

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.

"Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding pannel, which, opening behind a wooden, or *box-bed*, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment." The Pirate, iii. 249.

2. It is also used to denote a bed of another form, resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the canvas and bed-clothes are folded up during the day, S.; called also a *bureau-bed*. This is the more common use of the term.

BOX-DRAIN, s. A drain in which the stones are carefully set so that there may be a regular opening for the water, Forfars.

"From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, *box-drains* are often paved below to prevent moles from ehoaking them with earth. They are built up with square stones at the sides, and covered with flags above." Agr. Surv. Forfars.

BOXING, s. Wainscotting; Sir J. Sinclair, p. 170, S.

BRA', adj. Fine, &c. V. **BRAW.**

BRA, BRAE, BRAY, s. 1. The side of a hill, an acclivity, S.

Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narrow place
Betwix a leuchsid and a bra.

Barbour, iii. 109. MS.

All the *brayis* of that byrne buir brenchis above.

Houlate, i. 2. MS.

2. The bank of a river, S.

Endlang the wattyr than yeid he
On athyr syd a gret quantité,
And saw the *brayis* ley standand,
The wattyr how throw sliik rynnand.

Barbour, vi. 77. MS.

"*Breea*, the brink or bank of a brook or river; i.e. the brow. North." Gl. Grose.

3. A hill, S.

—Twa men I saw ayent yon *brae*,
She trembling said, I wiss them muckls wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes "the upper part of a country," as is observed Gl. Wynt.; or rather the hilly part of it, also, a hilly country; as "*Bra-mar, Bra-Catt, the Braes of Angus*;" S.

Brae is also used in a more extensive sense, signifying a large extent of hilly country; as, *the Braes of Mar, and the Braes of Athol*," Sir J. Sinclair, p. 193.

To *gae down the brae*, metaph. to be in a declining state, in whatever sense; to have the losing side, S.

"For the present the Parliament is running *down the brae*." Baillie's Lett. i. 373, 374.

C. B. *bre*, a mountain, pl. *breon, bryn*; Gael. *bre, bri, brigh*, a hill. David Buchanan derives S. *bray* from Celt. *briga, brica, bria*, an high place or mountain; observing that all those called *Brigantes*, near the Lake of Constance, in Dauphiné, in Spain, and in Ireland, lived in mountainous regions. Pref. Knox's Hist. Sign. B. i.

This word, one might suppose, was not unknown to the Gothic nations. Germ. *brenner* denotes the tops of the mountains of Rhaetia or Tyrol; Wachter. Isl.

brae is cilium, the brow, whence *augnabrae*, the eye-brow; and *bratt* signifies steep, having an ascent; Su.-G. *brattur, bryn*, vertex montis, præcipitium, id quod ceteris superstat, aut prae aliis eminet; also, margo amnis, Ihre; Isl. *bruna*, acse tollere in altum, *brecka*, clivus.

It may be viewed as a proof of this affinity, that *brow* is used both in S. and E. in a sense nearly allied to *brae*, as denoting an eminence, or the edge of it; as if both acknowledged *brae*, cilium, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afere she bridle drew,
And syue she lean'd her down upon a brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

BRAE-FACE, s. The front or slope of a hill, S.

"If a kill be built to a *brae-face*, or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents." Maxwell's Sci. Trans. p. 194.

BRAE-HAG, s. The projecting part of the bank of a river, beyond the vacancy which has been caused by the force of the stream, generally hollow underneath, Roxb.

V. **HAG**, moss ground that has been broken up.

BRAE-HAULD, s. The hollow projecting part of the bank of a river; Roxb.; the same with *Brae-hag*.

Dan. *hald*, "a decline, a steepness, a declivity," Wolf. Su.-G. *haell-a*, Isl. *hall-a*, inclinare. *Landt haellet*, regio declivis est; whence E. *heel*, as "the ship heels," navis procumbit in latus. Alcm. *held-en, hald-en*, whence *haldo*, præceps. Isl. *hall-r*, proclivitas; also as an *adj.* proclivis, inclinatus.

BRAE-HEAD, s. The summit of a hill, S.

"All the boys of Garnock assembled at the *brae-head*, which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road." Ayr's Legatces, p. 282.

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAES-LAIRD, s. A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians, S.

"In Mitchell's Opera, called *the Highland Fair*, a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain." Note from Sir W. S.

BRAEMAN, s. One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian hills, S.

Humanity strongly invites you to know
The worm-wasted *Braeman's* fate, laid in yon grave,
O'er which the tall ferns of the wilderness wave.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 70.

BRAESHOT, s. 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a steep, Lanarks.

2. A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir; "He's gotten an awfu' *brae-shot*," Lanarks.

From S. *brae* and *shot*, corresponding with Teut. *shot*, ejectionem, id quod eiecitur. Ihre gives this account of the cognate Su.-G. term *skiut-a*, trudere. Notat id quod cum impetu prorumpit, quod loco motum est, et prominat. *Enn biargit skutti yfer stein-veggen*, montis vertex supra lapideam molem prominuit. Isl. *skute*, rupes prominens.

BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, s. The declivity of a hill, S.

—"Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the

hattell, taking thair advantage of the *brae syd*." Pitt-scottie's Cron. p. 105.

BRAEIE, BRAYIE, adj. Declivitous, having slopes, hilly, S.

To BRA, *v. n.* 1. To bray.

2. To make a loud and disagreeable noise.

The horryble tyrant with bludy mouth sal *bra*.
Doug. Virgil, 22. 13.

BRAAL, s. A fragment. "There's nae a *braal* to the fore," There is not a fragment remaining, Ang.

BRABBLACH, s. The refuse of any thing; such as of corn, meat, &c. Fife. Gael. *prabal*, id.

BRACE, s. 1. A chimney-piece, a mantle-piece, S.

A dreadfu' knell came on the *brace*,
The door wide open flew,
And in the twinkling of an e'e,
The candle hover'd blue.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

2. A chimney made of straw and clay, Ettr. For. V. BRESS.

3. *Window-brace*, that part of a window on which the sash rests, S.

BRACE-PIECE, s. The mantle-piece, S.

"The vintner's half-mutchkin stoups glitter in empty splendour unrequired on the shelf below the brazen sconce above the *brace-piece*." *Ayrs. Legat.* p. 283.

To BRACEL, *v. n.* 1. To advance hastily and with noise, Ettr. For.

2. To gallop, *ibid.*

This cannot be viewed as more than provincially different from BRESSIL, q. v.

BRACHE. Rute of brache, source of dissension.

"Ye see quhat abundance of luif nature hes wrocht in our heart towerdis yow, quhairby we are movit rather to admit sunthing that utheris perchance wald esteme to be ane inconvenient, than leif ony *rute of brache*, and to set aside the manner of treating accusumt amangis utheris princes." Q. Mary's Lett. to Elizabeth, 5 Jan. 1561. *Keith's Hist.* p. 214.
Fr. *breche*, breach.

BRACHELL, s. A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent.

About the Park thair set on breid and lenth.
—A hundreth men chargit in arnes strang,
To kepe a hunde that thair had thaim amang;
In Gillisland thair was that *brachell* brede,
Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at fiede.

Wallace, v. 25. MS.

Brache is used in the same sense:—

Bot this sloth *brache*, *quhill* sekyr was and keyne,
On Wallace fute folowit so felloune fast
Quhill in thair sicht thair procht at the last.

Ibid. v. 96. MS.

Quhill is undoubtedly an error of the transcriber for *quhillk*.

Brach is an E. word, defined a bitch-hound. Some assert that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, that it was the denomination of a particular species.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world; the first kind is called a *rache*, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wilde-beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a *brache*: a *brache* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches." *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28. V. Gifford's *Massinger*, i. 209.

Alem. *brak*; Schilter; Fris. *bracco*, Gl. Lindenbrog; Germ. *brack*, id. *canis venaticus, forte investigator*; Wachter. Fr. *braque*, O. Fr. *brachez*, Ital. *bracco*, L. B. *bracc-us, bracco*.

Various origins have been assigned to this term. Verel. expl. Isl. *rakke*, *canis*, deriving it from *racka*, *frakka*, *curisitare*. Wachter seems to think that it may be from *be-riech-en*, *vestigia odorare*. In the passage quoted the word denotes a blood-hound, otherwise called a *Sleuth-hund*, q. v. V. RACHE.

BRACHEN, (gutt.) BRAIKIN, BRECKEN, s.
The female Fern, *Pteris aquilina*, Linn.

Amang the *brachens*, on the brae,
Between her an' the moon,
The deil, or else an outler quey,
Gat up an' gae a croon.

Burns, iii. 137.

Their groves of sweet myrtle let foreign lands reckon,
Where bright beaming summers exhale the perfume;
Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green *breckan*,
Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom.

Ibid. iv. 228.

"Female Fern or Brakes, Anglis.—*Brachens*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 657.

By others the *Brachen* is expl. the *Brake*, *Pteris aquilina*, Linn.

Breckan is commonly used for a Fern, *Filix*, in Lincolns. V. Skinner. He thinks it may be so denominated, because of its brittleness, from *break*, v.

In Smoland in Sweden, the female fern is called *braeken*; Flor. Suec. No. 940.

Sw. *stotbraakin*, id. *In* is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender; as *carlin*, an old woman, q. a female *carl*.

The *Polypodium filix mas*, and *P. filix femina*, are called *Lady-ferns*, and sometimes *Lady-brakens*, S.

"*Bracken*, fern." Ray's Collect. p. 132.

ROYAL BRACHIENS, s. pl. The flowering Fern, S. *Osmunda Regalis*, Linn.

"Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal. Anglis. *Royal Brachens*. Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 653.

The proper designation of this, I am informed, is also the *Pteris aquilina*. It may have been designed *aquilina*, because the vessels, in a cross section of the root, represent a spread eagle. By country people it is generally called *female fern*.

BRACK, s. A stripe of uncultivated ground between two *shots* or plots of land, Roxb.; *Baulk* synon.

This is merely the Teut. word *braeck*, which is used nearly in the same sense. *Braeck*, *braeck-land*, *vervactum, novale, incultum solum*; Kilian. He also mentions *braeck* as signifying barren, and *braeck-liggen*, to lie uncultivated. This seems allied to *braecke*, defectus, carentia, q. wanting cultivation, or left out when the rest is ploughed: and this again most pro-

bably from *braeck-en*, frangere; for what is a defect, but a want of continuation in any body, an interruption, a *break*?

BRACK, s. *As saut's brack*, i.e. as salt as brack; used to denote what is very salt, but confined to liquids or sordid food, Fife, Clackmannans., also Dumfr.

It is equivalent to *as salt as lick*, used elsewhere, S. Although the *adj. brackish* is used in E. I have met with no proof that any *s.* occurs in that language. The old S. *adj. was Brak*, q. v. The *s.* must undoubtedly be traced to Isl. *breke*, the sea. G. Andr. views this as a poetical term; deducing it from *brek-a*, petere, rogare, because it is voracious and insatiable. If thus used only in a figurative sense, I would prefer the origin given by Haldorson of the word in its secondary signification; *Scopulus occultus in fundo maris*, a *brak*, i.e. crepitus, stridor, fragor. Now the sea itself may with equal propriety receive this designation, from the constant dashing of its waves.

BRACK, s. 1. A quantity of snow or earth shooting from a hill, Ettr. For.

2. A flood, when the ice breaks in consequence of a thaw, *ibid.*

3. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, *ibid.*

Allied to Isl. *braka*, strepo, strepito; or Tent. *braecke*, fractura. In sense 1. it nearly resembles the common phrase, S. the *break o' a storm* when the snow and ice begin to dissolve.

BRACKS, s. A disease of sheep. V. BRAXY.

BRAD, part. pa. Roasted. V. next word.

To BRADE, v. a. To roast.

The King to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a sillor of silke, dayntly dight;
With al worshipp and welc, mewith the walle;
Briddes branden, and *brad*, in bankers bright.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. *braed-an*, id. *broedde*, assatus; Alem. *brat-en*, assare. Su.-G. *braede*, calor, fervor, although applicable to the mind, as denoting the heat of passion, seems to have a common origin.

To BRADE, BRAID.

This *v.* occurs in so many senses, considerably remote from each other, that they cannot well be traced to any common root. I shall therefore consider them distinctly, unless where they seem necessarily connected.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. n. 1. To move quickly, to take long steps in rapid succession.

As sum time dois the cœursere stert and ryn,
That brokin has his band furth of his stall,
Now gois at large ower the feildis all,
And haldis towart the stedis in ane rage;
—He sprentis furth, and ful proude walloppis he;—
Sicklike this Turnus semys quhare he went,
And as he *bradis* furth apoun the bent,
The maide Camilla cummys hym agane,
Accumpanyit with hir oistis Volscanc.

Doug. Virgil, 381. 24.

Syne down the brae Sym *braid* lyk thunder.

Evergreen, ii. 183. st. 7.

Robene *brayd* attour the bent.

Robene and Makyne, Bannatyne Poems, p. 100.

"I *breyde*, I make a *brayde* to do a thing sodaynly; Je mefforce. I *breyde* out of my slepe; Je tressaulx hors de mon somme." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 172, b.

2. To spring, to start.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking on stray
The bernys bowit abak,
So woundir rud wes the rak.—
Thai *brayd* fra thair blonkis besely and bane,
Synne laught out suerdis lang and lufly.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 21, 22.

3. To break out, to issue with violence.

And all enragit thir wordis gan furth *brade*.

Doug. Virgil, 112. 29.

Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brade* in ane route.

Ibid. 15. 35.

Erumpere, proripere, Virg.
Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak,
Now bendis he up his burdoun with ane mynt;
On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt.

Doug. Virgil, 142. 3.

4. To draw out quickly; used actively, especially with respect to the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword, or other weapon of this kind.

Fast by the collar Wallace couth him ta,
Wndyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* owt;
—With out reskew he stekit him to dede.

Wallace, i. 223. MS.

A forgyt knyff, but baid, he *bradis* out.

Ibid. ix. 145. MS.

Isl. *braad-a*, accelerare. This word, according to G. Andr., is obsolete. *Braad-ur*, Su.-G. *braad*, celer. Isl. *bregd* has not only this sense, but includes another mentioned above; being rendered, celeriter moveo, vibro, *At bregd-a sverde*, gladium evaginare vel stringere. G. Andr. Gunnlaugi S. Gl. Kristnisag. Analogous to this is one signification of A.-S. *braed-an*; exerere, stringere: *He his sword gebraed*, gladium evaginavit, Somner. The Isl. poets denominate a battle *hyrbrigdi*, from *hyr*, a sword, and *brigdi*, vibration, q. the brandishing of swords. *Landnam.* p. 411.

As our *v.* also signifies, to start, Isl. *bragd*, *brogd*, *brgygd*, is defined, motus quilibet celerior, vel stratagemata luctantium; Gl. Gunnlaug.

BRADE, BRAIDE, s. A start, a spring, a quick motion of the body.

Bot with ane *braide* to Lacon in fere
Thay stert attanis, and his twa sonnys yung,
First athir serpent lappit like ane ring.

Doug. Virgil, 45. 49. also 297. 2.

And with a *braid* I turnit me about.

Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 27.

Isl. *bregd*, versura.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. a. To attack, to assault; Rudd.

Isl. *bregd-a manne nidur*, sternere virum, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAID, s. Assault, aim to strike.

—And with that wound doun of the sete me drew;
Synne to me with his club he maid ane *braid*,
And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid.

Doug. Virgil, 451. 41. Impetus, Virg.

It is used in a similar sense, O. E., as respecting a treasonable attack:—

—If the Scottis kyng mistake in any *braide*
Of treason in any thing, ageyn Henry forsaid,
The barons & the clergie in on wer alle schryuen,
Unto kyng Henrie ageyn William suld be gyuen.

R. Brunne, p. 138.

Elsewhere it denotes an hostile assault in general, an invasion:—

—How the contek was laid of Scotland that first gan :
How eft thai mad a *braid*, & ou Ingland ran.

Ibid. p. 236.

Isl. *bregd*, nisus, an attempt, an exertion; also, incisura, a cut, a slash. G. Andr. p. 34.

BRADÉ, adj. ; S. V. BRADE.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. a. To turn round.

Ane Duergh *braydit* about, besilly and bane,
Small birdis on broche, he ane brigh fyre.
Schir Kay ruschit to the roist, and ref fra the swane.

Gawan and Gol. i. 7.

This dwarf acted as turnspit. Isl. *bregd-a*, vertere.

To BRADE, BRAID, BREDE, BREED, v. n. 1.

To resemble, to be like in manners; especially as denoting that similarity which characterises the same stock or family. In this sense, it requires the prep. *of*.

"Ye *breid* of the Miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope;" S. Prov. Ray. This occurs, Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

"Ye *breed* of the witches, ye can do nae good to your sel." S. Prov. Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 325.

"Ye *breed* o' the gowk, ye have ne'er a rime but ane;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

Ihre quotes a Sw. proverb, in which the term occurs, not unlike those of our own country. In proverbio dicimus, *Braas katta paa koen*, Felis genus suum refert; Vo. Koen: "The cat proclaims its own kind." Isl. *bragd*, lineamenta faciei, vultus; Haldorson.

Shakespeare uses the term:—

—Sinces Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will, I'll live and die a maid.
All's Well, &c. A. iv. Sc. 2.

In Steevens's Notes, a reference is made to O. E. *braid*, A.-S. *bred*, frauds, as denoting deceit; also to the phrase, *at a brade*, at a start, or suddenly. But these terms, besides being used substantively, have no relation. The sense seems much better in an earlier edition, Edin. 1769. "Braid or *breid*. Bred, of a breed, of a certain turn of temper and conditions from the phrase. A Scots and north country word," Gl.

A. Bor. "to *breid* or *brade of*; to be like in conditions;" Ray's Collect. p. 11. "To resemble in disposition, as if of the same breed;" Grose.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

Sum askis mair than he deservis ;
Sum askis far les than he servis ;
Sum schames to ask, as *braids* of me,
And all without reward he stervis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 46. st. 3.

i. c. "as is evident, from my conduct; and evident in such a manner, as to manifest my natural disposition."

Ray derives this word "from *breeding*, because those that are bred of others are for the most part like them." But the sense is precisely the same with that of Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su.-G. *braa*, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in dispositions, to their progenitors. *Bregdur barni til aettar*, progenitoribus suis quisque fere similis est, G. Andr. p. 38. V. Ihre, vo. *Braa*. The latter writer views Isl. *brag-ur*, mos, affectio, modus agendi, as the radical term.

To BRADE, BRAID up, v. a. "To braid up the head," Dunbar; to toss it as a high-mettled horse does, or to carry it high.

I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot *braid up* my heid :
Thair nicht no molla mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 5.

A.-S. *bred-an*, Belg. *breyd-en*, to extend.

BRAENGEL, s. A confused crowd, S.

"Will you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a *braengel* o' them too." Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

Most probably from the same origin with *Brangill*, if not the same word used in a general sense.

To BRAG, v. a. To reproach, to upbraid.

"To boast and brag one, to threaten or sharply reprove one, S. Bor." Rudd, vo. *Braik*. *Ye need na brag me with her*; you need not upbraid me by comparing my conduct to hers.

He left me a gun, and an old rusty sword,
As pledges he faithfully would keep his word;
They bribed my servants, and took them awa' ;
And now at his coming, I want them to shaw ;
For which he may brag me, and ca' me unjust,
And tell me, I am not well worthy of trust.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 30.

A thousan ships stack i' the sea,
And sail they wad na more.
A puft o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your cannas wag ;
The Fates forbade your farrer march,
An' sair they did you brag.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

Here it would seem to signify, threaten. Su.-G. *bragd-a*, exprobrare; whence Ihre deduces E. *braid*, *upbraid*; Isl. *bregd-a*, opprobare, G. Andr. p. 34.

To BRAG, v. a. To defy; to do or say any thing in defiance of others, S. A boy, climbing a tree, or the like, is said to do it to *brag* his companions.

Gae hand in hand, ye'll brag high rank,
Or heaps o' siller.

Morison's Poems, p. 82.

BRAGING, s. Boasting.

Thair wes blaving of bemys, *braging* and beir.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 13.

BRAGGIR, s. The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina*.

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir*, i. e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Marina*." Martin's West. Isl. p. 54.

BRAGWORT, s. Mead, a beverage made from the refuse of honey, boiled up with water, and sometimes with malt, Fife, Roxb., Dumfr.

"*Bragwort*, mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey;" Gl. Sibb.

This is still used at the harvest-home in Dumfriesshire.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort*, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Rimmon cheered themselves, may well alarm a devout mind," &c. Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 405.

As bitter as *bragwort*; is a proverbial phrase, S. used to denote any thing very bitter. But whether it refers to this or not, seems extremely doubtful, as this drink ought to be sweet. Perhaps it rather respects some herb.

Ray mentions "*Bragget* or *braket*, a sort of compound drink made up with honey, spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c." *braggot*, Gl. Lancash. This Minshen derives from C. B. *bragod*, id.

To BRAY, *v. a.* 1. To press, to squeeze, Aberd.

2. To push, to shove, *ibid.*

This seems merely the *E. v.* used with a slight obliquity.

BRAY, *s.* A squeeze, *ibid.*

BRAID, *s.* Twist, or plaiting.

"Memorandum, gottin in the quenis kist quihlk come fra Striveling, in a litill coffre within the same. In the fyrst a belt of erammassy hernessit with gold & braid." That is, braided gold. Inventories, p. 8.

"A.-S. *bred-an*, pleeters, to knit, to wreath, plight," (*i. e.* plait); Somner. *Braid* is used in the same sense in *E.*

BRAID, *s.* "The cry of a young child when new-born. Craig, p. 428." Spottisw. MS. Dict.

To BRAID *up the burde*; marked as used by James I.

This perhaps signifies, to put up the leaves of the table; from the same origin with the preceding phrase.

BRAID, BRADE, *adv.* 1. Broad, S.

The king has written a *braid* letter,
And signd it wⁱ his hand;
And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence,
Was walking on the sand.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 5.

2. Plain, intelligible.

And yit fersoith I set my besy pane,
(As that I couth) to make it *brade* and plain.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 4.

Moes-G. Ial. *braid*, A.-S. Sw. *bred*, *latus*.

BRAID, BRADE, *adv.* Widely.

The heuinly portis cristallyne
Vpwarpis *brade*, the warld till illumyne.

Doug. Virgil, 399. 25.

BRAID-BAND, BROAD-BAND, *s.* 1. Corn laid out, in the harvest field, on the band, but not bound, is said to be *lying in braid-band*, S.

It is often opened up in this way, to receive the benefit of the drought, when it is injured by rain.

2. *To be laid in broad-band*, metaph. to be fully exposed.

"The world saith often that *thought is free*. But behold here how the verie euill thoughts of the wicked in that day shalbe spread out and *laide in broad-band* before the face of God, of angels, and of men." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 643.

To FAW BRAID-BAND, a phrase used of a young woman who submits to dalliance without any opposition, Roxb.

BRAIDCAST, *adv.* A term applied to sowing with the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing, S.

BRAIDNES, *s.* Breadth, S.

"First, ane litle claith of estate of claith of gold, reinyet with reid, quihlk hes bot thre bredis in *braid-*

nes, furnisat with thre single pandis," &c. Inventories, A. 1562, p. 160.

BRAIDYEANE, *s.* *Standing in the Braidyeane*, a punishment inflicted at Ayr in the sixteenth century.

"To be fynit—and stand in the *braidyeane*." Council-Book B. of Ayr.

Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar, from *braghad* the neck. It appears to have been a punishment of the same kind with the *Jugs*. V. MOWBEIRARIS.

To BRAIK, *v. n.* [To puke.]

Sche blubblrt, bokkit, and *braikit* still.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 87.

This seems to signify, puked or retched. V. BRAKING.

BRAIK, *s.* A threat.

Forsioth I sall say furth all myne auise,
All thoct with *braik*, and boist, or wappinnis he
Me doith awate, and mansee for to de.

Doug. Virgil, 374. 32.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with *Brag*, *q. v.* If so, it must have the same cognates. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *brak-a*, strepo, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAIK, BREAK, *s.* An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core, S.

—A froathstick, a can, a creel, a knock,
A *braik* for hemp, that sha may rub.—

Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

"When it is dry enough, break it with your *breaks*, and afterwards rub and seutch it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 362.

Su.-G. *braaka*, *id.* from *braaka*, frangere, *braaka lin*, lini calamos contunderi; Ihre. *Braak-a* is viewed as a frequentative from *braeck-a*, *id.* Belg. *vlas-braak*, *vo.*

Break is the orthography, Encycl. Britannica, *vo. Flax*. Teut. *braecke*, *id.* malleus stuparius, vulgo lini-frangibula; *braecken het vlasch*, comminuere linum. In this sense *brack* is also used as a *v. S.*

BRAIK, *s.* An internal mortification; a disease among sheep, Ang.

Su.-G. *braeck*, a defect of any kind. V. BRAXY.

BRAIKIT, *adj.* Speckled, S.

Ir. *braec*, *brek*, speckled, pied, motley: Cantab. or O. Span. *bragado*, a pied ox; Lhuyl's Letter to the Welsh, Tranal. p. 15. It seems doubtful, whether the Su.-G. phrase, *bregda lit*, to change colour, has any affinity.

BRAYMEN, *s. pl.* The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills, S.

David Buchanan, speaking of the word *Bray*, says: "Hence we haply call our Brigantes *Braymen*, whom we call otherwise Highlanders or Highlandmen." Pref. Knox's Hiat. b. 1.

But Buchanan is mistaken in calling them Highlandmen, from whom, in Angus at least, they are always distinguished. The *Braymen* are those who dwell on the face of the hills immediately adjoining to the Lowlands; those called Highlanders are properly the inhabitants of the interior parts. They are also distinguished by language; for all those, who are properly called *Braymen*, speak the same dialect with the adjacent Lowlanders. It is also remarked that the for-

mer, in speaking Scottish, have nothing of that twang by which Highlanders are distinguished. Nor do Gaelic idioms occur in their speech, which is always the case where native Highlanders have acquired a new language.

Buchanan, in this place, gives an ingenious derivation of the term *Brigand*, which has generally been derived from Fr. *briguer*, to quarrel, *brigue*, contention. "The Brigantes," he says, "in the continent namely, were so given anciently to take away goods from their enemies with a strong hand, that by success of time all those that openly did rob and plunder were called *Brigantes*; and the French has from hence derived the verb *Brigander*, to rob or plunder." *Ibid.* He also says, that the piece of armour called a *Brigandine* derived its name from the *Brigantes*, as being used by them.

But the hypothesis of Mr. Grose, with respect to the latter, is more rational. "The *brigandine*," he says, "takes its name from the troops by which it was first worn, who were called *brigans*; they were a kind of light armed irregular foot, much addicted to plunder, whence it is probable the appellation of *brigands* was given to other freebooters." *Milit. Antiq.* ii. 250.

BRAIN, *s.* Voice, "A braw brain," "a strong brain," a powerful voice, Ang.

To **BRAIN**, *v. a.* Not, as in E., "to dash out the brains;" but, to hurt, to wound, to bruise, S.; synon. *Pran*, S. B.

"The foresaid Mr. Gordon being in drink, went out to a combat, and lost much blood; and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and *brained* himself, where he died, in Edinburgh." Walker's *Peden*, p. 53.

But it is perhaps still more frequently used to denote the effects of a severe blow, although not mortal.

To **BRAINDEGE**, *v. n.* "To run rashly forward," S. O.

Thou never *braind'g't* an' fecht an' fliskit,
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket,
Wi' pith an' pow'r.

Burns, iii. 143.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Belg. *brinsen*, to neigh?

BRAYNE, **BRANE**, *adj.* Mad, furious.

He waxis *brane* in furoure bellical,
So desirus of dedis marcial.

Doug. Virgil, 398. 16. Furens, Virg.

Quharfore this Turnus, half myndles and *brayne*,
Socht diuers wentis to fle out throw the plane,
With mony wyndis and turnis all on flocht,
Now here, syne thare vnsourily he socht.

Ibid. 433. 55. Amens, Virg.

Not, as Rudd. supposes, from *brain*, cerebrum: more probably from A.-S. *brinn-an*, to burn, *bren*, *bryne*, fervor; whence *bryne-adj.* a fever; Su.-G. *braanad*, fervor, ardor. Isl. *brana* has a peculiar sense, which is somewhat analogous; Caprino more feror; capellae, seu ibicis more curro. G. Andr. p. 34.

Brain is used in the same sense, Aberd. It is expl. "angry;" but evidently has greater emphasis, as equivalent to furious, enraged.

Sanny soon saw the sutor slain,
He was his ain hawf-brither;
I wat right weel he was fu' *brain*,
And fu' could he be ither?

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Hence, probably,

BRAIN, *s.* Spirit, mettle. "He has a *brain*;" he has a high temper, Loth.

BRAINY, *adj.* 1. Unmanageable, high-mettled; applied to a horse, Loth.

2. Spirited, lively; applied to man, S. O.

BRAYN-WOD, **BRANE-WOD**, *adj.* 1. Mad, in a state of insanity.

— He swa mankyd, as *brayne-wode*
Kest fast with the stwampe the blode
In-til Willame Walays face.

Wyntown, viii. 13. 51.

He wanted na mars than a schowt,
For til hawe made hym *brayne-wod* owt.

Ibid. 17. 6.

i. e. quite furious.

V. **BRAYNE** and **WOD**.

2. Acting with fury, hurried on with the greatest impetuosity, South of S.

—"Gin I can make ye gain the half length of my chanter on thae *brainwode* bairns on the haft and point." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 403.

To **BRAINDEGE**, *v. n.* To drive forward precipitately, to do any thing hurriedly and carelessly, Ettr. For.

This is evidently the same with *Braindege*, according to the orthography of Burns.

BRAINDEGE, *s.* Confused haste, Galloway, Ayr.

—Baith wi' a *braindege*,
Sprang, hap and sten, out o'er a nettle,
An' cry'd, Revenge.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

To **BRAINYELL**, *v. n.* To break forth, or rush up or forward, with violence, Roxb.

"Scho *brainyellyt* up in ane foorye and dowlicappyd me." *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 42.

BRAINYELL, *s.* The act of rushing headlong, or of doing anything hurriedly and without care, Ettr. For.; synon. with *Brainge*, *s.* *Outbrik* also, conjoined with it, is nearly synon.

"I took him [the dog] in aneath my plaid, for fear o' some grit *brainyell* of an outbrik." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 141.

The *v.* may perhaps be traced to the Isl. term mentioned under **BRAYNE**, **BRANE**, *adj.* This is *bran-a*, to be hurried on, or to rush forward like a goat; or, as defined by Haldorson, audacter ruere. Among the ancient Goths, a buck or goat was called *brana*. Item veteribus, dorcas, dama; G. Andr. p. 34. It also signified virago, heroina. Su.-G. *braang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle, has great appearance of affinity. We may add *brang*, tumultus. It is possible, however, that *Brainyell* may be merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v.* to *Brangle*.

BRAIRD, *s.* 1. The first sprouting of grain. V. **BREER**.

2. It is figuratively transferred to early animal growth; as, "That callan is a fine *braird* of a man," Clydes.

BRAIRDIE, *adj.* Abounding with grain in its first appearance, S. O.

Thau, when I met ye on the *brairdie* hill,
Ye sta' my youthfu' heart and keep it still.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 147. V. BREER.

BRAIRDS, *s. pl.* The coarsest sort of flax. V. BREARDS.

To **BRAIS**, *v. a.* To embrace.

Thow may to day haif gude to spend,
And hestely to morne fra it wend,
And leif ane uthir thy baggis to *brais*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 56. st. 3.

Fr. *bras*, the arm, whence *embrace*, *q. in arms*.

BRAIS, *s. pl.* Snares, gins.

—We se, watchand the ful schepefald,
The wyld wolf onerset wyth schouris cald,
Wyth wynd and rane, al myddis of the night,
About the boucht plet al of wandis ticht
Brais and gyrnis.—

Doug. Virgil, 275. 55.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., is evidently allied to A.-S. *braegd*, figmentum, *braeyden*, fraus; *gebraegdas*, crafts, frauds, subtle contrivances; Somner. Isl. Su.-G. *bragd*, fraus; Chaucer, *brede*, to devise crafty ways to abuse or cozen others, Jun.; although Urry reads *drede* in the passage referred to; which seems preferable. *Braid*, *adj.* "an old word, which seems to signify deceitful." Johns.

BRAISE, **BRAZE**, *s.* The Roach, a fish; S.

"The Clyde abounds with a considerable variety of fishes; as the salmon, pike, trout, flounder, perch, *braze*, (*Roach* Anglis) and eel." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 231.

Cyprinus Rutilus, the Roach, *Braise*; P. Luss, Statist. Acc. xvii. 253.

"Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Enrick and Blanc; but no fish in greater abundance, at a certain season of the year, than the *braise* (roach, Eng.) Vast shoals come up from Lochlomond, and by nets are caught in those sands." P. Killearn, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xvi. 109.

The name given in S. to this fish has great affinity to the various designations given to the Bream in other northern languages.

Sw. *brazen*, cyprinus brama, bream, Wideg. Seren. Teut. *braesem*, id. cyprinus latus, Kilian. Somner defines A.-S. *baers*, lupus piscis; "a kind of fish, which some take to be a pike, others a sturgeon." He thinks that it may perhaps be the same with Teut. *baers*, a perch.

To **BRAISSIL**, *v. n.* To work hurriedly, Roxb. V. BREESSIL. Hence,

To **WORK BY BRAISSILS**, to work unequally, making more exertion at one time than at another, *ib.*

BRAITH, *adj.* Violent, severe.

Wallace tuke ane on the face in his teyn,
With his gud hand, quhill ness, mowth and eyn,
Through the *braith* blaw, all byrystyt ow't of blud;
Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud.
Wallace, xi. 171. MS.

Allace! thi help is falsslie brocht to ground,
Thi chyftane [best] in *braith* bandis is bound.
Ibid. xi. 1112.

Here it may denote either the strength or the galling effect of his fetters. *Best* occurs in edit., although not in MS. Without it, the measure is imperfect.

Isl. Su.-G. *braede*, ira, animi fervor. *Ihre* is at a loss, whether to derive this word from *braad*, celer, or from Isl. *reidi*, *raidi*, ira.

A cognate term occurs as a *s.* in O. E. "*Brayde*, or hastynesse of mynde, [Fr.] collé;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21, b.

BRAITHFUL, **BREITHFUL**, *adj.* Sharp, violent.

In sum the greyf and ire dyl fast habound,
Rasyt wyth *braithfull* stangis full unsound.
Doug. Virgil, 379. 22.

Also 390. 55. V. BRAITH.

All kynd of wraith and *breithful* yre now he
Lete slip at large but brydil wyth renye fre.
Ibid. 428. 7.

BRAITHLIE, *adj.* "Noisy, sounding, a voce *breath*, et hoc ab A.-S. *brathe*, odor, spiritus," Rudd.

This goddes went, quhare Eolus the kyng
In gousty canis, the windis loud quhisling
And *braithlie* tempestis, by his power refranys
In bandis hard, schet in preseoun constrenys.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 46.

Luctantes ventes tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ———— Virg.

Doug. seems to have transposed the epithets. *Loud quhisling* corresponds to *sonoras*, and *braithlie*, as would appear, to *luctantes*. Rudd., not adverting to this transposition, has rendered *braithlie* as if it gave the sense of *sonoras*. According to this view of the meaning of *braithlie*, *luctantes* is entirely overlooked in the translation. For Rudd. makes it to convey the idea previously expressed by *loud quhisling*. But it is evidently of the same meaning with *braithful*, violent; or may be viewed as literally expressing the force of *luctantes*, struggling, from Su.-G. *bryt-a*, *brott-as*, Isl. *briot-a*, luctare, the very term used by Virg. The same word occurs in the Houlate, ii. 14.

—The battellis so brym *braithly* and blicht,
Were jonit thraly in thrang, mony thousand.

BRAITHLY, *adv.* Violently, with great force.

Whnes a word he mycht bryng out for teyne;
The baillfull ters bryst *braithly* fra hys eyne.
Wallace, vi. 208. MS. Also, iii. 875.

Thai bend bowis of bras *braithly* within.
Gawan and Gol. ii. 12.

To **BRAK**, *v. n.* To break, S. B.

To hear her tale his heart was like to *brak*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

A.-S. *brac-an*, id. Isl. *eg braaka*, frango.

BRAKE, *s.* A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for *breaking* in rough ground, S.

"A pair of harrows, or *brake* for two horses, on the best construction, 1795, £2 2s.; 1809, £4." Wilson's Renfr. p. 87.

To **BRAK**, *v. n.* To express great sorrow on any account, one says, "I'm like to *brak*," S. B.

This is probably allied to Isl. *braek*, *brek*, wailing.

To **BRAK**, *v. a.* 1. To break in general, S. B.

2. To *Brak Bread*, to taste food, to eat. "He wadna *brak bread*;" he would eat nothing, S. B.

3. To *Brak out*, to cut out any thing in a rough way, before reducing it to the form required; to block out, Aberd.

BRAK, *s.* Breaking up; as, *the brak of a storm; the brak of a market*, S. B. V. **BRACK**, *s.*

BRAK, *s.* Perhaps breach, *q.* breaking forth. Teut. *braecke*, *ruptura*.

"Ane uther sorte startis up faithles, every yeir embayssing with great *brak* the faith of the starkast party." N. Winyett's First Tractat. Keith's Hist. App. p. 208.

It may, however, signify noise, uproar; Isl. *brak*, crepitus, stridor, fragor; *brak-a*, crepere; insolenter se gerere.

BRAK, BRAKE, *adj.* Somewhat salt, brackish.

The entrellis sik fer in the fluids *brake*,
In your reuerence I sall flyng and swake.
Doug. Virgil, 135. 29.

Belg. *brack*, *salsus*.

BRAK-BACK, BRACK-BACK, *s.* A designation metaph. given to the harvest-moon, from the additional labour she occasions to reapers, Aberd.

BRAKING, *s.* Puking, retching, S. B.

But someway on her they fuish on a change;
That gut and ga' she keest with *braking* strange.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Teut. *braeck-en*, to vomit, *braecke*, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of *braeck-en*, to break; as Kilian explains *braecke* nausea, dissolutio stomachi. Su.-G. *brak-a*, metaph. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

BRAKKINS, *s. pl.* The remains of a feast; as, "Will ye cum and eat *brakkins*?" Aberd.

A.-S. *brecing*, *fractio*.

BRALD, *part. pa.* Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be

— Rycht bravlis *brald*.—
Maitland Poems, p. 319.

The only word which seems to have any affinity is Fr. *brell-er*, to glitter.

It has been suggested by an intelligent correspondent, that this word is probably from Sw. *pral-a* to dress, *pral-a sig*, to dress one's self, *präld*, bedecked, bedizen; *B* and *P* being often used indiscriminately in all the Gothic languages.

BRAMLIN, BRAMMIN, BRAMMEL-WORM, *s.*

A species of speckled or striped worm, found in very old dung-heaps, especially where much cheese has been made on the farm, Roxb.; supposed to be the same with E. *brandling*.

BRANCE, *s.* Of this word I can find no explanation.

"Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doorea in the leater meate roume, for to be a new *brance* on that syde of the house, towards the garden." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

This is probably an errat. for *trance* or *passage*.

BRANCHERS, *s. pl.* Young crows, after leaving the nest, and betaking themselves to the boughs or *branches*, Teviotd.

BRAND, *s.* The calf of the leg, Ettr. For.

This is merely a corr. of *Brawn*, *id. q. v.*

BRANDED, BRANNIT, *adj.* Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. A *branded cow* is one that is almost entirely brown.

The lads of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill,
They were never for good, but aye for ill;
'Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill,
They stealed the broked cow and the *branded* bull.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 233.

V. BROCKED.

In a *brannit* owse hide he was buskit,
Wi' muckle main horns bedight;
And ay wi' his lang tail he whiskit,
And drum'd on an ald corn weight.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 298.

Germ. *braun*, *id.* Ihre derives Su.-G. *brun* from *brinna*, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour.

This term occurs also in our Acts of Parliament:—

"Ther wes robbed & away taken violently be the fornamed persons,—the number of nyntie-four labouring oxen, some blak, others *branded*, broun coloured," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, VII. 183.

BRANDED, part. pa. Bordered, having a margin.

Here belt was of bluncket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Brandur is used below for a border:—

His brene and his basnet, burmeshed ful bene;
With a *brandur* abought, al of brende golde.

i.e. "having a border about, all of finest gold." Germ. *brawn*, Isl. *brun*, *id.* limbus.

BRANDEN, part. pa. Grilled. V. BRID.

BRANDER, BRANDRETH, *s.* 1. A gridiron.

"His heire sall haue—ane kettill, ane *brander*, ane posnett," &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125. s. 1.

Then fresher fish shall on the *brander* bleez,
And lend the busy browster wife a heez.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 59.

Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown
Of a *brandreth* all red hate;
Wyth that takyn he gave hym state
Of his fell presumptuown.

Wyntown, viii. 44. 41.

S. *brander*. A.-S. *brandred*; "a brandiron," Somner. Dan. *brandrith*; Teut. *brand-roede*, *brander*, fulcrum focarium; properly, an instrument for supporting the wood which is put on the fire, from *brand*, a brand (torria) and *roede*, which simply signifies a rod.

"*Brandrith*, or *brander*; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North." Gl. Grose. This is called a *cran*, S.

2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer, Roxb., Aberd.

To **BRANDER**, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron, to grill, S.

"The Scots also say to *brander*, for to broil meat." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 172.

Either from the *s.* or from Teut. *brand-en*, to burn.

“But now Janet, canna ye gie us something for supper?” ‘Ou ay, sir, I’ll *brander* the moor-fowl that John Heather-blutter brought in this morning.” *Waverley*, iii. 236.

It is also used as a neut. v.

“Than for dinner—there’s no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though—it will *brander* very weel.” *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 72.

BRANDER-BANNOCK, BRANDER’D-BANNOCK, s.
A thick oat-cake, baked on the gridiron, Aberd.

This is also simply called a *bannock*, *ibid.*

BRANDERIS, s. pl. [Trestles.]

“Item, in the hall three stand burdis sett on *branderis*, with their furnes with ane irne chimney.” *Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 301.

Apparently frames of wood, for supporting the *stand burdis* or tables; so denominated from their supposed resemblance to a gridiron.

BRANDIE, s. An abbreviated designation for a *brandled* cow, Roxb.

BRANDNEW, BRENTNEW, a phrase equivalent to *spick and span*, quite new, S.

—Waes me, I hae forgot,
With hast of coming aff, to fetch my coat.
What sall I do? it was almsist *brand new*;
’Tis bat a hellier since’t came aff the clew.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 53.

This term is also used in provincial E. It is sometimes written *brent new*.

Nae cotillion *brent new* frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.

Burns, iii. 332.

This is certainly the same with Teut. *brand new*, which Kilian gives as synonym. with *vier-neu*, recens al officina profectum, a follibus calens; from *brand*, incendium, ustio. The term has been originally used with respect to military weapons, or any iron tools, newly finished.

BRANDY-CLEEK, s. The palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking, Aberd. V. **CLEIKS.**

BRANDRETH. V. BRANDER.

BRANDUR, s. A border. V. **BRANDED.**

BRANE, s. Bran, the husks of corn ground, Dunbar, *Maitl.* P. 112. V. **BYK.**

BRANEWOD. [Fire-wood.]

Quhyn thay had beirit lyk baitit bullis,
And *brane-wod* brynt in bailis,
Thay wox als mait as ony mulis
That mangit wer with mailis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

This has still been generally rendered, *brain-mad*. But it seems naturally to signify *wood* for burning, from A.-S. *bryne* incendium, and *wude*, wood. V. **BEIR, v.**

BRANG, pret. Brought, S.

Beath boil’d an’ roast auld Bessie *brang*
O’ gud fat beef an’ mutton.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 143.

