stewart's Sketches*, i. 240.

Another reason has been assigned for this designation, but without sufficient ground:—

“The Highlanders were first called into the service of their country shortly after 1715, at which time they only consisted of two companies, and were to act, as fencible men, against those who committed depredations in the various counties of the Highlands.—They obtained the name of *Black Watch*, from giving protection to property against levying of *black-mail*.” *Depred. on the Clan Campbell*, p. 119, 120.

BLACK WEATHER, rainy weather, Selkirks. *synon.* with *black weat*, the phrase used in Angus, to distinguish a fall of rain from snow.

BLACK-WINTER, *s.* The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field, Dumfr.

Thus denominated, perhaps, because this must be often late in the season, and closely followed up by the *gloom of winter*.

To BLAD, *v. n.* To walk in a clumsy manner, by taking long steps and treading heavily, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Lamp*, Loth. Clydes.

Teut. *be-laed-en*, degravare, oncrare?

Or, can it signify, to pass over great *blads* of the road in a short time?

BLAD, *s.* 1. A long and heavy step in walking, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Lamp*, Clydes.

2. A person who walks with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; *synon.* a *Lamper*, Clydes.

BLAD, **BLAUD**, *s.* A large piece of any thing, a considerable portion, *S. expl.* a “flat piece of any thing.” *Gl. Burns*.

Thou said, I borrowed *blads*; that is not true:

The contrary, false snatchet, shall be seen.

I never had, of that making ye meln,

A verse in writ, in print, or yet perqueir;

Whilk I can prove, and cleanses me wonder cleir;

Though single words no writer can forbear.

Potewart's Flyting, p. 27.

Grit *blads* and bits thou staw full oft.

Evergreen, i. 121. st. 4.

I'll write, and that a hearty *blaud*,

This vera night.

So dinna ye affront your trade,
But rhyme it right.

Burns, iii. 243.

The word, in this sense, is of very great latitude. “A *blad* of bread,” is a large flat piece. Sometimes the *adj. great* is prefixed; although it is rather redundant. “I gat a *great blad* of Virgil by heart;” I committed to memory a great many verses from Virgil.

This word, as perhaps originally applied to food, may be from A.-S. *blaed*, fruit of any kind; a word, which, as Spelman observes, has from the Saxons been universally diffused through Europe; Germ. *blaed*, *id.* It is in favour of this etymon, that as A.-S. *blaed*, *bled*, also denoted *pot-herbs*; *blads* and *dawds*, is still the designation given to large leaves of greens boiled whole, in a sort of broth, *Aberd. Loth.* For *blads* was most probably the original name; and *dawds* might be added as an expletive, after *blad* had lost its primary sense as denoting *pot-herbs*, and come to signify a large piece of any thing; *dawd* being, in this sense, an exact synonyme. Thus, the compound phrase might be used as signifying greens boiled in *large pieces*.

It is possible, after all, that the word, as denoting a large portion, may be from Ir. *bladh*, a part; *bladh-am*, I break.

“I send to Servai's wife, and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer thair, tak the fyve *bladdis* of tapestrie, quhilkis come out of Hammiltoun, and uther baggage I had thair reddiest to lay it out,” &c. *Inventories*, A. 1573, p. 187.

“Thre Egiptianis hattis of reid and yellow taffeteis. —Sum uther *bladdis* of silver claith and uther geir meit for maskene” [wearing in masquerades.] *Ibid.* p. 237.

To DING IN BLADS, to break in pieces.

“Mr. Knox—was very weak, & I saw him every day of his doctrine go hulie and fair with a furring of martricks about his neoke, a staffe in the one hand, & good godly Richard Ballandine his servant holding up the other oxtar,—& by the said Richard & another servant lifted up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entry; but or he had done with his sermon, he was so active & vigorous, that he was like to *ding* the pulpit in *blads*, & fly out of it.” *Melville's MS.* p. 20.

BLAD, *s.* A person who is of a soft constitution; whose strength is not in proportion to his size or looks. It is often applied to a young person, who has become suddenly tall, but is of a relaxed habit, *S. B.*

This may be merely the preceding word used in a secondary sense. But as this is very doubtful, I have given it distinctly. It is allied, perhaps, to A.-S. *blaed*, as denoting, either the boughs or leaves of trees, or growing corn; as both often shoot out so rapidly as to give the idea of weakness. This is especially the case as to rank corn. It may have some affinity, however, to Germ. *blode*, the original sense of which is, weak, feeble.

BLAD, *s.* A portfolio, *S. B.*

As the E. word is comp. of Fr. *port-er*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf; the S. term has a similar origin; being evidently from Su.-G. *blad*, A.-S. *blaed*, *folium*. It has been said, that men anciently wrote on leaves of trees, before the invention of paper; and that a book, among the heathen nations, at first consisted of a number of such leaves stitched together. Now it is a curious circumstance, that most of the European languages retain an allusion to this custom. As Lat. *folium* denotes not only the leaf of a tree, but that of a book;

the Fr. use *feuille*, the E. *leaf*, and the Sw. *blad* in the same manner. *Folio*, also, which now signifies a *book* of a large size, formerly denoted the *leaf* of a book. Germ. *blat*, folium arboris aut plantae, et quicquid foliis simile, schedula, charta, &c.

He staps in his warks in his pouch in a blink,
Flang by s' his warklooms, his *blaud* an' his ink.
Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, *v. a.* 1. To slap, to strike; to drive by striking, or with violence, S. *Dad*, synon.

—Scotland maun be made an Ass.
To set her jugment richt,
Theyl jade hir and *blad* hir,
Untill scho brak hir tether.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 220.

I had not then, with every lewn,
With every butcher up and down,
Been *bladed* frae town to town,
Nor gotten sick oppression.

Watson's Coll. i. 63.

"A man may love a haggish, that wo'd not have the bag *bladed* in his teeth;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 38.

"Remember me to all that ask for me, but *blade* me in no body's teeth." Kelly, p. 284.

2. To abuse, to maltreat in whatever way, *Aberd.* Corn is said to be *bladdit*, when overthrown by wind.

3. To use abusive language, *Aberd. S. A.*

I winna hear my country *blaudet*,
The' I sud risk blue een.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 132.

For *blaudin* o' the tailor sas
The wabster winna lat it gae. *Ibid.*

Some cried, "The kirk she cares na' for't,"
An' wi' their jeers did *blaud* her.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 96.

4. "To spoil, to fatigue with wet and mire;" *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

5. Used impers. "It's *bladdin* on o' *weet*," the rain is driving on; a phrase that denotes intermitting showers accompanied with squalls, S.

Germ. *blodern* is used in the first sense. *Es blodert*, it storms and snows; also, *blat-en* to blow.

It is doubtful, whether the term be radically the same as used in the two last senses. If it be, they must be both viewed as oblique, and as originally denoting what is beaten and tossed about by a stormy wind. Isl. *blaegt-a* indeed signifies, to be moved by the wind, *motari aura*; G. Andr. p. 31.

It is possible, however, that the word, as denoting to abuse, also to strike, may be corr. from O. Fr. *plaud-er* to bang, to maul.

BLAD, **BLAAD**, **BLAUD**, *s.* A severe blow or stroke, S.

O wae befs' these northern lads,
Wi' their braid swords and white cockades,
They lend sic hard and heavy *blads*,
Our Whigs nae mair can craw, man.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 139.

Then cam a batch o' webster lads
Frae Rodney's Head careerin,
Wha gied them mony a donsy *blaad*,
Without the causes speerin
O' the fray, that day.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 79.

BLAD, *s.* A squall; always including the idea of rain, S. A heavy fall of rain is called "a *blad* of *weet*," S. B.

BLADDY, *adj.* Inconstant, unsettled; applied to the weather. "A *bladdy* day," is one alternately fair and foul.

BLAD, *s.* A dirty spot on the cheek, S. perhaps q. the effect of a blow. Gael. *blad*, however, is synon.

BLADARIE, *s.* [Vain glory.]

"Bot allace it is a festered securitie, the inward heart is full of *bladarie*, quihlk *bladarie* shal bring sik terrors in the end with it, that it shal multiply thy torments." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. edit. 1591.

Expl. filth, filthiness, Eng. vers. Lond. 1617. But I hesitate as to this sense, which is supported by no cognate word. It seems rather, vain glory, vain boasting; Tent. *blaeterije*, jactantia, vaniloquentia.

BLADDERAND, **BLADDRAND**. V. **BLETHIER**.

BLADDERSKATE, *s.* Expl. "an indistinct or indiscreet talker," South of S.

Jog on your gait, ye *bladderskate*.
Song, Maggy Lauder.

According to this interpretation, the first part of the word is most probably from *Blether*, to speak indistinctly. If we might suppose the term of northern origin, it might be derived from Su.-G. *bladdr-a* to babble, and *skata* a magpie, q. babbling like a jackdaw; or from *skat* a treasure, q. a storehouse of nonsense. But I hesitate whether the designation, as it is given to a piper, does not allude to the drone of his bagpipe, ludicrously compared to a bladder filled with wind.

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* To nip the *blades* off colewort, S.

"When she had gane out to *blade* some kail for the pat, a little man, no that doons braw, came to her, and asked if she would go with him." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BLADE, *s.* The leaf of a tree, S.

A.-S. *blaed*, *bled*; Sn.-G., Isl., Belg. *blad*, Germ. *blat*, Alem. *plat*, id. Instead of seeking a Greek origin, with other etymologists, I would view it as the part. pa. of A.-S. *blew-an*, *blow-an*, florere, "to blow, to bloome, to blossome; to bud, to burgeon, to spring," Somn.; *blawed*, q. what is *blowed*, or shot forth; just as Franc. *bluat*, flos, is from *bly-en*, florere.

BLADIE, **BLAUDIE**, *adj.* Full of large broad leaves; applied to plants the leaves of which grow out from the main stem, and not on branches; as "*Bladie* kail," "*blaudie* beans," &c. S. V. **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, *s.*

BLAD HAET, nothing, not a *whit*. "*Blad haet* did she say," she said nothing, Roxb.

—I see, we British frogs
May bless Great Britain and her bogs.—
Blad haet hae we to dread as fatal,
If kept frae 'neath the hooves o' cattle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 50.

I can form no idea of the meaning of *blad* in this connexion; unless, as *haet* is often in profane language preceded by *fient* or *deil*, as a forcible mode of expressing negation, *blad* should be used in what is given

above as sense 1. of the *v.*, *q.* "*Bang the haet*," equivalent to *confound* or *curse* it. *V.* HATE, HAIT, and BLAD, *v.*

BLADOCH, BLEDOCH, BLADDA, s. Butter-milk, S. B.

Scho kirnd the kirn, and skum'd it elene,
And left the gudeman bot the *bledoch* bair.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 216.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint of their seuds, as sower as ony *bladoch*." *Journal* from London, p. 9.

This word is used in Aberd. and some parts of Ang. and Mearns, most adjacent to the Highlands. *Ir.* *bladhach*, Gael. *blath-ach*, *id.* C. B. *blith*, milk in general.

BLADRY, s. Expl. "trumpery."

"*Shame fall the gear and the bladry o't.*

The turn of an old Scottish song, spoken when a young handsome girl marries an old man, upon the account of his wealth." Kelly, p. 296.

But it seems improperly expl. It may be either the same with *Bladarie*, or *Bladry*, *q. v.*

BLADROCK, s. A talkative silly fellow, Dumfr. *V.* BLETHER, *v.*

BLAE, adj. Livid. *V.* BLA.

To LOOK BLAE, to look blank, or to have the appearance of disappointment, S. Hence to have a *blae countenance*.

"Be in dread, O! Sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God, for the letters you have read, of the last dash of Providence that you met with." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 11.

This, however, may signify a livid aspect, as the effect of terror.

BLAENESS, s. Lividness, Upp. Clydes. *V.* BLA.

To BLAE, v. n. 1. To bleat; applied to the bleating of lambs, and conveying the idea of a sound rather louder than that indicated by the *v. to Mae*, Roxb.

2. Used in the language of reprehension, in regard to children; generally, *to blae and greet*, *ibid.*

Shall we view this as allied to Fr. *beler*, *id*? C. B. *blaw* signifies a cry, but seems to have no connection with bleating.

BLAE, s. A loud bleat, Roxb.

BLAE, s. A kind of blue-coloured clay, pretty hard, or soft slate, found as a substratum. It differs from *Till*, as this comes off in flakes, whereas the *blae* is compact, S. O.

"Plenty of stones, and of what is called *blae* (which is a kind of soft *slate*), hard copse or brushwood, and other suitable substances can generally be procured for filling drains." *Agr. Surv. W. Isl.* p. 149.

Blaes, mentioned under *Blae*, seems to be merely the plur. of this *s.* But according to the definition here given, it cannot properly signify lamina of stone; nor be traced to Germ. *bleh*, thin leaves or plates. More probably the substance is denominated from its colour.

BLAE, BLAY, s. The rough parts of wood left in consequence of boring or sawing, S. B. Germ. *bleh*, thin leaves or plates; lamina, bracteola; Wachter.

Norw. *blæ*, "what is hacked small in woods;" Hallager.

BLAES, s. pl. Apparently, laminae of stone, S.

"The mettals I discovered were a coarse free stone and *blaes*, (dipping, to the best of my thought, toward a moss,) and that little coal crop which B. Troop saw dug." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c. Lett. A. 1724. p. 345.

BLAE-BERRY, s. The Billberry; *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Linn.

Nae birns, or briers, or whins e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find *blae-berries* ripe for thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 107.

"The black-berried heath (*empetrum nigrum*), and the *blaeberry* bush (*vaccinium myrtillus*), are also abundant." Neill's Tour to Orkney, p. 52.

Sw. *bla-bær*, *vaccinium*, Seren. Isl. *blaber*, myrtilli, G. Andr.

The Dutch name has the same signification; *blaaw-bessen*, bill-berries, hurtleberries; Sewel.

BLAFFEN, s. The loose flakes or laminae of stone; *Fluthers* synon., Fife.

This must be nearly allied to *Blae* and *Blaes*, *q. v.* Teut. *blaf* signifies planus, aequus; superficie plana, non rotunda.

To BLAFLUM, v. a. To beguile, S.

—Av'rice, luxury, and ease,
A tea-fac'd generation please,
Whase pithless limbs in silks o'erclad
Scarce bear the lady-handed lad
Frae's looking-glass into the chair
Which bears him to *blaflum* the fair.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 132. *V.* BLEFLUM, *s.*

BLAIDIT, part. pa. Apparently the same with *Blad*, *v.* to abuse, to maltreat.

"The batterie was laid to the castle and [it was] *blaidit* pairtlie be the canones that cam down the gaitt thame alone, and pairtlie with the canones that war stelled vpon the steiple headis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 490. "Made such *breaches*;" Ed. 1723, p. 192.

BLAIDRY, s. Nonsense. *V.* BLETHER, *v.*

BLAIDS, s. pl. [A disease.]

—The *blaid*s and the belly thra.—

Watson's Coll. iii. p. 13. *V.* CLERKS.

It is uncertain what disease is meant. Some view it as an affection of the chops. A.-S. *blaedr*, however, Su.-G. *blaedot*, and Germ. *blater*, denote a pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. A.-S. *blaecth*, leprosy.

BLAIN, s. 1. A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore, S.

"The shields of the world think our Master cumbersome wares,—and that his cords and yokes make *blains* and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 117.

Blain E. is a pustule, a blister. But the same word S. denotes the mark which either of these leaves after it. The E. word corresponds to A.-S. *blegene*, Belg. *bleyne*, pustula. But our term is more closely allied to Isl. *blina*, which is not only rendered *pustula*, but also, *caesio ex verbera*; G. Andr. Germ. *bla-en*, to swell.

BLAIN, *s.* 1. A blank, a vacancy. *A blain in a field*, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth.

If not a metaph. use of the preceding word, perhaps from A.-S. *blinne* cessatio, intermissio.

2. In pl. *blains*, empty grain, Banffs.

"Instead of corn, nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery, and very often empty *blains*." Agr. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 51.

BLAINY, *adj.* A term applied to a field, or spot of ground, which has frequent blanks, in consequence of the grain not having come up, Loth.

"How are your aits this year?" "Middling weil, except some rigs in the west park, that are a wee *blainy*."

To **BLAINCH**, *v. a.* To cleanse; as, "to *blainch* the bear-stane," to make the hollowed stone, used for preparing barley, fit for receiving the grain, Fife; from E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanch-ir*, to whiten.

To **BLAIR**, **BLARE**, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise, to cry; used in a general sense, Ang. Roxb.

2. To bleat, as a sheep or goat, S. A.

About my flocks I maun be carin;
I left them, poor things, cauld an' *blarin'*,
Ayont the moss.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 325. V. **BLAIRAND**.

BLARE, **BLAIR**, *s.* 1. A loud sound, a cry, South of S.

There you'll see the banners flare,
There you'll hear the bagpipes rair,
And the trumpet's deadly *blare*,
Wi' the cannon's rattle.

Jacobite Relics, i. 150.

The night-wind is sleeping—the forest is still,
The *blair* of the heath-cock has sunk on the hill,
Beyond the grey cairn of the moor is his rest,
On the red heather bloom he has pillowed his breast.

Pilgrims of the Sun, p. 95.

"We preferred the temperate good humour of the Doctor's conversation, and the house-holdry tones of his wife, to the boisterous *blair* of the bagpipes." The Eutail, i. 261.

2. The bleat of a sheep, Roxb.

"*Blaring*, the crying of a child; also the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow, Suffolk." "*Bleare*, to roar and cry, North;" Grose.

Teut. *blær-en*, beare, mugire, Mid. Sax. id. *balare*. Gael. *blær-am* to cry, *blær* a cry.

BLAIRAND, *part. pr.* Roaring, crying. Teut. *blær-en*, mugire, Gl. Sibb.

BLAIR, *s.* The name given to that part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture; properly, after it has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry. For after it is dried, it receives the name of *lint*; Ang.

This in E. is called *harle*, V. Encycl. Brit. vii. 292. col. 1. perhaps a dimin. from Dan. *hoer*, flax.

The word might seem to have a Goth. origin, although somewhat varied in signification. Sw. *blær*, and *lin-blær*, denote the hurds or hardts of flax. Dan. *blaar*, coarse flax, tow, hurds; Wolff. Isl. *blæior* has a more general sense, as signifying linen cloth; *lintea*, Verel.

To **BLAIR**, *v. n.* When the flax is spread out for being dried, after it has been steeped, it is said that it is laid out to *blair*. The ground appropriated to this purpose is called *the blairin*, Ang.

It is probable that the *s.* should be traced to the *v.*, as this so closely corresponds in sense to Isl. *blær*, aura, spiritus. *Tha er blærin hitans maetti krmino*; Cum spiritus caloris attingit pruinam; Edd. Thus the term evidently respects the influence of drought, which is precisely the meaning of the *v. blair*. A.-S. *blaw-an*, to blow, gives us the radical idea.

It is in favour of the idea, that the *s.* is derived from the *v.* that the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, is also called the *blairin*, Ang.

BLAIS'D, *part. pa.* Soured, Ang. Fife. V. **BLEEZE**.

BLAISE, **BLEEZE**, *s.* The *blaise* of wood, those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring, Clydes. V. **BLAE**, **BLAY**.

To **BLAISTER**, *v. a.* To blow with violence.

Ithsd wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,
It all to *blaisterit* and blew that thairin baid.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij. a.

A.-S. *blæst-an* insufflare. E. *bluster* seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIT, *adj.* Naked, bare.

The bishops mon ay answer for the saull;
Gif it be lost, for fault of preist or preaching,
Of the richt treuth it haf na chesing;
In sa far as the saull is forthy
Far worthier [is] than the *blait* body,
Many bishops in ilk realm we see;
And bet ans king into ane realms to be.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. P. i. 29.

BLAIT, **BLATE**, **BLEAT**, *adj.* 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.

"What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) *blate*, and not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.

2. Modest, unassuming, not forward, diffident, S.

"If ye ken ony poor body o' our acquaintance that's *blate* for want o' siller, and has far to gang hame, ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a bannock—we'll ne'er miss't, and it looks creditable in a house like ours." Tales of my Landlord, i. 72.

"A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant;" S. Prov. "A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it." Kelly, p. 21.

3. Curt, rough, uncivil, Ang. Aberd.

"Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon in old Aberdeen went to Marischal for peace, and to eschew blood, but they got a *bleat* answer, and so tint their travel." Spalding's Troubles, i. 143.

Perhaps by a transitive use of the term, q. "an answer that makes him to whom it is given look sheepish." Isl. *bled-ia*, tinorem incutere.

4. Stupid; q. soft in mind.

"Thairefftir he vrittis that scho come to Rome, and vas chosin Paip, euin as the Italianis had bene sua *blait*, that thay culd nocht discerne betuix ane man and ane voman." Nicol Burne, F. 96, b.

This is analogous to a provincial sense of the term, still retained. "Easily deceived." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

5. Blunt, unfeeling; a secondary sense.

Qubay knawis not the lynnage of Enee?
Or qubay miskennys Troy, that nobyll cietye?
The grete worschip of sic men quha wald not mene?
And the huge ardent battellis that thare hes bene?
We Phenicianis nane sa *blait* breistis has,
Nor sa fremmytlye the son list not address
His cours thrawart Cartage ciete alway.

Doug. Virgil, 30. 50.

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni.

Virg.

O. E. *blade* has been used in a sense somewhat similar, as denoting, silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse.

And if thei carpen of Christ, these clerkes & these lewd,
And they meet in her mirth, whan mynstrels ben styll,

Than fallett they of the Trinitie a tale or twaine,
And bringeth forth a *blade* reason, & taken Bernard to witness;

And put forth a presumption, to prene the soth.
Thus they dreuell at her dayse (desk) the deitie to scorne,
And gnawen God with hyr gorge, whan hyr guts fallen;
And the carfull may crye, and carpen at the gate,
Both a finger and a fureste, and for chel quake,
Is none to nyemen hem nere, his noye to amend,
But huntun hym as a hounde, & hoten hym go hence.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 46. a.

A *fyngerd* and a *fyrst*, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius, must mean, "a hungred and a thirst," as *chel* denotes *cold*.

Isl. *blaud-ur*, *blauth-ur*, *blaud*, soft. The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. Mollis, limosus, maceratus; *bleite*, macero, liquefacio; *bleita*, limus, lutum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32. Hence it is used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to *huat-ar*, masculine. Thus *huatt* and *blaudt* denote *male* and *female*; the women being denominated from that softness and gentleness of manners, which naturally characterise the sex. This word also signifies, timid. *Bleyde*, softness, fear, shame; *hugbleith*, softness of mind; Edda Saemund; Germ. Su.-G. *blode*, Belg. *blood*, mollis, timidus. E. *soft*, in like manner, signifies effeminate; also, timid.

6. Dull, in relation to a market; as denoting reluctance to bid, or higgling, S. B.

Fat sall I do? gang hame again? na, na,
That were my hogs to a *blate* fair to ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass, or corn, especially in the blade. It is commonly said, "That grass is looking *blate*," or "Things are looking unco *blate*, or *blate-like*," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, S. "A *blait* braird," Clydes.

BLATENESS, s. Sheepishness, S.

"If ye dinna fail by your ain *blateness*, our Girzy's surely no past speaking to." The Entail, i. 27, 28.

BLAITLIE, adv. Bashfully, S.

BLAIT-MOUIT, adj. Bashful, sheepish, q. ashamed to open one's mouth.

BLAITIE-BUM, s. Simpleton, stupid fellow.

Sir *Domine*, I trowit ye had be dum.
Quhair——gat we this ill-fairde *blaitie-bum*?

Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 225.

If this be the genuine orthography, perhaps as Sibb. conjectures, from Teut. *blait*, vaniloquus; or rather, *blait*, sheepish, and *bomme*, tympanum. But it is generally written *Batie bum*, q. v.

BLAIZE, s. A blow, Aberd.

Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise,
Weel girded in his graith,
Gowff'd him along the shins a *blaize*,
And gart him tyne his faith
And feet that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

Su.-G. *blaasa*, a wheal, a pustule; Teut. *blaese*, id. the effect being put for the cause. *Bleach* is synon. S. B.

BLAK of the EIE, the apple of the eye, S.

"And so lang as wee remaine vnder his obedience, hee counteth vs als deare to him, as the apple of his cheeke or the *blak* of his *ie*." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. R. 2. a.

"You can't say, white is the *black* of my *eye*." E. Prov.

BLAKWAK, s. V. BEWTER.

BLAMAKING, s. V. under BLA, BLAE.

BLAN, pret. [Caused to cease.]

I aught, as prynee, him to prise, for his prouese,
That wanty nocht my worschip, as he that al wan:
And at his bidding full bane, blith to obeise
This herne full of bewte, that all my ball *blan*.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 17.

This word is left as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly the pret. of *blin*; "that caused all my sorrow to cease." A.-S. *blan*, *blann*, cessavit. *Wane*, although like *blin*, a v. n., is here used in the same active sense; that *wanyt* nocht, &c. i. e. did not cause to wane.

BLANCH, s. A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a *blanch o' lightning*, Fife.

This seems radically the same with *Blenk*, *Blink*, q. v.

BLANCHART, adj. White.

Ane faire feild can thai fang,
On stedis stalwart and strang,
Baith *blanchart* and bay.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

Fr. *blanc*, *blanche*, id. The name *blanchards* is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached, before it was put into the loom; Diet. Trev. An order of Friars, who usually wore *white* sheets, were also called *Blanchards*.

The term might be formed, however, from Teut. *blancke*, id. and *aerd*, Belg. *aardt*, nature.—V. ARR.

BLANCHE, s. The mode of tenure by what is denominated *blanch* farm, or by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise. Hence the phrase *Fre Blanche*.

—"To be halden of ws & oure successouris—in fre barony and *fre blanche* nochtwithstanding ony oure

actis or statutis maid or tobe maid contrare the ratification of charteris of *blanchis* or tallies," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

"*Blanch* holding is generally defined to be, that in which the vassal pays a small duty to the superior, in full of all services, as an acknowledgement of his right, either in money, or in some other subject, as a penny money, a pair of gilt apurs, a pound of wax, or of pepper, &c. *nomine albae firmae*." Ersk. Inat. B. ii. tit. 9. sec. 7.

It is supposed that this term originated from the substitution of payment in *white* or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land. For the term *Albus* was used in the same sense with *moneta argentea*. This was in Fr. rendered *blanc*; and was particularly transferred to a small kind of white money formerly current in France. V. Du Cange, vo. *Albus*; *Firma Alba*; and Spelm. vo. *Firma*.

BLANCIS, s. pl. [Blazons.]

Thair heids wer garnisht gallandlie,
With costly crancis maid of gold:
Braid *blancis* hung about thair eis,
With jewels of all histories.

Watson's Coll. ii. 10.

This is mentioned as an ornament worn by those who represented Moors, in the Pageant exhibited at Edinburgh, A. 1590. They are described so as to resemble the ornaments now placed on the foreheads of carriage-horses. If not allied to Fr. *blanc*, white, it may be a cognate of Germ. Su.-G. *blaess*, Isl. *bles*, signum album in fronte equi; whence E. *blason*, S. *Bawsand*, q. v.

BLAND, s. [An honourable piece of dress.]

Ane fairar knicht nor he was lang,
Our ground may nothair bynde nor gang,
Na bere bukлар, nor *bland*:
Or comin in this court but dreid.

Maitland Poems, p. 359.

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this may be for *brand*, sword. But it rather seems to denote some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. *Blanda*, according to Bullet, who refers to ancient Glossaries, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. He derives it from Celt. *blan*, great, elevated. Su.-G. *blyant*, *bliant*, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk. Hence most probably we still call white silk lace, *blond-lace*. *Blandella*, clavis, veatis purpurata, Papias MS. Du Cange.

To BLAND, v. a. To mix, to blend.

Blude *blandit* with wine.——
Doug. Virgil, 89. 44. V. BOK.

Su.-G. Isl. *bland-a*, to mix.

BLAND, s. An engagement?

——Thairto I mak ane *bland*
That I sall meit thé heir vpon this mure to morne,
Gif I be haldin in heill. *Rauf Coilyear*, C. ij. a.

Most probably an *errat.* for *band*.

BLAND, s. A drink used in the Shetland Islands.

"Their ordinary drink is milk or water, or milk and water together, or a drink which they call *Bland*, most common in the country, tho not thought to be very wholesome; which so they make up, having taken away the butter from their churned milk, as likewise the thicker parts of this milk which remains after the butter is taken out, they then pour in some hot water upon the serum, whey or the thinner parts of the milk in a proportion to the milk. Which being done, they make use of it for their drink, keeping some for their winter provision: and this drink is so ordinary

with them, that there are many people in the country who never saw ale or beer all their lifetime." Brand's Deacr. Orkney, Zetland, &c. p. 76.

Isl. *blanda*, cinnus, mixtura, pro potu, aqua mixto; G. Andr. Su.-G. *bland* dicebatur mel aqua permixtum, quod ad inescandas apes ponebatur; Ihire.

"A very agreeable, wholesome, acid beverage is made of butter-milk in Shetland, called *bland*, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 61.

The definition given by Brand perfectly agrees with the use of the term in Norway, to this day. *Blaunde*, *blande*, en drik af vand og saur melk, i.e. "a drink of water and sour milk." Hallager.

BLANDED BEAR, barley and common bear mixed, S.

"*Blanded bear*, or rammel, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state. These are distinguished chiefly by the structure of the ear; the barley having only two rows of grain, and the common bear six." P. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Aec. xii. 531.

From Su.-G. *bland-a* is formed *blansaed*, meslin or mixed corn. "*Blen-corn*, wheat mixed with rye; i.e. blended corn. Yorksh." Gl. Grose.

To BLANDER, v. a. 1. To babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another, S.

2. It is sometimes used to denote the want of regard to truth in narration; a thing very common with tattlers, S. B.

Can this be from Isl. *bland-a*, Dan. *bland-er*, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood, or the disorder produced by talebearers?

To BLANDER, v. a. To diffuse or disperse in a scanty and scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. This is said to be *blander'd*, when very thinly sown, Fife.

Blander, as signifying "to diffuse a report," seems to be the same term used in a secondary sense.

BLANDRIN, s. A scanty diffusion. "That ground has gotten a mere *blandrin*," it has been starved in sowing. "A *blandrin* of hair on the head," a few hairs here and there, when one is almost bald; Fife.

BLANDISH, s. The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows, during a *kemp*; Roxb.

Perhaps q. "an interval;" Su.-G. *bland*, *ibland*, inter, between, from *bland-a*, miscere.

BLANDISH, s. Flattery, Roxb.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,—
Wha canna read your flimsy riddla
O' *blandish* vain? *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 131.

O. Fr. *blandice*, *blandys*, caresse, flatterie; Roquefort.

BLANDIT, part. pa. Flattered, soothed.

How suld I leif that is nocht landit?
Nor yit with benefice am I *blandit*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 67.

Fr. *blandi*, id. *blander*, to sooth, Lat. *blandiri*.

BLANE, *s.* A mark left by a wound; also, a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, *s.* [Standard.]

"Thereafter they go to horse shortly, and comes back through the Oldtown about ten hours in the morning, with their four captives, and but 60 to their blanket." Spalding, ii. 154.

This refers to the leaders of this band, who, although they could bring out only sixty men, as is previously mentioned, thus set the town of Aberdeen at defiance, taking their provost and other magistrates prisoners. The term *blanket* may be ludicrously applied to their colours. V. BLUE BLANKET.

BLARDIT, *part. adj.* Short-winded, or as we generally express it, broken-winded. Ettr. For.

A.-S. *blawere*, conflator; or from *blaw-an*, flare, and *art*, natura, q. "of a blowing nature," because an animal of this description blows hard.

To BLARE, *v. n.* To cry; also to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, *s.* A cant term, applied both to marvellous narration, and to flattery.

This has been generally viewed as of Irish origin; but I can have no hesitation in adopting the etymon which a friend, distinguished for his attainments in literature, has pointed out to me. This is Fr. *baliverne*, "a lie, fib, gull; also, a babbling or idle discourse;" Cotgr.

To BLART, *v. n.* To blart down, to fall flat in the mud, Dumfr.

To BLASH, *v. a.* To soak, to drench. "To blash one's stomach," to drink too copiously of any weak and diluting liquor; S.

Perhaps radically the same with *plash*, from Germ. *platz-en*. V. PLASH.

Whan a' the fiels are clad in snaw,
An' blashan rains, or cranreughs fa',
Thy bonny leaves thou disna shaw.—
To a Cowslip, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 91.

BLASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain; S.

Often "a blash o' weat," a sudden and heavy rain. This differs from "a dash o' weat," as conveying the idea of greater extent.

2. Too great a quantity of water, or of any weak liquid, poured into any dish or potion; as, "She cuist a great blash of water into the pot," or "bowl," S.

Where snaws and rains wi' sleety blash,
Besoak'd the yird wi' dash on dash,—
Now glentin hooks wi' ardour clash
Thro' corn in lieu.
Harvest, A. Scott's Poems, p. 36.

BLASHY, *adj.* 1. Deluging, sweeping away by inundation; S.

The thick-blawn wreaths of snaw or blashy thows
May smoor your wethers, and may rot your ewes.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

Blashy, "thin, poor; blashy milk or beer. Northumb." Gl. Grose.

2. Applied to meat or drink that is thin, weak, flatulent, or viewed as debilitating to the stomach, S.

"Ah, sirs, thae blashy vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs in a rimy night, under the bare bougers o' a lanely barn." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154.

BLASNIT, *adj.* [Without hair.]

Ane trene truncheon, ane ramehorne sponne,
Twa buttis of barkit blasnit ledder,
All graith that gains to hobbill schone.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

"Probably *blasnit*," Lord Hailes. But this does not remove the difficulty. For what is *blasnit*? I prefer the reading of the copy; and suppose that *blasnit* may signify, bare, bald, without hair, as expressive of the effect of *barking*; from Germ. *bloss*, bare, *bloss-en*, to make bare; or rather, Teut. *bles*, calvus, whence *blesse*, frons capillo nuda. It was natural to mention this, to distinguish the leather meant, from the rough *rullions*, which might still be in use when this poem was written.

To BLASON, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.

"Erle David maid ane solempne banket.—The herald of Ingland—*blasonit* this erle David for ane vailyeant and nobil knight," &c. Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 10.

This seems to be an ancient sense of the *v.* as referring to the work of a herald, which is to *blazon*, or properly to describe, armorial bearings.

BLASOWNE, *s.* 1. "Dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned, *togæ propriæ armaturæ*, Th. de la More, p. 594. It seems the same with *Tubart*."—Gl. Wynt.

Willame of Spens percit a blasowne,
And throw thre fawld of Awbyrchowne,
And the actowne throw the thryd ply
And the arow in the body,
Qwhill of that dynt thare deyd he lay.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 21.

2. This word is now used in our law, to denote the badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm.

"In the trial of deforcement of a messenger, the libel will be cast, if it do not expressly mention that the messenger, previously to the deforcement, displayed his *blazon*, which is the badge of his office." Erskine's Instit. B. 4. Tit. 4. s. 33.

According to Leibnitz (Annot. ad Joh. Ottii Franco-Gall.) Germ. *blaesse* denotes a sign in general. Thence he derives *blazon*, a term marking that sign, in heraldry, which is peculiar to each family. The origin seems to be Su.-G. *blaesse*. V. BAWсанд.

To BLAST, *v. n.* 1. To pant, to breathe hard, S. B.

Up there comes twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

2. To smoke tobacco, S. B.

Thus Habby an' his loving spouse
Concerted measures in the house,
While Grizzy at the fire was blazin',
And Wattie aff his claes was castin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 109.

It is also used in this sense, as *v. a.* To blast tobacco, to smoke tobacco, S.

3. To blow with a wind instrument.

He hard a bugill *blast* brym, and ane loud blaw.
Gowan and Gol, ii. 17.

4. To boast, to speak in an ostentatious manner, S.

—"I could mak my ae bairn a match for the highest laird in Scotland;—an' I am no gien to *blast*." Saxon and Gael, i. 100.

"It was better, I ween, than *blasting* and blawing, and swearing." St. Ronan, iii. 43.

Su.-G. *blaas-a*, inspirare, Germ. *blas-en*, flare. The application of the word, in all its senses, is evidently borrowed from the idea of *blowing*. It is equivalent to puffing, whether used simply or metaphorically. Isl. *blast-ur*, halitus, flatus.

5. To talk swelling words, or use strong language on any subject; often to *blast* *awa*, S.

—"There this chield—was *blasting awa'* to them on the hill-side, about lifting up their testimony, nae doubt." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9.

BLAST, *s.* A brag, a vain boast, S.

"To say that hee had faith, is but a vaine *blast*; what hath his life bene but a web of vices?" Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1197.

BLASTER, *s.* A boaster; also, one who speaks extravagantly in narration, S.BLAST, *s.* A *blast* of one's pipe, the act of smoking from one's pipe.To BLAST, *v. a.* To blow up with gunpowder.

"This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by *blasting* with gunpowder." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 442. V. next word.

BLASTER. One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder; S.

"A *Blaster* was in constant employ to *blast* the great stones with gunpowder." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 95.

BLASTIN', *s.* A blowing up with gunpowder, S.

—"Large stones—will require *blasting*." Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 152.

BLASTIE, *s.* 1. A shrivelled dwarf, S. in allusion to a vegetable substance that is *blasted*.

—Fairies were ryfe langsyne,
An' unco tales o' them are tauld,—
An' hew the *blasties* did behave,
When dancing at the lang man's grave.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 18.

2. A term of contempt.

O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' ahead!
Ye little ken what — speed
The *blastie's* makin!
Burns, iii. 230.

BLASTIE, BLASTY, *adj.* Gustly, S.

"In the morning, the weather was *blasty* and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous." The Provost, p. 177.

"The next day being *blasty* and bleak, nobody was in a humour either to tell or to hear stories." The Steam-Boat, p. 310.

BLASTING, *s.* The name given in Roxb. to the disease of cows otherwise called *Cow-quake*, q. v.BLATANT, *adj.* Bellowing like a calf, S.

"Their farther conversation was—interrupted by a *blatant* voice, which arose behind them, in which the voice of the preacher emitted, in unison with that of the old woman, tones like the grumble of a bassoon combined with the screaming of a cracked fiddle." Tales of my Landlord, 1 Scr. iii. 21.

Evidently retaining the form of the part. pr. of A.-S. *blaet-an*, balare; *blaetende*, bleating.

BLATE, *adj.* Bashful. V. BLAIT.BLATELY, *adj.* Applied to rain that is soft and gentle, not violent, or *blashing*, Roxb.

Now bleak and surly January blaws,
Wi' howling sigh, among the leafless trees;
The *blately* rains, or chilling spitt'ry snaws,
Are wafted on the gelid angry breeze.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *bloet-a* to steep, to soak, *bloet*, moist; Isl. *blaut*, mollis, limosus, maceratus, *bleit-a*, macerare; Dan. *blood-er*, id.: or q. *blait-like*, as seeming still to hold off, like a bashful person.

To BLATHER, *v. n.* To talk nonsensically.BLATHER, *s.* V. BLETHER.BLATHRIE, *adj.* Nonsensical, foolish.

"A 4th sort of *blathrie* ware we bring to Christ's grave, is a number of ill-guided complaints, that leaves a number of reflections upon God," &c. M. Bruce's Lect. p. 28. V. under BLETHER, v.

BLATTER, *s.* 1. A rattling noise; S.

The v. occurs in O. E. although now obsolete. It properly signifies to make such a noise; also to speak with violence and rapidity; S.

In harvest was a dreadfu' thunder
Which gart a' Britain gleur and wonder;
The phizzing bout came with a *blatter*,
And dry'd our great sea to a gutter.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

Lat. *blater-are*, Teut. *blater-en*, stultè loqui, Kilian. V. BLAITHER, which is perhaps radically the same.

2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity, S.

"He bethought him of the twa or three words o' Latin that he used in making out the town's deeds; and he had nae sooner tried the spirit wi' that, than out cam sic a *blatter* o' Latin about his lugs, that poor Rab Tull, wha was nae great scholar, was clean overwhelmed." Antiquary, i. 203.

BLAUCHT, *adj.* Pale, livid.

In extasie be his brichtness atanis
He smote me doune, and brissit all my banis:
Thair lay I still in swoun with colour *blaucht*.

Palice of Honour, iii. st. 71.

A.-S. *blac*, *blac*; Su.-G. *blek*, Isl. *bleik-r*, Germ. *bleich*, Belg. *bleeck*, *bleych*, Dan. *blaeg*, Alem. *pleich*, E. *bleak*, pallidus. A.-S. *blac-ian*, Su.-G. *blek-na*, to wax pale.

To BLAUD, *v. a.* To maltreat, Aberd. V. BLAD, *v.*

BLAVER, BLAVERT, s. The corn-bottle, Roxb. Some give the same name to the Violet, *ibid.* V. **BLAWORT.**

BLAUGH, adj. Of a bluish or sickly colour, Roxb.

This appears to be the same with **BLAUCHT**, q. v.

BLAVING. [Blowing.]

Thair wes *blaving* of bemya, braging and beir,
Bretynit doune braid wud maid bewia full hair:
Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit hardys ful hie in holtis sa haire.

Gowan and Gol. ii. 13.

Blaving, ed. 1508.

This signifies "blowing of trumpets," which agrees to what immediately follows, "braging and beir," i.e. boasting and noise. We find the very phrase in A.-S. *blawan byman*, *buccina canere*. *Na blawe man byman beforan the*; Nor let a trumpet be blown before thee; *Matt.* vi. 2. V. **BEME**, v. and s.

BLAW, s. A blow, a stroke.

He gat a *blaw*, thocht he war lad or lord,
That proferryt him ony lychtlynes.

Wallace, i. 348. MS.

Teut. *blaw-en*, caedere. *Blaw* is used in this sense, Gl. Westmorel.

To **BLAW, v.** Used both as *a.* and *n.* 1. To blow; in a literal sense referring to the wind, S.

—And at command mycht also, quhan he wald,
Let thaym go fre at large, to *blaw* out brade.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 7.

A.-S. *blaw-an*, flare.

2. To breathe, S.

"Quhen the barne is brocht to the kirk to be baptizit solely, first at the kirk dore, the minister makis our the barne an exorcisme, eftir this maner: First he *blawis* spon the barne in takin that the euil spreit be the powar of God sall be expellit fra that barne & haue na powar to noy it, & that the haly spreit sal dwel in it as gyder & gouvernour." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catech.* Fol. 129, b. 130, a.

3. To publish, to make known, S.

Thy glore now, the more now,
Is kend, O potent God,
In schawing and *blawing*
Thy potent power abroad.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 53.

E. *blow* is used in the same sense.

4. To brag, to boast, S. *Blast*, synon.

For men sayis oft that fyr, na prid,
Bot discouering may na man hid.
For the pomp oft the pride furth schawis,
Or ellia the gret beist that it *blawis*.
Na mar na na man [fyr] sa cowyry,
Than low or rek sall it discouyr.

Barbour, iv. 122, MS.

Fyr is inserted from edit. 1620.

Quhat wykkitnes, quhat wanthyft new in warld walkia?
Bale has banist blythnes, boist grete brag *blawis*.

Doug. Virgil, 238. 1. 36.

Boasting is here personified.

I winna *blaw* about mysel;
As ill I like my fauts to tell;
But friends and folks that wish me well
They sometimes roose me.

Burns, iii. 239.

There's Lowrie the laird o' Dummeller,—
He brags and he *blaws* o' his siller.

Ibid. iv. 306.

Germ. *blaw* has considerable analogy; for it is rendered, *falsus*, *mendax*, *dolosus*; *blawstrumpf*, a sycophant, an accuser, one who craftily relates what is false for truth; *Wachter*. To this Teut. *blas-en* is nearly allied, as defined by *Wolfgang Hunger*; *Flare et nimis vanisque laudibus rem efferre, ac inani flatu infarcire*. V. *Kilian*, vo. *Blaesoen*. *Blaes-kaecken*, which primarily signifies to inflate the cheeks, is also used in relation to boasting. *Buccas inflare*; *jactare, jactitare*. *Blaes-kaecke*, *blatero, jactator*; a boaster, a braggadocio.

5. To magnify in narration, especially from a principle of ostentation, S.

O hew they'll *blaw*!

The sun in these days warm did shine,
Even that's awa'. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 34.

This is apparently the sense in the following passage.

Now answer me discretely,
And to the point completely,
And keep your temper sweetly,
But naither brag nor *blaw*.

Duff's Poems, p. 4.

6. To flatter, to coax.

It is used in a S. prov. phrase; "Ye first burn me, and then *blaw* me;" sometimes written *blow*.—"Argyle, who was chief for my going to London, having *burnt* me before, would then *blow* me."—*Baillie's Lett.* i. 389.

O' fowth o' wit your verses smell,
Tho' unco sair they *blaw* me;
This while I'll hardly be mysel,
Sae learn'd an' skill'd they ca' me.

Picken's Poems, ii. 62.

7. To *blaw* in one's *lug*, to cajole or flatter a person, so as to be able to guide him at will, S.

Thus Sathan in your knavish *luggis blew*,
Still to deny al' treuth and verifie;
Sua that amang ye salbe fund richt few,
Bot ar infetit with devlish blasphemie.

Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 454.

To *blow* in the ear, id. O. E.

"Also the Marshall Santandrea, a suttle, craftie and malicious man, *blew* in his ear, that by the suttle procurement of the Admirall, he was put vp by the assemble of states to be a bryber and an extortioner." *Ramus's Civil Warres* of France, i. 141.

Su.-G. *blaas-a* is used in a sense nearly allied. It signifies to instil evil counsel. *Blaas-a uti nogon elaka rad*, alicui mala subdere consilia, Ihre. Hence he says, *oron-blaasare*, delator, quive mala consilia clanculum auribus insusurra; literally, one "who blows in the ear of another." Teut. *oor-blaesen* is perfectly correspondent to the S. phrase. It not only signifies in *aurem* *mussare*, sive *mussitare*, *obgannire* in *aurem*; but is rendered, *blandiri*: *Oorblaeser*, a whisperer; *Kilian*.

"I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of *blawing* in a woman's *lug*, wi' a' your whilly-wha's—a weel, sae ye dinna practise them but on auld wives like me, the less matter." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 105.

8. To huff a man at draughts. *I blaw* or *blow* you, I take this man, S.

Su.-G. *blaas-a*, to blow, is used in this very sense. *Blaasa bort en bricka i damspel*, *Seren*.

9. To *blaw* appin locks or bolts, and to loose

fetters, by means of a magical power ascribed to the breath, S.

When it has been found scarcely possible to confine a prisoner, because of his uncommon ingenuity or dexterity, it has been supposed by the vulgar that he had received from the devil the power of *blowing* locks open, &c.

"What is observable in John Fiene is,—his opening locks by sorcery, as one by mere *blowing* into a woman's hand while he sat by the fire." Scottish Trial of Witches, Glanville's Sadd. Triumph. p. 397.

"John Fein *blew up* the kirk doors, and blew in the lights, which were like mickle black candles sticking round about the pulpit." Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

This ridiculous idea still exists. Whence it has originated, it is not easy to conceive. It is not improbable that the E. v. *to blow upon*, generally understood to refer to the act of *fly-blowing*, has originally had some affinity to this; as denoting the magical influence of one supposed to possess preternatural power. This is merely analogous to the effect ascribed to an *evil eye*.

A similar superstition seems to have prevailed in the North of E. Ben Jonson refers to it, in his *Sad Shepherd*, the scene of which lies in that district. There is this difference, however, that the virtue is ascribed to an herb, which has sprung from the sea.

Thence shee steals forth—

To make ewes cast their lambs ! swine eate their farrow !
The heuse-wifes tun not worke ! nor the milke churne !
Writhe childrens wrists ! and suck their breath in sleepe !
Get vials of their blood ! and where the sea
Casts up his slimie owze, search for a weed
To open locks with, and to rivet charmes,
Planted about her, in the wicked feat
Of all her mischiefs.—

Reginald Scott has recorded a charm used with this design:—

"As the hearbes called *Aethiopes* will open all locks (if all be true that inchantera saie) with the help of certein words: so be there charmes also and periapta, which without any hearba can doo as much: as for example, Take a peece of wax crossed in baptisme, and doo but print certein flowres therein, and tie them in the hinder akirt of your shirt, and when you would undo the locke, *blowe* thrise therein, saieing; *Arato hoc partiko hoc maratarykin*, I open this doore in thy name that I am forced to breake; as thou brakest hell gatea, *In nomine*," &c. Discouerie of Witchcraft, F. 246.

This affords a striking proof of the extreme folly of superstition. How absurd to suppose that a Being of infinite purity should give the power of his name, not merely in aid of a contemptible charm, but expressly for the purpose of perpetrating villany!

This folly is to be traced to heathenism. Pliny, speaking of "the superstitious vanities of magicians," says; "They vaunted much of *Aethiopus*, an hearb which (by their saying)—was of power, by touching only, to open locks, or unbolt any dore whatsoever." Hist. B. xxvi. c. 4.

By the way, it may be observed, from what is said by Ben Jonson, that perhaps the vulgar idea, that cats suck the breath of infants, may be traced to an ancient persuasion, that witches, transformed into the likeness of cats, could wreak their malice on mankind in this manner.

10. *To Blow Lown*, v. n. To make no noise; to avoid boasting, Ettr. For.

"*Blow lown*, Dan: ye dinna ken wha may hear ye', said Charlie." Perils of Man, iii. 3.

Obviously an allusion to the wind falling, after it has been loud and stormy.

11. *To Blow out*, v. a. To publish, to make generally known.

Al that thay fynd in hiddillis, hirne, or nuke,
Thay *blaw out*, sayand in euery mannis face;
Lo here he failyeis.— Doug. Virg. 485. 28.

12. *To blow out on one*, to reproach him. V. BAUCHLE, v. sense 2.

He gert display agayne his baner braid;
Rapreiffyt Eduard rycht gæetlyc off this thing,
Bawchillyt his seyll, *blew out on* that fals king,
As a tyrand.— Wallace, viii. 723, MS.

The Danes have a similar idiom, *At blaese rad*, to shew contempt to.

13. *To Blow out on one*, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head-borough of the shire in which the person resides; an old forensic phrase, S.

"There was anc counsall general haldin at Strivlin—in the hender end of the quhilk counsall they *blewe out on* Schir William of Crechtoun, and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar advertence." Short Chron. of James II. p. 36.

"Geyff the spoulyheouria or the resettouris dys-sobeyis to the schirray,—the schirra sall *blaw out on* thaim, and put thaim to the kyngis horne as rebel-louris, and denunce thaim as sic rebellouris to the leutenent." Acts Ja. II. A. 1438, Ed. 1814, ii. 32.

It is not improbable that the sense, in which Harry the Minstrel uses the phrase, is merely an application of the language of the law in a looser way, as expressive of open aspersion.

The analogoua Sw. v. *blaasa* with the same prep. is also used in a juridical sense, although different: *blaasa ut en riksdag*, "to proclaim a diet by sound of trumpet," Widegren.

14. *To Blow Tobacco*, to smoke tobacco; used also simply as v. n. *To Blow*, id.

15. *To Blow one up*, v. a. To fill one's mind with unfounded representations, so as to gain credit to what is false; to fill with groundless hopes; as, "I *blew him up* sae, that he believed every thing I said," S.

BLAW-I'-MY-LUG, s. 1. Flattery, wheedling, Roxb. *White-wind*, synon.

2. A flatterer, one who blows vanity in at the ear; sometimes *Blaw-my-lug*, ibid.

"'Ay, lad?' replied Meg, 'ye are a fine *blaw-in-my-lug*, to think to cuittle me off aae cleverly.'" St. Ronan, i. 36.

The Dutch use the same mode of speech, but in a different sense: *In't oor blaaz-en*, to suggest maliciously. Kilian, however, expl. the v. *oor-blaessen*, as not only signifying in auren mussitare; but, blandiri; and Germ. *ohren-blaaser* denotes a wheedler, a flatterer, and also a tell-tale, a whisperer, a make-bate; for the one character is very closely connected with the other, and scarcely ever exists by itself.

BLAW, s. 1. A blast, a gust, S. Rudd.

He hard ane hugill blast brym, and ane loud *blaw*.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 17.

The blighted gleba wide o'er thy urn
Shall in its fleecy ermines mourn,
And wail the wintry *bla*'.

A. Scott's Poems. p. 81.

2. The direction of the wind. *Anent the blaw*, so as to face the quarter from which the wind *blows*, Buchan.

She sleeks the door up to the wa',
Syne our her weakest shouder
She wechts the corn anent the *blaw*,
Thinkin her joe wad scud her
Fast by that night. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 67.

3. The sound emitted by a wind instrument.

Rebellious horns do loudly tout,
Wi' whining tone, and *blaw*, man.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 64.

4. A boast, a bravado, a gasconade, S.

Thus Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart,
It was a fearfu' *blaw* that,
Said his brigands o'er British lands,
Should plunder, kill, an' a' that.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 187.

5. Ostentation, as manifested by action, S.

The ha-rig rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangle ane and a';
But Donald thinks for a' their *blaw*,
That he will fend.
The Har'st Rig, st. 22.

6. A falsehood, a lie told from ostentation. *He tells greit blaws*, S. B.

Blaw seems to be used in this sense by Ramsay, in the reply which Glaucl makes to Symon's account of a great and unexpected political change.

Fy, *blaw*! Ah, Symie, rattling chiefls ne'er stand
To cleck and spread the grossest lies aff hand.
Gentle Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 1.

- BLAW-STICK, *s.* A tube for blowing the fire, a substitute for bellows, Ettr. For.

- BLAW, *s.* A pull, a draught; a cant term, used among toppers, S.

Then come an' gie's the tither *blaw*
O' reaming ale,
Mair precious than the well o' Spa,
Our hearts to heal.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 12.

Now moisten weel your geyzen'd wa's
Wi' couthy friends and hearty *blaws*.
Ibid., p. 124.

The sot, wha taks his e'ening *blaw*,
An' sadly drees the sair o't,
For him the sin may rise or fa',
He winna budge the mair o't.
Picken's Poems, i. 91. V. SKREIGH.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *blaw-an*, inflare; as referring to the act of drawing in liquids.

- BLAW, *s.* Blossom, blow, Ayr.

I like to walk when flowers are i' the *blaw*,
But like my Jenny better than them a'.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 146.

- BLAW-FLUM, *s.* A mere deception, applied to any thing by which one is illuded, S.

Thick nevelt scones, bear-meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae—
Than a' their fine *blaw-flums* o' teas
That grow abroad.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63. V. BLEFLUM.

- BLAFUM, *s.* A pompous empty person, Ayr.; chiefly applied to males. V. BLEFLUM.

- BLAWING-GARSS, *s.* Blue mountain-

grass, an herb, *Melica Cœrulea*, Linn. Lanarks.

- BLAWN COD, a split cod, half-dried, Ang.; so denominated, perhaps, because exposed for some time to the *wind*.

- BLAWN DRINK, the remainder of drink in a glass, of which one or more have been partaking, and which of course has been frequently *blown* upon by the action of the breath, S.; *Jairbles*, synon. Roxb.

- BLAWORT, *s.* 1. The Blue bottle; *Centaurea cyanus*, Linn., S. *Witch-bells*, also, *Thumbles*, S. B.

"The *blaw-wort*, or blue-bottle, which appears in our wheat fields in the south, here spreads its flowers among the flax." Neill's *Tour*, p. 39.

To express any thing of a livid colour, it is said to be "as blaе," sometimes, "as blue as a *blawort*," S. from *bla*, livid, q. v. and *wort*, an herb. *Blaver* is the name of *blue-bells*, Tweedd.

Its a strange beast indeed!
Four-footed, with a fish's head;—
Of colour like a *blawart* blue.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 184.

Sw. *blaaklett*, *blaaklint*, *blaakorn*, id.
"Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to gang about like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning, with his poor wizened houghs as *blue as a blawort*?" St. Ronan, ii. 165.

2. This name is given to the Round-leaved Bell-flower, Lanarks.

"*Campanula rotundifolia*, Round-leaved Bellflower; *Blawart*, Scotis. I mention this plant,—because it has given a proper name to some places in Scotland; as *Blawart-hill* in the parish of Renfrew." Ure's *Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 241.

- To BLAWP, *v. n.* To belch, to heave up water, Ayr.; perhaps q. *blaw*, or blow up, like Belg. *op-blaazen*, to blow up.

- BLAZE, *s.* 1. A name given to alum ore, S.

2. The name given to a substance which lies above coal, Stirlings.

"After the soil there is found a species of till;—after which comes a *blaze*, as it is termed, and which continues to a considerable depth." P. Campsie, *Stat. Acc.* xv. 328. V. BLAЕ.

- To BLAZE, *v. a.* To vilify, to calumniate, Renfr.

I truly hate the dirty gate
That mony a body taks,
Wha fraise ane, syne *blaze* ane
As soon's they turn their backs.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 84.

Perhaps from the idea of *blazing* abroad; Su.-G. *blaes-a*, flare.

- BLE, BLIE, *s.* Complexion, colour.

That berne rade on ane bouk of ane *ble* white.
Gawan and Gol. iii. 20.

For hydious, how and holkit is thine ee,
Thy cheik bane bair, and blaikint is thy *blie*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 15.

This word is common in O. E. A.-S. *bleoh*, *blio*, color.

To BLEACH *down*, or *along*, *v. n.* To fall flat to the ground. *Bleach* is also used to denote a fall of this description, Loth.

Perhaps from Isl. *blak-a*, verberare; as denoting the effect of a violent blow. Moes-G. *bligg-wan*, id.

BLEACH, *s.* A blow, S. B. Gl. Shirr.

Then, Dominies, I you beseech,
Keep very far from Bacchus' resch;
He drowned all my cares to preach
With his malt-bree;
I've wore sair banes by mony a *bleach*
Of his tap-tree.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. ii. p. 29.

Border. Isl. *blak*, *alapa*.

BLEACHER, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth, S. Yorks. Cl. "a whitester of cloth."

To BLEAD, *v. a.* Apparently, to train, or to lead on to the chace.

"The other anecdote regards a son of Pitlurg, who got the lands of Cairnborrow. The day before the battle of Glenlivet, the Marquis of Huntly came to Cairnborrow, and applied to his lady, who was supposed to rule the roast, for her assistance. She said, she had got short warning; but that her old man, with his eight sons, with a jackman and a footman to each, should attend him immediately. Huntly thanked her, and after some more conversation with her, desired Cairnborrow, who never spoke a word, to stay at home, telling him, that, at his advanced years, it was not proper to take him along, especially as he had so many of his sons. The old man heard him out, and shrugging up his shoulders, said, "Na, na, my Lord, I'll bleed the whelps mysell; they'll bite the better." This was at once the reply of a sportsman and a soldier, and the whole family went to battle with the laird at their head. They defeated Argyle, and returned to Cairnborrow." Statist. Acc. P. Rhymnie, xix. 294.

Schilter mentions Alem. *blait-en*, *beleit-en*, to accompany, to conduct, comitari, conducere, saluum conductum dare.

BLEAR, *s.* 1. Something that obscures the sight.

'Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see,
Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her ee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91. V. BLEIRIS.

2. In pl. the marks of weeping, S. B.

Has some bit lammie stray'd ayont the knowe—
That ye gang craz't, wi' *blears* adoun yer cheeks?

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

* To BLEAR *one's* EE, to blind by flattery, S.

This is nearly allied to sense 2. of the E. v. "to dim the eyes."

"*Blearing* your e'e, blinding you with flattery;" Gl. Antiq.

The *v.* in O. E. was used metaph. as signifying to beguile. "I *bleare* ones eye, I begyle him; [Fr.] Jenguayne. He is nat in Englande that can *bleare* his eye better than I can." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 167.

BLEARED, BLEER'D, *part. pa.* Thin and of a bluish colour. Milk that is skimmed, is denominated *bleared*, Roxb.

"He went in to his supper of thin *bleared* sowins, amid his confused and noisy family, all quarrelling about their portions." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 335, i. e. thin flummery. V. BLEIRIE.

BLEATER, *s.* Expl. "the cock snipe," Ettr. For.; denominated from its *bleating* sound.

To BLEB, *v. n.* To sip. "He's ay *blebbin*;" he is still tipping, S. B.

BLEBBER, *s.* A tippler, *ibid.*

To BLEB, *v. a.* To spot, to beslabber; a term often applied to children, when they cover their clothes with food of a liquid or soft description; as, "Ye're *blebbin*' yoursel a' wi' your porridge," S. V. BLEIB and BLOB.

BLEBBIT, *part. pa.* Blurred, besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

To BLECK, BLEK, *v. a.* 1. To blacken, literally, S.

Blaid *bleck* thee, to bring in a gyse,
And to drie penance soon prepare thee.

Policourt's Flyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 3.

This contains an allusion to the custom of many young people blackening their faces, when they disguise themselves at the New-year. V. GYSAR.

2. To injure one's character.

Thay lichtly sone, and cuvettis quickly;
Thay blame ilk body, and thay *blekit*;
Thay sklander saikles, and thay suspectit.

Scott, of Wemenkynd, Bann. Poems, p. 208.

i. e. if their character be injured, if they lose their reputation.

3. To cause moral pollution.

"Quhat is syn? Syn is the transgressioun of Gods command, that fyhis & *blekkis* our saulis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 93, a.

A.-S. *blaec-an*, denigrare. Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

To BLECK, *v. a.* 1. To puzzle, to reduce to a nonplus, in an examination or disputation; S.

Germ. *black-en*, *plack-en*, vexare, exagitare. It may be allied, however, to Su.-G. *blyg-as*, Isl. *blygd-a*, to put to shame. Su.-G. *blecka*, notam vel incisuram arboribus terminalibus incidere, Ihre. Or it may be originally the same with the preceding *v.*, as merely signifying what is now called *blackballing* in a metaph. sense.

2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, *Aberd.*

BLECK, *s.* 1. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, *Aberd.*

2. A baffle at such a feat, *ibid.*

3. Used as a school-term, and thus explained: "If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence, get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a *bleck* upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him," *ibid.*

A.-S. *blic-an* stupefacere, perstringere, to amaze; Sommer.

To BLECK, *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; as, "That *blecks a'*," that exceeds every thing, Ettr. For.

This has been viewed as equivalent to, "renders every thing *black*." I would prefer tracing it to Su.-G. *blek*, pale; or Isl. *blugd-az*, to put to, the blush, to suffuse with blushes.

BLED, *part. pa.* [Produced.]

Thre berhedis he bair,
As his eldaris did air,
Qubhilk beirnis in Britane wair
Of his blude *bled*.

Gawan and Gol, ii. 23.

Perhaps it signifies *sprung*, from A.-S. *blaed*, *bled*, fruit; also, a branch.

BLEDDOCH, *s.* Butter-milk, Roxb. V. BLADOCH.

BLEED, *s.* Blood; Mearns, Aberd.

An awful hole was dung into his brow,
And the red *bleed* had smear'd his cheeks an' mou.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

*To BLEED, *v. n.* A term metaph. applied to the productiveness of grain or pulse, when thrashed; as, "The aits dinnae *bleed* weel the year, but the beer *bleeds* weel," S.

BLEEDER, *s.* A term applied to grain according to its degree of productiveness when thrashed; as, "a guid *bleeder*," "an ill *bleeder*," S. O.

BLEER'D, *part. adj.* Thin. V. BLEARED.

BLEEVIT, BLEVIT, *s.* A blow, Buchan.

Moes-G. *bligg-wan*, caedere; or perhaps corr. from Su.-G. *blodvite*, vibex, vel ictus sanguineolentus; as originally referring to a stroke which has left marks of blood.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour. Milk is said to *bleeze*, or to be *bleezed*, when it is turned, but not coagulated, S.; *blink*, synon.

This may either be from Germ. *blaes-en*, to blow, as the sourness referred to may be viewed as caused by the action of the air; or from *blitz-en*, fulgurare, heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect.

2. The *part. bleezed* signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate, S. It nearly corresponds to the E. phrase, "a little flustered." It especially denotes the change produced in the expression of the countenance; as, *He looked bleezed-like*.

Perhaps *bleezed*, in sense 2., as denoting the effect of intoxicating liquor, is radically different; as nearly allied to Fr. *blas-er*, gâter, altérer. Il se dit en parlant de l'effet des liqueurs que l'on boit. Il a tant bu d'eau-de-vie [*aqua vitae*] qu'il s'est *blasé*. Dict. Trev.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To blaze, S.

2. To make a great shew, or ostentatious outcry on any subject, S.; synon. *Blast*.

"And ye'll specially understand that ye're no to be *bleezing* and blasting about your master's name or mine." Rob Roy, ii. 321.

To BLEEZE, *v. a.* To *bleeze away*, 1. To make to fly off in flame suddenly, S.; *Pluff away*, synon.

—"He *bleezed away* as muckle pouter as wad hae shot a' the wild-fowl that we'll want atween and Candlemas." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

BLEEZE, *s.* A lively fire made by means of furze, &c. S.

—Do the best you can to hadd you het.
The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gaes,
An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty *bleeze*.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 71. V: BLEIS.

BLEEZY, *s.* "A small flame or blaze," Gl.

Wae's me for Deacon Ronald's jeezy,
A squib came whizzing,
Set a' its ringlets in a *bleezy*,
And left them bizzing.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 90.

BLEEZE, *s.* *Bleeze of wind*, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind; Fife.

Teut. *blaes*, flatus.

To *Bleeze awa'*, or *away*, *v. n.* To gaseonade, to brag, to talk ostentatiously; often implying the idea that one magnifies in narration, S. To *Flaw away*, synon. South of S.

"Ye had mair need—to give the young lad dry clothes—than to sit there *bleezing away* with your lang tales, as if the weather were not windy enow without your help." The Pirate, i. 106.

Here there is a very appropriate allusion to the wind, as opposed to another kind of *bleezing*. For the term is undoubtedly from Alem. *blas-an*, Su.-G. *blaes-a*, Teut. *blaes-en*, flare, spirare.

"I ken how to turn this far better than ye do—for ye're *bleezing awa'* about marriage, and the job is how we are to win by hanging." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

BLEEZE, *s.* A smart stroke with the fist; as, "If ye wanna be quiet, I'll wun ye a *bleeze o' the mouth*," or "face," Roxb.

Teut. *blutse*, contusio, illisio, Kilian; Belg. *bluts*, a bruise, Sewel. But it more nearly resembles Fr. *blesser*, "to wound or hurt, whether by bloud-wipe, dry-blow, or bruise," Cotgr.

BLEEZ'D, *part. adj.* A hammer or mallet is said to be *bleez'd*, when the part with which the stroke is given is ruffled in consequence of beating, Roxb.

Fr. *blesser*, as applied to the body, denotes the fretting of the skin.

BLEEZE-MONEY, BLEYIS-SYLVER, *s.* The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pupils at Candlemas; when he or she, who gives most, is proclaimed king or queen, and

is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time being, Loth. Roxb.

We have evidence of the existence of this designation for more than two centuries.

"The—provosts, bailies, and counsall discharges all masters, regents, and teachers of bayrnis in their Graminer schole of all craving and resaving of any *bleyis sylver* of their bayrnis and scholers. As alswa of any *bent sylver* exceptand four pennis at ane tyme allanerlie." Reg. Town Council Edin., Melville's Life, ii. 501.

This designation seems to have originated from *S. bleis*, *bleise*, as signifying either a torch or a bonfire, any thing that makes a *blaze*; and being perhaps first contributed for this purpose at *Candlemas*, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled.

Even when the original appropriation fell into disuse, the money was *craved*; probably under the notion of a benevolence, but somewhat in the style of those gifts that Kings were wont to ask, but which their subjects durst not venture to refuse. Can *bent* be corr. from Fr. *benit*, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint's day?

BLEFFERT, BLIFFERT, s. 1. A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, Mearns.

2. A squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain, *ibid.*, Aberd.

"*Bliffert*, a storm, a hurricane;" Gl. Tarras.

3. Metaph. transferred to the attack of calamity.

-- Rather let's ilk daintie sip,
An' every adverse *bliffert* hip.

Tarras's Poems, p. 28.

A.-S. *blæw-an*, to blow, seems the radical term.

Perhaps, by inversion, q. *forth-blaw*, A.-S. *forthblaw-an*, insufflare, erumpere, eructare; "to belch, or break out," Somner.

BLEFLUM, BLEPHUM, s. A sham, an illusion, what has no reality in it, S.

"It is neither easy nor ordinary to believe and to be saved: many must stand in the end at heaven's gates; when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, (or as ye used to speak) a *bleflume*." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 2.

"Mr. Harry [Guthrie,] after once and again I had inculcate to him, that all his act was but a *blephum*, if you put not in that clause you see it has against novations, was at last content to put it in." Baillic's Lett. i. 201. V. **BLAFLUM, v.**

Isl. *flim*, irrisio, carmen famosum. Hence *flint-a*, diffamo, *flint*, nugæ infames, G. Andr. p. 74. Su.-G. *flimm-a*, illudere; E. *flam*, "a cant word of no certain etymology," according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory pretext.

Notwithstanding the resemblance, both in form and signification, between the latter part of the word and the northern terms mentioned, there is a possibility that it may have originated from two S. terms, *Blaw* and *Flume*, q. to blow phlegm, to raise air-bubbles. It may seem in favour of this etymon, that, as the word is at times written *blephum*, *Flume*, also occasionally appears as *Feume*.

BLEFLUMMERY, s. Vain imaginations, S.

"Fient ane—can turn their fit to his satisfaction, nor venture a single cheep against a' that *bleflummery*

that's makin' sic a haliballoo in the world." Campbell, i. 328. Improperly spelled.

BLEHAND, BLIHAND, adj. [Brownish, inclining to purple.]

In o robe Tristrem was boun,
That he fram schip hadde brought;
Was of a *blihand* broun,
The richest that was wrought.

— In *blehand* was he cledde.—

Sir Tristrem, p. 23, 29. st. 38. 41.

"*Blue*, from *bleah*, Sax. *caeruleus*. *Blehand* brown. A bluish brown," Gl. But the word is merely A.-S. *blæ-heven* a little transformed. This, like *bleah*, signifies *caeruleus*; but it is also rendered, "hyacinthus, of violet or purple colour," Semm. The idea seems, "a brownish colour, inclining to purple or violet."

BLEIB, s. 1. A pustule, a blister. "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning, S.

Bleb is mentioned by Skinner as having the same sense; although it would appear that Johnson could find no instance of its being used as a written word. *Bleb* signifies a blister, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

2. *Bleibs, pl.* An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles; Loth. Border. V. **BLOB.**

BLEYIS-SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To **BLEIR, v. a.** To *bleir* onc's character, to asperse it, to calumniate, Fife.

Probably a metaph. sense of the E. *v. blear*, q. to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are *blear'd* or fouled with rheum, or by weeping. V. **BLEIRIS**. Isl. *blora*, however, signifies *invidia*, *imputatio delicti*.

BLEIRIE, s. A lie, a fabrication, Ayr. ; q. something meant to *blear* or blind the eye.

BLEIRIE, BLEARIE, s. 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess, Lanarks.; synon. *Lewands*.

2. The name given to water-gruel, Roxb.

This word, whether used as an *adj.* or a *s.*, is probably allied to Isl. *blær*, aura, as originally applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their strength or natural taste. This idea is confirmed by the origin of *Bleeze, v.*

BLEIRIE, adj. A term applied to weak liquor, which has little or no strength; as *bleirie ale*, Fife.

BLEIRING, part. pa. *Bleiring Bats.*

—The *bleiring* Bats and the Benshaw.

Poivart, Watson's Coll. iii. 13. V. **CLEIKS.**

This seems to be the *botts*, a disease in horses. *Bleiring* may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry out; Teut. *blær-en*, boare, mugire. In Suffolk, *blaring* signifies the crying of a child; also, the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. V. Gl. Grose.

BLEIRIS, s. pl. Something that prevents distinctness of vision.

I think ane man, Sir, of your yeiris
Suld not be blyndit with the *bleiris*.
Ga seik ane partie of your peires,
For ye get nane of mee.

Philotus, S. P. Rep. iii. 7.

This is the same with *blear*, *s.* only used in the pl. *Blear* in E. is an adj.; "dim with rheum or water." Junius derives it from Dan. *blar*, Tent. *blaer*, a pustule. Ihre mentions E. *blear-eyed*, as allied to Sn.-G. *blir-a*, *plir-a*, *oculis semiclausis videre*. It is well known that Rob. II., the first king of the name of Stewart, was from this defect surnamed *Blear-eye*.

BLEIS, BLES, BLESS, BLEISE, s. 1. Blaze, bright flame.

— Fyr all cler
Sone throw the thak burd gan apper,
Fyrst as a sterne, sync as a mone,
And weill bradder thareftir sone,
The fyr owt syne in *bles* brast;
And the rek raisis rycht wondre fast,

Barbour, iv. 129. MS.

Mr. Pink. renders "*bles*, blast," Gl.

That given above is still the general sense of the word, S. In the North of S. a stranger, if the fire be low, is asked if he would have a *bleise*; i.e. the fire kindled up by furze, broom, or any brushwood that burns quickly, so as to give a strong heat.

2. A torch, S.

Thou sall anone behald the seyis large,
And vmbeset with toppit schip and barge,
The ferefull brandis and *bleissis* of hate fyre,
Reddy to hirn thy schippis, lemand schire.

Doug. Virgil, 120. 3.

"The black-fishers—wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or *blaze*, [always pron. *bleise*,] as it is called," P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. BLACK-FISHING.

This is originally the same with Sn.-G. *blöss*, id. but more nearly allied to A.-S. *blaese*, fax, taeda, "a torch, any thing that makes a blaze," Somn.

3. A signal made by fire. In this sense it is still used at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a *bleise*, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side, S.

BLEIS, s. The name given to a river-fish.

Alburnus. An qui nostratibus the *Bleis*? Sibb. Scot. p. 25.

This seems to be what in E. is called *Bleak*, *Cyprinus alburnus*, Linn. *Alburnus*, Gesner. *Bleis* is perhaps from the Fr. name *Able* or *Ablette*. V. Penn. Zool. p. 315.

BLEKE, s. Stain or imperfection.

"Bot geve ony spot or *bleke* be in the lauchful ordination of our pastores, we may nawayis of reasone bot impute that cryme to the hie reproche of your nobilitie." Q. Kennedy's Tract. Keith, App. 206.

Perhaps the same with E. *black*, *s.* denoting any spot of black; as, *There's bleck on your brow*; or from A.-S. *blaec*, Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

BLEKKIT, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 307, expl. in Gl. "blackened;" but it seems to signify, deceived.

Heirfore, deir Brethrene, I wish you to hewar;
Sen ye are wairned, I wald not ye were *blekkit*;
To thair deceatfull doctrine come not nar,
Singand lyk Syrens to deceave the elected.

Isl. *blek-ia*, id. fallere, decipere. *Mik bleckir ast*;
Me decipit amor: *blectur*, *deceptus*; Verel. *blecking*,
fraudatio, G. Andr.

BLELLUM, s. An idle talking fellow, Ayr.

She tauld thee well thou was a skellum,
A bletcher, blustering, drunken *blellum*.

Burns, iii. 238.

To BLEME, v. n. To bloom, to blossom.

And hard on burd into the *blemit* meids
Amangis the grene rispis and the reids,
Arryvit scho.

Goldin Terge, st. 7. Bannatyne Poems, p. 10.

BLEMIS, s. pl. Blossoms, flowers.

The *blemis* blywest of blee fro the sone blent,
That all brychnit about the bordouris on breid.

Houlate, i. 1. MS.

i.e. "the flowers brightest in colour glanced with the rays of the sun."

Belg. *bloem*, Moes-G. Isl. *bloma*, Alem. *bluom*, flos, flosculus. Tent. *bloem-en*, Alem. *bly-en*, floreere.

BLENCHE CANE, apparently equivalent to E. *quitrent*, as denoting the *cane* or duty paid to a superior, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other rent.

—"Quhair the saidis landis—ar sett in few ferme, tak, and asscadioun, or ar disposit in frie tennendrie, in *blenche cane*, or for seruice of waird and relief, or vtherwayes, &c. the saidis heretable frie tennentis, fewaris, &c. sall brouk and inioy thair landis—after the fornic and tennour of the samin in all pointis." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433. V. CANE.

BLENCHED MILK, skimmed milk a little soured, Aberd. V. **BLINK, v.** used in the same sense.

BLENCH-LIPPED, part. adj. Having a white mouth.

She was lang-toothed, an' *blench-lippit*,
Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,
Lang-neckit, and chaunler-chaffit.

An' yet the jade to dee!

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

Mile aboon Dundee; Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

It seems the same with what is now vulgarly called *pench-mou'd*, having a white mouth, a deformity in a horse or mare. Fr. *blanc, blanche*, white.

BLENDIT BEAR, bear or big mixed with barley, S.

"*Blended beer*, that is, a mixture of rough beer and of barley (so common in Fifeshire, is not used in this county." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 145.

To BLENK, BLINK, v. n. 1. To open the eyes, as one does from a slumber, S.

The king wp *blenkit* hastily,
And saw his man slepand him by.

Barbour, vii. 203. MS.

2. To take a glance or hasty view; with the prep. *in* added, as signifying *into*.

Blenk in this mirror, man, and mend;
For heir thou may thy exempill see.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 212.

3. To throw a glance on one especially as expressive of regard, S.

— Pawkie mowis couth scho mak ;
And clap hir spous baith breist and bak,
And *blenk* sae winsundlic.—

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 284.

Sae when she comes the morn, *blink* in her eye,
And wi' some frankness her your answer gee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

4. To look with a favourable eye; used metaph. in allusion to the shining of the sun, after it has been covered with a cloud.

"All would go well, if it might please God to *blink* upon Scotland, to remove the three great plagues that we hear continue there, hardness of heart, the pestilence, and the sword." Baillie's Lett. ii. 117.

Belg. *blenk-en*, *blinck-en*, Su.-G. *blaenk-a*, to shine, to glance, to flash as lightning. Allied to these are A.-S. *blic-an*, Belg. *blick-en*, Germ. *blick-en*, Su.-G. *blick-a*, id.

Recentiores, says Wachter, *elegantè transtulerunt ad visum, quia videre est oculis affulgere, ob insitam oculis lucem, qua non solum species luminosas recipiunt, sed etiam radios suos in objecta vicissim spargunt; vo. Blicken.* V. BLINK, v.

- BLENK, BLINK, s. 1. A beam, a ray.

The ground blaiknyt, and ferefull wox alsua
Of drawin swerdis scelenting to and fra
The bricht mettell, and vthir armour sere,
Quharon the son *blenkis* betis cler.

Doug. Virgil, 228. 8.

2. "A glimpse of light," S. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.* p. 113.

For nineteen days and nineteen nights,
Of sun, or moon, or midnight stern,
Auld Durie never saw a *blink*,
The lodging was sae dark and dern.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 116.

3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm *blink*," "a clear *blink*," S.

"A *blenk*, or *blink*, a twinkling of fair weather." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gi'e me the *blink* o' a candle," give me the use of a candle for a moment, S.

5. A wink, the act of winking; sometimes as denoting derision, S.

"I dare say ye wad gar them keep hands aff me. But trow ye that Sir Arthur's command could forbid the gibe o' the tongue or the *blink* o' the e'e, or gar them gie me my food wi' the look o' kindness that gars it digest sae weel?" *Antiquary*, i. 261.

Sw. *blink-a*, and Belg. *blick-en*, both signify to wink.

6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity.

"By this *blink* of fair weather in such a storme of forrain assaults, things were again somewhat changed, and the Brucians encouraged." *Hume's Hist.* Doug. p. 69.

"There comes a *blink* of favour, and hope from Rome, by the procuring of France."

7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the

short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

Consider it werly, rede offer than anys,
Weil at ane *blenk* sic poetry not tane is.

Doug. Virgil, 5. 2.

"—He possessed small obligation to the young man, who for no intreaty would be pleased to show him any *blink* of the Assembly's books." Baillie's Lett. i. 101.

8. A kindly glance, a transient glance expressive of regard, S.

A thief sae pawkie Is my Jean,
To steal a *blink*, by a' unsean;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
When kind love is in the ee.

Burns, iv. 239.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a *blink*,
Lest neebors should sae I was saucy;
My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, &c.

Ibid. p. 250.

9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying the dispensation of the gospel, S.

"These Dissenters have not only deprived themselves of some soul-refreshing *blinks* of the Gospel, which some of the Lord's people can tell from sweet experience, these years bygone; but also have sadned the hearts of these ministers, and have been a dead weight upon their ministry." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 85.

This is sometimes called a *warm blink*. V. UP.

10. A moment. "I'll not stay a *blink*," I will return immediately. *In a blink*, in a moment, S.

Since human life is but a *blink*,
Why should we then its short joys sink?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 377.

The bashfu' lad his errand tines,
And may lose Jenny in a *blink*.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 201.

The word, as used in this sense, may originally refer to the action of light. The cognate terms, however, in other Northern languages, immediately respect the secondary and oblique sense of the verb; as denoting the action of the eye. Thus Su.-G. *blink*, *oegonblink*, is a glance, a cast of the eye, *oculi nictus*; Germ. *blick*, Belg. *blik*, *oegenblik*, id.; "the twinkling of the eye, a moment, Sewel."

11. It is used improperly in regard to space, for a little way, a short distance.

There cam' a fiddler out o' Fife,
A *blink* beyond Balweary, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 21.

- BLENSHAW, s. A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c. Strathmore.

Fr. *blanche eau*, q. whitish water.

- BLENT, *pret.* Glanced, expressing the quick motion of the eye.

The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent
With the doughtyest, in thair dais, dyntis couth dele,
Bright letteris of gold, blith unto *blent*,
Makand mencioune quha maist of manhede couth mele.

Gawain and Gol. i. 6.

To the Newtown to pass he did his payn
To that ilk house, and went in sodanlye;
About he *blent* on to the burd him bye.

Wallace, ii. 329. MS.

Eneas *blent* him by, and suddanly
Vnder ane rolk at the left side did spy -
Ane wounder large castell.—

Doug. Virgil, 183. 25.

Blent occurs as the obsolete *part.* of *blend*. Here it must have a different origin. It cannot well be from *blenk*, unless we view the *v.* as very irregular. Perhaps it is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *bliga*, *blia*, *intensis oculis aspicere*, q. *bligent*. *Blicken*, *blencken*, &c. are viewed as frequentatives from this verb.