An’ then the dishes o’ the demas green,
Are ranked down’ wi’ proper space between;

While honest Jean *brang* forward, in a rap,
Green horn cutties rattling in her lap.
Ross’s Helenore, First Ed. p. 112.

BRANGILL, s. A kind of dance.

Vpatert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubil *brangillis* and gambettis,
Dansis and roundis trasing mony gatis.

Doug. Virgil, 476. 1.

—Agmine toto

Permiscent, variantque pedes, raptimque feruntur.

Maffei. Aen. L. 13.

Fr. *branele, branle*, “a brawle, or dounce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together.” *Cotgr.*

BRANGLANT, adj. *In a branglant gait*, in a brandishing manner, Ayr.

Fr. *brandill-er*, to glisten, to flash.

To BRANGLE, v. n. 1. To shake, to vibrate.

The tre *brangillis*, boisting to the fall,
With top trymbliog, and branschis shakand all.

Doug. Virgil, 59. 50.

—The scharp poynt of the *brangland* spere
Throw out amyddis of the scheild can schere.

Ibid. 334. 16.

2. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

Bot principallie Mezentius all engreuit,
With ane grete spere, quharewith he feil mischeuit,
Went *brangland* throw the feild all him allone,
Ala bustuons as the hidduons Orion.—
Siclike Mezentius *musturis* in the feild,
Wyth huge armour, baith spere, helme and scheild.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 10.

Brangland is explained by *musturis*, q. v. This sense is undoubtedly borrowed from the idea of one brandishing a weapon.

3. To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively.

“Thus was this usurper’s [E. Baliol] faction *brangled*, then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head.” *Hume’s Hist.* *Doug.* p. 64.

“This is the upshot of their long plots; and truly, if it [a proposal from the king] had come a little before Mr. Cheesly, when none here had great hopes of the Scots army, it might have *brangled* this weak people, and the strong lurking party might have been able to have begun a treaty without us, which would have undone all.” *Baillie’s Lett.* i. 430.

Fr. *branl-er*, to shake; Arm. *brancell-at*, vibrare; Su.-G. *brang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle.

BRANIT, part. pa. Brawned; a term formed from E. *brawn*, the fleshy or muscular part of the body; Dunbar.

To BRANK, v. a. 1. To bridle, to restrain.

—We sall gar *brank* you,
Before that time trewly.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 38.

The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, “probably, *strangle*.”

“Those of the nobilitie & gentrie again, whose estait was maid up by the spoyll of the church, they feared also that their estaittes might be *branked* iff bishops

wer in such authoritie and credit." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 74.

It may perhaps signify "curtailed."

2. *v. n.* To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle; applied to horses.

Quer al the planis brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare bardis and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydillis *brankand* fast,
Now trypannd here now thare, thair *hede did cast*.
Doug. Virgil, 385. 35.

Pressis *pugnat* habenis, Virg.

Rudd. renders this, "prancing, capering," quoting this very passage. But the last words of the quotation, *thair hede did cast*, justify the sense given above.

Hay, as ane brydlit cat I *brank*.
S. P. R. iii. 43.

Rendered *strut*, Gl.

3. To bridle up one's self.

It is said of women, when they wish to appear to advantage:—

Thay lift thair gown abone thair schank,
Syns lyk ane brydlit cat thair *brank*.
Mailland Poems, p. 186. "Prance," Gl.

Scho *brankit* fast, and maid hir bony,
And said, Jok, come ye for to wow!
Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

i. e. "as soon as she saw him, she bridled up, and put on her best face." Lord Hailes here gives the following explanation:—"She tript away hastily, and dressed herself out to the best advantage." N. p. 293.

A. Bor. *bricken* is synon., and probably allied. "To *bricken*; to bridle up, or hold up the head. North. Gl. Grose."

4. To prance, to caper.

This day her *brankan* wooer taks his horse,
To strut a gentle spark at Edinburgh cross.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 177.

I have not marked any passage, where the word seems properly to include the idea of dressing gaily.

Teut. *brank-en* and *pronck-en*, both signify, ostentare se, dare se spectandum; Germ *prang-en*, id.; Su.-G. *prunk-a*, superbire. Wachter gives *prang-en*, as also signifying, premere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called *pranger*, Belg. *pranghe*, from the yoke or collar in which the neck of the culprit, who is exposed to public shame, is held. The comparison of these different senses of the Germ. verb, especially as illustrated by the signification of the *s.*, suggests that, as the primary sense of our *v.* is to bridle, this has also been the case as to the Germ. This will be further illustrated from the use of BRANKS. Hence,

BRANKEN, *part. pa.* Gay, lively, S. A.

The moon shot out her horus o' light,
Clear thro' an openin cloud:
A *branken* lass, fu' clean an' braw,
To hail its infant shinin,
Gaed scowrin to the birken-shaw,
For she wi' love was dwinin
Fu' sair that night.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 31.

BRANKIE, *adj.* Gaudy; corresponding with *E. pranked up*; Peebles, Fife.

Whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Whare hae ys been sae *brankie*, O?
Jacobite Relics, i. 32. V. BRANK, *v.*

BRANKIN, *part. adj.* Making a great show, Fife. Synon. with *Brankie*.

BRANKIT, *part. adj.* Vain, puffed up, Aberd.

The *brankit* lairds o' Gallowa'.
Song. V. BRANK, *v.*

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, q. having the new gloss.

"Then there was the farmer's ball, wi' the tight lads of yeomen with the *brank new* blues and buckskins." St. Ronan, i. 56.

Qu. if an errat. for *Brand-new*?

BRANKS, *s. pl.* 1. "*Brankis*," says Lord Hailes, "are the collars of work-horses;" Bannatyne Poems, 293. But this term properly denotes a sort of bridle, often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle.

"The Argathelion faction had indeed—gathered together in the west a few herds, ploughmen, weavers, cobblers, and such canaille, a parcel of unarmed and cowardly fellows; these they—set on horses that had many years before been doom'd to the drudging of the cart and plough, with sods instead of saddles, *branks* and halters instead of bridles." Montrose's Mem. P. ii. c. 3. p. 156.

Some ask'd his horses price and age:—
Some, why no spurs, his sides to claw,
And for boots, several ropes of straw:
Why sodds for saddle, and *branks* for bridle,
And plaids for scarf about his middle!

Colvil's Mock Poem, ii. 16.

Anciently this seems to have been the common word for a bridle, S. B. Within these few years, an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar, formerly used, in that very place, for torturing the unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called *The Witch's Branks*.

Gael. *brancas* is mentioned by Shaw, as signifying a halter: *brans* is also said to denote a kind of bridle. But our word seems originally the same with Teut. *pranghe*, which is defined so as to exhibit an exact description of our *branks*; *b* and *p* being often interchanged, and in Germ. used indifferently in many instances. *Pranghe*, *muyt-pranghe*, postomis, pastomis, confibula: instrumentum quod naribus equorum imponitur; Kilian.

2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female scolds, or those adjudged guilty of defamation, placed at the doors of churches, Aberd. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while a large triangular piece is put into the mouth.

"When the woman, after he was bishop, stood up once and again before the people, and confronted him with this, he ordered her tongue to be pulled out with pincers; and, when not obeyed, caused her to be put in the *branks*, and afterwards banished with her husband over the water." Howie's Judgements on Persecutors, p. 30. Biographia Scoticana. V. etymon of the *v.*

It appears that the following passage refers to the same fact:—

"He decerned her head to be put in the *Branks*, which had a bit that was put in her mouth, which so bound her tongue that she could not speak; and there-

with to stand at the Tron, in the sight of all the people." Life of Archbishop Sharp.

The term is also used in the North of E. as denoting an instrument formerly used for punishing scolds. The description nearly corresponds with that given of *The Witch's Branks*.

"The Scold wore an iron engine, called the *branks*, in the form of a crown; it covered the head, but left the face exposed; and having a tongue of iron which went into the mouth, constrained silence from the most violent brawler." Hutchinson's Northumb. ii. 415.

"A pair of *branks* is still preserved in the town court of Newcastle." Brand's Newc. ii. 192. N. He has given a plate of this instrument, *ibid.* p. 47, N. 2.

BRANKS, s. pl. A swelling in the chops, S. A.

This disease seems to receive its name from its compressing the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the *branks* which he wears.

This appears to be the same disease called the *buffets*, S. B.

BRANLIE, s. The name given to the Samlet, in some parts of Fife; elsewhere called the *Par*.

Evidently the same with the Yorks. name *Branlin*. V. PAR.

This designation must undoubtedly be traced to Isl. *branda*, trutta minima, whence *brand-koed*, fœtura truttarum. *Branlin* and *branie* are merely diminutives from *brand*, which name may have been suggested by the dark-coloured marks on the sides of this fish, or as resembling these burnt in by a *brand-iron*. Thus Isl. *brand-krossotr* is expl. Virgili decussatim variegatus, atro colore vel carbone decussatim cinctus; Haldorson.

BRANNOCK, s. The Samlet, or small fish generally known in S. by the name of *Par*. This is called *Branlin*, Yorks. V. Ray's Lett. p. 198. All the difference is in the termination; both *ling* and *ock* being used as diminutives.

BRASAND, part. pr. Embracing.

Hecuba thidder with her childer for awild
Ran all in vane and about the altare varmes,
Brasand the god-like ymags in thare armes.

Doug. Virgil, 56. 22.

Fr. *bras*, the arm.

To BRASE, BRASS, v. a. To bind, to tie.

A roussat gown of hir awn scho him gair
Apon his weyd, at court all the layff;
A sondly courche our hed and nek leit fall
A wowyn quhyt hatt scho *brassit* on with all.

Wallace, i. 242. MS.

Syne this ilk prince into his legacy—
This girdill left to younger Remulus,
His tender newo, that is hers alane thus.
Eurill (as said is) has this ionell hint,
About his sydis it *brasin*, or he stynt.

Doug. Virgil, 289. 12.

Syke giftis eik he bad bring with him syne,
Hynt and delinert from the Troians rowyngs,
Ans ryche garment *brasin* with rich gold wyre.—
Ibid. 33. 31.

In this place it properly signifies, bound on the margin, welted.

Fr. *embrasser*, to bind. Here, as in many other instances, the prep. prefixed is thrown away.

BRASERIS, BRASARIS, s. pl. Vambraces, armour for the arms.

Quhen this was said he has but mare abada
Tua kempis burdouns brecht, and before thaim laid.
With al thare harnes and *braseris* by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 1.

Pullane greis he braissit on full fast,
A closs byrny, with mony sekyr clasp,
Breyst plait, *brasaris*, that worthi was in wer.

Wallace, viii. 1202. MS.

In Edit. 1648, *brassies*. Fr. *brassar*, *brassari*, *brassart*, id.; brachiale ferreum, Dict. Trev.; from *bras*, the arm, Lat. *brachium*. They were also called in Fr. *garde bras* and *avant bras*. E. *vambrace*, as Grosse observes, is a corr. of the latter. They covered the arms from the elbow to the wrist; the armour of the upper part being called the *pouldron*. Milit. Antiq. ii. 552.

To BRASH, BRASCHE, v. a. 1. To assault, to attack.

Looks on thy Lord, who all his dayes was dead
To earthly pleasures; who with grieves acquainted
A man of sorrowa liv'd, heere nmlamented,
Whose breast did beare, *brash't* with displeasure's dart,
A bruised spirit and a broken heart.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 194, 195.

"It was spoken that they suld have *brashit* the wall whair thair batter was made. Bot the pieces within the town stellit in St. Geilia kirk yard, and vpon the kirk of field condemnit the ordinance without, so that they caused thame retire thair ordinance." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 274.

2. It seems to be occasionally used as equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a breach in."

"Bot the bordereris deceaved him, and caused his captaena to deceave him, quhillkia war all hanged when he had *brashed* and wone the hous." Pitacottie's Cron. p. 309. *Brushed*, Ed. 1728, p. 131.

Fr. *breche*, a breach.

3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, Dumfr.

Germ. *brass-en* signifies, to vex; and Teut. *broesen*, tempestuosum et furentem ventum spirare, Kilian. It may, however, be contr. from A.-S. *beræsan*, impetuose prouere, irruere. V. BRESCHIE and BREESSIL.

BRASH, BRASCHE, s. An effort, an attack, an assault; as E. *brush* is used.

"The last *brash* (effort) was made by a letter of the prime poet of our kingdome, whereof this is the just copy." Muses Thren. Intr. p. viii.

Perhaps it was originally used to denote an assault made on a defended place.

Thoise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* thay gaue,
For lask of lederis thair thay wrocht in vane.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 292.

It is the same word which is written BRESCHIE, q. v.

"A *brash* of wooing" is the title of a poem by Clerk, Everg. ii. 18. Hence, perhaps,

BRASHY, BRAUSHIE, adj. Stormy, S.

Whan 'twas denied me to be great,
Heav'n bade the Muse upon ms wait,
To smooth the ruggit brows o' fata;

An' now thegither

We've brush'd the bent, thre' monia a speat
O' *braushie* weather.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 114.

BRASH, s. A short turn of work; often applied to churning; as, "Come, gie's a *brash*;" "Mony a sair *brash* it cost them, afore the butter cam;" Loth.

Brush is familiarly used in E. in a sense nearly similar.

BRASH, s. A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind; S. *Qhithier*, synon. S. B.

"A *brash*, a slight fit of sickness." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

Wae worth that brandy, nasty trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain and *brash*!
Twins monie a poor, doyt, drunken hash,
O' half his days. *Burns*, iii. 16.

The lady's gane to her chamber,
And a moanfu' woman was she;
As gin she had ta'en a sudden *brash*,
And were about to die.

Minstreley Border, ii. 10.

This word is very commonly used to denote the more slight ailments of children. The disorder, to which they are often subject after being weaned, is called the *speaning-brash*. We also speak of "a *brash* of the teeth," as denoting their occasional illness, when teething. The term is likewise used more generally to signify any slight ailment, the nature of which is not understood; or which does not appear to form into any regular disease. In this case it is vulgarly said, "It is just some *brash*."

Brash signifies a fit, Northumb. V. Gl. Grose.

It seems doubtful, whether this should be viewed as merely a different sense of the *s.* as explained above, or as radically different. We find several terms in other languages, which seem to claim some affinity; Isl. *breisk*, *breisk-ur*, infirm, *breiskleike*, weakness, G. Andr. Teut. *broosch*, fragilis, debilis; Arm. *bresk*, *bresy*, Ir. *brisk*, delicate, tender. Hence,

BRASHY, adj. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments, S.

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop consisting of a mixture of oats and rye, or of barley and rye, Galloway; synon. *Mashlin*, *Meslin*.

"In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed *brashloch*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 123.

Teut. *brass-en*, miscere, commiscere, *bras*, mixtio, commixtio. Hence,

BRASH-BREAD, s. Bread made of such a mixture, *ibid*.

BRASSY, s. The ancient Wrasse, Frith of Forth.

"*Labrua Tinca*. Ancient Wrasse or Old Wife; *Brassy*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 13. V. BRESSIE.

BRASSIN, adj. Brazen. Aberd. Reg.

A.-S. *braesen*, aereus, aeneus.

To **BRAST, v. n.** To burst.

— Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyrie sparkis *brasting* from his ene.
Doug. Virgil, 399. 44.

Brast is used in the same sense by R. Glouc.

BRAT, s. 1. Clothing in general. *The bit and the brat*, S. Food and raiment.

A highly respected friend suggests, that, in his opinion, the term primarily signifies a coarse apron. I hesitate, however; as I find that Gael. *brat*, like A.-S. *bratt*, signifies "a cloke, mantle, veil, or covering;" Shaw.

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a *bit* and a *brat*; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves." Scotch Presb. Eloq. p. 36.

"It is a world that will not give us a *bit* and a *brat*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205. He thus expl. it: "If a man be honest and industrious, he can hardly miss food and raiment." It would seem that the Prov. is printed erroneously. According to the explanation, it should be, "It is a *poor* world," or "an *ill* world," &c.

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "*Brat*, a coarse apron, a rag; Lincolns." Gl. Grose; *id.* Lancashs.

3. Coarse clothing, S.; *dudds*, synon. A.-S. *bratt* signifies both pallium and panniculus; "a cloak, a rag;" Somner. C. B. *brathay*, rags.

4. A bib, or pinafore, S. B.

5. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour cogue*, or the *floatings* of boiled whey.

6. The clotted cover of porridge or of flummery, S.

"*Brat*, a cover or scurf." Statist. Acc. xv. 8. N.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.

C. B. *brat*; "a clout, piece, or rag;" Owen.

BRATCHART, s. Expl. "Silly stripling;" and traced to Teut. *broedsel*, pullus; or viewed "q. *vretchet*, little wretch;" Gl. Sibb.

That *bratchart* in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

The term undoubtedly is equivalent to *whelp*; from Fr. *bratchet*, a kind of small hound; or immediately formed from *Brach*. V. BRACHELL.

This is also pron. *bratchet*, and expl.,

1. A little mischievous boy or girl, Teviotd.

"*Bratchet*, an untoward child, North." Grose.

2. A silly person, Ettr. For.; and viewed as a dimin. from *Brat*.

3. A truc lover; as "She has seven woovers and a *bratchet*;" *ibid*.

In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows its master.

BRATCHEL, s. The husks of flax set on fire, Highl. of S.

—"Norman suddenly remembered a heap of husks which he carefully collected during the preceding week, while the young women were skutching their flax.—The heap was soon formed, and Norman—carried the brand, and set fire to the *Bratchel*."

—“She could not help expressing her unfeigned pity for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *Bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking.” *Clan-Albin*, i. 75, 77.

Apparently *q. bracksel*, from Teut. *brack-en*, to scutch flax. *S. braik, brack*, the instrument used for this purpose.

To BRATH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals, *S. B.*

A.-S. *braed-an*, to weave together; Isl. *bregd-a*, nectere fila in funem, per obliquos nexos, et complexus; G. Andr. p. 33, 34. Alem. *broihen*, contexere. Hence,

BRATHINS, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or stack; also called *etherins*, Ang.

Isl. *bragd*, nexus.

BRATHLY, adj. Noisy. **V. BRAITHLIE.**

To BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n. 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, *S.*

Branchis *brattlyng*, and blaiknyt shew the brays, With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil straysis.

Doug. Virgil, 202. 28.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, *S.*

Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our tws herds come *brattling* down the brae,
And see us see!—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

3. To run tumultuously, *S.*

A *brattlin* band unhappily
Drive by him wi' a binner,
And heels-e'er-goudie coupit he.—
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

4. To make a confused and harsh noise, *Dumfr.*

But, a' this while, wi' mony s dunner,
Auld guns were *brattling* aff like thunner.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Not, as Rudd. conjectures, formed from the sound; but derived perhaps from Isl. *briol-a, bryt-a*, which sometimes signifies, exagitare, huc illucque movere, ut *luctantes*; Ihre, vo. *Brottas*; or Teut. *bortel-en, tumultiuari*; fluctuare, agitare.

Isl. *bratt*, cito, celeriter, msy be viewed as a cognate term.

BRATTYL, BRATTLE, s. 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly, *S.* It is thus expl. by Rudd.

New by the time that they s piece had ta'en,
All in a *brattle* to the gate are gsne;
And soon are out of the auld noorise' sight,
To dress her milk hersell wha shortly dight.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

“For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a *brattle* now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as styth as I had been elf-shot.” *Journal from London*, p. 4.

They need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle*.

Burns, iii. 146.

2. **Hurry, rapid motion of any kind, S.**

Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a *brattle*,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig.— *Ramsay's Poems*, i. 261.

3. **A short race, S.**

The sma' droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a *brattle*;
But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gar't them whaizle.

Burns, iii. 143.

4. **Fury, violent attack, S.**

List'n'ng, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this *brattle*
O' winter war.

Burns, iii. 150.

BRAVE, adj. Handsome; *bravest*, handsomest, now pron. *bravest*, *S.*

“A son was born to him called Absalom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot.” *Dickson's Sermons*, p. 109. *Society Contendings*. **V. BRAW.**

BRAVERY, s. A bravado, a gasconade.

“In which time one Tait, a fellower of Cesford, who as then was of the Lords party, came forth in a *bravery*, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his Mistress; he was answered by one Johnston servant to the Master of Glammie, and his challenge accepted.” *Spotswood*, p. 287.

Fr. *braverie*, id. from *braver*, to brave, to play the gallant.

BRAVERIE, s. 1. Shew, appearance of splendour, *S.*

“Did not I say—that the braw bridal would be followed by as braw a funeral?” “I think,” answered Dsme Winnie, “there's little *bravery* at it, neither meast nor drink, and jnst a wheen silver tippences to the poor folk.” *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 113.

2. **Fine clothes, showy dress, S.**

Fr. *braverie*, “gorgeousnesse, or costliness in apparell;” Cotgr. This is also O. E., being used by Spenser.

3. **Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language.**

“In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or *bravery* of language.”—“Clothed and adorned with the busk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words.”—M^Ward's *Contendings*, p. 324. 356.

BRAVITY, s. Used as denoting courage, bravery.

“Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into;—offering brave oppourtunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering.” *Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass.* p. 23.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *braveté*; C'est dit pour avior de beaux habits; Roquefort. He derives it from L. B. *bravi-um*, as would seem in the sense of praestantia, excellentia.

BRAUITIE, s. 1. A show, a pageant.

All curious pastimes and consaits
Cud be imaginat be man,

Wes to be sene on Edinburgh gaitis,
Fra time that *bravutie* began.
Burel's Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll. ii. 5.

2. Finery in dress, S.

Syne she beheld ane heinly sicht,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld;
Whois *bravuties* can scarce be tauld.

Ibid. p. 7.

Fr. *braverie*, dépense en habits; Dict. Trev. V.
BRAW.

BRAUL, BRAWL, s. [A kind of dance.]

"It vas ane *celest* recreation to behold ther lycht
lopene, galmouding, stendling hakuart & forduart, dan-
sand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, *braulis*
and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis,
the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit." Compl. S.
p. 102.

Menstrel, blaw up ane *brawl* of France;
Let se quha hobblis best.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr. ii. 201.

In Gl. Compl. it is justly observed, that this is the
same as *brangle* (Fr. *bransle, branle*), contr.

BRAVOORA, s. Such a degree of irritation or fury, in man or beast, as to assume the appearance of madness. It is said of a brute animal, when ferocious, "He's in his *bra- vooras*," Ayrs.

"Thae—critics get up wi'—sic youfat *bravooras*—as
wud gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they
ettlit to mak a hokeek o' 'im." Edin. Mag. Apr. 1821,
p. 351.

Merely the Spanish word *Bravura* applied as expl.
by Cormon, Ferocité d'un animal.

BRAUSHIE, *adj.* Stormy. V. BRASH, v.

BRAW, BRA', *adj.* 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S.

Braw gaes ilk Borrow's blade, an' weel ye ken,
'Tis wi' the profits ta'en frae ither men.

Morison's Poems, p. 183, 184.

Teut. *brauwe*, ornatus, bellus; Fr. *brave*, id. These
terms are perhaps radically allied to Isl. *braer*, nitet,
splendet, G. Andr.

2. Handsome, S.

Young Robie was the *bravest* lad,
The flower and prids of a' the glen;
And he had owsen, sheep, and kye,
And wanton naigies nine or ten.

Burns, iv. 80.

3. Pleasant, agreeable, S.

O Peggy, dinna say me na:
But grant to me the treasure
Of love's return; 'tis unka *bra'*,
When ilka thing yields pleasure.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739. p. 27.

4. Worthy, excellent, S. A *braw man*, a worthy man; S.

5. Very good, surpassing in whatever respect, S.

"Mr. Christopher Parkinson, the recorder of Bar-
vick, ane man grave and reverend, maid ane *braw*
speech to his majestie, acknowledging him thair sole
and sovereigne lord," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 534.
Brave, Edit. 1728.

6. Stout, able-bodied, fit for warfare, S. In this sense it is often used in reference to soldiers, as synon. with S. *pretty*.

"He said that Callum Beg,—and your honour, were
killed that same night in the tuilzie, and mony mae
bra' men." Waverley, iii. 218. V. PRETTY, sense 4.

7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a super- lative, when joined by the *copula* to another word, whether *adj.* or *adv.*; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able for any work or un- dertaking; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time, &c. &c.

Bydby, neist day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd *braw and canty* whan she came in by,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydby, here the day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Here it is equivalent to "very cheerful." It is
stronger than *gay, gay*. For, *gay and canty* signifies
no more than "moderately," or "indifferently cheer-
ful."

Su.-G. *braf*, bonus, praestans. *En braf man*, the
very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. *brav*,
id. Isl. *brah, braf, fortis, Verel*. Wachter views
Lat. *probus* as the origin. Ihre prefers *brage*, a hero;
observing that any one distinguished by wisdom, elo-
quence, or ingenuity, was by the Goths called *Brag-
madur*; from *brag*, and *madr*, man. Gael. *bragah*,
signifies fine, sightly, pretty, handsome.

Su.-G. *braf* and *bra* are also used in the sense of
valdè. *Braf lange*, valdè diin.

Braw is often used adverbially, as conjoined with
the copulative: *braw and able*, abundantly able for
any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good
health. Hence,

BRAWLY, *adv.* Very well, S. sometimes *braw- lins*, Ang.; *browlies, browlins*, Aberd.

"Bat for a' that we came *browlies* o' the rod, till we
came within a mile of Godlamin." Journal from Lon-
don, p. 3.

This corresponds to Sw. *Han maer braf*, He is
well; Wideg.

BRAWLINS, *adv.* Bravely, quite well, Kinross; formed like *Backlins, Sidelins*, &c. *Braw- lies*, id. Ang.

BRAWEN, *part. pa.* [Browen?]

For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Yonr banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog *brawen* in the Mersa.

Pobwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 9. 10.

Can this signify *boiled*? A.-S. *browen*, coctus; or
perh. *brewed*, referring to some popular story. V.
DEAR.

To BRAWL, v. n. To run into confusion; *part. pr. brawland.*

The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw *brawland* sua,
In hy upon thaim gan he ga.

Barbour, xii. 182. MS.

This word is immediately formed from Fr. *brouill-er*,
to embroil, to confound, to put into disorder; derived,
by Menage, from Ital. *brogl-iare*, which, he says, is
from *brogl-ia*, a wood. But it may be traced to Su.-G.
bryll-a, perturbare, a frequentative from *bryd-a*, id.
Arm. *brell-a* has the same sense.

To BRAWL, v. n. To gallop, Moray. V. BREEL, v.

BRAW-WARLD, *adj.* Showy, gaudy.

"True, true, my lord," said Crawford;—"but if I were at the head of threescore and ten of my brave fellows, instead of being loaded with more than the like number of years, I would try whether I would have some reason out of these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them." Q. Durward, iii. 106.

BRAWLINS, *s. pl.* The trailing Straw-berry tree, or Bear-berry, S. B. *Arbutus uva-ursi*, Linn. The name is sometimes applied to the fruit of the *Vaccinium vitis Idaea*, or red bill-berry.

Gael. *braoilag*, denotes a whortle-berry. It may have been transferred to the straw-berry; as *braoilagan-con*, signifies bear-berries; Shaw.

The name *breigh'lac* however is perhaps exclusively given to the whortle-berry.

"There also they may taste the delicious juice of the *vaccinium vitis idaea*, (the whortle-berry, or Highland *breigh'lac*)." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 237.

BRAWLIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps marbled, mixed; from the same *v.*; Fr. *brouiller*, to jumble.

Bet ye your wyfe and hairns can tak na rest,
Without ye counterfeit the worthyest,
Buft *brawlit* hois, coit, dewhlet, sark and scho;
Your wyfe and hairns conform men be thairto.

L. Scotland's Lament. Fol. 7. a.

BRAWN, **BRAUN**, *s.* The calf of the leg; Gl. Surv. Nairn. This sense is common in S.; and differs from that in which the term is used in E., as denoting "the fleshy or muscular parts of the body" in general.

Yit, thoct thy *brawnis* be lyk twa harrow tramnis
Defend thé, man—

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193.

Herd gives a different orthography. "Brands," he says, "calves of the legs;" Gl. This is the pronunciation of Teviotd.

Teut. *brauwe*, *sura*, seems the radical word.

BRAWN, *s.* A male swine; *synon.* with E. *boar*; Roxb. "*Brawn*, a boar, Cumb." Grose.

As our forefathers called the boar *bare*, and the vulgar in modern times denominate the bear *boar*; one might almost suppose that the term *brawn*, as thus applied had been borrowed by a slight transposition from the Danes. For Isl. *biarn* and *beorn*, Su.-G. and Dan. *bioern*, denote a bear.

BRAWNY, **BRAUNY**, *s.* A cow, ox, or bull, that has its skin variegated with black and brown streaks; also *brawnit*, *id.* Galloway.

He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel
At seeing auld *Brawny* glew, and shake his nools.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

New *brawny* aft wad leave the craft,
An wander by hersel',
Cropping the blade up' the stream,
To where she lov'd sae well. *Ibid.* p. 49.

Germ. *braun*, brown. *Braun* in compounds denotes a blackish colour; Wachter. *Braun-rot*, rubrum nigricans. V. BRANDED, BRANNIT.

BRAWS, *s. pl.* Fine clothes, one's best apparel; S.

A' her *braws* were out of order now,
Her hair in taits hung down upon her brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

"But the moralist may speculate on this female infirmity as he chooses; as far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure *braws*, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters." P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 350.

This is evidently from the *adj.* sense 1. It deserves notice, that, analogous to this, the Teut. *adj. brauwe*, signifying, decked, is also used as a *s.* denoting the furred border of a garment, this being chiefly an *ornamental* part of dress.

BRAXY, **BRAXES**, **BRACKS**, *s.* 1. A disease in sheep, S.

The term *braxit* is also used.

—"On the accidents and disorders to which sheep are liable, and particularly to those destructive diseases,—called in different parts of Scotland,—by the name of *braxy*, or *braxit*, or the sickness," &c. Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 340.

Braxit might seem to be corr. from A.-S. *braecseoc*, one subject to epilepsy, as if it had been primarily applied to the *Staggers*.

"To two diseases, of a very serious nature, the flocks here are still exposed. The one a fever, to which the hogs or sheep of the first year are so liable in winter, and especially in variable weather, with intermitting frosts, that the farmer reckons himself fortunate, if he lose only three of each score in his hirsle. This disease, (the *braxy*, as some call it), has been examined, and is found to arise from the withered grass on which the animal then feeds, and the want either of liquid, or muscular motion in the stomach to dissolve it. The consequence is, that the dry and uncocted food enters the intestines in an impervious state; the obstructions excite an inflammation, a fever and mortification, of which the animal dies." P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc. ii. 440.

"Many are cut off by a disease which is here called the *Braxes*." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 8.

This is also called *braik* and *bracks*, Ang.

"Another malady—preys on the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the *Bracks*." P. Barrie, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 242.

A.-S. *braec*, rheuma; *broc*, sickness, disease, a malady, Somner. Su.-G. *brak*, *id.* Ir. *bracha*, corruption. All these terms seem to be allied.

What confirms this etymon is, that it seems to be the same disease which is also denominated the *sickness*.

"Of these, what is called the *sickness* is generally the most common and the most fatal. It is an inflammation in the bowels, brought on by the full habit of the animal, by sudden heats and colds, by eating wet and frosted grass, or by lying on wet ground." P. Peebles, Statist. Acc. xii. 4.

2. A sheep which has died of disease; also, mutton of this description, S.

While highlandmen hate tolls an' taxes,
While moerlan' herds like guid fat *braxies*,—
Count on a religion in faith and practice,
In Robert Burns.

Burns, iii. 253.

BRAXY, *adj.* Of or belonging to sheep that have died of disease, S.

"The consequences of the consultation were not of the choicest description, consisting of *braxy* mutton, raw potatoes, wet bannocks," &c. Marriage, ii. 86.

Defined, in a note, "Sheep that have died a natural death, and been salted." But, although the term may be applied to mutton of this description that has been hung, it more usually denotes what is dressed immediately after being brought home.

It is said, perhaps partly as a jest, that in the districts where *braxy* is eaten, the rule of judging whether the sheep found dead is fit to be used as food, is to try whether it will "stand three shakes."

DRY BRAXIE, a disease of sheep, S. A.

"Inflammation of the bowels [of sheep,]—commonly called *dry braxy*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 393.

DUMB BRAXY, the dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy*,—is distinguished from sickness, by the season of the year in which it appears, and by dysentery in its common form of a bloody flux." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 416.

WATERY BRAXY, S. A.

"*Watery braxy* consists in the bladder being over-distended with urine, which raises violent inflammation in that organ, and produces an incapacity to discharge the urine that is accumulated." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 399.

BRAZARS, *s. pl.* Armour for the arms.
V. BRASERIS.

BRAZE, *s.* A roach. V. BRAISE.

To BRE. *K. Hart*, i. 24. V. BIGGIT.

BRE, BREE, *s.* The eye-brow, S. B.

Hir ene affixit apoun the ground held sche,
Mouing na mare hir curage, face nor bre,
Than sche had bene ane statewe of marbyl stane.

Doug. Virgil, 180. 21.

"Ee nor bree," is still a proverbial phrase. "He moved neither *ee nor bree* any mair than he had been dead," S. B.

Now they conclude, that here their turf maun be,
And lay stane still, not moving *ee nor bree*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

A.-S. *breg*, palpebra; Isl. *braa*. V. BRA.

BREACH, *s.* The broken water on the sea-coast, by which sailors know their approach to land in a dark night, Moray; supposed to be the same with *Land-brist*.

BREAD, *s.* A roll or loaf. V. BREID.

* **BREAD**. To be in *bad bread*, to be in a dilemma, or in an evil taking, S.

It seems to have been originally restricted to short allowance.

BREADBERRY, *s.* That food of children, which in E. is called *pap*, S.

Perhaps from *bread* and A. Ber. *berry*, to beat, Su.-G. *baeria*, Isl. *beria*, id. q. "bruised bread."

Berry had been used in the same sense.

—"Where before a peevish nurse would be seen tripping up stares and down stares with a posset or *berry* for the laird or lady, you shall now see sturdy jack-men groaning with the weight of sirloins of beef, and chargers loadened with capons and wildefoul." *Mercur. Caled.* Jan. 1661, p. 8.

BREAD-MEAL, *s.* The flour of pease and barley; because commonly used for making bread, Roxb.

—The *bread-meal* is sold at five shillings a stone, Au' the oat-meal at six an' some more.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 103.

In Clydes, the term denotes meal made of barley; from its being, as would seem, much used for bread.
V. WHITE-MEAL.

BREAD-MORNING, *s.* A piece of *bread* given to the ploughman when he goes to his labour in the *morning*, Roxb.

BREAD-SPAAD, *s.* A sort of spattle, made of iron, somewhat in the shape of a *spade*, used for turning, or otherwise moving, *bread* on the *girdle*, Aberd.

BREADLINGIS, *adv.* [Broadwise.]

—"He escaped their furie, and straik ane of them *breadlingis* with his sword to the eird, wha cryed that he wald be tane." *Bannatyne's Journ.* p. 173.

That is, with the *broad* or flat side of his two-handed sword. V. BRAID.

BREAD SWORD, a broad sword, S.

"That the horsemen be aimed with *pistollis*, *bread swordis* and steill capes." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, vi. 43.

BREADWINNER, *s.* 1. One who by industry *wins bread* for others, S.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preeing of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the *breadwinners*." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 162.

2. Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance.

"A small ail is a great evil to an aged woman, who has but the distaff for her *bread-winner*." *Ibid.* p. 174.

"I'se gang hame,—and then get my *bread-winner*, and awa' to your folk, and see if they hae better lugs than their masters." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 255. This refers to the fiddle.

BREAK, *s.* A division of land in a farm, S.

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new *breaks* are brought in.—Let them give ten or twelve bolls of lime to each acre of their oat-leave *break*." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 216.

"Such farms as are divided into 3 inclosures, or, as they are commonly called, *breaks*, the tenant, by his lease, is bound, under a certain stipulated penalty, to plow one only of these at a time." *P. Kilwinning, Ayr. Statist. Acc.* xi. 152.

BREAK, *s.* The act of breaking, a breach.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantial points of faith, & without *break* of communion, yet, herein, for the matter of goverment, have taken libertie, diverslie as seemed best to each, to rule either by Bishops, or common counsel of Elders." *Forbes's Defence*, p. 5.

BREAK, BRAKE, *s.* A furrow in ploughing, S.

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a *break*, the other clean." *Surv. Banffs. App.* p. 37.

BREAK-FUR, BREAK-FURROWING, *s.* Ploughing in a rough way, Banffs.

“Another use of *breakfur*, at this time, is to cover the stubble with a light earth.” *Surv. Banffs.* p. 38.

“Dry and late *break-furrowing* have quite contrary effects.” *Ibid.*

“In the autumn, *brake-furrowing*, or ribbing,—is adopted as a substitute for clean ploughing.” *Ibid.* p. 146.

To **BREAK** *in, v. a.* To go twice over ground with the harrow, the first time that this instrument is applied, Fife.

Teut. *braecken den acker*, prosciudere agrum.

BREAK, BREAK-HARROW, s. A large harrow, S.

“Then harrow again with a *break-harrow*, or larger harrow than ordinary, and spare not.” Maxwell’s *Sel. Trans.* p. 249. V. BRAKE.

BREAK, s. An instrument for taking the rind off flax, S.; *brake*, E. V. BRAIK.

To **BREAK, v. a.** To disappoint, S. B. “*I’se no break you, I shall not disappoint you,*” Shirr. Gl.

Isl. *bregd-a*, frustrari aliquem, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.-G. id. mutare; fallere.

BREAK (of a hill) s. A hollow in a hill, S.

Isl. *breck-a*, crepido, declivitas.

To **BREAK, v. n.** Used to denote the sudden course which an animal takes, in fleeing from its pursuers.

—“Therefore ye see in him that hopes, as the hart *breakes* vpward, so will the eye looke vpward, the hand, the head will be raised vpward.” Rollock on 1. *Thes.* p. 45. V. Etymon of the following word.

BREAK, s. A considerable number of people, a crowd; as a *break of folk*, Fife.

This has been viewed as a metaph. use of *Break*, a division of land, q. “as many as would cover a *break of land.*” But it is more probably the same with Isl. *brak*, atrepitus, tumultus, turba; from *brak-a*, atrepere, tumultuari; G. Andr. p. 34.

To **BREAK, v. a.** To *Break a Bottle*, to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents, S. Hence, a *Broken Bottle*, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken, S.

To **BREAK up, v. a.** To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

“The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did *break up* the assembly.” *Guth. Mem.* p. 47.

BREAKING BREAD on the BRIDE’S HEAD, a custom generally prevalent in S.

When a bride is conducted home to the bridegroom’s house, before she is allowed to enter it, or at the very threshold, a cake is broken on her head; the fragments of which all the young people are eager to gather; it being used as *dreaming bread*. This being laid under the pillow of each person who gets a share of it, it is

pretended that it has the virtue of producing pleasant dreams in regard to one’s sweetheart.

“The bride now stopped short on the threshold, while the old man *broke* a triangular cake of short-bread over her head, the pieces of which he threw out among the young people. These scrambled for them with great violence and earnestness. ‘Now,’ continued she, ‘ye maun lay this aneath your head, sir, when ye gang to your bed, and ye’ll *dream* about the woman ye are to get for your wife.’” *Edin. Mag.* May 1817, p. 146, 147.

The use of bread on this joyful occasion seems to have been very ancient. The Romans had a rite, which although somewhat different in form, had probably the same design. Their most solemn form of contracting marriage was called *confarratio*. The parties were joined by the *Pontifex Maximus*, or *Flamen Dialis*, by the use of a set form of words, and by partaking together of a cake, made of flour, water, and salt, called *Far*. It was necessary that this should be done in the presence of at least ten witnesses; and that the cake should have been offered, with a sheep, in sacrifice to the gods. According to Dionysius, *in Romulo*, this rite was used because husband and wife are sustained by the same bread. This was also viewed as a symbol that the wife became partner of all the substance of her husband, and had a community with him in the sacred rite; in consequence of which, if he died intestate, and without children, she inherited all his property as if she had been his daughter.

I shall not pretend to determine whether the act of breaking the cake on the head of the bride has any reference to the ancient sacrificial rite of placing the *mola salsa* on the head of the victim.

Among the Greeks, “when the bridegroom entered the house with his bride, it was customary to pour upon their heads figs, and divers other sorta of fruits, as an omen of their future plenty.” *Aristoph. Scholiast.* in *Plutum*. V. Potter, ii. 287.

The Macedonians entered into the marriage covenant by dividing a piece of bread with a sword, and jointly eating of it. Alexander the Great, when charmed with the beauty of Roxana, the daughter of a Satrap, ordered bread to be brought; and having divided it with his sword, partook of it with her, as a symbol of his taking her to wife. Q. Curt. lib. 8.

Among some of the ancient German nations, as well as the Samogitians and Lithuanians, a custom was observed still more nearly resembling ours. The bride, being brought to the bridegroom’s house, was covered with a veil, and being led to all the doors of the house, which she was required to strike with her right foot, at each door she was sprinkled with wheat, flour, oats, barley, peas, beans, and poppy. For a person followed her, carrying all these in a sack, who, having scattered them around her, said; “None of these shall be wanting to the bride, if she attend to the duties of religion, and exercise that domestic diligence which becomes her.” Meletius, de *Relig. et Ceremoniis Vet. Borussiae*, ap. *Stuck. Antiq. Convivial.* p. 109. At Zurich in Switzerland, after the bride is brought home, bread is thrown out of the house, for which the young people scramble. *Ibid.*, also p. 170.

BREARD, s. The first appearance of grain. V. BREER.

BREARDS, s. pl. The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called *backings*.

“To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue *breards*, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lib. per spindle.” *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, Sept. 1. 1804.

* **BREAST**, *s.* To make a clean breast of.
V. CLEAN.

BREAST. In a breast, abreast, S. B.

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

To **BREAST**, *v. a.* To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the back of the horse, in order to get on, S.

To **BREAST**, *v. n.* To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse, S.

Thou never lap, and stent, and breastit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou snoov't awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the breast in this effort.

BREAST-BORE, *s.* An instrument for boring, Clydes. V. BORAL.

BREAST-PEAT, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally, S.

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 208.

BREAST-WODDIE, *s.* That part of the harness of a carriage-horse, which goes round the breast, S. B.

"Sometimes the *breast-woddies*, an' sometimes the *theats brak*." *Journal from London*, p. 5. V. RIG-WIDDIE.

* **BREATH**, *s.* 1. Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought, S. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business."

As A.-S. *braeth* signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. *esprit*, for "mind, thought, opinion; disposition, inclination."

2. In a breath, in a moment, S.

BRECHAME, **BRECHEM**, *s.* The collar of a working horse, S.

—Ane *brechame*, and twa *brochis fyns*.—

Bannatyme Poems, p. 160. st. 8.

"*Barsham*, a horse collar. North." Gl. Grose. *Baurghwan* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. *ibid.*; also, "*Brauchin*, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Cumb." *Ibid.*

"The straw *brechem* is now supplanted by the leather collar." P. Alvah, Banffs. *Statist. Acc.* iv. 395. V. WEASSIS.

Your armour gude ye mauna shaw,
Nor yet appear like men o' weir;

As country lads be s' array'd,
Wi' branks and *brecham* on each mare.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 176.

"Item, certane auld *brechomes* and hernes of the French facioun." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 171.

Gael. Ir. *braigh*, the neck; whence *braighaidain*, a

collar. The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. *hamme*, a collar. V. HAIMS.

BRECKSHAW, **BREAKSHUACH**, *s.* A name given to the dysentery in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Dysentery, or Braxy, *Breckshaw*, &c. Mr. Beatie.—*Breakshuach*, or *Cling*, Mr. J. Hogg." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 411.

Breschaw is also given me as the name of internal inflammation in sheep, ending in sphacelation." *Peeb.*, Roxb.