BLENT, s. A glance.

As that drery vnamyt wicht was sted,
And with ane *blent* about simyn full raed,—
Alas, quod he, wald god sum erd or sand,
Or sum salt se did swallow me alive.

Doug. Virgil, 40. 50.

“simyn full raed,” appearing very much afraid.

BLENT, pret. [Lost.]

Methocht that thus all soodeynly a lycht,
In at the wyndow come quhare at I lent,
Of which the chambere wyndow schone full brycht,
And all my body so it hath ouerwent,
That of my sicht the vertew hale I *blent*.

King's Quair, iii. 1.

Here the *pret.* is used in a signification directly opposite to that mentioned above; as denoting the loss of the power of sight; either from A.-S. *blent*, the *part.* of A.-S. *blend-ian*, *caecare*, (Lye); used in a neuter sense; or from A.-S. *blinn-an*, Germ. *blinn-en*, *cessare*, whence *blind*, *deficiens*. V. *Wachter*.

Palsgr. mentions I *blente*, as signifying, “I lette or hynder. Je empesche. This terme,” he adds, “is to [too] moche northerne.” B. iii. F. 167, b.

To BLENT, a verb used both as neuter and active, formed from *Blent* the old *pret.* of the *v.* to *Blink*.

To BLENT *up*, *v. n.* The sun is said to *blent up*, i.e. to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

To BLENT *Fire*, *v. a.* To flash, Fife.

BLENTER, s. 1. A boisterous intermitting wind, Fife.

Now cauld Eurus, snell an' keen,
Blaws loud wi' bitter *blenter*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 31.

This, which seems to be the primary sense of the word, suggests its formation from A.-S. *blawend*, *bleowend*, the *part. pr.* of *blaw-an*, *bleow-an*, *flare*, to blow; *blawung*, *flatus*.

2. A flat stroke; Fife.

This seems allied to Alem. *bluun*, to strike; *bluienti*, *percutiens*, striking; *Schilter*. Moes-G. *bligguan*, id.

BLET, s. [A piece, q. *blad*.]

“Ane litle coffer in forme of ane coid of grene velvot-pasmentit with gold and silver and ane *blet* of reid satine about it.” Inventories, A. 1573, p. 233.

This word, if not an *errat.* for *belt*, seems equivalent to *piece*, or *Blad*, used in other places of this Inventory.

To BLETHER, BLATHER, *v. n.* 1. To speak indistinctly, to stammer, S. pron. like *fair*.

2. To talk nonsense, S.

My lordis, we haif, with diligence
Bucklit weile up yon *bladtrand* baird.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 132.

Su.-G. *bladdr-a*, Germ. *plauder-n*, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber; Teut. *blater-en*, *stulte loqui*; Lat. *blater-are*, to babble, to clatter and make a noise; also, to falter in speech.

Sw. *pladr-a*, id. *Hoer hur de pladra Fransoeska?* D'ye hear how they gabble French? This is the very phraseology which a Scotsman uses, when speaking of a strange tongue; as, “Hear! how they're *bletherin'* Erse.”

To BLETHER, BLATHER, BLADDER, *v. a.* To talk nonsensically, S.

But tho' it was made clean and brow,
Sae sair it had been knoited,
It *blather'd* buff before them a',
And aftentimes turn'd doited.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

At ither times, opinion traces
My claims to win the Muses graces—
Thus form'd for Bedlam or Parnassus,
To *blather* nonsense.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 86.

BLETHERAND, *part.* [Flattering, cajoling.]

Blyth and *bletherand*, in this face lyk ane angell—

Forlun, Scotchron. ii. 376.

[This line occurs in a translation, partly quoted under ASK. The corresponding vocable is *blanda*.]

BLETHER, BLATHER, s. Nonsense, foolish talk, S.; often used in pl.

For an they winna had their *blether*,
They's get a flewet.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

I backward mus'd on wasted time,
How I had spent my youthfu' prime,
An' done nae-thing,
But stringin *blethers* up in rhyme,
For fools to sing.

Burns, iii. 100.

— I shall scribble down some *blether*
Just clean aff-loof.

Ibid. p. 244.

BLAIDRY, BLADDRIE, s. 1. Nonsense, S.

Is there ought better than the stage
To mend the follies of the age,
If manag'd as it ought to be,
Frae ilka vice and *blaidry* free?

Ramsay's Poems, i. V. Life, xlv.

When will the stage be thus managed? And although it were, would this indeed be the *best* means for the reformation of manners?

“Meikle wrath, and *blad'drie*, and malice, think they to put into our cup; but our Master will put all through the channel of a covenant.” M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 23.

2. Sometimes it would seem equivalent to E. *flummery* or *syllabub*, as if it denoted unsubstantial food.

“They are transmitting nothing to them but *blad-drie* instead of wholesome food, and dress and counterfeited instead of real gold.” *Ibid.* p. 21. V. BLATHERIE.

3. The term is often used to denote the phlegm that is forced up in coughing, especially when in a great quantity, S.

This should possibly be viewed as the primary sense. In allusion, doubtless, to this signification, the Crieff beadle said to an old minister after preaching; “Ye'll be better now, Sir, ye hae gotten a hantle *blethrie* aff your stamock the day.”

4. Empty parade; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. BLADRY.

BLETHERER, *s.* A habbler, S. Gl. Herd.

BLETHERING, *s.* 1. Nonsense, foolish language, S.

2. Stammering, S.

"Stammering is called *blethering*," Gl. Herd.

BLEW. *To look blew*, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess, S.

Than answert Meg full *blew*,
To get an hude, I hald it best.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 2.

The phrase seems borrowed from the livid appearance of the face, when one is benumbed with cold, or deeply affected with fear, anger, &c. For *blew*, S. is often synon. with *blae*, livid.

To BLEZZIN, *v. a.* To publish, to propagate, Ayr.; evidently the same with E. *blazon*.

To BLYAUVE, *v. n.* To blow, Buchan.

BLIBE, *s.* The mark of a stroke?

Some parli'menters may tak bribes,—
Deservin something war than *blibes*.—

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 9.

V. BLOB, BLAB, sense 2, also BLYPE.

BLICHAM, *s.* (gutt.) A contemptuous designation for a person, Perth.

BLICHEN, BLIGHAN, *s.* (gutt.) 1. A term commonly applied in contempt to a person of a diminutive size; as, "He's a pair *blichen-an*;" "You! ye're a bonny *blichen* indeed to pretend sic a thing!" Loth.

It has been supposed from the idea conveyed, that it may be derived from the E. *v. To Blight*, a term of unknown origin, according to Johns., but probably from A.-S. *blic-an fulgere*, as originally denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances. C. B. *bychan* signifies puny, diminutive; Teut. *blick* is umbra; and Isl. *blika*, nubeculae rariores.

2. Used to denote a lean, worn out animal; as, "That's a *blichen*," or "an auld *blichen* o' a beast," a sorry horse, one that is nearly unfit for any kind of work, Dumfr.

3. A spark; a lively, shewy young man, Loth.

4. A harum-scarum fellow; synon. *Rattlescull*, Lanarks.

5. A worthless fellow, Dumfr.

BLICHER, (gutt.) *s.* A spare portion, Etr. For.

BLICHT, *adj.* An epithet expressive of the coruscation of armour, in the time of action.

— The battellis so brym, brsithlie and *blicht*,
Were joint thrally in thrang, mony thowsand.

Houlate, ii. 14. MS.

A.-S. *blic-an*, coruscare; *bleet*, coruscatus. Alem. *blechet*, Germ. *blicket*, splendet. Hence *bliy*, fulgur, *bliecha*, fulgura; Schilter.

BLYDE, BLYID, *adj.* The pronunciation of *blithe*, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.

Blyid Jamie, a youdlin like a fir in its blossom,
Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear filled his e'e, &c.

MS. Poem.

This corresponds with the Scandinavian form of the word; Su.-G. *blid*, Isl. *blid-ur*, also with Alem. *blid*, Belg. *blyde*, hilaris. The E. word retains the A.-S. form.

BLIERS, *s. pl.* The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also *Briers*.

BLIFFART, *s.* A squall, &c. V. BLEFFERT.

To BLIGHTEN, *v. a.* To blight.

"In August lay out a piece of ground,—in a place not subject to blighting winds, which are very destructive to these flowers" [hyacinths]. Maxwell's *Sci. Trans.* p. 266.

To BLIN, BLYN, BLYNE, *v. n.* To cease, to desist, S.; also *blind*.

Till him thai raid onon, or thai wald *blyne*,
And cryt, Lord, abyde, your men ar martyrit doun.

Wallace, i. 421. MS.

Blyn not, *blyn* not, thou grete Troian Enee,
Of thy bedis, nor prayeris, quod sche.

Doug. Virgil, 164. 22.

Tharfore herof now will I *blyn*,
And of the kyng Arthur I wil bygin.

Ywaine, Ritson's S. M. R. i. 3.

A.-S. *blinn-an*, cessare, is the immediate source. But this is contr. from *blinn-an*, id. This *v.* occurs in almost all the ancient Northern languages, although variously formed. Moea-G. *af-linn-an*; *Jah halisaiv afinnith af inna*; Et aegre discedit ab eo, Luk. ix. 39. In A.-S. *alinn-an* is also used; Alem. *bilunn-an*, *pitin-an*. In Isl. and Su.-G. it occurs in its simple form, *linn-a*, also, *lind-a*, id. *Ihre* refers to Gr. *ἐλπω-ω*, cesso, quiesco, as a cognate term.

"O. E. I *blyne*, I rest, or I cease of. He neuer felt wo, or neuer shall *blyne*, that hath a bisshope to his kynne." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 168, a.

The same word, radically viewed, also assumed the more simple form of *linne*. This term occurs so late as the time of Ben Jonson.

"Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer *linne* till hee be a gallop." Staple of Newes, p. 62. V. LIN, *v.*

To BLIN, *v. a.* To cease to cease.

Other God will thai non have,
Bot that lytill round knave,

Their baillis for to *blin*.

Str Penny, Chron. S. P. i. 141.

BLIND-BELL, *s.* A game formerly common in Berwicks., in which all the players were hoodwinked, except the person who was called *the Bell*. He carried a *bell*, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the *bell*; the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.

BLIND BITCH, the name given to the bag formerly used by millers, *Etrr. For.*; the same with *Black Bitch*, q. v.

"Ane had better tine the *blind bitch's* litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone." *Perils of Man*, iii. 39.

BLIND BROSE, brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of these small orifices in them, which are called *eyes*, and which appear on the surface of the mess which has butter in its composition, *Roxb.*

BLIND-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which produces no flame, *Lanarks.*

"This coal-field contains four different kinds of coal, termed by practical men, 1. Splint-coal. 2. Open-burning cubical coal. 3. Smithy or caking coal. 4. *Blind-coal.*" *Bald's Coal-Trade of S.* p. 100.

"When it has but little bitumen, and is composed chiefly of carbon, it yields scarcely any flame, but a strong heat, and gets the name of *blind-coal.*" *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* p. 49.

It has been remarked by philologists, that, in different languages, the term *blind* denotes defect, or the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as *Germ. blinde fenster*, *Su.-G. blindfoenster*, *E. a blind window*, *Su.-G. blinddoer*, a *blind door*, &c. *Wachter* views this as the primary sense of the word; deriving it from *A.-S. blinn-an*, &c. cessare.

BLIND HARIE, *Blind man's buff*, *S. Belly-blind*, *synon.*

Some were blyth, and soms were sad,
And soms they play'd at *Blind Harrie*:
But suddenly up-started the auld carle,
I redd ye, good focks, tak' tent o' me.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

With respect to the term *Harie*, nothing certain can be said. I can scarcely think that it is the common name *Harry* or *Henry*; as this is not familiar in *S.* It more probably refers to the disguise used by the person from whom the game is denominated, as it was celebrated in former times. It has been observed, *vo. Belly-blind*, that in the *Jubock*, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a *buck* or *goat*. The name *Blind Harie* might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called *blind*, in consequence of being blindfolded.

It might be supposed that there were some analogy between this designation and *Belly-Blind*. As it has been observed that *Billy Blynd* in *E.* denotes "a familiar spirit." *Auld Harie* is one of the names given by the vulgar in *S.* to the devil. Or it may signify, *Blind Master*, or *Lord*, in ironical language. *V. HERIE.*

In addition to what has formerly been said, it may be observed, that this sport in *Isl.* is designed *kraekis blinda*; either from *kraeke*, *hamo figo*, because he who is blindfolded tries to catch others, *alios fugientes insequitur*, et in certo spatio *captare* parat, *G. Andr.*; or from *Su.-G. kraeka*, to creep, because he as it were creeps about in the dark. We may observe, by the way, that this *Su.-G. v.* seems to give us the true origin of *E. cricket*, an insect that chirps about chimneys. From *kraeka* is formed *kraek*, a reptile, any thing that creeps.

Verelius supposes that the *Ostrogths* had introduced this game into *Italy*; where it is called *giuoco della cieca*, or the play of the blind. *V. CHACKE-BLYND-MAN.*

BLIND MAN'S BALL, or *Devil's snuff-box*, *Common puff-ball*, *S.*

"*Lycoperdon Bovista. The Blind man's Ball. Scot. aust.*" *Lightfoot*, p. 1122.

It is also called *Blind man's een*, i. e. *eyes*, *S. B.*

These names may have had their origin from an idea, which, according to *Linn.*, prevails through the whole of *Sweden*, that the dust of this plant causes *blindness*. *V. Flor. Suec.*

BLYNDIT, *pret. and part. Blended.*

That berns raid on ane boulk, of ane ble quhite,
Blyndit all with bright gold, and beriallis bright.
Gawen and Gol. iii. 20.

BLINDLINS, **BLYNDLINGIS**, *adv.* Having the eyes closed, hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does any thing as if he were blind, *S.*

Skarslye the wachis of the portis tua
Begouth defence, and mellé as thay mycht,
Quhen *blyndlingis* in the battall fey thay fight.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 22.

—"All the earth, depryved of eyes to see, wondered,
blyndlinges, after the Beast." *Bp. Forbes, Eubulus*, p. 137.

Germ. Dan. blindlings, id. *V. LING.*

This term was not unknown in *O. E.* "*Blyndlyng*, as one gothe in the darke that seketh his way with his handes." *Falsgr. F.* 440, a.

BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, *s.* The devil's snuff-box, *Lycoperdon bovista*, *Linn., Roxb.*

BLIND PALMIE or **PAWMIE**, *s.* One of the names given to the game of *Blindman's-buff*, *Roxb.*

Perhaps because the person who is blindfolded receives the strokes of others in this sport; *Fr. paumée*, a stroke or blow with the hand. *V. BELLY-BLIND.*

BLINDS, *s. pl.* The *Pogge*, or *Miller's Thumb*, a fish, *Cottus Cataphractus*, *Linn.*

It is called *Blinds* on the *W. coast* of *S. Glasgow*, *Statist. Acc.* v. 536.

Perhaps it receives this name, because its eyes are very small. *V. Penn. Zool.* iii. 177, 178. *Ed. 1st.*

BLIND TAM, a bundle of rags, carried by female mendicants, made up so as to pass for a child, in order to excite compassion and secure charity, *Aberd.*; *synon. Dumb Tam.*

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* To glance, &c. *V. BLENK.*

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer, *S.*

Blinkit milk is that which is a little turned in consequence of the heat of the weather. Beer is said to be *blinkit*, when somewhat soured by being improperly exposed to heat, or affected by lightning, *Bleeze*, *synon.*

This word occurs in an additional stanza to *Chr. Kirk*, printed in *Bp. Gibson's* edit.

The bridegroom brought a pint of ale,
And bade the piper drink it;—
The bride her maidens stood near by
And said it was na *blinked*.

"I canna tell yon fat—was the matter wi't [the ale], gin the wort was *blinket*, or fat it was, but you never

saw sik peltry in your born days." Journal from London, p. 3.

Baillie gives, *To blink beer*, as a provincial phrase, "to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp."

This is not exactly synon. with *blais'd* or *bleezed*. For milk which is *blinkit*, being too hastily soured, is in a bad state, and not so fit for the stomach.

2. The term is also metaph. applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence.

"That sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell, *blinked* in Rome, and propined to Scotland, as a preservative for the cup of the whore's fornications." Society Contendings, p. 308.

This seems to have been a favourite figure, as it occurs in other works.

"In the 1687,—he gave forth his hell-brown, and Rome-*blinked* Popish Toleration, by virtue of his royal prerogative and absolute power, which all were to obey without reserve, which the foresaid famous Mr. Andrew Melvil called the *bloody gully*; and all ranks of the land accepted of it; and eight of the leading Presbyterian ministers sent to him an abominable, sinful, and shameful letter of thanks in name of all Presbyterians in Scotland." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 153.

3. To be *blinkit*, to be half drunk, Fife. As this v. in its primary sense corresponds to *bleeze*, it admits of the same oblique application.

Su.-G. *blaenk-a*, Germ. *blink-en*, coruscare, to shine, to flash, to lighten, the same with A.-S. *blic-an*, with the insertion of *n*; q. struck with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquida sour; or as denoting that of aushine, or of the heat of the weather.

"Our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie; his temper's sair changed now, for he's capernoity at the best; an', when he's *blinket*, he wad fight wi' the wind." Campbell, i. 330.

4. To be *blinkit*, to be bewitched.

This is given, by a very intelligent correspondent, as one sense of the term in S. Although the district is not mentioned, I suspect that it is Angus.

This sense must be borrowed from the supposed bad effect of the glance of an evil eye.

A.-S. *blic-an*, in which we have the more primitive form of this word, signifies stupefacere, terrere, perstringere, "to amaze, to dazzle;" Somner. A.-S. *ablicged*, territus, stupefactus; "terrified, amazed, astonished, blank," id. V. the letter N. It seems to have originally denoted the stupor occasioned by a flash of lightning.

- To BLINK, v. a. 1. To *blink a lass*, to play the male jilt with her, Fife; *Glink*, synon., Border.

I have no doubt that this is an oblique sense of the v. originally signifying to shine. Whether it alludes to the souring of liquida, as a young woman who has been slighted is generally rendered less marketable; or has any reference to the play in Teut. called *bluck-spel spelen*, micare digitis; I cannot pretend to say.

2. To trick, to deceive, to nick, Aberd.

—Fornent the guard-house door,
Meg Angus sair was *blinkit*;
She coft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher clinkit.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

For etymon V. BLINK, v. n.

BLINK, s. To *gie the blink*, to give the slip, Aberd.

—Aft in frenzy dire they sluk,
An' gie each gangrene care the *blink*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 50.

BLINKER, s. A lively engaging girl, Roxb.

This is said, in the Gl. to Burns, to be "a term of contempt." It is most probably formed from the L. v. as referring to the means used by those females who wish to decoy.

BLINKER, s. A person who is blind of one eye, S. *Blinkert*, id. Lancash. Gl.

BLINNYNG, part. pr.

—Bacheluris, blyth *blinnyng* in youth,
And all my lufaris leill, my lugeing persewis.

Maitland Poems, p. 62.

This ought certainly to be *bluming* (blooming), as it is printed edit. 1508.

To BLINT, v. n. To shed a feeble glimmering light, Aberd.

To BLINTER, v. n. 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, Moray, Aberd.

2. To bring the eye-lids close to the pupil of the eye, in consequence of a defect of vision, ibid.

3. To see obscurely, to blink, ibid.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:

—He's acquaint wi' ane like you,
Whase liltis wad gar a Quaker *blinter*,
An' busk the daisie brow in winter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 20.

This may have the same origin with *Blent*, glanced; or be traced to Dan. *blund-er*, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLINTER, s. Bright shining, Aberd.

—A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;
To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,
An' fend the heat o' simmer's *blinter*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To BLINTER, v. n. To rush, to make haste, Aberd.

—The cattle tiawe an' *blinter*
To the lochs for drink at noon.

Ibid. p. 56. V. BLENTER, s.

BLYPE, s. A stroke or blow.

"This *blype* o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, for whun I rase,—the uncoat soun' cam' doun the cleugh ye ever heard." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

BLYPE, s. A coat, a shred; applied to the skin, which is said to come off in *blypes*, when it *peels* in coats, or is rubbed off in shreds; S.

He takes a swirlie, auld moss-oak,
For some black grousome carlin;
An' loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in *blypes* came haulrin

Ai! a nieves that night.

Burns, iii. 136.

Perhaps radically the same with *Flype*, q. v., or a different pron. of *Bleib*.

To **BLIRT**, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise, in weeping, to cry.

"I'll gar you *blirt* with both your een;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 397.

It is probably allied to Germ. *blaerr-en*, *plarr-en*, *mugire*, *rugire*, *Wachter*; Belg. *blar-en*, to howl, to cry, to roar; E. *blare*, an obsolete word mentioned by Skinner. Perhaps E. *blurt* is also radically allied.

"*Blirt*, to cry;" A. Bor. Grose.

It is generally conjoined with the *v.* to *Greet*; as, *To Blirt and Greet*.

"He—added, that when he saw the bit bonny English callan', that was comen o' sic grand blude, grow sae desperately wae, an' fa' a *blirting and greeting*,—his heart was like to come out at his mouth." Perils of Man, i. 101.

2. It is used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face; as, "She's a' *blirted* wi' greeting," Fife.

BLIRT, *s.* The action expressed by the *v.* "A *blirt* of greeting," a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

BLIRT, *s.* 1. A gust of wind accompanied with rain; Loth. A smart cold shower with wind, W. Loth.

2. An intermittent drizzle, Roxb.

BLIRTIE, *adj.* 1. As applied to the weather, signifying inconstant. A *blirtie day*, one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain; Loth. West of S.

2. The idea is transferred to poverty.

O! poortith is a wintry day,
Cheerless, *blirtie*, cauld, an' blas;
But baskin' nder fortune's ray,

There's joy whate'er ye'd have o't.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 19.

Isl. *blaer*, aura, a blast of wind, may perhaps point out the radical term. E. *blurt* seems to be originally the same.

BLYTE, *s.* A blast of bad weather, a flying shower, Loth.; synon. with *Blout*, *q. v.* They seem radically the same.

To **BLYTER**, *v. a.* To besmear, Aberd.; part. pa. *blyter't*.

Yir wizzent, yir gizzent,
Wi' *blyter't* grief and sorrow.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

This seems only a provincial variety of **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *q. v.*

To **BLITHE**, **BLYTHE**, *v. a.* To make glad.

Forsuth, hs said, this *blythis* me mekill mor,
Than off Floryng ye gaif me swetty scor.

Wallace, ix. 250. MS.

A.-S. *bliths-ian*, *laetari*; Alem. *blid-en*, *gaudere*. But perhaps our *v.* is immediately formed from the *adj.* *Ihre* derives Su.-G. *blid*, *hilaris*, from Lat. *laetus*, *b* being prefixed, which, he says, is common with the Goths. As, however, *bleiths* is used by Ulphilas, as signifying *merciful*, the word can scarcely admit of a Lat. origin. The sense of *bleiths* is nearly retained in the use of Su.-G. *blid*, *mitis*, also, *liberalis*. These in-

deed are given by *Ihre* as secondary senses. But, although perhaps less used, one or other of them may have preceded the common acceptance of the term.

To **BLITHEN**, *v. a.* The same with **BLITHE**, *v. Aysr.*

"They were met by a numerous multitude of the people,—and at their head my grandfather was *blithened* to see his old friend, the gentle monk, Dominick Callender, in a soldier's garb." R. Gilhaize, i. 273.

BLITHEMEAT, *s.* The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family, S. pronounced, *blyidmeat*, Ang. as the *adj.* itself, *blyd*, *blyid*. I need not say, that this word has its origin from the *happiness* occasioned by a safe delivery.

—"Likewise sabbath days feasting, *blythemeats*, banquetings, revelling, piping, sportings, dancings, laughings,—table-lawings, &c. and all such like, we disown all of them." Paper published by the followers of John Gibb, 1681. V. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

Triformis Howdie did her skill

For the *blyth-meat* exert, &c.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 37.

BLITTER-BLATTER, *adv.* A reduplicative term used to express a rattling, irregular noise, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a-rat-tat, clitter clatter,
Gun after-gun play'd *blitter blatter*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BLYVARE. [Blyther?]

Yit induring the day to that dere drew
Swannis swonchand full swyith, sweetest of sware;
In quhite rokattis arayit, as I rycht knew,
That thai wer Bysshoppis blist I was the *blyvare*.

Houlate, i. 14. MS.

A literary friend suggests that this is meant for *believer*.

Can this be corr. for *blyther*? For *Blyre*, as Mr. Ritson observes, is sometimes thus used instead of *blithe*.

BLYWEST, *adj. superl.*

In the middis of Maii, at morn, as I wsnt,
Throw mirth markit on moid, till a grene maid,
The blemis *blywest* of blee fro the sone blent,
That all brychnit about the bordouris on breid.

Houlate, i. 1. MS.

"Blythest, most merry," Gl. Perhaps it rather refers to colour; *q.* the palest. Teut. Isl. *bly* signifies lead. It was so bright that the flowers of darkest hue reflected the rays.

To **BLIZZEN**, *v. a.* Drought is said to be *blizzening*, when the wind parches and withers the fruits of the earth, S. B.

It may be a frequentative from Su.-G. *blas-a*, Germ. *blas-en*, A.-S. *blaes-an*, to blow; or originally the same with *Bloisent*, *q. v.*

BLOB, **BLAB**, *s.* Any thing tumid or circular, S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any liquid.

"Gif thay be handillit, they melt away like ane *blob* of water." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

"A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes should sinke downe into his head, or droppe out

like *blobbes* or droppes of water, yet that with these same eyes runne into water, hee and none other for him shall see his Redeemer." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 36.

Her een the clearest *blob* of dew outshines.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 94.

"*Bleb*, a bubble;" Gl. Lancash.

2. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke, S.

—Brukis, byllis, *blobbis* and *blisteris*.

Roul's Curs. Gl. Compl. p. 330.

3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin, S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a blab of ink," S. denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with *Bleib*, q. v. Skinner derives E. *bleb* from Germ. *bla-en*, *bleh-en*, to swell.

BLOBBIT, *part. pa.* Blotted, blurred.

"Fra thyne furth thair sall nane exceptioun anale agania the Kingis breuis, quether that thay be lang writtin or schort, swa that thay hauld the forme of the breiue statute in the law of befor, congruit and not rasit [erased,] na *blobbit* in suspect placis." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 128. Edit. 1566. c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are *blabbed* or *blebbed*, when stained with grease, or any thing that injures them. V. BLOB.

To BLOCHER, (*gutt.*) v. n. To make such a gurgling noise in coughing as to indicate that there is a great quantity of catarrh in the throat, Ang. Perth. It is generally conjoined to another term, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*.

It differs from *Boich*, Lanarks., as the latter properly denotes a dry hard cough, and in the same way from *Croichle*.

I see nothing nearer than Gael. *blaghair*, a blast.

To BLOCK, v. a. 1. To plan, to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first *blocking* of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from presbyteries to the General Assembly, but ministers and elders." Baillie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they *blocked* a number of tolerable overtures; the conclusion whereof was remitted to the next General Assembly." Ibid. p. 305.

As it may imply the idea of guile, at first view it might seem allied to Isl. *bleck-ia*, decipere, *bloke*, fallacia; "*bluagi*, insidiae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; *bluogo*, *pluagi*, id. I prefer Teut. *block-en*, assiduam esse in studiis, in opere, in ergastulo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who *blocks* out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

2. To bargain.

Then to a sowters chope he past,
And for a pair of schone he ast.
Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,
His thombis was on the soillis to say them:
Then with his knockles he on them knockit;
Eftir that he had long tyme *blockit*,
With grit difficulitie he tuk them.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems, 16th Cent. p. 334.

Sometimes the phraseology used is *to blok bargane*, i. e. to make or conclude a bargain.

"That none of—his Majesties lieges—presume nor tak vpon hand—to buy, sell, *blok bargane*, contract, or sett in tack—for receipt or delyverie, with any other weght, mett, or measure, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

3. To exchange; as, "to *block* a shilling," to exchange it, i. e. to bargain by accepting copper in lieu of it, Dumfr.

BLOCKE, BLOCK, BLOK, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Saturnus get Juno,

That can of wraith and malice neuer ho,

—Rolling in mynd full mony cankirrit *bloik*,

Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris ——— *Doug. Virgil*, 148. 4.

Out of thy hand his bluid sall be requyrit:

Thow sall net chaip mischeif, doe quhat thow can,

Nor thay, that in that *blok* with the conspyrit.

Maitland Poems, p. 234.

2. A bargain, agreement.

"Quhat-ann-ever person or persones, in time cumming, be onie *block* or bargaine, upon pledge or annual-rents alsweill of victual, as of money, sall take or receive mair for the leane, interest, profite of yeirlie annual of an hundreth pundes money, during the hail space of ane yeir, nor ten pundes money;—all aik persona, takers or makers of aik *blockes* and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden repute, persewed and punished as ockerers and usurers." Acts Ja. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.

"Ane *blok* of victuale." Aberd. Reg.

"This christian conjunction—aboue all conjunctiones bindis me and thee to deale truelie in anie *blocke* we haue with our brother." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 175.

BLOCKER, BLOKER, s. A term formerly used in S. to denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, Broggers, and *Blockers*." Minshew, vo. *Broker*.

"Oure souerane Lord, &c. vnderstanding of the fraude and frequent abvse committed by many of his Maiesties subiectia, byeris and *blokeris* of victuell," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 614.

BLOCKIN-ALE, s. The drink which is taken between parties at the conclusion of a bargain, Buchan.

From the v. as signifying to bargain.

BLOICHUM, s. A term commonly applied to one who has got a cough, Aysr.; evidently allied to BLOCHER, v. q. v.

BLOISENT, *part. pa.* One is said to have a *bloisent face*, when it is red, swollen, or disfigured, whether by intemperance, or by being exposed to the weather; Ang.

This, I am convinced, is radically the same with E. *blowze*; "sun-burnt, high-coloured;" Johns.

Teut. *blöse*, rubor, purpurissum, redness, the colour of purple; *blos-en*, rubescere; *blosende wanghen*, rubentes genae, purpled cheeks; *blosaerd*, ruber facie; q. red-faced. Perhaps the original idea is that of heat; Dan. *bluss-er*, to burn, *blus*, Su.-G. *bloss*, a torch. V. BLIZZEN.

To **BLOME**, **BLUME**, *v. n.* To shine, to gleam.

The sone wes brycht, and schynaund cler,
And armouris that burnysyt wer,
Swa *blomyt* with the sonnys bene,
That all the laud wes in a leme.

Barbour, xi. 190. MS.

—And he himself in broun sanguine wels dicht
Aboue his vncouth armour *blomand* bricht.

Doug. Virgil, 393. 2.

This seems also the sense of *blume*, as it occurs in Bann. MS.

Than Esperus, that is so bricht
Till wofull hairtis, cast his lycht
On bankis, and *blumes* on every bræc.

Chron. S. P. iii. 192.

Su.-G. *blomm-a*, to flourish; *E. bloom*. Here the word is used metaph. to express the reflection of the rays of light from burnished armour: or perhaps from A.-S. *be*, a common prefix, and *leom-an* to shine, as *gleam* is from *geleom-an*, id.

BLONCAT, *s.* [Thick flannel?]

"Thre elln of *bloncat*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541.

BLONCATT, **BLUNKET**, *adj.* "Twa ellis of *bloncatt* clayth;" *ibid.* V. 17.

"vj quarteris of *blunket* clayth," *ibid.*

For x elns and j quarter of *blanket* caresay to be hos.
Lord High Treas. *Accts.* 1488.

Whether the same with *Blunket*, pale blue, or printed, (*V. Blunks*), is uncertain.

BLONK, **BLOUK**, *s.* A steed, a horse.

Bery brouns wes the *blonk*, burely and braid.
Upone the mold quhare thai met, before the myd day,
With lufly lancis, and lang,
Ans feire feild can thai lang,
On stedis stalwart and strang,
Baith blanchart and bay.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.

I have altered the punctuation; as that of the printed copy mars the sense, there being a comma after the first line, and a full point at the end of the second.

Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring;
Thai brochit *bloukis* to thair sidis brist of rede blude.

Ibid. i. 24.

In edit. 1508, instead of *spurris* the word seems to be *speirris*; although the former is undoubtedly the true reading.

I have met with no similar word of this signification, except Alem. *planchaz*, equus pallidus, hodie *blank*; Schilter. Thus *blonk*, which seems the genuine orthography, may have originally meant merely a white horse, q. Fr. *blanc* cheval.

Montgomery uses the term in the same sense:—

Syn grooms, that gay is,
On *blonks* that brayis
With swords assayis.

Poems, Edin. 1821, p. 221.

BLONKS, *s. pl.*

The bernis both wes basit of the sicht,
And out of mesour marred in thair mude;
As spreitles folks on *blonks* houffit on hicht,
Both in sne studie starand still thair stude.

King Hart, i. 22.

"I know not what *blonks* means; *houffit* is hoved." N. Pink. Perhaps it denotes the *lifting up* of one, who is in a swoon, or so feeble that he cannot walk, on horseback. *Houffit* would thus be equivalent to *heaved*; A.-S. *heof-an*, elevare, *heafod*, elevatus; whence, as has been supposed, *heafod* the head, as being the highest

part of the body. This view is confirmed by the phrase quoted by Mr. Pinkerton from Prompt. Parv. *Hovyn on hors*.

BLOOD-FRIEND, *s.* A relation by blood.

"The laird of Haddo yields to the earl Marischal, being his *blood-friend*, and lately come of his house." Spalding, ii. 187.

Teut. *blod-vriend*, cognatus, consanguineus; Kilian. Germ. *blut-freund*, a relation, a kinsman. V. FRIEND, FRIEND.

BLOODGRASS, *s.* A disease of kine, S. B.

"When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called *bloodygrass* (bloody urine).

"In the Highlands they pretend to cure it by putting a live trout down the throat of the beast." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 100.

BLOOM, *s.* The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fishes, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried,—[it] is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 91.

Isl. *bloemi*, flos; *stendr i bloema*, floret.

BLOOM-FELL, *s.* Apparently the same with *Fell-bloom*, or yellow clover, S.

"Ling, decr-hair, and *bloom-fell*, are also scarce, as they require a loose spungy soil for their nourishment." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 524.

BLOOMS, *s. pl.* The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate *scouring*.

"The pig-iron is melted—and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick. They are put into pots which are made of fire-clay; and in an air furnace, they are brought to a welding heat. In this state they are brought under the hammer, and wrought into what are called *blooms*. The *blooms* are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 348.

Skinner mentions this term in his *Expositio vocum Forensium, tum Antiquarum et Obsoletearum, &c.* "Ferrum," he says, "postquam primum fustum est, dicitur *Blooms* of iron, q. d. flos seu germen ferri, sc. respectu secundae fusionis, quâ quasi in fructum maturatur." Hence, as would seem, the term *Blomary* for the first forge in an iron mill.

To **BLORT**, *v. n.* To snort; applied to a horse, Fife.

He arendit, an' stendit,—
He *blortit*, an' startit.—

MS. Poem.

BLOSS, *s.* A term applied to a buxom young woman.

There's some ye'll see, that has been bred
'Mang meadows, muirs, an' mosses,
Wha here, liks queens, haud up their head,
Thinking they're sonsy *blosses*.

Airdrie Fair, st. 16,

This word is commonly used in the west of S. in an unfavourable sense, as denoting a trull. It can scarcely admit of this signification here. It is, however, a very vulgar term, and used in cant language. "*Bloss* or *Blowen*. The pretended wife of a bully or shop-lifter."

Grose's Class. Dict. A very intelligent correspondent suggests, that it may be "from the same root with E. *Blowzy*." This, indeed, is highly probable, as the E. *s. blouze*, denotes "a ruddy fat-faced wench;" Johns.

Teut. *b'ose* signifies rubor, and Isl. *blossi*, flamma. As conjoined with *sonsy*, however, it might seem to be allied to Fr. *bloss*, mellow, ripe; as, *poire blossom*, a mellow or over-ripe pear.

To **BLOT**, *v. a.* To puzzle, to nonplus, Perth.

Puir Willie fidg'd an' clew his head,
And lookit like's his nose ware bled;
And own'd that lecture did him blot,
If it was orthodox or not.

Duff's Poems, p. 110.

I do not see how this can be well viewed as an oblique use of the E. *v.* Shall we consider it as allied to Su.-G. *bloed*, our *blate*, or to *blot* bare, as denoting that one's mental nakedness is made to appear?

Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtusus.

BLOUST, *s.* 1. An ostentatious account of one's own actions, a brag, Roxb., Berwicks.; synon. *Blaw*.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wi' a' this *bloust* o' straining widdle;
An' deem my scull as toom's a fiddle?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

2. Often applied to an ostentatious person, *ibid.*

To **BLOUST**, *v. n.* To brag, to boast, *ibid.*

Both *s.* and *v.* being synon. with *Blaw*, it naturally occurs that their origin may be similar, as referring to the action of the wind. They seem to claim affinity with Su.-G. *blaast* (pron. *bloust*), ventus, tempestas, from *blaas-a*, (pron. *blos-a*), Isl. *blaes-a*, flare, spirare.

BLOUT, *adj.* Bare, naked.

The grund stude barrane, widderit, dosk and gray,
Herbis, flouris and gerssis wallowit away:
Woddis, forestis with naket hewis *blout*
Stude striplit of thare wede in euey hout.

Doug. Virgil, 201. 15.

Su.-G. Isl. *blott*, Belg. *bloot*, Germ. *bloss*, Ital. *biotto*, *biosso*, id. L. B. *blut-are*, privare, spoliare. The tautological phrase *blott och bar* is used in Sw. V. Verel. Ind. V. **BLAIT**.

BLOUT, *s.* 1. The sudden breaking of a storm, S. *Bloutenin*, Clydesd.

2. "A blout of foul weather," a sudden fall of rain, snow or hail, accompanied with wind, S.

Say they, What needs we be afraid?
For 'tis a *blout* will soon be laid,
And we may hsp us in our plaid,
Till it blows o'er. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 82.

—Vernal win's, wi' bitter *blout*,
Out owre our chimlas blaw.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

3. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise, S.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *bloet*, humidus; *bloeta waegar*, viæ humidæ; as we say, the roads are broken up, when a storm breaks. Isl. *blaut-ur*, mollis, limosus, maceratus; *bleite*, macero, liquefacio; *bleita*, limus, lutum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32.

BLOUTER, *s.* A blast of wind, Buehan. It is applied to that produced by a blacksmith's bellows.

—Ye steed me ay sae teugh,
An' blew a maikless *blouter*. *Ibid.* p. 129.

BLOWEN MEAT, the name given to fish or flesh dried by means of the wind passing through dry stone houses, Shetl. V. **SKEO**.

Isl. *blaasinn*, exhalatus, exsiccatus, is synon.; from *blaes-a*, to blow.

BLOWY, *adj.* Blowing, gusty, Loth.

BLUBBER, **BLUBBIR**, *s.* A bubble of air, S.

And at his mouth a *blubbir* stode of fome.

Henryson, Test. Creside, Chron. S. P. p. i. 163.

"That he has seen *blubbers* upon the water of the Allochy grain, at the time that it was discoloured by the foresaid stuff in it, but does not know what they were occasioned by. That by *blubbers* he means air-bubbles, such as arise from any fish or other animal breathing below water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 136. V. **BLOB**.

BLUBBIT, *part. pa.* Synon. with E. *blubbered*.

Ree teeps, that your sou'n' judgment crubbit,—

May gar some hoggies bleer't and *blubbit*,

Gae shun the light. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 61.

O whare hae ye wander'd, my loving young lassie,
Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae *blubbit* adown?

Ibid. p. 124.

Notwithstanding its resemblance of E. *blubbered*, it is most probably formed from S. *Blob*, a small globule of any thing liquid, hence transferred to tears.

BLUDCAT, *adj.*

"The spilling of ane styk of *bludcat* claiith." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Can this be meant for *Bloncat*? or does it denote a sanguineous colour, as allied to A.-S. *blod-geote*, the effusion of blood?

To **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *v. a.* 1. To blot paper in writing, to disfigure any writing, S.

Su.-G. *pluttra*, incuriose scribere; Moes-G. *bluth-jun*, irritum reddere.

2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S. Rudd. vo. *Flodderit*.

His fill of looking he cou'd never get,
On sic afore his een he never set,
Tho' *bluddert* now with strypes of tears and sweat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

If some had seen this grand confusion
They would have thought it a delusion,
Some tragedie of dismal wights
Or such like enchanted sights.
Heraclitus, if he had seen,
He would have *bluther'd* out his een.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken chapins *bluther* a' his face.

Shirref's Poems, p. 42.

3. To disfigure, in a moral sense; to exhibit in an unfair point of view.

"How lamentable is it,—that—his faithful contendings for substance and circumstances of our attained reformation—should be blotted and *bluthered* with these right-hand extreams, and left-hand defections, that

many have been left to fall into." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 57.

To **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *v. n.* To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, *S.* *Sluther*, synonym.

BLUDIE-BELLS, *s, pl.* Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, an herb, Lanarks. *Dead-men's Bells*, synonym.

BLUE, *adj.* 1. *A blue day*, a very chill, or frosty day, Roxb.