Breakshuach comes nearest to the A.-S. term *braec-seoc*. V. BRAXX. This term, as is observed, *Ess. ut sup.* p. 412. "by many is used to denote a very different disease, the *Sickness*."

BRED, *s.* 1. A board, a plank, Dumfr.

2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.; A.-S. *bred*, tabula; Germ. *bret*, a board, a plank.

POT-BRED, *s.* The wooden lid of a pot, *ibid.*

ASS-BRED, *s.* A wooden box with handles, for carrying out ashes, *ibid.*

BREDDIT, *part.* Wreathed.

The durris and the windois all war *breddit*
With massie gold, quhairof the fynes scheddit.

Palice of Honour, iii. 68. *Edin. edit.* 1579.

It seems to signify *wreathed*, from A.-S. *bred-an*, Teut. *breyd-en*, to wreath. *Scheddit* is rendered "streamed forth;" Gl. But the expression may perhaps denote that the *fynes* or *ends* of the golden wreaths parted from each other.

BREDE, **WYNTER-BREDE**, *s.* Provisions for winter.

—Of emotis the blak rout—

Had beidit vnder the rute of an hys tre
In tyll ane clift thare byke and duelling stede,
To hyde thare langsum werk, and wynter brede.

Doug. Virgil, 462. 33.

This may be merely *bread*, as *Rudd.* supposes, used more largely. But Isl. *braad* is rendered, *praeda*, *esca*, *carnivori animalis*, G. Andr. p. 33. which seems to indicate that A.-S. *breod* is only a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDIR, *s. pl.* Brethren. V. BRODIR.

BREDIS. IN BREDIS.

The birth that the ground bure was brondyn in *bredis*,
With gerss gay as the gold, and granis of grace.

Houlate, i. 3. MS.

This is certainly the same with *in brede* as used by Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders *abroad*. Thus *brondyn in bredis* is "branched out." V. ABREID.

BREE, **BRIE**, S. B. **BREW**, **BROO**, S. *s.* 1. Broth, soup.

The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,
And ply'd their cutties at the smervy bree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

Of cookrie she was wonder slee,
And marked all as it should be;
Good beef and mutton to be broo,
Dight spits, and then laid the rosts to.

Sir Egeir, p. 66.

"*Bree*, broth without meal," Gl. Yorks.

2. Juice, sauce, S.

"*Breau*, is supping meat, or gravy and fat for brewis;" Gl. Yorks.

3. Water; moisture of any kind, S.

A' ye douce folk, I've borne aboon the *broo*,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?

Burns, iii. 57.

Thus *snow-brue* is melted snow, *herring-bree*, the brine of a herring-barrel, S.

This has been derived from Gael. *bri*, substance. But it appears in the same forms in other languages. Teut. *bry*, *broeye*, *bruwe*; puls, jus, juseculum, liquamen. A.-S. *briv*, Germ. *brue*, *brühe*, id. liquor; q. decoctum, according to Wachter, from *brau-en*, to boil. G. Andr. in like manner derives Isl. *brugg*, calida coctio, from *brugg-a*, coquere.

BREE, s. Hurry, bustle.

Nae doubt when ony sic poor chiel' as me
Plays tricks like that; ye'll, in a hurry, see
It thro' the parish raise an unco *bree*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 67. V. also p. 215.

Su.-G. *bry*, turbare, vexare; which some derive from *brigda*, litigare, *brigg*, contumelia.

BREE, s. The eye-brow. V. BRE.

To BREED *of*, to resemble. V. BRADE, v. 5.

To BREEGHLE, v. n. 1. A term expressive of the waddling and bustling motion of a person of small stature; as, *He's breeghlin awa'*, Fife.

2. Applied also to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work; to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brock-ur*, succussatim curro, more equi desultoris; *brock*, talis cursus, *brockur*, equus desultorius. Sumitur etiam quasi bruto actu. G. Andr. p. 37. Su.-G. *braaka*, to break, is used metaph. to denote any troublesome work. Dicitur de molesto quovis labore. *Braaka med en ting*, cum re aliqua conflictari. Ihre refers to A.-S. *brocu*, miseriae, *broc*, labor, as synon.

BREEGHILIN, BRECHLIN, s. Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, but little progress, Fife.

BREEK, BREIK, s. One leg of a pair of breeches, S. *pl. breeks, breiks*, breeches.

The word is used in the sing. in a proverbial phrase, the origin of which is ascribed to what was said by Archibald III., fourth Earl of Douglas, after a battle, in which he had been wounded in that quarter which modesty veils.

"When after the battell every man was reckoning his wounds, and complaining, hee said at last when hee had hard them all; *They sit full still that have a riven breike*. The speach—is passed into a proverb, which is used to designe such as have some hidde and secret cause to complaine, and say but little." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 120.

Than gan thai baith for to think schame,
And to be naikit thoct defame;
And maid them *breikis* of lenis grene.

Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 26.

Another throw the *brocks* him bair,
Whill flatlies to the ground he fell.

Raid of Reidsnoire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 118.

This word occurs both in the Gothic and Celtic dialects. Anc. Goth. and Isl. *brok*; A.-S. *braec*, *brec*; Su.-G. *braeckor*; Alem. *pruah*; Arm. *brag*; C. B. *bryccan*; Gael. *brigis*; Ir. *broages*. It was known to the Romans. Ovid insinuates that this was a Persian dress.

Hos quoque, qui geniti Graja, creduntur ab urbe,
Pro patria cultu *Persica bracca* tegit.

TRIST. v.

From this dress, the Romans gave the name of *Gallia braccata* to one part of Gaul; because, this not being used by themselves, they had for the first time seen it there. This was the province otherwise called *Gallia Narbonensis*, Cellar. Geog. L. 2. c. 2. It included Savoy, Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Provence. The origin of the word is obscure; although Bochart and G. Andr. both derive it from Heb. בֵּרֶךְ *berek*, the knee; because the breeches worn by some nations reached no higher.

It is singular, that Lyndsay, in the passage quoted, uses the same term for the *aprons* made by our common parents, which occurs in the A.-S. Pentateuch, only as conjoined with *waed*, a garment: *Siwodon fcleof, and workton him waedbrece*. Gen. iii. 7.

Dr. Macpherson contends that *Braccæ* "was undoubtedly a Celtic" word, "signifying a party-coloured garment." Dissert. x. p. 115. He afterwards says: "Every Highlander in Britain knows that the *Bracca* was an upper garment of divers colours. The very word is to this day preserved in the Gaelic language, with the addition of only a single letter [*Braccan*, p. 115]; and, in the same language, any thing that is party-coloured is constantly distinguished by the epithet *Breac*." Diss. xii. p. 151.

But according to his own acknowledgment, the name depended on the colour. For he says, "If the *Sagum* [Celt. *saic*, the name of their original garb,] was of one colour, it was called, in the language of the country, *Plaide*; if party-coloured or streaked with different dyes, it was called *Breaccan*." *Ibid*. p. 150.

I am, therefore, much disposed to admit the reasoning of Dr. Ledwich. "As the *braccæ* or trowsers were sometimes coloured,—and sometimes not, it is—more likely they were denominated rather from their shape and figure than from their colour, which was accidental. Hence the name seems to be derived from the Teutonic *Broeck*, which was Latinized *Bracca*, and alluded to the rupture or division of the body at the thighs, and such is the opinion of the best critics." *Antiq. of Ireland*, p. 268.

He here quotes Casaubon, Salmasius, Braunius, and Sperling. Junius, in like manner, deduces the term from *brech-en* frangere, assigning the same reason for the etymon. Wachter derives Germ. *bruch*, breeches, from the same verb, as signifying scindere, secare. G. Andr. renders Isl. *brekan*, apes [f. tapes] lectisternii discolor contexta; p. 35. V. Errat. Verelius says that *bracca*, (for this is the form in which he exhibits the Isl. word for breeches) is the origin of the Lat. designation.

To BREEK, v. n. A term used by females, when on a rainy day, in *shearing*, they tuck up their petticoats to their knees, somewhat in the form of breeches. The question is often asked, "Are ye gainn to *breek* the day?" Loth.

BREEKS, BREIKS, BREIKIS, s. *pl.* 1. Breeches.

"Item ane pair of *breikis* of flourit velvot, the

ground thairof of clayth of silver, with ane doublet of the same." Inventories, p. 281.

Niniane Winyet, in his rough invective against the "Preichouris of the Protestantis in Scotland," introduces this term in a curious comparison:—

"Thai confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore—forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditor, efter the fassoun of schipmenis *breiks*, mete for every leg: ane thing to hef understandit and roundit privatlie in the mirk, and ane uther thing to hef prechit oppinlie in the pulpet: ane thing to hef had closit in thair briestis, and ane uther reddy, as thai thocht tyme, in thair mouthe." Four scoir thre Questionis; Keith's Hist. App. p. 210.

2. The term occurs in what seems to have been, two centuries ago, a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner.

It occurs in Henderson's deposition as to the Gowrie Conspiracy. "The deponer hearing the noyse of their forthgoing, supposed they were going to *make breakes* for Maconilduy: and the deponer sent his boy for his gantlet and steele-bonnet."

This refers to what Gowrie had enjoined; for "the earle bade him putte on his secret, and plaite sleeues, for he had an Hyland-man to take." Moyses's Mem. p. 303.

In Cromarty's, p. 48, the first expression is rendered: "Believing that my Lord was going to take the said Highland man." It is the same in Cant's Hist. of Perth, p. 232.

Perhaps there is a ludicrous allusion to a Highland-man using the *kill* or *philibeg*, instead of breeches.

3. Used, in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that; *It's no in your breiks, man*, S.

"*It is not in your breiks*;" an allusion to money in our pockets; signifies our inability to effect, or procure such a thing." Kelly, p. 220.

As it is still most commonly applied to physical strength, I suspect that this had been the original application; and that it had even been used in a sense not of the most delicate description.

BRECK-BROTHER, s. A rival in love.

"Rivalis, qui cum alio eandem amat, a *Breck-brother*." Despaut. Gram. Edin. 1708, p. 34.

BRECKUMTRULLIE, s. 1. One whose *breeches* do not fit him, Ayr.

2. Also applied to a boy who wears breeches, but is reckoned of too small a size for this part of dress, *ibid*.

Trullie is often used, S. as expressing contemptuous or derisory admiration; q. *breck him trullie!*

BREEKLAN, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress, Mearns.

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

To **BREEL, v. n.** To move with rapidity, Border; as, *to breel down the brae*, always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and thus implying the idea of the noise made by it.

Isl. *broellte* is expl. *bovino*, vel *aprino*—more ferri; G. Andr. p. 37, to be hurried on like an ox or boar; *brial-az*, extra mentem rapi: Su.-G. *bryll-a*, perturbare, a frequentative from *bryd-a*, id.

BREELLS, s. pl. Spectacles in general; but more strictly double-jointed spectacles; Clydes.

Aubrey, speaking of the precious stone called a *beryl*, says: "I have heard that spectacles were first made of this stone, which is the reason that the Germans do call a spectacle-glass (or pair of spectacles) a *Brill*." Miscellanies, p. 165. V. **BRIL**.

Germ. *brill*, Su.-G. *briller*, id. *oculi vitrei*, L. B. *berill-us* is used in the same sense. Various are the conjectures as to the origin of the term. I're thinks it had been applied to them, in a jocular way, by the Italian tradesmen, from *briglia*, a bridle, q. a bridle for the nose.

Had the term been formed in our own time, we might have traced it, somewhat in the same way, to Isl. *brial*, affectatio, as many, it is thought, wear glasses now from no higher motive; not, at any rate, in consequence of their sight being injured by reading.

BREEM, adj. The same with *Brim*, as signifying keen, fierce, violent, Lanarks.

The sun sae *bream* frae hint a clud,
Pour't out the lowan day.

Baltad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

We beek ourselves on the faimie heaps,
Whan simmer suns are *bream*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. Mar. 1820.

To **BREEM, v. n.** A term applied to the female of a swine, when she desires the male; E. *to brim*, id.

BREEMIN, A-BREEMING, part. adj. Applied to a sow when in season, or desirous of the boar, Roxb.

"A sow goes to *brimme*; that is, to boar. South." Grose. Both Skinner and Kersey give it as a verb of general use. Skinner refers to A.-S. *brynne*, incendium, as the only probable origin. But it is evidently allied to Flandr. *breamstigh*, ardens in Venerem, Veneri deditus, and Isl. *breima*, felis catuliens. Perhaps *brimi*, calor naturalis, gives the primary idea; or *brim*, fervor. It also signifies flamma. O. Tent. *brem-en*, to burn with desire, ardere desiderio, Kilian; Ital. *bramare*, id. *To brim* as a sow is E., although overlooked by Johns. V. **BRUMMIN**.

Our ancestors seem to have had a variety of terms, appropriated to different animals, for expressing the desire of the male; some of which still remain. As *breamin* distinguishes the sow, the female cat is said to *cate*, the cow to *eassin*, &c. The *v. to Bell*, q. v. was confined to the hart.

BREER, s. A briar, S.

He sprang o'er the bushes, he dashed o'er the *breers*.
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 215.

"*Breers*, brambles and briers;" Yorks. Marshall.

BREER, BRERE, BRAIRD, BREARD, s. 1. The first appearance of grain above ground, after it is sown, S.

A *fine breer*, an abundant germination. "*Brere*, new sprung corn," Rudd.

"There is no *breard* like midding *breard*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 328, applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour; in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.

There's an auld saw, to ilk ane *notum*—
 "Better to save at *braird* than bottom."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

Or in prose; "Better hain at the *brierd* than at the bottom;" *Ramsay's Prov.* p. 19.

2. **Metaph.** transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 195.

An ingenious conjecture has been mentioned to me, as if *breard* were Germ. *über erd*, contracted, as denoting what appears immediately above ground, *über erd corn* being a common expression in Germany. But what is said as to the meaning of A.-S. *brord* seems to place this etymon rather out of date.

A.-S. *brord*, *frumenti spicae*, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn." *Sommer*. But as we learn from the same writer, that the primary sense of the word is *punctus*, a prick or point; this enables us to trace it a little farther. For Su.-G. *brodd*, a point, (*cuspis*, *aculeus*,) also signifies the first appearance of the blade, used in the same sense with *spik*. *Deinde etiam brodd* vocatur herba segetis, primum sese e terrae gremio exserens, utpote quae cacumina sua, instar clavorum acuminata, humo exserunt. *Marc.* iv. 28. Simili metaphora *spik* dicitur primum illud germen, quod e grano prodit. *Kornet aer i spik*. *Ihre*, i. 270.

The Su.-G. word claims Isl. *brudd-a*, *pungere*, (*to brodd*, S. B.) as its origin. *Ir. pruid-im*, id. is undoubtedly from the same root.

"*Bruart*, the blades of corn just sprung up;" *Gl. Lancash.* This word has the closest affinity to A.-S. *brord*.

- TO BREER, BRERE, BREARD, v. n.** To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth; applied especially to grain, S. *Breerde*, part. pa. *Loth. brairded*.

The sulye spred hir brsde bosum on brede,
 Zephyrus confortabill inspiratioun
 For tyll ressaue law in hir barme adoun:
 The cornis croppis, and the bere new *breerde*,
 Wyth gladesum garmont reuesting the erd.

Doug. Virgil, 400. 27.

—Whuddin hares 'mang *brairdit* corn,
 At ilka sound are startin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 1.

- BREIRDING, s.** Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth.

"I find a little *breirding* of God's seed in this town, for the which the Doctors have told me their mind, that they cannot bear with it." *Rutherford's Lett. P.* I. ep. 73.

- BREERIE, adj.** Sharp, clever, *Loth.*; a figurative use of E. *briery*, full of briars. E. *BRYRIE*.

- BREESE, BREIS, s.** Pottage made in a particular manner, *Aberd., Mearns.* V. *BROSE*, of which this is the northern pronunciation.

This term more closely resembles A.-S. *brivas*, pottage, than the one more generally used.

- BREESE, BREEZE, s.** 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, *Fife*.

2. A quarrel, a broil, *Loth.*

This may be merely a figurative use of E. *breeze*. Yet some affinity might be supposed to exist between the word in this peculiar signification, and Isl. *bras*, *petulantia*, *brys*, *ardens calor*, *bryss-a*, *fervide agere*, *Su.-G. brasa*, *focus luculentior*.

- TO BREESSIL, v. n.** To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, *Lanarks.* V. the noun.

- BREESSIL, s.** 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, *Fife*.

It is also pronounced *Breishil*, *ibid*.

The justicoat sune on he slung,
 An' up he gat his hazel rung;
 Then but he ran wi' hasty *breishill*,
 An' laid on Hab a badger-reishill.

MS. Poem.

2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase *to bide a breessil*, to endure a severe onset, *Fife*.

This is immediately allied to A.-S. *brastl*, *crepitus*, *strepitus*, *fractio*, *fractura*, *arsio*, "cracking or crackling; also, burning;" *Somn.* *Brastl-ian*, *crepitare*, *strepere*; to crack, to crackle, to make a noise;—to burn; *ibid*. These terms have been primarily used to denote the noise made by fire. There can be no doubt as to their affinity to Isl. *brys*, *ardens calor*. The Isl. *v.* corresponds exactly to our word; *bryss-a*, *fervide aggredi*; *G. Andr.* p. 36.

- BREGER, s.** One given to broils and bloodshed.

Sic men than, ye ken than,
 Amangs our selfs we se,
 As *bregers* and tygers,
 Delyts in blud to be.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

This at first view might seem to be merely a corr. of E. *braggart*. But it is from Fr. *briguer*, "a quarrelsome, contentious or litigious person; used also as *brigand*," *Cotgr.*; both being from *brigue*, contention. Chaucer uses *brige* in the latter sense. The origin is most probably Su.-G. *brigd-a*. V. *BREE, s. 2*.

- BREHON, s.** A hereditary judge.

"The *Brehons* were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called *mule-hills*.—The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. The eleventh, or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share: the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured; or if killed, to his relations." *Dr. Macpherson's Critical Dissertations*, D. 13.

After Scotland had been overrun by Edward I., in the regulations made for the government of the country, it was ordained, that "the custom of the *Scots* and *Brets* should, for the future, be prohibited, and be no longer practised." *Ryley*, p. 506. This has been understood, as if it denoted a total abrogation of the Scottish laws and customs. But Lord Hailes views the usage of the *Scots* and *Brets* as something entirely distinct from the laws of the land. "We know from

our statute-book," he says, "that the people of Galloway had certain usages peculiar to them, Stat. Alexander II. c. 2. One was, that causes among them were tried without juries. Quon. Attach. c. 72. 73 and this may probably have been the usage which Edward abolished. The people of Galloway were sometimes distinguished by the name of *Scots*: thus, *the wild Scot of Galloway* is an expression to be found in ancient instruments, and is proverbial even in our days. The usage of the *Brets* I take to be what relates to the judge called *Brithibh* or *Brehon*; in Ireland, *Brehan*; and consequently, that the thing here abolished was the commutation of punishments, by exacting a pecuniary mulct." Annals, I. 286. V. also 2. Statutes Rob. I. c. 56.

This learned writer is certainly in a mistake, however, when he supposes that the *Brehons* were the same with the *Brets*. The latter are evidently mentioned as a people, equally with the *Scots*. "The custom of the *Scots* and *Judges*," would form a harsh connexion. By the *Scots* may be here meant the wild *Scots*, or the descendants of the Irish, in the Western parts of Galloway. The *Brets* are certainly *Britons*; those most probably, who inhabited *Strat-clyde*, and who seem to have retained customs peculiar to themselves, even after the dissolution of their kingdom. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. 80, 81.; where it appears incontestably proved, that this name was given to the *Britons* or *Welsh*.

With respect to the term *Brehon*; as Ir. *breathav*, *breitheav*, still signifies a judge, C. B. *braudur* has the same meaning. Bullet supposes that *Breth* has been used in this sense by the ancient Gauls; whence *Vergobret*, the name of the supreme magistrate among them. The *Aedui*, a nation of Gauls, whose chief city was *Augustodunum*, now *Autun* (Cellarii Geog. I. 171. 172.) gave this name to their chief magistrate. *Divitiacus* et *Lasco* summo magistratu praeerant. *Vergobretum* appellat *Aedui*, qui creator amnuis, et vitae necisque habet potestatem. Caesar. Bell. Gall. Lib. I. Du Cange observes, that to this day the supreme magistrate of *Autun* is called *Viery*. Schilter, giving a Germ. etymon, supposes that this word is composed of *werk*, work, and *bret*, illustrious. Bochart still more wildly derives it from the two Syriac words, *Ferga*, change, and *partun*, supreme governor; because this *Vergobret*, although the first magistrate, was subject to change. De Colon. Phenic. p. 79. Wachter views it as formed of the old British *ver* a man, and *cyfraith* law, q. one who legally settles all differences. But it seems to be merely *the man who judges*; as in Ir. *Fear go fraith* literally bears this meaning; Biblioth. Anglic. Tom. XV. Par. I. p. 412. referred to by Wachter. Or the word may be thus formed; *Fear*, a man, *go*, a conjunctive particle, and *breath*, judgment. *Go*, however, may here be the preposition signifying *to*, as it is commonly used. Thus it is, *the man appointed for judgment*.

Since collecting the preceding materials on this article, I have observed that Sir James Ware gives an account of the *Brehons*, substantially the same with that given by Dr. Macpherson. But as the Irish antiquary is more circumstantial than the Scottish, as he had better opportunities of investigation, and as at best our sources of information on this subject are very limited; some extracts from Ware may be acceptable to the reader.

"The *Dynast*, or *Chieftane*," he says, "had certain judges under him called *Brehons*, who at stated times sat in the open air, generally upon some hill, on a bench raised with green sods, where they distributed justice to the neighbours, who pleaded their cause before them. These Judges were unskilled in the English Laws; but when any matter was debated before them, they directed their judgment partly by principles

drawn from the Civil and Canon laws, and partly by prescriptions and customs in use among the Irish. And as the *Dynast* had *Brehons*, who were always of one sept or family, so he had also *Historians*, *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, *Poets* and *Harpers* of other septs, to every one of whom particular lands were allotted for their support.—The *Brehons* were divided into several tribes, and the office was hereditary; yet their laws were wrapt up in an obscure language, intelligible only to those who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family *Brehon*. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the *Brehon's* fee, and the loser paid no costs. The Irish historians mention the *Mac-Kiegans*, *O-Deorans*, *O-Brislans*, and *Mac-Thoties*, as *Brehons*.

"By the *Brehon* laws, murders, rapes and theft were punished by a fine called *Eric*, which was raised out of the substance of the delinquent; or for want of that, out of the territory where the offence was committed.—As murder was punished by an *Eric*, so a bare attempt to commit it, though unsuccessful, was subject to the like fine.—This law of *Eric* is said to have been introduced by *Fedlimid*, surnamed *Reachtair*, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making good laws, (however the present law may be considered) and seeing them exactly observed. He began his reign A. D. 164, and died in 173. Before the reign of this monarch, the law of retaliation prevailed in Ireland, viz. "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he changed it into this milder punishment of the *Eric* or fine, in proportion to the quality of the offence.

"It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King Henry II., and that they were afterwards more firmly established by King John, and deposited under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin; but it is manifest that for many centuries after that period they did not extend their force and efficacy further than to the countries in possession of the English. For in the other parts of Ireland, the law of *Tanistry* remained in its full vigour, together with the *Brehon-law*, and that of *Gavelkind*; which laws and customs by degrees also crept in among some of the English, even among those of better note, as appears by a statute made in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in the 40th year of Edward III., under the government of Lionel Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; by which the English are commanded in all controversies to govern themselves by the common laws of England, and whoever submitted himself to the *Brehon-law*, or to the law of the *Marches*, is declared a traitor. Yet notwithstanding that act, those Irish laws and customs were afterwards here and there received by many of the English; nor were the English laws universally acknowledged and submitted to through all Ireland until the final settlement made in the reign of King James I.

"—In the Depositions of witnesses examined before the Lord Deputy and Council at Limerick, A. 36. Hen. 8., in proof of the marriage of the Earl of Clanrickard to Grany O-Kerwill, one of the witnesses is stiled Hugh Mac-Donnell, Mac-Egan, *Brehon* of Cloghketting in Ormond: and among the articles made with the Earl of Desmond, (A. 6^o Eliz.) one is, "that the *Brehon* laws, according to the Act of Parliament therein provided, be abolished in all the shires under the jurisdiction of the Earl."

The etymon of the term here given, is the same with that already suggested. "*Breth* or *Breathav* in Irish signifies a judge, from *Breath* judgement." Antiquities of Ireland, p. 69—71.

Dr. Ledwich has endeavoured to show that the *Brehon* laws are so nearly akin to the Gothic, that they must have been introduced into Ireland by the Belgae or Firlborgians; Antiquities of Ireland, p. 259-280.

To BREY, *v. a.* To terrify.

Bot thare-of cowth thai fynd rycht noucht,
Bot a serpent all wgly,
That *breyd* thame all standand thare-by.
Wynloon, vi. 4. 36.

Lancash. "to *brce*, to fear a person; *breed* frightened;" Tim Bobbins.

A.-S. *brę-an*, id. probably allied to Sw. *bry*, to vex. V. BIGGIE.

To BREID, BREDE, *v. n.* To resemble. V. BRADE, *v. 5.*BREID, *s.* Breadth. On *breid*, broad, or in breadth.

Sic *breid* abufe the wallis thair was,
Thre cartes nicht sydlingis on them pss.
Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 77. Edit. 1592.

He fell in ane meikil myre, as wes his hap,
Was fourtie fute on *breid*, under the stayr.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

A.-S. *braed*; Su.-G. *breidd*, id. *Brede* occurs in O. E.
Suane, the Danes kyng, was of so grete strength,
That he destroyed this lond in *brede* & in length.
R. Brunne, p. 41.

BREID, BRED, *s.* 1. Bread.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Paul,
We ar mony ane *breid* and ane body?" N. Winyet's
Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense, S.

"Quhy use ye at your Communioun now four,
now thre coupis, and mony *breidis*? nother keipand
the ceremonie expressit in the evangel, nor confessing
the trewth of the mysterie with us, sen our Sali-
vour useit ane *breid* and ane coup?" Ibid.

—"The measure Chaenix, beeing of all measures the
sharpest, as which was the ordinary stint of a bond-
slawe his deies allowance, out of which, at most, four
breads could be beaked." Forbes on the Revelation,
p. 34.

This sense is sanctioned by the language of our acts
of Parliament:—

"James Coluile of Vchiltre comptrollare to our so-
uerane lorde—sall furniss his houshalde, quhil Lammes
cum ane yer, his expensis extending daly to xiiij score
of *breid* with the pertinentis tharto, or within." Acts
Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This seems to have been bread of the smallest size,
apparently resembling what is now called a penny-
loaf.

It is sometimes distinguished by its relative size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij *gret bred*.—To the lavender
iij *gret bred*.—Summa of bred, lix *gret bred*." Royal
Household, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178, 179.

BREID, BREED, *s.* A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen, S.

"Of claith of silver—contening threttie lang *breid-
dis*, sevin schort *breidis*, four lang and small *breidis*,
and tua small and schort *breidis*." Inventories, A.
1578, p. 211. It is written *bread*, p. 123.

Ye maun sleeve-buttont' wi' twa adder-heads;
Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the *breeds*.
Remains Nithsdale and Gallorway Song, p. 111.

"This is an allusion to the Scottish *Brownie*, whose
unbaptised fingers loved to plait and fit on the ladies'
frills." Ibid.

To BREIF, BREVE, BREUE, BREW, *v. a.* 1. To write, to commit to writing.

Glaiddie I wald amid this writ haue *breuit*,
Had I it sene how thay war slane or achent.
Palice of Honour, iii. 92.

Maistir Jhon Blayr that patron couth rasalff,
In Wallace buk *breuyt* it with the layff.
Wallace, ix. 1941. MS.

Ane heuinlie rent out throw the wed eschevit,
Of quhome the bounty gif I not deny,
Uneth may be intill ane scripture *breuit*.
Palice of Honour, ii. 2.

"Abbreviated," Gl. But it is evident that this is
not the meaning.

Hence the phrase, "breif the bill," seems to be
merely, write the deed.

Sall never borne gar *breif* the bill,
At bidding me to bow.
Maitland Poems, p. 209.

i. e. "No man shall ever have it in his power to
cause that deed, or contract of marriage, to be written,
which shall bring me into a state of subjection. I am
determined to live single."

2. To compose.

Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace! I can bot ballattis *breif*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.

And in the court bin present in thir dayis,
That ballattis *breuis* lustely and layis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 185.

Alem. *prief-a*, *gebriaf-an*, scribere; *gebriafte* in
himilriche, written in heaven; Othrid. Su.-G. *bebreff-wa*,
litteris confirmare. L. B. *brev-iare*, in breves redigere,
describere, Du Cange.

BREIF, BRIEF, BREEF, *s.* A spell, S. O.

—As he lav'd, aounds came sae sweet,
Frae ilka rock and tree;
The *brief* was out, 'twas him it doom'd
The mermaid's face to see.—
The mermaid leuch, her *brief* was gane,
And kelpie's blast was blawin'.
The Mermaid, Finlay's Scot. Ball. ii. 85.
Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*,
Owre human hearts;
For ne'er a besem yet was prief,
Against your arts. *Burns*, iii. 84.

"Being demanded for what cause my Lord kept
the characters so well, depones, that, to his opinion,
it was for no good, because he heard, that in those
parts where my Lord was, they would give sundry
folks *breeves*." Gowrie's Conspir. Cant's Hist. Perth,
i. 216. "I think this word here means magical writ-
ings, amulets," &c. N.

O. Fr. *bréf*, *brief*, legende, talisman, de *brevis*; Ro-
quefort, Suppl.; also written *breu*. L. B. *brev-ia*,
characteres magici in *Brevibus* descripti, quos secum
deferre solent, qui iis utuntur. Gloss. Graec. Lat.
φύλακτῆριον, Servatorium, Amolimentum, Amoletum,
Brevia. The L. B. word was used in this sense at
least as early as the twelfth century. Du Cange in
vo.

We have all in our day found that there was a cer-
tain charm in *sugarcandy*. But could it ever have been
supposed, that this confection would have been worn
in battle as a preservative from danger? Yet this
was undoubtedly the case. "Ne y metre armes qui
aien vertut, ne nomina, ne pera preciosa, ne *Breu*, ne
portare *Sucre candi*," &c. Lib. Catalan. de Batallia
facienda; *ibid*.

The terms, originally denoting a short writing in
general, and particularly one of legal authority, came
to signify a charm, because written on a bit of parch-
ment.

BREYFE, BREVE, s. A writing.

Hys *breyffe* he gert spede for-thi
Til swmmownd this Ballyole bodyly.
Wyntown, viii. 10. 37.

A.-S. *braue*, literae; Germ. *brief*, a letter; Isl. Su.-G. *bref*, epistola, diploma; Fr. *brief*, *breve*, a writ. These are all from Lat. *breve*, a term used by Vopiscus. This word, as we are informed by Salmasius, came to signify a schedule or small book, towards the decline of the empire. The *v.* is evidently formed from the *n.*

BREIRD, s. The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids.

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angrie face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice in his hand, to propine to this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the *breird* to drink." Declaration, &c. 1596, Melville's MS. p. 279.

This is evidently the same with *Bred*, q. v. The idea, thrown out in the latter part of that article, that this is not allied to *brord*, spica, but to *breid*, summum, seems confirmed by the definition which Somner gives of the latter; "Summum, labrum; the brim of a pot, or such like, the shore or banke, the brinke."

The *breid* of the water is a phrase still used Dunbartons. for the surface of it.

BREITH, adj.

The *breith* teris was gret payn to behald,
Bryst fra his eyn, be he his tale had tald.
Wallace, viii. 1370. MS.

In old Edit. *bright*; in Perth Ed. *breicht*. It seems rather to signify, "tears proceeding from fervour of mind;" from Su.-G. *braede*, ira. V. BRAITH.

BREITHFUL. V. BRAITHFUL.**BREIVE, s.** A kind of judge in the Western Islands of S.

"Rorie Macloyd, having repudiat Mackeinzie his daughter, for her adulterie with the *Breive* of the Lewes, he mareid Macklain his daughter.—The *Breive* is a kynd of judge amongst the islanders, who hath an absolute judicatorie, vnto whose autoritie and censure they willinglie submitt themselves, when he determineth any debatable question betuein partie and partie." Gordon's Hist. Sutherl. p. 267-8.

This, at first view, might seem to have been a word of Norse extract, and allied to Su.-G. *bref*, scriptio, *dom-bref*, sententia judicis literis consignata. But it is certainly from Gael. *breathamh*, pron. q. *bree-av*, (*mh* being pron. as *v.*) a judge, whence *breathamhnas*, judgment. *Breath* signifies judgment; as an *adj.*, clean, pure. This judge had originally been the same, as the term has a common origin, with BREHON, q. v.

BREK, s. 1. Breach in a general sense, as breach of promise.

—"That the said maister James walde not mak him subtentent to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez becaus of the *brek* of the said promitt." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 228.

2. Eruption of water.

—The burne on spait hurlis down the bank,
Vthir throw ane *wattir brek*, or spait of flude,
Ryfang vp rede erd, as it war wod.
Doug. Virgil, 49. 18.

A.-S. *brice*, *bryce*, Alem. *bruch*, ruptura.

3. Quarrel, contention of parties; like E. breach.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret *brek* that is now, & apperand to be, in diuerss partis of the realme; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Eroule & thar partijs," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

4. Brek of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance ony ship of ather of the parties afoir-said sufferand shipwraik to be *brokin*,—the saidis gudis—to be saiffie kept to thame be the space of ane yeir, from the newis of the shipwraik, or *brek of the ship* to be comptit." Balfour's Pract. p. 643.

Teut. *schip-breke*, naufragium.

BREK, s.

For all the *brek* and steraige that has bene,
In fere of wers and birnyst armour kens,
Wyth sa grete rage of laubour and of pane,
The wyldie furie of Turnus, now lyis slane.
Doug. Virgil, 467. 21.

—Tanto armorum flagrante tumultu
Tantorum furisque operum, atque laboribus actum est.
Maffei.

Rudd. refers to this passage, although misquoted, as exhibiting the word in the sense of *breach*. But *brek* here certainly signifies, "uproar, tumult," as connected with *steraige*, stir; Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, *eg brak-a*, strepo, cerpo, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.-G. *braaka*; metaph. de molesto quovis labore. *Braaka med en ting*, cum re aliqua conflictari.

BREKANE TYNIS, s. pl. A strange orthography in the Records for *Brigandines*. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. *Brigantinis*, Ed. 1566.**BREKBENACH, s.** A particular military ensign.

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly *reddendo*, et ferendo vexillum dicti Abbatis, dictum *Brekbenach*, in exercitu regis." Old Chart.

This signifies "the blessed" or "consecrated banner;" from Gael. *bratach*, a banner or ensign, and *beannuichte*, blessed. It is obvious that the latter is not an original term, but formed from Lat. *benedict-us*.

BREME, adj. Furious, Wynt. V. BRIM.**BRENDE, part. pa.** Purified.

Here belt was of bluncket, with birdes ful holde,
Branded with *brende* gold, and bokeled ful bene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

This might signify, polished or burnished; from Germ. *brenn-en*, facere ut ardeat. But I understand it as rather meaning what has been *burnt*, or thoroughly purified. The same expression is used in Sw. V. BURN'T SILVER.

BRENE, s. Corslet, habergeon.

The Knight in his colours was armed ful clene,
With his comly crest, clere to beholde;
His *brene*, and his basnet, burnished ful bene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4. V. BIRNIE.

To BRENN, BRIN, v. a. To burn.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall *brenn* yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies thre.

Edom o' Gordon, Herd's Coll. i. 9.

Brin, Pink. Scot. Trag. Ball. i. 46.

The A.-S. *v. ia byrn-an*. Both *brenn* and *brin* more nearly resemble the Isl. and Germ. *v. BRENNING*.

BRENT, *pret. and part.* Burned; *S. brunt*.

Of cruel Juno the drede *brent* her inwart,
Doug. *Virgil*, 34. 6.

A.-S. *brenn-ing*, burning; Isl. *brenn*, ardeo.

BRENT, *adj.* High, straight, upright, *S.*

My bak, that sumtyme *brent* hes bene,
Now cruikis lyk ana camok tre.

Maitland Poems, p. 193.

"*Brent* is supposed to imply, *burnt* with lust." *Ibid.* Note, p. 425. But it must naturally occur, that *brent* implies a property the reverse of *crooked*; which is indeed the proper meaning. It most frequently occurs in one peculiar application, in connection with *brow*, as denoting a high forehead, as contradistinguished from one that is flat. This is mentioned as a mark of dignity of appearance, or of beauty:—

Heich in the fore stam stand he micht be sene,
For his blyth *browis bent*, and athir ene
The fyre twinkling, and his faderis star
Schew from his helma top achynand on far.

Doug. Virgil, 263. 12.

Laeta tempora, Virg.

A fairer saw I never none;
With *browes bent*, and thereto small;
A drs wing voice she speaks withall!

Sir Egeir, p. 29.

Ramsay uses it in the same manner:—

Ah! wha cou'd tell the beauties of her face?
Her fair *brent brow*, as smooth as th' unranked deep,
When a' the winds are in their caves asleep?

Poems, ii. 17.

How *brent's* your *brow*, my lady Elspat!

How gouden yellow is your hair!

O' a' the maids o' fair Scotland,

There's a name like lady Elspat fair.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 91.

The editor of these ballads thinks that *bent*, as applied to *bow*, has, in another place, been substituted for *brent*:—

"This *bow*, which he carried unbent, he seems to have *bent* when he had occasion to swim, in order that he might more easily carry it in his teeth, to prevent the string from being injured, by getting wet. At other times, he availed himself of its length, and elasticity in the *brent*, or *straight* state, and used it (as hunters do a leaping pole) in vaulting over the wall of the outer court of a castle." *Ibid.* i. 175, N.

The term, in reference to the *brow* at least, is used in this sense, *S.* It is undoubtedly misapplied by Burns, when he contrasts it with *beld*, i.e. bald:—

John Anderson my jo, John,
When we were first acquent;
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was *brent*;
But now your brow is *beld*, John,
Your locks are like the naw.

Burns, iv. 302.

I have been informed, since writing this article, that, in Ayr, and Galloway, *brent* is used in a peculiar sense. As applied to the brow, it signifies smooth; being contrasted with *ranked*, or wrinkled. But, even according to this provincial signification, it is evident that *baldness* is not properly opposed. In Roxb. it also signifies smooth, as applied to the brow. Here too it has another sense quite different, signifying flat, as descriptive of a brow which has a small angle.

Our sense of *brent* is illustrated by A. Bor. *brant*, or *brunt*. "Steep. A brant hill. Northumb." Gl. Grose. It is also used in Westmorel. "*Brent-brow*, a steep hill; metaph. North." *Ibid.*

Brent-knoll is a steep conical hill, Somerseta.; and *Brent-torr*, a rock of similar character, Devon.

If any thing further were necessary to determine its sense, it might be observed, that, as a high forehead is generally considered as giving an air of dignity to the countenance, this phrase has been used to express an attribute of Deity:—

"At the first sight of that angric Majestie, with *brent browes* and his sterne countenance, a torrent of terrours shall violently rush vpon their soules, dashing them with a dazzling astonishment." Boyd's *Last Battel*, p. 678.

We most probably have the root in Su.-G. *bryn*, vertex montis; or Isl. *brun-a*, to lift one's self on high. *Ihre* gives the very idea attached to the word in *S.* when he says, *Meo judicio bryn notat id, quod cetera aperat, aut prae alia eminent.* The same Goth. word is used in a sense still more nearly allied to that of ours. It signifies the eye-brow; Isl. *brun*, Germ. *aug-braunen*, Alem. *braune*. Sw. *brant*, steep; *en brant klippa*, a steep rock; Su.-G. *en brante backe*, mons ardua; *Ihre*, *vo. Bratt*.

As Isl. *brun*, *bryn*, and Germ. *braun*, also signify a border, welt, or list, Wachter views this as the original idea; "because," he says, "the eyebrows are the borders of the eyes." But this is merely fanciful. It is far more natural to suppose that the original signification is, high or steep; especially, as for this reason, it is not only applied to a rock or mountain, but to the brow in general, which, as an eminence, projects over the eyes.

Isl. *lata sign bryn*, supercilia demittere, torve aspicere, Ol. Lex. Run., "to let down the brows," *S.* The Isl. word *brun*, supercilium, makes a conspicuous figure in a passage, in which we have an amusing picture of the manners of the tenth century, and at the same time a ludicrous description of a singular character. It is that of Egill an Icelandic warrior, who, with his brother Thorolf, and the soldiers under them, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, king of England, in his war against the Scots, A. 937. Egill is represented as returning from the interment of his brother Thorolf, who had fallen in battle.

"Egill, with his band, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself, directly opposite to the throne. Egill, seating himself there, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect, with a sterne aspect. Egill's face was large, his brow broad; he had large eye-brows, (*brunamikill*); his nose was not long, but abundantly thick; (*granstaedir*), the seat of his *grunye*, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

"When he had seated himself, as has been already mentioned, he drew down the one eye-brow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and of his hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall (*hann brununum*) his eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated on his throne, also placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He, rising, received the ring on the point of

his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm; and his *eyebrows* returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him, and drunk. Then he sung; 'The death of the destroyer of hooked breastplates, made me let fall my *eyebrows*.—I can now carry on my sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward; which is no mean praise.'

"From this time forward Egill drunk his share, and conversed with those who were near him. Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said; 'Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Iceland, bear this money to thy father, which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayst distribute among thy own and Thorolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother, either in lands or moveables, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask.' Egill, receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises: and brightening up, he thus sung:

'Grief made me let fall my *eyebrows*. But now I have found him who can smooth all these asperities. My *eyebrows* have been quickly raised by the king.' Egill Skallagrím Sag. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 52—54.

BRENT, adv. 1. Straight, directly; as, "He look'd me *brent* i' the face," Roxb.

2. Straight forward. *To come brent on*, to advance in a straight line, and in a fearless or precipitate manner, Loth., Selkirks.

This seems to be a term radically different from the *adj.* signifying high, straight, upright; as probably allied to Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere, caprino more ferri, *brun-a*, progredi, currere.

3. To *Hae*, or *See*, a thing *brent*, to see it distinctly, as if directly before one, Loth.

It's true, he no that deep did read;
"What then," quo' he, "I dinna need,
I hae it a' *brent* i' my head,
Ay to produce."

The Smugglers, ii. 116.

BRENT, s. A door-post, Nithsdale.

—"I gae them to a lady fair;
I wad gie a' my lands and rents
I had that ladie within my *brents*;
I wad gie a' my lands and towers,
I had that ladie within my bowers."
"Keep still yere lands, keep still yere rents;
Ye hae that ladie within yere *brents*."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 216.

This term I have found only in an old ballad given from recitation, which may have been composed in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. The phrase, "within my *brents*," from the connexion, seems to require some such sense as that—"within my gates." This exactly corresponds with the signification of Isl. *brand-ar*, columna lignea ante fores. Hence the phrase, *at brondum*, in aditu, prae foribus; and most probably that of *bransteen*, sedile lapideum ante portam positum; Verel. Ind. *Brandar hussdyra*, perticae, postes, expl. by Dan. *dorposter*, i.e. door-posts; Haldorson. According to G. Andr., the posts of a lofty house are called *direbrandar*, q. the *door-breints*; Lex. p. 34.

BRENT-BROWED, adj. Forward, impudent, Perth.

BRENT-NEW, quite new. V. BRAND-NEW.

BRERD, s.

For ony trefy may tyd, I tell thé the teynd,
I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world *brerd*:
Or I pair of pris ane penny worth in this place,
For besandis or beryell.
I knaw my auns quarrell.
I dreid not the perell,
To dee in this cace.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 7.

Brerd may here denote *produce* in a general sense, from A.-S. *brord*, spica. V. BREER. But perhaps it is rather *brerd*, which Lye renders *sumnum*; as signifying the whole substance on the surface of the earth.

To BRERE, v. n. To germinate. V. BREER.

BRESCHÉ, s. An attack.

"Bot be resoun the wall was eirthe,—the *breiche* was not maid so grit upon the day, bot that it was sufficiently repaired in the night; quhareof the Ingliche men begynning to weary, determinate to give the *bresche* and assault, as that thay did upon the 7th of May, 1560, beginning befor the day-licht, and continuing till it was neir sevin hours."—Knox's Hist., p. 226.

In Lond. ed. it is *breach*, p. 246, understood in the same sense with *breich* in the second line preceding. In MS. II. in both places it is *breache*. But in MS. I. *brek* is used to denote the breach made in the wall, while the other phrase is "*brasche* and assault."

As in the latter, which is the most correct of the two MSS. the orthography is so different from that of the preceding word, and as the *breach* was previously made; it seems to denote the act of storming the breach, as synon. with *assault*.

Su.-G. *brask-a*, sonitum edere, tumultum excitare denotat, a simpliciter *brask*, sonitus; Ihre. It may, however, be originally the same with *Brash*, q. v.

BRESS, s. The chimney-brace.

"The crow thinks it's ain bird the whitest;—but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the *bress*." The Entail, ii. 277. V. BRACE.

BRESS, s. pl. Bristles.

As *bress* of ane brym hair his berd is als stiff.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

BRESSIE, s. A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, *Labrus Tinca*, Linn.

"*Turdus vulgarissimus Willoughbaei*; I take it to be the same our fishers call a *Bressie*, a foot long, swine-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad bodied, very fat, eatable." Sibb. Fife, 128. "Several of them are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of *Sea Swine*." Ibid. N.

If Sir R. Sibbald's conjecture be well-founded, the S. name may be radically the same with E. *wrasse*.

BREST, part. pa. Forcibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for *burst*.

With the cloudis, heuynnys, son and dayis lycht
Hid and *brest* out of the Troianis sycht;
Derknas as nycht beset the see about.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 46. V. BRIST.

Breste, to burst. Chaucer; Sw. *brist-a*, id.

To BREST, *v. n.* To burst.

—"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie cuer more." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 32, 33. V. BRIST.

BRETH, *s.* Rage.

I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte.
Quhame sall I bleme in this *breth*, a beaum that I be?
Houlate, i. 6. MS.

This seems to signify rage; as the same with *berth*, used by Wyntown; and more nearly resembling Su.-G. Isl. *braede*, *praeceps ira*, *furor*. This is probably allied to *braad-a*, *accelerarc*.

BRETHIR, *s.* Brother.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede *brethir*, and—said;—I sall outhir retorne victoure, or ellis I sall here end my life with my *brethir* Quincius Fabius." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 179.

A.-S. *brether*, *id.*

BRETHIR, BRETHIR, *s. pl.* Brethren.

"Thir two *brethir* herand the desyris of the ambas-touris, tuke wageis, and come in Britain with X. thousand weil exercit and vailycant men." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 10. Wyntown, *id.*

"Let courtiers first serve God, and syne their prince; and do to their neighbours and *brether* as they would be done withal." Pitseottie, p. 143.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95:—

Malde's *brether* thel war, of Margrete douhter born.

"*Breether*, brothers;" Gl. Lancash.

Isl. and Sw. *broeder*, brethren. The A.-S. *pl.* is formed differently, *gebrothru*.

BRETS, *s. pl.* The name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strath-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

Lord Hailes refers to "the law of the Scots and *Brets*," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1304. V. BRETON.

Wyntown seems to use *Brettys* as an adj. signifying the *British*:—

Of langagis in Bretayne sere
I fynd that sum tym fyf there were:
Of *Brettys* fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Peycht, and Scot, and syne Latyne.

Cron. i. 13. 41. V. BARTANE.

A.-S. *Bryt*, Brito, Britannus; *Brettas*, Britones, Lye.

BRETTYS, *s.* A fortification.

Thai—schupe thame stowtly in all hy
Pypys and townnys for to ta,
And dwris and wyndowys gret alsua,
To mak defens and *brettys*.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 233.

L. B. *bretachiae*, *bertesca*, *brutesche*, *bertescha*, *bertresca*, *bertreschia*, *bresteschia*, *breteschia*, *briteschia*, *baldreschae*, *baltrrescha*, *brisegae*, *bristegus*. For it occurs in all these forms. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles: *Bretachiae*, castella lignea, quibus castra et oppida muniebantur, Gallis *Bretesque*, *Breteque*, *breteches*; Du Cange. Fabricavit *Brestachias* duplices per 7 loca, castella videlicet lignea munitissima, a se proportionaliter distantia, circumdata fossis duplicibus, pontibus versatilibus interjectis. Guill. Armoricus de Gestis Philippi Aug. A. 1202. *Ibid.*

—*Bristegae* castellaque lignea surgunt.

Willelm. Brito, Philipp. lib. 4. v. 186.

Bristegus, Spelm. vo. *Hurditiis*.

This term may perhaps be radically allied to Su.-G. *bryt-a*, to contend, to make war. We may add, that Germ. *priutsche* is expl.: *Omnis suggestus ex ascribus*; *Wachter*. It has a common origin with BARTIZAN, q. v.

So BREVE, *v. a.* To write. V. BREIF.BREUK, *s.* A kind of boil.

She had the cauld, but an' the crenk,
The wheezlock, an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee ahe had a *breuk*.

Mile aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

Apparently the same with BRUICK, q. v., as denoting a kind of boil.

BREUKIE, *s.* A cant term for a smith's bellows, S. B.

An' maun we part, my guid auld *breukie*?
Maun ye be twin't o' that lythe nenkie
Where ye has win't aae lang?

The Blacksmith to his Auld Bellows,
&c.—*Tarras's Poems*, p. 128.

Most probably transferred from the designation given to the blacksmith himself. V. BROOKIE.

BREW, *s.* Broth, soup. V. BREE.BREW-CREESH, *s.* A term expressive of a duty paid to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called *Brew-tallow*.

This seems to refer to a tax paid for the liberty of *brewing*. That such a tax was exacted in burghs, appears from the following statute:—

"Ane Browster quha brewes all all the yeare, sall pay to the Provest foure pennies; and for aene halfe yeare twa pennies: and he may brew thrie times pay-and na dewtie. And for the fourt *browest*, he sall gie the dewtie of aene halfe yeare, and na mair (quhither he be man or woman)." Burrow Lawes, c. 39.

BRIBOUR, BRYBOUR, *s.* A low beggarly fellow.

Ane curlerous coffe, that hege-skraper,
He sittis at hame quhen that thay baik,
That pedder *brybour*, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk aene caik by caik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 7.

This word is not expl. by Lord Hailes. Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that it signifies a *thief*, N. Maitl. P. p. 536. He refers to Tyrwhitt's Gl. Tyrwhitt however does not speak with certainty. "In Piers Plough. p. 115. b. a *bribour* seems to signify a *thief*; as *bribors*, *pilors*, and *pikeharneis*, are classed together; and still more closely in Lydg. *Trag.* 152:—

"Who saveth s *thefe*, whan the rope is knet,—
With some false turns the *bribour* will him quite."

He also refers to the passage under consideration in Bann. P.

But this is not the original sense of the word. It is from Fr. *bribeur*, "a beggar, a scrap-craver; also, a greedy devourer;" *briber*, to beg; and this from *bribe*, a lump of bread given to a beggar; Cotgr. *Briba*, Anc. MSS. Bullet; from C. B. *briv*, *brib*, a morsel, a fragment; Hisp. *brivar*, *bribar*, a beggar, because one gives a morsel to a beggar.

It seems to be here used rather in this sense, as corresponding more closely with the character of a miser; especially as there is nothing else in the stanza that implies absolute dishonesty. And as used by Dunbar in his *Flyting*, it conveys no worse idea.

Ersch *brybour* baird, vyle beggar with thy brats.—

Evergreen ii. 50.

Brybour and *beggar* are undoubtedly synon. He calls Kennedy a beggar, because a hard; alluding to the circumstance of bards receiving their support from the bounty of others. V. HEGE-SKRAPER.

"I find that Palsgr. uses the *v.* as denoting violence. "I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll; [Fr.] Je *bribe*. Romant, i.e. derobbe. He *bribeth*, and he polleth, and he gothe to worke: Il *bribe*, il *derobbe*, il *pille*, et se met en oeuvre." B. iii. F. 173, a. Thus it appears that Palsgr. viewed the Fr. word as having a worse sense than Cotgr.

BRICHT, BRYCHT, a young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty.

Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off luff him punyeit at the last,
So asprely, through bewte off that *brycht*,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 607. MS.

We might view this as the same with A.-S. *bryt*, a nymph; did it not seem, from analogy, to be merely a poetical use of the adj. *bright*; in the same manner as ancient writers used *fre*, *clere*, &c. *Gudlye* occurs in a similar sense, in the same poem.

Than kissit he this *gudlye* with plesance,
Syne hyr besocht rycht hartly of quentance.

Ibid. v. 671. MS.

I need scarcely observe that *fair* in modern E. is used in the same manner. V. FRELY.

BRICK, s. A loaf of bread, more generally of fine flour, of an oblong form, S. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, a *penny brick*, a *three-penny brick*, a *quarter brick*, i.e. a quarter loaf.

It seems to have been denominated from its resemblance to a *brick* made of clay; in the same manner as Fr. *brique*, id. is also used to denote a plate or wedge of metal fashioned like a brick. V. Cotgr.

BRICK, s. A breach, S.; *break*, Roxb.

And when they chance to mak a *brick*,
Loud sound their hawing cheers.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54. V. next word.

BRICK OF LAND, apparently a division, a portion, as distinguished from others.

"All and hail the lands called Wester Caimes, with houses, bigings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thair of whatsoever, with the *bricks* of *lands* vnderwritten, viz. that *brick of land* lyand north and south, consisting of fourtein rigs, with ane other *brick of land*, lyand east and south, consisting of other fourteen rigs," &c. Act. Parl. V. vii. p. 516, No. 96. Ratification of the lands of Caimes, in favours of George Home of Caimes.

Teut. *braecke* and *braecke-land* denote land that is not taken in, or what is lying barren. But it seems rather from the *v.* to *Break*, like *Shed* of land from *Shed*, to divide. A.-S. *bric*, raptura.

BRICKLE, adj. Brittle.

"He understood well, that an army being *brickle* like glasse, that sometimes a vaine and idle brute [report] was enough to ruine them; and to breake them, like the *bricklest glasse* that is." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 16. V. BRUKYL.

BRID, BRIDDE, s. A bird, a pullet.

The King to souper is set, served in halle,—
Briddes branden, and *brad*, in bankers bright.

Sir Gawun and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. *brid* is used for chicken, as also S. *burd*. *Branden* and *brad* seem strictly to have the same meaning. *Branden* may be the part. pret. of A.-S. *brinn-an*, urere. The terms, however, may here be used differently; as denoting that pullets were served up, dressed both on the gridiron, and on the spit. V. BRADE, *v.*, and BIRD.

BRIDAL, s. A *Crow's Bridal*, the designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous, S.

BRYDE, s. Not understood. Perhaps, damsel; as *Brid* in boure, for *bird*.

—Ay the mair this smatcher gettis,
The closser garris he kep the yettis;
Feiding his bellie and his *bryde*,
Begging and borrowing ay besyde.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 340.

BRIDGES SATINE, satin made at Bruges in Flanders. V. BRUG and BROIG.

"*Bridges satine*, the elne—iii l." Rates, A. 1611.

BRIDLAND, part. pr.

—The fiend was fow
At banquet *bridland* at the beir.

Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

This is some of Polwart's doggerel; which has no other claim to attention, than the use of a variety of old words that do not occur elsewhere.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word, is, that it is derived from *bridal*, *q.* bridalling, drinking as freely as men do at a bridal.

BRIDLE, s. The piece of iron fastened on the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached, S. A.

"All ploughs have a rod of iron doubled so as to embrace the beam either perpendicularly or horizontally, with four or five holes in that part of it which crosses the point of the beam, in one or other of which the harness is fixed. This *bridle*, as it is here called, moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 50.

* **BRIEF, adj.** 1. Keen, Upp. Clydes.

2. Clever; as, a *brief discourse*, a good sermon; "He gae us a very *brief* sermon," Ang.

To **BRIEN, BREIN, v. n.** Apparently, to roar, to bellow, S. B.

Wha was aside but auld Tam Tull?—

His frien's mishap he saw,—
Syne *briend* like ony baited bull,
And wi' a thud dang twa

To the yird that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

Briend is the word used in the Aberd. Ed. A. 1805; in the Edin. one of 1809, it is changed to *rair'd*.

Perhaps from Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere (Haldorson), or from *bran-a*, caprino more ferri. V. BRAYNE. Dan. *brumm-en* signifies to roar.

To **BRIERD, v. n.** To germinate.

"Euen as the husband-man after he hes casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne *brierdes*: so the Pastor should haue his eye on his ground vpon the which he sows the seede of the word, that is, his flock, and see how it fructifies in them." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 152. V. BREER, *v.*

BRIG, BREG, BRYG, s. A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash.

Corspatryk raiss, the keys welle he knew,
Leit *breggis* doun, and portleusless that draw.
Wallace, i. 90. MS.

The *brig* was doun that the entré suld kelpa.
Ibid. lv. 226. MS.

Scho helped him upon his hors' ryg,
And some thair come until a *bryg*.
Fewaine, *Ritson's E. M. R.* i. 77.

A.-S. *bricg*, *brigge*, Su.-G. *brygga*, Belg. *brug*. Wachter mentions *briga* as a Celtic word, which in composition signifies a bridge; as *Catobriga*, pons militaris; *Samarobriga*, the bridge of Samara. But, I suspect, he has mistaken the sense of *briga*. Ihe views *brygga* as a diminutive from *bro*, anc. *bru*, which has the same meaning.

BRIG on a hair [BRIG o' ae hair, Aberd.], a very narrow bridge, S. B.

To **BRIG, v. a.** To throw a *bridge* over, to bridge; as, "to *brig* a burn," Lanarks.

"We had mony fowseis to pas, and ane deip water, *briggid* with ane single trie, afor we come to the castell." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 124.

BRIGANCIE, s. Robbery, depredation, violence.

—"To the end he [Bothwell] might bring his wikit, filthie and execrable attemptat better to pas, he—at twa houris eftir midnycht or thairby come to the lugeing beside the Kirk of Feild,—qubar our said souerane lordis darrest fader wes lugeit for the tyme, and thair he way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht felony, maist vyldlie, vnmercifullie and treasonable slew and murtherit him, with Williame Tailleour and Andro M'aigne his cubicularis, quhen as they burijt in sleip wes takand the nichtis rest, brint his haill lugeing foirsaid, and rasit the same in the air be force of gun pulder, quhilk alitill befor wes placeit and impute be him and his foirsaidis vnder the ground and angular stanis, and within the voltis, laiche and darnc partis and placeis thairof to that effect." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This word is synon. with Fr. *brigandage* and *briganderii*; but, in form, is most nearly allied to L. B. *brigancii*, corresponding with the modern term *brigands*; from *briga*, Fr. *brigue*, jurgium, rixa, pugna.

BRIGANER, s. A robber, S. B.

"I did na care to stilp upo' my qucets, for fear o' the *briganers*."—Journal from London, p. 6.

This is evidently from *brigand*. V. BRAYMEN.

"This Patrick Ger [or M'Gregor, as above] died of this shot,—a notable thief, robber, and *briganer*, oppressing the people wherever he came, and therefore they rejoiced at his death to be quit of sic a limmer." Spalding, i. 31.

BRIGDIE, BRIGDE, s. The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn.; North of S., Shetl.

"S. *maximus*. Basking Shark.—On the west coast it is well known by the names of *sail-fish* and *cairban*; in the north of Scotland it is called *pricker*, and *brigdie*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 25, 26.

"*Squalus Maximus*, (Lin. Syst.) *Brigdel*, Basking Shark." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 302.

If we might suppose that this fish were denominated from its *change* of position, sometimes lying on the surface of the water on its belly, and sometimes on its back; we might trace the term to Su.-G. Isl. *brigd-a*, mutare, or *brigdi*, mutatio. The basking shark seems

to have no character corresponding with that expressed by Isl. *braegd*, *fraus*; unless we should call into account the tradition of the Shetland fishermen, "that this shark claps its belly to the bottom of a boat, and seizing it with its fins, drags it under water." Edmonstone, *ut sup*.

BRIK, s. - Violation of, or injury done to, like E. *breach*.

"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginitic, may efter mary but *brik* of conscience." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 228.

A.-S. *bric*, ruptura, fractio.

BRIKANETYNES, s. pl. That kind of armour called *Brigandines*.

—"Assignis continuacioun of dais to pref that the said Schir Mongo haid the *brikanetynes* contentin in the summondis, & the avale," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 132. V. BREKANE TYNIS.

BRIL, s. The merry-thought of a fowl.

"Os, quod vulgo *Bril* appellatur, adeò in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat." Sibb. Scot. p. 20.

This is merely Teut. *bril*, specillum; ossiculum circa pectus; a specilli similitudine dictum; Kilian. For the same reason this bone elsewhere in S. is called the *Spectacles*. V. BREELLS.

BRYLIES, s. pl. Bearberries. V. BRAWLINS.

BRYLOCKS, s. pl. Apparently the whortleberry, or *Vaccinium vitis idaea*.

"Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry, —and *brylocks*, like a red currant, but sour." Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl. i. p. 71.

Gael. *braoilag*, *breigh'lae*, id.

BRIM, BRYM, BREME, adj. 1. Raging, swelling; applied to the sea.

"The yeir of God i. m. iiii. c. lxxxvi. yeris, certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth & Flanderis (quhen hastelie come sic ane thud of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the *brym* seis, throw quhilk the schip belcut nocht bot sicker deith." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 20. *Tumentes undas*, Boeth.

Rudd. adopts the derivation of Skinner, from A.-S. *bryn*, ardor. But Isl. *brim*, the raging of the sea, seems to give the original idea, which is here preserved by Bellenden. The Isl. word is thus defined: *Aestus maris, vehementibus procellis littus verberans*; Olai Lex. Run. *Brimsamnt*, aestuans, *brimreid*, aestuarium; Verel. Allied to these are A.-S. *brim*, *brym*, salum, aequor, mare, the sea; *brymmas saes*, the fiths of the sea; and *brim-flod*, a deluge or inundation. This word bears considerable resemblance to Gr. *βρεμ-ω*, *βρεμ-ασμαι*, fremo; as well as to Su.-G. *brumm-a*, id.

2. Fierce, violent.

"With *brym* furie they followit sa fast on thir Pychtis, that thay war baith taikin and cruelly put to deid." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 7.

And mony s ane may mourn for ay

The *brim* battil of the Harlaw.

Evergreen, i. 90.

In this sense it is used by Palsgrave; "*Brimme*, feirse, [Fr.] fier, fiere;" B. iii. F. 84, a.

3. Stern, rugged; applied to the countenance.

Bot this sorrowfull boteman wyth *bryme* luke,
Now thir, now thame within his weschell tuke.

Doug. Virgil, 174. 20.

4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold.

Vulcanis oistis of *brym* flambris ræde
Spreðand on bred, vþbleis euey stede.
Ibid. 330. 48.

—*Brym* blastis of the northyn art
Ouerquhelmyt had Neptunus in his cart.
Ibid. 200. 20.

Thus, "a brim frost," is still a common phrase for a severe frost, S. B.

5. Bleak, exposed to the weather, Dumfr.

Perhaps as originally applied to a place open to the sea-breeze.

- BRIM, *s.* A cant term for a trull, Loth.

The late ingenious and learned Callander of Craigforth, in some MS. notes, under the Su.-G. v. *Brumm-a*, fremere, (Ihrs, Proem. xlii.) mentions *brim*, as signifying a scold, S. This has most probably been the primary sense. The reason of the transition is obvious.

- BRYMLY, *adv.* Fiercely, keenly. Wall. vii. 995. V. ARTAILYE.

- BRIME, *s.* Pickle, E. *brine*; "As saut's brime," as salt as brine, S.

A.-S. Belg. Fris. *bryne* has the same sense, muria. But the S. pronunciation is analogous to A.-S. *brym*, salum, Isl. *brim*, fluctus, *brimsalt*, valde salsum.

- BRIMMIN, *part. pr.* V. BRUMMIN.

- To BRYN, BRIN, BIRN, *v. a.* To burn.

Now ga we to the King agayne,
That off his victory wes rycht fayne,
And gert his men *bryn* all Bowchans
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane.

Barbour, ix. 296. MS.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 54. Moes-G. Alem. *brinn-an*, Su.-G. *brinn-a*, Germ. *brenn-an*, id. A.-S. *bryne*, burning.

- BRIN, BRINN, *s.* A ray, a beam, a flash, S. B.

The gowden helmet will sae glance,
And blink wi' skyrin *brinn*s,
That a' his wimples they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

i. e. when shining in the dark. V. also p. 29.

- BRINDLE, *s.* Cash, money; a cant term, Aberd.

- To BRING HAME, or HOME, *v. a.* To bring to the world, S.; equivalent to the E. *v. to bring forth*.

"In the meane tyme Margaret, our young queine, broucht home ane sone." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 256.

- BRINGLE-BRANGLE, *s.* A very confused bustle, Lanarks.

A reduplicative term, of which *Brangill*, *v.* or *s.*, may be viewed as the origin.

- BRINK. To BRINK.

Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan adrede,

To brink;

"To sle thou wilt me lede,
To Beliafog me think."

Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The only idea I can form concerning this phrase is, that it signifies *inwardly*, q. in pectore; Isl. Su.-G. *bring-a*, pectus. *Vaenti ec at ythur skioti skelk i bringo*; Auguror, metu pectora vestra sancia futura. Heims Kring. Tom. i. 566.

- BRINKIT, *part. pa.*

As blacksmyth *brinkit* was his pallatt
For battring at the study.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 20. st. 7.

If this be not, as Lord Hailes conjectures, an error of some transcriber, for *bruikit*; it may signify bronzed, blackened with heat; allied to Su.-G. *brinna*, to burn, *braecka*, to roast.

- BRYNSTANE, BRYNT-STANE, *s.* Brimstone, sulphur.

Thers followis ane streme of fyre, or ane lang fure,
Castand gret licht about quhare that it schane,
Quhill all inuironn rekit lyke *brynt-stane*.

Doug. Virgil, 62. 14.

This Skinner derives from A.-S. *bryn*, incendium, and *stone*, q. lapis incendiarii seu incendiarius. Sw. *braensten*, id. from *braenn-a* to burn, and *sten*, a stone.

- BRYRIE, *s.* *Lyk bryrie*, equivalent to the vulgar phrase, *like daft*.

For if I open wp my anger anes—

My tongue is lyk the lyons; vhair it liks,
It brings the flesh, lyk *Bryrie*, fra the banes.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 94.

- BRISKET, BISKET, *s.* 1. The breast, S.

Down through the fair wi' kilted coats,
White legs and *briskets* bare;
Ned's glass had clean'd their face o' motts,
An' sorted weel their hair.

Morison's Poems, p. 15.

You crack weel o' your lasses there,
Their glancin een and *bisket* bare.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 113.

This seems to have been originally a term of *venerie*; as applied to the breast of a hart, when broken up:—

—He that undoes him,

Doth cleave the *brisket*-bone, upon the spoone
Of which a little gristle grows, you call it—
The Ravens-bone.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

2. It is used obliquely, and perhaps rather arbitrarily, for the stomach.

"Twa wanton glaikit gillies;—o'er muckle marth i' the back, an' melder i' the *brusket*. Gin I had the heffing o' them, I sude tak a staup out o' their bickers." *Perils of Man*, i. 55.

This term has been generally derived from Fr. *brichet*, id. But it is probable, that we have the origin of the word in Isl. *briosk*, Sw. *brusk*, gristle, because this part is generally cartilaginous.

The word in E. denotes "the breast of an animal." It bears this sense also in S. and is sometimes corr. called *briskin*.

- BRISMAK, *s.* The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland.

"The torsk, often called the tusk and *brismac*, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland." *Ess. Highl. Soc.* iii. 15.

"*Gadus Brosme* (Linn. syst.) *Brismac*, Tusk." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 309.

This is originally an Isl. word. *Brosma* not only signifies, *foetura pleuronectum*, or the fry of flounders;

hut is also rendered, *Gadus dorso dipterygio*, expl. in Dan. *en art Torsk*, a species of Torsk; Haldorson. Hallager, in his Norw. *Ordsamling*, expl. *Broeme*, "a species of fish," (*en art fisk*).

BRISSAL, *adj.* Brittle. Gl. Sibb.

Fr. *bressil-er*, rompre, briser, mettre en picces; Gl. Roquefort.

Alem. *bruzzi*, fragilitas; Otfrid.

BRISSE-COCK, *s.* A turkey-cock.

"There was of meats, wheatbread, mainbread and ginge-bread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck, drake, *brissel-cock* and pawnsies, black-cock and muir-fowl, capercailies." Pitscottie, p. 146.

This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its rough and *bristly* appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a *burry hen*, from *burry*, the rough head of a plant, or Fr. *bourru*, hairy.

Or *Brissel* may be viewed as a corr. of *Brasil*. For the Turkey, according to Pennant, "was unknown to the ancient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent.—The first birds of this kind must have been brought from Mexico, whose conquest was completed, A. D. 1521." This supposition, that it *must* have been brought from Mexico, is solely founded on the circumstance of its being "first seen in France, in the reign of Francis I., and in England, in that of Henry VIII." As this bird is by the French called *Cocq' d' Inde*, from the general name given to America, it is not improbable that by some it might be denominated the *Brasil-cock*, or as the name of the country is written in Fr. and Belg. *Bresil*; as this country was discovered as early as A. 1499, or 1500. Thus in Holland *Bresilian peper*, is equivalent to Piper Indicum: Kilian, Append. Or our forefathers might be first made acquainted with this fowl through the medium of Portugal.

To BRISSELE, *v. a.* To broil, &c. V. BIRSLE.

To BRIST, **BRYST**, *v. n.* To burst.

Solynus sayis, in Brettany
Sum steddys growys sa habowndanly
Of gyrs, that sum tym, [but] thair fe
Fra fwlth of mete refrenyht be,
Thair fwde sall turne thame to peryle,
To rot, or *bryst*, or dey sum quhyle.

Wyntowen, i. 13, 14.

Sone as Turnus has him inclusit sene,
Ane glowand new light *bristis* from his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 304. 22.

Brest is also used, *q. v.* Isl. *brest-a*, Dan. *brist-er*, frangi, rumpi, cum fragore (crepitu) dissilire; Gl. Edd. It is there said that all the words of this form and signification are from *briot-a*, frangere, to break. Perhaps, *bryss-a*, fervide aggredi, to come on with ardour, may have as good a claim.

BRISTOW, *adj.* The designation given in former times, to the white crystals set in rings, &c.

BRISTOW, *s.* A crystal of this kind, S.

"Mr. Buchanan of Greenock, author of the "Walks by Clyde," has transmitted to Mr. Walter Scott the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*." Edin. Ev. Cour. 22d Oct. 1818.

This name seems to have been given to these stones from *Bristol* in England, whence this species had been brought. For St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in its vicinity, "abounds so with diamonds," as Camden expresses himself, "that one may fill bushels with them." Brit. i. 87.

The vulgar in this country, in designing the stone, retain the true name of the city; A.-S. *Brith-stow*, i. e. "the illustrious" or "celebrated place."

BRITH, *s.* A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.

Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is nane sa bowsaum ane berne, *brith* for to bynd.

Gawan and Gol, i. 10.

i. e. to restrain rage.

Su.-G. *braede*, anger; *brigd*, controversy; *brigd-a*, to litigate; *bry-a*, to agitate.

BRITHER, *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of *Brother*, S. V. FOISTERT.

To BRITHER, *v. a.* 1. To match, to find an equal to, Lanarks.

2. To initiate one into a society or corporation, sometimes by a very ludicrous or filthy process, S.

To BRITHER DOWN, *v. a.* To accompany in being swallowed; *q.* to go down in brotherhood, Ayr.

Thick nevel't seones, beer-meal, or pease,
To *brither down* a shave o' cheese,
I'd rather hae, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 63.

To BRITTYN, **BRYTEN**, **BRETYN**, *v. a.* 1. To break down, in whatever way.

Bretynit doune braid wod maid bewis full bair.

Gawan and Gol, ii. 13.

It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs," &c. But *braid wod* is probably an error for *brayne wod*. V. BEIR, *v.*

2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.

— Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,
Bryttnyt our *sterkis*, and young beistis mony ane.

Doug. Virgil, 76. 5.

— Feil corpis thare was *brytnit* down,
Be Turnus wappinnis and his dartis fell.

Ibid, 296. 1.

Rudd. not only renders it to kill, but "to sacrifice;" while he overlooks the primary sense. I have not observed that it is ever used as properly denoting sacrifice. As it primarily signifies to break down, it is transferred to the act of killing. For as a tree is said to be felled, when broken down by the ax, because deprived of vegetable life; it is only an extension of the same idea to apply it to the destruction of animal life. It is also written *bertyn*. V. BERTYNY.

A.-S. *bryt-an*, Su.-G. *bryt-a*, Isl. *briot-a*, frangere:

To BRITTLE, *v. a.* To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, and any moorish earth that remained unburnt; then cross-plow it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 109.

This *v.* seems formed from the E. *adj.* *brittle*; originally from A.-S. *brytt-an*, Su.-G. *bryt-a*, *britt-a*, Isl. *briot-a*, to break.

BRITTLE-BRATTLE, *s.* Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise, Lanarks. V. BRATTYL.

BRITURE, Houlate iii. 8. is in Bannatyne MS. *brit ure*, and *Ena* is *Eua*. The passage should be printed,

Haile altare of *Eua* in ane *brit ure*!
i.e. "altar of Eve in a bright hour."
It is part of an address made to the Virgin Mary.

To BRIZE, *v. a.* To bruise. V. BIRSE.

To BRIZZ, *v. a.* 1. To press, S.

2. To bruise, S. V. BIRSE, *v.*

To BROACH, *v. a.* To rough-hew. *Broached* stones are thus distinguished from *aishler* or polished work, S. V. BROCHE, BROACH, *v.*

BROACH, *s.* Apparently, some sort of flagon or tankard.

The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid;
His *broach* and luggy dangling by his side;
An', frae the theekit biggin takes his way
Unto the wattl'd fold. — *David, Seas.*, p. 59.

"*Brochia* (in ancient Latin Deeds) a great can or pitcher;" Phillips. Fr. *broe*, "a great flagon, tankard, or, pot;" Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. *brochia*, referring to Ital. *brocca*, a pitcher, a water-pot.

BROAD-BAND. V. BRAID-BAND.

BROAKIT. V. BROCKED.

BROAKIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a cow that has a face variegated with white and black, S.

2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROAKITNESS, *s.* The state of being variegated with black and white spots or streaks; applied in both the senses mentioned above, S.

BROBLE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a *jag* or sharp point on each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing; also called a *Hiddiegiddie*; Berwicks.

This is evidently a diminutive from A. Bor. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin. V. BRUB.

BROCARD, *s.* The first elements or maxims of the law; an old forensic term.

"Alledged, He was minor, and so *non tenetur placitare super haereditate paterna*. Answered, The *brocard* meets not, this being only conquest in *persona patris*, and so not *haereditas paterna*." Fountainhall, i. 243.

Fr. *brocard*, L. B. *brocard-um*, Hisp. *brocardico*, juris axioma; Carpentier.

BROCH, BROTCH, *s.* "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher;" Gl. Sibb. S. A. and O.; apparently an oblique use of Fr. *broche*, a spit. This word in O. Fr. is synon. with *baton*.

To BROCHE, *v. a.* To prick, to pierce.

—Thir knychtis rydis,
Wyth spurris *brocheand* the fomy stedis sydis.
Doug. Virgil, 197. 46.

This is evidently the same with E. *broach*, although used in a peculiar sense. As the word is of Fr. origin, this is a Fr. idiom. *Brocher un cheval*, to spur a horse, properly to strike him hard with the spurs. V. Cotgr. Hence,

BROCHE, *s.* 1. A spit.

Ane Duergh braydit about, besily and bane,
Small birdis on *broche*, be ane brigh fyre.
Gawan and Got. i. 7.

A. Bor. *broach*, id. It has the same signification in O. E.

"Item, v *brochis*, a pere of rackes, iij brandardes, iij per of cobherds, iij pot-hangings, iij pere of hockes, & a rack of iron, xx s." Inventory, temp. Henr. VIII. penes W. Hamper, Esq. Birmingham.

2. "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher," Gl. Sibb.

3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound, S. "The women call that a *brooch* (rather *broche*) on which they wind their yarn," Gl. Rudd.

Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre,
Ne spyndil vsit, nor *brochis* of Minerve,
Quhilk in the craft of claitn makyng dois serve.
Doug. Virgil, 237. b. 18. also, 293. 40.

This word is evidently the same with Fr. *broche*, a spit. Du Cange views this as derived from, or at least as the same with, L. B. *broccae*, *brochae*, wooden needles, a term used in the twelfth century. Arm. *brochen* signifies a spit; from *broch-a*, to pierce, transfigere. Lye, Add. Jun. Etym. vo. *Broach*.

4. A narrow pointed iron instrument, in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones; also called a *puncheon*, S. Hence,

To BROCHE, BROACH, *v. a.* To indent the surface of a stone with this instrument, S. When a broader tool is used, it is said to be *drowed*. Both operations are contrasted with *polishing*, or complete dressing.

BROCHAN, *s.* (gutt.) Oat-meal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, S. It differs from *crowdie*, as this is oat-meal stirred in cold water.

Brochan is much used in the Highlands and Islands, both as meat and as medicine:—

"When the cough affects them, they drink *brochan* plentifully; which is oat-meal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter." Martin's West. Isl. p. 12.

"O'er mickle cookery spills the *brachan*;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 57. Leg. *brochan*.

Braughwham, Lancash., is probably allied; "a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together." Gl. Grose.

Gael. *brochan*, pottage, also, gruel; C. B. *bryhan*, a sort of flummery.

Mr. Lloyd writes the C. B. word *brukhan*; Ray's Collect. p. 123.

BROCHE, BRUCHE, BROACH, s. 1. A chain of gold, a sort of *bullæ*, or ornament worn on the breast.

The *bruche* of gold, or chene loupit in ringis
About thare hals down to thare breistis hingis.
Doug. *Virgîl*, 146. 21.

—It pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus anri.
Virg. v. 558.

It is also applied to the ornament put on a horse's chest:—

For eury Troiane perordour thare the Kyng
With purpou housouris bad ane courseure bryng,
Thare brusit trappouris and patrellis reddu boum,
With goldin *bruchis* hang from thare breistis doun.
Ibid. 215. 25.

2. A fibula, a clasp, a breast-pin, S.

Large *broches* of silver, of a circular form, and often nicely embossed, are worn by the better sort of Highlanders, for fastening their plaids before.

"M'Dougal of Lorn had nearly made him [K. Rob. Bruce] prisoner. It is said that the silver *broach* which fastened his plaid was left on the field, and is in the possession of a descendant of M'Dougal's." Muses Threnodie, Note, p. 58.

This word occurs in R. Glouc. p. 489:—

Vor *broches*, & ringis, & yinnes al so;
And the calis of the wewed me soelde ther to.

i.e. For paying the ransom of Richard I. *broches*, rings, gems, and even the chalice of the altar were sold. Hearne has not rightly understood the term. For he renders it, "very fine and beautiful pyramids of gold," Gl. The word is used by Chaucer:—

And eke a *broche* (and that was little need)
That Troilus' was, she gave to Diomede.

Troilus and Creseide.

Tyrwhitt says that this "seems to have signified originally the *tongue* of a buckle or clasp, and from thence the buckle or clasp itself." Here he apparently refers to Fr. *broche*, a spit, as the origin. But Isl. *bratz* signifies *fibula*, Su.-G. *braz*, from Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten together. Teut. *broke*, *broocke*, *breucke*, *bullæ*, torques, monile; which Kilian derives from *brock-en*, *broock-en*, *padare*, incurvare. Gael. *broiside*, a clasp; *broisde*, a brooch, Shaw. It seems doubtful, however, whether these words may not have been introduced into the Gael. from some Goth. dialect; as both appear to be unknown to the Ir. Neither Lhuud nor O'Brien mentions them. Lhuud, indeed, when giving the different Ir. terms signifying *fibula*, inserts in a parenthesis (Scot. *brast*). He seems to mean the *Scottish* dialect of the Irish, or what is commonly called *Gaelic*.

BROCHIT, part. pa. Stitched, sewed.

"Item, the rest of blak velvot *brochit* with gold, contening ten ellis and a quarter." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 147.

Fr. *broch-er*, "to stitch grossely, to set, or sowe with (great) stitches;" Cotgr.

I know not if it be in the same sense that we should understand the term *Brochtclath*, Aberd. Reg.

BROCHLE, (gutt.) adj. Lazy, indolent; also *brokle*; Galloway. Also used as a s. "A lazy useless *brochle*," an inactive boy, *ibid.*

Gael. *brogh*, and *broghaidhil*, denote filth, dirt.

BROCHT, s. The act of puking.

Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
And laid among them sic a locket,

With *eructavit cor meum*,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.
Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems 16 Cent. p. 313.

C. B. *broch*, spuma. This seems originally the same with BRAKING, q. v.

To BROCK. V. BROK.

BROCKED, BROAKIT, adj. Variegated, having a mixture of black and white, S. A cow is said to be *broakit*, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B.

"The greatest part of them [sheep] are of the Gallo-way breed, having black or *brocked* faces, and their wool is coarse." P. Edderachylis, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. vi. 285. V. BRANDED.

This seems the meaning of the term, as applied to oats, S. B.

"Some *brocked*, but little, if any, small oats are now raised." P. Rathen, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 17.

Su.-G. *brokug*, *brokig*, parti-coloured; Ir. *breach*, speckled; Gael. *brucach*, speckled in the face, Shaw.

"I find that the phrase, *brocked oats*, denotes the black and white growing promiscuously." Gl. Surv. Nairn. By mistake the term is printed *brokil* for *brokit*.

THE BRUE O' THE BRUCKIT EWES, a metaphor. phrase for mutton-broth, S.

"We drank other's health with *the broe of the brucket ewes*, we brought from boughts of the German boors." J. Falkirk's Jokes, p. 8.

Dan. *broged*, parti-coloured; also speckled, grised.

BROCKLIE, adj. Brittle. V. BROUKYLL.

BROD, s. 1. A board, any flat plat piece of wood, a lid, S. A. Bor. *breid*, a shelf or board, Ray.

"When that utheris was compellit to kiss a painted *brodde*, which they callit *Nostre Dame*, they war not pressed efter ones." Kuox's Hist. p. 83.

—"To ressave the rebellis names within thair schirrefdome fra the officiar executour of the lcttres, caus thame be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, and the samyn *brod* hung up daylie fra the sone rysing to the dounseting at thair mercat croce." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

2. Transferred to an escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honours and arms,—hath crept in.—Inhibites them to hing pensils or *brods*, to affixe honours or arms, or to make any such like monuments, to the honour or remembrance of any deceased person, upon walls, or other places within the kirk, where the public worship of God is exercised." Acts Ass. 1643, p. 171.

3. Commonly used to denote the vessel for receiving alms in churches, S.; most probably from its being formerly a circular board, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate.

Isl. *broth*, A.-S. *braed*, *bred*, id. According to Junius, E. *board* is, by metathesis, from *broad*, *latus*.

To BROD, v. a. 1. To prick, to job; to spur, S.

—Wyth irne graith we ar boum,
And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis.

Doug. *Virgîl*, 299. 26.

"I may be comparit to the dul asse in sa far as I am compellit to bayr ane importabil byrdyng, for I am dung and broddit to gar me do & to thole the thing that is abuif my pouer." Compl. S. p. 190.

It is used, rather in a neut. sense, in a beautiful address to the Nightingale, extracted from Montgomerie's MS. Poems:—

Yit thocht thou seis not, sillie saikles thing!
The peircing pykis brod at thy bony breist.
Even so am I by plesur lykwyis preist,
In gritest danger quhair I most delyte.

Chron. S. P. iii. 495.

It occurs in Sir Cauline, a tale most probably of the North countrée:—

Upon Eldrige hill there groweth a thorne,
Upon the mores brodinge.

Percy's Reliques, i. 35.

"Prickling," Gl.

2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air, S.

"We had,—in the afternoon, wholsom food, but in a very airy fine dress: Good Lord, pierce his heart with the compunction of a broken law, and fright him with the terror of the curses thereof; Good Lord, brod him, and let—the wind out of him, make him like his father; otherwise he will be a sad grief of heart to many." Walker's Passages, p. 11.

The allusion apparently to the custom, still occasionally used, of piercing the belly of a cow that is in danger of bursting from eating too much wet clover.

C. B. *brath-u*, to prick, *bratha*, a prick. Dan. *brod*, a sting, prick. *At stikke med brodden*, to prick.

3. To pierce, used metaph., S.

His words they brodit like a wumil,
Frae ear to ear.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 82.

4. To incite, to stimulate; applied to the mind.

How oft reheris Austyne, cheif of clerkis,
In his grete volume *Of the ciets of God*,
Hundreth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis
Aganis Romanis, to vertew thame to brod.

Doug. Virgil, 159. 22.

This Rudd. derives from A.-S. *brod*, punctus. But it is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *brodd*, id. cuspis, aculeus; Isl. *brodd*, the point of an arrow; sometimes the arrow itself, a javelin, any pointed piece of iron or steel; *brydd-a*, pungere; *bridde*, cuspidem acu, et apto, G. Andr. p. 37. *brodd-geir*, pointed arms, Verel. Ir. *bruid*, pricked or pointed; Ir. Gael. *brod-am*, to spur, to stimulate; Arm. *brut*, Ir. *brod*, a goad-prick, a sting.

BROD, BRODE, s. 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; as the goad used to drive oxen forward, S.

Bot gyve a man wald in thame thyrst
A scharpe brode, or than wald styke
In-to thai sergis a scharpe pryke,
Quhare the ayre mycht hawe entré;
Swa slokynyd mycht thai lychtis be.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 71.

Hence the S. Prov. "Fling at the brod was ne'er a good ox." Kelly, p. 107. He properly explains it, "goad." In this sense the term is still used by old people.

In the same sense it is said; "He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod;" S. Prov. Spoken of them who spurn at reproof, or correction, whom Solomon calls brutish; Kelly, p. 168.

Also; "It is hard to sing at the brod, or kick at the prick;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 21. The sense seems to require *fling* instead of *sing*.

2. A stroke with any sharp-pointed instrument, S.

"Ane ox that repugnans the brod of his hird, he gettis doubl broddis, & he that misprisis the correctione of his preceptor, his correctione is changit in rigorous punitione." Compl. S. p. 43.

3. An incitement, instigation.

In this sense it is applied to the Cumæan Sibyl:—

—On sic wyse Apollo hir refrenis,
Bridellis hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,
From hyr hart his feirs brod withdrawing.

Doug. Virgil, 166. 22. Stimulus, Virg.

"I am scho that slew kyng Fergus with my cursit handis this last nycht be impacione of ire & lust, quhilkis ar two maist sorrowful broddis amang wemen." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 29. Amarissimis stimulis, Boeth. V. the v.

BRODDIT STAFF, "a staff with a sharp point at the extremity," Gl. Sibb. Also called a *pike-staff*, S. This is the same with *broggit-staff*. V. BROG.

BROD, s. Brood, breed, Loth.

A.-S. *brod*, proles, from *bred-an*, fovere. Hence,

BROD-HEN, s. A hen that hatches a brood of chickens.