This is perhaps synonym with "a *blae day*" in other parts of *S.*

2. *A blue day*, a day in which any uproar or disturbance has taken place, *ibid.*

3. *To look blue.* *V.* **BLEW**.

BLUE-BANNET, *s.* The Blue Titmouse, or Nun, *Parus cæruleus*, Linn., Clydes.

The *Sw.* name is *blaamees*. This, I suspect, has been originally *blaamyssa*, i.e. blue cap, synonym with our designation.

BLUE BLANKET, the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh.

"As a perpetual remembrance of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers on the aforesaid occasion, the King [Ja. III.] granted them a banner or standard, with a power to display the same in defence of their king, country, and their own rights. This flag, at present denominated the *Blue Blanket*, is kept by the Conveener of the Trades." Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 9.

"The Crafts-men think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they be controuled, up goes the *Blue Blanket*." K. Ja. Basilicon Dor. *V.* Pennecuik's Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket, p. 27, 28.

The origin of this banner has indeed been carried much farther back than to the reign of James III., when the inhabitants of Edinburgh greatly contributed to the restoration of this prince to liberty. It has been said, that "vast numbers of Scots mechanicks," who having joined in the Croisade under Godfrey of Bouillon, took "with them a banner, bearing this inscription out of the LI. Psalm, *In bona voluntate tua edificentur muri Jerusalem*, upon their returning home, and glorying" in their good fortune, "dedicated this banner, which they stil'd, *The Banner of the Holy Ghost*, to St. Eloi's altar in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh; which, from its colour, was called *The Blue Blanket*." Pennecuik, p. 5.

We are also informed that "in the dark times of Popery," it was "held in such veneration, that whenever mechanicks were artfully wrought upon by the clergy, to display their *holy Colours*, it serv'd for many uses, and they never fail'd of success in their attempts." *Ibid.* p. 7.

It is even asserted that, on the Conveener's "appearance therewith,—not only the artificers of Edinburgh, but all the artisans or craftsmen within Scotland, are bound to follow it, and fight under the Conveener of Edinburgh." Maitl. ut sup. p. 10.

Pennecuik ascribes this ordinance to James V., adding, that "all souldiers in the King's pay, who had been educate in a trade," were bound to "repair to that standard, and fight under the command of their General." Hist. p. 63.

BLUE BLAUERS, **BLUE BLAVERS**, the plant called Bell-flower, or wild blue *Campanula*, or *Rotundifolia*, Roxb.; The *Blue Bells* of Scotland, as in old song. *V.* **BLAWORT**.

BLUE BONNETS, *S.* The flower of *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn. It is also called *Devil's Bit*, *E.* the end of the being as it were bitten off. Hence the trivial name of *succisa*. This corresponds with *Sw.* *diefwuls-bett*, *Seren*.

"Blue Bottles, *Anglis.* *Blue Bonnets*, *Scotis austral.*" Lightfoot, p. 499.

In Gothland, in Sweden, this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar; *Baetsmansmyssa*, the boatman's cap or *mutch*.

This seems the same with *Blue-Bannets*, Lanarks. expl. *Sheep's-bit*.

BLUEFLY, the common name of the Flesh Fly, or Bluebottle, *S.*

BLUE-GOWN, *s.* The name commonly given to a pensioner, who, annually, on the King's birth-day, receives a certain sum of money, and a *blue-gown* or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it, *S.* *V.* **BEDEMAN**.

BLUE-GRASS, **BLUE-GERSE**, *s.* The name given to the various sedge-grasses, or *Carices*, *S. O.*

"Carices, sedge-grasses, abound in all parts of the county of Ayr, wherever too much moisture is detained. This tribe of plants are [*r. is*], by the Ayrshire farmers, called *blue*, sour one-pointed *grasses*. They have a light bluish colour, an acid taste, and like all the other grasses I have met with, their leaves have only one point." Agr. Surv. Ayr. pp. 304, 305.

BLUE SEGGIN, the blue flower-de-luce, Ayr. *V.* **SEG**, **SEGG**, *s.*

BLUE-SPALD, *s.* A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with the *Blackspaul*.

"If the cattle will die of the *Blue-spald*, what can I help it? You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil-eye." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

BLUFF, *s.* *To get the bluff*, to be taken in, to be cheated, Buchan.

—Gin ye get wi' them the bluff,
Sure dinna trust them mair.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

BLUFFERT, *s.* 1. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, *Aberd.*

2. A blow, a stroke, *Ang.* Mearns.; *Bluffet* is the term used in this sense, Buchan; which may be allied to **BLEEVIT**.

To **BLUFFERT**, *v. n.* To bluster, as the wind, *Aberd.* *Bluffertin*, *part. pr.* Blustering, gusty. *V.* **BLEFFERT**.

BLUFFLE-HEADED, *adj.* Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dullness of intellect, S.; perhaps from E. *bluff*.

BLUID, BLUDE, *s.* Blood, S.

"I ken weel,—ye hae gentle *bluid* in your veins, and I wad be laith to hurt my ain kinaman.—'Weel, weel,' said Mr. Jarvie, '*bluid's thicker than water*; and it liea na in kith, kin, and ally to see mota in ilk other'a een, if other een see them no.'" Rob Roy, ii. 205.

This is a proverbial phrase, signifying that though the relation be remote, the tie of consanguinity possesses an influence over the heart more powerful than where no such tie is known to exist, S.

BLUID-RUN, *adj.* Bloodshot, S. *Bleed-run*, Aberd.

BLUIDY-FINGERS, *s.* The name given to the *Fox-glove*, Galloway.

—Up the howes the bummles fly in troops,
Sipping, w' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
Frae rankly-growing briers and *bluidy-fingers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

As it is supposed to have received the designation of *Digitalis* from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name *bloody-fingers* would almost seem a literal version of *Digitalis purpurea*. In Germ. it is called *fingerhut*, q. the covering of the finger; Sw. *fingerhattsgress*.

BLUIDVEIT, BLUIDWYTE, *s.* A fine paid for effusion of blood.

"*Bluidveit*—an unlaw for wrang or injurie, aik as bloud." Skene, Verb. Sign.

According to the law of *bluidwyte*, he who shed a man's blood under his *ende* or breath, paid a third less than he who shed blood above the breath. For, as Skene observes, it was deemed a greater injury to shed the blood of a man's head, than of any inferior part of the body; because the head was deemed the principal part, as being the seat of "judgement and memory." *Ibid.* V. Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39, 40.

This word is also used in the E. law. "*Bloudwit*," says Cowel, "is a compound from the Sax. *blood* sanguis and *wyte*, an old English word signifying *miseri-cordia*." But A.-S. *blodwite* is literally, pro effuso sanguine mulcta; from *blod* and *wite*, poena, mulcta; or as Skene explains it, "ane pane, ane unlaw, or americiament for shedding or effusion of bluid."

Ihre takes notice of this word as mentioned in the E. law; but mistakes the meaning of *wite*, rendering it *testimony*, and supposing the signification of the term to be, that the wound is *proved* by the effusion of blood.

To BLUITER, *v. a.* To obliterate; applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it; S. B. pron. *Bleeter*. V. **BLUDDER**.

BLUITER, BLUTTER, *s.* A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, Loth.

To BLUITER, *v. n.* 1. To make a rumbling noise; to blurt, S.

2. *To bluit up* with water, to dilute too much, S.

3. To blatter, to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmusical rhymes.

—I laugh to see thee *bluiter*.
Glery in thy ragments, rash to rail,
With maighly, manked, mangled meiter;
Tratland and tumbland top over tail.

Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 7.

Maighly is *maggoty*, or perhaps what is now pronounced *maughy*, S.

As used in the last sense, it might seem allied to Germ. *plaudern*, *nugari* et *mentiri*, *plauderei*, mixta *nugia mendacia*; Wachter. But perhaps it is merely a metaph. use of the word as referring to the harsh sound of the rhyme. For, according to Polwart, Montgomery was,—

Like Sir Richard, rumbling, rough, and fierce.

In sense 1. it seems to be merely a dimin. from *Blout*, q. v.

BLUITER, BLUTTER, *s.* 1. A rumbling noise; as that sometimes made by the intestines, S.

2. Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state.

Your argumentings all do hang
On Hobb's and others of that gang;
So you rub also much of the *blutter*
Of the Augean stall and gutter
On your own cheeks as you do sting [fing]
On these who will not you[r] note sing.

Cleland's Poems, p. 102.

To BLUME, *v. n.* To blossom, S. *bloom*, E.

BLUMDAMMESS, *s.* "Ane barrell of *Blumdammess*," Aberd. Reg.; apparently for *Blumbedames*, q. v., i. e. prunes.

BLUNK, *s.* "A dull, lifeless, person," Gl. Tarras, Aberd.

It's nae doubt hard to sit like sunks,
While ither snottie lousie *blunks*
Are fending gay and snug.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

Sic lallan's o' a codroch dint,
An' sieth it is but hamell pen't,
Like bladrin *blunks*.

Ibid. p. 132.

This might seem to have the form of a frequentative from Isl. *blund-a*, dormio, q. a sleepy-headed fellow. But perhaps the name may refer to the cloth thus denominated, as being in an unfinished state.

To BLUNK, *v. a.* To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business, S. Hence,

BLUNKIT, BLINKIT, *part. pa.* "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance," Gl. Sibb.

This might seem to be the same with *blink*, used in E., I believe, in a similar sense, although I do not observe it in any dictionary; a business being said to be *blinked*, when overlooked, or wilfully mismanaged.

BLUNKET, *s.* Expl. "Pale blue; perhaps any faint or faded colour; q. *blanched*." Sibb.

Here gide was glorious, and gay, of a gresse grene;
Here belts was of *blunket*, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Birdes may mean, borders, S. *bords*.

BLUNKS, *s. pl.* The designation given to those linen or cotton cloths which are wrought for being printed, calicoes, S. Hence,

BLUNKER, *s.* One who prints cloths, S.

"Ye see, they say Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm." Guy Mannering, i. 40.

BLUNT, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb.

BLUNT, *adj.* Stripped, bare, naked.

The large planis schinis all of licht,
And, throw thir hait skaldand flambis bricht,
Stude *blunt* of beistis and of treis bare.

Doug. Virgil, 469. 53.

This seems to be radically the same with *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUNTIE, *s.* A sniveller, a stupid fellow, S.

I, just like to spew, like *blunty* sat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

They snool me sair, and haud me down,
And gar me look like *bluntie*, Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel roun',
And then comes ane and twenty, Tam.

Burns, iv. 315.

This is certainly allied to *E. blunt*, concerning which Johns. observes that the etymology is uncertain. It would appear, however, that it has lost its original form by the insertion of the letter *n*. For *Su.-G. bloet* is exactly synon. with *E. blunt*. Thus *bloet aegg* is "a blunt edge." *V. Ihre* in *vo*. Now, it may be observed that there is an obvious analogy between the *Tent.* and *Su.-G.* in the form of the word. For *blutten* is expl. by Kilian, *Homo stolidus, obtusus, incantus, inanis*. This exactly corresponds to *S. bluntie*.

BLUNYIERD, *s.* An old gun, or any old rusty weapon, *Ettr. For.*

Sicambr. blinde signifies Dolon, a spear, or staff with a head of iron.

BLUP, *s.* One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance; *Loth.* It is apparently the same with *Flup*, *q. v.*

BLUP, *s.* A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight, *Tweedd. V. the part.*

BLUPT, *part. pa.* Overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution, *ibid.*

Belg. beloop-en, to reach by running, to overtake. *Van eenen storm beloopen*, to be caught with a storm. It is a *Teut.* term, explained by Kilian, *concurrere*; also *incursare*.

BLUS, *s.* Expl. "Flood."

—At the lenthis, he lent them eiris,
And brusted out in a *blus* of tearis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 339.

This, I apprehend, ought to be *flus*. *V. FLOUSS* and *FUSCH*, which are both used in this sense.

To **BLUSH**, *v. a.* To chafe the skin so as to produce a tumour or low blister; as, "I've *blush'd* my hand," *Berwicks.*

BLUSH, *s.* 1. A kind of low blister, *ibid.*

2. A boil, *Ettr. For.*

Su.-G. blosa, a blister. *Teut. bluyster* has undoubtedly had a common origin.

BLUSHIN, *s.* A pustule, such as those of the small-pox, full of matter, *Dumfr.*

To **BLUSTER**, *v. a.* To disfigure in writing.

"I read to them out of my *blustered* papers that which I sent you of Arminianism. I got thanks for it, and was fashed many days in providing copies of it to sundry." *Baillie's Lett.* i. 125. *V. BLUDDER, v.*

BLUTE, *s.* An action; used in a bad sense.

A *fuil blute*, a foolish action, *S. B.* perhaps the same with *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUTE, **BLUIT**, *s.* A sudden burst of sound, *Ettr. For. V. BLOUT.*

To **BLUTHER**, *v. a.* To blot; to disfigure. *V. BLUDDER.*

To **BLUTHER**, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise in swallowing. *V. BLUDDER.*

2. To make an inarticulate sound, *S.*

3. To raise wind-bells in water, *S.*

BLUTHRIE, *s.* Used to denote thin porridge, or watergruel, *Ettr. For.*

BLUTHRIE, *s.* 1. Phlegm; as, "O! what a *bluthrie* he cuist aff his stamack," what a quantity of phlegm he threw off, *S.*

2. Figuratively transferred to frothy, incoherent discourse; *q.* of a flatulent description, *S. V. BLATHRIE.*

BLUTTER, (*Fr. u.*) *s.* "A term of reproach," *Dumfr.* Perhaps one who has not the power of retention. "*Blunder*," *Herd.*

[This refers to *Fr.* sound of *u* in *bluther*.]

And there will be Tam the *blutter*,

With Andrew the tinkler, I trow.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 24.

* **BO**, *interj.* "A word of terror," *Johns.* He adds, on *Temple's* authority, "from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy."

I find a different orthography elsewhere used:

I dare, for th' honour of our house,

Say *boh* to any Grecian goose.

Homer Travestied, B. vii. p. 20.

I take notice of this word, merely for the sake of the *S. Prov.* "*He dare not say, Bo to your blanket*; that is, he dare not offer you the least injury;" *Kelly*, p. 154.

I have generally heard it used in a different, or at least in a more determinate, sense; as denoting that one could not lay any imputation of dishonour on another, or bring forward any thing injurious to his character. From the use of the term *blanket*, it might seem that it had originally referred to chastity.

The celebrated northern captain appears to be a non-descript. This is probably the same term with *S. bu* or *boo*, used to excite terror; which is undoubtedly allied to *Teut. bauu*, larva, spectrum, as well as to *C.B.*

bo, a hobgoblin. If this be the proper etymon, the connexion with *blanket* might refer to the vulgar idea of *Brownie*, or some goblin, having power to frighten during the night, by throwing off the bed-clothes.

BO, *s.* Used as synon. with *Bu*, *Boo*, *Aberd.*

BOAKIE, *s.* A sprite, a hobgoblin, *Aberd.*

Su.-G. Isl. *puke*, diabolus, daemon; O. E. *powke*, P. Ploughman, *helle-powke*, id.

This denotes a species of demons, who, as Shetlanders believe, inhabit their mountains. They are malevolent in the extreme, doing all the mischief in their power; and particularly, running off with young women, when they find them alone or unprotected. This occasions many a keen combat between them and the Fairies, who, being distinguished by their gentleness and benevolence to the human race, wage a perpetual warfare with the *Boakies*, in order to rescue the captive damsels, and deliver them to their relations.

Norw. *bokje* is expl. by Hallager *en gammel anselig mand*, "a respectable old man," or one "of a dignified appearance." According to G. Andr., Isl. *bocke* was, in ancient histories, the designation given to one who was grandis et magnificus. Halderson renders *bokki*, vir grandis corpore et animo; and in a secondary sense hostis, an enemy. As it also signifies caper, a he-goat, which most probably is the primitive meaning; I am inclined to think, that, having been metaph. transferred to a man of distinction, whether on account of his corporeal or mental powers, one who might be compared to a "he-goat before the flock," it had been poetically used, in allusion to the salacious disposition of this animal, to denote the satyrs of the northern nations. In congruity with this conjecture, their writers inform us that this was the origin of the name of *Bacchus*, who was still represented as accompanied with Fauns and Satyrs.

Baka was a celebrated *Dyl* or evil spirit of the Hindoos. He used to go about in the form of a bat, and with his bill pick up children. He is named *Buka* in Sanserit. The Russian boors, apparently from this origin, denominate an object of nocturnal terror *Buka*; and frighten their children by saying, "*Buka* will eat you." They represent him as having a large head, and a long tongue, with which he pulls the child into his gullet. O. Teut. *bokene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL, BOLE, *s.* 1. A square aperture in the wall of a house, for holding small articles; a small press generally without a door; *S.* This is most common in cottages.

That done, he says, "Now, now, 'tis done,
And in the *boal* beside the lum:
Now set the board, good wife, gae ben,
Bring frise yon *boal* a roasted ben."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 526.

2. A perforation through a wall, *S.*

3. A perforation—for occasionally giving air or light; usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass, to be opened or shut at pleasure; often denominated *Window-bole*, *S.*

It in many instances corresponds with the following definition:

"*Window-bole*, window with blinds [generally one only] of wood, with one small pane in the middle, instead of casement." Gl. Antiq.

"Open the *bole*," said the old woman firmly and hastily to her daughter-in-law, "open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine." Antiquary, iii. 57.

"You have heard of Helen Emberson of Camsey, how she stopped all the *boles* and windows about the house, that her gudeman might not see day-light, and rise to the haaf-fishing, because she feared foul weather; and how she found him drowned in the masking-fat, within the wa's of his ain biggin." The Pirate, ii. 277.

"I hae news to tell ye, and ye'll cool and come to yoursell, like MacGibbon's crowdy, when he set it out at the *window-bole*." Rob Roy, ii. 256, 257.

Ben the heuss young Peggy slips,
Thro' the benner *bole* she ventures,
An' to sunty Eppis skips.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 107.

This denotes either the *bole* in the *ben-house*, or that most remote from the door in the interior apartment.

The only word I have met, to which this has any resemblance, is C. B. *bolch*, *bwlch*, a gap, or notch, an aperture. Hence,

BARN-BOLE, *s.* The perforation made in the wall of a barn; synon. *Cat-hole*, *S.* V. BOW-ALL.

BOARDTREES, *s. pl.* A term used for the plank on which a corpse is stretched; *S. B.*

* BOARD-WAGES, *s.* The money paid by a person for his board, *Aberd.*

TO BOAST, BOIST, *v. a.* To threaten. V. BOIST.

TO BOAT, *v. n.* To take boat, to enter into a boat; as, *That beast winna boat*, *S.*

"The Lord Aboyn seeing this army gone, and no appearance of help,—upon the 26th of June *boats* at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship,—and to Berwick sails he." Spalding, i. 177.

This must have been formed from the *s.*; as it does not appear that the *v.* occurs in any cognate language.

BOAT, *s.* A barrel, a tub, *S.*

BEEF-BOAT, *s.* A barrel or tub in which *beef* is salted and preserved, *S.*

"If you will come to terms, I will engage for ane to see you get fair share, to the hoof and the horn, the barn and the *beef boat*, the barrel and the bed blanket." Perils of Man, ii. 70.

Isl. *baat-ur*, vas modicum, urna; G. Andr. p. 25. Dan. *boette*, *s.* pail or bucket.

BUTTER-BOAT, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted butter at table, *S.*; called a *sauce-tureen* in *E.*

"She wondered why Miss Clara Mowbric didna wear that grand shawl she had on at the play-making.—Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats*, and the like." St. Ronan, ii. 232.

YILL-BOAT, *s.* An ale-barrel, *S. A.*

BOATIE, *s.* A yawl, or small *boat*, *S.* evidently a diminutive.

The *boatie* rows, the *boatie* rows,
The *boatie* rows indeed;
And well may the *boatie* row,
Thst wins the bairnies' bread! *Auld Sang.*

TO BOB, BAB, *v. n.* 1. To dance, *S.*

Then straight he to the bride did fare,
Says, Well's me on your bouny face;

Wi' *bobbing* Willie's shanks are sair,
And I'm come out to fill his place.
Herd's Coll. ii. 114.

The origin, as has been observed concerning the same v. as used in E. is quite uncertain.

2. To courtesy, S.

When sho cam ben sho *bobbit*. *Auld Sang.*

BOB, s. Gust, blast. V. BUB.

BOB, BOBB, s. 1. A bunch; used as synonym with *cow*, S.

Ane *cow* of birks in to his hand had he,
To keep than weil his face fra midge and fle.—
With that the King the *bob* of birks can wave,
The fleis away out of his woundis to have.

Priests of Peblis, p. 21.

The same word, pronounced *bab*, is used for a bundle of flowers, a nosegay, S. Fr. *bube*, a bunch; properly, a blister.

2. A nosegay, S. A.

I'll pow the gowan off the glen,
The lillie off the lee,
This rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twins,
To make a *bob* for thee.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 198.

Isl. *bobbi*, nodus; given as synonym with Dan. *knude*, a knot; Haldorson.

BOB, s. A mark, a but, S.; either, q. a small bunch set up as a mark, or, from the sense of the E. v., something to strike at.

BOB, s. A taunt, a scoff, S. B.

I watna, lass, gin ye wad tak it well,
Gin fouk with you in sic a shape wad deal;
But fouk that travel mony a *bob* maun bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 67.

Teut. *babb-en*, to prate, to talk idly; or Isl. *bobbe*, malum, noxae; *komenn i bobba*, os correptum, at *bobsa*, babare (to bark,) canum vox est. G. Andr. p. 38. Su.-G. *babe*, sermo inconditus.

BOBBER, BABBER, s. In fly-fishing, the hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water as distinguished from the *trailer* at the extremity of the line, S. V. TRAILER.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather, S. B. Gl. Ross.

The oddest fike and fistle that e'er was seen,
Was by the mither and the grannies taen;
And the twa *bobbies* were baith fidging fain,
That they had gotten an oye o' their ain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This term is probably allied to Gael. *boban*, which Shaw renders "Papa." The term *papa* itself seems indeed the root; *b* and *p* being constantly interchanged, especially in the Celtic dialects. Hence perhaps,

AULD BOBBIE, a familiar or ludicrous designation given to the devil, S.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill, Etrr. For. synonym. *Pirn*, S.

Fr. *bobine*, a quill for a spinning wheel.

BOBBYN, s. 1. The seed-pod of birch, Loth.

In May quhen men yeid everichon
With Robene Hoid and Littill Johns,
To bring in bowis and birkin *bobbynis*.—
Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187. MS.

If *Bob*, a bunch, be rightly derived from Fr. *bube*, id. this must be from *bubin*, a great bunch.

2. *Bobbyns*, pl. the bunch of edible foliaceous ligaments attached to the stalk of *Badderlocks*, or Hen-ware; *Fucus esculentus*, Linn., Mearns.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily, S. B. *Bobbins* are properly the seed-vessels. V. CAMBIE-LEAF.

BOBBLE, s. A slovenly fellow. Ayr. Gl. Picken.

C. B. *bawai*, id., *bawlyd*, slovenly.

BOCE, s. A barrel or cask.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore—to—George bischop of Dunkeld—twa chaldre of mele—out of a *boce*, thrs chaldre of mele out of his girnale;—thre malvysy *bocis* price of the pece viijs. vj d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129. V. Boss.

BOCE; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26. V. Boss.

To BOCK, v. a. To vomit. V. BOK.

BOCK-BLOOD, s. A spitting, or throwing up of blood.

—*Bock-blood* and Benschaw, Spewen sprung in the spald.
Polwart's Flyting, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.

A.-S. *blod-hraecung*, a spitting of blood; also, *blod-spiumg*, hemoptysis.

BOD, s. A person of small size, a term generally applied, somewhat contemptuously, to one who is dwarfish, although of full age, S.

Perhaps it is contr. from *body* which is used in the same sense. Seren. however, derives the latter from Goth. *bodde*, colonus rusticans, Edd. If there be any propriety in the derivation, our term has a closer resemblance.

Sae he made a lang blaw about graces, an' gods,
Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sic *bods*.

Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

BOD, s. A personal invitation; distinguished from *Bodeword*, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or a messenger, Upp. Clydes.

A.-S. *bod-ian*, "to deliver a message;" Somner.

BOD. It is a common proverbial phrase, in regard to any thing in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt, "I'll begin," or "I'll set about it, *new bod*, *new shod*," S.

I am doubtful, whether *bod* should be viewed in the sense of *boden*, prepared. Perhaps it is rather the *s. bode*; as if it were meant to say, I will expect a new proffer, as being set out to the best advantage. One might suppose that it had been originally a jockey-phrase, as alluding to the tricks of a horse-market.

BODAY.

"Ane stuff gown, estimate to 16s.—ane *boday* petticoat, 12s.—ane pair of playdes, valued to 14s." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 103.

"Ane new colored womans wearing plaid, most sett to *boday* red." *Ibid.* p. 114.

Were it not for the orthography, this might be viewed perhaps as denoting a flesh-colour, q. the complexion of the *body*.

BODDUM, s. 1. Bottom.

He—with ane heuy murmour, as it war draw
Furth of the *boddum* of his breist full law,
Allace, allace!—Doug. Virgil, 48. 34.

Boddum and *Bothum* are still used in Angus.

I'll then unto the cobler,
And cause him sole my shoon,
An inch thick i' the *boddum*,
And clouted well aboon.
Ross's Songs; To the Begging we will go.

2. Hollow, valley.

Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew,
Bank, bray and *boddum* blanschit wox and bare.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 7.

Alem. *bodem*, Germ. Belg. *boden*, solum, fundus.

3. The seat in the human body; the hips, S.; as, "Sit still on your *boddum* there, what hae ye ado rising?" To one who is restless and fidgety it is vulgarly said, "Ye have a clew in your *bottom*."

BODDUM-LYER, s. A designation given to a large trout, because it keeps to the *bottom*, Dumfr.; synon. *Gull*.

To BODE, v. a. To proffer, often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. "He did na merely offer; but he *boded* it on me;" S.

"*Boden* geer stinck ay," S. Prov. "Eng. Proffered service stinks." "Lat. Merx ultronea putet," Kelly, p. 62. Mr. David Ferguson gives it thus: "*Boden* gear stinks." Prov. p. 8.

It is used in another Prov. "He that lippens to *boden* plows, his land will lie ley." Ferguson's Prov. p. 13.

Kelly gives this Prov. in a very corrupt form. "He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lie *lazy*;" p. 145. *Bon* he explains "borrowed." It seems properly to signify what is proffered to one, as being the part. pa. of the v. The meaning of the Prov. undoubtedly is, that a man is not to expect that his neighbour will come and offer him the use of those implements which he ought to provide for himself.

BODE, BOD, s. 1. An offer made in order to a bargain, a proffer, S.

"Ye may get war *bodes* or Beltan;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

Commodities that's from the country brought,
They, with ons *bod*, buy up almost for nought.
A. Nicol's Poems, p. 109.

Germ. *bot*, id. licitatio et pretium oblatum, from *biet-en*, to offer. V. Wachter. Teut. *bied-en*; Isl. *bud*, a proffer, Verel. from *bioth-a*, offerre, exhibere, præbere; Gl. Edd.

2. The term is used, though with less propriety, to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate.

"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first *bode*." Antiquary, iii. 215.

BODE, s. A portent, that which forebodes, Ayr.

"Mizy had a wonderful faith in freats, and was just an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams, and *bodes* of every sort and description." Ann. of the Par. p. 37.

Isl. *bod*, mandatum, *bod-a*, nuntiare; and so in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, A.-S. *fore-bod-an*, prænuntiare; Su.-G. *foerebod-a*, to fore-token, E. *forebode*; Isl. *fyribodan*, omen; Teut. *veur-bode*, prænuncius, et præsagium: such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

BODE, s. Delay.

But *bode* seems to be used, in the following passage, instead of *but baid*, which has most probably been the original reading.

I found no entress at a side,
Unto a foord; and over I rode
Unto the other side, *but bode*.
And I had but a short while ridden,
Into the land that was forbidden, &c.

Sir Egeir, p. 5.

BODEABLE, adj. Marketable, Etr. For. i.e. anything for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected.

BODEN, part. pa. Proffered. V. BODE, v.

BODEN, BODIN, BODYN, part. pa. 1. Prepared, provided, furnished, in whatever way, S.

It often denotes preparation for warfare; respecting arms, &c. and equivalent to *anarnit*, *harnessit*.

"That ilk Burges hauand fyftie pundis in gudis salbe hail anarnit, as a gentilman aucht to be: and the yeman of lawer degre, and Burgessis of xx. pund in gudis salbe *bodin* with hat, doublet or habirgeoun, sword, and bucklar, bow, scheif, and knyfe." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 137. Edit. 1566, c. 123. Murray.

Ane hale legioum about the wallis large
Stude waching *bodin* with bow, spere, and targe.
Doug. Virgil, 280. 53.

Sum doubil dartis casting in handis bure,
And for defence to kepe thare hedis surs
Ane yellow hat wars of ane wolvis skyn,
For thay wald be lycht *bodin* ay to ryn.
Ibid. 232. 55.

It also signifies, provided with money or goods.

The Byschspys, and the gret Prelatis—
He bad thaine cum til his presens,
Syn thai war better *bodyn* to pay.
Wyntonon, vii. 9. 213.

We have a similar phrase still in use. *Weil-boden*, or *ill-boden*, well, or ill provided in whatever respect, S.

A young woman is said to be *weil-bodin the ben*, to be well provided before marriage, when she has laid in a good stock of clothes, &c. which are generally kept in the inner apartment of the house. V. BEN, THAIR-BEN.

2. It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique sense.

Bodin ewynly, fairly or equally matched; as Bruce was, on the occasion referred to, pursued by means of a bloodhound.

I trow he suld be hard to sla,
And he war *bodyn* ewynly.
On this wyss spak Schyr Amery.
Barbour, vii. 103. MS.

"He's well *boden* there ben, that will neither borrow nor lend." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 32.

Weel, Patie, lad, I dinna ken ;
But first ye maun speer at my daddie :
For we are *weel-boden* there ben :
And I winna say but I'm ready.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 310.
His pantrie was never *ill-boden*.
Ibid. p. 293.

This word has been confounded with *bowden* (which is merely a corr. of *boldin* swelled,) and derived from Teut. *boedel*, *boel*, *supellex*, *dos*, *facultates*; Gl. Sibb. But it is unquestionably from Su.-G. *bo*, Isl. *bo-a*, to prepare, to provide; *vael bodd*, well provided against the cold; *Ihre*. V. BOUN.

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, Loth.; perhaps properly *bodsel*. V. BOD.

BODY, *s.* Strength, bodily ability.

He set for to purches sum slycht,
How he mycht help him, throw *body*
Mellyt with hey chewalky.

Barbour, x. 516. MS.

A.-S. *bodig* not only signifies the body in general, but stature.

BODIE, **BODY**, *s.* 1. A little or puny person; as, "He's but a *bodie*," S.

2. Used in a contemptuous sense, especially as preceded by an *adj.* conveying a similar idea, S.

"Mr. William Rait brought in a drill master to learn our poor *bodies* to handle their arms, who had more need to hold the plough, and win their living." Spalding, ii. 231.

"The master of Forbes' regiment was discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates,—because they were but silly poor naked *bodies*, burdenable to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding, i. 291.

BODIES, *pl.* A common designation for a number of children in a family; as, "Ane of the *bodies* is no weel," one of the children is ailing; Fife.

* **BODILY**, *adv.* Entirely. Thus, when any thing is missing, so that no vestige of it can be found, it is said to be "tane awa' *bodily*," S. q. "the whole *body* is removed.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* In the whole extent of the corporeal frame, Angus.

"This monster was seen *body-like* swimming above the water about ten hours in the morning," &c. Spalding, i. 45. V.

—She lifted up her head,
And fand for a' the din she was na dead ;
But sitting *body-like*, as she sat down,
But ony alteration, on the ground.

Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

BODY-SERVANT, *s.* The name commonly given to a valet, to one who immediately waits on his master, S. The valet of a nobleman is honoured with the title of *My Lord's Gentleman*.

—"The laird's servant—that's no to say his *body-servant*, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie." Guy Mannering, i. 11.

BODLE, **BODDLE**, *s.* A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half-penny.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called *two penny pieces*, *boddles* or *turners*,—began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; these coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain, that since the union 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereby these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hinderance to the relieving the necessities of the poor." Rudd. Introd. Anderson's Diplom. p. 138.

These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell*; as others were called *Atchesons* for a similar reason.

BODWORD, **BODWART**, **BODWORDE**, *s.* 1. A message, S. B.

He spake with him, syne fast agayne can press
With glad *bodword*, thar myrthis till amend.
He told to thaim the first tythingis was less.

Wallace, ii. 343. MS. *Less*, lies.

With syc gyftis Eneas messengeris—
Of peace and concord *bodword* brocht agane.

Doug. Virgil, 215. 47.

A.-S. *boda*, a messenger, and *word*. *Boda* seems immediately from *bod*, a command. Su.-G. Isl. *bodword* is edictum, mandatum; and *budkaffe*, baculus nuntiatorius, "a stick formerly sent from village to village as a token for the inhabitants to assemble at a certain place."

Bodwait occurs in K. Hart, most probably by an error of some copyist for *bodwart*.

"*Bodwords*," says Herd, "are now used to express ill-natured messages." Gl.

2. Used as denoting a prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family.

"They maun ken little wha never heard the *bodword* of the family: And she repeated in Gaelic words to the following effect," &c.

"'An' noo, ma'am, will ye be sae gude as point out the meanin' o' this freet,' said an incredulous-looking member of the company." Marriage, ii. 30. V. BODE, a portent.

BOETINGS, **BUITINGS**, *s. pl.* Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes.

Thou brings the Carrik clay to Edinburgh cross,
Upon thy *boetings* hobbland hard as horn.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. p. 53. also 59. st. 22.

Tent. *boten schoen*, calcens rusticus e crudo corio; Kilian. Arm. *botes*, *pl. boutou*.

To **BOG**, *v. n.* To be bemired, to stick in marshy ground, S. *Lair* synon.

"That after the company left that place, about a furlong or so distant from it, Duncan Graham in Gartmore his horse *bogged*; that the deponent helped some others—to take the horse out of the bog." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 120. From the E. noun.

To **BOG**, *v. a.* Metaph. to entangle one's self in a dispute beyond the possibility of extrication, S.

BOGAN, **BOGGAN**, **BOGGIN**, *s.* A boil, a large pimple, filled with white matter, chiefly ap-

pearing between the fingers of children in spring; Berwicks., Ayr.

He could has cur'd the cough an' phtisic,
Burns, *boggans*, botches, boils, an' blisters,
An' a' the evils cur'd by clisters.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 172.

Boggin, Lanarks., is viewed as synon. with *S. Guran*.

Isl. *bolga*, tumor, *bolginn*, tumidus, *bolg-a*, *bolyn-a*, tumescere. Gael. *bolg-am* also signifies to swell or blister, and *bolg*, a pimple, *bolgach*, a boil, the small-pox. C. B. *bog*, a swelling.

BOG-BLUTER, *s.* The bittern; denomin-
ated from its thrusting its bill into marshy
places, and making a noise by bubbling
through the water, Roxb., Ayr. **V. BLUTER**,
v. For the same reason it is called the *Mire-*
bumper.

The term is sometimes pron. *Bog-blitter* and *Bog-*
bleater, Roxb. and Ayr. (expl. as denoting a large
species of Bittern), as if from the *E. v. to Bleat*.

I find *Bog-blooter* also mentioned as denoting the
suipe, Roxb.; but I suspect by mistake.

BOG-BUMPER, another name for the bittern,
Roxb.

"The redoubted fiend laughed till the walls of the
castle shook, while those on the top took it for the
great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the *Bog-*
bumper." Perils of Man, iii. 25. **V. MIRE-BUMPER**,
id. S. B.

BOGGARDE, *s.* A bugbear.

"Is heauen or hell but tales? No, no: it shall bee
the terriblest sight that euer thou sawe. It is not as
men saye, to wit, Hell is but a *boggarde* to scarre chil-
dren onelie." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 132.

A. Bor. "*boggart*, a spectre. To take *boggart*; said
of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road.
North." Gl. Grose.

Junius refers to Chaucer, as using *buggys* for bug-
bears.

—The humour of melancholys
Causith many a man in slepe to crys
For fere of beris ore of bolis blake,
Or ellis that blacke *buggys* wol him take.

Urry's Chaucer, Nonne's Priests T. v. 1051.

The term is *devils*, Speght's edit. 1602; *devils*, Tyr-
whitt. Urry, after Junius, renders it *bugbears*. But
the sense requires it to be expl. *devils* or *hobgoblins*.

The term, however, is used to denote a *bugbear* by
Z. Boyd:—

"Inwardlie in his soule hee jested at hell, not earing
for heauen. God's boaste seemed to him but *bugges*,
things made to feare children." Last Battell, p.
1201.

C. B. *bog*, larva, terriculamentum, has been viewed as
the origin.

Hence also O. E. *bug-word*, a terrifying word, used
to denote a *bravado*.

My pretty prince of puppets, we do know,
And give your Greatness warning, that you talk
No more such *bug-words*, or that soldred crown
Shall be scratch'd with a musket.—

Beaumont's Philaster, i. 137.

BOGGIN, *s.* **V. BOGAN**.

BOG-GLED, *s.* The moor buzzard, *Falco*
acrogenus, Linn., *S.*

"*Milvus palustris*, the *Bog Gled*." Sibb. Prodr. p.
15.

To BOGG-SCLENT, *v. n.* Apparently, to
avoid action, to abscond in the day of battle.

Some did dry quarterings enforce,
Some lodg'd in pockets foot and horse:
Yet still *bogg-sclented*, when they yoked,
For all the garrison in their pocket.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 84.

Perhaps in allusion to him who *sklents* or strikes off
obliquely from the highway, into a *bog*, to avoid being
taken prisoner; a term probably formed by the per-
secutors of the Presbyterians during the tyrannical
reign of Charles II.

BOG-HAY, *s.* That which grows naturally
in meadows, *S.*

"Meadow-hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire,
bog-hay, is collected in the high and poor districts, from
bogs or marshy grounds, on which no attempts at cul-
tivation have ever been made." Wilson's Renfr. p. 112.

The term is of general use in *S.*

BOGILL, **BOGLE**, **BUGIL**, *s.* 1. A spectre, a
hobgoblin, *S.* A. Bor.

For me lyst wyth no man ner bukis flyite,
Nor wyth na *bogill* nor browny to debaite,
Nowthir auld gaistis, nor spretis dede of lair.

Doug. Virgil, 8. 2.

All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasyis,
Of brownyis and of *bogillis* full this buke.

Ibid. 158. 26.

Ghaist nor *bogle* shslt thou fear;
Thou'rt to love and heauen sae dear,
Nocht of ill may come thee near,
My bonie desrie.

Burns, iv. 161.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear, *S.* synon. *doolie*,
cow; being used in both senses.

Rudd. views this word as transposed from Fr. *gobel-*
ine. Others have derived it from Teut. *bokene*, or
Dan. *spoegil*, spectrum. Lye, with far greater proba-
bility, traces it to C. B. *bugul*, fear, *bugwly*, to frighten.
Johns. explaining *boggle*, *v.* refers to Belg. *bogil*.
But where is this word to be found?

The luif blenkis of that *bugil*, fra his bleirit eyne,
As Belzebug had on me blent, abasit my spreit.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems. Hence,

POTATOE-BOGLE, *s.* A scarecrow erected
amongst growing potatoes, *S.* *Potatoo-doolie*
synon. *S. B.*

"It was the opinion of the village matrons, who re-
lieved Sampson on the latter occasion, that the Laird
might as well trust the care of his child to a *potatoo-*
bogle." Guy Mannering, i. 116.

"He comes down in the morning in a lang ragged
night-gown, like a *potato bogle*, and down he sits among
his books." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

BOGILL *about the stacks*, or simply, *Bogle*, a
play of children or young people, in which
one hunts several others around the stacks of
corn in a barn-yard, *S.*

At e'en at the gloming nae swankies are roaming,
'Mong stacks with the lasses at *bogle* to play;
But ilk ane sits dresry, lamenting her deary,
The flowers of the forest that are wede away.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

It seems the same game with that called *Barley-*
bracks, q. v. The name has probably originated from
the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow
to the rest.

BOGLE *about the bush*, synon. with *Bogill about the stacks*, S.; used in a figurative sense to denote circumvention.

"I played at *bogle 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. 354.

BOGLIE, BOGILLY, BOGGLY, *adj.* Infested with hobgoblins, S.

Frae the cot to the fauldin I've followed my lassie,
To kirk and to market I gang wi' my lassie;
Up the Warlock glen, down the *boglie* Causeie,
An' thro' a' the warld I'd follow my lassie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

"Now, Earnscliff," exclaimed Hobbie, "I am glad to meet your honour ony gait, and company's blithe on a bare moor like this—its an unco *bogilly* bit." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 45.

—"I see weel by the mingling glances o' yere een,—that ye wad be the nearest enemies to yerselves ye ever saw to be alane in a *boggly* glen on a sweet summer's night." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1820, p. 515.

BOGLE-RAD, *adj.* Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, Roxb. V. **BOGILL**, and **RAD**, *adj.*

BOGILL-BO, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin or spectre, S.