Hir best brod hen callit Lady Pekle pes.—

Colkelbie Sov, v. 846.

BRODYRE, BRODIR, s. A brother; pl. *brodir*, *brodyre*.

Iny's brodyre Inglis gat.

Wyntown, ii. 10. 72.

This Brennyus and Belyne
Brodyre ware—

Ibid. iv. 9. 20.

Isl. *brodur*, pl. *broeder*.

BRODIR-DOCHTER, s. A niece, S.

Fra hys brodyre dowchtris away
All thare herytage than tuk he.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 36.

Brodir-son or *brother-son*, and *sister-son*, are used in the same manner; and *brother-bairn* for *cousin*, S.

Nevv for til have wndon,

Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone.

Ibid. viii. 3. 112.

Edgare hys brodyr swne for-thi

Tuk this Donald dyspytwsly,

And hard demaynyd his persown.

Ibid. 6. 72.

Modyr fadyr, grandfather by the mother's side.

That schyr Jhon Cumyn befor thane,
That hyr *modyr fadyr* wes,
It awcht, and syne he deyd swnlcs.

Ibid. 6. 297.

—Til succede in-til his sted,

Noncht bredyr, na bredyr barnys ar,

Bot in thare greis ar ferrare.—

Ibid. 4. 47.

This is certainly a Sw. idiom. *Brorsdotter*, niece; *brorson*, nephew; *brorsbarn*, the children of a brother; *bror*, contr. from *brorder*; *modyrfader*, contr. *morfader*, grandfather by the mother's side; Wideg.

BROD MALE, BRODMELL. This has been generally explained, as by Rudd., "brood, offspring,"

—Vnder ane aik fyndis lute that stede
Aue grete sow ferryit of grises thretty hede,
Ligging on the ground milk quhite, al quhite *brod male*,
About hir pappis soukand. —

Doug. Virgil, 81. 16.

Hyr quhyte *brodmell* about hyr pappis wound.

Ibid. 241. 11.

I have met with nothing in any etymological work, that tends to elucidate the meaning, or direct to the origin, of this word. *Brod male* being used by Doug. for translating *nati*; at first view, the term might seem to denote "male offspring," as if all the thirty *grises* had been boar-pigs. But I suspect that it rather signifies, "brought forth or littered at one time," from A.-S. *brod*, proles, *brodige*, incubans, Teut. *brod-en*, incubare; and A.-S. Teut. *mael*, tempus; or O. Germ. *mael*, consors, socius; whence *ee-ghe-mael*, conjunx, Kilian.

BROD SOW. A sow that has a litter.

Thou sowked syne a sweit *brod sow*,
Amang the middings many a year.

Poikwart, Watson's Coll. iii. 8.

BRODMOTHER, BRODSMOTHER, s. 1. A hen that has hatched chickens; the first is the pron. of Angus, the second of Loth.

2. Metaph. applied to a female who is the mother of a family. If one be about to be married to a husband, who has children by a former wife, when it is supposed that she has not the qualities requisite in a step-mother, it is commonly said, "She'll mak an ill *brod-mother*;" Ang. Thus it is said of a broody hen, "She's a gude *brodsmother*," Loth.

BRODDIT AITIS, supposed to be the same with *bearded oats*.

"In the action—for the wrangwiss apoliatioun, away taking, and withholding fra the said Elyas Mak-coulay's wif of LXVI bolle of elene *broddit ait*,—the lerdia decretis—that the saidia persounis sall restore, deliner, & gif again the saidis LXVI bollis of elene *broddit ait* to the said Elizabeth, or the avale of thaim." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 63.

As Su.-G. *brodd* denotes the first apire of grain, as well as any thing that is sharp-pointed; and S. *broddit* signifies what has a sharp point; perhaps the phrase, *elene broddit* might be applied to oats, or to any other pointed grain, as intimating that the proof of its goodness in part depended on its being *clean*, and not husky, at the points.

BRODERRIT, part. pa. Embroidered.

"Item, ane gown of eramasy sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, of the Franche fassoun, with thrie buttonis on ilk aleif enamelit, and lynit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider; whence *brodeur*, an embroiderer. Su.-G. *border-a*, acu pingere. V. Brod, v.

BRODIE, s. The fry of the rock-tangle, or Hettle coddling, Fife.

A.-S. *brod*, proles, E. *brood*.

BRODYKYNNIS, s. pl. The same with *Brottekens*, q. v., signifying buskins or half-boots. Still used in this sense, Aberd.

—"That Henrj Chene—sall restore—twa lokis, price xvj d., a pare of *brodykynnis*, a speit [spit] price vj s., a pare tayngis & a gonne price xx s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 287.

In this act there is no great regard to order in the classification of the articles.

"Lindsay mentions *brodikias*, or a kind of half-boots." Pink. Hist. ii. 434.

BRODINSTARE, BRODINSTER, s. An embroiderer.

"Certane werklumes for ane *brodinstare*;" Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Item, ten single blankettis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie." *Ibid.* p. 140

It appears from this notice, that besides the maids of honour, or ladies of the court, females were occasionally hired for the purpose of embroidering in the palace. V. BROWINSTAR.

BROE, s. Broth, soup; the same with *Brew*.

— The auld runt,

Wi' boiling *broe*, John Ploughman brunt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

To BROG, v. a. To pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument, S.

Hence *broggit staff*, which is mentioned as a substitute for an axe, in the enumeration of the different pieces of armour with which yeomen should be provided.

"The yeman, that is na archear, na can not draw a bow, sall haue a gude souir hat for his heid, and a doublet of fence, with aword and bucklar, and a gude axe, or els a *broggit staffe*." Acts Ja. I. 1429. c. 135. edit. 1566.

He stert till ane *broggit staff*,
Wincheand as he war woode.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 13.

"D'ye think I was born to sit here *brogging* an elshin through bend leather, when sic men as Duncán Forbes, and that other Arniston chield there, without muckle greater parts—than mysell, maun be presidents and king's advocates nae doubt, and wha but they?" Heart Mid. Loth. i. 110.

The term *prog-staff* is now used in the same sense, q. v. The provincial E. phrase, *to brog*, seems to have the same origin. "There are two ways of fishing for eels, call'd *brogging*, one with a long pole, line, and plummet; the other by putting the hook and worm on a small stick, and thrusting it into holes where the eels lye;" Gl. Lancash.

BROG, s. 1. A pointed instrument; such as an awl, S.

2. A job with such an instrument, S.

This term is also used to denote the small instrument used by carpenters, for making punctures in wood, to prevent the nails from splitting it; called "entering wi' the *brog*," S. A.

In E. this is designed by tradesmen a *brad-awl*. A. Bor. "*brogs*, small aticks." Grose.

BROG, BROGUE, s. A coarse and light kind of shoe, made of horse-leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills, S.

"There were also found upwards of ten thousand old *brogues*, made of leather with the hair on." Dalrymple's Ann. II. 293.

From the description, these were what are more properly called *rough rullions*.

Brogues, as they were made about eighty years ago, are otherwise defined.

"The poor men are seldom barefoot in the town, but wear *brogues*, a sort of pumps without heels, which keep them little more from the wet and dirt than if they had none, but they serve to defend their feet from the gravel and stones." Burt's Letters, i. 86.

They are reckoned peculiarly adapted for travelling through the mossy grounds of the Highlands.

"I was harass'd on this slough, by winding about—in my heavy boots with high heels, which, by my spring, when the little hillocks were too far asunder, broke the turf.—But to my guide it seem'd nothing; he was light of body, shod with flat *brogues*, wide in the soles, and accustomed to a particular step, suited to the occasion." Ibid. ii. 31.

This entertaining and intelligent writer describes shoes "made of leather with the hair on," under another name. V. QUARRANT.

Ir. and Gael. *brog* signifies a shoe. Whitaker imagines that the *brogue* received its name from Celt. *brac*, parti-coloured, being variegated like the rest of their dress; Hist. Manch. i. 128. But this is quite fanciful. Others have derived it from *broc*, a badger, it being said that brogues were anciently made of the skin of this animal. Dr. Ledwich seems partly inclined to deduce it from Su.-G. *bro*, stratum aliquod, which Ihre gives as the primary signification of *bro*, a bridge, whence Mod. Sw. *brygga*, id.

BROGH, s. BROGH AND HAMMER, BROGH AND HAMMEL. "Ye maun bring *brogh and hammer* for't," i.e. you must bring proof for it, Loth.

Brugh is the pronunciation, Lanarks. When one, in a market, purchases any goods, which, from the price or from other circumstances, he suspects have been stolen, he asks the seller to *gie him brugh and hammer o' them*; i.e. to give him satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them.

"This sort of caution," says the learned Spottiswoode, "is still in use in fairs and markets, especially in buying of horses from strangers, and in the country dialect is termed *Burgh and Hammer*, corrupted from *borge in heymel*." Vo. *Borgh of Hamehald*. He views *heymel* as a Saxon word, denoting the birth-place of the seller.

The phrase has been originally used to denote legal security, especially in relation to suretyship; the first word being evidently the same with our *borch*, *borgh*, a surety. I am assured by a gentleman, who has long filled the highest diplomatic stations on the continent, that, in the north of Germany, he has often heard the phrase, *burg und emmer*, or one very like it, used in a similar sense. Although satisfied that *burg* denotes a surety, he does not recollect the sense of the latter term.

In Aberd. it is pronounced *Brogh and Hammel*, and understood as signifying good or sufficient proof.

To this the following passages, in the extracts transmitted from Aberd. Reg. seem to refer:—

"He anch to keip him skaithles of the saidis kow & stirk, & fynd hyme *borgh and hammald* of the samyn." Cent. 16.

In another place:—"To find him *borcht & hawmald* of the samyn."

It is also written *borcht and hammet*.

This is evidently the same with the phrase used in Shetl. *Brough and Hamble*:—

"You are also to examine the house-store of flesh and meal, and likewise the wool, stockings, yarn, webs, &c., and inquire how they came by all these; and if they cannot give you a satisfying account thereof, and *brough and hamble*, you are to inform against them." Instructions for Rancelmen, Surv. Shetland, App. p. 8.

I see no other sense it can properly bear save that of suretyship. From the use of *hamble* in Shetland, it is most reasonable to view our *hammer* as a corr. from the lapse of time. *Hamble* seems to be merely Dan. *heimmel*, "authority, a voucher, a title," Wolff; Isl. *heimilld*, auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis; Sw. *hemul*, "the satisfaction which he who sells an article which he has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer, when the right owner claims the property," Wideg. Thus the phrase signifies, "proof of rightful possession." It is highly probable, indeed, that our vulgar phrase is a corr. of the old forensic one, *Borgh of hamhald*, from the sense of which there is only a slight deviation. V. HAMALD, HAM-HALD.

To BROGLE, BROGGLE, *v. a.* To prick, Loth.; synonym. *Brog, Job*.

To BROGLE, BROGGLE, *v. n.* 1. To persist in ineffectual attempts to strike a pointed instrument into the same place, Lanarks.

This word, as used in Clydes., implies the idea of unsteady motion in the agent that pricks, so as not to touch the point that is aimed at.

2. To fail in doing any piece of work in which one engages; to be unable properly to finish what one has begun; Berwicks. Selkirks.

3. *v. a.* To botch, to bungle, to spoil, *ibid*.

To BROGLE *up, v. a.* To patch, to vamp; applied to shoes; Roxb. *q.* to cobble, or work by means of an awl or sharp-pointed instrument.

BROGLE, BROGGLE, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place, Lanarks.

BROGLER, *s.* 1. The person who makes this ineffectual attempt, *ibid*.

2. A bad tradesman, a bungler, Selkirks.

Brogle seems to be merely a frequentative from the *v.* to *Brog*, to pierce.

BROGUE, *s.* "A hum, a trick," S.

Ye cam to Paradise incog,
And played on man a cursed *brogue*
(Black be your fa !)

Burns, iii. 74.

Isl. *brogd*, astus, stratagemata, Verel. *brigd*, id.

BROG-WORT, BROUG-WORT, *s.* A species of mead, the same with *Bragwort*, Fife.

BROICE.

Speaking of Arthur, Barbour says:—

Bot yeit, for all his gret valour,
Modreyt his systir son him slew,
And gud men als ma then inew,
Throw tresoune, and throw wikkitnes.
The *Broice* bers thairoff wites.

The Bruce, i. 560.

It is certainly *Broite* in MS., the *c* and *t* being written in the same manner. Barbour refers, either to Wace's *Le Brut*; or more probably to the poem written by himself, under the name of *The Brute*, or *Broyt*, containing the history of the fabulous Brutus the pretended father of the Britons. This work Wyntown mentions in different parts of his *Cron*. V. Mr. Pinkerton's Pref. to *The Bruce*, p. xix. xx.

BROICH, BROIGII, (gutt.) s. *A broigh of heat, a fume, a state of complete perspiration, Lanarks. Perth.*

Synon. with *Brothe*, q. v.; but of a different origin. For, like many words in this district, *Broich* retains undoubted marks of its Cumbrian origin. C. B. *broch*, spuma, foam, froth. *Broch-i*, to fume; Owen.

BROIG. V. BAIKIN.

"Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane antepend for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow *broig* satin." Inventory of Ecclesiastical Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

Denominated, perhaps, from the place whence it was imported, which might be *Bruges*, Teut. *Brugge*, in Flanders. For "as Venice was the grand seat of trade between Asia and Europe, so *Bruges* in Flanders was the commercial link, which connected the merchandize of Venice, and the south of Europe, with its northern countries." Pink. *Hist. Scot.* i. 116.

To BROIGH, v. n. To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration, and panting; Lanarks. V. *Brothe*, from which it is probably corr.

To BROIK, BROUK, v. a. To possess, to enjoy, S.

"The said Andro sall *broik*, & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the daies of his life." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 52.

A.-S. *bruck-an*, Teut. *bruyck-en*, frui, potiri. E. *brook* is properly, to endure.

To BROILYIE, v. a. This term is, in Fife, applied only to what is first parboiled, and then roasted on a *brander* or gridiron.

O. Fr. *bruill-er*, griller, rôtir, sécher; Roquefort.

BROILLERIE, s. A state of contention.

"His motion, belike hath not beene immodestly moved, or too vchemently pressed, that he gave it soone over, farre from the unbridlednesse of turbulent mindes, that would rather have moved heaven and earth (as we say) to have come to their purpose, and have cast themselves, their country, and all, into confused *broillerie*, and into forraine hands and power." Hume's *Hist.* Doug. p. 92.

Fr. *brouillerie*, confusion. V. *BRULYIE*.

To BROIZLE, v. a. 1. To press, to crush to atoms, Etrr. For.

"How do ye mean, when you say they were hashed? 'Champit like—a' *broizled* and jurnummled, as it war.'" Hogg's *Brownie*, i. 134, 135.

Teut. *brozel-en*, *breusel-en*, in minimas micis frangere.

2. The term seems to be also used in a loose sense, *ibid.*

"Mueht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not to trowe—that withoutten dreddour I shulde gaung till *brooze* ane fayir deme, ane honest mannis wyffe, and mynnie to twa bairnis." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

BROK, s. Use.

—"For the *brok* and proffit of the said v ky be the said thre yeris, ilk kow a calf furth cumand gude, &c. And for the proffite of the *brok* of the said ix score of scheip, &c. Item, for the *brok* & proffit of the said four skore of yowis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

"Gif ony man obliesses him to pay to ane pupill—an e certane sowme of money, as for his portioun natural fallin to him throw deceis of his father, and bindis and obliesses him to sustene and uphald in the mene time the said pupil honestlie in all necessaris, upon his *brok*, and revenue of the said principal sowme, without diminutioun of ony part thairof, the obligatioun is sufficient and nawayis usurie." A. 1562, Balfour's *Pract.* p. 533.

A.-S. *broce*, Teut. *broke*, *bruyk*, *ghe-bruyk*, id. V. *BRUK*.

BROK, BROCK, BROKS, s. 1: Fragments of any kind, especially of meat; S.

—The ksill ar soddin,
And als the laverok is fust and loddin;
When ye haif done tak hame the *brok*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor *brok*," i.e. offals, S. Prov., neither money nor meat. Kelly, p. 211.

2. Trash, refuse; Fife.

Moes-G. *ga-bruko*, Alem. *bruch*, id. Hence also Germ. *brocke*, a fragment.

To BROK, BROCK, v. a. To cut, crumble, or fritter any thing into shreds or small parcels, S.

Apparently formed as a frequentative from *break*; if not immediately from the *s*.

BROKAR, s. A bawd, a pimp.

Of *brokaris* and sic haudry how suld I write?
Of quham the fylth stynketh in Goddis neis.

Doug. Virgil, 96. 51.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. *broker*, which Skinner derives by contr. from *procurer*; Junius, from *break*, frangere, as a steward was called A.-S. *brytta*, from *brytt-an*, to break or cut into small pieces. Serenius mentions, as synon. with the E. word, Goth. *breka*, puerorum more rogitare. This is the same with Isl. *brék-a*, petere, poscere, puerorum more rogitare familiariter; G. Andr. p. 35.

BROKED, adj. Variegated. V. **BROCKED**.

* **BROKEN, part. pa.** *Broken men*, a phrase in a peculiar sense in our old acts, as denoting individuals who are either under a sentence of outlawry, or live as vagabonds, outlaws, and public depredators; or who are separated from the clans to which they belonged, in consequence of their crimes.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane, &c., and als monie *broken men* of the surnames of Stewarts in Athole, Lorne, and Balquhider, Campbells, &c.—Nane of the saidis clannes, or uther *broken men*, their wives, bairnes, aires, executors or assignayes, sall have action criminall or civil against quhat-so-ever persones, for ejection, spulyic, slaughter, fire-raising, or uther alledged violent deed committed against them, be onie of his Hiennes lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI. Parl. xi. c. 227, Murray.

"Ye heard before, how thir *brokin men* had driven Frendraught's goods to Strathboggie." Spalding, i. 35.

BROKEN-WINDED, *adj.* Short-winded, asthmatic; generally applied to horses, S.

BROKYL, *adj.* Brittle. V. BRUKYL.

BROKIN STORIT.

"In the accioun—tueelching the takin of a schip & gudis, with certanc vittales, fra the port & havin of Lethe—stormestaid & drevin to the Erlis fery; bot a cheild in hir; *brokin storit* & distroyt be the said personis, as is allegit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

This seems to be meant as a compound word, intimating that the *stores* of the ship were *broken* in upon.

BROKITTIS, *s. pl.* E. Brockets.

The bustuous bukkis rakis furth on raw, Heirdis of hertis throw the thyck wod schaw, Bayth the *brokittis*, and with brade burnyst tyndis, The sprutillit calfs soukand the rede hyndis.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 19.

Rudd. renders this, "brocks, badgers." But he is undoubtedly mistaken. Nothing but similarity of sound can give the badger any introduction here. The poet is describing different kinds of deer. Here he distinguishes them by their appearance. *Brokittis* at first view might appear to refer to the streaks on their skin, in which sense *brockit* and *brukit* are used: Thus, the *brokittis* might seem to be contrasted with those that are *sprutillit* or speckled. But this is merely E. *brocket*, a red deer of two years old. Here three kinds of harts are mentioned, the *brockets* are distinguished from those that have *brade burnyst tyndis*, or well spread antlers; because the former have only the points of the horns breaking out in one small branch. V. Skinner.

"The first yere, you shall call him, a Hinde calfe, or a calfe.

"The seconde yere, you shall call him, a *Broket*." Sir Tristram. The Booke of S. Albons. Manwood's Forrest Lawes, F. 24.

Fr. *brocart*, id. which Skinner derives from *broche*, a spit, from the supposed resemblance of the horns.

BRONCHED, *pret.* Pierced.

He bronched him yn, with bis bronde, under the brode shelde,

Thorgh the waast of the body, and wonded him ille.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 19.

This word certainly signifies, *pierced*; and is probably an error for *broched*, from Fr. *brocher*.

BRONDYN, *part. pa.* Branched.

The birth that the ground bure was *brondyn* in bredis,

Houlate, i. 3.

This word is evidently from Fr. *brondes*, green boughs or branches.

BRONGIE, *s.* A name given to the cormorant, Shetl.

"*Pelecanus Carbo* (Lin. syst.) *Brongie*, *Scarf*, (Scarf of Pontoppidan), Corvorant, Cole Goose, or Great Black Cormorant." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 248.

Perhaps from some corporeal peculiarity. As the cormorant has a loose yellowish skin which "reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes" (Penn. Zool. p. 477), might we view it q. *broun-ee*, or from Dan. *brun* and *eye*, id.?

"The *brongie* is of a dusty brown colour on the back." Edmonst. p. 250.

BRONY, **BROUNYS**, **BROWNIS**, *s. pl.* Branches, boughs.

Sum of Eneas feris besely
Flatis to plet thaym preissis by and by,
And of smal wikkeris for to beild vp ane bere,
Of sowpill wandis, and of *brounys* sere,
Bound wyth the syouns, or the twistis sle
Of smal rammel, and stobbis of akin tre.

Doug. Virgil, 362. 7.

—*Bronys* of the olyue twistis.—

Ibid. 402. 5.

Brownis, Palice of Honour, Prol. st. 9.

This is from the same origin with BRONDYN.

To BRONSE, *v. n.* To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire; S.

Isl. *bruni*, inflammatio; Moes-G. *brunsts*, incendium.

BRONT, *part. pa.* Burnt, S. *brunt*.

Ane coif thare is, and hirmes fele thar be,

Like tyl Ethna holkit in the mont,

By the Ciclopes furnes worne or *bront*.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 11. V. BRYN, *v.*

BROO, *s.* *Nae broo*, no favourable opinion.

—"But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my ledly, I hae *nae broo* of them ava, I can find *nae warrant* for them whatsoever." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 147.

"But I hae *nae broo* of changes since that awfu' morning that a tout o' a horn, at the cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits." *Ibid.* iv. 39.

"I had never muckle *broo* o' my gudeman's gossips, and now I like them waur than ever." Heart M. Loth. ii. 305. V. BROW.

Can this word have any affinity with Isl. *brag-ur*, affectio, or *bragd*, sapor, odor, q. relish for?

BROO, *s.* Broth, juice, &c. V. BREE.

BROOD, *s.* 1. A young child, Roxb.

2. The youngest child of a family, *ibid.*

A.-S. *brod*, proles.

BROODIE, *adj.* 1. Prolific; applied to the female of any species, that hatches or brings forth many young; as, a *broodie hen*, S.

She was a kindly *broody* creature,—

She brought her young without a waiter.

Quickie's Wayside Cottager, p. 177.

2. *Brudy*, applied to either sex.

"The Pichtis had afore ane vehement suspitioun, that the *brudy* spredying of the Scottis suld sumetyme fall to the dammage of thair posterite." Bellend. Cron. B. i. c. 5.

A.-S. *brodige*, incubans.

"Strive to curbe your owne corruptions which are *broodie* within you." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 146. *Broody* is used in E., but in a different sense.

To BROOFLE, **BRUFLE**, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry; synon. with *Broostle*, Etr. For.

This seems to be the same with *Bruffle*, q. v.

BROOFLE, **BRUFLE**, *s.* Impetuous haste, *ibid.*

BROOK, *s.* Soot adhering to any thing, S.B.

To BROOK, *v. a.* To soil with soot, *ibid.*

BROOKET, *adj.* Having a dirty face, S. V. **BROUKIT.**

BROOKIE, *adj.* Dirtied with soot, sooty, *ibid.*

BROOKIE, *s.* 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, *ibid.*

For this reason the term is applied to Vulcan.

This coach, I'd have you understand,
Old *Brookie* made with his own hand.—
Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer.

Meston's Poems, p. 125-6.

The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,
Cam skelpin thro' the breem;—
The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,
Ban't *Brookie* as wanwordy.

Turras's Poems, p. 66.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKABLE, *adj.* What may be borne or endured, S.; from E. *brook*, *v.*

BROOM-DOG, *s.* An instrument for grubbing up *broom*, Mearns.

"The last species of fuel [broom] is indeed so common that the people have invented an instrument for the purpose of rooting it up. They call it a *Broom-dog*. It is a stout stick, about six feet long, shod with iron on the lower end, and having there a projecting jagged spur for laying hold of the roots. It operates somewhat like a tooth-drawer, with a powerful lever, and eradicates the broom in an instant." Agr. Surv. Kineard. p. 447.

Most probably in allusion to a *dog* ferreting out his prey, when it has earthed.

BROOSE, *s.* A race at country weddings. V. **BRUSE.**

BROOST, *s.* Perhaps, a spring or violent exertion forward.

—The yaud she made a *broost*,
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair,
Made a' the kipples to crash,
And a' the smiths to rair.

Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

Teut. *broes-en*, tempestuosum et furentem ventum spirare. It may, however, be corr. from the *v.* to *breast*, used in the same sense. Moes-G. *brust* signifies the breast.

To **BROOSTLE**, **BRUSTLE**, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry, to be in a bustle about little, Ettr. For., pron. q. *Brussle*.

BROOSTLE, *s.* 1. A very bustling state, impetuosity in coming forward, *ibid.*

"But dinna ye think that a fitter time may come to make a push?—Take care that you, and the like o' you, haena these lives to answer for. I like nae desperato *broostles*,—it's like ane that's just gaun to turn divour, taking on a' the debt he can." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 72.

2. Applied to a keen chase, South of S.

"Keilder, my—dog—likes a play i' the night-time brawly, for he's aye gettin a *broostle* at a hare, or a tod, or a fowmart, or some o' theae beasts that gang snaiking about i' the derk." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 140.

This differs from *Breesail*, Fife, q. v. merely in the change of the vowels.

Isl. *brus-a*, aestuare, *broesur*, contentiosus, Dan. *bruser*, to rush, to foam, to roar, applied to the waves of the sea. C. B. *brys*, haste, *brys-iaw*, to make haste, and *brys-iawl*, hastening, seem to be cognate terms.

To **BROOZLE**, **BRUIZLE**, *v. n.* To perspire violently from toil, Teviotd.

Belg. *broeij-en*, to grow warm or hot; or Teut. *brays-en*, to foam, as we speak of a *brothe* of sweat. Isl. *braedsla*, fusio, liquefactio; *brus-a*, aestuare.

BROSE, *s.* 1. A kind of pottage made by pouring water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured, S. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as *water-brose*, *kail-brose*.

Ye're welcome to your *brose* the night,
And to your bread and kail,

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

So late as A. 1530, *brewes* was used in this sense by E. writers. For Palsgrave expl. E. *brewes* by Fr. *brouet*, (B. iii. F. 22.) i.e. "pottage, or broth." Cotgr. V. **BREE.**

2. The term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it be thoroughly boiled, Clydes.

A.-S. *ceales briu*, kail-broo, S.; *brivas niman*, to take pottage or brose.

BROSE-MEAL, *s.* Meal of pease much parched, of which *pease-brose* is made, S.

BROSE-TIME, *s.* Expl. "supper-time:" Gl. Antiq.

BROSIE, **BROSY**, *adj.* 1. Semifluid, S.

2. Metaph., soft, inactive, Lanarks.

3. Bedaubed with *brose* or porridge, S.

—The cottar's cur
—Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,
Laying the *broisy* weans upo' the floor
Wi' donsy heght.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

4. Making much use of *brose* in one's profession. Hence the vulgar application of the term to weavers, S. O.

BROSY-FACED, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fat and flaccid, S.

—"An I didna ken her, I wad hae a gude chance to hear her," said he, "casting a look of sly intelligence at a square-built *broisy-faced* girl who accompanied him." St. Johnstoun, i. 240.

BROSILIE, *adv.* In an inactive manner, Lanarks.

BROSINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being semifluid.

2. Metaph., inactivity proceeding from softness of disposition, Lanarks.

BROT, **BROTACH**, *s.* A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the *Shinach*,

on which the pannels are hung, being fastened to a pack-saddle; Mearns.

Isl. *brot*, plicatura. G. Andr. p. 37.

To **BROTCH**, *v. a.* To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; *synon.* *Brath*, *q. v.*

Isl. *brus-a*, to fasten.

BROTEKINS, BROTIKINS, *s. pl.* Buskins, a kind of half boots.

Scr. Tell me quhairfor ane sowtar ye ar namit.
Sowt. Of that surname I need nocht be ashamit,
For I can mak schone, *brotekins* and buittis.

Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 237.

"There came a mau clad in a blue gown, in at the kirk door, and helted about him in a roll of linen cloth; a pair of *brotikins* on his feet, to the great of his legs, with all other hose and clothes conform thereto: but he had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which wan down to the shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." *Pittscottie, p. 111.*

Fr. *brodequin*, Teut. *broseken, brosen*, Ital. *borzachino*, Hisp. *belzequin*, a buskin.

BROTHE, *s.* "A great *brothe* of sweat," a vulgar phrase used to denote a violent perspiration, S.

The word seems *synon.* with foam, and may be radically the same with *froth*; or allied to Isl. *braede, braedde*, liquefacio, colliquo *item* liquidis, quasi lacamine inductus tegeo. G. Andr. p. 33.

To **BROTHE**, *v. n.* To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S.

The callour wine in cave is sought,
Mens *brothing* breists to enle;
The water cald and cleir is brought,
And sallets steipit in ule.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P. iii. 389.

To **BROTHER**, *v. a.* 1. To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society, S.

2. Also used to denote the convivial initiation of young members of a fraternity, and even the ludicrous customs observed as a practical parody on these, S. V. **BRITHER**.

BROTHER-BAIRN, *s.* The child of an uncle, used to denote the relation of a cousin, S.

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairns* to the king's majesty." *Pittscottie, Ed. 1720, p. 104.*

Sister-bairns with, Ed. 1814.

BROUAGE, *s.* *Salt brouage*, salt made at Brouage, a town of France, in Saintonge, on the sea. Hence, it would appear, our forefathers were supplied.

"The hundreth *salt brouage*, contenand nine score bollis, Scottis watter met, is reknit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis Aleron." *Balfour's Pract. Customis, p. 87.*

This place is still famous for its salt. V. *Dict. Trev.*

BROUDSTER, *s.* Embroiderer.

"Some were gunners, wrights, carvers, painters, masons, smiths, harness-makers, tapesters, *broudsters*, taylors." *Pittscottie, p. 153.*

Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider. V. **BROWDIN**.

BROUKIT, BROOKED, BRUCKIT, *adj.* 1.

The face is said to be *broukit*, when it has spots or streaks of dirt on it, when it is partly clean and partly foul, S. A sheep, that is streaked or speckled in the face, is designed in the same manner.

"*The bonie bruket Lassie*, certainly deserves better verses, and I hope you will match her."—V. Burns, iv. 85.

2. Used to denote the appearance of the face of a child who has been crying, and who has left marks on it, by rubbing off the tears with dirty hands; as, "Eh! sic a *brookit* bairn! What has he been blubberin' about?" S.

The smith his meikle paw he shook;—
Syne Wattie raught his manly nive;—
Cried, "Lat me to the *brooket* knave;"
An' rag'd like ane maist wud—
In wrath, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

"*To bruike*, to make dirty; Northumb." *Grose.* *Broukit* is perhaps originally the same with *Brooked*, *q. v.*, although differently pronounced.

Dan. *broged*, variegated, speckled, grisled.

BROW, *s.* *Nae brow*, no favourable opinion. "An ill brow," an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing, S.

"I hae nae *brow* o' John: He was wi' the Queen when she was brought prisoner frae Carberry."—Mary Stewart, *Hist. Drama, p. 46.*

"I hae nae *broo* o' doctors, for they ken as little about complaints in the stomach as a loch-leech, and no sae muckle." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. **BROO**.

It seems quite uncertain, whether this phrase has any relation to *brow*, the forehead, as signifying that one has received an unfavourable impression at first sight; or to *breic*, coquere, which as may be seen in *Broust*, is used in a metaph. sense.

To **BROW**, *v. a.* To face, to browbeat, *Ettr.* For.

"There is naething i' my tower that isna at your command; for I wad rather *brow* a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you." *Perils of Man, i. 21.*

"'Ken where ye are, an' wha ye're speaking to?' said Dan, stepping forward and *browning* the last speaker face to face." *Ibid. p. 61.*

I need scarcely say that this is formed from the *s. brow*, supercilium. But I have met with no parallel *v.* in any other language.

BROW, *s.* A rising ground, S. B.

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny *brow*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

"I climbed up a steep hazel bank, and sat down to rest myself on an open green plot on the *brow*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 292.

The brow of a hill is an E. phrase, but the term does not seem to be used in this sense by itself, A.-S. *bruwa*, supercilium.

BROWCALDRONE, *s.* A vessel for brewing, Aberd. Reg.

BROWDEN'D, *part. pa.* Arrayed, decked, Aberd.

Rob Roy heard the fricksems fraise;
Weel *browden'd* in his graith.
Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, First Edit.

BROWDIN, **BROWDEN**, *part. pa.* Fond, warmly attached, eagerly desirous, having a strong propensity, *S.* It often implies the idea of folly in the attachment, or in the degree of it. It is now generally connected with the prep. *on*; although anciently with *of*.

As sche delyts into the low,
Sas was I *browdin* of my bow,
Als ignerant as scho.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 13.

— Tali prensus ratiouis vel arcus
Uror amore mei. Lat. Vers.

"We are fools to be *browden* and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand: living on trust by faith may well content us." Rutherford's Letters, P. I. Ep. 20.

Poetic dealers wers but scarca,
Les *browden* still on cash than verse.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 331.

He's o'er sair *browden't* on the lass I'm sear,
For ony thing but her to work a cure.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 80.

"To *Browden* on a thing, to be fond of it. North." Gl. Grose.

It is expressed in a neuter form, which, I suppose, is the proper one, in Clav. Yorks. Dial. "To be *browden* on a thing."

I find it used in one instance as if it were an active *v.*

The millart never notic'd Tam,
Sae *browden'd* he the ba'.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 132.

Rudd. thinks that it may be from *brood*, because all creatures are fond of their young. It has also been viewed, but without reason, as allied to the *v. Brod*, to prick forward. Gl. Sibb. The first seems by far the most natural conjecture of the two. It may be formed from Belg. *broed-en*, to brood, to hatch.

BROWDYN, **BROWDIN**, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

Hys body cure wes clad all hale
In henest Kyngis aparals,—
Beltayd wyth his swerd alsua,
Scepter, ryng, and sandalys
Browdyn welle on Kyngis wys.
Wyntonon, vii. 8. 446.

"Item, a covering of variand purpir tarter *browdin* with thrissillis & a unicorne." Collect. of Inventories, p. 11., i.e. "embroidered with thistles."

Chaucer, *brouded*, C. B. *brod-ia*, and Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider, are mentioned in Gl. Wynt. But this word is probably allied to Isl. *brydd-a*, *pungere*, *brodd*, *aculeus*; embroidered work being made with the needle. [More probably from A.-S. *bregdan*, to braid.] V. BURDE.

BROWDINSTAR, *s.* An embroiderer.

"Item, fourty round scheittis [sheets] quihikis servit to the *browdinstaris* that wrocht upoun the tapetrie of the crammosie velvois." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1561, p. 150.

These were the women employed by our unfortunate Q. Mary in her various works of embroidery.

This term is indiscriminately applied to males and females.

"Our souerane lord—remembring the guid, trew, and thankfull seruice done to his hienes be his louit Williame Betoun *browdinstar*, Ratifies," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 608.

BROWDINSTERSCHIP, *s.* The profession of an embroiderer.

—"Ratifies, apprevis, and for his hienes and his successouris perpetuallie confirmis the officie of *browdinsterschip*, and keeping of his hienes wardrop—to the said Williame." Ibid.

Teut. *boordaerder*, and L. B. *brodarius*, denote a man who works in embroidery. The term here used is evidently formed from the *part. pa. Browdlyn*, *q. v.* with the addition of the termination *ster*, which originally marked a female. V. BROWSTER.

BROWDIN, *part. pa.* Expl. "clotted, defiled, foul, filthy," Gl. Sibb.

His body was with blude all *browdin*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

This may be nothing more than a ludicrous use of the word as signifying *embroidered*. Sibb. however, deduces it, as expl. above, from Teut. *brodte*, *sordes*.

BROWDYNE, *part. pa.* Displayed, unfurled.

Thai saw sa fels *browdyne* baneris,
Standaris, and pennownys, and speris;—
That the maist ost, and the stoutest—
Suld be abaysit fer to se
Thair fayis in to sic quantité.
Barbour, xi. 464. MS.

A.-S. *braed-an*, to dilate, to expand.

BROWIN, *part. pa.* Brewed.

—"It salbe leiful to the inhabitantis of the burrowis of Air, Iruin, Glasgow, Dumbertane, and vthers our souerane Ladyis liegis duelland at the west seyis, to haue bakin breid, *browin* aill, and aquaite to the Ilis, to bertour with vther merchandice." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

A.-S. *browen*, *coctus*, *concoctus*.

BROWIS, *s. pl.* Expl. "brats."

"Or gaif the princes of the erth you yeirly rentis (as the disciplis in the beginnyng sauld thair landis, and gaif the pryces thairof to the Apostolis) to the end that every anc of yow mot spend the samyn upon his dame Dalila and bastard *browis*?" N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

This term, I suspect, is metaphorically used; whether it be allied to Teut. *brouw-en*, *miscere*, *coquere*; *brouwe*, *liquamen*; or *bruys*, *spuma*; I will not pretend to say.

* **BROWN**, *adj.* To play brown, or to boil brown, a phrase applied to the broth-pot, when it is meant to say that the broth is rich, as containing a sufficient portion of animal juice, *S.*

"Did she [the supposed witch] but once hint that her pot '*played nae brown*,' a chosen lamb or a piece of meat was presented to her in token of friendship. She seldom paid rent for her house, and every young lad in the parish was anxious to east her peats; so that Kimmer, according to the old song, 'lived cantie and hale.'" Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 289.

Yere big brose pot has nae *played brown*
Sin' the Reaver Rsde o' gude Prince Charlie.
Ibid. p. 102.

BROWNIE, s. A spirit, till of late years supposed to haunt some old houses, those, especially, attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery; S.

All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantaysis,
Of *brownys* and of bogillis full this buke:
Out on the wanderand spretis, wow, thou cryis,
It semys sne man war mangliit, theron list luke.
Doug. Virgil, 158. 26.

But ithers that were stomach-tight,
Cry'd out, "It was nae hest
To leave a supper that was dight
To *brownies*, or a ghaist
To eat or day."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 269. 267.

"*Bawsy-Brown*," according to Lord Hailes, seems to be English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of *Brownie*. In Lord Hyndford's (i.e. Bannatyne) MS. p. 104. among other spirits there occurs,

Brownys als that can play kow
Behind the claith with mony mow.
Bannatyne Poems, H. p. 236.

My friend Mr. Scott differs from this learned writer. He views *Brownie* as having quite a different character from "the *Esprit Follet* of the French," whom he considers as the same with our *Bogle* or *Goblin*, and *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*. "The *Brownie*," he says,— "was meagre, shaggy, and wild in his appearance.— In the day time he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses which he delighted to haunt; and, in the night, sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family, to whose service he had devoted himself.— Although, like Milton's lubbar fiend, he loves to stretch himself by the fire, (he) does not drudge from the hope of recompence. On the contrary, so delicate is his attachment, that the offer of reward, but particularly of food, infallibly occasions his disappearance for ever." For a more particular account of the popular superstitions which formerly prevailed on this subject, V. *Minstrelsy Border*, Introd. c—civ. clxvii.

The same name is given to this sprite in the Shetland Isles. But it is singular that, in one point, the character of *Brownie* is diametrically opposite there. He has all the covetousness of the most interested hireling.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a *Brouny* or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service; as when they churned their milk, they took a part thereof, and sprinkled every corner of the house with it for *Brownie's* use; likewise, when they brewed, they had a stone which they called *Brownies Stone*, wherein there was a little hole, into which they poured some wort for a sacrifice to *Brouny*.—They also had stacks of corn, which they called *Brownie's Stacks*, which, though they were not bound with straw-ropes, or any way fenced, as other stacks used to be, yet the greatest storm of wind was not able to blow any straw off them." Brand's *Descr. Zetland*, p. 112, 113.

The same writer mentions some curious facts, and gives his authority for them. But he offers no conjecture as to the reason of the change of disposition, that the insular situation of *Brownie* seems to have produced.

The ingenious author of the *Minstrelsy* throws out a conjecture, that the *Brownie* may be "a legitimate descendant of the *Lar Familiaris* of the ancients." There is indeed a considerable similiarity of character. Some have supposed the *Lares* and *Penates* of the Romans to have been the same. But the latter were of divine, the former of human origin. The *Lar* was clothed in a dogskin, which resembles the rough appearance of the *Brownie*, who was always represented as hairy. It has been said that the *Lares* were covered with the skins of dogs, to express the charge they took of the house, being, like dogs, a terror to strangers, but kind to the domestics. Plutarch: ap. Rosin. *Antiq. Rom.* p. 152. He assigns another reason, that the *Lares* searched out and punished what was done amiss in the family. This is also attributed to *Brownie*. It is said, that he was particularly severe to the servants, when chargeable with laziness or negligence. It is pretended, that he even sometimes went so far as to flog them. The *Lares* were ranged by the Romans round the hearth, the very place assigned by our forefathers to "the lubbar fiend," when his work was done.

"His name," Mr. Scott has observed, "is probably derived from the *Portuni*," mentioned by Gervase of Tilbury. According to this writer, the English gave this designation to certain daemons, called by the French *Neptuni*; and who, from his description, appear to have corresponded in character to *Brownie*. But Gervase seems to be the only author who has mentioned this name; although Du Cange quotes *Cantipratannus*, as giving some further account of the *Neptuni*. This solitary testimony is therefore extremely doubtful; as there seems to be no vestige of the designation in E. Besides, the transition from *Portuni* to *Brownie* is not natural; and if it ever had been made, the latter name must have been better known in E. than in S.

Rudd. seems to think that these sprites were called *Brownies*, from their supposed "swarthy or tawny colour; as these who move in a higher sphere, are called *Fairies* from their *fairness*." Before observing what Rudd. had advanced on this article, the same idea had occurred to me, as having a considerable degree of probability, from analogy. For in the *Edda*, two kinds of Elves are mentioned, which seem nearly to correspond to our *Brownies* and *Fairies*. These are called *Swartalfar*, and *Liosalfar*, i.e. *swarthy* or *black* elves, and *white* elves; so that one might suppose that the popular belief concerning these *genii* had been directly imported from Scandinavia.

BROWNIE-BAE, s. The designation given to *Brownie*, Buchan.

But there come's Robie, flaught-braid down the brae;
How wild he glows, like some daft *brownie-bae*!
Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

"*Brownie-bae*, an imaginary being;" Gl.

The addition to the common name of the lubbar-fiend may have originated from his being supposed occasionally to frighten women and children with a wild cry, resembling that of a brute animal.

BROWNIE'S STONE, an altar dedicated to *Brownie*.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's Stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday; but this custom is now quite abolish'd." Martin's *West. Islands*, p. 67.

BROWN JENNET or **JANET**. 1. A cant phrase for a knapsack, S.

Aft at a stann what road to tak,
The debtor grows a villain,

Lugs up *Brown Jennet* on his back
To haunt her smile by killin'
Our faes, this day.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 158.

2. *Brown Janet* is also expl. as signifying "a musket." *Picken's Gl.* 1813.

BROWN MAN of the *Moors*, "a droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf;" *Gl. Antiq.*

"Brown dwarf, that e'er the muirland strays,
Thy name to Keeldar tell!"

"The *Brown Man of the Muirs*, who stays
Beneath the heather bell."

Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr. ii. 394.

"The *Brown Man of the Muirs*, is a fairy of the most malignant order, the genuine *duergar*. Walsingham mentions a story of an unfortunate youth, whose brains were extracted from his skull, during his sleep, by this malicious being. Owing to this operation, he remained insane for many years, till the Virgin Mary courteously restored his brains to their station." *Ibid.* p. 390.