—Has some *bogle-bo*,

Glouwin frae 'mang auld wawa, gi'en ye a fleg?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

"*Boh*, Mr. Warton tells us, was one of the most fierce and formidable of the Gothic Generals, and the son of Odin; the mention of whose name only was sufficient to spread an immoderate panic among his enemies." *Brand's Popular Antiq.* p. 324. N.

I know not if this be the same personage whom Rudbeck calls *Bagge*, a Scythian leader, who, he says, was the same with the *Bacchus* of the Greeks and Romans. *Atlantica*, ii. 146.

2. A pettish humour.

Ye sall have ay, quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewellis to;
Quhat reck to tak the *bogill-bo*,
My bonie burd for anis?

Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 15.

In Lincolnsh., as Skinner informs us, this word is commonly used for a scarecrow. "Taking the *bogill-bo*," seems to be a phrase borrowed from a horse, which, when scared by any object, refuses to move forward, and becomes quite cross.

This is rather to be derived from C. B. *bogel-u* to fright, and *bo* a hobgoblin, q. "the affrighting goblin."

To **BOGLE**, *v. a.* Properly, to terrify; but apparently used as signifying to enchant, bewitch, or blind.

"This I mention—that you may not think to *bogle* us, with beautiful and blazing words, into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, whereinto you yourself have not been overcome as to the prelates-curates." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 69.

BOG-NUT, *s.* The marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., S.

One of its E. names is nearly allied, the *bog-bean*, *Lightfoot*, p. 137.

BOGOGER, *s.*

If ye bot sau me, in this winter win,
With old *bogogers*, hotching on a sped,

Draight in dirt, vhylls wat even to the [skin]
I trou thair auld be tears or we tua shed.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 96.

This term seems to denote a piece of dress used at dirty labour, as in working with a *sped*, or spade, i.e. in digging; perhaps q. *bog-hogers*, or coarse stockings used in travelling through miry roads. V. **HOGERS**.

BOGSTALKER, *s.* An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow; one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding, S.

William's a wise judicious lad,
Has havin mair than e'er ye had,
Ill-bred *bog-stalker*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.

The term might probably have its origin in troublesome times, when outlaws, or others who were in danger of their lives, were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult; or perhaps from their pursuing game. V. **STALKER**.

To **STAND**, or **LOOK LIKE A BOGSTALKER**, a phrase said to be borrowed from the custom of one's going into bogs or miry places, in quest of the eggs of wild fowls, which build their nests in places difficult of access. The person used a long pole, with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, to preserve the pole from sinking. This pole was meant to support him in stepping from one place to another; and from the difficulty of determining where to fix it, he was wont to look wistfully, and often doubtfully, around him.

BOYART, BOYERT, *s.* A hoy, a kind of ship.

—"Skipar of ane *boyart* of Hambur." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1548, V. 20.

"Skipper & boitia man of ane *boyert*." *Ibid.* V. 25. Belg. *boeijer*, id. Kilian expl. the term; *Dromas*, *dromon*; genus *navis*; giving *Karreveel* as synon., our *Carvel*.

To **BOICH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough with difficulty, Lanarks.

This, it is evident, is originally the same with

BAICHIE, S. B.

BOICH, *s.* A short difficult cough, *ibid.*

BOICHER, *s.* One who coughs in this way, *ibid.*

BOICHIN, *s.* A continuation of coughing with difficulty, *ibid.*

Flandr. *poogh-en* signifies niti, adlaborare.

BOICHE, *s.* A kind of pestilence.

"The contagia infeckand pest callit the *boiche*, quhill ryngis in diuerss partia," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1534, V. 16.

"Ane seykness & smyttand plaig callit the *boiche*." *Ibid.*—If this proceeded from scarcity, perhaps from Gael. *boichde*, poverty.

BOID.

All Boreas' bittir blastis ar nocht blawin:
I feir sum *boid*, and bobbis be behind.

Maitland Poems, p. 161.

If there be no mistake here, it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *bode*, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind; unda maris cum vadosis scopulis luctans, et ex profundis ad littora detrusa; *bodafocll*, aestuantis maris fluctus vehementiores. G. Andr. *Bodin fiell i logn*; *Aestus furens in malaciam cessit*; Verel. S. *The boid fell loun*.

BOYDS, *s. pl.* V. BLACK-BOYDS.

BOIKIN, *s.* The piece of beef in E. called the *brisket*, S.

BOIKIN, *s.* A bodkin, S.

This seems to be merely a corr., in order to avoid the enunciation of two consonants, which, conjoined, produced rather a harsh sound. Skinner observes, that Minshen has traced the E. word to C. B. *boitkyn*, id. But Skinner objects to this etymon, affirming, that it appears, from the diminutive termination, that the term is of Germ. origin. "What," adds he, "if it be q. *bodikin*, corpusculum, because of its thinness?" Johns., following in the same track, merely says, "*Boddiken*, or small body, Skinner."

Shaw mentions *boiteachan* as signifying a bodkin. But neither Lhuyd, nor Obrien, gives any analogous Ir. word. Nor do I find any proof of its being a C.B. word, except its being mentioned, in the form of *boitcyn* by Will. Richards, vo. *Bodkin*. What is still more surprising,—there is not the slightest notice taken of any Welsh word, by Minshen in the explanation of this term.

BOIL, *s.* The state of boiling, S.

"Bring your copper by degrees to a *boil*, so as it may be two hours before it boil." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 372. *At the boil*, nearly boiling, S.

BOIL, *s.* The trunk of a tree, Lanarks.; the same with E. *bole*.

Su.-G. *bol*, Isl. *bol-r*, truncus arboris vel corporis; denominated perhaps from its rotundity, Su.-G. *bolle*, and Isl. *boll-ur*, signifying globus, sphaera.

BOIN, BOYN, BOYEN, *s.* 1. A washing-tub, S. B.

"Having a washin, I went down to see how the lasses were doing; but judge of my feelings, when I saw them—standing upright before the *boyns* on chairs, rubbin the clothes to juggons between their hands." Ayr. Legatees, p. 265.

2. A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, S. O. *Bowyne*, Loth.

"Kate, in her hurry, had flung down her seam,—and it had fallen into a *boyne* of milk, that was ready for the creaming, by which ensued a double misfortune to Miss Girzie, the gown being not only ruined, but licking up the cream." Ann. of the Par. p. 46.

"I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the *boines*, that he might fill them with whisky punch." Petticoat Tales, i. 334.

Perhaps from Isl. *boginn*, curvus, as regarding its form.

In some instances, the terms, which properly signify a boat, are transferred to smaller vessels which have some resemblance; as E. *boat* in *sauce-boat*, S. *cog*. Yet I question if this may be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *bonde*, a small boat, a skiff; which Ihe considers as derived from *bind-a*, to bind, because not fastened by nails, but bound about with ropes and twigs.

BOYNFU', *s.* The fill of a tub, or milk-vessel, S.

And there will be auld and green kibbocks,
Oat bannocks and barley scones too;
And yill in big flagons, and *boynfu's*
O' whisky, to fill the folks fu'.

Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 713.

BOING, *s.* The act of lowing, S.

—"Whimpring of fullmarts, *boing* of buffalos," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPIING.
V. etymon under BU, BUE.

BOYIS, *s. pl.* [Gyves.]

Schyr Peris Lubant that wes tane,
As I said er befor, thal fand,
In *boyis*, and hard festuynng sittand.
Parbour, x. 763. MS.

This term cannot signify wood, which is the only conjecture made by Mr. Pinkerton. It may be from A.-S. *bosg*, *bovig*, praecepe, any close place, a place of security. Thus the meaning is, "in a place of confinement, and sitting in fetters."

But it seems rather from Teut. *boeye*, compes, pedica, vincula pedis, pl. *boeyen*; *boey-en* compedire, Kilian. *Lubant* is the name here given to this knight in MS.; but apparently through carelessness of the transcriber, as in other places he is called *Lombert* [Lumbard.]

BOIS, *adj.* Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, *s.* A louse, Ettr. For.

This might seem allied to Teut. *biesærd*, vagus, inconstans. But perhaps it is rather from Germ. *beissen*, to bite, or *beiss*, a bite, and *art*; q. of a biting nature.

BOISSES, Knox's Hist. V. Boss.

* To BOIST, BOAST, *v. a.* To threaten, to endeavour to terrify, S.

Thou nicht behaldin eik this ilk Porsen,
Lyke as he had despyte, and *boistyt* men.
Doug. Virgil, 266, 47.

i.e. threatened; similem inanti, Virg.

"His Majesty thought it not meet to compel, or much to *boast* them, but rather shifted this employment." Baillie's Lett. i. 162.

"And *boistit* the said scherrif with ane knyff." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 16.

C. B. *boatio*, to vaunt one's self; *bost*, vaunting; *boez*, *boss*, elevation. It is possible, however, that the word in the sense in which it is most commonly used, S. is allied to Su.-G. *bus-a*, cum impetu ferri.

* BOIST, BOST, *s.* Threatening, S.

Throw Goddis Graes I reskewed Scotland twyss;
I war to mad to leyff [it] on sic wyss,
To tyn for *bost* that I haiff gowernd lang.
Wallace, x. 127. MS.

Scho wald nocht tell for *bost*, nor yeit reward.
Ibid., xi. 389. MS.

Turnus thare duke renlis the middil oist,
With glaue in hand maid awful fere and *boist*.
Doug. Virgil, 274. 29. V. the v.

BOIST, *s.* Box or chest, Aberd., the same with S. *buist*.

"That the master of the moné [money] sal ansucre for al gold and siluer that salbe strikyn vnder hym, quhil the wardane haf tane assay tharof and put it in his *boist*." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1451, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 40.

"Three *boists* of scorcheats." Aberd. Reg. V. BUIST.

BOIT, *s.* 1. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a *beef-boat*, S.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I have overlooked it. V. Barb. Gr. *borrus*, a vessel for holding wine; Germ. *butte*; Ital. *botte*, id.

whence E. *butt*. Su.-G. *byttia*, situla, cupa; Teut. *botte*, id. dolium, orca, cupa, Kilian. L. B. *bot-a*, lagena major, dolium, occurs as early as A. 785. V. Du Cange.

2. Used as equivalent to E. *butt*.

"Half *boit* of mawesy," i.e. malnsey. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, *s.* A boat, Aberd. Reg. V. 15.

To BOITT, *v. n.* To enter into a boat, to take boat, *S. to boat*.

It occurs both as *s.* and *v.* in the following passage:—"Sindrie of his hienes lieges vpoun plane malice daylie trublis and molestis the passengeris, *boittis*, ferreis, quihilkis passis and repassis at the passage of the said watter of Tay of Dundie, and makis impediment to thame to schip, *boitt*, and land peciable at the Craiggis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, V. 310. Teut. *boot* scapha, limbus, cymba.

BOITSCHIPPING, *s.* Apparently a company belonging to a boat.

"For him and his *boit-schipping* on that ane part, &c.—Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their *boitschipping*, war convict in ony wrang struhelns or offensioum done to ony persone," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

I can hardly view it as any wise allied to A.-S. *bod-scip*, legatio.

BOYTOUR, BUTTER, *s.* The bittern, ardea stellaris, Linn. *S. butter*.

The *Boytour* callit was cuke, that him weil kend,
In craftis of the kitchin, costlyk of curis.

Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

"They discharge ony persone quahatsumeuir, within this realme, in ony wayes to sell or by—skeldraikis, herroun, *butter*, or ony sic kynd of foullis, commounly vseit to be chaisit with halkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, iv. 236.

O. E. "*buttour* a byrde, [Fr.] *butor*," Palsgr. B. iii. F. 22. Belg. *buttoor*, id.

To BOK, *v. a.* 1. To vomit, *S.*

Thus thai faught upone fold, with ane fel fair,
Quhill athir berne in that breth *bokil* in blnde.

Garvan and Gol, ii. 21.

Sumtyme it rasit grete rochis, and eft will
Furth *bok* the howellis or entrallis of the hill,

And lowsit stanis vpwarps in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 87. 47.

2. To retch, to incline to puke, *S.*

The verb seems to have been of general use in O. E. : for Palsgrave expl. "*bolkyng* of the stomache, *rovette*ment;" B. iii. F. 20. Afterwards he gives the *v.* "*I bocke*, I belche, Je route. He *bocketh* lyke a churle." Ibid. F. 169, a.

3. To belch, (eructare,) *S.*

Boke, *bouk*, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to belch; A. Bor. Gl. Grose. *Booac*, to retch, to keck; *ibid.*

This is perhaps from the same root with E. *belch*, A.-S. *bealc-an*, eructare. It however has greater resemblance to *puke*, to which no etymon has been assigned. I am informed that Gael. *boc* is synon. with the *S.* word; but find nothing like it in any Dictionary. One might almost suppose that there were some affinity to Heb. בוק, *bouk*, vacuari; קבק, *bakak*, vacavit.

BOK, BOCK, BOCKING, *s.* The act of retching, *S.*

A man of narrow conscience
A while agoe went o'er to France.
It's well known what was the occasion,
He could not take the Declaration.
When he return'd he got it ov'r
Without a host, a *bock*, or glour.

Cleland's Poems, p. 104, 105.

—"From morning to night, even between the *bockings* of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking." The Steam-Boat, p. 76.

BOKEIK, *s.* Bopeep, a game.

Thay play *bokeik*, even as I war a skar.

Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 148.

The word, as now used, is inverted, *Keik-bo*, q. v.

BOKS, *s. pl.* Corner teeth.

My *boks* are spruning he and bauld.

Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Here Dunbar personates a horse, in his Lament to the King. Now, there are two tusks in the horse's mouth, commonly called *boots*, *butes*; which, when he becomes old, grow so long that he cannot eat hard meat, or feed on short grass. These may be meant here; *boots*, *butes*, may be a corr. of *boks*, *buks*, which is rendered "corner teeth," Gl. Sibb.

These in farriery are called wolves-teeth.

Ir. *boc-am* to lud or spring; Lhnyd. V. BUCKTOOTH.

To BOLDIN, BOLDDYN, *v. n.* 1. To swell in a literal sense.

The wyndis welteris the se continually:
The huge wallis *boldynny*s apoun loft.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 8.

Sum *boldin* at othir in maist cruel feid,
With lance and daggar rynniss to the deid.

Bellend. Cron. Excus. of the Prentar.

Part. boldin, boulden, swelled.

"This watter was *boldin* at thair cumyng be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be riddyn." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

For joy the birdis, with *boulden* throats,
Agains his visage shein.
Takes up their kindlie musike nots
In woods and gardens grein.

Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 386.

This is also softened into *bowdin*, *bowden*, *S.*

The town Soutar in grief was *bowdin*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

In the Maitl. MS. it is *brief*, instead of *grief*.

And will and willsom was she, and her breast
With wae was *bowden*, and just like to birst.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

—With this the *bowden* clouds they brak,
And pour as out of buckets on their back.

Ibid. p. 73.

Often in the *pret.* and *part.* it is written *bolnys*, *swells*, (*Doug. V.*) and *bolnyt*. I hesitate whether these are contr. from *boldinnys*, *boldinnyt*, or the *v.* in another form, more nearly resembling Su.-G. *buln-a*, Dan. *bul-ner*. V. BOLNING.

In this sense *bolneth* occurs in O. E. :—

—I lyue loueles, lyke a lyther dogge,
That all my body *bolneth*, for bytter of my gall.—
May no suger ne no suete thing swage the swelling.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 22. a.

"*I bolne*, I swell; Jenfle." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 169, b. It is strange that Rudd. should consider Fr. *bouillir*, to boil, as the origin. It is evidently from the same

fountain with Su.-G. *bul-na*, *bul-ia*, id. *bolinn*, swollen. Hence Isl. *bilyia*, Su.-G. *bolgia*, a billow; because it is raised by the wind; and *bolida*, a boil, a tumour. This *v.* seems to have been generally diffused. Hence Gael. *bully-am* to swell, *bully*, a blister, a vesicle; also, seeds of herbs. C. B. *bolchuydho*, tumescere. *Bowenul*, and *bawend*, mentioned by Ray, as having the same sense, in some parts of E., are probably abbreviations of this word.

2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride, courage, wrath, &c.

"They been *boldened* up by such licentious prerogatives above others,—put no difference betwixt wrong and right." Pitseottic, p. 26, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reidman was nothing affeared, but rather *boldened* and kindled up with greater ire." Ibid. p. 31. Hence,

BOWDING, s. Swelling.

"When I wrote this, I was not yet free of the *bowdings* of the bowels of that natural affection," &c. Melvill's MS. p. 192.

BOLE, s. A square aperture, &c. V. **BOAL.**

BOLE, s. A bull; corresponding to *taurus*.

The vulatit woman the licht man will lait,
—Als brankand as a *bole* in frontis, and in vice.

Fordun, ii. 376.

Isl. *bauli*, *taurus*, from *baul-a*, Su.-G. *boel-a*, mugire, whence also *baul*, mugitus.

BOLGAN, s. The same with *Bogan*, a swelling that becomes a pimple, Roxb.

BOLGAN LEAVES, s. pl. Nipplewort, an herb, S. B. *Lapsana communis*, Linn.; perhaps from Isl. *bolg-a*, tumere, as being supposed efficacious in removing swellings, S.

BOLYN.

Gif changes the wynd, on force ye mon
Bolyn, huke, haik, and scheld hald on.

Schaw, Mailland Poems, p. 133.

As in this poem the State is likened to a ship, these are evidently sea terms. *Bolyn* "seems equivalent," Mr. Pinkerton says, "to *toss*; *bolia*, fluctus." It cannot, however, admit of this sense; as the writer does not here mention the proper effects of a change of wind, but what in this case the mariners ought to do. In this active sense he explains *haik*, to anchor. *Bolyn* is undoubtedly from O. Fr. *bolin-er*, to sail by a wind, or close upon a wind; to lay tack aboard, Cotgr. *Huke* may signify to tack, from Teut. *huck-en*, incurvari; as *haik* is most probably, to cast anchor, Su.-G. *hak*, unco prehendere; Teut. *haeck-en*, unco figere. *Scheld* may be equivalent to Belg. *scheel*, obliquus; and the phrase may denote that an oblique course must be held; unless it be for *schald*, as denoting the necessity of keeping where the sea is rather shallow, that the anchor may hold.

BOLL. Lintseed Boll. V. **Bow.**

BOLLIT, pret.

"And that samyn tyme he take schir James Stewart the lord of Lornis brother, & William Stewart, & put thaim in pittis, & *bollit* thaim." Addieion of Scot. Corniklis, p. 3.

As Buchanan says they were laid in irons, it might have appeared that this was an *erratum* for *boltit*. But O. Fr. *boullir* and *bouillir* denoted some kind of punishment: "Genre de supplice autrefois en usage. *Bolir*,

sort de supplice usité autrefois; Roquefort. Teut. *beulije*, cruciatus, supplicium, tormentum; Kilian. Belg. *boll-en*, signifie to knock on the head.

BOLLMAN, s. A cottager, Orkn.

"Certain portions of land have been given to many of them by their masters, from which they have reaped crops of victual, which they have sold for several years past, after defraying the expence of labour, at such sums, as, with other wages and perquisites, received by them annually from their masters, hath arisen to, and in some instances exceeded the amount of what a cottager or *bollman*, and his wife can earn, annually for the support of themselves and family of young children." P. Stronsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 415, 416. N.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *bol*, villa, and *man*, q. the inhabitant of a village. It might originally denote a tenant or farmer. It is always pronounced *bowman*.

BOLME, s. A boom, a waterman's pole.

The marinaris stert on fute with anc schout,
Cryand, Bide, how! and with lang *bolmes* of tre,
Pykit with irn, and scharp roddis, he and he,
Inforsis oft to schowin the schip to saif.

Doug. Virgil, 134. 30.

Germ. *baum*, Belg. *boom*, a tree.

BOLNYNG, s. Swelling.

Alecto is the *bolnyng* of the hert;
*Mege*ra is the wikkit word outwert;
Thesiphone is operacioun
That makis final execucion
Of dedly syn.—

Henryson's Orpheus, Moralitas. V. **BOLDIN.**

BOLNIT. V. **BOLDIN.**

BOLSTER, s. That part of a mill in which the axletree moves, S.

BOMACIE, s. Expl. "Thunder." "It looks like a *bomacie*," it bodes a thunder-storm, Ayrs.

BOMARISKIE, s. An herb, the roots of which taste exactly like licorice; sometimes called Wild *licorie*; supposed to be the *Astragalus glycyphillus* of Linn.; Upp. Clydes.

BOMBESIE, s. Bombasin; a stuff.

—"Johne Gardin," &c. "Flemyngis, strangearis, and warkmen—ar cum within this realme to exereise thair craft and occupatioun in making of searges, growgrams, fusteanis, *bombesies*, stemmingis, beysis [baize], covertouris of beddis, and vtheris appertening to the said craft," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

BOMBILL, s. Buzzing noise; metaph. used for boasting.

For all your *bombill* y'er warde a little we.

Pelwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

Teut. *bommele*, a drone.

BOMESPAR, s. A spar of a larger kind.

"*Bomespares*, the hundreth—xx. 1." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Bomespars* the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty 10 s." Ibid. A. 1670, p. 7.

Su.-G. *bom* signifies obex, vectis, a bar or spar for a gate, or for shutting in; Teut. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, id., whence *schlag-baum*, "a bar or cross-bar of a gate, door, or shop-window." Ludwig gives this as synonym. with *sperr-baum*, of which our *bomespar* is merely the

inversion. He defines *sperr-baum*, "a bar, a long narrow piece of wood to bare a gate with."

BOMILL, *s.* Apparently a cooper's instrument, [qu. wimble?], as it is conjoined with *eche*, i.e. adze; Aberd. Reg.

To **BOMMLE**, *v. n.* To work confusedly, Aysr. Gl. Picken. V. **BUMMIL**, *v.*

BON, Expl. "Borrowed."

"He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lye lazy;" S. Pro. "Borrowed;" N. Kelly's Sc. Prov. p. 145.

Perhaps it strictly signifies begged, as denoting what one asks as a favour. Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *bón*, gratis acceptio, mendicatio; *bonord*, precatio, *bonbiorg*, mendicatio; Su.-G. *boen*, preces. Hence perhaps E. *boon*; q. what is given in consequence of solicitation.

BON. [Bane.]

—Old Saturn his cloudy cours had gon,
The quhilk had beyn bath best and byrdis *bon*.
Wallace, ix. 7. MS.

Byrdis is misprinted *burdis*, Perth edit. *Bon* cannot well be understood in any other sense than that of *bane*, mischief. "The influence of Saturn had proved the bane, both of beasts and of birds." It seems to be thus written, merely *met. causa*. For in none of the Northern languages does this word appear with an *o*.

BON-ACCORD, *s.* 1. Agreement, amity.

"Articles of *Bonaccord* to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen, for themselves, and as taking burden upon them for all the inhabitants.—We heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of *bon-accord* or *mal-accord*." Spalding, i. 214, 216 (2d).

2. A term which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no *bon-accord* drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell." Spald. ii. 57.
Fr. *bon* good, and *accord*, agreement.

BONALAIS, **BONAILIE**, **BONNAILLIE**, *s.* A drink taken with a friend, when one is about to part with him; as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey, S.

With that thai war a gudly cumpany,
Off waillit men had wrocht full hardely;
Bonalais drunk rycht gladly in a morow;
Syn leiff thai tuk, and with Sanct Jhon to borow.
Wallace, ix. 45. MS.

"Also she declared, that when his own son sailed in David Whyts ship, and gave not his father his *bonnaillie*, the said William said, What? Is he sailed, and given me nothing? The devil be with him:—if ever he come home again, he shall come home naked and bare: and so it fell out." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc. xviii. 557.

It is now generally pron. *bonaillie*, S. *Bonalais* might seem to be the plur. But perhaps it merely retains the form of Fr. *Bon allez*.

BONDAGE, **BONNAGE**, *s.* The designation given to the services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer, Angus.

"The farmer—holds his farm from the landlord—for payment of a certain sum of money;—a certain number of days work with his horses, carts, and men, at whatever time, and for whatever purpose they may be demanded; also a fixed number of shearers—for one or more days in harvest.—The very name that this service gets here, *bondage*, indicates the light in which it is viewed by the tenantry.

—"The residence of the farmer—is flanked with a cluster of cottages.—The inhabitants are vassals to the farmer.—They furnish the farmer with a shearer each in harvest, exclusive of their own service, and perform such other labour for him throughout the year as may be agreed on." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 126-7.

"Another set of payments consisted in services, emphatically called *Bonage* (from *bondage*). And these were exacted either in seed-time, in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land,—or in summer, in the carriage of his coals, or other fuel; and in harvest, in cutting down his crop." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 213.

This term is also used in composition.

BONNAGE-HEUK, *s.* A tenant, who is bound by the terms of his lease to reap, or use his *hook*, for the proprietor in harvest, Aberd.

BONNAGE-PEATS, *s. pl.* Peats, which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, ib.

BONDAY WARKIS.

—"All and hail the maniss of Grenelaw, with the Cayne peittis and *bonday warkis* of the baronie of Crocemichaell, with dew services of the samene barony."—Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 571. The phrase occurs thrice in this act.

It seems equivalent to days of *bondage*, or the particular seasons and times of work, to which vassals are bound by their leases.

BONE, *s.* A petition, a prayer.

And lukand vpwart towart the clere mone,
With afald voce thus wise he made his *bone*.
Doug. Virgil, 290. 43.

The word is used in the same sense in O. E.

He bade hem all a *bone*.
Chaucer, v. 9492.

He made a request to them all, Tyrwhitt. Isl. *baen*, precatio, oratio; *boon*, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G. Andr. A.-S. *ben*, *bene*, id.

BONETT, *s.* "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way in calm weather." Gl. Compl.

Heis hie the croce (hs bad) al mak thaim boun,
And fessin *bonettis* bensth the mane sale doun.

Doug. Virgil, 156. 12.

Fr. *bonnette*, Sw. *bonet*, id. Both words differ in orthography from those which denote a covering for the head; the Fr. being *bonnet*, and the Sw. *bonad*. But as *bonad*, a cap or bonnet, whence the Fr. word has been derived, is traced to Sw. *bonad*, amictus, clothed or covered (*hufwud-bonad*, tegmen capitis), it is not improbable that *bonnette*, as applied to a sail used for the purpose formerly mentioned, may be from the same root with *bonad*, which is Su.-G. *bo*, *boa*, *bu*, preparare, instruere, amicare; if not originally the

same word. For it appears that *bonad* is used with great latitude. Nostrum *bonad*, Ihre observes, translata significatione deinde usurpatur pro quovis apparatu; ut *waegg-bonad*, tapes; vo. *Bo*. We may add Isl. *bunad-ur*, habitus, vestitus; from *bua*, instruere, *bua sig* induere vestes. It may be observed, that there is no difference in orthography between Teut. *bonet*, pileus, and *bonet*, orthiax, appendix quae infimae veli parti adjicitur; Kilian.

It may be subjoined, that *bonet* occurs in the same sense, O. E. "*Bonet* of a sayle, [Fr.] bonette dung tref;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21.

- * **BON-GRACE**, *s.* 1. The name formerly given in S. to a large bonnet worn by females.

"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a *bon-grace*, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields." Heart of M. Loth. iii. 61.

"Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old fashioned bonnet called a *Bon-grace*," &c. Guy Mannering, i. 37.

2. A coarse straw-hat worn by the female peasantry, of their own manufacture, Roxb.; synon. *Kuskie*.

"*Bongrace* (Fr.) a kind of screen which children wear on their foreheads in the summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the heat of the sun;" Phillips. Fr. *bonne-grace*, "th' uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French-hood; (whence belike our Boon-grace)" Cotgr.

- BONIE, BONYE, BONNY**, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, pretty, S.

Contempill, exempill
Tak be hir proper port,
Gif onye so *bonye*
Amang you did resort.

Maitland Poems, p. 237.

Boniest, most beautiful.

—The msist benign, and *boniest*,
Mirrouir of madins Margareit.

Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 166.

2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the same way with E. *pretty*, S.

—Thair fathers purelie can begin,
With hap, and halfpenny, and a lamb's skin;
And purelie ran fra toun to toun, on feit
And than richt oft wetshod, werie and weit:
Quhilk at the last, of monie smals, counth mak
This *bonie* pedder ana guda fute pak.

Priests of Peblis, p. 9.

- i. e. "This pretty pedlar."

Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer;
For they're a thravand and root-hewn cabbrach pack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Old P. Walker uses it in the same sense, in a very rough passage:—

"After a drunken meeting at Glasgow—six hundred of the plagued Resolutionsers went to the unclean bed, where some of them had lien in uncleanness before the 1638, with that old grey-headed strumpet Prelacy (a *bonny* bride indeed) mother and daughter of Popery, with her skin and face as black as a Blackmoor with perjury and defection." Remark. Pass. p. 172.

3. Precious, valuable.

Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a *bonny* gift I'll gi'e to thee,—

Guda four and twenty ganging mills,
That gang thro' a' the yeir to me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

Bonny is used in the same sense by Shakapere, and since his time by some other E. writers. But I suspect that it is properly S. Nor does it seem very ancient. I have not met with it in any older work than the Tale of the Priests of Peblis, supposed to have been written before 1492. Johnson derives it from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. This is by no means satisfactory; but we must confess that we cannot substitute a better etymon. Some view it as allied to Gael. *boigheach*, *boidheach*, pretty.

- BONNILIE**, *adv.* Beautifully, S.

—May ye flourish like a lily,
Now *bonnilie*!

Burns, iii. 217.

- BONYNES**, *s.* Beauty, handsomeness.

Your *bonynes*, your bewtie bricht,
Your staitly atature, trim and ticht,—
Your properties dois all appeir,
My senses to illude.

Philotus, S. P. R. i. 1.

This term is still used in the same sense, S. B.

For *bonyness* and other gueed out-throw,
They were as right as ever tred the dew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Her *bonyness* has been forseen,
In' ilka town baith far and near.

Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

- BONNY-DIE**, *s.* 1. A toy, a trinket, Loth.

"The bits o' weans wad up, pur things, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown that mends a' their *bonny-dies*." Antiquary, ii. 142.

"Gie the ladie back her *bonie die*, and be blithe to be rid on't." The Pirate, i. 136. V. DIE.

2. The term is applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.

"Weel, weel,—gude e'en to you—ye hac seen the last o' me, and o' this *bonny-dye* too," aaid Jenny, "holding between her finger and thumb a silver dollar." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 241.

- BONNIE WALLIES**, gewgaws, S.

"If you promise my Lord sae mony of these *bonnie wallies*, we'll no be weel hafted here before we be found out, and set a trotting again." The Pirate, i. 104. V. WALY, *s.* a toy.

- BONK**, *s.* Bank.

—To hia obeysance he
Subdewit had the peppil Sarraste,
And al the large feildis, *bonk* and bus,
Quhilk ar bedyit with the riuer Sarnus.

Doug. Virgil, 235. 17.

This is most probably corr. from A.-S. *bene*. Ial. *bunga*, however, signifies tumor terrae, which is nearly allied in sense.

- BONKER**, *s.* The same with *Bunker*, q. v. *Bonker clath*, the covering for this.

"The air sall hane—ane *bonker clath*, ane furme, ane chair," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 235.

- BONNACK O' KNAESHIP**, a certain duty paid at a mill, Ayr. This is the *bannock* due to the servant. V. KNAWSHIP.

- BONNAGE**, *s.* "An obligation, on the part of the tenant, to cut down the proprietor's

corn. This duty he performs when called on." *Statist. Acc. i. 433; S.*

This obligation was generally of greater extent, as appears from the article *BONDAGE*.

This is evidently a corr. of *Bondage*. *Bondi sunt qui pactionia vinculo æ astrinxerint in aervitutum: unde et nomen, nam bond Anglice vinculum, Bondi quasi astricti nuncupantur.* *Spelm. vo. Nativus.*

BONNAR, s. "A bond," *Gl.*

— Says Patie, "My news is but sma';
Yestreen I was w' his honour,
And took three rigs o' braw land,
And put mysel under a *bonnar*."

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 312.

L. B. *bonnar-ium* denotes a certain measure of land. *Modus agri certis limitibus seu bonnia definitus.* *Fr. Bonnier de terre; Du Cange.* *Bonna* is expl. "Terminus, limes."

BONNET. V. WHITE BONNET.

BONNET. Blue Bonnet. This, in former times, in Teviotd. at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies.

"An unchristened child—was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the *blue bonnet* worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant influence of the fairies,) she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the *blue bonnet*.'—'It's no wordie a dad of a *bonnet*,' was a common phrase used when expressing contempt, or alluding to any thing not worth the trouble of repairing." *Edin. Mag. April 1820, p. 344—5.*

TO FILL one's BONNET, to be equal to one in any respect; as, "He'll ne'er *fill* his *bonnet*," he will never match him, *S.*

May every archer strive to *fill*
His bonnet, and observe
The pattern he has set with skill,
And praise like him deserve.

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

"'He's but a coward body after a,' said Cuddy,—
'he's but a daiding coward body. He'll never *fill*
Rumbleberry's *bonnet*.—Rumbleberry fought and flyted
like a fleeing dragon.'" *Tales of my Landlord, First Ser. iii. 79.*

TO RIVE the BONNET of another, to excel him in whatever respect, *S.*

Thus, it is said of a son, who is by no means viewed as superior to his parent, "He winna *rive* his *father's bonnet*;" and sometimes given as a toast, designed to express the warmest wishes for the success of a newborn or rising son, "May he *rive* his *father's bonnet*!" equivalent to another phrase; "May he be *father-better*!"

BONNET-FLEUK, s. The pearl, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes rhombus.* Brill, Pearl, Mouae-dab; *Bonnet-fleuk*." *Neill's List of Fishes, p. 12.*

BONNET-LAIRD, BANNET-LAIRD, s. A yeoman, one who farms his own property, *S.*; *synon. Cock-laird.*

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had secured the ground, for it belonged to auld Johnnie Howie, a *bonnet-laird* herc hard by, and many a communing we had before he and I could agree." *Antiquary, i. 73.*

"Sometimes he will fling in a lang word or a bit of learning that our farmers and *bannet-lairds* canna sae weel follow." *St. Ronan, ii. 60.*

"The first witness—gained the—affections, it is said, of one of the jurors, an old bien carle, a *bonnet-laird* to whom she was, in the course of a short time after, married." *The Entail, ii. 176.*

BONNET-PIECE, s. "A gold coin of James V., the most beautiful of the Scottish series; so called because the effigies of the king are represented wearing a *bonnet*."

"Certainly the gold pieces of that prince, commonly called *bonnet pieces*, are so remarkable, not only for their compactness, but for the art of engraving, that I do not know if there ever was any coin, either then, or at present, in all Europe, that comes nearer to the Roman coin in elegance." *Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom. p. 133.*

"The common gold coins of this reign (well known by the name of *Bonnet Pieces*, and said to have been coined out of gold found in the kingdom of Scotland) are extremely beautiful, and little inferior to the finest medals." *Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Libr. p. 300.*

"The *bonnet piece*, No. 5 and 9 of Plate II. weighs 72 gr. its half, No. 11, and quarter, No. 10, in proportion." *Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.*

"There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces*." *Monastery, ii. 267.*

BONNY, BONIE, o'T. 1. To denote a small quantity of any thing, it is said to be *the bonie o't*, *Renfr., Roxb.*

"But *bonny o't* like Bole's good mother." *S. Prov. "spoken when we think a thing little." Kelly, p. 72.*

Shall we view this as allied to C. B. *bon*, the butt-end, *boniad* the hindmost one; or to Fr. *bon*, as used in the phrase, *le bon d'argent*, "the surplusage, or overplus of the money?" *O't* is undoubtedly of it.

BONNIVOCHIL, s. The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, *Linn.*

"The *Bonnivochil*, so called by the natives, and by the seamen *Bishop* and *Carrara*, as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast, and the rest particoloured; it seldom flies, but is exceeding quick in diving." *Martin's West. Isl. p. 79.*

Gael. *bunobhuachail*, id. the *bh* being sounded *v.* I know not, if from *buana* a hewer, and *buai*ce a wave, *q.* one that cuts through the waves.

BONNOCK, s. A sort of cake, *Ayrs.*; *synon. Bannock.*

Tell yon guid bluid o' auld Boccock's,
I'll be his debt twa mashlum *bonnocks*—

Burns, iii. 24.

BONNOCH, s. "A binding to tie a cow's hind legs when she is milking."

"You are one of Cow Meek's breed, you'll stand without a *bonnoch*;" *S. Prov. Kelly, p. 371.*

BONOUR, s.

Yestreen I was w' his Honour;
I've taen three rigs of bra' land,
And hae bound mysel under a *bonour*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 190.

The sense will not well admit that this should be from Fr. *bonheur*, good fortune, happy encounter; as it is connected with *bound under*. Perhaps the author of this song, which exhibits rather an uncultivated mind, having heard the Fr. word *bonniere* used, as denoting a certain measure of land, had applied it to the bargain entered into with the landholder for ground to this extent. L. B. *bonnar-ium, bonuar-ium, modus agri certis limitibus seu bonnis definitus*; Du Cange.

BONSPEL, s. 1. A match at archery.

"The kingis mother favoured the Inglisemen, because shoe was the king of Englandis sister: and thairfoir shoe tuik ane waigeour of archerie vpoun the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone, and any half duzoun Scottisemen, aither noblmen, gentlmen, or yeamanes; that so many Inglish men sould schott againes thame at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The king, heiring of this *bonspeill* of his mother, was weil content. So thair was laid an hundreth crounes, and ane tun of wyne pandit on everie syd." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 348.

This word does not occur in Edit. 1728.

2. A match, at the diversion of *Curling* on the ice, between two opposite parties; S.

The *bonspel* e'er, hungry and cold, they hie
To the next alehouse; where this game is play'd
Again, and yet again, over the jugg
Until some hoary hero, haply he
Whose sage direction won this doubtful day,
To his attentive juniors tedious talks
Of former times;—of many a *bonspel* gain'd
Against opposing parishes.—

Graeme's Poems. Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

The etymon from *bonna*, a village, may be illustrated, at least, if not confirmed, by the following account of this exercise:—

"Their chief amusement in winter is *curling*, or playing stones on smooth ice; they eagerly vie with one another who shall come nearest the mark, and one part of the parish against another;—one description of men against another;—one trade or occupation against another;—and often one whole parish against another,—earnestly contend for the palm, which is generally all the prize, except perhaps the victors claim from the vanquished, the dinner and bowl of toddy, which, to do them justice, both commonly take together with great cordiality, and generally, without any grudge at the fortune of the day." Stat. Acc. P. Muirkirk, vii, 612.

3. This term is used to denote a match of any kind; as at golf, or even at fighting, Aberd.

This has been derived from Fr. *bon*, and Belg. *spel*, play, q. a good game. But it will be found that the same word is rarely formed from two different languages. It may therefore rather be traced to Belg. *bonne*, a village, a district, and *spel*, play; because the inhabitants of different villages or districts contend with each other in this sport, one parish, for example, challenging another. Or, the first syllable may be traced to Su.-G. *bonde*, an husbandman. Su.-G. *spel-a*, Alem. *spil-an*, Germ. *spiel-en*, Belg. *spel-en*, to play. *Bond* may, however, be equivalent to *foedus*, as the Teut. term is used. Thus *bondspel* would be synon. with Teut. *wed-spel*, certamen, from *wedd-en*, certare pignore, deposito pignore certare, to play on the ground of a certain pledge. V. CURL.

BONTE', s. What is useful or advantageous, a benefit, Fr. id.

"All new *bonteis* now appering among ws ar cumyn only by thair industry." Bell. Cron. B. xvii. c. 4.
This corresponds with *Bonum ac utile*, in the original.

BONXIE, s. The name given to the Skua Gull, Shetl.

"The Skua (*Larus cataractes*) though scarcely known in the south of Britain, is doubtless a distinct species. The Shetlanders call it *Bonxie*," Neill's Tour, p. 9.

BOO, Bow, s. A term sometimes used to denote a farm-house or village, in conjunction with the proper name: as, the *Boo of Ballingshaw*, the *Upper Boo*, the *Nether Boo*, &c. Ang.

This is in all probability allied to Su.-G. *bo*, Isl. *bu*, *boo*, domicilium, a house or dwelling, also, a village; Moes-G. *baua*, Mark, v. 3. *Bauan habaida in aurah-jom*; He had his dwelling among the tombs. *Bau-an*, Alem. *bouu-en, bu-en*, Isl. *bu-a*, to dwell, to inhabit. In the Orkney Islands, where the Gothic was long preserved in greater purity than in our country, the principal farm-house on an estate, or in any particular district of it, is in a great many instances called the *Boll* or *Bow*.

"From the top of the eastmost mountain in Choye, —there appeareth a great light, like to that of the sun reflected from a mirror, to any standing at the *Bow* or chief house in Choye." Mackaile's Relation in MS. ap. Barry's Orkney, p. 452.

Whether the *Bow* of Fife has had a similar origin, may deserve inquiry.

"The *Bow* of Fife is the name of a few houses on the road to Cupar. Whether this uncommon name is taken from a bending of the road, as some suppose, can not be determined. It has been thought that this place is nearly the centre of Fife: this is also offered as the reason of the name." P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc. ii. 403.

"The principal chemis-place, i.e. the head-*buil* or principal manor." Fea's Grievances of Orkn. p. 58.