BROWST, BROWEST, *s.* 1. As much malt liquor as is brewed at a time, *S.*

"For the fourt *browest*, he (the *Browster*) sall gine the dewtie of ane halfe yeare, and na mair." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 39.

2. Used metaph. to denote the consequence of any one's conduct, especially in a bad sense. This is often called "an ill browst," *S.*

"Stay, and drink of your *browst*," *S. Prov.* "Take a share of the mischief that you have occasioned," *Kelly*, p. 289.

But gas your wa's, Bessie, tak on ye,
And see wha'll tak care e' ye now;
E'en gae wi' the Begle, my bonnie—
It's a *browst* your ain daffery did brew.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. i. 299.

It may be observed, that *Isl. brugg-a rael* is used in the same metaph. sense with *browst*, *Invenire callida consilia*; *brugga suik*, *struere insidias*, *G. Andr.* p. 37. *Belg. Jets quaads brouwen*, to brew mischief, to devise evil.

BROWSTER, BROUSTARE, *s.* A brewer, *S.*

The hynde cryis for the corne,
The *broustare* the bere schorne,
The feist the fidler to morne

Couatis ful yore.
Doug. Virgil, 238. b. 17.

"Gif ane Baxter, or ane *Browster* is vnlawed for bread, or aill, na man sould meddle, or intromitt therewith, bot onely the Provost of the towne."—*Burrow Lawes*, c. 21.

The *v.* is *A.-S. brinc-an*, coquere cerevisiam, to brew, *Somner*; *Tent. brouc-en*, *id.*; *Isl. eg brugg-a*, decoquo cerevisias. All that *Rudd* observes is, "q. brewster." But the reason of the termination is worthy of investigation. *Wachter* has justly remarked that, in the ancient Saxon, the termination *ster*, affixed to a *s.* masculine, makes it feminine; as from *then*, *servus*, is formed *thenestre*, *serva*. In *A.-S.* we do not meet with any word allied to *Brewster*. But we have *baecestre*, which properly signifies *pistrix*, "a woman-baker," *Sem.*

The term is not thus restricted in *S.* But as used in our old Acts, it indicates that this was the original meaning; that brewing, at least, was more generally the province of women than of men; and also that all who brewed were venders of ale.

"All *wemen* quha brewes aill to be sauld, sall brew

conforme to the vse and consvetude of the burgh all the yeare.—And ilk *Browster* sall put forth ane signe of her aill, without her house, be the window, or be the dure, that it may be sene as common to all men: quhilk gif she does not, she sall pay ane vnlaw of fourre pennies." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 69. s. 1. 6.

"Of *Browsters*. It is statute, that na *woman* sel the gallon of aill fra Pasch vntil Michaelmes, dearer nor twa pennies; and fra Michaelmas vntill Pasch, dearer nor ane pennie." *Stat. Gild.* c. 26.

There could be no other reason for restricting the statute to *women* than that, when it was enacted, it was quite unusual for men, either to brew, or to sell ale.

From *A.-S. baecestre*, we may infer that the term was formed before baking became a trade, while it was in every family part of the work appropriated to women. The same may be conjectured as to *Browster*. Some words with this termination having been commonly used, after the reason of it ceased to be known, others, denoting particular trades, might be formed in a similar manner; as *maltster*, a maltman, *wabster*, *webster*, a weaver, &c. For there is no evidence, as far as I recollect, that our female ancestors, like the Grecian ladies, devoted their attention to the loom; although, in some parts, of *S.*, women are thus employed in our time. *E. spinster*, is one instance of the *A.-S.* female termination being retained by our southern neighbours.

BROWSTER-WIFE, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in markets, *S.*

The *browster wives*, are eident lang,
Right fain fer a' thing snod, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

To **BRUB**, *v. a.* To check, to restrain, to keep under, to oppress, to break one's spirit by severity, *S. B.*; allied perhaps to *A. Bor. brob*, to prick with a bodkin; *Gl. Grose*.

BRUCHE, *s.* *V. BROCHE*.

BRUCKIT, *adj.* *V. BROCKED*.

BRUCKLE, *adj.* Brittle. *V. BRUKYL*.

BRUCKLIE, *adv.* In a brittle state or manner, *Clydes.* *V. BRUKYL*.

BRUDERIT, *part. pa.* Fraternalized.

That panefull progress I think ill to tell,
Sen thay are bowit and *bruderit* in our land.

Siege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

Isl. brudur, *Germ. bruder*, a brother. *V. BROTHER, v.*

BRUDERMAIST, *adj.* Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly.

Do weill to James your wardraipair;
Quhais faythful *brudermaist* friend I am.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 92.

BRUDY, *adj.* *V. BROODIE*.

BRUE, *s.* *V. BREE*.

To **BRUFFLE**, *v. n.* To bruffle and sweat, to toil and toil, to be turmoiled and overheated, *Dumfr.*

C.B. brywiawl, enlivening, from *brym*, vigour, briskness; or *brythawl*, tumultuous, turbulent, from *bruth*, a stirring up; *Owen*.

BRUG SATINE, satin made at Bruges.

"Half ellin of *Brug satine*;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, *V.* 16.

This is certainly the same that is denominated *Bridges satine*, Rates, A. 1611. V. BROIG.

BRUGH, BROGH, BROUGH, BURGH, s. 1.
An encampment of a circular form, S. B.

About a mile eastward from Forfar, there is a large circular camp, called *The Brugh*. According to the tradition of the country, it is of Pictish origin. Here, it is said, the army of Ferat or Feredith, king of the Picts lay, before the battle of Restenneth, fought in its immediate vicinity, which proved fatal to that prince. On the south side of Forfar, a piece of ground is still called *Feridan-fields*; whether as being the place where Feredith was killed, or where he was interred, seems uncertain. Only, it is favourable to the latter idea, that, a few years ago, in ploughing the field thus denominated, a single grave was discovered, entirely of the description called Pictish. It was between four and five feet in length, formed of five flat stones, with one as a cover. If I recollect right, some of the bones were visible, when the grave was opened, but fell to dust when exposed to the air. It may seem unfavourable to the idea of his being interred here, that, according to Boece, Feredith was buried in the field at Forfar appropriated to Christian burial. *Feredithi funus ut regio more conderetur in agro Forfair Christianorum sepulturæ sacro curavit Alpinus. Hist. F. cc.* But, although the present churchyard is distant from *Feridan-fields* about half a furlong, the latter might in that early period be the place of interment for any who died in the castle; especially, as it does not appear that there was any place of worship, on the site of the present church-yard, before the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

In Lothian, encampments of the circular form are called *Ring-forts*, from A.-S. *hring*, orbis, circulus.

2. This name is also given to the stronger sort of houses in which the Picts are said to have resided.

Brand, speaking of what are otherwise "called *Picts*, or *Pights houses*," both in Orkney and Shetland, says;—"These houses are also called *Burghs*, which in the Old Teutonic or Saxon language, signifyeth a town having a wall or some kind of an enclosure about it." Descr. Orkney, p. 18, 19.

This name is also pronounced *brugh*, in these Northern islands.

Wallace writes *Broggh*.

"Hence it seems that the many houses and villages in this country, which are called by the name of *Broggh*, and which all of them are built upon or beside some such rising ground, have been cemeteries for the burying of the dead in the time of the Pights and Saxons." Descr. of Orkney, p. 57, 58.

"We viewed the *Pechts Brough*, or little circular fort, which has given name to the place. It is nearly of the same dimensions and construction with the many other *broughs* or *Pechts-forts* in Shetland. Those *broughs* seem to have been calculated to communicate by signals with each other, the site of one being uniformly seen from that of some other."—Neill's Tour, p. 80.

It deserves attention, that the camp near Forfar, mentioned above, is known by no other name than that of *the Brugh*; because of the similarity of designation between the *Picts Houses*, and what seems unquestionably to have been a Pictish camp. A little eastward from this camp, I have often marked the foundations of a circular building, in its dimensions resembling those generally called *Picts Houses*. There are also the remains of a circular building or fort on the top of the hill of Pitscandle, about a mile eastward. V. SHEALL.

3. A borough. "A royal brugh;" "A brugh of barony," as distinguished from the other, S. B. V. BURCH.

—"The said Alex^r [Fraser] being of deliberat mynd and purpois to erect ane vniuersitie within the said *brughe*,—hes [begwn] to edifie and big vp collegis, quhilkis nocht onlie vill tend to the greit decoirment of the cuntrey, bot also to the advancement of the loist and tint youthe, in bringing tham vp in leirning and vertew, to the greit honour and weil of our said souerane Lord and natioune." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This refers to the plan, once adopted, of erecting a university at Fraserburgh, which was afterwards defeated from jealousy.

4. A hazy circle round the disk of the sun or moon, generally considered as a presage of a change of weather, is called a *brugh* or *broggh*, S.

The term occurs in a passage in the Statist. Acc., where a Gr. etymon of it is given.

"Some words are of Greek origin. *Ben* is βουνος, a hill; *broch* (about the moon,) is βροχος, a chain about the neck; *brose* is βρωσος, meat." P. Bendothy, Perth. xix. 361, 362.

—Meg cries she'll wad baith her shoon,
That we sall ha weet very soon,
And weather rough;
For she saw round about the moon,
A mickle *brugh*.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the *tee*, on the ice appropriated for *curling*, Clydes.

A.-S. *beorg*, *borh*, munimentum, agger, arx, "a rampire, a place of defence and succour," Somner; *burg*, castellum, Lye; Alem. *bruchus*, castrum, Schilter. The name seems to have been transferred to the ring around one of the heavenly bodies, because of its circular form, or from its resemblance to the encampments thus denominated. The origin is probably found in Moes-G. *bairgs*, mons.

BRUGHIE, BRUCHER, s. A stone which comes within these circles, *ibid*.

To BRUGHLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and at the same time oppressed with heat. *He's brughlin up the brae*, Perth.

This seems radically the same with *Broigh*, Lanarks. q. v. This, I have supposed, might be a corruption from *Brothe*, s., a fume of heat. But it is more probably a cognate term, allied to Belg. *broeijen*, to grow warm or hot; *broeijig veer*, sultry weather, q. S. *broighie weather*, or weather which produces *brughling*. The v. *broeij-en* is the origin of *broye*, *brue*, jus, jusculum, our *brue*, broth, or soup. For *broeij-en* seems primarily to signify the act of pouring out warm liquids; calida perfundere; fervente aqua aspergere; Kilian. The E. v. to brew has obviously a common origin.

BRUGHTINS, s. pl.

In the South of S., a dish is prepared in the following manner, as part of the entertainment provided for the shepherds at the *Lammas feast*. An oat-cake or bannock is first toasted, then crumbled down, and being put in a pot over the fire, has *butter* poured on it. This is used as a sort of pottage, and receives the name of *Butter-brughtins*.

BRUGHTIN-CAKE, BRAUGHTIN, s. Expl. "Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten by way of *kitchen* to bread." Roxb.

This would appear to have been originally the same with Lancashire "*Braughwham*, a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together;" Grose.

These terms exhibit great appearance of affinity to C. B. *bruchan*, Gael. *brochan*. V. BROCHAN. Fris. *brugghe*, however, denotes bread besmeared with butter; Teut. *bruwet*, jus, jusculum; and Isl. *bruggu*, calida coctio.

BRUICK, BRUK, s. A kind of boil, S.

—Cald, canker, feister or feveris,
Brukis, blabbis and blisteris.
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 330.

If this preserve thee not from pain,
Pass to the 'Pothecares again;
Some Receipes dois yet remain
To heal *Bruick*, Byle or Blister.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 11.

Bruick is now used in conjunction with *boil*, and appropriated to an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm. This is called a *bruick-boil*, S. B. Isl. *bruk*, clatio, tumor; expl. of a swelling that suppurates; Haldorson. Flandr. *brocke* signifies venenum; bolus venenatus, an envenomed mass. Thus *bruick-boil* may signify an angry sore, like Sw. *etter-boeld*, literally "a venomous boil."

By the way, it may be observed that Johns. says that E. *boil* should be written *bile*, from A.-S. *bila*, id., which he views as "perhaps from *bilis* Lat." *Bile* is undoubtedly used in this sense in A.-S. But it is a solitary term: and *boil*, I think, is more obviously allied to Su.-G. *boeld*, or *bolda*, ulcus, bubo; which is evidently formed from Isl. *bolg-a*, Su.-G. *bulg-ia*, intumescere, whence *bula*, tumor. Teut. *buyle*, tuber, tuberculum, has the same analogy to *buyl-en*, extuberare. V. BREUK.

To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, v. a. To enjoy, to possess.

The fates deny us this propine,
Because we slaihtfu' are;
And they ken best fa's fit to *bruik*
Achilles' doughty gear.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him; "*Weil bruik your new*," i.e., "May you have health to wear it;" S.

—The ease sae hard is
Among the writers and the Bardies,
That lang they'll brook the auld I trow,
Or neighbours cry, "*Weel brook the new*."

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 89.

There is no evidence that E. *brook* is used in this sense; signifying only, to bear, to endure.

Bruik is allied to A.-S. *bruc-on*, Franc. *gebruch-en*, Su.-G. Isl. *bruk-a*, Belg. *bruyck-en*, Germ. *brauch-en*, to use; Moes-G. *unbruckje*, useless. Mr. Macpherson refers also to Lat. *fruct-us*, enjoying, enjoyment, fruit.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. n. To fight, to be engaged in a broil, Aberd.

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,
That *bruilycit* bend aneugh.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing.

Fr. *brouill-er*, to make a great hurly burly, to jumble.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. a. To *bruilycie up*, to put into a ferment, Fife.

It *bruilycies* up my verra blude,
To hear their names profan'd, &c.

MS. Poem.

To BRUIND. V. BRUND.

BRUISK, adj. Brisk, lively, in high spirits; Fr. *brusque*.

"Thir ar the imbassadoris that departis in Ingland for the mariage of my Lord Duk's son: My Lord Glencairn, My Lord Morton, My Lord Revan, My Lord Robert, as said is, and the Lard of Ledinton the Secretar: thai depart wondrous *bruisik*, thair bayis ar taxit to cum up to 15,000 l." Lett. T. Archbald, Chamb. Abp. Glasg. A. 1560, Keith's Hist. p. 489. Can *bayis* signify horses? Fr. *bay*, L. B. *bai-us*. V. *Bagus*, Du Cange.

Seren. views E. *brisk* as allied to Su.-G. *brask-a*, petulanter se gerere. Perhaps we may view Teut. *broosche*, *breusche*, praeceps, ferox, as allied.

BRUKYLL, BRUCKLE, BROKYLL, BROKLEIE, adj. 1. Brittle, easily broken, S.

"Glasses and lasses are *bruckle* ware," S. Prov. "Both apt to fall, and both ruined by falling;" Kelly, p. 113.

O *bruckle* sword, thy mettal was not true,
Thy frushing blade me in this prison threw.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 28.

2. Metaph. used in relation to the unsettled state of political matters.

"Also we suffered ourselves to be perswaded to eschew that rupture at that time, when it were so dangerous for their *bruckle* state." Baillie's Lett. ii. 5.

It is used indeed to express the state of one's personal concerns, when in disorder, as well as those of a public nature.

"Praise be to God! I shall see my bairn again,' 'And never I hope to part with her more,' said Waverley. 'I trust in God not, unless it be to win the means of supporting her; for my things are but in a *bruckle* state.'" Waverley, iii. 286.

Here the term seems to be used rather improperly, as it only implies the idea of uncertainty as to the future. But the Baron's temporal affairs were beyond what is called a *bruckle* state. He was actually deprived of all his possessions by attainder. All that can be said is, that, having obtained a protection, he might have some faint hope of regaining his property.

3. Variable, unsettled, as applied to the weather, S.

The Har'st tims is a time o' thrang,—

And weather aft does *bruckle* gang,

As we ha'se kend it. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 1.

4. It seems to signify soft, pliable, as applied to the mind.

And for ybe Devilys war nonch wrought
Of *brukyl* kynd, yhe wald nocht
Wyth rewth of hart for-thynk yours syn.

Wynntown, v. 12. 1311.

5. Fickle, inconstant.

Als Fawdon als was haldyn at suspicioun,
For he was haldyn of *brokyll* complexioun.

Wallace, v. 115. MS.

6. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit.

Bot there be mony of so *brukill* sort,
That feynis treuth in lufe for a quihle,
And setten all thaire wittis and disport,
The sely innocent woman to begyls;
And so to wynne thaire lustis with a wile.
King's Quair, iv. 11.

7. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation.

"Sa lang as we leif in this present warld, we are sa fragil & *brukil*, be resone of carnal concupiscence, remanand in our corrupt nature, that we can nocht abstene fra all & syndry venial synnis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, F. 186, a.

8. Weak, delicate, sickly, S. B.

Teut. *brokel*, fragilis, from *brok-en*, frangere; Sw. *bræckelig*, id. Germ. *brocklicht*, crumbling. The last sense might seem directly to correspond to A.-S. *broclic*, aeger. But I suspect that it is only an oblique use of the word as primarily signifying *brittle*; especially as A.-S. *broclic* seems to denote positive disease, from *broc*, aegritudo, whereas *bruckle*, *brocklie*, as used S., only denotes an aptness to be easily affected, or an infirm state of the constitution.

BRUKILNESSE, BROKILNESS, s. 1. Brittle-ness, S.

2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaph. in general.

Go litill tretise, nakit of eloquence,—
And pray the reder to have pacience
Of thy defaults, and to supporten it,
Of his gudnesse thy *brukilnesse* to knytt.
King's Quair, vi. 22.

3. Moral inability.

All yes that sair does thrist,
Threw *bruklennesse* of the flesh,
Come vnto me when that ye list,
I sall your saullis refresh.
Poems 16th Cent. p. 140.

BRUKIT, *adj.* Having streaks of dirt. V. BROUKIT.To BRULYIE, *v. a.* To broil; properly to roast on the gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold, Fife.

Fr. *brul-er*, *brul-er*, to scorch.

To BRULYIE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with heat; as, *I'm brulyin wi' heat*, Fife. This seems synon. with *Brothe*.

BRULYIE, BRULYEMENT, s. 1. A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel, S.

For drinking, and dancing; and *brulyies*,
And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
The town was for ever in tulyies,
But now the lassie's awa'.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 145.

Quoth some, who maist had tint their aynds,

"Let's see how a' bowls rows:

"And quat their *brulyement* at anea,

"Yon gully is nas mows."
Ramsay's Poems, i. 260.

2. Improperly used for a battle.

—Not a Southeron ers eventide,
Might any longer in that stour abide.—
An hundred at this *brulliment* were kill'd.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel. This has probably a Gothic origin; Su.-G. *brylla*, *foerbrilla*, to embroil, a frequentative from *bry*, anc. *bryd-a*, vexare, turbare.

To BRUMBLE, *v. n.* To make a hollow murmuring noise, as that of the rushing or agitation of water in a pool, S. O.

"The sun was gaen down, an' I could hear the sugh of the *brumblin* pool—sae down I claps close by the side o't." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 203.

Teut. *brummel-en*, rugire, mugire, from *brumm-en*, Belg. *bromm-en*, to buzz, to sound; Dan. *brumm-er*, to roar; Isl. *brumrl-a*, murmurare; Su.-G. *bromm-a*, id. A.-S. *bremm-an*, fremere.

BRUMMIN, *part. pr.* A term, in its proper use, applied to a sow when she desires the boar, Fife, Border; *Brimmin*, id. Loth. V. BREEMIN.To BRUND, BRUIND, *v. n.* 1. To emit sparks, as a flint does when struck.—*It's brundin*, the fire flies from it, S. B. Su.-G. *brinn-a*, to burn.

2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye as expressing either love or anger, Perth.

"Robbie came o'erby ae gloamin', an' begude a crackin; I saw Eppie stealin' a teet at him, an' tryin' to hod the blink that *bruindet* in her e'e, when he coost a look till her o'er the ingle." Campbell, i. 331.

"He fided in his chair, an', at the lang run, his e'en begude a *bruindin* like elf candles." Campbell, *ut sup.* Also used in relation to the stars.

It was upon a Martinmas night,

The dowiest time o' the year;

Yet the nord was bleezin' wi' livin' light,

And the starns war *broondin'* fu' clear.

MS. Poem.

BRUINDIN, s. The emission of sparks, &c.

BRUNDS, BRUNDIS, BRWNDYS, s. *pl.* 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted.

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thai cry,

On kneis thai fell, and askit him mercy.

At a quartar, quhar fyr had nocht ourtayn,

Thai tuk thaim out fra that castell off stayn.

Syne bet the fyr with *brundys* brym and bauld.

The rude low raiss full heych aboun that hauld.

Wallace, viii. 1052. MS.

It is here given as in MS., *that* being omitted in Perth edit., and *bet* printed for *bet*. In edit. 1648, *brands* is used for *brundys*. This appears to be the primary sense.

2. As used by Barbour, it seems to signify the remains of burnt wood, reduced to the state of charcoal, and as perhaps retaining some sparks.

Jhone Crab, that had his ger all yar,

In his fagaldis has set the fyr;

And our the wall syne gan thaim yar,

And brynt the sow till *brundis*, bar.

Barbour, xvii. 705. MS.

This word occurs also in MS. Wall. where it is printed *brands*.

Feill hyggyns brynt, that worthi war and wicht;

Gat nane away, knaiff, captane, nor knyecht.

Quhen *brundis* fell off rafftreis thaim amang,
Sum rudly rais in byttir paynys strang,
Sum nakyt brynt.—

Wallace, vii. 449. MS.

3. The term is still commonly used in Ang., only with greater latitude.

It is said of a garment or any thing completely worn out, *There's no a brund of it to the fore*, there is not a fragment or vestige of it remaining.

A.-S. *brond* may be the origin; as in the second sense it merely denotes a firebrand almost entirely burnt out. As used, however, S. B. it would seem allied to Isl. *brun*, *extremitas rei*; Verel.

Bronde is the O. E. orthography of what is now written *brand*. "*Bronde* of fyre [Fr.] tison," i.e. a firebrand. V. Palsgr. B. iii. F. 22, a.

BRUNGLE, s. A job, a knavish piece of business, Clydes.

This seems originally the same with *Brangle, v.*

BRUNSTANE, s. Sulphur, brimstone, Ayr.

Wi' scalding *brunstane* and wi' fat, —
They flamm'd his carcass weel wi' that.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 203.

Germ. *born-steen* id. q. *petra ardens*, says Kilian; from Belg. *born-en* ardere.

BRUNSTANE, adj. Of or belonging to sulphur, S.

Be there gowd where he's to heek,
He'll rake it out o' *brunestane* smeck.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 200.

BRUNSTANE-MATCH, s. A match dipped in sulphur; vulgarly denominated a *spunk, S.*

"Zeal catches fire at a slight spark as fast as a *brun-stane match*," observed the secretary." Tales of my Landlord, 2 Ser. ii. 142.

BRUNT, adj. Keen, eager, Perth.

Isl. *brun-a*, currere; *brund-r*, ovium appetitus coeundi; synon. Teut. *brunst*, ardor; catulitio.

BRUNT, pret. and part. pa. Burned, or burnt, S.

"Eftir this, they herried and *brunt* the town of Stirling.—The hail landis of Dalkeith were *brunt* and destroyed." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 184.

BRUNT, part. pa. Burned; a term used in various games, Clydes.

In *curling*, when a stone is improperly touched, or impeded in its course, it is said to be *brunt*. If thus illegally touched by one on the other side, the move is lost, the stone being thrown off the course; if by one on the opposite side, the owner has a right to place it in the course where he pleases. In *Blindman's-buff*, he who is twice crowned or touched on the head, by the *taker*, or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once only, according to the law of the game, the person taken is said to be *brunt*, and regains his liberty.

BRUNTLIN, s. A burnt moor, Buchan.

Probably corr. from *brunt land*.

Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck,
An' nae wi' daffin owre the *bruntlin* geck.

Tarras's Poems. p. 119.

BRUNTLIN, adj. Of or belonging to a burnt moor, ibid.

Thou kens, wi' thy great gift o' lear—
Thae phantoms, imps, an' specters wi'l',
That pest our ha's wi' frightfu' squile,
An' a' that skims the *bruntlin* soll,
O' [on] brunt breem-sticks.

Ibid. p. 40, 41.

BRUS, s. Force, impetus.

Not so feirsly the fomy riuer or flude
Brekis ower the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod,
And with his *brus* and fard of watir broun,
The dykys and the schorys betis donn.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 34.

Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spmms amnis
Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles. Virg.

Rudd. renders this *brush*, as if it were the same with the E. word. But this, as signifying "a rude assault, a shock," although classed by Johns. with *brush*, "an instrument for rubbing," and derived from Fr. *brosee*, is radically a different word. Sax. *bruy-s-en*, and Germ. *braus-en*, signify, to make a noise; Belg. *bruyssch-en*, to foam or roar like the sea. Ihre, after rendering Su.-G. *brus-a*, sonare, murmurare, adds; De aquis cum impetu ruentibus aut fluctibus maris; which is the very idea conveyed by the word as here used. Perhaps it is originally the same with A.-S. *bera-es-an*, impetuose prouere.

To BRUS, BRUSCH, v. a. To force open, to press up.

Scho gat hym with-in the dure;
That sowne thai *brussyd*, wp in the flure.

Wyntoun, viii. 13. 70.

Wpe he stwrly *bruschyd* the dure,
And laid it flatlyngis in the flure.

Ibid. v. 93.

Sax. Sicamb. *bruy-s-en*, premere, strepere. Perhaps this is as natural an origin, as any of those to which E. *bruse* has been traced.

To BRUSCH, v. n. To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence.

With fell fechtynge off wapynnys groundyn *keyn*,
Blud fra byrneis was *bruschyt* on the greyn.

Wallace, x. 28. MS.

This is the reading in MS. instead of *cleyn*, v. 27. and *bruschyt*, edit.

Furth *bruschis* the saule with stremes grete of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 353. 33.

The how cauerne of his wonnde ane finde
Furth *bruschit* of the blaknit dedly blude.

Ibid. 303. 10, V. BRUS, s.

BRUSE, BROOSE, BRUISE, s. To ride the *bruse*. To run a race on horseback, at a wedding, S.

This custom is still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom's, often set off at full speed, for the latter. This is called, *riding the bruse*. He who first reaches the house, is said to *win the bruse*.

At *Brooses* thon had ne'er a fellow,
For pith an' speed.

Burns, iii. 142.

"Last week, a country wedding having ridden through the town of Paisley, three of the party very imprudently started for the *Broose*, as it is called, and in one of the public streets rode down a young child, whose thigh bone was unfortunately broken." Edin. Even. Courant, Feb. 11. 1805.

Janie and Johnnie maun ride in the *broose*,
For few like them can sit in the saddle;
An' Willie Cobraith, the best o' bows,
Is trysted to jig in the barn wi' his fiddle.

Tannahill's Poems, Ed. 1876.

2. Metaph., to strive, to contend in whatever way.

To think to *ride* or *rin* the *bruise*
 W^t them ye name,
 I'm sure my hallin', feckless muse
 Wa'd be to blame.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *brocs-en*, to rush like a hurricane. But this *v.* is appropriated to the violent rushing of wind or water. I have been inclined to think, that *bruse* must have some relation to a wedding, and might perhaps be allied to Moes-G. *bruths*, Germ. *braut*, sponsa, Belg. *bruyen*, married, *bruyloft*, Su.-G. *broolop*, a wedding, a bridal, which Ihre derives from *brud*, bride, and *lofua*, spondere, to engage; C. B. *priodas*, nuptiae.

Thus, to *ride the bruse*, seemed literally to signify to "ride the wedding;" in the same manner in which we say, to "ride the market," when the magistrates of the town ride in procession round the ground, on which a market is to be held, and as it were legally inclosed, S.

But I have lately met with an account of a custom of the same kind, which was common in the North of England seventy or eighty years ago, and which suggests a different etymon.

"Four [young men] with their horses, were waiting without; they saluted the Bride at the church gate, and immediately mounting, contended who should first carry home the good news, "and win what they called the *Kail*," a smoking prize of *Spice-Broth*, which stood ready prepared to reward the victor in this singular kind of race." Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 336.

As this is undoubtedly the same custom with ours, *riding the bruse* must mean nothing more than riding for the *brose*, *broth*, or *kail*. Thus *bruse* is merely the A.-S. pl. *brivas*, from *briw*.

Another custom, which has the same general origin, is retained in the North of England, and is thus described.

"To run for the bride-door, is to start for a favour given by the bride to be run for by the youths of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door till the marriage-ceremony is over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize is a ribbon, which is made up into a cockade, and worn for that day in the hat of the winner. If the distance is great, such as two or three miles, it is usual to ride for the bride-door. In Scotland the prize is a mess of brose; the custom is there called running for the brose." Gl. Grose, Suppl. V. BREE and BROSE.

*BRUSH, *s.* To gie a brush at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time, S.

This is a very slight deviation from the sense of the E. term, as denoting "a rude assault."
 Dan. *brus-er*, to rush.

BRUSHIE, *adj.* Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress; as, "He's a little brushie fallow," Roxb.

Teut. *bruis*, spuma, *bruis-en*, spumare.

BRUSIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

The sone Pursevand gyd wes grathit I ges,
Brusit with a greine tre, gudly and gay.

Houlate, ii. 7. MS.

Arcens Arcentis son stude on the wall,—
 His mantyll of the purpoure Iberyne,
 With nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne.

Doug. Virgil, 298. 13.

This seems to have a common origin with *Browdyn*, id. q. v.

L. B. *brusd-us* and *brust-us*, acupictus; Du Cange. V. BURDE, s.

BRUSKNES, *s.* Unbecoming freedom of speech, rudeness, incivility, S.

"There hath been (I grant) too much *bruskness* used to superiors; I wish ministers had never given occasion thereby to many to entertain hard thoughts of any in the ministry." R. Douglass's Serm. at the Down-sitting of Parliament, A. 1661, p. 26.

Fr. *bruse*, *brusque*, rash; rude, uncivil. V. BRUISK.

To BRUSSEL, BRUSHEL, *v. n.* To rush forward in a fierce and disorderly way, Ayrs. V. BREESSIL.

BRUSSLE, *s.* Bustle, Loth. V. BREESSIL.

This *s.* evidently acknowledges a common origin with A. Bor. "to *bruzzle*, to make a great ado, or stir." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

Perhaps from A.-S. *brastl-ian*, murmurare, crepere.

To BRUST, *v. n.* To burst.

"In this great extremitie, he *brusteth* out in prayer, and craveth of God, that he wald withdrawe his hand from him for a space." Bruce's Eleven Serm. V. 3. b.

"He that eats quihle [till] he *brusts*, will be the worse while he lives." S. Prov. "A jocosse return to them that urge us to eat." Kelly, p. 146.

It is also used as the pret.

"Bairns mother *brust* never;" S. Prov.—"because she will keep meat out of her own mouth, and put it into theirs." Kelly, p. 62.

Teut. *brust-en*, *brust-en*, Sw. *brist-a*, id.

BRUSURY, *s.* Embroidered.

Of nedil werk al *brusit* was his cote,
 His hosing schane of werk of Barbary,
 In portrature of subtil *brusury*.

Doug. Virgil, 393. 14.

Teut. *boordursel*, id. V. BROWDYN.

BRUTE, *s.* Report, rumour; the same with E. *bruit*.

"Strabo perchance may be pardoned, for that in his time that part of the world was not sufficientlie explored, and hee therefore have but followed the uncertane *brute*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande. V. also Bell. Cron. ii. 175, Ed. 1821.

BRUZZING, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by bears.

—"Mioling of tygers, *bruzzing* of bears," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Teut. *bruis-en*, rugire, strepere.

BRWHS, *s.* V. BRUS.

Than thai layid on dwyhs for dwyhs,
 Mony a rap, and mony a *brwhs*.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 20.

Mr. Macpherson conjectures that this is *bruisse*; as *dwyhs* is *dusch* or blow. But it seems the same with *Brus*, s., q. v.

To BU, BUE, *v. n.* To low. It properly denotes the cry of a calf, S.

This is often distinguished from *mue*, which denotes the lowing of a cow; *to mae*, signifies, to bleat as a sheep, while the *v. bae* is used with respect to a lamb.

The only word to which this might seem allied is Lat. *boo*,—*are*, id. But perhaps it is formed from the sound.

BU, BOO, s. 1. A sound meant to excite terror, S.

"*Boo*, is a word that's used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children." Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 138.

2. A bugbear, an object of terror; *Ibid.* The passage is too ludicrous for insertion.

This may be from *bu*, as denoting a sound in imitation of the cry of a calf, often used to frighten children. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. *baww*, a spectre. This word occurs in Teut. in *bietebaww*, *bytebaww*, larva, spectrum. *Biete* is from *biet-en*, *byt-en*, mordere, q. the devouring goblin; as in character resembling our *Gyr-carlin*.

BU-KOW, s. Any thing frightful, as a scarecrow, applied also to a hobgoblin, S.

From *bu*, and *kow*, *cow*, a goblin. V. *Cow*.

BU-MAN, s. A goblin; the devil, S., used as *Bukow*.

Teut. *bulleman* signifies, larva, a spectre. But perhaps our term is rather from *bu* and *man*.

BUAT, s. A lanthorn. V. *BOWET*.

BUB, BÖB, s. A blast, a gust of severe weather.

Ane blusterand *bub*, out fra the north braying,
Gan ouer the foreschip in the bak sail ding.

Doug. Virgil, 16. 19.

————The heuynnyys all about
With felloun noyis gan to rummyll and rout;
Ane *bub* of waddir followit in the taill,
Thik schour of rane mydlit full of haill.

Ibid. 105. 26. Pl. *bubbis*, 52. 55.

Rudd. views this word as formed from the sound. But there is no reason for the supposition. I would rather derive it from Sw. *by*, a gust, a squall, as the primitive; although it may be allied to Isl. *bobbe*, malum, noxæ; or E. *bob*, to beat, as denoting the suddenness of its impulse. Gael. *bobgournach*, however, is rendered "a blast," Shaw.

* **BUBBLE, s.** 1. As much snot as comes from the nose at once, S.

"There is a great *bubble* at your nose. Dight the *bubbles* frae your nose, wean," S.

2. In pl. snot, S.; *bibbles*, *Aberd.*

To **BUBBLE, v. n.** To shed tears in a snivelling, blubbing, and childish way, S. *Bibble*, *Aberd.*

To **BUBBLE AND GREET**, a vulgar phrase denoting the act of crying or weeping, properly as conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils, S.

"John Knox—left her [Q. Mary] *bubbling and greeting*, and came to an outer court where her Lady Maries were fyking and dancing; he said, O brave ladies, a brave world if it would last, and heaven at the hinder-end; but fy on that knave Death, that will seize upon these bodies of yours, and where will all your fiding and flinging be then?" Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60.

The *v. to Bubble* is sometimes used by itself to denote the effusion of tears:—

And as he spake these words, the tears
Cam *bubblin* down his cheeks.

Ajax's Speech, &c.

BUBBLY, adj. Snotty, S. A. Bor.

"The bairn has a *bubbly* nose. North." Gl. Grose.

BUBBLYJOCK, s. The vulgar name for a turkey cock, S. synonym. *Pollicock*, S. B.

"*Bubbly Jock*. A turkey cock. *Scotch*." Grose's Class. Dict.

"Now Maister Angis, I sall thank ye for a pricin o' ye're *bubbly-jock*.' To arrest the flow of his wit, Angus eagerly invited him to partake of a turkey he was cutting up. 'Be doin', be doin', cried he." Saxon and Gael, i. 51.

The name seems to have originated from the shape of his comb, which has considerable resemblance to the snot collected at a dirty child's nose. For the same reason, in the North of E., *motergob* is the name given to "the red part of a turkey's head;" Grose.

BUCHT, s. A bending; a fold. [Also a pen in which ewes are milked.] V. *BOUCHT*.

"Will ye go to the ewe-*buchts*, Marion?"

Ramsay's T. T. Mis.

BUCHT, BUGHT, s. A measure of fishing lines, being fifty-five fathoms, Shetl.

"The ordinary complement of lines is 120 *bughts*, each *bught* 55 fathoms long, with hooks at the intervals of four fathoms, or 14 hooks on each *bught*. The whole is 6600 fathoms or 7½ miles, mounted with about 1600 hooks." Agr. Surv. Shetl. 88.

Evidently from the different folds in these lines. V. *BOUCHT, s.* a curvature.

BUCK, s. The carcase of an animal.

—"Be certane privat personis for thair awin commoditye transporting in England yeirle wolle, scheip, and nolt, aboue the nowmer of ane hundreth thousand pundie,—sie derth is rasit in the cuntrie that ane mutton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The same with *BUK*, *BUİK*, q. v.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

"There is in it also woodes of *buck*, and deir in them." Deser. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

A.-S. *boc*, Su.-G. *bok*, Teut. *buecke*, fagus. V. *BUİK*, *BUK*, a book.

To **BUCK, v. n.** To aim at any object, to push, to butt, Perth.

Alem. *bock-en* to strike; whence Wachter derives *bock*, a he-goat, although the etymon may well be inverted. Su.-G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus.

To **BUCK out, v. n.** To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle, S.; probably formed from the sound.

To **BUCK and CRUNE**, a phrase used to denote the evidences given of the greatest solicitude for the possession of any thing. "Ye needna insist on't, for ye sanna get it, if ye sould *buck and crune* for't;" Dumfr.

It is supposed to refer to the conduct of the *buck*, when rutting, in expressing his eagerness for the doe. Isl. *buck-a* and Germ. *bock-en*, signify to strike with the horns, to butt, from *bock*, cervus, caper. To *crune* is to emit a hollow sound, as cattle do when dissatisfied. V. CROYN.

An harte belowyth and a bucke *groymyth* I fynde :
And eche roobucke certayn bellyth by kynde.
Boke of St. Alban's, D. ii. b.

BUCKALEE.

Buckalee, *buckalo*, *bucka*, bonnie belly horn ;
Sae bonnie and sae brawly as the cowie cows the corn.

The above is the call which is used to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn, Mearna. Fancy might here find out a resemblance to Isl. *buck-a*, subigere, domare, or Su.-G. *buck-a*, inflectere, as a call to drive the cows to the *lea*. But it will often be found vain labour to endeavour to seek an origin for these traditionary rhymes ; especially as in many instances the terms seem to have originally had no proper meaning.

BUCKASIE, BUCKACY, s. A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Item, by the King's command, 5 quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublet to littill Bell, 10 a." Acc^t. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III. A. 1474. Borthwick's Remarks on Brit. Antiq. p. 131.
—"Decretis—that Robert Reid sall content & paye—to Thomas Andersone, &c. five lang govyns, a doublet of *bukkesy*, w^t a wyle cot of quhit in it." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 83.

"*Buckasie*, the hail peece containing two half peeces, xl." Rates. A. 1611. *Buckasay*, Rates, A. 1670.
Fr. *bocassin*, a kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta ; also callimancoe ; Cotgr.

BUCKAW, the name given to the short game, by which a *bonspel*, or match at *curling*, is generally concluded, Lanarks.

Perhaps from *backaw*, q. the game which *backs* or succeeds all the rest. It might be traced, however, to Isl. *buck-a*, domare, subigere, and *all*, omnia ; q. that which settles all, "the conquering game."

BUCKBEAN, s. The name, according to some, given in Roxb. to the common trefoil.

It seems rather to be the *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, Marsh trefoil, or *bog-bean*. It grows very like a *bean*. The people in the South of S. infuse and drink it for its medicinal virtues.

In Sweden, Trefoil is called *bock-blad* by the inhabitants of Scania, (Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 173) ; q. the goat's blade or leaf. For the same reason, as would seem, in another Swedish province it is denominated *getklofwing*, *ibid*. *Buckbean* is an E. word, however, and has been most probably borrowed by our borderers. Skinner writes *bucks-beans*, and derives it from Teut. *bocksboonen*, *fabo hircina* ; adding, that there is no resemblance between water trefoil and beans, although a great deal between lupins and them.

There seems little reason to doubt that this word has been transmitted from the ancient Belgic inhabitants of Britain.

BUCKER, s. A name given in to a species of whale, West of S.

"*Grampus*, or *Bucker*, *Delphinus Orca*," Linn., is mentioned as a fish found in the frith of Clyde, Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 535. This, elsewhere, by mistake, is confounded with the porpoise. P. Dumbarton, *ibid*. iv. 22.

BUCKETIE, s. The name given to the paste used by weavers in dressing their webs, S. O. ; corr. from *Buck-wheat*, the grain from which it is made.

BUCKIE, BUCKY, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S.

Neptune' gave first his awful Trident,
And Pan the horns gave of a Bident.
Triton, his trumpet of a *Buckie*
Propin'd to him, was large and luckie,
Muse's Threnodie, p. 2.

The roaring *buckie*, *Buccinum undatum*, Linn. is the common great whelk.

This is what Sibb. calls the *Great Bukky* ; Fife, p. 134. He is supposed to give the name of *Dog Bukky*, to some varieties of the *Buccinum Lapillus*, or *Massy Whelk*. V. Note, *ibid*.

The name *buckie* is also given to the small black whelk, which is commonly sold in the markets, *Turbo littoreus*, Linn.

And there will be partans and *buckies*,
Speldens and haddocks anew.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

"Upon the sand by *John Groat's House* are found many small pleasant *buckies* and shells, beautified with diverse colours, which some use to put upon a string as beads, and accounted much of for their rarity." Brand's Orkn. and Shetl. Isl. p. 139.

"*Cypraea pecticululus*, or *John o' Groat's bucky*, is found on all the shores of Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 16.

This name is appropriated in Shetl. to one species of whilk :—

"Murex Despectus, *Buckie*, Large Wilk," Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 323.

This word, although used through the whole of S. seems to be peculiar to this country. It is most probably derived from Teut. *buck-en*, to bow, to bend, as this expresses the twisted form of the shell. Thus Lincoln. and S. *wilk*, used in the same sense, (A.-S. *wealc*,) is by Skinner supposed to be from A.-S. *wealc-an*, *volvare*, *revolvere* ; because this kind of shell is wreathed into a spiral form. Wachter observes, that Germ. *bug* anciently denoted every thing that imitated the bending of a circle. This derivation is confirmed by the metaph. use of the word. For,

2. A perverse or refractory person is thus denominated with an epithet conjoined ; as, a *thrawn buckie*, and sometimes, in still harsher language, a *Deil's buckie*, S.

GIN ony sour-mon'd girning *bucky*
Ca' me conceity keckling chucky ;
I'll answer sine, Gae kiss your Lucky.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

"Ere he reached the end of the long avenue,—a ball whistled past him, and the report of a pistol was heard. 'It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Beg,' said Alick, 'I saw him whisk away through among the reises.'" Waverley, iii. 133.

"I dinna ken what I'm to do wi' this *deil's buckie* ;—he's like the tod's whelps, that grow aye the langer the waur." Perils of Man, ii. 39.

I find the phrase *dytit*, i.e. *doitit buckie*, used.

I taul her how our neighbour Mause
Ca'd him a *dytit buckie*.—*Tarras's Poems*, p. 108.

BUCKIE INGRAM, that species of crab denominated *Cancer bernardus*, Newhaven.

BUCKIE PRINS, A periwinkle; *Turbo terebra*, Linn. This name is used in the vicinity of Leith. These shells are also called *water-stoups*.

BUCKIE-RUFF, a wild giddy boy, or romping girl, Fife. *Ruff* seems synon. with *Ruffie*, q. v.

BUCKIE, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops, Aberd., Mearns.
Su.-G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus; Alem. *bock-en*, ferire.

BUCKIE, s. Apparently the hinder quarters of a hare, Banffs.

Than Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs
To spice her *buckie*.
Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 91.

Teut. *buyck*, venter; et uterus.

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, s. A struggle, a wrestling-match, in good humour. "A *buckie-tyauve* in the rockel," a struggle in the porch, Banffs.