I have given the orthography *Boo*, as this word is invariably pron. both in Ang. and in Orkn. If *Bol* should be considered as the original form, it corresponds to Su.-G. *bol*, which, like *bo*, Isl. *bu*, signifies domicilium. It seems originally to have denoted the manor-house of a proprietor; and, in former times, the property being almost universally allodial, there would scarcely be a single proprietor who did not cultivate his own lands.

Teut. *boeye*, tugurium, domunculum, casa, must certainly be viewed as originally the same word. The obvious affinity of Gael. *bal* to Su.-G. *bol* has been elsewhere mentioned. V. BAL. It may be added, that Teut. *balie* approaches nearly in signification, denoting an inclosure; conceptum, vallum, Kilian; a place fenced in with stakes being the first form of a town. It may be subjoined, that in the Highlands of S. any large house, as the manor-house, or that possessed by the principal farmer, is called the *Ball* of such a place, the name of the adjoining village or of the lands being subjoined.

BOODIES, s. pl. Ghosts, hobgoblins. Aberd.

"By this time it wis growing mark, and about the time o' night that the *bodies* begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A.-S. *boda*, Su.-G. *bod*, *bud*, Belg. *boode*, a messenger, from *bod-ian*, to declare, to denounce; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living; and A.-S. *boda*, and E. *bode*, being used to denote an omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. *bugudhai*, hobgoblins; Lhuyd.

It confirms the latter etymon, that Gael. *Bodack* is

used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a sort of family spectre.

"Every great family had in former times its *Daemon*, or Genius, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothemurchus* had the *Bodach an dun*, or ghost of the hill. *Kinchardine's*, the spectre of the bloody hand. *Gartingie* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorm's* by *Maug Moulach*, or the girl with the hairy left hand." Pennant's *Tour in S.* in 1769. p. 156, 157.

"I have seen," he said, lowering his voice, 'the *Bodach Glas*.' 'Bodach Glas?' 'Yes; have you been so long at Glennaquoich, and never heard of the Grey Spectre? When my ancestor, Ian nan Chaistel, wasted Northumberland, there was associated with him in the expedition a sort of southland chief, or captain of a band of Lowlanders, called Halbert Hall. In their return through the Cheviots, they quarrelled about the division of the great booty they had acquired, and came from words to blows. The lowlanders were cut off to a man, and their chief fell the last, covered with wounds, by the sword of my ancestor. Since that time, his spirit has crossed the Vich Ian Vohr of the day, when any great disaster was impending, but especially before approaching death.'" Waverley, iii. 157, 158.

BOODIE-BO, *s.* A bug-bear, an object of terror, Aberd.; synon. *Bu*, *Boo*.

To BOOFF, *v. a.* To strike, properly with the hand, so as to produce a hollow sound, Fife.

BOOFF, *s.* A stroke causing a hollow sound. *ibid.*; *Baff*, synon. **V. BUFF**, *v.* and *s.* which must be viewed as the same differently pronounced.

BOOHOO, *interj.* Used to express contempt, accompanied with a projection of the lips; pron. *buhu*, Roxb. Also, used as a *s.* in this form; "I woudna gi' a *boohoo* for you," *ibid.*

To BOOHOO, *v. n.* To shew contempt in the mode described above, *ibid.*

Belg. *boha*, "a noise, a boast, ado;" Sewel.

BOOIT, *s.* A hand-lantern. **V. BOWET.**

To BOOK, **BEUK**, *v. a.* To register a couple in the Session-records, in order to the proclamation of bans, *S.*

"Charles and Isabella were informed that his brother and Betty Bodle were to be *bookit* on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the bans, in the books of the Kirk-Session." The Entail, i. 232.

BOOKING, *s.* This act of recording is by way of eminence denominated *the booking*, *S.*

"It was agreed that the *booking* should take place on the approaching Saturday." *Ibid.*, p. 230.

BOOL, *s.* A contemptuous term for a man, especially if advanced in years. It is often conjoined with an epithet; as "an auld *bool*," an old fellow, *S.*

Some said he was a *camsheugh bool*;
Nse yarn nor rapes cou'd haud him,

When he got on his fleesome cowl;
But may-be they misca'd him.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 203.

This word has been viewed as denoting rotundity, or some resemblance to a *bowl*, of which the term is considered as merely a provincial pronunciation. Thus, *an auld bool* is understood to signify an *old round* or corpulent fellow; and the *bool* or *bole* of a tree its round trunk.

This word seems properly to signify the trunk; as the *bool* of a pipe is the gross part of it which holds the tobacco. It is perhaps from *Su.-G. bol*, the trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head and feet. It may have come into use, to denote the person, in the same manner as *body*.

Callender, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*, vo. *Bola*, truncens, mentions the *bole of a tree* as a synon., and apparently as a *S.* phrase.

"*Boll* of a tree, the stem, trunk, or body. North." *Gl. Grose*.

Isl. *bol-ur*, however, is sometimes used to denote the belly; venter, uterus; *G. Andr.*

BOOL, *s.* *Bool* of a pint-stoup. **V. BOUL.**

To BOOL, **BULE**, *v. n.* 1. To weep in a very childish manner, with a continued humming sound; generally, to *bule an' greet*, Roxb.

2. To sing wretchedly with a low drawling note. The prep. *at* is added, as, "*bulin' at a sang*," *ib.*

"Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is *booling at a sawm*" [psalm]. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 47.

Isl. *baul-a*, *Su.-G. bol-a*, *mugire*; *Sw. boel-a*, to low, to bellow. **V. next word.**

BOOLYIE, *s.* A loud threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull, *Ettr. For.*

If not formed from the preceding verb, apparently from the same origin. The *s.* forcibly suggests the *Isl.* term *bauli*, taurus, and *baula*, vacca. The *E. v.* to *Bawl* must be viewed as a cognate term.

BOOLS of a pot, *s. pl.* Two crooked instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears, *S.*; also called *clips*.

Teut. *boghel*, numella, an instrument for fastening the necks of beasts, to prevent them from being unruly; from *bogh-en*. *A.-S. bug-an*, to bow, to bend. Hence *Germ. bugel* denotes any thing that is circular or curved. Thus a stirrup is denominated, *steig-bugel*, because it is a circular piece of iron, by means of which one mounts a horse.

BOOL-HORNED, *adj.* Perverse, obstinate, inflexible, *S.*

This word, it would appear, is from the same origin with *Bools*, as containing a metaph. allusion to a beast that has distorted horns.

What confirms this etymon is, that it is pronounced *boolie-horned*, *Border*, and *W. of S.* *A. Bor. buckle-horns*, "short crooked horns turned horizontally inwards;" *Gl. Grose*, q. *boghel horns*.

BOON of Lint. **V. BUNE.**

BOON (of shearers), *s.* A company or band of reapers, as many as a farmer employs, *Dumfr. Loth.*, pron. q. *Buind*. **V. KEMP, v.**

It seems allied to A. Bor. "to *boon* or *buen*; to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord;" Gl. Grose.

Isl. *buandi*, ruricola, *buanda*, cives; q. those who dwell together, from *bu-a* habitare; Su.-G. *bo*, id. also, cohabitare, whence *bonda*, ruricola.

BOON-DINNER, s. The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers, S.

"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the good-man of the *boon-dinner*." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 375.

BOONER, adj. Upper, Loth.; pron. like *Guid, Blude, &c.*

This is obviously the comparative; *Boonmost*, q. v. being the superlative.

BOONERMOST, s. Uppermost.

This is an awkward and anomalous form of the superlative.

— Howe in a 'tato fur
There may Willie be,
Wi' his neb *boonermost*, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 25. V. **BOONERMOST.**

BOONMOST, adj. Uppermost, S. pron. *bunemist*.

The man that ramping was and raving mad—
The ane he wanted thinks that she had been.
Th' unchancy coat, that *boonmost* on her lay,
Made him believe, that it was really sae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

A.-S. *bufan*, *bufon*, above, and *most*.

BOORICK, s. A shepherd's hut. V. **BOURACK.**

BOOST, s. A Box. V. **BUIST.**

BOOST, v. imp. Behoved, was under the necessity of, Orkn.; pronounced q. *buist*, as with Gr. v. V. **BOOT, v. imp.**

BOOT, BOUT, s. A sieve, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. *bolt*, to sift, whence *bolter*, a sieve.

Johnson derives the E. v. from Fr. *blut-er*, id. Perhaps it is allied to Isl. *bullt*, motus creber, because of the quick motion of the sieve.

BOOT, BUT, BOUD, BIT, BUD, BOOST, v. imp. Behoved, was under a necessity of, S.; *He boot to do such a thing*; he could not avoid it. *It bit to be*; It was necessary that this should take place.

Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair,
Ye ken where Dick curfuff'd a' her hair,
Took aff her snood; and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame.
Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

And he a hun'er questions at him spiers;
To some o' which he meant but sma' reply,
But *boot* to gie a *wherefor* for a *why*,
Nor durst ae word he spak be out o' joint,
But a' he said *boot* just be to the point.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 34.

Boost is used in the West of S. :—

—I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly *boost* to pasture
I' the craft some day.
Burns, iii. 95.

They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they *boud* die.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 140.

Bus and *bud* occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawain:—

Then sal ye say, nedes *bus* me take
A lorde to do that ye forsake:
Nedes *bus* yow have sum nobil knyght
That wil and may defend your right.
E. M. Rom. i. 46.

And when he saw him *bud* be ded;
Than he kouth no better rede,
Bot did him haly in thair grace.
Ibid, p. 127.

"*Bus*, behoves;—*bud*, behoved," Gl.
For might thair nocht fle, bot thaire *bud* thaim bide.
Minot's Poems, p. 20.

Chaucer seems to use *bode* in the same sense:—

What should I more to you deuisse?
Ne *bode* I neuer thence go,
Whiles that I saw hem daunce so.

Rom. Rose, Fol. 113, b. col. I.

It may be derived from the A.-S. v. subst. *Byth* is used in the imperat.; *byth* he, let him be; also, in the potential and optative, as well as *beoth*. *Byth, beoth* he, sit, utinam sit, Lye. But most probably it is a corr. of *behoved*, Belg. *behoef*.

BOOT-HOSE, s. pl. Coarse ribbed worsted hose, without feet, fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the kneec, formerly worn instead of boots, S.; synon. *Gramashes*.

"His dress was—that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, coarse blue upper stockings, called *boot-hose*, because supplying the place of boots." &c. Heart of Mid Loth. ii. 18.

"He wore *boot-hose*, and was weel arrayed."—Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 406.

BOOTS, BOOTES, s. pl. "A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals;" Johns.

This account is not quite accurate; as the boots were used in order to extort confession of criminality.

"Lastly, he (Doctor Fian alias John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruell paine in the world, called the *Bootes*, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—"Then was he with all convenient speed, by commandment, convaied againe to the torment of the *Bootes*, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them, that his legges were crasht and beatin together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised, that the bloud and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable for ever." Newses from Scotland, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fian, 1591.

"The council ordered him [Neilson of Corsack] and Mr. Hugh M'Kail to be tortured with the *boots* (for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drove wedges between these and the leg, until the marrow came out of the bone." Crookshank's Hist. i. 203, Ed. 1751.

BOOTIKIN, s. A dimin. used in the same sense with the preceding verb.

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? You need not fear, there will neither thumbikin nor *bootikin* come here." Walker's Peden, p. 26. The term does not appear to have been of general

use in this sense, but was used perhaps, partly as rhyming with *thumbikin*, and partly as expressive of desirous contempt.

BOOTYER, s. A glutton. V. **BYOUTOUR.**

BOOZY, adj. Bushy. V. **BOUZY.**

BOR, BOIR, BORE, s. 1. A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals, S.

A sonne bem ful bright
Schon opon the queens
At a bore.

Sir Tristrem, p. 152.

Schute was the door: in at a *boir* I blent.
Palice of Honour, iii. 69.

— Gret wild beists of lim and lith,
Imloyd with pissance, strength and pith,
For feir thame selfis absentit:
And into hols and *bors* thame hyd,
The storme for till eschew.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 23, 24.

The phrase, *holes and bores*, is still used in the same sense; and, as in the passage last quoted, with greater latitude than the allusion originally admitted, S.

2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called a *blue bore*, S. It is sometimes used metaph.

"This style pleased us well. It was the first *blue bore* that did appear in our cloudy sky." Baillie's *Lett.* i. 171.

Although the word is not restricted in sense, like E. *bore*, it certainly has the same origin, as properly signifying a small hole that has been perforated. Su.-G. Germ. *bor*, *terebra*; Isl. *bora*, foramen; A.-S. *bor-ian*, to pierce.

3. To *take in*, or *up a bore*, to begin to reform one's conduct, Mearns; synon. with "turning over a new leaf."

BORAGE GROT, a groat or fourpenny-piece of a particular description, formerly current in S.

"Item the auld Englis grot sall pas for xvi d., the *borage grot* as the new grot."

This may have been denominated from the use of *borax* as an alloy. Teut. *boragie*, buglossa.

BORAL, BORALE, BORELL, s. An instrument for *boring*, one end of which is placed on the breast, Teviotd. Hence called a *breast-bore*, Clydes.

—"A womyll, a *borale* price xi d., ij pottis, a pane price xx s." Act. Conc. Dom. A. 1488, p. 106.

—"A wommill, a *borell* price xi d." *Ibid.* p. 132. This is expl. a large gimlet, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. Isl. *bor*, *terebrium*; whence *bora*, the orifice made, from *bor-a*, perforare, Teut. *booren*, id.

BORAL HOLE, a hole made by a wimble, Selkirks.

—His breist was like ane heck of hay;
His gobe ane round and *boral hole*.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 321.

BORAL TREE, s. The handle of a wimble, Teviotd.

BORCH, BORGH, BOWRCH, BOROW, s. 1. A surety. The term properly denotes a person who becomes bail for another, for whatever purpose.

Thar leyff thai tuk, with conforde into playn,
Sanct Jhone to *borch* thai suld meyt haille agayn.

Wallace, iii. 337. MS.

He him betuk on to the haly Gaist,
Saynct Jhone to *borch* thai suld meite hail and sound.

Ibid. v. 63. MS.

i. e. He committed himself to the Holy Spirit, calling on St. John as their pledge. V. *ibid.* v. 452.

The way we tuke the tyme I tald to forowe,
With mony fare wele, and Sanct Johne to *borowe*
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one assent,
We pullit up saile and furth our wayis went.

King's Quair, ii. 4.

"Saint John be your protector, or cautioner. *Borowe* signifies a pledge.—It appears to have been an ordinary benediction." Tytler, N.

The very phrase, used in *Wallace* and *King's Quair*, occurs in the *Canterbury Tales*.

As I best might, I hid fro him my sorwe,
And toke him by the honde, *Seint John* to *borwe*,
And said him thus; Lo, I am youre's all,
Beth swiche as I have ben to you and shall.

Squieres Tale, v. 10910.

Ben Jonson uses *burrough* in the same sense:—

—Neighbour Medsly, I durst be his *burrough*,
He would not looke a true man in the vace.

Tale of a Tub, Works, ii. 80.

It is evident, indeed, from these passages, as well as from *Wallace*, ix. 45, that it was customary in those times, when friends were parting, to invoke some saint as their surety that they should afterwards have a happy meeting. V. **BONALAIS**. This language seems evidently borrowed from our old laws, according to which, "gif ony man becummis ane furth-cummand *borgh* for ane vther, to make him furth-cummand as ane *hail* man, it is sufficient, gif he produce him personallie, *hail* and *sounde* before the judge, in lauchful time and place." Skene, *Verb. Sign.* vo. *Borgh*.

2. A pledge; any thing laid in pawn.

The King thought he was traist inewch,
Sen he in *bowrch* hys landis drewch:
And let hym with the lettir passe,
Till entyr it, as for spokin was.

Barbour, i. 628. MS.

The term occurs in both senses in O. E. *Borow* is used by *Langland* in the first sense:—

—He that biddeth borroweth, & bringeth himself in det,
For beggers borowen cuer, and their *borow* is God Almighty,
To yeld hem that geueth hem, & yet usurie more.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 37, b.

i. e. to repay with interest those who give. Yet seems to signify *get*, obtain.

But if he lue in the life, that longeth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold *borow*, that do bet wil he neuer,
Though do best draw on him day after other.

Ibid. Fol. 47, b.

Borgh occurs in *Sir Penny*:—

All ye need is soon sped,
Both withouten *borgh* or wed,
Where Penny goes between.

Spec. E. P. i. 268.

Mr. Ellis, however, mistakes the sense, rendering it, *borrowing*; whereas *borgh* means pledge or pawn, as explained by the synon. *wed*.

Pl. borrowis.—"Quhair a *borgh* is foundin in a court vpon a weir of law, that the partie defendar, as to that *borgh*, sall haue fredome to be anisit, and ask leif thairto, and sall haue leif, and quether he will be anisit

within Court, findand *borrowis* of his entrie, and his answer within the houre of cause. Acts Ja. i. 1429. c. 130. Edit. 1566. c. 115. Murray. Hence the phrase *Lawborrows*, q. v.

A.-S. *borg*, *borh*, fide-jussor; also, foenus; Germ. *burge*, a pledge. Su.-G. *borgen*, suretyship; Isl. *aabyrgd*, a pledge, according to G. Andr. p. 4, from *aa* debet, and *borg-a* praestare, solve. Hence, at *aabyrg-iast*, praestare, in periculo esse de re praestanda aut conservanda, veluti—fidejussores; and *aabyrgdar madr*, a surety. Ihre derives Su.-G. and Isl. *borg-a*, to become surety, from *berg-a*, a periculo tueri, to protect from danger. The idea is certainly most natural. For what is suretyship, but warranting the *safety* of any person or thing? A.-S. *beorg-an*, defendere; part. pa. *ge-borg-en*, tutus. The definition given of *aabyrgd*, by Olaus, exactly corresponds. Tutelae commendatio, ubi quid alteri commissum est, ut is solvat pretium si res perierit; Lex Run. This word, he says, often occurs in the Code of Laws; by which he seems to refer to those of Iceland. V. BORROW.

To BORCH, BORGH, v. a. To give a pledge or security for, to bail.

On to the justice him self loud can caw;
"Lat ws to *borch* our men fra your fals law,
At leyfand ar, that chapyt fra your ayr."

Wallace, vii. 434. MS.

—"Na bischop, &c. sall replege, or seik to *borgh* ony persoun, as his awin man,—bot gif the samin persoun be challengit to be his awin leige man, or dwell-and on his landis," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 340.

BOROW, s. 1. A surety.

"The accioune—again Johne of Wemys, Thomas Strang, &c. for the wrangwiss withholding of iije mercis, be resoun of a certane hand & obligacioun contenit in ane instrument, & as *borowis* for David Kynner." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 34. V. BORCH.

2. A pledge. "He denyit the *borowis* fandin on him." Aberd. Reg.

To BORROW, BORW, v. a. 1. To give security for; applied to property.

Thare *borowd* that Erle than his land,
That lay in-to the Kyngis hand,
Fra that the Byschape of Catenes,
As yhe before herd, peryst wes.

Wyntoun, vii. 9. 315.

2. To become surety for; applied to a person.

"Gif any man *borrowes* another man to answeire to the soyte of any partie, either he *borrowes* him, as hail forthcummand borgh, and then he is halden, bot allan-arlly to appeare his person, to the soyte of the follower, and quhen he hes entred him in plaine court to judgement; then aught he that him *borrowed* there to appeare, and be discharged as law will." Baron Courts, c. 38. V. also, c. 69.

Su.-G. *borg-a*, id. As far as we can observe, A.-S. *borg-ian* occurs only in the sense of *mutuari*, whence the E. v. to *borrow*, as commonly used. This, however, seems to be merely the secondary sense of the Su.-G. v. as signifying to become surety. For it would appear that anciently, among the Northern nations, he who received any property in loan, was bound to give a pledge or find bail, that he would restore the loan to the proper owner, when demanded. Hence he was said to *borrow* it, because of the security he gave. Ihre indeed inverts this order, giving the modern sense as the primary one. But the other appears most natural, and derives support from this circumstance, that suretyship is not in fact the radical idea. We have seen vo. BORCH, that the Su.-G. v. is from *berg-a*, to protect.

Now, suretyship is only one mode of protection. This is also confirmed by the customs, which anciently prevailed in our own country, with respect to borrowing:—

"Quhen ane thing is lent and *borrowed*; that vases to be done, sometime be finding of *pledges* (*borghs*, *cautioners*) sometime be giving and receaving of ane *wad*: some time, be hand and obligation made be faith & promeis, some time be writ, and some time be securitie of sundrie witnes.—Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving and receaving of ane *wad*. And that is done some time, be laying and giving in wad, cattell or moveable gudes. And some time be immoveable gudes, as lands, tenements, rents, consistand in money, or in other things." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 1. § 6. c. 2. § 1. 2.

To BORROW one, to urge one to drink, Ang.

This word is evidently the same with that already explained, as signifying to pledge, used in an oblique sense. For when one *pledges* another in company, he engages to drink after him: and in ancient times it was generally understood, that he who pledged another, was engaged to drink an equal quantity.

An ingenious correspondent observes; "This seems merely to mean,—to pledge, from *borg-en*, id. The person pledging was security for him who took the draught; as a man's throat, in those rude days, was often in danger on such occasions."

BORROWGANGE, BORROWGANG, s. A state of suretyship.

"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they confess their *borrowgange* (cautionarie) or they deny the same." Reg. Maj. iii. c. 1. § 8.

The letter *g*, in the termination of the word, must be pron. as in *lang*, *fang*, &c. It is, accordingly, written *borrowgang* by Balfour.

"Quhen the pledge [surety] comperis in judgment, ather he confessis and grantis that he is pledge for the debt, or denyis the samin. Gif he grantis the *borrowgang*, he is haldin to preive that he is quyte and fré thairant, be resoun of payment thairof maid be him," &c. Pract. p. 192.

According to Skinner, from A.-S. *borg*, *borh*, a surety, and *gange*, which, used as a termination, he says, signifies state or condition. I can find no evidence that the word is thus used in A.-S. It occurs, however, in a similar sense in Su.-G. Thus *edgaang*, *laggaang*, are rendered by Ihre, *actus jurandi*, *atergaangs ed*, *juramentum irritum*; and *ganga ater*, *caussa cadere*. V. Ihre v. *Gaa*; which although simply signifying to go, is also used in a juridical sense. *Borrowgange* may thus be merely the act of *going* or *entering* as a surety.

"Ordinis that the *borowis* that the said Issobell faud for the deliuering agane of the said gudis to the said prouest & channouns for the said annuale be dischargeit of thar *borowgang*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 250.

BORD, s. 1. A broad hem or welt, S.

2. The edge or border of a woman's cap, S.

Hier mutch is like the driven snaw,
Wi' *bord* of braw fine pearl.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 145.

For etymon V. BURDE.

BORD ALEXANDER.

In a list of donations to the altar of S. Fergus in the church of St. Andrews are the following articles:—
"Item unum integrum vestimentum sacerdotale ex *le Bord Alexander* intextum cum pullis. Item unam dalmaticam de *le Bord Alexander* rubei coloris. Item unum frontale de *le Bord Alexander*." MS. Script. circ. A. D. 1525, penes Civit. S. Andrie.

This appears to have been a sort of cloth manufactured at Alexandria, and other towns in Egypt, in French called *Bordat*. "Petite étoffe ou tissu étroit, qui se fabrique en quelques lieux d'Égypte, particulièrement au Caire, à Alexandrie et à Damiette." Dict. Trev.

MONTHIS BORD, apparently, the ridge or longitudinal summit of a mountain.

All landis, quahairver thay be,
In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;
Heid-roume, water, and *monthis bord*,
As eldren men has maid record.
Heid-roume is to the hill direct,
Fra the haugh callit in effect.
Betwix twa glennis ane *monthis bord*
Divydis thay twa glennis; I stand for it [l. for'd].
Water cumand fra ane glen heid,
Divydis that glen, and stanchis feid
Thortron burnis in monthis heid
Sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.
Ane *bord* brokin in dennis deep
Sall hald the lyne, and plumming keip.

Balfour's Pract. p. 439.

This sense is nearly allied to that of Isl. *bord*, as signifying a margin or extremity. The same word is used in most of the northern languages, as well as in Fr., to denote the highest part of the hull of a ship, that which is above the water.

BORDEL, *s.* A brothel, Dunbar.

Fr. *bordel*, id., Su.-G. A.-S. *bord*, a house. The dimin. of this, Ihre says, was L. B. *bordell-um*, *bordil-e*, tuguriolum, cujus generis quom olim meretricum stabula essent. Hence the Fr. word.

BORDELLAR, *s.* A haunter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fiddlaris, *bordellaris*, makerellis, and gestouris." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. i. *Ganiones*, Boeth.

BORE, *s.* A crevice. V. BOR.

BORE'S- (or **BOAR'S**) **EARS**, *s. pl.* The name given to the Auricula, S. B. *Primula auricula*, Linn.

A bear is called a boar, S., especially S. B. This resembles the pronunciation of the Scandinavian nations, *bioern*. Hence *bioern-oron*, auricula ursi.

BORE-TREE, *s.* *Sambucus nigra*. V. BOUR-TREE.

BOREAU, *s.* An executioner. V. BURIO.

BORGCHT, *s.* A surety.

This is the truly guttural orthography of the Aberd. Reg.; enough to burst the wind-pipe of our southern neighbours. V. BORCH.

LATTIN TO BORGH, Laid in pledge.

"In the actionne—agane John Crosare—for the wrangwiss takin frae the saide Alex^r. of 1 scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before be the lordis of consale to haue bene *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex^r. to a certane day;—quhilkis gudis forsaide war *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex^r." &c. Acts Audit. A. 1482, p. 100.

Lattin is the part. pa. of the *v. Lat*, to let, as signifying to lay.

Teut. *laeten zijn*, ponere; Kilian.

TO STREK, or **STRYK**, A **BORGH**, to enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane

strek a borgh apone a weir of law," &c. Ja. I. A. 1429. V. WEIR OF LAW. *Stryk*, Edit. 1566.

"In all the editions of the Acts of Parliament preceding the last, the phrase in the statute 1429 is printed to *stryke*, or strike, a *borgh*. This is unquestionably a mistake of the Editors for the word *strek*, to stretch or offer for acceptance; as—the corresponding phrase in the original forensic language, is *extendere plegium*.—Following the oldest MSS. of the Acts of James I., I have thus avoided what appears to me to be a palpable blunder." Communicated by T. Thomson, Esq. Dep. Clerk Register.

There can be no doubt of the propriety of this correction.

BORGH, *s.* A surety. V. BORCH.

BORN.

Harry the Minstrel, when speaking of Corspatricks's treachery in going over to the English, makes this reflection:—

Is nayne in warld, at scaithis ma do mar,
Than weile trastyt in born familiar.

Wallace, i. 112. MS.

In edit. 1648 it is,

Then well trusted a borne familiar.

I am at a loss to know whether this should be understood according to the sense given in the edit. just now referred to. In this case it must be an error in the MS. for *ane*. But *born* may have some affinity to Isl. *borgun*, Su.-G. *borgen*, suretyship; or Isl. *borgin*, assisted, from *berg-a*, A.-S. *beorg-an*, a periculo tueri, servare; q. one under contract or obligation; or to Su.-G. *bur*, a habitation, as living under the same roof.

The idea that *born* has some other sense than the obvious one, might seem to be supported from the manner in which it is written in MS. as if it were a contraction, *born*. This of itself, however, is no wise decisive; because it is often written in the same manner elsewhere; perhaps as a contr. of A.-S. *boren*, natus.

BORNE-DOWN, *part. adj.* Depressed, in body, in mind, or in external circumstances, S.

"Your judgment is with the Lord,—for your zeale and care to have your reformation spread amongst other opprest and *borne-down* churches." Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass. 1644, p. 215.

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Straight forward in an impetuous manner, Ettr. For.; synonym. *Horn-head*.

—"For ought he kens, ye may be carrying him *born-head* to his honour just now." Perils of Man, i. 242.

BORNE-HEAD, *adj.* Headlong, furious, Upp. Clydes.

Probably from Teut. *bor-en*, A.-S. *baer-en*, tollere, levare, prae se ferre; A.-S. *boren*, *part. pa.*; q. with the head *borne*, or carried before, or pushing forward, like a butting ox.

BORNE-MAD, *adj.* Furious, Upp. Clydes.

BORNSHET, *s.* A composition for protection from being plundered by an army.

—"He joined with Holke, being both as Simeon and Levi,—exactng great contribution, and *borneshets*, or compositions, pressing an infinite deale of money out of the Duke of Saxon's hereditary lands." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 154.

Evidently allied to Teut. *borgh-en*, in tutum recipere, servare. The term may have been formed from Sw. *borgen*, bail, security, and *skatt-a*, to rate, to value; or Teut. *borgh-en*, and *schatt-en*, to tax, whence *schatting*, taxation.

BORRA, BORRADH, s. A congeries of stones covering cells, Highlands of S.

"*Borra*, or *Borradh*, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a *cairn* in many respects, viz. in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design. This immense pile of stones was, till last summer, nearly 40 yards long, of considerable breadth, and amazing depth. At the bottom, from the one end to the other, there was a number of small apartments or cells, end to end, each made up of 5 or 7 large flags. Each cell was about 6 feet long, 4 broad; and such of them as remained to be seen in our time, about five feet high. One large flag made up each side; and another, which was generally of a curved figure, to throw off the water, covered it for a roof: the end sometimes was made up of two, and an open between them wide enough for a man to squeeze himself through: sometimes there was only 1 flag in the end, and only half as high as the side flags, so that the entry was over it. They were generally built on an eminence, where the fall of the water was from thence on either side; and when that was not the case, the cells were at some distance from the bottom of the pile or *borradh*. The cells were not always in a straight line from end to end; but they were always so regular, as that the same communication pervaded the whole.

"There are various conjectures about their use and design. Some think they were burying places for the ashes of heroes and great warriors, and human bones have been often found in them. Others believe them to have been concealed beds or skulking places for robbers and plunderers. I think it much more probable, that they were places of concealment, not for plunderers, but for booty." P. Kilfinan, Argyles. Stat. Acc. xiv. 527, 528.

Whatever might be the original design of erecting these buildings, they seem to be of the very same kind, although on a smaller scale, with those elsewhere called *Burghs*, *Broughs*, *Burghs*, or *Picts' Houses*. From the minute description given of one of these in the vicinity of Kirkwall in Orkney, there can be no doubt that they were constructed on the same general plan, if not by the same people. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 99, 100. It is probable, indeed, that in an early age this part of Argyleshire was occupied by Picts, as Colunba is said to have received Hii from their king.

Borra, or *borradh*, indeed, as applied to such a mound, must be viewed, if traced to Gael, as used with a considerable degree of violence. For it properly denotes a swelling. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the term thus written was only a corruption of Goth *borgh* or *burgh*; especially as the latter designation is equivalent to that of *Picts' House*. V. BRUGH.

It is worthy of observation, that the traditionary recollection of this very ancient mode of building seems to be yet retained in our country, in the name which children give to the little houses which they build for play. V. BOURACH.

BORRAL TREE. It is supposed that this may denote the *bour-tree*, or common elder; as boys *bore* it for their popguns.

Round the hillock, on the lea,
Round the auld *borral tree*,
Or bourock by the burn-side;
Deep within the bogle-howe,

Wi' his haffats in a lowe,
Wons the waefu' wirriow.
Bronnie of Bodsbeck, i. 216, 217.

BORREL, s. An instrument for piercing, a borer, S. A.

"*Borrels* for wrights, the groce iii l." Rates, A. 1611. V. BORAL.

BORRET, s. A term which had been anciently given to bombasin in S.

"*Bombasie* or *borrets*, narrow, the single peece cont. xv elns—xx l." Rates, A. 1611. *Boratoes*, ib. 1670, p. 7.

This name has been borrowed from Holland; Belg. *borat*, "a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool;" Sewel.

BORROWING DAYS, the three last days of March, Old Style, S.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers have endeavoured to account for this circumstance, by pretending that March *borrowed* them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer.

"There eftir I entrit in sne grene forrest, to contempil the tendir yong frutes of grene treis, be cause the borial blastis of the thre *borouing daies* of Marche hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute trie far athourt the feildis." Compl. S. p. 58.

"His account of himself is, that he was born on the *borrowing days*; that is, on one of the three last days of March 1688, of the year that King William came in, and that he was baptized in *hillings*, (i. e. secretly), by a Presbyterian minister the following summer, as the Curates were then in the kirks."—P. Kirkmichael, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. i. 57.

Various simple rhymes have been handed down on this subject. The following are given in Gl. Compl. :—

March *borrowit* fra Averill
Three days, and they were ill.

March said to Aperill,
I see three hogs upon a hill;
But lend your three first days to me,
And I'll be bound to gar them die.
The first, it sall be wind and weat;
The next, it sall be snaw and sleet;
The third, it sall be sic a freeze,
Sall gar the birds stick to the trees.—
But when the *borrowed* days were gane,
The three silly hogs came hirplin hame.

The first four lines are almost entirely the same, as this rhyme is repeated in Angus. Only after these, the hogs are made to defy the wrath of both these months, saying :—

Had we our piggies biggit fow of feg,
And set on the sunny side of the shaw,
We would bide the three best blasts,
That March or Averill couth blaw.

Then it follows :—

When thair three days were come and gane,
The silly twa hoggies came happin hame.

For only two of the three survived the storm.

Brand quotes the following observations on the 31st of March, from an ancient calendar of the Church of Rome :—

Rustica fabula de naturs Mensis.
Nomina rustica 6 Dierum, qui sequentur
In April, ceu ultimi sint Martii.

"The rustic Fable concerning the nature of the Month.
The rustic names of six days, which follow
In April, or may be the last of March."

Popular Antiq. p. 373.

He views these observations as having a common origin with the vulgar idea in respect to the *borrowed days*, as he designs them, according to the mode of expression used, as would seem, in the N. of England. Although we generally speak of them as *three*, they may be mentioned as *six*, in the calendar, being counted as repaid.

Those, who are much addicted to superstition, will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days. If any one should propose to borrow from them, they would consider it as an evidence, that the person wished to employ the article borrowed, for the purposes of witchcraft, against the lenders.

Some of the vulgar imagine, that these days received their designation from the conduct of the Israelites in *borrowing* the property of the Egyptians. This extravagant idea must have originated, partly from the name, and partly from the circumstance of these days nearly corresponding to the time when the Israelites left Egypt, which was on the 14th day of the month Abib or Nisan, including part of our March and April. I know not, whether our western *magi* suppose that the inclemency of the *borrowing days* has any relation to the storm which proved so fatal to the Egyptians.

In the Highlands, the same idea is commonly received; with this difference, that the days are considerably antedated, as the loan is also reversed.

"The *Faoilteach*, or three first days of February, serve many poetical purposes in the highlands. They are said to have been *borrowed* for some purpose by February from January, who was bribed by February with three young sheep.

"These three days, by highland reckoning, occur between the 11th and 15th of February: and it is accounted a most favourable prognostic for the ensuing year, that they should be as stormy as possible. If they should be fair, then there is no more good weather to be expected through the spring. Hence the *Faoilteach* is used to signify the very ultimatum of bad weather." Grant's *Superstitions of the Highlanders*, ii. 217.

An observation has been thrown out, on this article, in a Review of the DICTIONARY in the *Literary Panorama* for Dec. 1808, which deserves to be mentioned because of the ingenuity which it discovers:—

"Has this any relation," it is enquired, "to the ancient story of the supplementary *five days* at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 360? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them; but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing that Thoth, their Mercury, *won* these five days from the Moon, by a cast of dice; but some, from the character of the winner, thought them rather *borrowed* (stolen) than honestly come by." Col. 43.

It is certainly a singular coincidence, that, with our forefathers, the year terminated near the end of March. The change took place A. 1599.

"The next year," says Spotswood,—"by public ordinance was appointed to have the beginning at the calends of January, and from thenceforth so to continue; for before that time, the year with us was reckoned from the 25 of March." Hist. p. 456.

It is well known, that the ancient Saxons and Danes reckoned by Lunar years, which reduced the number of days to 360. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 11. But I have met with no historical evidence of their adding the intercalary days at the end of the year; or of this being done in our own country. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange idea of March borrowing a certain number of days from the month succeeding, might seem to afford a presumption that something of this kind had been done, although beyond the age of history. Were other circumstances satisfactory,

no good objection could arise from the commencement of the month a few days earlier than what corresponds to the *Borrowing Days*; this might be ascribed to the distance of time: nor, even from the difference as to the number of the days, for, as was formerly observed, in an old Roman calendar, *six* days are mentioned, which may be given to April; and this number, exceeding the difference between the lunar and solar year only by eighteen hours, might correspond to that of the *borrowing days*, if counted not only as borrowed, but as repaid.

BORROW-MAILL, BURROWMAIL, s. The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a *burgh* for the enjoyment of certain rights.

"That his Majesties burgh off Abirdene—was—doted with ampill priuiledges & immunityes for the yeirlie payment of the soume of tua hundereth thretene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennys of *borrow mail*, specifeit and conteanit in the rightis and in feftmentis maid to the said burgh thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1816, p. 579. V. MAIL, tribute.

BORROWSTOUN, s. A royal burgh, S.

"The postman with his bell, like the betheler of some ancient *borough's town* summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ayrs. *Legatees*, p. 26.

BORROWSTOUN, adj. Of or belonging to a borough, S.

—"According to the order in the act of Parliament, in the year 1593, *borrowstoun* kirks being alwayes excepted." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 142.

Hence the title of that fine old poem, "The *Borrowstoun* Mous, and the Landwart Mous." Evergr. i. 144.

BOS, BOSS, BOIS, adj. 1. Hollow, S.

—Ane grundyn dart let he glyde,
And persit the *bois*, hill at the brade syde.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 34.

Thare targis bow thay of the licht sauch tre,
And *bos* buckleris couerit with corbulye.

Ibid., 230. 23.

"A boss sound," that which is emitted by a body that is hollow, S.

2. Empty. A shell without a kernel, is said to be *boss*. The word is also used to denote the state of the stomach when it is empty, or after long abstinence, S.

Gin Hawkie shou'd her milk but loss
Wi' eating poison'd blades, or dross;
Or shou'd her paunch for want grow *boss*,
Or lake o' cheer,
A witch, the guide-wife says, right cross,
Or deil's been here.

Morison's Poems, p. 38.

3. In the same sense, it is metaph. applied to the mind; as denoting a weak or ignorant person. One is said to be "nae boss man," who has a considerable share of understanding, S. B.

He said, he gloom'd, and shook his thick *boss* head.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 285.

4. Applied to a person who is emaciated by some internal disease. Of such a one it is often said, "He's a' *boss* within," S.

5. Used to denote a large window forming a recess, or perhaps of a semicircular form resembling that which is now called a *bow-window*.

"So he began,—saying to the whole lordis of Parliament, and to the rest of thame that war accuseris of his brother [Lord Lyndsay] at that tyme, with the rest of the lordis that war in the summondis of forfaltre, who war entred in the *bos* window and thair to thoall an assye, according to thair ditty," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 235. "Into the *Boss Window*," Ed. 1768, p. 153.

6. Poor, destitute of worldly substance, S. B.

He's a gued lad, and that's the best of a',
And for the gear, his father well can draw;
For he's nas *boss*, six score o' lambs this year;
That's heark'ning gued, the match is feer for feer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

The origin is undoubtedly Teut. *bosse*, umbo. This might seem allied to C. B. *boez*, *boss*, elevatic.

Boss, BOCE, *s.* Any thing hollow.

The Houlet had sick awful crys
They correspondit in the skyis,
As wind within a *boce*.

Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26.

The *boss* of the *side*, the hollow between the ribs and the haunch, S.

Boss of the *body*, the forepart of the body from the chest downwards to the loins; a phrase almost obsolete, S.

BOSSNESS, *s.* 1. Hollowness, S.

2. Emptiness; often applied to the stomach, S.

BOSSINS, *s. pl.* Apertures left in ricks, for the admission of air, to preserve the grain from being heated, Lanarks.; synon. *Fause-house*. From *Boss*, hollow.

BOSKIE, *adj.* Topsy, Loth.

Teut. *buys*, ebrinus; *buys-en*, poculis indulgere.

BOSKILL, *s.* An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top, Roxb.; synon. *Fause-house*, Ayr.

Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln or *kill* in form, and having nothing within it, *q.* a *boss* or empty *kill*.

BOSS, BOISS, *s.* 1. A small cask.

"He [the Duke of Albany] desired of the Captain licence for to send for two *bosses* of wines, who gave him leave gladly, and provided the *bosses* himself: and then the Duke sent his familiar servant to the French ship, and prayed him to send two *bosses* full of Malvesy.—The *bosses* were of the quantity of two gallons the piece." Pitscottie, p. 83, 84.

2. A bottle, perhaps one of earthen ware; such as is now vulgarly called a *grey-beard*.

Thair is ane pair of *bossis*, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 71.

Elsewhere, however, it signifies such as are made of leather:—

Tua *leathering bosses* he hes bought;
Thay will not brek, albet they fall;
"Thir strapis of drie destroyis vs all,
"They brek so mony, I may necht byde it."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

3. In *pl. bosses, boisses*, a term of contempt, conjoined with *auld*, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.

"Reasonit—for the pairt of the Clergie, Hay, Dean of Restalrig, and certane auld *Bosses* with him." Knox's *Hiat.* p. 34.