From Isl. *buck-a*, subigere, domare, or *bokki*, vir grandis, and *tyauve*, the act of tousing. V. TAAVE, and BUCKIE, a blow.

BUCKISE, s. A smart stroke, Aberd.

To **BUCKISE**, v. a. To beat with smart strokes, ib.

Teut. *boock-en*, *bok-en*, tundere, pulsare, batuere, Fr. *buqu-er*, Germ. *boch-en*, *beuk-en*, Su.-G. *bok-a*, id. The origin seems to be Germ. *bock*, Isl. *buck-r*, a ram, or goat, as striking with its horn. Isl. *buck-a*, calcitrare quasi jumenta; *beria og bucka*, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

To **BUCKLE**, v. a. 1. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense, S.

Soon they loo'd, and soon ware *buckled*,
Nane took time to think and rue.
Macneill's *Poems*, i. 10.

2. To *Buckle with* a person, to be so engaged in an argument as to have the worst, Fife.

3. To *be Buckled with* a thing, to be so engaged in any business as to be at a loss to accomplish it. In this sense it is said, "I was fairly *buckled w't*," Fife.

To **BUCKLE**, v. n. To be married, S.

—"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' *buckling* in—it would be looked on as a mere tempting of Providence." Reg. Dalton, iii. 163.

The vulgar are here made to assign a very odd reason for this superstition.

—"That poor silly Jeezabel, our Queen Mary, married that lang-legged ne'er-do-weel, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever sinesyne, the Scots folk have regarded it as no canny." Ibid. p. 164.

Although, for the oddity of the fancy, the ingenious author of this work has carried the prejudice no farther back than to the age of our unhappy queen, he must

know well that it is of far greater antiquity. It has evidently been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Whether our ancestors had borrowed it immediately from the Romans, I cannot pretend to say. But it is certain that this superstition existed among them in its full force. They also excluded the whole of this month from all connubial honours; being persuaded that the nuptials celebrated during May would be unlucky and short-lived.

Nec viduae taelis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora; quae nupsit, nec diinturna fuit.
Hae quoque de causa, ai te proverbial tangunt,
Mense malas Masio nubere vulgus ait.

Ovid. *Past.* L. V. 487.

Or, as it is rendered by Massey:—

These days are om'nous to the nuptial tye,
For she who marries then ere long will die;
And let me here remark, the vulgar say,
Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.

To **BUCKLE to**, v. n. To join in marriage, S.

To her came a rewayl'd draggle,
Wha had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna *buckle too* [r. to].
Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 64.

BUCKLE-THE-BEGGARS, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg. *koppelaar*, a pander, from *koppelen* to couple, to make a match.

BUCKSTURDIE, *adj.* Obstinate, Strathmore.

Perhaps q. stiff as a he-goat; from Isl. *bock*, caper, and *stird-ur*, rigidus. Or the first syllable may be from Germ. *bock-en*, to butt, to push with the horn.

BUCKTOOTH, s. Any tooth that juts out from the rest, S.

Sibh. derives this from *Boks*, q. v. It is perhaps allied to Su.-G. *bok*, rostrum.

Among the many kinds of *sobriquet* used by our forefathers to distinguish individuals who had the same name, none was more common than one borrowed from some bodily imperfection. Thus we find a person of the name of Stewart characterised from the projection of one or more of his teeth.

"Schir Thomas Boyde was slane be Alexander Stewart *buktuth* and his sonnes." Addicioun to Scottis Cornillis, p. 3.

BUD, **BUDE**, v. *impers.* Behoved.

When first this war i' France began,
Our blades *bude* hae a meddlin' hand.
Hogg's *Scot. Pastorals*, p. 15. V. Boor.

BUDE-BE, s. An act which it *behoved* one in duty to perform, Clydes.

BUDNA, behoved not, might not, Roxb.

Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she *budna* stay,
But bude come back, an' eerie was the wsy.
A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 96.

BUD, s. A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe.

Se na man to the King eirand speik,
Bot gif we get ane *bud*; or ellis we aal it breik.
And quhan thay ar full of sic wrang win,
Thay get their leif; and hungryar cums in.
Sa scharp ar thay, and narrowlie can gadder,
Thay pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder;

And taks *buds* fra men baith neir and far ;
And ay the last ar than the first far war.

Priests of Peblis, p. 21.

"All jugsis sall gar the assysouris sweir in the making of thair aith, quhen thay ar chargit to assysis, that thay nouthir haue tane, nor sall tak meid na *buddis* of ony partie : And gif ony sic be geuin, or hecht, or ony prayer maid befor the geuing out of the declaratioun and determinatioun of the assysouris : the said assysouris sall opinly reueill the *buddis*, giftis, or prayaris, and the quantitie and maner thair of to the juge in plane court." Acts Ja. I. 1436. c. 155 edit.; 1566. c. 138. Murray.

At first view one might suppose that this were originally the same with *bod*, an offer or proffer. But the last passage, and many others that might be quoted, determine the sense otherwise. *Buddes taking*, Ja. V. 1450. c. 104, Murray, is evidently receiving of gifts or bribes. The following lines fully confirm this explanation,

The carlis they thikkit fast in cluds,
Agane the man was mareit,
With breid and beif, and uthir *buds*,
Syne to the kirk thame kareit.

Chron. S. P. i. 361.

C. B. *budd*, Corn. *bud*, profit, emolument. Or shall we view it as formed from A.-S. *bude*, obtulit, q. the bribe that has been offered? Skinner derives it from A.-S. *bot*, compensatio. But as this word is retained in S. in its original form, no good reason can be given why in one instance it should assume a form so different as that of *bud*.

To BUD, BUDD, v. a. To endeavour to gain by gifts, to bribe.

"The Bishops conceived in their minds, that, if King Henry met with our King, he would cause him to cast down the Abbays of Scotland, like as he had done in England. Therefore they *budded* the King to bide at home, and *gave* him three thousand Pounds by year to sustain his house, of their benefices." *Pitcottie*, p. 148.

"I need not either *bud* or flatter temptations and crosses, nor strive to buy the devil, or this malicious world by, or redeem their kindness with half a hair's breadth of truth: he, who is surety for his servant for good, doth powerfully over-rule all that." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. ii. 72.

"I have nothing that can hire or *bud* grace; for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace." *Ibid.* Ep. 86.

BUDTAKAR, s. One who receives a bribe.

—"The ane half [of movable guidis] to be applyit to our souerane lord; and the uthir half to the reveillar and tryar of the saidis *budtakaris*. And further decernis and ordanis the saidis *budtakaris* to be displacet and depruitt simpliciter of thair offices, quhilkis they beir in the College of Iustice, and to be declarit infame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 153. V. **BUD, s.** a gift.

BUDDEN, part. pa. Asked, invited; as, "I'm *budden* to the waddin," I am invited to the wedding; *Unbudden*, not invited, Roxb.

BUDGE, s. A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

Nane vyle strokis nor wappinnis had thay thare,
Nouthir spere, *budge*, staf, pol ax, swerd, nor mace.
Doug. Virgil, 354. 21.

This Rudd, renders "*f.* a bow; A.-S. *boga*, Teut. *bogen*, arcus." But more probably, a bolt or javelin,

as allied to O. Fr. *bugeon*, a bolt or arrow with a great head.

Roquefort not only mentions *bougeon*, but also *bouge*, and *boulge*, which he expl.; Fileche qui a une tête. He gives *Bouge* distinctly, as corresponding with *faucille*, a scythe, and *serpe*, a little bill.

To BUE, v. n. To low as a bull. Another term denotes the lowing of a cow; *Mue*, Clydes.

C. B. *bu*, *buwch*, signify both bos, and vacca; Isl. *bu*, armenta. As *baul-a*, in the last-mentioned language, signifies to low, hence perhaps Belg. *bulk-en*, id.

BUF, BAF, a phrase which seems to have been formerly used in S. as expressive of contempt of what another has said.

"Villox proposed—be quhat vay they sould admit thair ministeris; for said he, gif ve admit thame be the impositione of handis,—the lyk vil be askit of vs, that ve schau that ve var admittit to the ministrie with sik ane ceremonie, be pastoris quha teached in the kirk of Scotland befor vs: Johann Kinnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, *buf*, *buf*, man, ve ar anes entered, lat se quha dar put vs out agane, mening that thair vas not so monie gunnis and pistollis in the cuntrey to put him out, as vas to intrud him vith violence." Nicol Burne, F. 128, b.

Teut. *beffe*, id. *nugae*, *irrisio*, Kilian; also *boef*, *nebulo*, *nequam*, Su.-G. *bof*, id. *boffua*, petulant persons; Fr. *buffoi*, vanité, orgueil. Sans *buffoi*, sans moquerie; Dict. Trev. Hence *buffon*, E. *buffoon*.

BUFE, s. Beef, S. B.

This is nearly allied to Fr. *boeuf*, id. But perhaps it is more immediately connected with Isl. *buse*, cattle; *buse*, "domestic animals, especially cows, goats, and sheep," Verel.; from *bu*, an ox, cow, goat, or sheep. Here perhaps we have the root of Lat. *bos*, *bovis*. *Enn sa er mestur fiaulldi, er sua fellur nidur sem buse*; "The most of men die like cattle." *Specul. Regal.* p. 356.

To BUFF, v. n. To emit a dull sound; as a bladder filled with wind does, S.

He hit him on the wame a wap,
It *bufft* like ony bladder.

Chr. Kirk, st. 11.

It played buff, S. It made no impression.

BUFF, s. A term used to express a dull sound, S.

Perhaps Fris. *boff-en*, a contractu resilire, has as much affinity as any of the terms mentioned.

Belg. *boff-en*, to puff up the cheeks with wind; Fr. *bouff-er*, to puff; Teut. *poiff-en*, ructare. Germ. *buffest*, a puff-ball; *puff-én*, sonare, i.e. flare cum sono, *es puffit*, sonat, crepat; Wachter. *Bof* and *pof* are mentioned by Kilian, as denoting the sound emitted by the cheeks in consequence of being inflated.

To BUFF, v. a. To *buff* corn, to give grain half thrashing, S.

"A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be *buffed*." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"Why, he has suck'd the monkey so long and so often," said the boatswain, "that the *best* of him is *buff'd*." *The Pirate*, iii. 282.

"To suck the monkey," to suck or draw wine or any other liquor, privately out of a cask, by means of a straw, or small tube." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

"The best of him is *buff'd*," a phrase commonly used to denote that one is declining in life, that one's natural

strength is much gone, S. Most probably borrowed from the thrashing of grain.

To buff herring, to steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up, S.

This word, as used according to the first and second modes of expression, is evidently the same with Alem. *buff-en*, pulsare; whence Germ. *puff-en*, to strike. Hence,

BUFF, s. A stroke, a blow, S.

The buff so bousterously abaisit him,
To the erd he duschyt doun.

Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

Fr. *bouffe*, a blow; Germ. Su.-G. *puff*, id. L. B. *buffa*, alapa.

To **BUFF out**, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

Fr. *buff-er*, to puff, *bouffe*, a sudden, violent, and short blast, *buff-ir*, to spurt, all appear to have some affinity; as expressing the action of the muscles of the face, or the sound emitted in violent laughter.

BUFF, s. Nonsense, foolish talk, S.

Yet nas great ferly tho' it be
Plsin buff, whs wad consider me;—
I'm no boek-lear'd.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 84.

Mayhap he'll think me wondrous vain,
And ca't vile stuff;
Or say it only gi'es him pain
To read sic buff.

Shirrey's Poems, p. 333.

Hence probably the reduplicative,

BUFF, s. Skin. *Stript to the buff*, stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. *buff*, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or *bufe*, as Cotgr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOR STYE. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection; or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; *He cou'd neither say buff nor stye*, S. i.e. "He could neither say one thing nor another." It is also used, but, I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; *He has neither buff nor stye with him*, S. B.

It is used in another form;—to *ken*, or *know*, neither *buff nor stye*.

And first he brought a dozen'd drene,
And rais'd him up an high, sir,
Who *knew* net what was right or wrong,
And neither buff nor sty, sir.

Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

"This phrase, it would seem, is used in Ayrs. in a form different from all the examples already given, as if both these words were verbs.

"He would neither buff nor stye for father nor mother, friend nor foe; a' the king's forces would na hae gart him carry his wife's head in a wiselike manner to the kirk-yard." *The Entail*, ii. 140.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. *bof* occurs in the sense of *celeusma*, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exert themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, *stye* might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.-G. *stig-a*, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFER, s. A foolish fellow; a term much used among young people, Clydes.

Teut. *boef*, *boeverie*, Su.-G. *bofveri*, are used in a worse sense than the S. word, being rendered, nequitia, from Teut. *boere*, nebulo.

But the origin is rather Fr. *bouffard*, "often puffing, strouting out, swelling with anger," Cotgr.; from *bouff-er*, to puff, to swell up, to wax big.

BUFFETS, s. pl. A swelling in the glands of the throat, Ang. (*branks*, synon.) probably from Fr. *bouffé*, swollen.

BUFFETSTOOL, s. BUFFATE-STULE. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down, S. *Lincolns*. id. "A four-legged stool. North." Gl. Grose.

"That Henry Lees—sall restore—xii trunshcouris, a pare of tanigeis, ij buffate stulis, & s bakit stule," i.e. one with a back. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 67.

But he has gotten an auld wife,
And she's come hirpling hams;
And she's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool,
And brake her rumple-bane.

Herd's Coll. ii. 229.

Jean brought the buffet-stool in bye,
A kebbuck nould and mited.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 96.

Fr. *buffet* is expl. by Roquefort, *Dressoir*, which denotes a board for holding plate, without box or drawer.

It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. *buffet*, a side-board.

BUFFIE, BUFFLE, adj. 1. Fat, puffed; applied to the face, S. Fr. *bouffé*, blown up, swollen.

2. Shaggy; as, "a buffie head," when the hair is both copious and dishevelled, Fife; given as synon. with *Touzie*.

BUFFIL, adj. Of or belonging to the buffalo.

"Ane buffill coit;" *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1563, V. 25. Perhaps a kind of jack or coat of leather stuffed.

"Belts called buffil belts, the dozen iii s." *Rates A.* 1611. "Hingers of buffil," &c., *ibid.*

In both places it is changed to *buff*, *Rates A.* 1670. This shews that the leather we now call buff, was originally called *buffil*, or buffalo.

BUFFLIN, part. pr. Rambling, roving, unsettled; still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or another; a term generally applied to boys; Tweed.

Fr. *buffelin*, of or belonging to a wild ox; q. resembling it.

BUFFONS, s. pl. "Pantomime dances; so denominated from the buffoons, *le bouffons*, by whom they were performed." Gl. Compl.

—"Braulis and branglis, buffoons, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102. V. BRANGLIS.

BUG, pret. Built, S. O.

But wae be to your ewe-herd, father,
And an ill deed may be die;

He *bug* the bought at the back o' the know,
And a tod has frightened me.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 284.

Ye ken we joyfu' *bug* our nest,
And clos't it a' about.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 189. V. Bie, v.

BUGGEN, part. pa. Built; from the *v.* to **BIG**, Clydes.

"My brither,—ha'in *buggen* the draucht—take the naig, to lead him hame, whan, till our amazement, we perceived him to be a' lasha wi' sweat." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BUGABOO, s. A hobgoblin, Fife; pron. *q. bugabu* (Gr. *v.*)

This might seem corr. from *Bogilbo*. But perhaps we should rather view it as compounded of *S. bugge*, bugbear, and *boo, bu*, a term expressive of terror. V. *Bu*.

BUGASINE, s. A name for calico.

"*Bugasines* or callico 15 ells the piece—4s." *Rates*, A. 1670.

This is given as a distinct article from *Buckasay*, though it appears to claim a common origin.

BUGE, s. "Lamb's furr; Fr. *agnelin*," *Rudd*.

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

Doug. Virgil, 238; h. 12.

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes, lynit with blak *buge*, and the breist with mertrikis." *Inventorics*, A. 1542, p. 78.

"Five stikkis of trelve of sindry hewis, j^c *buge* & ane half hunder." *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1490, p. 158.

BUG SKIN, a lamb's skin dressed.

"Five stikkis of trailye, price xxj lb., ane hundreth *bug skinnis* and ane half hundreth," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1491, p. 199.

"That James Dury sall restore—ane hundreth *bug skynnis*," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1491, p. 199.

O. E. *bouge furre*, rendered by Fr. "rommenis, peavx de Lombardie;" *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 21. This is obviously the same with E. *budge*, "the dressed skin or furs of lambs;" *Phillips*.

Fr. *bouge*, E. *budge*, id.

BUGGE, s. A bugbear. V. **BOGGARDE**.

BUGGLE, s. A bog, a morass, S. B. This seems to be merely a dimin. from Ir. and E. *bog*.

BUGHE, s. *Braid of bughe*.

"He had ressauit ane *braid of bughe* fra him to eit." *Aberd. Reg.* *Braid*, from the connexion, must signify, bread or loaf. *Bughe* may be corr. from Fr. *bouche*, as *pain de bouche* denotes "a very light, very crustie, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt," *Cotgr.*; perhaps, as it is also denominated *pain mollet*, soft bread, *de bouche* denotes that it is grateful to the mouth or taste, *q. de bonne bouche*.

BUGHT, s. A pen in which the ewes are milked. V. **BOUCHT**.

BUGIL, BUGILL, s. A buglehorn.

Sa bustuouslie Boreas his *bugill* blew
The dere full derne down in the dalis drew.

Doug. Virgil, 281. 17.

A literary friend in E. remarks, that this is, "a bull's horn. *Bugle* and *Bull*," he adds, "are inflections of the same word; and in Hampshire, at Newport, Fareham, and other towns, the *Bugle* Inn exhibits the sign of a terrific Bull." *Phillips*, indeed, defines *Bugle*, "a sort of wild ox;" and *Hulolt*, "Buffe, *bugle*, or wilde oxe, Bubalus, Tarandulus, Vrus;" *Abcedar*.

Some derive this, *q. buculae cornu*, the horn of a young cow; others, from Teut. *boghel*, German. *bugel*, curvatura. The latter term is descriptive of the form of the horn.

BUGLE LACE, apparently a kind of lace resembling the small bead called a *bugle*.

"*Bugle lace*, the pound—1 s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

BUICK, s.

On haburd syd, the whirling of the sand;
On steirburd syd, the roks lay off the land.

Betuixt the tua, ve tuik sic tailyeweis,
At hank and *buick* we skippt syndrie seis.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 238.

Su.-G. *bunke* is expl. *Tabulatum navis quo cœli injuriæ defenduntur, a vectoribus et mercibus; the gunwale*. But this term more nearly resembles Teut. *beuck van t' schip*, carina: pars navis, quam alvum, uterum, aut ventrem vocant: navis concavitas. The meaning of *hank* is uncertain.

BUICK, pret. Court'sied; from the *v.* *Beck*.

To her she hies, and hailst her with a jouk,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and *buick*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

To **BUIGE, v. n.**

I hate thraldome; yet man I *buige*, and bek,
And jouk, and nod, sum patroun for to plays.

Arbuthnot, Mailland Poems, p. 150.

"Budge, move about," *Gl.* But surely it signifies *bow*, especially as conjoined with *bek*; A.-S. *bug-an*, to bend.

BUIK, s. The body. V. **BOUK**.

BUIK, BUKE, pret. Baked.

Ane kneddin troche, that lay intill ane nuke,
Wald hald ane boll of flour quhen that scho *buik*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 73.

A.-S. *boc*, coxit, from *bac-an*.

BUIK, BUK, BUKE, BEUK, s. 1. A book, S.

Than lay I furth my bricht *buik* in breid on my kne,
With mony lusty letter illuminit with gold.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 60.

The Proloug of the auchtande *Buk*
In-to this chapter now yhe luk.

Wyntown, viii. Prol.

2. *The Buik*, the Holy Bible; a phrase of respect resembling Lat. *Biblia*, S. Hence,

To **TAK THE BUIK**, to perform family worship, S.

"Our worthy old patriarch, in the fine summer evenings, would go with his wife and children to the Wardlaw, through some miles of rough road distant,—seat himself in the preacher's place, and *take the Beuk*, with his family around him."—"Taking the *beuk*. To describe this sublime ceremony of devotion to God, a picture of the Cottar's Ha', taken from the more primitive times of rustic simplicity, will be most expressive and effectual." *Cromek's Remains*, pp. 19. 258.

Germ. *buch*, Franc. Alem. *buoch*, *puach*, Belg. *boek*, A.-S. *boc*, Moes-G., Isl., Su.-G., *bok*, id.

It has been generally supposed, that the Northern nations give this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech-tree; in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, which is properly the inner coat of bark, on which it was customary for the ancients to write; and the Greeks that of βιβλος, the *papyrus*, because the inner bark of this Egyptian reed was used in the same manner.

BUIKAR, s. Apparently, clerk or book-keeper.

"Item the said day the Moderator collected fra every minister of the presbyterie sex shillings aucht pennies for the bying of Molerus vpone Isay, and deyerit the same to John Roche collector to giff the *buikar*." Rec. Presb. Aberd. Life of Melville, ii. 481.
A.-S. *bocere*, scriptor, scriba; interpres. Moes-G. *bokareis* also signifies scriba.

BUIK-LARE, s. Learning, the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education, S.

Sometimes, however, it simply signifies instruction by means of the *book*, or by letters. A man, who has never been taught to read, says, "I gat nae *buik-lare*," S.

BUIK-LEAR'D, BOOK-LEAR'D, adj. Book-learned, S.

—I'll tell you, but a lie,
I'm na *book-lear'd*,
A. Nicol's Poems, p. 84.

Isl. *boklaerd-ur*, id. V. **LARE**, v. and s.

BUIL, s. Apparently much of the same signification with *S. Bucht*, Shetl. V. the *v.*

Su.-G. *boele*, *byle*, *domunenla*.

To BUIL, BUILD, v. a. To drive sheep into a fold, or to house cattle in a byre, Shetl.; synon. with *Bucht*.

"That *building*, punding, and herding be used in a lawful way before, or a little after sunseting; and that none scare, hound, or break up their neighbour's punds and *bails*, under the pain of £10 Scots, besides damages." Court Laws of Shetland; Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 2.

BUILDING, s. The act of inclosing sheep or cattle, *ibid.* V. the *v.*

BUILYETTIS, BULYETTIS, s. pl. Probably pendants.

"Ane creill with sum images of allabast [alabaster] and *builyettis*," Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Ane creill with sum *bulyettis* of tymmer and pipennis," *Ibid.*

O. Fr. *bullette*, ornament que le femmes portoient au col; Roquef. Suppl. *Bulletes*; "such bubbles, or bobs of glasse as women weare for pendants at their eares;" Cotgr.

BUILYIE, s. A perplexity, a quandary, Roxb.

This might seem, at first view, to be abbreviated from *Barbulyie*, id. But Isl. *bull* is explained confusio, and *bull-a samen*, confundere. The simple sense of the *v.* is to boil.

BUIR.

I had *buir* at myn awn will hsiff the
—Than off pur gold a kingis ranseune.
Wallace, vi. 898. Perth edit.

This is an error for *leur*, in MS., rather; as it is interpreted edit. 1648.

I wald *rather* at mine swn will have thee.

BUIRE, pret. Bore, brought forth, S.

"Schoe *buire* aucht bairnes, of the quhilkis thair was tuo sonnes," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 58.

BUISE. *To shoot the buise.*

The' some's exempted from the Test,
They're not exempted from the rest
Of penal statutes (who ere saw
A subject placed above the law?)
Which rightly weigh'd and put in use,
Might yet cause some to *shoot the buise*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 94.

It seems synon. with the cant E. term, *to swing*, i. e. to be hanged. Perhaps *buise* is allied to Ital. *busco*, the shoot of a tree, q. to spring from the fatal tree; as to *shoot a bridge*, E. signifies to pass swiftly under one of its arches.

BUIST, v. impers. Behoved, Fife. V. **BOOT, BUT.**

BUIST, s. A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.

To mak thame sma the waist is bound;
A *buist* to mak their bellie round;
Thair buttokis bosterit up behind;
A fartigal to gathir wind.

Maitland Poems, p. 186.

My late worthy friend, Sir Alexander Seton of Preston, in some notes on the Dict., renders this *stays*.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "busk." We may rest in this explanation, if *busk* be understood in the sense in which Cotgr. defines Fr. *buc*, *busq*, or *buste*, "plated body, or other quilted thing, worn to make, or keep, the body straight." Ital. *busto*, stays or bodice. For some sort of protuberance, worn by the ladies before, must be meant, as corresponding to the *pad*, which even then had been in fashion behind. This poem was probably written during the reign of Ja. V.

BUIST, s. A thick and gross object; used of animate beings, as, *He's a buist of a fallow*, He is a gross man; *That's a buist of a horse*, a strong-bodied horse; Lanarks.

From Fr. *buste*, as denoting a cast of the gross part of the body: or q. shaped like a *buist* or box.

BUIST, BUSTE, BOIST, s. 1. A box or chest, S. *Meal buist*, chest for containing meal.

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him, quhill the Wardane haue tane assay thairof, & put it in his *buist*." Ja. II. Parl. 1451; c. 33, 34; edit. 1566.

"Beaus the liquor was sweit, sche hes licked of that *buste* offer than twyse since." Knox's Hist. p. 292. "Bust or box," Lond. edit. p. 316.

The lady sone the *boyst* has soght
And the unement has she broght.

Yvaine, 1761. Ritson's E. M. Rom.

"What is it that bath his stomacke into a *booste*, and his eyes into his pocket? It is an olde man fedde with *boost* confections or cured with continuall purgations, haing his spectacles, his eyes of glasse, into a case." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529.

2. A coffin; nearly antiquated, but still sometimes used by tradesmen, Loth.

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep, whether by an iron, or by paint, Roxb., Tweedd.

"*Bust*, *Boost*, tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name;" Gl. Sibb.

If in my yard again I find them,
I'll pind them;
Or catch them in a net or girn
Till I find out the *boost* or birn.

Ruickbie's Way-side Collager, p. 112.

It is evident, that this use of the term might have been originally confined to the painted mark; from *Buist*, the box in which the paint was contained. The distinction, indeed, is retained, in this passage, between this mark and the *birn*, or that made by burning.

4. Transferred to any thing viewed as a distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle." *Monastery*, ii. 282.

This is merely a figurative use of the term.

O. Fr. *boiste*, Arm. *bouest*, a box. This Caseneuve derives from L. B. *bustea*, id., also *bosta*, *buista*, *busta*. These are all used for the pix, or box in which the host was preserved. But the L. B. designation seems to have been borrowed from Su.-G. *byssa*, Belg. *buss*, id., which Ihre deduces from the name of the *box* tree, because anciently much used for this purpose.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. *boiste*, *cistula*, as allied to Tent. *booste*, a hull or husk, *siliqua*, *folliculus*.

To BUIST, *v. a.* To mark cattle or sheep with the proprietor's distinctive mark, Roxb., Tweedd.

BUISTIN'-IRON, *s.* The iron by which a distinguishing mark is impressed upon sheep, S. The box in which the *tar* is kept, is called the *Tar-buist*, *ibid.*

To BUIST up, *v. a.* To inclose, to shut up.

Syn I am subject som tyme to be seik,
And daylie deing of my auld diseis;
Ait breid, ill aill, and all things ar ane eik;
This barme and blaidry *buists up* all my bees.

Montgomerie, MS. *Chron.* S. P. iii. 500.

Hence,

BUISTY, *s.* A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. BOOSHTY.

BUIST-MAKER, *s.* A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.

BUITH, *s.* A shop. V. BOTHE.

BUITHAVER, *s.* One who keeps a shop or booth.

"Item, that all vnfrie hammermen, baith *buithaveres* and wtheres, fra this tyme cum to the maisteres of the saides craftes, or he be maid maister, to be examinat gine he be worthe thairto." *Scill of Caus*, Edinr. 2 May, 1483, MS.

BUITING, *s.* Booty.

Or quha brings hame the *buting*?

Cherrie and Slae, st. 15.

Vel quem portare ferinam—*jussisti*?

Lat. Vers.

"*Ransounes*, *butinges*, raising of taxes, impositions,"—are mentioned; *Acts Ja.* VI. 1572; c. 50.

Butyne is the form of the word in O. E. "I parte a *butyne* or a pray taken in the warre." *Falsgr.* B. iii. F. 313, a.

Fr. *butin*, Ital. *butino*, Belg. *buet*, *buylt*, Isl., Sw., Dan., *bytte*. Various are the derivations given of the term thus diversified. Ihre, with considerable probability, deduces it from Su.-G. *byt-a*, to divide, because in ancient times the generals were wont to divide the *prey* taken in battle among their soldiers, as the reward of their service.

BUITS, *s. pl.* Matches for firelocks.

A literary friend suggests, that this seems to come from the same source with *Bowet*, a lantern. Shaw, however, gives Gael. *buite* as signifying a firebrand. Ir. *buile* is expl. by Lhuud and O'Brien, fire.

"It is objected against me only, as if no other officer were to give an account, neither for regiment, company, nor corporalship, that on this our unhappy day there were no lighted *buits* among the musquetry." *Gen. Baillie's Lett.* ii. 275.

To BUITTLE, BOOTLE, *v. n.* To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a kind of *stotting* or bouncing motion, Roxb.

Can this be a dimin. from S. *BOUT*, to leap, to spring?

BUKASY, BUKKESY, *s.* A stuff formerly used for female dress. V. BUCKASIE.

BUK-HID, BUK-HUD, *s.*

Quhyls wald he let her ryn beneth the strae,
Quhyls wald he wink, and play with her *Buk-hid*,
Thus to the silly mous grit harm he did.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, ii. 152. st. 25.

So day by day scho plaid with me *bukhud*,
With mony skornis and morkkis behind my bak.

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 237.

This seems to be an old name for some game, probably *Blind man's Buff*, Sw. *blind-bock*, q. *bock*, and *hufvud* head, having the head resembling a goat. V. BELLY-BLIND. The sense, however, would perhaps agree better with *Bo-peep*, or *Hide and seek*.

To BUKK, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.

Sym to haif bargain culd not blin,
But *bukkit* Will on weir.

Evergreen, ii. 181. st. 12.

Perhaps from Germ. *bock-en*, to strike, to beat; or *bock-en*, to push with the horn; Su.-G. *bock*, a stroke. Hence it is said of a man who can bear any sort of insult without resenting it, *Han star bocken*, q. "he stands provocation." Isl. *buck-a*, calcitrare, quasi jumenta aut bruta; at *beria & bucca*, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

BU-KOW, *s.* Any thing frightful; hence applied to a hobgoblin, S. V. BU.

BULDRIE, *s.* Building, or mode of building.

This temple did the Trojans founnd,
To Venus as we read;
The stains thereof wer marbell sound,
Lyke to the lamer bead:

This *buldrie* and *buldrie*
Wes maist magnificall.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 36.

From *build*, as *buldrie* from Fr. *moulerie*, a moulding, or casting into a mould.

BULFIE, *adj.* Apparently synon. with E. *Buffle-headed*, Aberd.

BULGET, *s.* [Same as **BULYETTIS**, *q. v.*]

"The air sall hane—ane cupple of harrowis, ane ox, and all graith and instrumentis of ane pleuch, ane pair of *bulgettis*, ane barrow." Balfour's Pract., p. 235.

Can this signify bags for carrying anything? O. Fr. *boulgette*, a mail, a pouch, a budget. This is probably the sense, as it is elsewhere conjoined with *packs* and *mails*;—"Brekis the cofferis, boullis, packis, *bulgettis*, maillis," &c. Ibid. 635.

BULYETTIS, *s. pl.*

—"Coffenis, *bulyettis*, fardellis, money, jewellis," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 217.

Here the term is evidently from Fr. *boulgette*; signifying mails or budgets. V. **BULGET**.

BULYIEMENT, *s.* Habiliments; properly such as are meant for warfare.

And now the squire is ready to advance,
And bids the stoutest of the gather'd thrang
Gird on the *bulyiement* and come along.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 121.

Bulyiements is still used ludicrously for clothing, S. V. **ABULYIEMENT**.

BULYON, *s.* Perhaps crowd, collection.

—"Rive the thrapples o' the hale *bulyon* o' ye for a pack o' uncanny limmers." Saint Patrick, iii. 305.
Gael. *bolgan* denotes a budget.

BULIS. *Pot-bulis*. V. **BOOL**, *s.*

BULL, *s.* Properly the chief house on an estate; now generally applied to the principal farmhouse, Orkney.

"The *Bull* of Skailie v. d. terre seat land an'. in butter seat j span xiiij d." Rental of Orkn. A. 1502, p. 13.

Isl. *boel*, civitas, pagus, praedium, G. Andr. p. 39; praedium, villa, Haldorson; Su.-G. *bol*, domicilium.

Bu is the Norw. term, expl. a dwelling-house; Hallager. V. **Boo**, **Bow**, *s.*

BULL, *s.* A dry sheltered place, Shetl.

"For six months in the year, the attention bestowed on the flocks, by a great many proprietors in Shetland, is hardly worth mentioning; while others who are not so blind to their own interest, look after them a little better; in particular, driving them for shelter in time of snow, to what are called *bulls*, or dry places, by which the lives of a few are preserved." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 44.

* **BULL**, *s.* *Black Bull of Noroway*, a scarecrow used for stilling children, Ang.

"Here *Noroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings.—A child is kept quiet by telling it the *Black Bull of Noroway* shall take it." Edin. Mag. Feb. 1817, p. 117.

To **BULL**, *v. n.* To take the bull; a term used with respect to a cow. Both the *v.* and *s.* are pron. *q. bill*, S.

The Isl. term corresponds, *oxna*, *ozna*, from *oxe*, a bull. V. **EASSIN**, *v.* *Bill-siller*, S., is analogous to Teut. *bolle-gheld*, merces pro admissura tauri, Kilian.

BULLING, **A-BULLING**, *part. pr.* "The cow's *a-bulling*," she desires the male, S.

To **BULL** *in*, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and voraciously. *I was bulling in my breakfast; I was eating it as fast as possible; Loth.*

BULLE, *s.* A vessel for measuring oil, Shetl.

"Patrick Umphray of Sands, &c. meitt and conveind—auent the settling the measures of the pynt stoup and kannes wherewith they mett bier or aille, or other liquor, and kannes and *bulles* wherewith they mett oylie." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 9, 10.

Sw. *bulle*, cratera fictilis; the same with F. *bovl*.

To **BULLER**, *v. n.* 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For lo amyd the went, quhare ettillit he,
Amasenus that riure and fresche flude
Above the brayis *bullerit*, as it war wode.
Doug. *Virgil*, 333. 28.

Spumo is the *v.* here used by Virg.

They all lekkit, the salt wattir stremes
Fast *bullerand* in at euery rift and bore.

Ibid. 16. 54.

This seems to be the primary sense. Rudd. gives Fr. *bouill-ir*, to boil, as the origin. But it is undoubtedly the same word with Sn.-G. *bullr-a*, tumultuari, strepitum edere. Sonitum quippe hac voce dicimus editum impulsu alius corporis; Ihre. I know not whether this *v.* may be viewed as a derivative from *boelia*, a wave; or Isl. *bilur*, *bylgja*, fluctus maris, G. Andr. For *bilur* denotes the noise made by the wind, or by the repercussion of the waves.

It is also doubtful whether *belling* is to be viewed as the same *v.* in another form. It evidently means *bubbling*.

—"What then becometh of your long discourses, inferred upon them? Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, *belling* babblings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winde, or rather euanishes of ther owne accord." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 109.

2. To make a noise with the throat, as one does when gargling it with any liquid, S. *guller*, *synon.*

It is used by Bellenden to express the noise made by one whose throat is cut.

"The wache herand the granis of anc deand man enterit haistely in the chalmer quhare the kyng was lyand *bullerand* in his blude." Cron. B. vi. c. 14. Regem jugulant, ad inflictum vulnus *altius gementem*, Boeth.

3. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together, S. B.

4. To bellow, to roar as a bull or cow does, S.; also pron. *ollar*, Ang.

It is often used to denote the bellowing noise made by black cattle; also the noise made by children bawling and crying bitterly, or by one who bursts out into a violent weeping accompanied with crying.

"In the month of June there was seen in the river of Don a monster having a head like to a great mastiff dog, and hand, arms, and paps like a man, and the paps seemed to be white, it had hair on the head, and its hinder parts was seen sometimes above the water, whilk seemed clubbish, short legged and short footed, with a tail. This monster was seen body-like swimming above the water, about ten hours in the morning, and continued all day visible, swimming above and

beneath the bridge, without any fear.—It never sunk nor feared, but would duck under water, snorting and *bullering*, terrible to the hearers." Spalding, i. 45, 46.

I am doubtful, however, whether this may not belong to sense 2. To make a noise with the throat.

In this latter sense, it might seem more nearly allied to Isl. *baul-a*, mugire, *baul*, mugitus. By the way, it may be observed that here we have at least a probable etymon of E. *bull*, Belg. *bulle*, taurus. According to G. Andr. a cow is in Isl. called *baula*, from the verb, because of her bellowing.

5. It is used as *v. a.* to denote the *impetus* or act productive of such a sound as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude :
The storm *up bullerit* sand as it war wod.

Doug. Virgil, 16. 29.

This, although only an oblique sense, has been viewed by Rudd. as the primary one, and has led him to seek a false etymon.

- BULLER, BULLOURE, s.** 1. A loud gurgling noise, S.

Thare as him thoct suld be na sandis schald,
Nor yit na land birst lippering on the wallis,
Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,
Bat stoure or *bulloure*, murmoure, or mouing ;
His steuynnis thidder stering gan the Kyng.

Doug. Virgil, 325. 53.

From the noise produced by the violent rushing of the waves, this term has been used as a local designation.

"On the quarter next the sea, there is a high arch in the rock, which the force of the tempest has driven out. This place is called *Buchan's Buller*, or the *Buller of Buchan*, and the country people call it the *pot*. Mr. Boyd said, it was so called from the French *Bouloir*. It may be more simply traced from *Boiler* in our own language." Boswell's Journ., p. 104.

This name is, if I mistake not, more generally expressed in the pl., as it is written by Pennant.

"The famous *Bullers of Buchan* lying about a mile North of *Bounness*, are a vast hollow in a rock, projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble *natural* arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour." Tour in Scot., 1769, p. 145.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. *buller*, strepitus, Ihre, i. 292.

2. A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S B. V. the *v.*

- BULLETSTANE, s.** A round stone, S.

Isl. *bóllot-ur*, round, convex like a globe; *bollut*, convexity, rotundity. Hence Fr. *boulet*, any thing round, E. *bullet*.

"*Boulder*, a large round stone. C." Gl. Grose. Perhaps Cumberland is meant.

Boulders is a provincial E. word, expl. "a species of round pebble common to the soils of this district." Marshall's Midland Counties, Gl.

- BULLFIT, s.** A marten, a swift, Dumfr.; apparently a whimsical or cant designation.

- BULLFRENCH, s.** The corr. of E. *Bullfinch*, Lanarks. In like manner the Greenfinch is called *Greenfrench*, and the Goldfinch *Goldfrench*.

BULLIHEISLE, s. A play amongst boys, in which all having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still, and the rest all wind round him. The sport especially consists in an attempt to *heeze* or throw the whole mass over on the ground; Upp. Clydes.

BULLIHEIZILIE, s. A scramble, a squabble, Clydes.

A ludicrous sort of term, which might seem to be formed from E. *bully*, and S. *heeze*, to lift up.

BULLION, s. A denomination for the *pudenda*, in some parts of Orkney.

Allied probably to Su.-G. *bol-as*, Germ. *bul-en*, *mæchari*; Teut. *boel-en*, *amare*; O. Teut. *boel*, *ancilla*, *concubina*, *boelinne*, *amica*, *amasia*.

To **BULLIRAG, v. a.** To rally in a contemptuous way, to abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

"The gudeman *bullyragged* him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind." Campbell, i. 331.

Lye says that *balrag* is a word very much used by the vulgar in E. which he derives from Isl. *baul*, *bol*, *maledictio*, *dirae*, and *raegia*, *deferre*, to reproach. Add. Jun. Etym. vo. *Rag*.

BULLIRAGGLE, s. A quarrel in which opprobrious epithets are bandied, Upp. Clydes.

V. **BULLIRAG, v.**

BULL-OF-THE-BOG, one of the various names given to the bittern, Liddesdale.

"Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern; and the sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass." Guy Mannering, i. 8.

In Germ. it is denominated *mosskuhe*, or the *cow of the moss*. V. MIRE-BUMPER.

"The Highlanders call the bittern the *sky-goat*, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

BULLS, s. pl. Strong bars in which the teeth of a harrow are placed, S. B.

"Harrows with two or three *bulls*, with wooden teeth, were formerly used, but are now justly exploded in most farms, and those of two or three *bulls*, with short iron teeth, are used in their stead." P. St. Andrews, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xx. 260.

Su.-G. *bol*, Isl. *bolr*, truncus.

BULLS-BAGS, s. The tuberous Orchis, *Orchis morio*, and *mascula*, Linn., Ang. and Mearns. "Female and Male Fool-stones;" Lightfoot, p. 514, 515.

It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the *testes*.

The country people attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root of this plant. They say that if it be placed about the body of a female, so that she knows nothing of its propinquity, it will have the effect of making her follow the man who placed it there, by an irresistible spell which she cannot get rid of till the root be removed. Many wonderful stories are told, by old women, of the potency of this charm for enticing their young sisters to follow the soldiers.

The venereal influence of both these kinds of Orchis was believed as early as the time of Pliny. He remarks the same resemblance in the form of the tubercles; and gives a particular account of their operation, according to the mode in which they were used. Hist. B. xxvi. c. 10. V. BULL-SEG.

BULL'S HEAD, a signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland.

And if the *bull's* ill-omen'd head
Appear to grace the feast,
Your whingers, with unerring speed,
Plunge in each neighbour's breast.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 399.

"To present a *bull's head* before a person at a feast, was, in the ancient turbulent times of Scotland, a common signal for his assassination. Thus, Lindsay of Pitseottie relates in his history, p. 17, that 'after the dinner was endit, once alle the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befor the earle of Douglas, in signe and token of condemnation to the death.'" N. *ibid.* p. 405.

Godscroft is unwilling to admit that there was any such custom; and throws out a conjecture, that this was done to Douglas merely as reproaching his stupidity, especially in so easily falling into the snare.

"At last about the end of dinner, they compassed him about with armed men, and cause present a *bull's head* before him on the board: the *bull's head* was in those dayes a token of death (say our Histories), but how it hath come in use so to be taken, and signifie, neither doe they, nor any else tell us, neither is it to be found (that I remember) any where in any history, save in this one place: neither can we conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unlesse to exprobrate grossnesse, according to the French, and our own reproaching dull, and grosse wits, by calling him *Calves-head* (*teste de Veau*) but not *Bulls head*. So that by this they did insult over that innocencie which they had snared, and applaud their owne wisdome that had so circumvented them." Hist. Douglas, p. 152, 153.

That such a custom did prevail, we have not, as far as I have observed, any evidence, save the assertion of our historians. But had not those, who lived nearest to the time referred to, known that there was such a custom in their country, no good reason can be supposed for their asserting it. Otherwise, it is most probable, that they would have exercised their ingenuity, in the same manner as honest Godscroft does, in endeavouring to find out a reason for an act so shocking, and at the same time so unusual. Lesley speaks of it, without any hesitation, as a symbol which was at that time well known. *Caput tauri* (quod *Scotis tunc temporis* signum capitalis sententiæ in reos latæ fuit) apponitur. De Reb. Scot., Lib. 8, p. 284.

It is possible, however, that he might only follow Boece. And it must still be viewed as a powerful objection to the truth of their testimony as to this being an established symbol, that they do not furnish another instance of the same kind.

The accomplished Drummond of Hawthornden continues the assertion. "Amidst these entertainments (behold the instability of fortune!) near the end of the banquet, the head of a bull (a sign of present death in these times) is set down before him: at which sudden spectacle he leapt from the table in horror and all agast." Works, p. 22.