"The Bischope preichit to his Jackmen, and to some auld *Boisses* of the toun; je the soume of all his sermone was, *They say we sould preiche, why not? Better lait thryve, nor nevir thryve: Had us still for your Bischope, and we sall provyde better the next tyme.*" *Ibid.* p. 44.

In the first of these passages, *bosses* is absurdly rendered *Bishops*, Lond. edit. p. 37. In MS. I. it is *bosis*, in II. *bosses*.

I know not whether the term, as thus used, has any affinity to Belg. *buys*, amicus, sodalis, from *buys*, drunken; *q.* pot-companiona. It may indeed be merely what we would now call *debauchees*. Debauched was formerly written *deboist*, O. E. "He led a most dissolute and *deboist* life." Camus' *Admir. Events*, Lond. 1639. p. 126.—"The good man extremely hating *deboysenesse*."—*Ibid.* p. 145. From Fr. *boire*, to drink, is formed *boisson*, drink. Its proper meaning may therefore be *topers*.

Sw. *buss* is expl. "a stout fellow." *De aera godu bussar*, They are old companions, they are hand and glove one with another; Wideg.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Lyndaay uses it, as if it literally signified a cask:—

Thoct some of yow bo gude of condition,
Reddy to *ressaue* new recent *wyne*:
I speak to you auld *Bossis* of perdition,
Returne in time, or ye rin to rewyna.

Warkis, p. 74. 1592.

Fr. *busse* is a cask for holding wines, Diet. Trev. Shall we suppose that this word was used metaph. to denote those who were supposed to deal pretty deeply in this article; as we now speak of "a seasoned cask?"

BOT, *conj.* But. This is often confounded with *but*, prep. signifying without. They are, however, as Mr. Tooke has observed, originally distinct; and are sometimes clearly distinguished by old writers.

Bot thy werks sall endure in lauds and glorie
But spot or falt condigns eterne memorie.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3. 52, 53.

Bot laith me war, *but* vther offences or cryme,
Ane rural body auld intertrik my ryme.

Ibid. 11. 53.

See many other examples, *Divers. Purl.* 193-200. According to Mr. Tooke, *bot* is the imperat. of A.-S. *bot-an*, to boot; *but*, of *beon-utan* to be-out. There is, however, no such A.-S. verb as *bot-an*. The *v.* is *bet-an*. Supposing that the particle properly denotes addition, it may be from the part. *pa. ge-botan*, or from the *s. bot, bote*, emendatio, reparatio. If A.-S. *butan*, without, be originally from the *v. beon-utan*, it must be supposed that the same analogy has been preserved in Belg. For in this language *buyten* has the same meaning.

A.-S. *butan, buton*, are used precisely as S. *but*, without. "One of them shall not fall on the ground, *butan cowrun faeder*, without your Father;" Matt. x. 29. "Have ye not read how the priests in the temple

profane the Sabbath, and synt butan leahtré, and are without blame?" Matt. xii. 5. Even where rendered besides, it has properly the same meaning. "They that had eaten were about five thousand men, butan wifum and cildum, besides women and children;" Matt. xiv. 21. i.e. women and children being *excepted, left out*, or not included in the numeration.

BOTAND, BUT-AND, prep. Besides.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall brenn yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies three.
Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88.

I have into the castle-law
A meir *but and* a fillie.
Watson's Coll. i. 59.

Adieu, madame, my mother dear,
But and my sisters three!
Minstrelsy Border, i. 222.

BOTAND, adv. 1. But if, except; in MS. two words.

Bot quhar God helpys quhat may withstand?
Bot and we say the suthfastnes,
Thai war sum tyme erar may then les.
Barbour, i. 457.

2. Moreover, besides.

Scho sall thairfor be calt Madame;
Botand the laird maid Knycht.
Grit, grit is thair grace,
Howbeit thair rents be slicht.
Mailland Poems, p. 188.

In the latter sense, it is from A.-S. *butan*, praeter.

BOTANO, s. A piece of linen dyed blue.

"*Botanos* or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peece—iii. l." Rates, A. 1611.
"*Botanoes* or blew lining." Rates, A. 1670.
Fr. *boutant*, etoffe qui se fait a Montpelier. *Panni species*. Dict. Trev.

BOTCARD, s. A sort of artillery used in S. in the reign of Ja. V.

"The King gart send to the Castle of Dunbar to Captain Morice, to borrow some artillery,—and received the same, in manner as after follows: *That is to say*, Two great canons thrown-mouthed, Mow and her Marrow, with two great *Botcards*, and two Moyans, two Double Falcons, and Four Quarter Falcons, with their powder and bullets, and gunners for to use them conform to the King's pleasure." *Pitscottie*, p. 143. V. MOYAN.

The same instruments seem to be afterwards called *battars*. "Of artillery and canons, six great culverings, six *battars*, six double-falcons, and thirty field-pieces." *Ibid.* p. 173.

This seems to be what the Fr. call *bastarde*, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr.; evidently by a metaph. use of the term signifying spurious, q. a spurious culverin, one that is not of the full size.

BOTE, BUTE, s. 1. Help, advantage; E. *boot*, Doug.

2. Compensation, satisfaction; Acts Parl. pass.

A.-S. *bote*, id. from *bet-an*, emendare, restaurare; Belg. *boete*, a fine, a penalty, *boet-en*, to make amends, to satisfy; Su.-G. *bot*, compensatio, *bot-a*, to make satisfaction. This word is variously combined.

"*Bote*, ane auld Saxon worde, signifies compensation, or satisfaction; as *man-bote*, *thief-bote*: And in all excambion, or cossing of landes or gear moveable,

the ane partie that gettis the better, givis ane *bote*, or compensation to the vther." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bote*.

KIN-BOTE, compensation or "assithment for the slaughter of a kinsman;" Skene, Verb. Sign.

A.-S. *cyn*, cognatio, and *bote*.

MAN-BOT, the compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ibid.

A.-S. *man-bot*, id. This word occurs in the laws of Ina, who began to reign A. 712. c. 69. In c. 75. it is enacted, that he who shall kill any one who is a god-father, or a godson, shall pay as much to the kindred of the deceased, *swa ilce swa seo manbot deoth the them hlaford seal*; as is necessary for compensating slaughter to a lord. In Su.-G. this is called *mansbot*, which is mentioned by Ihre as equivalent to *Wereld*. V. VERGELT.

THEIFT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft.

"The *Wergelt*, or *Theiftbote* of ane theife, is threttie kye." Reg. Maj. Index. V. 1. Stat. Rob. I. c. 8.

BOTHE, BOOTH, BUITH, s. A shop made of boards; either fixed, or portable, S.

Lordis are left landles be vnlele lawis,
Borges bryngis hame the *bothe* to breid in the balkis.
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 41.

i.e. They bring home their wooden shops, and lay them up on the cross-beams of the roofs of their houses, as if they could bring them profit there. It is spoken ironically; perhaps in allusion to hens hatching on spars laid across the *baulks*. Doug. also uses *buith*, 238., h. 11.

Hence the *Luckenbooths* of Edinburgh, wooden shops, as not to be carried away, made for being *locked* up. V. LUCKEN.

This has been traced to Gael. *bù*, id. But it seems to have a closer connexion with Teut. *boede*, *bode*, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su.-G. *bod*, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. *bud*, taberna, a wooden house. *Hann song messu um dagin epter a giabakka upp fra bud Vestfirðinga*; He sung mass, next day, on the edge of the chasm above the *booth* of Westfirðing; *Kristnisaga*, p. 89. L. B. *boda*, *botha*. Ihre seems to think that the Su.-G. word is allied to Moes-G. *biud*, A.-S. *beod*, a table, because the ancients exposed their wares on benches or tables.

The origin of Su.-G. *bod*, mansio; taberna, tugurium,—is undoubtedly *bo* or *bua*, primarily to prepare, to build; in a secondary sense, to inhabit. There can be as little doubt that *bod* and *both*, *buith*, *bothie*, are radically the same word. In Mod. Sax., and in the language of Nassau and Hesse, *boeye*, which more nearly resembles the *v.*, is synon. with *boede*, *bode*, signifying tugurium, domuncula.

BOTHE, BOOTHIE, s. 1. A cottage, often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged; S.

"Happening to enter a miserable *bothie* or cottage, about two miles from Lerwick, I was surprised to observe an earthen-ware tea-pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat-fire." Neill's Tour, p. 91.

"Repeatedly—have I had the sight of a Gael, who seemed to plunge his weapon into the body of Men-teith,—of that young nobleman in the scarlet laced

cloak, who has just now left the *bothy*." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3 ser. iv. 201.

Su.-G. *bod*, a house, a cottage; Gael. *bothag*, *bothan*, a cot. C. B. *bythod*; Arm. *bothu*; Ir. *both*, a cottage, a booth; Fr. *boutique*. V. BOTHE.

2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut.

Fare thee well, my native cot,
Bothy of the birken tree!
 Sair the heart, and hard the lot,
 O' the lad that parts wi' thee.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

BOTHE-MAN, *s.* Equivalent to E. *hind*, and borrowed from the circumstance of hinds inhabiting *bothies*, Perth.

To BOTHER, BATHIER, *v. a.* To teaze one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation, S.

This has been viewed, as perhaps the same with E. *Pother*.

To BOTHER, *v. n.* To make many words.

The auld guidmen, about the grace,
 Fras side to side they *bother*.

Burns, iii. 38.

BOTHER, *s.* The act of rallying, or teasing, by dwelling on the same subject, S.

BOTHNE, BOTHERNE, *s.* 1. A park in which cattle are fed and inclosed. Skene in vo.

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

"It is statute and ordained, that the King's Mute, that is, the King's court of ilk *Bothene*, that is of ilk schirefedome, salbe halden within fourtie daies." Assis. Reg. Dav. Ibid.

L. B. *bothena* is used in the latter sense,—baronia, aut territorium, Wachter; Arm. *bot*, tractus terrae; Du Cange, vo. *Botaria*.

BOTINYS, *s. pl.* Buskins; Gl. Sibb. Fr. *botine*, cothurnus. V. BOTING.

BOTION, *s.* Botching, Dumfr.

—Now, mind the motion,
 And dinna, this time, maks a *botion*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 20.

BOTTLE-NOSE, *s.* A species of whale, S. Orkn.

"A species of whales, called *Bottlenoses*, have sometimes run a-ground during the tide of ebb, been taken, and oil extracted from them." P. Row, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc. iv. 406.

"The Beaked Whale (*nebbe-haal*, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. *nebbe-haal*] which is here known by the name of the *Bottlenose*, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkn. p. 298.

It is sometimes called *Bottle-head* in E. The Norwegian, as well as the S., name respects the form of its nose.

In Sw. it is denominated *butskopf*; a name also referring to the form of its head, perhaps q. *blunt-head*, from *butt*, blunt, rough, and *kopf* head. V. Cepede, 319.

To BOTTLE or BATTLE STRAE, to make up straw in small parcels, or *windlins*, S.

Although the *s.* is used in E., the *v.* does not occur, as far as I have observed. *Battle* is the pron. of Loth. Fr. *botel-er*, to make into bundles.

* BOTTOM, *s.* The breech, the seat in the human body, S. I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E. V. BODDUM.

BOTTOM-ROOM, *s.* The name vulgarly given to the space occupied by one sitter in a church, S. When one's right to a single seat is expressed; it is said that one "has a bottom-room in this or that pew."

—"We were to be paid eighteen-pence a *bottom-room per annum*, by the proprietors of the pews." The Provost, p. 124.

BOTTREL, *adj.* Thick and dwarfish, Aberd.

BOTTREL, *s.* A thickset dwarfish person, *ibid.*

Fr. *bouterolle*, the chape of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it. Isl. *but-r*, truncus, *but-a*, truncate.

BOTWAND, *s.* [A rod of power; baton]

Throw England theive, and tak thee to thy fute,

And bound to haf with thee a fals *botwand*;

Ans Horsemanshell thou call thee at the Mute,

And with that craft convey thee throw the land.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 72. st. 29.

This may denote a rod of power, such as officers, and especially marshals, used to carry; from Germ. *bot*, power, and *wand*, a rod; especially as *horsemanshell* seems to signify a marshal. Or, *botwand* may be the rod of a messenger, from A.-S. Su.-G. *bod*, a message; A.-S. *bod-ian*, Su.-G. *bod-a*, nuntiare.

In ancient times, among the Gothic nations, when the men capable to bear arms were summoned to attend their general, a messenger was sent, who with the greatest expedition was to carry a rod through a certain district, and to deliver it in another; and so on, till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were often unknown to the messenger, but intelligible to the principal persons to whom he was sent. These marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the one end, and had a rope affixed to the other; as intimating the fate of those who should disobey the summons, that their houses should be burnt, and that they should themselves be hanged. This was called, Su.-G. *budkafle*, from *bud*, a message, and *kafle*, [S. *cave!*] a rod.

The *croistara*, or fire-cross, anciently sent round through the Highlands, was a signal of the same kind.

BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *s.* A curvature or bending of any kind, S. "The bought of the arm," the bending of the arm at the elbow.

"I took her by the *bought* o' the gardy, an' gard her sit down by me." Journal from London, p. 8.

"*Beight* of the elbow; bending of the elbow. Chesh. A substantive from the preterperfect tense of *Bend*, as *Bought*, of the like signification from *Bow*." Ray. A. Bor. id.

"The *bought* of a blanket," that part of the blanket where it is doubled. Where the sea forms a sort of bay, it is said to have a *bought*, S.

A.-S. *bogeht*, arcuatus, crooked; *bog*, a bough; *bug-an*, Teut. *bieg-en*, to bend. Germ. *bug*, sinus; *bucht*, curvatura littoris, Wachter. Isl. *bugd*, Su.-G. *bugt*, id. from *boi-a*, Isl. *bug-a*, to bend.

O. E. *bought* of the arme, [Fr.] "le ply de bras;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21.

Many ancient words are retained as sea-terms, which have been lost on land. Every one must perceive the

near affinity between *Bucht* and E. *bight*, as denoting "any turn or part of a cable, or rope that lies compassing;" Phillips. Skinner properly derives it from A.-S. *byg-an*, to bend. The correspondent term in Sw. is *bugt*, "fack of a rope or cable;" Wideg. Now this E. word *fack*, or *fake*, in like manner claims identity with S. *Faik*, a fold, q. v. For E. *fack* or *fack* is expl. by Phillips "one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round."

Boucht, as denoting a bay, exactly agrees with the Norwegian use of the term; also with Su.-G. *bugt*, *curvatura littoris*.

"*Fiorte* signifies a bay, *bucht*, a creek." Crantz's Hist. of Greenland, i. 6.

In the same sense E. *bight* is used by seamen:—

"To have put about with the wind, as it then was, would have *embayed* us for the night; for the main body of the island seemed to form with the peak we had left astern, and the position we were now in, a sort of *bight*." M'Leod's Voyage to China, p. 64.

To BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *v. a.* To fold down, S.

Isl. *bukt-a*, Teut. *buck-en*, *flectere*, *curvare*.

BOUCHTING-BLANKET, *s.* A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides; so as to prevent its spreading out too much, as well as to secure the occupier against the chillness of the tick, or any dampness which the feathers may have contracted, S. *Binding-Blanket*, Edin.

BOUCHT, BOUGHT, BUCHT, BUGHT, *s.* 1. A sheepfold; more strictly a small pen, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it was customary to drive the ewes, when they were to be milked; also called *ewe-bucht*, S.

— We se watchand the full schepefeld,
The wyld wolf ouerset wyth schouris cald,
Wyth wynd and rane, at myddis of the nicht,
About the *boucht* plet al of wandis ticht,
Braiss and gyrnis: tharin blatand the lammys
Full souerlie liggis vnder the dammys.

Doug. Virgil, 275. 54. *Caula*, Virg.

The term occurs in its compound form, in that beautiful old song:—

Will ye go to the *ew-bughts*, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?

Herd's Collection, i. 213.

2. A house in which sheep are inclosed, Lanarks.; an improper sense.

"These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the *Bught*, which had slits in the walls to admit the air, and was shut in with a hurdle door. P. Hamilton, Statist. Acc. ii. 184.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *boucher*, *obturare*. But the word is Teut. *Bocht*, *bucht*, *septum*, *septa*, *interseptum*, *sepimentum clausum*; Kilian. As *bought* denotes a fold of any kind, it is most probable, that as used to signify a sheepfold, it is originally from Teut. *hog-en*, *buigg-en*, *flectere*, in the same manner as *fold*, the synonym. E. term, S. *fald*, from A.-S. *fald-an*; not because the sheep are inclosed in it, q. illud quo erraticum pecus involvitur, Skinner; but from the way in which folds for sheep were formed, by *bending* boughs and twigs of trees, so as to form a wattling. Hence Doug. seems to call it

— the *boucht plet al of wandis ticht*.

Gael. *buchd*, like the Teut. word, signifies a sheep-fold.

Mr. Hogg mentions a curious superstition, which prevails in Ettrick Forest, with respect to the *Bught*:—

"During the season that the ewes are milked, the *bught door* is always carefully shut at even; and the reason they assign for this is, that when it is negligently left open, the witches and fairies never miss the opportunity of dancing in it all the night.—I was once present when an old shoe was found in the *bught* that none of them would claim, and they gravely and rationally concluded that one of the witches had lost it, while dancing in the night." Mountain Bard, N. p. 27, 28.

3. A square seat in a church, a table-seat, S. *Bucht-seat*, id. Aberd.

BOUCHT CURD, the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are soon *sans ceremonie* taken out by the *fair hands* of the ewe-milkers. This in a great measure accounts for the greenish cast assumed by some of the cheeses; Roxb.

To BOUCHT, BOUGHT, *v. a.* 1. To inclose in a fold, S.; formed from the *s.*

Some beasts at hame was wark enough for me,
Wi' ony help I could my mither gee,
At milking beasts, and steering of the ream,
And *bouchting* in the ewes, when they came hame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

This properly denotes the inclosing of ewes while they are milked.

"In a MS. account of Selkirkshire, by Mr. John Hodge, dated 1722, in the Advocate's Library, he adds a circumstance which has now become antiquated: 'That there was then to be seen at Tait's Cross, *boughted*, and milked, upwards of twelve thousand ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view.'" Chalmers' Caledonia, ii. 973. N.

2. To inclose by means of a fence, or for shelter, Renfr.

The mavis, down thy *bughted* glade,
Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 159.

BOUCHTING-TIME, BOUGHTING-TIME, *s.* That time, in the evening, when the ewes are milked, S.

O were I but a shepherd swain!
To feed my flock beside thee,
At *boughting time* to leave the plain,
In milking to abide thee.

Katharine Ogie, *Herd's Coll.* i. 246.

BOUCHT-KNOT, *s.* A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being *doubled*, S.

To BOUFF, *v. a.* To beat, Fife. V. BOOF.

This would seem to be merely a variety of *Buff*, *v. a.* q. v.

To BOUFF, BOWF, *v. n.* 1. To bark, Loth., Aberd.; applied solely to the hollow sound made by a large dog, Fife; synonym. *Wouff* and *Youff*. This is opposed to *Yaffing*, which denotes the barking of a small dog.

As I was tytin lazy frae the hill,
Something gat up, an' wi' a weeack dire,
Gasd haughtin aill, an' vanish't like a fire ;
My collie *bouff't*, an' rear't his curlin birse.
Turras's Poems, p. 115.

2. To cough loud, *Aberd.* It is often conjoined with the *v. to Host.*

BOUFF, BOWE, *s.* 1. The act of barking, *ibid.*

2. A loud cough, *Aberd.*

Dan. *biasser*, to yelp, bark, whine ; Teut. *beff-en*, latrare ; Germ. *beff-en* ; Lat. *baub-are* ; Isl. *bofs-a*, canum singultire, *bofs*, singultus canum, Dan. *biaef* ; Haldorson.

To these we may add O. Fr. *abbay-er* ; Ital. *abbaiare*, id. ; whence E. *to bay*.

BOUGARS, *s. pl.* Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these, *divots*, and then the straw or thatch, *S.*

With *bougars* of barnis thay beft blew cappis,
Quhill thay of bernis made briggis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

Callender derives this word from A.-S. *bug-an* to bend. But it seems to be the same with Lincoln's *bulkar*, a beam, which Skinner deduces from Dan. *bielker*, pl. beams ; Dan. Sv. *biaelke*, a beam. From Su.-G. *balk*, trabs, the dimin. *bialke* is formed, denoting a small rafter, *tigillum*. This in Westro-Goth. is written *bolkur*.

BOUGAR-STAKES, *s. pl.* The lower part of *cupples*, or rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses, *Teviotd.* V. BOUGARS.

To the etymon, it may be added, that Dan. *tuæær bialker* signifies rafters, properly transoms, or cross rafters.

BOUGAR-STICKS, *s. pl.* Strong pieces of wood fixed to the *couples*, or rafters, of a house by wooden pins, *Roxb.* ; perhaps originally the same with *Bougar-stakes*.

BOUGE, *s.* *Bougis*, *pl.*

"Item, ane bust for the ypothecar. Item, ane *bouge*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 73.

"Item, that was lyand in the round in the abbay, and now brocht to the said register hous, four *bougis* ourgilt." *Ibid.*

Apparently denoting some kind of coffers or boxes, like Fr. *bougette*, from *bouge*, a budget, or great pouch ; Teut. *boegie*, bulga.

BOUGER, *s.* A sea-fowl and bird of passage of the size of a pigeon, frequent in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called *Coulterneb*. *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 62.

Shall we trace the name to Isl. *bugr*, curvatura ; as the upper jaw is crooked at the point ?

BOUGHT, *s.* The name given to a fishing-line, *Shetl.*

"Each line, or *bought* as it is called, is about fifty fathoms, so that a boat in this case carries six thousand fathoms of lines." *Edmonston's Zetl.* Isl. i. 235.

Dan. *bugt*, a winding ; the line being denominated from its forming a coil, or being wound up. Isl. *bugd*, curvatura, from *bug-a*, flectere, to bend. V. *Boucurt*, a curvature.

BOUGHTIE, BUGHTIE, *s.* A twig ; a dimin. from E. *bough*, *Ayrs.*

—Fras ilk *boughtie* might been seen

The early linnets cheepan

Their sang that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 122. *Bughtie*, Ed. 1813.

BOUGIE, *s.* A bag made of sheep-skin, *Shetl.*

The radical term seems to be Moes-G. *baly* ; Su.-G. *baelg*, uter, as properly denoting the skin of an animal. Lat. *bulg-a* is obviously a cognate.

BOUGUIE, *s.* A posie, a nosegay, *Ayrs.* Fr. *bouquet*, id.

BOUK, BUIK, *s.* 1. The trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head or extremity, *S.*

A *bouk* of tauch, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, *S.* Germ. *bauch von talge*, id.

A *bouk-louse* is one that has been bred about the body, as distinguished from one that claims a more noble origin, as being bred in the head, *S.*

This seems to be the primary signification from Teut. *beuck*, truncus corporis. In this sense it is used by Chaucer.

The clotered blood, for any leeche-craft
Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouke* ylaft.

Knights T. v. 2748.

2. The whole body¹ of man, or carcase of a beast, *S.*

Ful mony cartage of thars oxin grete
About the fyris war britnit and doun bet,
And bustuous *boukis* of the hirsit swine.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 55.

Cartage is rendered by Rudd. "a cart-ful, as much as a cart will hold." But I suspect that it should be *carcage*, according to the vulgar pronunciation of *carcase*, which still prevails. Often in MSS. *t* cannot be distinguished from *c*. Thus *bouk* will be expletive of *carcage*.

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck ;
Or she that cares for thy cradil, could be her cast ;
Or brings any bedding for thy blas *bouke* ;
Or louses of thy lingels sa lang as they may last.

Pohwart's Flyting, *Watson's Coll.* iii. 15.

Ablins o'er honest for his trade,

He racks his wits,

How he may get his *buik* weel clad,

And fill his guts.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 45.

3. The body, as contradistinguished from the soul.

"The litle sponkes of that joy, and the feeling thereof, haue sik force in the children of God, that they cary their heartes out of their *buikes* as it were, and lifts them vp to the verie heauens." *Bruce's Eleven Sermon*. 1591. Sign. X. 2. b.

4. Size, stature, *S.* *bulk* ; "*Boukth*, bulk, the largeness of a thing ;" *Gl. Lancash.*

The blades, accordin to their *bouk*,

He partit into bands.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 3.

5. The greatest share, the principal part, S.

He cries, What plots, O what mischief!
And still a kirkman at the nulke o't!
Though old Colquhoun should bear the *buick* o't.
Cleland's Poems, p. 78.

Although not satisfied that this word, as used in the two last senses, is radically the same, I give it under one head; because it has been asserted that *bulk*, O. E., denoted the trunk of the body. Rudd. and others derive it from A.-S. *buce*, Dan. *bug*, Teut. *bauch*, the belly.

Ihre, however, deduces Su.-G. *bol*k, *bulk*, from *bol*, grandis. Gael. *bodhaic* signifies the body. V. BOUKIT.

6. The whole of any bale or assortment of goods, S. Hence,

TO BREAK BUIK, to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them, S.

—"Accusit—for *brakyng* of *bouk* within this havyne & laying certane gcir on land." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

—"The merchandis, inbringaris of the saidis guidis aucht not to lose [unloose], *brek bouke*, nor dispone thairpoun quhill the same be first enterit, sene, markit, and deulie custumat be the customaris apointit thairto." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 185.

—"By this restraint the merchantis are only prohibited the importatioune of forraine commodities for *breking buik*, and venting in this kingdome." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 277.

BOUK, *s.* A lye made of cow's dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped in order to its being cleansed or whitened, S. The linen is sometimes allowed to lie in this state for several days.

TO BOUK, *v. a.* To dip or steep foul linen in a lye of this description; as, *to bouk claise*, S.

"Those who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of Pound's cosmetics, applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them *boukit* an' graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching." Glenfergus, iii. 84.

BOUKIN-WASHING, BOKKIT-WASHIN', *s.* The great annual purification of the linen used in a family, by means of this lye, S.

"I have a dizen table-claiths in that press, thirty years old that were never laid upon a table. They are a' o' my mother's spinning: I have nine o' my ain makin forby, that never saw the sun but at the *bookin-washing*." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 143.

"I will bring it out to St. Anthony's blessed Well some braw night just like this, and I'll cry up Ailie Muschat, and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing*, and bleach our claive in the beams of the bonny Lady Moon, that's far pleasanter to me than the sun." Heart M. Loth. ii. 117.

This is obviously the same with E. *buke*, by Johns., spelled *buck*. But the Scottish pronunciation exactly corresponds with that of *book* in E. None of the lexicographers, however, as far as I have observed, take notice of the composition of this lye. Inattention to this circumstance has probably occasioned the perplexity, which evidently appears in tracing the etymon of the term. Nor have any of the commentators on Shakespear thrown any light upon it; having allowed Falstaff to pass very quietly in his *buck*-basket.

As Fr. *bu-er* is synon. with E. *buck*, Huet views Lat. *im-bu-o* as the radical word. Lincens being frequently beaten with a wooden mallet, in order to their being cleansed, the verb has been traced to Su.-G. *buck-a*, Belg. *beuck-en*, Fr. *buqu-er*, to beat or strike. But as it seems strictly to denote the lye itself, without regard to the mode of application, I am inclined to think that it has received its denomination from its being composed of animal excrement. Accordingly, as Su.-G. *byk-a* (pronounced *buk-a*,) signifies, linteas vestes lixivio imbueri, *byke*, which Ihre gives as derived from the verb, is defined, hominum colluvies, civitatis sentina. This, indeed, is its metaph. sense; for it literally signifies, "the *buck* of clothes." Wideg. These words may be allied to A.-S. *buce*, Isl. *buk-ur*, venter, alvus. The affinity is more apparent in Teut. For *buyek-en*, linteas lixivio purgare, retains the precise form of *buyek*, venter; and as Germ. *bauch* denotes the belly, *bauche* is "a *buke* of clothes," synon. with *beuche* used in Misnia, and *byke* in Brandenburg. Thus it seems highly probable that this lye was originally denominated from its ignoble origin; especially as, in different northern languages, the term is used in a composite form, expressive of the particular description of lye; Germ. *bauch-lauge*, E. *buke-lye*.

BOUCKING, *s.* The quantity of clothes bucked at one time, S.

"Barney, will ye hae time to help me to the water wi' a *boucking* o' claes?" Hogg's Brownie of Bodbeck, ii. 161.

TO BOUK, *v. n.* To bulk, S. Hence,BOUKIT, BOWKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Large, bulky; S.

—In hir *boukit* bysyme, that hellis belth
The large fludis suppis thris in ane swelth.
Doug. Virgil, 82. 15.

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of pregnancy, S.

In this sense it occurs in an emphatical Proverb, which exhibits more real delicacy of sentiment than the coarseness of the language might seem to indicate: "*Bouked* brides should have bor'd Maidens;" Kelly, p. 73. It is to be observed that *Maiden*, S. denotes a bride's maid. Kelly gives the sense of the Prov. in language abundantly plain: "They who are with child before they are married should be attended by w—s."

Boukit and *muckle-boukit* are used in a peculiar sense; as denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, after her shape begins to alter. In the same sense she is said to *bouk*, S. Sw. *buka ut*, propendere; *bukig*, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet. This use of the term, especially as confirmed by the Northern idiom, affords a strong presumption, that Su.-G. *buk*, venter, contains the radical sense of the *s.*; whence the word has been transferred to the trunk, to the whole body, and at length used to denote size in general. *Buk*, Germ. *bauch*, &c. as denoting the belly, have been generally traced to *bug-en*, flectere, arcuare, because of its form.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Small in size, diminutive, puny, S.

2. Thin, meagre, S.

3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, Aberd.

MUCKLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Large in size, S.

2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c.

BOUKSUM, BUKSUM, BOUKY, *adj.* 1.
Bulky, S.

Fan laggert wi' this *bouksome* graith,
You will tyue haaf your speed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

"And aiss the said Andro had ane vther dowblet on him nor he vsit commounie, and wes mair *buksum*." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 209.

2. Honourable, possessing magnitude in a moral sense.

"Love is ay well where there is a warmness in it, and where Christ grows ay *bulksomer* in the bosom.—They get a sight of this, that Christ is *buksome* in heaven, therefore they see angels attending his grave." M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

Bouky may be originally the same with Su.-G. *bukig*, *obesus*, qui magnum abdomen habet; Ihre. The S. word is often applied to a pregnant woman.

BOUKE, *s.* A solitude.

Under the bowes thei bode, thes barnes so bolde,
To byker at thes baraynes, in *boukes* so bare.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4.

A.-S. *bucc*, *secessus*, "a solitary and secret place," Somner.

BOUL, BOOL, BULE, *s.* 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the *bool* of the arm," when it is bent, i.e., the curvature; synon. *bought*, S. The word is pron. *bool*.

2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumbs and fingers are put, &c. V. BOOLS.

3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket, of a pot, &c. S.

Boul o' a pint stoup, the handle of the tin vessel thus denominated in S., holding two chopins.

"To come to the hand like the *boul o' a pint-stoup* is a proverbial expression indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler." Gl. Antiquary, iii. 359.

"The *bool* of a tea-kettle;"—"the *bools* of a pot. Ane pair of pot *bulis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

The *bool* of a *key*, the round annular part of the key, by means of which it is turned with the hand, S.

Teut. *boghel*, *beughel*, *hemicyclus*, *semicirculus*, *curvatura semicircularis*; Kilian.

BOULDEN, *part. pa.* Swelled, inflated. V. BOLDIN.

BOULE, *s.* A clear opening in the clouds, in a dark rainy day; which is viewed as a prognostic of fair weather, Angus.

C. B. *bolch*, and *bolch*, denote a break, a breach, a gap. Perhaps *Boule* ought to be viewed as merely a peculiar use of *BOAL*, *BOLE*, as denoting a perforation.

BOULE, *adj.* "Round," Rudd.

Ane port thare is, quham the est fludis has
In manere of sne bow maid *boule* or bay,
With rochis set forgane the strems full stay.

Doug. Virgil, 86. 21.

Rudd. views this as an *adj.*, although it is doubtful. Teut. *bol*, indeed, is used in a similar sense, *tumidus*, *turgidus*; Kilian. But as *bay* seems to retain its proper sense, *boule* may be viewed as a *s.*, signifying a curvature; allied to Dan. *boeyel*, the bent or bending, from *boey-er* to bend, to bow; Teut. *boghel*, *beughel*, *curvatura semicircularis*, from *bogh-en*, *arcuare*. *Bay* is thus perfectly synon. Teut. *baeye*, A.-S. *byge*, *sinus*, as Skinner justly observes, are from *bygg-en*, *bug-en*, *flectere*. Were there any example of *bay* being used as a *v.*, *boule* might admit of this sense, as allied to Teut. *boghel-en*, *arcuare*.

BOULENA, "a sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bowlings." Gl. Compl.

"Than ane of the marynalis began to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn sound,—*Boulena*, *boulena*." Compl. S. p. 62.

Perhaps the sense is more directly given in the explanation of Fr. *baultin-er*, *obliquo vento navigare*, Diet. Trev. V. BOLYN.

BOULENE, *s.* "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." Gl. Compl.

"Than the master quhislit and cryit,—Hail out the mane sail *boulene*." Compl. S. p. 62.

This seems rather to have the same signification with E. *bowline*, "a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail," Johns. Sw. *bog-lina*, id. from *bog*, *flexus*,—termino nautico, quando pedem faciunt, aut fletendo vela in varias partes transferunt navigantes; Ihre.

BOULTELL RAINES, *s. pl.* Bridle-reins of some kind.

"*Boultell raines*, the pecee—1 s." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *boulette*, *combat*, *joûte*; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUN, BOUNE, BOWN, *adj.* Ready, prepared, S.

To this thai all assentyt ar,
And bad thair men all mak thaim yar
For to be *boune*, agayne that day,
On the best wiss that eur thai may.

Barbour, xi. 71. MS.

The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay make tham *boune*.

Doug. Virgil, 110. 8.

The squire—to find her shortly maks him *boun*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Bone is used in the same sense, O. E.

Do dight & mak yow *boune*, the schip ere Sarazins alle,
Tille Acres thei tham rape, venom for our men lede.

R. Brunne, p. 170.

The redundant phrase *reddy boun* sometimes occurs:—

Go warn his folk, and haist thaim off the toun,
To kepe him self I sall be *reddy boun*.

Wallace, vii. 258. MS.

Rudd. views E. *bound* (I am *bound* for such a place) as originally the same. Here he is certainly right. But he derives it from A.-S. *abunden*, *expeditus*, and this from *bind-an*, *ligare*. In Gl. Sibb. the following conjectures are thrown out: "q. *bowing*, bending; or from Fr. *bondir*, to bound, to move quickly, or as perhaps allied to A.-S. *fundan*, *adire*."

The origin, however, is Su.-G. *bo*, *bo-a*, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. *bu-a*, id. *Boen* or *boin* is the *part. pa.* *Hus aero vael boin*; the house was well prepared; Ihre. It is from the same origin with *Boden*, q. v. The S. phrase, *reddy boun*, is very nearly allied to Su.-G. *redeboen*, rightly prepared; *farboen*, prepared for a journey.

In Isl. *albuinn* is used. *Ok em et thessa al-buinn*, Unde ad hoc paratissimus sum; Gunnlaug, S. p. 92. from *al omnis*, and *buinn*, paratus. It is evident that our *boun* is merely the old Gothic participle; A.-S. *abunden*, if rightly translated, *expeditus*, appears as an insulated term, not allied to any other words in that language. There can be no reason to doubt that, from this ancient part., the *v.* following has been formed.

To BOUN, BOWN, *v. a.* 1. To make ready, to prepare.

Wytt yhe thai war a full glaid cumpanye.
Towart Lowdown thai *bownyt* thaim to ride;
And in a schaw, a liltill thar besyde,
Thai lnygt thaim, for it was ner the nycht.

Wallace, iii. 67. MS.

2. To go, to direct one's course to a certain place.

Till his falowis he went with outyn haid,
And to thaim tald off all this gret mysfair.
To Laglane wood thai *bownyt* with outyn mar.

Wallace, vii. 262. MS.

But I may evermore conteen
Into such state as I have been,
It were good time to me to *boun*
Of the gentrice that ye have done.

Sir Egeir, v. 332.

This book has been either so stupidly written at first, or is so corrupted, that it is scarcely intelligible. But the meaning seems to be, "Unless I could continue in the same state, it is time for me to go away from such honour as you have done me."

Doug. renders abruptly, Virg., *bownis*; most probably using it for *bounds*, springs.

And with that word als tye furth from the bra
Ilk barge *bownis*, cuttand hir cabil in tua.

Virgil, 273. 27.

A winde to wile him bare,
To a stede ther him was *boun*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 75. V. WOUKE.

BOUND, BUND, *part. pa.* Pregnant.

Ful priuely vnknaw of ony wicht
The woman mydlit with the God went *boun*.

Doug. Virgil, 231. 41.

Neuer Hecuba of Cisseus lynnage,
Quhilk *bund* with chyld dremyt sche had furth bring
Ane glede of fyre or halt brand licht birnyng,
Was deliner of syc flambis, and fale,
As thou sall bere, and fyris conjugall.

Ibid. 217. 22. Praegnans, Virg.

I have observed no similar idiom in any of the cognate languages. A.-S. *mid cild beon* signifies, to be with child. But this surely is not the part. pr. *beond*, *cus*. It seems rather the part. pa. of *bind-an*, ligare.

I am indebted to a distant correspondent, whose acquaintance with modern languages is far more extensive than mine, for supplying my defects on this article. He very justly says:—

"Does not Fr. *enceinte* possess the identical idiom? I am besides certain, I have often heard the same expression in perhaps vulgar German, *Eine gabundene frau*, a pregnant woman. But the common expression of to-day, *entbund-en*, to deliver, *accoucher*; *entbunden* brought to bed, makes the matter quite clear. *Eine gebunden frau*, une femme liée, q. liée à l'enfant, *entbunden* being literally to unbind."

BOUNDE, *s.*

"Anent the fisching of Holdmane in the water of Tweyde at Berwic, clamyt be the abbot & conuent of Melros, be resone of gift to thaim of a *bounde* callit William Tunok be our souerane lordis progenituris;—

the king wil be avist & ger see the ald lawis of bondage," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 24.

This does not seem to signify a *bond* or obligation, for which *band* is still used; nor a *boundary*, because the name of a person is added. From the reference to the "ald lawis of *bondage*," it might seem to regard some bondman of the name of Tunnok. But how could the royal gift of a *villanus* convey territorial right? A.-S. *bonda* denotes paterfamilias, the head of a family; and *bunda*, villicus, one who resides in the country. The gift, however, is spoken of as successive. We must therefore leave the meaning of the term in a state of uncertainty.

To BOUNDER, *v. a.* To limit, to set boundaries to, Roxb.

L. B. *bon-are*, *bund-are*, metas figere.

To BOUNT, *v. n.* To spring, to bound.

— To fle syne on hle syne,
Out throw the cluddie air:
As bounting, vp mounting,
About the fields so fair.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 40.

Fr. *bond-ir*, id.

BOUNTE', *s.* Worth, goodness.

The King Robert wyst he wes thair,—
And assemblyt all his menye;
He had feyle off full gret *bounté*,
Bot thair fayis war may then thair.

Barbour, ii. 223. MS.

Fr. *bonté*, id.

BOUNTETH, BOUNTITH, *s.* 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices.

I leave to Claud in Hermistoun,
For his *bounteth* and warisoun,
My hide, with my braid bennisoun.

Watson's Coll. i. 62.

2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages, *S.* It must have originally denoted something optional to the master. But *bounteth* is now stipulated in the engagement, not less than the hire. *S. B.* it is called *bounties*.

— Bag and baggage on her back,
Her fee and *bountith* in her lap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 307.

"A maid-servant's wages formerly were, for the summer half year, 10s. with *bounties*, by which is meant, an ell of linen, an apron, and a shirt: her wages for the winter half year were 5s. with the same *bounties*." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Gael. *bunntais* seems merely a corr. of this word.

BOUNTREE, *s.* Common elder. V. BOUR-TREE.

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the elder, from which elderberry wine is made, *S. A.*

BOUR, BOURE, *s.* A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times.

Wyth pompus feyst and ioyus myrth ouer all,
Resoundis the baith palice, *boure*, and hall,
And al the chymmes ryall round about
Was fyllyt with thare tryne and mekyll rout.

Doug. Virgil, 472. 44. V. LOURE, v.

As what we now call a *bower*, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use *bour*, as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that *bower*, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from *bough*, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A.-S. *bur*, *bure*, conclave, "an inner chamber, a parlour, a *bower*." Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tngurium. Teut. *buer*, id. Dan. *buur*, conclave, Su.-G. Isl. *bur*, habitaculum. *Boor*, Cumb. is still used to denote, "the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room;" Gl. Grose. None of these words has any relation to *boughs*. The root is found in Su.-G. *bu-a*, to inhabit, whence Thro derives *bur*. Hence also *suafnbur*, cubiculum, i.e. a sleeping apartment. Verel. mentions Isl. *Jungfrubur*, which is rendered gynaeceum, ubi olim filiae familias habitabant; literally, the young lady's bour. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber, Pink.

BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, s. 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand, S.

"We'll never big sandy *bourrocks* together;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 75; "that is, we will never be cordial or familiar together." Kelly, p. 356. It should be *bourroch*.

2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a *brae*, Selkirks.

The money lies buried on Balderstone hill,
Beneath the mid *bourroch* o' three times three.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 21.

3. A shepherd's hut, Galloway.

—On the hill top he
Us'd oft to walk, and sighing take farewell
O' a' the bonny glens, the sinny braes,
And neib'rin *bouricks* where he danc'd and sang.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

4. A small heap of stones, Clydes. V. BORRA.

5. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called a *bourach of claise*; Ang.

"On the north side of the same hill, were, not long ago, the ruins of a small village, supposed to have been the residence of the Druids.—It consisted of 50 or 60 mossy huts, from 6 to 12 feet square, irregularly huddled together; hence it got the name of the *Bourachs*." P. Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 481, 482.

6. A crowd, a ring, a circle, S. B.

A rangel o' the common foun
In *bourachs* a' stood roun.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

7. A cluster, as of trees, S.

My trees in *bourachs*, owr my ground
Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

A.-S. *beorh*, *burg*, an inclosure, a heap; Su.-G. *borg*. Ihe thinks that the origin of this and its cognates, is *berg-a* to keep, or *byrg-ia*, to shut. This is originally the same with BRUGH, q. v.

BURRACH'D, BOURACH'D, part. pa. Inclosed, environed, S. B.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw,
That was a' *burrach'd* round about with trees.
Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

To BOURACH, v. n. To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass; synonym. *Crowdle*.

BOURACH, BORRACH, s. A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. *buarach*.

Bonoch, q. v. appears to have been a misprint for *Borroch*.

BOURBEE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S. "Mustela vulgaris *Rondeletii*; our fishers call it the *Bourbee*." *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 121.

To BOURD, v. n. To jest, to mock, S.

"*Bourd* not with Bawty, lest he bite you," S. Prov. This is expl. by Kelly; "Do not jest too familiarly with your superiors, lest you provoke them to make you a surlish return," p. 56. But it is used more generally, as a caution against going too far in whatsoever way, with any one, who may retaliate upon us. They'll tempt young things like you with yon dith flush'd, Syne mak ye a' their jest when you're debauch'd. Be wary then, I say, and never gi'e Encouragement, or *bourd* with sic as he.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 175.

The immediate origin is Fr. *bourd-er*, id. But this seems to be merely an abbrev. of *behourd-ir*, *bohord-er*, to just together with lances. In old Fr. MSS. this is also written *boord-er*, V. Du Cange, vo. *Bohordicum*. Ital. *bagord-are*; L. B. *buhurd-are*. This being a species of mock-fighting very common in former times, the idea has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.

Du Cange thinks that the Fr. word may be derived from Hisp. *bohordo* or *boffordo*, a larger kind of reed, which, he supposes, they might anciently use in their jousts, instead of weapons, or from *borde*, rendered by Isidor. *clava*; or from *bourd*, a jest; or in fine, from L. B. *burdus*, Fr. *bourde*, a rod or staff.

Menestrier indeed says, that they formerly used hollow canes instead of lances; and that for this reason it was also called the *cane game*. Strutt informs us, that he finds no authority for placing the *cane game* at an earlier period than the twelfth century; and thinks that it probably originated from a tournament, at Messina in Sicily, between Richard I. of England and William de Barres, a knight of high rank in the household of the French king. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

But *bohord*, *behord*, is more probably a Goth. word, as being used by old Northern writers. Ihe explains it, *Terminus hastiludii veterum, denotans munimentum imaginarium palis firmatum*; or, as expressed by Schilter, *Ein schanze mit pallisaden*, Gl. p. 124.

Ther war dyster, och bohord.
Ibi torneamenta erant et decursiones.
Chron. Rhythm. p. 15. ap. Ihe.

Sidan roart ther skemtian ok behord,
Ac the herrarna gingo til bord.
Postea lusus erant et torneamenta,
Usquedum discubitam lrent proceres.
Ibid. p. 67.

In O. S. it would be:—"There war jamming and bourds; ay quhill thae heris (lords) gang till the burd." Schilter derives *behord* from O. Germ. *horden*, custodire.

A. Bor. The v. was also used in O. E.

"I *bourde*, or iape w' one in sporte.—*Bourde* nat with hym, for he can abyde no sporte." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 170. *Bourdymg*, iestyng, [Fr.] *jecherie*; *ibid.* F. 21.

BOURD, BOURE, s. 1. A jest, a scoff, S.

"A sooth *bourd* is nae *bourd*;" Prov. "Spoken," as Kelly observes, "when people reflect too satyrically on the *real* vices, follies and miscarriages of their neighbours." p. 3.

Off that *bour* I was blyth; and haid to behald.
Houlate, i. 7. V. the v.

2. I find this term applied in one instance to a serious and fatal rencounter.

"The earle of Crawford, the lords Gray, Ogilvie, and Glammes, taking pairt with the regent against the queen, assembled all the forces of Angus and Merns, to resist Auchindown, and to stop his passage at Brechen.—The lords being vnable to endure the verie first chase of their enemies, fled apace with all their companies; of whom ther wer slain above fourscore men, and divers of them taken.—And this wes called the *Bourd of Brechen*." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 167.

This designation alludes to the ancient tournaments; but is evidently used ironically. Our ancestors seem to have been fond of this sarcastic humour; and from their habits, it may well be imagined that often it did not indicate much sensibility. Thus when James of Douglas, A. 1307, took his own castle in Douglasdale from the English, as the blood of the slain was mingled with meat, malt, wine, &c. they called it the *Douglas Lardner*, or larder. Sir Lachlan MacLain having given his mother in marriage to John Mackean, in order to gain him to his party, finding that the bait was not sufficient to detach him from his own tribe, on the very night of the marriage, caused his chamber to be forced, "wher John Mackean was taken from his bed, out of the arms of Macklain his mother, and maid prisoner, and eighteen of his men slain this same night. These were (and are to this day) called in a proverb, *Macklain his nuptials*." Gordon *ut sup.* p. 191.

BOURIE, s. A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a *burrow*.

"Southward frae this lyes an ile, callit Ellan Hurte, with manurit land, guid to pasture and schielling of store, with faire hunting of ottars out of their *bouries*." Monroe's Isles, p. 39.

From the same origin with **BOURACH**.

BOURTREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE, s. Common elder, a tree; *Sambucus nigra*, Linn.; A. Bor. *Burtree*.

"The *Sambucus nigra*, (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely, the *Bower-tree*." P. Killearn, Stirling, Statist. Acc. xvi. 110, 111.

"*Sambucus nigra*, *Bourtrees* or *Bore-trees*. Scot. Aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

He is mistaken in confining this, as many other Scottish names, to the South of S.

Skinner mentions *bore-tree*, *sambucus*, in his Botanical Dict., and conjectures, that it has received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily *bored* by thrusting out the pulp. It has no similar name, as far as I have observed, in any of the Northern languages. A.-S. *ellarn*, Belg. *olier*, Germ. *holder*, *hollunderbaum*, Dan. *hyld*, Su.-G. *hyll*. V. **BUSCH**.

This shrub was supposed to possess great virtue in warding off the force of charms and witchcraft. Hence it was customary to plant it round country-houses and barnyards.

"*Molochasgia*, *Drinacha*, full of thornes and *Bourtrees*, overcovered with the ruines of old houses." Descriptione of the Kingdome of Scotland.

BOURTREE-BUSH, s. A shrub of elders, S.

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtrees* bushes, at the low gable-end." Lights and Shadows, p. 178.

BOURTREE, BOUNTRY-GUN, s. A small tube employed as an offensive weapon by young people, S.

"*Bountry-guns* are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

BOUSCHE, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. **BUSH**.

BOUSHTY, s. A bed. Aberd.

What wad I gi'e but for ae look,
Syn' round you baith my nives to crook,
—Or see you grace my *boushty* nook,
To had me cozy!

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 357.

This is the same with *Buisty*, q. v.

BOUSTER, s. A bolster, S. V. **BOWSTAR**.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE, s. A military engine, anciently used for battering walls.

Qwhen that the Wardane has duelt thare,
Qwhil hym gud thowcht, and of the land
Had wonnyn a gret part til his hand,
He tuk the way til Bothevyle,
And lay assegeand it a qwhile,
And browcht a Gyne, men callid *Bowstowre*,
For til assayle that stalwart towre.

Wyntonown, viii. 34. 23.

Lord Hailes, when giving an account of the siege of Bothwell castle, A. D. 1336, says; "Fordun observes, that the Scots owed much of their success to a military engine which he calls *Boustour*. Annals, ii. 195. The learned Annalist offers no conjecture as to the form of this engine, or the origin of the word. Nothing further can be learned from Fordun. His words are; *Has enim munitiones custos Scotiae obtinuit metu et violentia, potissime cujusdam ingenii, sive machinae, quae vocabatur Boustour*. Nam omnes ad quas ante pervenerat, cepit, et ad terram prostravit; excepto castro de Cupro, valida virtute domini Willelmi Bullok defenso. *Scotichron. Lib. xiii. c. 39.*

Thus it appears that Sir Andrew Moray, the regent, had successfully employed the *Boustour* at other sieges, which preceded that of Bothwell; and that it was principally owing to the powerful effect of this engine, and the fear inspired by it, that he had taken the castles of Dunoter, Kynneff, Lawrieston, Kinclevin, Falkland, St. Andrews, and Leuchars. For as the language here used by Fordun is retrospective, when he a little before speaks of the siege of the castle of St. Andrews, he says, *Castrum ejusdem tribus septimanis cum machinis potenter obsessit*.—*Ibid.* Our accurate Scots annalist has here fallen into a singular mistake. When speaking of these sieges, he entirely overlooks that of Kynneff, substituting Kinclevin; and observing, that "Moray made himself master of the castles of Dunoter, Lawrieston, and Kinclevin, and during the winter harrassed the territories of Kincardine and Angus." Annals, ii. 193. Now, he does so at the very time that he quotes Fordun as his authority; although Fordun says, *Fortalicia de Dunnotor, Kynneff, et de Lawrenston obsessit*.

Lord Hailes makes this alteration in consequence of a false idea he had formerly assumed:—

In the account of the castles put into a state of defence by Edward III., having mentioned Kinelevin, he had said, p. 191. N., that this is called also Kyneff by Fordun, although in the place referred to, *Kyneff* only is mentioned by him, B. xii. 38. The learned author, having adopted this groundless idea, when he afterwards describes the labours of Moray, pays no regard to the narrative given by Fordun. Otherwise he might have seen his own mistake. For in c. 39, Fordun having said, that in the month of October, Moray besieged and took the castles of Dunoter, Kyneff, and Lawrieston, adds, that during the whole winter, he sojourned in the forest of Plater, and other places of greatest safety in Angus, where he was subjected to many snares, and dangerous assaults from the English; and thus that by the continual depredations of both, the whole country of Gowrie, of Angus, and of Mearns was nearly reduced to a desert. It was only in his progress from Angus, where he had wintered, towards the western countries, that Moray attacked Kinelevin. For Fordun immediately subjoins: "In the month of February, the same year, the Regent, having a little before completely destroyed the castle of Kinelevin, entered into Fife." It needs scarcely be observed, that this is said to have happened the same year with the capture of Kyneff, although the one was in October, and the other about February following; because then the year began in March. I may add that, whereas Kinelevin is only a few miles north from Perth, *Kyneff* was a castle in Mearns or Kin-cardinesbire, on the margin of the sea. Hence this castle, as well as Dunoter and Laurieston, is justly mentioned by Buchanan among the fortified places in Mearns. Hist. Lib. ix. c. 24.

To return from this digression, to the word that has given occasion for it:—Su.-G. *Byssa*, *bossa*, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; Bombarda, Ihre. But we are assured by him, that, although this term is now used only to denote smaller engines, formerly those huge machines, with which they battered walls, were called *Byssor*. Military engines of this kind, he says, charged with stones instead of bullets, were used in the time of Charles VIII. of Sweden, who came to the throne A. 1448. These larger engines, as distinguished from such as might be carried in the hand, were called *Storbyssor*, from *stor* great; and *Kaerabyssor*, because borne on a cart, or car; as they were for the same reason denominated *Carroballistae* by the Latin writers of the lower ages.

Ihre derives *Byssor*, *bossar*, from *byssa*, *theca*, a box, or case; because in these tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged. In like manner Tent. *bosse* and *busse*, which properly denote a box, are used to signify a gun or cannon; bombard, tormentum aeneum sive ferreum, catapulta igniaria, tormentum ignivomum, balista; Germ. *busche*, *buxce*, id. Fr. *boïste*, "a box, pix, or escket; also a chamber for a piece of ordnance," Cotgr. We may either suppose, that this word has been formed from Su.-G. *bossa*, with the insertion of the letter *t*; or immediately derived from S. *buist*, a box or chest; Fr. *boïste*, used in the same secondary sense as the other terms already mentioned; with the addition of the termination *our* or *er*. For what is a *boustour* but a large *buist* or chest used for military purposes?

BOUSUM, Bowsom, adj. 1. Pliant, tractable.

Sum gracious sweetnes in my breist imprent,
Till mak the helrars *bousum* and attent.

Palace of Honour, iii. l. Edit. 1579.

This Rudd traces to A.-S. *bousum*, *obediens*, *tractabilis*. The A.-S. word, however, is *bocsum*, *buhsum*; from *bug-an*, Belg. *bug-en*, *flectere*.

2. "Blyth, merry," Rudd.

BOUT, s. 1. In mowing, the extent of ground mowed, while the labourer moves straight forward; the rectangle included in the length of field to be mowed, and the sweep of the scythe, S.; as, "That rake'll tak in your hale *bout*;" said ludicrously.

2. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be "lying in the *bout*;" Mearns.

3. The act of going once round in ploughing, S.B.

"When a field has so great a declivity, that it cannot be ploughed in the ordinary way, some people turn the soil constantly downhill, by taking one furrow for every *bout*, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 124.

4. As much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S.

It seems doubtful whether we should understand the following words in this sense:—

"xviij *boutis* of wyrsat chakkyrit," i.e. checkered worsted. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *bout* a term denoting extent, or the extremity of any thing.

To BOUT, BOWT, *v. n.* To spring, to leap. "S. *bouted up*," Rudd. *vo. upboltit*.

—He tuik his speir,
As brym as he had bene ane beir,
And *boutit* ferlwart with ane bend,
And ran on to the rinkis end.

Lyndsay's Squer Meldrum, 1592. B. l. b.

E. *bolt* is used in the same sense, and this, indeed, is the orthography of Doug., who often inserts the *l*. But *bout*, as it gives the true pron., is the proper form of the word; for it preserves that of other kindred terms in foreign languages: Tent. *bott-en*, *op-botten*, to rebound (resilire); Ital. *bott-are*, Hisp. *botar*, repellere, expulsare; Fr. *bout-er*, to drive forward; Su.-G. *boet-a*, to use means to avoid a stroke.

—Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mew it just was like to *bout*,
Until her lap at every ither thaut.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 17.

BOUT, s. A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one by surprise; S.

BOUTCLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture.

"Twa stickis of quhite *boutclaith*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 217.

"A nychte gowne of quhite *boutclaith*, pasmentit with quhite silk.—Ane auld gowne of blak *boutclaith*." Ibid. p. 223.

We ought perhaps to class with this the following passage:—

"Item, ane litle pece of blak *bowting* elaiith." Ibid. p. 128.

This seems to be the same with that mentioned in the book of Rates, A. 1611:—"Boult-claith, the elm — x s."

The name is probably borrowed from the primary use of the cloth, in *bolting* or *boulting* flour, from Fr. *blut-er*, contr. from *belut-er*, to bolt; *belateau*, *bluteau*,

a holting-cloth. Menage derives the Fr. *v.* from Lat. *volut-are*, others from Germ. *beutel-n*, to sift.

The finer samplers on which young girls are taught stitching, are made of a fine worsted, and called *book-claith samplers*. But whether the term be the same with that given above; or, if, as applied to samplers, it be formed from *book*, as referring to the formation of letters, like the horn-hook in learning the alphabet, I cannot pretend to say.

BOUTEFEU, s. An incendiary. Fr. id.

"If the Scottish commissioners proved *boutefeus* in the business, as his majesty suspected them to be, they have to answer to God for it." Guthry's Mem. p. 113.

The Fr. term might seem formed from *bout-er*, to push forward. But it has great appearance of having a Goth. origin, Su.-G. *bot-a* signifying reparare, A.-S. *bet-an*; whence a word of similar formation with *Boute-feu*,—*Fyrbeta*, *focarius*, a servant who has charge of stirring and mending the fire.

BOUTGATE, s. 1. A circuitous road, a way which is not direct, S. from *about*, and *gait* way.

—Nery, wha had ays
A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Mads shift by *bout gates* to put aff the day,
Till night sud fa' and then be for'd to stay.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 79.

2. A circumvention, a deceitful course, S.

"These iniquities & wickednes of the heart of man are so deepe, that gif the Ethnick might say justlie, that the *boutgates* and deceites of the hearte of man are infinite; how meikle mair may we speake it, hauing Jeremiah his warrand, who calleth it deepe and inscrutable aboue all things." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. T. 2. a. V. GOLINYIE.

3. An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

"Navarrus teacheth, that a person accused before a Judge, who proceedeth not (*juridice*) lawfullie, is not holden to confess the truth: hut; may use *aequivocation*, mentallie reserving within him-selfe, some other thing than his wordes doe sound: yea, eyther in answere, or oath, to his Judge or Superiour, that hee may vse a *boutgate* of speach (*amphibologia*) whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the asker, and of aim that maketh answere, and although it bee false, according to the meaning of the asker." Bp. Forbes's *Eubulus*, p. 118, 119.

BOUTOCK, s. A square piece of coarse cloth, for covering one's shoulders, Orkney; pron. q. *bootock*.

Dan. *bow*, Su.-G. *bog*, denotes the shoulder of an animal, and Isl. *tog*, the coarser part of a fleece. Or it may be diminutive from Teut. *bulte*, *pelles nauticae*, quibus indormiunt; or rather from Norw. *boete*, which signifies a lap or fragment of cloth.

BOUVRAGE, s. Drink, beverage; Fr. *beuvrage*.

"It is pilfering from the revenue, & picking the pockets of the people of any ready money they have, to pay for foreign *bouvrage*, which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates." Culloden Papers, p. 184.

BOUZY, BOWSIE, BOOZY, adj. 1. Covered with bushes, wooded, Roxb.

In a cottage, poor and nameless,
By a little *bouzy* linn,
Sandy led a life sae blameless,
Far frae ony strife or din.

Hogg's *Mountain Bard*, p. 154.

2. Having a bushy appearance, S. A.

A paukie cat came frse the mill-ee,
Wi' a bonnie *bowsie* tailie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

The term properly conveys the idea of what is both unshapely and rough; being most commonly applied to animals that are covered with hair or wool. A plump, strong-made child, however, is called a *boozy creature*.

3. Branchy, spreading; applied to trees, branches, &c. which have a spreading, umbrageous head, Lanarks. A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a *boozy* top, Galloway.

4. Big, swelling, distended, expanded, Loth.

Himself wi' penches staw'd, he dights his neb;
And to the sun, in drowsy mood spreads out
His *boozy* tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

5. Fat and overgrown, having at the same time a jolly good-humoured appearance, Mearns.

This term may be merely a corr. of *Bushy*, or the more ancient *Bosky*; Sw. *buskig*, id.

It deserves to be remarked, however, that in the ancient Goth. *buss* properly denotes that which is great. Hence the Icelanders call a gross woman, *bussa*, G. Andr. p. 42.

Isl. *Bussa*, mulier carnosa, crassa. Su.-G. *buss*: a man of a similar appearance. Nos hodie *en buss* vocamus hominem validum, alacrem. "*Buss*," says Olaus Rudbeck, the younger, "properly signifies what is great;" Thes. Linguar. quoted by Ihre, vo. *Buz*. The same Isl. term signifies a large ship; whence it appears that the name of *buss*, now given to a boat used in the herring fishing, originally had a more honourable application.

BOUZY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of distension, or largeness of size.

It is said of a pregnant woman, whose shape is considerably altered, that she is grown *boozy-like*. Loth.

BOW, s. A boll; a dry measure, S.

"This ile is weill inhabit, and will give yearly mair nor twa hundred *bows* of beire with delving only." Monroe's *Isles*, p. 43. The origin is obscure.

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, s. The globule which contains the seed of flax. *Bow* is the pron. S.

This term appears in one of the coarse passages which occur in the *Flytings* of our old Poets:—

Out ovr the neck, athort his nitty now,
Ilk louse lyes linkand like a large *lintbow*.

Poetart, Watson's Col. iii. 23.

Some statts ars plagu'd with snaks and frogs,
And other kingdoms with mad dogs,—
Seme are hurt with flocks of crows,
Deavouring corn and their *lint bowes*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 95.

"But what appears to contribute most to the redness and rich taste of the Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the appearance and size of a lint-seed *boll* at a little distance, and the trouts when caught have often their stomachs full of them." P. Kinross, *Statist. Acc.* vi. 166, 167.

The term is most commonly used in pl.

Germ. *boll*, id. oculus et gemma plantae, caliculus ex quo flos erumpit; Wachter. Adelung says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxony called *Bollen*. Here, as in many S. words, the double *l* is changed into *w*.

This word has been common to the Goths and Celts. C. B. *bul*, folliculi seminis lini; Davies.

BOW, BOWE, s. 1. The herd in general; whether inclosed in a fold, or not.

Mare nedeful now it war, but langare tary,
Seuin young stottis, that yeik bare neuer nane,
Brocht from the *bowe*, in offerand brittin ilkane.

Doug. Virgil, 163. 48. *Grex*, Virg.

Ouer al the boundis of Ausonia
His fue *flokis* pasturit to and fra,
Fius *bowis* of ky unto his hame reparit,
And with ane hundreth plewis the land he arit.

Ibid. 226. 33.

Quinque *greges* illi balantum. Virg.

— All in dout aquelis the young ky,
Quha sal be maister of the cattal all,
Or quhilk of thame the *bowis* follow sall.

Ibid. 437. 55. *Armenta*, Virg.

2. A fold for cows, S.

Bot and he tak a *flok* or two,
A *bow* of ky, and lat thame blude,
Full falsly may he ryd or go.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 145. st. 4.

What Rudd, and others give as the only signification, is here given as merely a secondary one, and that retained in our own time. The sense in which Doug. uses the word in the passages quoted, is not only determined by the terms employed by the Latin poet, but, if any other proof be necessary, by the contrast stated, in one of the passages, between *flokis* and *bowis*.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*, which signifies either the herd, or the flock; *armenta*, *pecora*, *grex*; whence *boskap*, id. from *bo*, *cohabitare*. It is probably from the same origin, that A. Bor. *boose* denotes "a cow's stall;" Gl. Yorks. This seems a plural noun. It may be observed, that Gael. *bo* signifies a cow; which is nearly allied to Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*.

BOW, s. 1. An arch, a gateway, S.

"And first in the Throte of the *Bow* war slayne,
David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis
baek." Knox's Hist. p. 82.

"The horsmen, and aum of those that sould have
put ourdour to uthersis, overode thair pure brethrein, at
the entres of the *Netherbow*." *Ibid.* p. 190, i.e. the
lower arch.

2. The arch of a bridge, S.

"The falline downe of the three *bowis* of the brig of
Tay be the greit wattr and of Lowis Vairk on the 20
of Decembir in anno 1573." MS. quoted, *Muses Thre-*
nodie, p. 81. N.

Teut. *boghe*, id. areus, concameratio, fornix, Kilian;
from *bogh-en*, fleetere, by reason of its form; Su.-G.
boge, A.-S. *bog-a*, "an arch of a bridge or other build-
ing;" Semner.

It would seem that *bow* was formerly used in this
sense in E., unless we shall suppose that Franck had

picked up the word during his travels in Scotland.
Describing Nottingham, he says:—

"In the very centre, or diviaion of the pavement,
there stands a *Bow*, (or a fair Port) opposite to Bridlc-
smith-gate." Northern Memoirs, p. 238. Hence,

BOW-BRIG, s. An arched bridge, as distin-
guished from one formed of planks, or of
long stones laid across the water, Aberd.

BOW, s. The curve or bending of a street, S.

"At the upper or northern end of the West-*bow*
street, stands the publick Weigh-house." *Maitl. Hist.*
Edin. p. 181.

This street has undoubtedly been named from its
zig-zag form. The same reason, however, does not
appear for the designation *Netherbow*, at the head
of the Canongate; unless it has received its name
from the High Street being here suddenly narrowed;
but I should rather think from the port or arch which
formerly stood here. If the last conjecture be well-
founded, the phrase *Nether-bow Port* (*Maitl.* p. 140)
must be tautological.

BOW, s. A large rude instrument made of a
rod of willow bent into the form of the letter
U; formerly used for an ox-collar, Aberd.

Belg. *boei* signifies a shackle; and Teut. *boghel*,
numella, a yoke or collar, from *boghe* a bow.

BOW, s. As applied to a house. V. BOO.

BOWALAND, *part. pr.*

"He *bowaland* the said gavill wall on bayth the sid-
dis about as it is vnder." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.
Making it to bulge; Teut. *buyl-en* protuberare?

BOWALL, s. Apparently the same with
BOAL.

"All fyir that eumis in [is carried into] the kirk to
be keepit in the *bowall* in the wall," &c. Aberd. Reg.
Cent. 16.

BOWAND, *adj.* Crooked.

Apoun the postis also mony ane pare
Of harnes hang, and cart quehes greate plenté,
From inemys war wonnyng in mellé,
The *bowand* axis, helmes with hye crestis.

Doug. Virgil, 211. 32.

Curvus, Virg. A.-S. *bugend*.

BOWAT, s. A hand-lantern. V. BOWET.

BOWBARD, s. A dastard, a person destitute
of spirit.

O Tuskane pepil, how hapinnis this, sayd he,
That ye sal euer sa dullit and *bowbardis* be,
Vnwrokin sic iniuris to suffir here?

Doug. Virgil, 391. 12.

Rudd. derives this "a Lat. *bubone*, [the owl, which
he designs] animalium ignavissimo." Junius considers
it as akin to E. *boobie* and *buffoon*. It is perhaps allied
to Germ. *bub*, which, according to Wachter, first signi-
fied a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless
fellow, nequam: Teut. *boeverje*, nequitia, *boeveryachtigh*,
nequam, flagitiosus. Or, shall we rather view it as
originally the same with *bumbart*?

BOWBERT, *adj.* Lazy, inactive.

— Of thair kynd thame list swarmls out bryng,
Or in kames incluse thare hony clene,—
Or fra thare hyff tegiddir in a rout
Expellis the *bowbert* best, the feynt drone be.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 36.

BOW'D, Bow't, part. adj. Crooked, S.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail,
An' pow't for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, iii. 126.

BOWDDUMYS, s. pl. Bottoms.

"For the third falt their cawdrone *bowddumys* to be dungint out." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. "The bottoms to be driven out of their cauldrons."

BOWDEN, part. pa. Swollen. V. **BOLDIN.****BOWEN, s.** A broad shallow dish made of staves, for holding milk, Perth.

To please you, mithr, did I milk the kye,
To please you, mak the kebbuck, pour the whey,
To please you, scaud the *bowens*, ca' the kirn.
Donald and Flora, p. 37. V. **BOIN**, and **BOWIE**.

From the pron. of Loth. and Perth. it should rather be written *bowyne*. The *leglin* is properly the pail with one handle, which is used for the purpose of milking the cows, and in which the milk is carried home. It is afterwards emptied into a broad-bottomed vessel which is called a *bowyne*. In Lanarks. also *boin* signifies a milk vat.

BOWELHIVE, s. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S.

According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *intersusceptio*, or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

"The diseases that generally afflict the people of this country, are fevers, fluxes of the belly, and the rickets in children, which they call the *Bowel-hyve*." *Pennecuik's Tweeddale*, p. 7.

Pennecuik, although designed M.D., seems not to have understood this disease.

"The disease, called by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive*, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations." *Curtis's Medical Observ.* p. 187.

It has been said that those afflicted with this disease have often a swelling in the side. Hence perhaps the name. V. **HIVE, v.**

BOWER, s. A bowmaker, S.; *bowyer*, E.

—"And also in —behalf of the hail cowperis, glass-inwrightis, *bowaris*, sklaitteris," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 540.

"His Majesty's *Bower* Alexander Hay wan this arrow, July MDCLXVII." *Poems*, Royal Comp. of Archers, &c. p. 61.

BOWERIQUE, s. An improper orthography of *Bourach* or *Bourick*, q. v.

Will ye big me a *bowerique* in simmer of snaw?
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

BOWES AND BILLES, a phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Ingliche souldearis war all asleip, except the watch, whiche was sklender, and yit the schout ryises, *Bowes and Billis! Bowes and Billis!* whiche is a signification of extreim defence, to avoyd the present danger in all tounes of ware." *Knox*, p. 82. q. "To your bows and battle-axes!"

BOWET, BOWAT, s. 1. A hand-lantern, S. *Bowit*, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

"Ye suld vse the law of God as ye wald vse ane torche quhen ye gang hayme to your house in a myrk nycht; for as the torche or *bowat* schawis yow lycht to descerne the rycht waie hayme to your house, fra the wrang way, and also to descerne the clein way fra the foule way: euin sa aucht ye to vse the law or command of God, as a torche, *bowat* or lantern." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1551. Fol. 78. b.

This word is supposed to be retained in the name of a place in Galloway:—

"It may be suggested, that the word *Buittle* is but a contraction of *Bowet-hill*, or *Bowet-hall*, an appellation, occasioned by the beacons in the neighbourhood of the castle alluded to; or the great light which it displayed on festive or solemn occasions." *P. Buittle, Statist. Acc.* xvii. 114.

Perhaps from Fr. *bougette*, a little coffer; if not allied to *bougie*, a small wax-candle.

"'Luk up, luk up, can yon be *boovits* too?' and she pointed to the stars in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a kitting to hear." *Steam Boat*, p. 264.

2. Metaph. transferred to the moon, as supplying light to those who were engaged in nocturnal depredations.

It was probably on account of the frequency, or the success, of the predatory excursions of the Laird of Macfarlane under the guidance of the queen of night that the moon was called his *bowat*:—

"The Highlander eyed the blue vault, but far from blessing the useful light with Homer's or rather Pope's benighted peasant, he muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of *M'Farlane's boat* (i. e. lanthorn.)" *Waverley*, ii. 229.

A learned friend suggests Fr. *boete*, written also *boëtte*, *boïte*, a small box, as the origin. It certainly has great verisimilitude.

BOWGER, s. The puffin, or coultter-neb, a bird; *alca arctica*, Linn.

"The *Bowger*, so called by those in St. Kilda, *Coultter Neb* by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, *Pipe*, is of the size of a pigeon." *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 34.

BOWGLE, s. A wild ox, a buffalo.

And lat no *bowgle* with his busteous hornis
The meik pluch-ox oppress, for all his pryde.
Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 16.

Lat. *bucul-us*, a young ox. Hence *bugle-horn*.
"Bewgle or bugle, a bull, Hants." Grose.

BOW-HOUGHES, s. pl. Crooked legs. **Aberd.****Bow-HOUGH'D, adj.** Bow-legged, *ibid.***BOWIE, s.** 1. A small barrel or cask, open at one end; S.

Wi' butter'd bannoeks now the girdle reeks:
I' the far nook the *bowie* briskly reams.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 56.

His pantry was never ill-boden;
The spence was ay couthie an' clean;
The gantry was ay kept loaden
Wi' *bowies* o' nappie bedeen.
Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 293.

2. It denotes a small tub for washing, S.

"Ane stand, a *bowy*," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1533, V. 16.

In the same aense, or one nearly allied, it occurs in the Coll. of Inventories, A. 1542.

"Item, tuelf greit stelpis ourgilt, sum of the samyne smaller and anm gretar.—Item, aught flaconis ourgilt—Item, ane gryt *bowie*, ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *boivy*.—Item, ane lyd of bon." P. 71, 72.

3. It also sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S.

To bear the milk *bowie* no pain was to me,
When I at the bughting forgather'd with thee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

Sibb. deduces it from Teut. *bauch*, venter; *bugen*, flectere in concavum vel convexum, vo. *Pig.* But whatever be the remote origin, it seems to be immediately from Fr. *buie*, a water-pot or pitcher; Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. *bauca*, vasis species; Gr. *βαυκη*.

4. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden *bow*, or semicircular handle, Perth.

From the circumstance of its having this *bow*, it has been fancifully supposed that we are to trace its denomination to this source.

BOWIEFU', s. 1. The fill of a small tub, S.

Clean dails, on whomilt tubs, alang
War plac'd by Robie Huton,
Thar *bowiefu's* o' kail, fu' strang,
An' banneck-farles war put on.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 143.

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; properly one for holding milk, S.

"Davie—brought me a hale *bowiefu'* o' milk. 'Tak a gude waught, gudeman,' quo he, 'and dinna be discouraged.'" Brewnie of Bodsbeck, ii. 45.

"'Davie'a Pate,' said he, 'mak that *bowiefu'* o' cauld plovers change places wi' yon saut-faut instantly.'—The new arrangement placed Dickie fairly above the salt." Perils of Man, i. 30.

BOWIK, s. The carcase of a beast. "A *bowik* of mutton," the carcase of a sheep; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. V. BOUK, BUIK.

BOWIN. To tak a farm in a bowin, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; this still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it, Ayr.

This might signify "in a state of preparation," as referring to the land being under cultivation, and stocked; Isl. *buin* paratua, whence our *bowin*, from *bu-a*, apparare, Teut. *bowwen*, arare, colere agrum; or from Su.-G. *bo*, *bu*, cattle, whence S. *bowe*, the herd, also a fold for cattle.

From the perfect identity of signification, *bowin* may immediately refer to the legal term STEEL-BOW, q. v.

BOWIT, part. pa.

That panefull progres I think ill to tell,
Sen thay ar *bowit* and bruderit in our band.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 239.

"Secured, enlisted," Gl. It may signify, confined, straitened; as A.-S. *bogehit* is rendered arctus; *bogehite* *woeg*, arcta via, Mat. 7. 14. MS. ap. Lye. It may, however, be a metaph. use of Teut. *bowet*, *ghe-bowet*, aedificatus; q. built in or incorporated in the same band.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT, provided with bows and arrows.

—"Bot all vthir yemen of the realme betuixt xvij & axty yeria salbe sufficiandly *bowit* & *schaftit*, with suerde, buklarc, & knyfe." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, p. 10. In Ed. 1566, erroneously *schaftit*.

The latter term is evidently formed from *schafe*, i. e. a sheaf of arrows.

To BOWK, v. n. To retch, to puke, Roxb. V. BOK, BOCK.

BOW-KAIL, s. Cabbage, S. so called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is *buys-kool*.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the *bow-kail*,
An' pow't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, iii. 126.

Hence *Bow-stock*, id. "A bastard may be as good as a *bow-stock*, by a time;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 21. metaph. applied to one lawfully begotten.

BOW-KAIL, adj. Of or belonging to cabbage, S.

Poor Willie, with his *bow-kail* runt,
Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie. *Burns*, iii. 129.

BOWKE, s. Bulk. Hence,

To BREK BOWKE, to break bulk; to sell, remove, or make use of, any part of a package, &c. of goods. V. BOUK, BUIK.

To BOWL, v. a. and n. To boil, the pron. of Fife, and perhaps of some other counties.

BOWLER, s. A kettle, q. a boiler, ibid.

This approaches to the sound of Fr. *bouill-ir*, Hisp. *bull-ir*, Geth. *bull-a*, id.

BOWL of a Pint-Stoup. V. BOUL, s.

To BOWL, v. n. To crook, Dumfr.

Bowland, Doug. Virg., is the part. pr. of this v.

BOWLAND, part. adj. Hooked, crooked.

Thir foullis has ane virgins vult and face,
With handis like to *bowland* birdis clews.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 52.

Rudd. derives it from *boule*, a bowl. But it is more naturally allied to Teut. *boghel-en*, arcuare, a v. formed from *bogh-en*, Germ. *bug-en*, id. *Bowland* is just the part pr. *boghelend*, contr.

BOWLDER-STANE, s. The name given to the large single stones found in the earth by those who make roads, Perth. V. BULLET-STANE.

BOWLED-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being bowed or crooked, Selkirks.

"I wad has cried,—'Get away wi' ye! ye bowled-like ahurf.'" Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 226.

Dan. *boeyel* crookedness, *boeyelig*, flexible.

BOWLIE, BOOLIE, adj. Crooked, deformed; *Boolie-backit*, humpbacked; sometimes applied to one whose shoulders are very round, S.

Germ. *bucklig*, Dan. *bugelt*, id. from *bugle*, a bunch or hump; and this from *bug-en*, to bend. V. BEUGLE-BACKED.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short *bowly* legs." Ann. of the Par. p. 131.

BOWLIE, *s.* A designation given in derision to one who is bow-legged, Dumfr.

BOWLOCHS, *s. pl.* Ragweed, *Senecio jacobaea*, Wigtonshire.

From Gael. *buaghallan*, id. Shaw; *bualan*, Dr. Stewart of Luss, ap. Lightfoot, p. 1132.

BOWLS, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the game of *taw*, because played with small *bowls* made of marble, S.; hence also called *Marbles*.

To **BOWN**, *v. a.* To make ready. V. BOUN, *v.*

BOWRUGIE, *s.* Burgess; the third estate in a Parliament or Convention.

Fyve monethis thus Scotland stud in gud rest,
A consell cryit, thaim thocht it wes the best,
In Sanct Jhonstoun that it suld haldyn be,
Assemblit thar Clerk, Barown, and *Bowrugie*.
Wallace, viii. 4. MS.

A corrupted resemblance of the sound of Fr. *bourgeois*. *Bowrugie* is used collectively.

BOWS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given in former times, in S., to sugar-tongs. It is supposed to be now obsolete, existing only in the recollection of old people.

Denominated, most probably, from their *bowing* or bending quality.

BOWS, *s. pl.* To take one throw the *Bows*, to call one to a severe reckoning, Aberd.

In allusion, perhaps to the punishment of the stocks; Teut. *boeye*, compes, vinculum pedis.

BOWS of Lint. V. BOW, BOLL.

BOW-SAW, *s.* A thin and very narrow saw, fixed in a frame, which is tightened by a cord to keep the saw from warping, used for cutting figured work. It has a semicircular handle, that the saw may bend freely, S.

—"Axes, eitch, drug-saw, *bow-saw*," &c. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. DRUG-SAW.
Teut. *boghe-saghe*, serrula arcuaria.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Crooked, S. Fr. *bossu*, id.

BOWSIE, *s.* A designation given in ridicule to one who is crooked, Dumfr.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Large, bushy. V. BOUZY.

BOWSTAR, **BOUSTER**, **BOWSTER** *s.* The bolster of a bed, S.

"Item twa stikkit mattis with ane *bowstar*, with ane stikkit holland claithe, and ane scheit of fustiane." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 46.

They wile the bannocks for the weird;—
A' tramp their feckfu' jirkin fu',
To sleek aneath the *bowster*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

Bowster, Aberd. Reg. 1538.

BOWSTING, *s.* Apparently a pole to be used as a *bow*. V. STING.

"Valit [i.e. picked] *bowstingis*, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money." Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

BOWSUNES, *s.* [Obedience.]

—And *bowsunes*, that as ye wys
Gayis, bettyre is than sacrificyis.

Wyntown, Prol. i. 67.

Als nakyt as scho wes borne
Scho rade, as scho had heycht beforne;
And sa fulfillt all byddyng
And gat hyr wyll and hyr yharmyng.
Be resown of this *bowsunes*
Mald the Gud Quene cald scho wes.

Ibid. viii. 6. 59.

Mr. Macpherson apprehends that in the first passage it signifies *business*, and that in the second it should be *bousumnes*, as denoting obedience. But this is the true meaning in both; as in the first it is opposed to sacrifice, it refers to the language of Samuel to Saul; "Behold, to *obey* is better than sacrifice." Wyntown seems to write it thus, *propter euphoniā*; from A.-S. *bocsumnesse*. V. BOUSUM.

BOWT, *s.* "*Bowt* of worsted," Aberd. Reg. as much worsted as is wound upon a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S. V. BOUT.

BOWT, *s.* 1. A bolt, a shaft; in general. "A fool's *bowt* is soon shot." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 10.

And never a dairt
So pierced my heart
As doits the *bowt*
Quhilk luif me schot.

Chron. S. P. i. 56.

2. A thunderbolt, S.

And for misluck, they just were on the height,
Ay thinking when the *bowt* on them wad light.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

3. An iron bar.

"Item ane uthir battirt lyand at the hall end, mar-kit with the armes of Scotland, montit on ane auld stok, quhelis, and axtre; the said stok garnesit with over and nedder handis of irne, and sex irne *bowttis*." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BOWTING CLAITH. V. BOUT-CLAITH.

To **BOX**, *v. a.* To wainscot, to pannel walls with wood; as, "A' the rooms i' the house are *box'd*," S.

Denominated perhaps from the quadrangular form of the pannels, as if they resembled a *box*, or from the idea of the walls being enclosed.

BOX-BED, *s.* 1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c. is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on all sides except in front, where two sliding pannels are used as doors, S.