BULL-SEG, *s.* The same with Bull's Bags, *q.v.*

The word *seg* is used in Mearns as a generic name for all broad-leaved rushes, as the Iris Orchis, &c.

BULL-SEGG, *s.* The great Cat-tail or Reedmace, *Typha latifolia*, Linn. S. B.

BULL-SEGG, *s.* A gelded bull. V. **SEGG**.

BULTY, *adj.* Large, Fife. This may be allied to Teut. *bult*, gibbus, tuber, whence *bultachtig*, gibbosus; or Isl. *bullda*, foemina crassa; G. Andr., p. 42.

Isl. *buld*, crassus, whence *bullda*, foemina crassa; Su.-G. *bulkan*, lintei crassieris genus, unde *veta*, sacci, et id genus alia conficiuntur; Ihre. Belg. *bult*, a bunch, *bultje*, a little bunch.

BULWAND, *s.* The name given to Common Mugwort, Orkney, Caithn.

"*Artemisia vulgaris*; in Orkney called *Grey Bullwand*." Neill's Tour, p. 17. N.

In Sw. it is called *græboo*, and *græboona*; Sren.

BUM, *s.* A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman; chiefly applied to those of high stature; as, "She's a perfect *bum*," i.e. a big, useless, indolent, sluttish woman, Gallogway.

C. B. *bun* is foemina, virgo; Boxhorn. But this is mere probably a contemptuous application of a word which does not of itself convey the most respectful idea. Johns. refers to Belg. *bomme*, apparently as expl. by Skinner, operculum dolii, a bung. Perhaps Isl. *bumb-r*, venter, (Haldorson), expl. by Dan. *boem*, should be preferred.

To **BUM**, *v. n.* 1. To buzz, to make a humming noise; used with respect to bees, S. A. Bor.

Nae langer Simmer's cheerin rays
Are glentin on the plains;—
Ner meuntain-bee, wild *bummin*, roves
For binny 'mang the heather—

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 24.

V. *Burnie*, *vo.* **BURN**.

2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude.

By Stirling Bridge to march he did not please,
For English men *bum* there as thick as bees.

Hamilton's Wallace, B. x., p. 253.

3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe, S.

At gloamin now the bagpipe's dumb,
Whan weary ewsen harneward come;
Sae sweetly as it went to *bum*,

And *Pibrachs* skreed.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 24.

4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.

Belg. *bomm-en*, to resound, to sound like an empty barrel; Teut. *bomme*, a drum; Lat. *bombilare*, Gr. *βομβεν*, id. These terms have been considered as formed from the sound; and they have a better claim to be viewed in this light, than many others of which the same thing has been asserted.

BUM, *s.* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee, S. V. the *v.*

Bum is used by Ben Jonson :—

————— I ha' knowne
Twenty such breaches piec'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise. You two fall out.
Magnetick Lady, Works, ii, 49.

BUMBEE, s. A humblebee, a wild bee that makes a great noise, *S.* *Bumble-bee, id. A.* *Bor. Gl. Grose. Bummle-bee, Yorks. Marshall.*

Q. the *bee* that *bums*. In the same manner *Lat. bombilius*, and *Teut. bommel*, are formed.

"The Doctor, being as blithe as a *bumbee* in a summer morning,—began, like that busy creature, humming from flower to flower, to gather tales and pleasant stories from all around him." *The Steam-Boat, p. 315.*

Rabelais uses *bombies* as a *Fr.* word, although I cannot find it in any Dictionary. But Sir T. Urquhart explains it by the term most nearly resembling it in his native tongue,—*bum-bee*, although used in a peculiar sense as synon. with *myrmidon*.

—"The gibblegabblers—had assembled themselves to the full number of the *bum-bees* and *myrmidons*, to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year." *Ib. ii. c. 11, p. 75.* *Bombies* is the only term used by the original writer.

BUMBEE-BYKE, s. A nest of humble bees, *S.*

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of *bum-bee bykes*.— *Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.*

BUM-CLOCK, s. "A humming beetle, that flies in the summer evenings."

By this the sun was out o' sight,
An' darker gloaming brought the night :
The *bum-clock* humm'd wi' lazy drone ;
The kye stood rowtin' i' the loam.

Burns, iii. 11.

BU-MAN, s. A name given to the devil.
V. under *BU*.

BUMBARD, adj. Indolent, lazy.

Mony sweir *bumbard* belly-huddroun,
Mony slute daw, and sleepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with souynie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29. st. 7.

Lord Hailes gives two different senses of this word, both equally remote from the truth. From the use of the word *bumped* by P. Ploughman, he infers :—"Hence *bummard, bumbard, bumpard*, must be a trier or a taster, *celui qui goute*," Note, p. 237. In his *Gl.* he carries the same idea still further, rendering "*bumbard, drunken*."

But certainly it is nearly allied in sense to *sweir, slute, sleepy*, with which it is conjoined; and may be derived from *Ital. bombare*, a humblebee.

BUMBART, s. A drone, a driveller.

—An *bumbart*, ane dron-bee, ane bag full of fleume.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

In the *Edin. edit.* of this poem, 1508, it is *lumbart*. But *bumbart* agrees best with the sense; and the alliteration seems to determine it to be the true reading. V. the preceding word.

It occurs in its literal sense, as denoting a drone, or perhaps rather a flesh-fly.

"Many well made [laws] wants execution, like adre-coppe webs, that takes the silly flies, but the *bombards* breaks through them." *Melville's MS., p. 129.*

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ, a cry used by children, when they see cows *startling*, in order

to excite them to run about with greater violence, *Loth.*

Bizz is an imitation of the sound of the gadfly.

BUM-FODDER, s. Paper for the use of the water-closet, *S.*

This term is often used very emphatically to express contempt for a paltry work. "It is good for nothing but to be *bum-fodder*," *S.*

BUMLAK, BUMLOCK, s. A small prominent shapeless stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or proves a stumbling-block, *Aberd.*

Perhaps *q. bumplak*; *Isl. bomp-a*, ruina cito ferri, *bomps-a*, ferire, *E. bump*. It may, however, be corr. from *Isl. bunga*, tumor, protuberantia, *bung-a*, protuberare; with the mark of the diminution added.

BUMLING, s. The humming noise made by a bee.

—"Cucking of cuckows, *bumling* of bees."—*Urquhart's Rabelais, B. liii., p. 106. V. CHEEPING.*

Lat. bombil-are, to hum, *Teut. bommele*, bombylius, focus; *Isl. buml-a*, resonare, *bumbl*, resonantia.

BUMMACK, s. 1. An entertainment anciently given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords, *Orkn.*

"At this period, and long after, the feuars lived in terms of social intercourse and familiarity with their tenants; for maintaining and perpetuating of which, annual entertainments, consisting of the best viands which the farms produced were cheerfully given by the tenants to their landlords, during the Christmas holy days. These entertainments, called *Bummacks*, strengthened and confirmed the bonds of mutual confidence, attachment, and regard, which ought to subsist between those ranks of men. The Christmas *bummacks* are almost universally discontinued; but, in some instances, the heritors have, in lieu of accepting such entertainments, substituted a certain quantity of meal and malt to be paid to them annually by the tenants." *P. Stronsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xv. 393, 394, N. Bummock, Wallace's Orkney, p. 63.*

2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, as two bolls perhaps, appropriated for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting, *Caithn.*

"I believe there is not one of your people but could drink out the mickle bicker of Seapa, which was always offered to the Bishop of Orkney brimful of the best *bummock* that ever was brewed." *The Pirate, iii. 200.*

This word is most probably of Scandinavian origin, perhaps *q. to make ready*, from *Su.-G. boen*, preparatus, *Isl. bua*, parare, and *mak-a*, facere; or from *buo*, and *mage*, socius, *q. to make preparation for one's companions*; or *bo*, villa, incola, and *mage*, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.

BUMMERS, s. pl. A play of children, *S.*

"*Bummers*—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord." *Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1821, p. 35.*

Evidently denominated from the *booming* sound produced.

BUMBAZED, BOMBAZED, adj. Stupified, *S.*

By now all een upon them sadly gaz'd,
And Lindy looked blate and sair *bumbaz'd*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Bombaz'd the gude-man glow'd a wee,
 Syne hent the Wallace by the han';
 "It's he! it can be nane but he!"
 The gude-wife en her knees had fann.

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 172.

"Ye look like a *bombaz'd* walker [i.e. fuller] seeking wash." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

Q. stupified with noise; from Teut. *bomm-en*, resonare, and *baes-en*, delirare. V. BAZED.

BUMMIE, s. A stupid fellow, a fool, Perth. Stirlings.

Teut. *bomme*, tympanum, q. empty as a drum. Probably it was originally the same with *Bumbil*, a drone, q. v.

BUMMIL, BUMMLE, BOMBELL, BUMBLE, s.

1. A wild bee, Galloway.

While up the hoves the *bummles* fly in troops,
 Sipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
 Frae rankly-growing briars and bluidy fingers,
 Great is the humming din.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

2. Expl. a drone, an idle fellow.

O fortune, they hae room to grumble!
 Hadst thou taen aff some drowsy *bummle*,
 Wha can do nought but fyke and fumble,
 'Twad been nae plea.

Burns, iii. 215.

3. Expl. "a blunderer," Galloway.

'Mang Winter's snaws, turn'd almost doited,
 I swagger'd ferth, but near han' stolted;
 The Muse at that grey capernoited,
 An' ca'd me *bumble*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 181.

Teut. *bommele*, fucus. V. BATIE-BUMMIL.

To BUMMIL, v. a. To bungle; also, as *v. n.* to blunder, S.

'Tis ne'er be me
 Shall scandalize, or say ye *bummil*
 Ye'r peetrie.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 330. Hence,

BUMMELER, BUMLER, s. A blundering fellow, S.

BUMMING PIPES, Dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn., Lanarks.

The plant is thus denominated from the use made of the stalk by children, as they substitute it for a pipe.

BUMMLE, s. A commotion in liquid substances, occasioned by the act of throwing something into them, Shetl.

Isl. *bulm-a*, resonare; *boms*, sonus aquae quando aliquid illi immittitur; Haldorson.

BUMP, s. 1. A stroke. "He came bump upon me," S.; he came upon me with a stroke.

2. A tumour, or swelling, the effect of a fall or stroke. "I gat sic a fa', that it raised a *bump* upo' my brow." Aberd.

Isl. *bomps*, a stroke against any object, pavio ictus; *bomp-a*, cita ruina ferri, G. Andr.

BUMPLEFEIST, s.

"I think you have taken the *Bumplefeist*," S. Prov.; "spoken, with contempt, of those who are become unreasonably out of humour." Kelly, p. 211.

This term is here used in the same sense with *Amplefeyst*, q. v. As the latter is not uniformly pronounced, being sometimes *Wimplefeyst*, I am at a loss whether to view *Bumplefeist* as another variety, or as a misnomer on the part of Kelly. It cannot well be considered as an error of the press, being repeated, in the same form, in the Index. *Gumplefeast* is used in a sense entirely different.

BUN, BUNN, s. A sweet cake or loaf, generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spiceries; sometimes for this reason called a *sweetiescone*, S.

"That George Aetherwick have in readiness of fine flour, some great *bunns*, and other wheat bread of the best order, baked with sugar, cannel and other spices fitting;—that his Majesty and his court may eat."—Records Pittenweem, 1651. Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.

The learned Bryant carries this term back to heathenism. "The offerings," he says, "which people in ancient times used to present to the gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the temple; especially every species of consecrated bread. One species of sacred bread which used to be offered to the gods was of great antiquity, and called *Boun*.—Hesychius speaks of the *Boun*, and describes it 'a kind of cake with a representation of two horns.' Julius Pellux mentions it after the same manner, 'a sort of cake with horns.'"

It must be observed, however, that the term occurs in Hesychius in the form of *Bovs*, *bous*; and that for the support of this etymon, Bryant finds it necessary to observe, that "the Greeks, who changed the *Nu* final into a *sigma*, expressed in the nominative *Bovs*, but in the accusative more truly *Boun*, *Bovv*."

It has been already remarked, (V. MANE, *Breid of Mane*,) that in Teut. *maene* and *wegghe*, evidently our *wig* or *whig*, both denote a species of aromatic bread, formed so as to resemble the horns of the moon.

In Su.-G. this is called *Iulbrod*, i.e. Yule-bread, which is described by Ihre as baked in the same manner. The same custom prevails in Norway. It seems doubtful whether *bun* be allied to Gael. *bonnach*, a cake. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *bunna*, in the same sense, without the guttural termination, vo. *Placenta*.

BUN, s. 1. The same as E. *bun*. Everg. ii. 72. st. 28.

Bot I lanch best to ss ane Nwn
 Gar beir hir taill abone hir *bun*
 For nathing ellis, as I suppois,
 Bot for to schaw hir lillie quhite hois.
Lyndsay's Warkis, (Syde Tailis), p. 208.

—I see, we British frogs,
 May bless Great Britain and her bogs,
 Where hap we thus in cheerie fyke,
 And lave our limbs whene'er we like,
 Or bathe our *buns* among the stanks,
 Syne beck them on the sunny banks.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 50. V. BUNT.

Bun is used Dumfr. as synon. with *bun*, with this distinction, that *bun* is applied to a young person, *bun* to an old.

2. This word signifies the tail or brush of a hare, Border, being used in the same sense with *fud*.

I gript the mackings be the *bunns*,
 Or be the neck. *Watson's Coll.* i. 69.

This term is still used in the same sense in Galloway.

Rous'd by the rumblin noise, poor maukin takes
The bent wi' nimble foot; and scudding cocks
Her *bun*, in rude defiance of his pow'r.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

C. B. *bon* signifies a base, also the butt-end; *bontin*, the buttock.

Ir. *bon*, *bun*, the bottom of any thing; Dan. *bund*, id.; Gael. *bun*, bottom, foundation.

BUN, *s.* A large cask, placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance; Ang.

This may be radically the same with *S. boyn*, a washing tub.

BUNCE, *interj.* An exclamation used by boys at the High School of Edinburgh. When one finds any thing, he who cries *Bunce!* has a claim to the half of it. *Stick up for your bunce*; "stand to it, claim your dividend."

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it may be viewed as a corruption of the term *bonus*, as denoting premium or reward.

To **BUNCH** *about*, to go about in a hobbling sort of way; a term applied to one of a squat or corpulent form. Roxb.

Shall we view this as corr. from *E. Bounce*, a word of uncertain origin?

BUND-SACK, *s.* A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage; a low phrase, and only borrowed from the idea of a *sack* being *bound* and tied up, *S.*; sometimes more fully, "a *bun'-sack* and set by."

BUNE, **BOON**, *s.* The inner part of the stalk of flax, the core, that which is of no use, afterwards called *shaws*, Ang.; *Been*, id. Morays.

When flax has not been steeped long enough, so that the *blair*, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said, *The blair disna clear the bune*, Ang.

Boon seems to be an *E.* word, although I have not found it in any dictionary. It occurs in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1787.

"The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the *boon* more brittle or friable, and, by soaking, to dissolve that gluey kind of sap that makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a small degree to the woody part. The bark of flax is called the *harle*; and when separated from the useless woody part, the *boon*, this *harle* itself is flax." *Encycl. Brit.* vo. Flax, p. 292. V. BLAIR, *Additions*.

Dan. *bund*, signifies a bottom, foundation, or ground, q. that on which the flax rests.

BUNER, *adj.* Upp. Clydes., Loth. V. **BOON-MOST**.

BUNEWAND, *s.*

In the hinder-end of harvest, on All-hallow even,
When our good Neighbours dois ride, if I read right,
Some buckled on a *buneward*, and some on a been,
Ay trotland in troops from the twilight;

Some saidd a shee ape, all grathed into green,
Some hobland on a hemp stalk, hovand to the hight,
The King of Pharis and his court with the Elf Queen,
With many elfish *Incubus* was ridand that night.
There an Elf on an Ape an unsel begat,
Into a pot by Pomathorns:
That bratchard in a busse was born:
They fand a monster on the morne,
War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie's Flyt., *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 12.

Here a *hemp stalk* is used for a steed by one of the *good neighbours*, a name commonly given by the vulgar to the fairies. Whether any particular virtue is, in the secrets of sorcery, ascribed to hemp, I know not. But there must be some idea of this kind, as it is the seed of hemp that is sown on *Hallow-een*, by those who use diabolical rites, from the hope of attaining some knowledge of their future lot. In Cumberland a dried hemp-stalk is called a *bunnel*. V. Gl. Grose.

This appears to be of the same meaning with *Bunwede*, q. v. Or, can it signify a stalk of flax? V. **BUNE**.

I am inclined to think that *buneward* here is synon. with *hempstalk*, only with this difference that the former is pilled,—in consequence of observing that Ray writes *bullen*, where Grose has *bunnel*, thus explaining the term "Hempstalks pilled: *Buns*;" *Collect.*, p. 12. *Bun* may be the same with our *boon* or *bune*, the inner part of flax, the core. Grose afterwards gives "*Bullen*, hempstalks, pilled,—North.," and, in his Supplement, expl. *bun*, "a kecks, or hollow stem, North." I am at a loss whether to view *bun* as contracted from *bullen*.

It may be added that the description given by Montgomerie has considerable analogy to that of Ben Jonson, when referring, in his *Sad Shepherd*, to the popular superstitions of the North of *E.*

—Where ere you spie

This browdred belt, with characters, 'tis I.
A Gypsy ladie, and a right beldams
Wrought it by moon-shine for mee, and star-light,
Upo' your granam's grave, that verie night
Wee earth'd her, in the shades; when our Dame Hecat,
Mads it her *gaing-night*, over the kirk-yard,
With all the *bärke* and parish tykes set at her,
While I sat whirland of my brasen spindle, &c.

Barke and ought to be *barkand*, i. e. barking, the part. pr.

Buneward, is expl. the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn., *S. B.*; and also as signifying the dock.

"The produce of these neglected stripes [*banks*] is generally a coarse grass, intermixed with docks, (*Scot. Bunewands*,) and sometimes made into hay." *Edin. Mag.*, Aug., 1818, p. 125.

This paper is from the *How* of Angus.

BUNG, *adj.* Topsy, fuddled; a low word, *S.*

She was his jo, and aft had said,
"Fy, Geordie, had your tongue,
"Ye's ne'er get me to be your bride:"
But chang'd her mind when *bung*
That very day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 268.

It is expl. "completely fuddled; as it were to the *bung*;" *Gl. Rams.* But it does not admit of so strong a sense. It may signify, "smelling of the *bung*." This word seems originally *C. B.*

BUNG-FU', *adj.* Quite intoxicated; a low word, *S.*, q. *full* to the *bung*; in allusion to a barrel.

—Whan a rake's gaun hame *bung-fu'*—
He has na a' his sensea, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 52.

BUNGIE, *adj.* Fuddled, S. O.; another low word; but not expressing so great a degree of intoxication as the other.

"*Bungie*, drunk, fuddled," Picken's Gl.

To **BUNG**, *v. n.* To emit a booming or twanging sound, as when a stone is propelled through the air, or like that of a French top when thrown off; West and South of S.

BUNG, *s.* 1. The sound thus emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling or otherwise, S.

2. Improperly used to denote the act of throwing a stone in this way, S.

Teut. *bunge*, *bonghe*, tympanum. It may be observed that in Teut. the same analogy occurs as with us, for *domme* also signifies a drum. Isl. *baung*, a bell, *campana*. Thre views Germ. *bunge*, a drum, as derived from Su.-G. *bung-a*, to beat or strike.

BUNG-TAP, *s.* A humming top; denominated from the sound made by its motion, S.

To **BUNG**, *v. a.* To throw with violence, Aberd. *Bum*, *synon.*, Loth.

This sense, I suspect, is borrowed from the sound made by the rapid motion in the air.

BUNG, *s.* To *tak a bung*, a low phrase, *synon.* with *to tak the pet*, Moray. In *a bung*, in a huff, Aberd.

BUNGY, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, testy, *ibid.*

BUNG, *s.* A cant term for an old worn-out horse, Loth.; *synon.*, *Bassie*.

BUNG, *s.* The instep of a shoe, S.

BUNKER, **BUNKART**, *s.* 1. "A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats;" Gl. Rams.

Itthers frae aff the *bunkers* sank,
Wi' een like collops scor'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 230.

2. A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid, S.

"*A bunker*, a window-seat." Sir J. Sinclair's Observations, p. 169.

3. It seems to be the same word which is used to denote an earthen seat in the fields, Aberd.

"That after the fishers had the two sheals upon the north side, they took part of the dike which was demolished as above, and built an open *bunkart* or seat, to shelter them from the wind." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 146.

While snaw the frosty *bunkerts* theeks,
The hind about the fire-side beeks
His dead frost-nippit taes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 106.

I have given this in the singular to make it more grammatical.

This is perhaps a deriv. from A.-S. *benc*, Su.-G. *baenck*, a bench. It may however be allied to Dan. *bunker*, articuli montium, mentioned by Junius, vo. *Bunch*; Isl. *bunga*, tumor terrae et prominentia in

montibus; *bungur ut*, tumet, *prominet*, G. Andr., p. 41; *buncke*, accrusus, strues; a heap. Verel.

BUNKLE, *s.* A stranger. "The dog barks, because he kens you to be a *bunkle*." This word is used in some parts of Angus.

Perhaps it formerly signified a mendicant; Isl. *bon*, mendicatio, and *kall*, the vulgar pronunciation of *kerl*, homo, a beggar-man, S. *Bona-kiaelki* is rendered mendicus invitus, petax, an importunate beggar, from *kiaelki*, maxilla, q. "one who will not be put out of countenance."

BUNNEL, *s.* Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, Linn. Upp. Clydes. V. **BUNWEDE**.

BUNNERTS, *s. pl.* Cow parsnip, S. B. *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn.

The first part of the word resembles the Sw. name of this root, *biorn-ram*, literally, the bear's paw. In Germ. it is called *baeren-klaue*, which is equivalent. Our word would seem to have been q. *biorn-oert*, which in Sw. would be, the bear's wort.

Isl. *buna*, however, is rendered by Haldorson, *Pes bovis*, vel *ursi*.

BUNNLE, *s.* The cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn; Lanarks.

BUNT, *s.* The tail or brush of a hair or rabbit; *synon.* *Bun* and *Fud*.

Next in some spret I sat me down,
Nor had my heart gien e'er to dunt,
Till skelping up, a strolling hound
Had near hand catch'd me by the bunt.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 79.

Gael. *bundun*, the fundament, *bunait*, a foundation. C. B. *bontin*, the buttock; Owen. *Bôn*, caudex, pars posterior; Davies. It may, however, be allied to Belg. *bont*, furr, skin. Hence Dan. *bundtmager*, a furrier.

BUNTA, *s.* A bounty. V. **BOUNTETH**.

"Ane *bunta* wortht xi sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

BUNTY, *s.* "A hen without a rump."

"Clipped arse, quoth *Bunty*," S. Prov., "spoken—when a man upbraids us with what himself is guilty of." Kelly, p. 78.

Dan. *bundi*, Su.-G. *bunt*, a bunch. Or rather V. **BUNT**.

BUNTIN, *adj.* Short and thick; as, a *buntin* brat, a plump child, Roxb.

BUNTILIN, *s.* 1. Bunting, E. a bird, S.

The *Emberiza miliaria* is in Mearns and Aberd. called the *Corn-Buntlin*.

2. The blackbird, Galloway.

Thou hot-fac'd sun ! who cheers the drooping world,
And gars the *buntlins* throble by thy pow'r,
Look laughing frae thy sky.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8. V. Gless.

BUNTLING, *adj.* The same as *Buntin*, Strathmore. Perhaps q. resembling a bundle; Su.-G. *bunt*, fasciculus.

BUNWEDE, *s.* Ragwort, an herb; *Senecio Jacobæa*, Linn. S. *binweed*; *synon.* *weebow*.

He coud carye the coup of the kingis des,
Syne leve in the stede
But a blak *bunweede*.

Houlate, iii. 11.

This name is also given, S., to the *Convolvulus arvensis*, and the *Polygonum convolvulus*. The latter in Sweden is called *Binda*; Linn. Fl. Suec. N. 344.

"I shall, henceforth, regard it as a fine characteristic proof of our national prudence, that in their journies to France and Flanders, the Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and *bunweeds*, instead of venturing by water in sieves, like those of England. But the English are under the influence of a maritime genius." Blackw. Mag., June, 1820, p. 266.

BUNYAN, *s.* A corn, a callous substance.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or *bunyan*, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had gumfiated every mental joint and member." Ayr. Legat., p. 198.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *bunga*, tumor, protuberantia; *bung-a*, protuberare. Gael. *buinne* signifies an ulcer.

BUNYOCH, *s.* The diarrhœa; never used except in ludicrous language, Upp. Clydes.

This is obviously Gael. *buinnach*, id., perhaps from *buinne*, a tap or spout.

BUR, *S.* V. CREEPING-BUR, and UPRIGHT BUR.

BUR, *s.* 1. The cone of the fir, S. B.

[2. Barb, as of a fishing-hook or a spear.]

Su.-G. *barr* denotes the leaves or needles of the pine, and other things of the same kind terminating in a point. V. Ihre, vo. *Aborre*.

BUR, *s.* [1. The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. Halliwell's Arch. Dict., vo. *Burr*.]

"That thare be na speris made in tyme tocum nor sald that is schortare than five elne & a half, or v elne at the leist before the *bur*, and of gretnes according tharto." Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132.

This apparently denotes the *boor*, or perforated place in the head of the spear into which the shaft enters; Teut. *boor*, terebra, *boor-en*, perforare.

[More probably from Gael. *borra*, a knob, bunch; *borr*, to swell. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

[2. The knob between the tine and the blade of a knife.]

BUR-DOCKEN, *s.* The burdock, *Arctium lappa*, S.

The *burr-docken* thy coffin was,
It thick in blood did wave;
I sexton was, and laid thee in
The narrow, shallow grave.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 95. V. DOCKEN.

BUR-THRISIL, *s.* The spear-thistle, S. *Carduus lanceolatus*. *Bur-thistle*, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. THRISIL.

To **BURBLE**, *v. n.* To purr.

But as the sheep that haue no hirde nor guide,
But wandering strays along the riuers side,
Throw *burbling* brookes, or throw the forest grene,
Throw meadows closures, or throw shadows shene:

Right so the heathen hoste, without all bridle,
Runs insolent, to vicious actions ydle.

Hudson's Judith, p. 60.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *borbel-en*, scaturire, as being a term applied to the motion of water.

Palsgr. indeed expl. the *v.* in this sense, as synon. with Fr. *bouillir*. "I boyle vp or *burbyll* vp as a water dothe in a spring." B. iii. F. 169, a.

BURBLE, *s.* Trouble, perplexity, disorder, Ayr.

"He made him do as he pleasèd, and always made *burbles*, by which the deponent understood trouble." Case, Moffat, 1812, p. 45.

Evidently from Fr. *barbouill-er* to jumble, to confound; whence also the *v.* *Barbulye*, q. v.

BURBLE-HEADED, *adj.* Stupid, confused, Dumfr.; from the same origin with **BURBLE**, *s.*

BURCH, **BWRCH**, **BUROWE**, *s.* Borough, town.

Thou held the *burch* lang with a borrowit gown.—

Now upland thou lives rife on rubit quhiet,
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

i.e. on rubbed wheat, without being ground.

Upland, as denoting the country, fixes the meaning of the *burch*.

Wyntown writes *burch*.

Moes-G. *baurgs*; A.-S. *burg*, *burh*, *buruh*, id. L. B. *burg-us*. Gael. *burg* denotes a village. But this has, most probably, been borrowed from the Goths.

BURD, *s.* A lady, a damsel. V. **BIRD**.

BURD, **BURDE**, *s.* Board, table.

Scho gois, and coveris the *burde* anone;
And syne ane payr of bossis hes scho tane,
And set thame doun upon the *burde* him by.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 72.

Moes-G. *baurd*, asser, tabula, A.-S., Su.-G., Isl., *bord*, id.

BURDCLAITH, *s.* A tablecloth, S. Westmorel. id.

Aft for ane cause thy *burdclaith* needs nae spreding,
For thou has nowther for to drink nor eit.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58. st. 20.

From *burd*, and *claith*, cloth.

"Item foure *burdclaithis* of Scottis linyng [linen.]

"Item fyve *burdclaithis* of plane linyng." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 129.

O. E. "*borde clothe*, [Fr.] *nappe*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 21.

BURD-HEAD, **BOORD-HEAD**, *s.* The head of the table, the chief seat, S.

The letter-gae of holy rhyme
Sat up at the *burd-head*.

Ramsay's Chr. Kirk, C. 2.

BURD, *s.* Offspring, S. A.-S. *byrd*, *nativitas*.

BURDALANE, *s.* A term used to denote one who is the only child left in the family; q. *bird alone*, or, solitary; *burd* being the pron. of *bird*.

Himself was aiget, his hous hang be a har,
Duill and distres almaist to deid him draife,
Yet *Burd-allane*, his only son and air,

As wretched, vyiss, and valicnt, as the laive,
Hhis hous uphail'd, quhilk ye with honor haive.
Maitland MSS. Libr. Univ. Edin. Minstrelsy Border,
iii. 4.

Mr. Scott observes, on this poem: "Auld Maitland appears to have had three sons, but we learn, [from the family traditions], that only one survived him, who was thence sur-named *Burd alone*, which signifies either *unequaled*, or *solitary*;" Ibid.

In another poem, it may perhaps signify *unequaled*.

And Newton Gordon, *burd-alone*,
And Dalgatis both stout and keen,
And gallant Veitch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 179.

BURDE, s. Ground, foundation.

"Fynaly becaus the capitane refusit to randir the hous in this sort, he assailyeit hym on ane new *burde*." *Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 18.* Aliam conditionem—proponit, Boeth.

This seems to be merely a metaph. use of A.-S. and Germ. *bord*, E. *board*; Su.-G. *bord*, a footstool.

BURDE, s. A strip, properly an ornamental selvage; as a "burde of silk," a selvage of silk.

And of ane *burde* of silk, richt costlie grein,
Hir tusché was with silver weil besene.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

Mr. Pinkerton says, he finds this word no where. But the cognate term occurs, both in Ihre, and in Kilian. Su.-G. *borda*, limbus vel praetexta; unde *silkesborda*, cingulum sericum vel limbus; *gullbord*, limbus aureus; Teut. *boord*, limbus. It is evidently the same with S. *bord*, a selvage of any kind, particularly such as women use for adorning their caps or mantles. Thus, the meaning of the passage is, "Her tusché or belt was made of a strip of green silk." Fr. *bord*, id.

Burde is also used by Douglas:—

Eneas syns twa robbs furth gart feld
Of riche purpoure and styf *burde* of golds,
Quhilk vmqnhile Dido, Qneue of Sydones,
Of sic labour ful besy tho, I ges,
As at that tyme to pleis him wounder glaid,
With hir swin handis to him wrocht and maid,
Weiffin ful wele, and *brusit* as riche wedis,
Of coistly stuf and subtil goldin thredis.

Doug. Virgil, 362. 27.

The term, as here used, may strictly signify embroidery, not only as connected with the epithet *styf*, but as illustrated by the participle *brusit*, which undoubtedly means embroidered. Yet, notwithstanding the shade of difference in signification, I am convinced that it is in fact the same word with that used by Dunbar, and with S. *bord*; and that this passage leads us to the original sense. Douglas says, that these robes had a *burde of golde*. But it was *styf*, as being richly *brusit* or embroidered. Now, it appears that the term primarily used to denote embroidered work, came in process of time to signify any ornamental selvage; embroidery being chiefly used on the hem. Dunbar applies it to a strip of *silk*, which was embroidered with silver. In modern use it denotes a narrow strip of any kind meant for ornament, as lace, cambric, muslin.

This idea is confirmed by the apparent origin of the term; or by its relation, in different languages, to the verbs which signify, to embroider. Teut. *boord*, limbus, fimbria, is nearly allied to *boorderen*, pingere acu, to embroider; Fr. *bord*, id. to *bord-er*, which signifies both to wet, and to embroider; and Isl. *bord*, limbus, to *bord-a*, acu pingere. This, by transposition, is from *brydd-a*, pingere, which Verel. derives from *brodde*, mucro, any sharp-pointed instrument.

Candour requires that I should state one difficulty attending this hypothesis. Isl. *bord* is used in a very general sense; ora, extremitas, margo eujuscunqre rei; Gl. Orkneyinga; S. Hence a doubt arises, whether it has been primarily used to denote the border of a garment.

Armor. *broud-a*, acupingere, *broul*, *broud*, opus acupietum; C. B. *brwyd*, instrumentum acu pingendi; unde *broud-a*, acu pingere. Du Cange, vo. *Brustus*.

BURDENABLE, adj. Burdensome.

—"They were but silly poor naked bodies, *burdenable* to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding, i. 291.

BURDIE, s. A diminutive from E. *bird*, S.

I hae *burdies* cleck'd in summer,
Toddlin brawly but an' ben.

Picken's Poems, i. 105.

BURDYHOUSE, Gae or Gang, to *Burdie-house*, a sort of malediction uttered by old people to one with whose conduct or language they are, or affect to be, greatly dissatisfied, S.

This seems to have been the old pronunciation of the name of *Bourdeaux* in France. It is at any rate written *Burdeouss*, *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538*, and *Burdeous*, *Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483*; and was probably aspirated by the vulgar in the pronunciation.

Other phrases of a similar kind are commonly used; though perhaps under the idea of a less severe penance, because less distant; as "Gang to Banff,"—"Gae to Jeddart," i.e. *Jedburgh*.

If this was meant to include the idea of *Jeddart Justice*, the penance might be severe enough.

BURDYN, adj. Wooden, of or belonging to boards.

Out off wyndowis stanssouris all thai drew,
Full gret irm wark in to the wattr threw;
Burdyn duris and lokis in thair irs,
All werk of tre thai bryut wp in a fyr.

Wallace, iv. 509. MS.

i.e. "While they cast iron work into the river, they burnt the wooden work." A.-S. *bord*, S. *burd*, *burid*, a board, a plank.

BURDING, s. Burden.

The cherries hang abuns my heid.—

On trimbling twistis, and tewch,
Quhilk bowed throw *burding* of thair birth.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

Birth may perhaps be tautological. If it does not mean produce, it signifies burden. V. BIRTH, BYRTII.

BURDINSECK. V. BERTHINSEK.

BURDIT, part. pa. Stones are said to be *burdit*, when they split into lamina, S. perhaps from *burd*, a board; q. like wood divided into thin planks.

BURDLY, BUIRDLY, adj. Large and well-made, S. The E. word *stately* is used as synon. *burdly man*, one who is stout in appearance.

Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer,
An' they mann starvs e' cauld and hunger;
But, how it comes, I never kend yet,
They're maistly wonderfu' contented:
An' *burdly* chieils, and clever hizzies,
Ars bred in sic a way as this is.

Burns, iii. 5.

Isl. *burdur*, the habit of body, strength, *propriae vires*, *afurdur menn*, excellent men; *afurdur mikill*, surpassing in greatness; Verel. Perhaps E. *burly* is originally the same word. This, according to Skinner, is q. *boor-like*, like a boor, or peasant. The provincial orthography (A. Bor. *boorly*), might seem to confirm this etymon.

BURDLINESS, BUIRDLINESS, s. Stateliness; used in regard to the size and stature of a man, S. V. **BURDLY**.

BURDON, BURDOUN, BURDOWNE, s. A big staff, such as pilgrims were wont to carry.

Ponderous staffs of this kind were sometimes used, instead of lances, in battle. This term is used by Doug. where Virg. employs *caestus*.

Quhen this was said he has but mare abads
Tua kempis *burdouns* brocht, and before thaysme laid,
With al thare harnes and braseris by and by,
Of wecht ful huge, and scharp unmesurably.

Doug. Virgil, 140. 55.

Quhat wald hs haif said, that perchance had se
Hercules *burdown* and wappinnys here? quod he.

Ibid. 141. 20.

Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff. As this word also signifies an ass or a mule, on which one used to ride who was going abroad, Du Cange says, that the name was transferred to the staffs which pilgrims carried, who travelled on foot to Jerusalem. This seems very fanciful. L. B. *burdo*. *Borda* is rendered *clavia*, Isidor. Gl., which some understand as denoting a club. But it is doubtful. *Borde*, in Saintonge, a baton.

These terms have probably originated from the Gothic, especially as we have Isl. *broddstafur*, scipio, hastulus, hastile, *bridging-ur*, id. G. Andr. p. 37; q. a pointed staff, or one shod with a sharp point.

2. *Be staff and burdon*; a phrase respecting either investiture or resignation.

"John Balliol, void of al kingly abulyemantis, come with ane quhit wand in his hand to king Edward for feir of his lyfe, resiginit al richt & titill that he had or micht haue to the croun of Scotland *be staf & burdon* in king Edwardis handis, & maid hym chartour thairof in his [this] manner in the iiii. yeir of his regne." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 3.

As the receiving of a staff was the token of investiture, the delivering of it up was the symbol of resignation. Among the ancient Franks, this was the mode of investing one with royal authority. Not only a sceptre, but also a rod or staff, was in many instances delivered into the hand of him who was acknowledged as supreme ruler. V. Du Cange, vo. *Baculus*.

BURDOUN, s. "The drone of a bagpipe, in which sense it is commonly used in S." Rudd.

Fr. *bourdon*, id.

BURDOWYS, s. pl. Club-bearers, fighters with maces.

The gud Stewart off Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men,
Quhill he had with him but archeris,
And but *burdowys* and awblasteris.

Barbour, xvii. 236. MS.

This seems to signify, men who fought with clubs or batons; from L. B. *borda*, a club, or *Burdon*, q. v. O. Fr. *bourdonasse*, a sort of lance, denominated from its resemblance to a staff; being nearly as light as a javelin, but well-pointed. *Burdare*, (Matt. Paris), is to fight with clubs, after the manner of clowns, qui, he says, Anglis *Burdons*. V. Menage, vo. *Bourdon*. *Bourde*

is mentioned by Du Cange as O. Fr. for a staff with a great head; and *burdiare*, *boridiare*, is *hastis ludere*, (Fr. *behourd-er*, *bokourd-er*, *bord-er*, id.) whence *bohordicum*, a tournament. Rymer uses *burdeare* in the same sense, Tom. 5. p. 223. Shall we hence suppose, that justing was thus denominated from the use of staves or poles instead of lances?

BUREDELY, adv. Forcibly, vigorously.

Als wounded as hs was,
Sons *buredely* hs ras,
And falowed fast on his tras,
With a swerds kene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 21. V. **BURDLY**.

BUREIL, BURAL, adj. Vulgar, rustic. This is the MS. reading of Wallace, where in the editions it is *rural*.

It is weil knawin I am a *bural* man;
Fer her is said as gudly as I can.

B. xi. 1461.

Weill may I schaw my *burcil* bustious thecht.

Doug. Virgil, 3. 51.

The term is applied to spears.

This Auentinus followis in thir weris,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staffis and *burrel* speris.

Ibid. 231. 50.

Rudd. thinks that it may be here rendered *big, large*, and that hence comes *burly*. But *burrel speris* are either staves or burdons, used by country people instead of spears; or spears made in a clumsy manner.

Chaucer *borel*, id. "borel folk, borel men." L. B. *burell-us*, a species of coarse cloth; which Du Cange derives from Lat. *byrrhus*, a word used by Augustine for a linen coat. But the most natural origin is Teut. *buer*, a peasant.

BURG of ice, a whalerfisher's phrase for a field of ice floating in the sea, S.; most probably from Germ. *berg*, a hill or mountain; *eis-berg*, the common term among Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and German navigators, for the floating mountains of ice.

BURGENS, s. pl. Burgesses.

— That thai wald bryng alsua—
Honorabil *burgens*, and awenand.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 23.

Moes-G. *baurjans*, Lat. *burgens-es*, Gl. Wynt.

BURGEOUN, s. A bud, a shoot.

— Within hir palice yet
Of hir first husband, was ans tempill bet,
Of marbill, and bald in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhits bendis, carpettis and ensence,
And festuall *burgeouns*, arrayit in thare gyss.

Doug. Virgil, 116. 5.

Fr. *burgeon*, id. The *v.* is adopted into E. Perhaps the Fr. word is radically from Su.-G., *boerja*, *oriri*, as denoting a beginning of any kind; whence *boerjan*, initium; or rather Isl. *bar*, gemma arborum, seu primulae frondes; G. Andr.

To **BURGESS, v. a.** 1. When the marches of a town were rode, it was customary, in their progress, to take those who had been made *burgesses* during the year, and to strike their buttocks on a stone. This was called *burgessing*, Fife.

This harsh custom, besides the diversion afforded to the unpolished agents, might be supposed to have the

same influence in assisting the local memory of the patients, as that said to exist among the native and more wild Irish, who, during the night, go the rounds of the estates to which they still lay claim, as having belonged to their ancestors, and for the purpose of more deeply impressing on the memories of their children the boundaries of the several properties, at certain resting-places give them a sound flogging.

2. The same term was used to denote a savage custom used by the rabble in Edinburgh on his Majesty's birth-day. Actuated perhaps, in part by a spirit of envy, they often laid hold of those who were on their way to the Parliament House to drink the health, hoisted up some of them, and gave them several smart blows, on the seat of honour, on one of the posts which guarded the pavement. By this ceremony they pretended to make them *free of the good town*. Of late years this practice has been abolished. V. BEJAN, v.

BURIALL, s. A place of interment, a burying-place.

—“And thairfore the said Revestrie was disponit to Schir James Dundas of Arnestoun knycht—to be ane *buriall* for him and his posteritie.” Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

Johns. derives E. *burial* from *bury*. But it is evidently the same with A.-S. *byrigels*, sepultura; sepulchrum, monumentum, tumba, tumulus; Lye.

BURIAN, s. A mound, a tumulus; or, a kind of fortification, S. Aust.

“There are a great number of cairns or *burians*; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have now no appearance of having been built.” P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

“There is a great number of *burians* in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 36 to 50 yards diameter.—They are supposed by some to be remains of Pictish encampments; others think that they were places of strength, into which the inhabitants collected their cattle, when alarmed with a visitation from the English borderers,” &c. P. Westerkirk, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A.-S. *beorg*, *burg*, mons, acervus, munimentum; sepulchrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the *broghs* or *brughs* of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A.-S. *byrigenn*, *byrgene*, sepulchrum, monumentum, tumulus. For, from similarity of form, the A.-Saxons gave the same name to a fortification, as to a place appropriated for burying the dead, both being circular and elevated. *Burian*, indeed, *brugh*, and E. *barrow*, seem to be all from the same root.

BURIEL, s.

“Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their bairns with a bairns cap for the crosse.” Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559; Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

This may be the same with Fr. *burell*, L. B. *burellus*, a coarser and thicker kind of cloth, whence *Bureil*, rustic. Du Cange, however, takes notice of *pretiosos Burellos*. These, it appears, had been made at Ratisbon.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURRIO, BURIOR, BURRIOUR, s. An executioner.

“The samyn is punist condignely as he deservit, sen he was *burio* to hym self mair shamefully than we mycht deuyse.” Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 2.

“The cruel Inglis—ar *boreaus* ande hangmen permittit be God to punciis us.”—Compl. S., p. 40. *Burrio*, Calderwood.

Thir cattif miscreants I mene,
As *buriors* has euer bene
Wordie to vilipend.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

Sum *burriouris* ye sail gar come yow to;
And tham comand to work at my bidding.

Clariodus, MS. Gl. Compl.

“Is he [Antichrist] without God, trow ye? No, he is no other thing but a *burrio* sent from the tribunal of God to plague the ingrate world, as a king would send an hangman to hang a thiefe or murtherer; God in his just judgement sends him to execute justice vpon this ingrate world for the contempt of the light of the gossell.” Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 91.

Fr. *bourreau*, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the Fr. word, V. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW, BIRLEY, BARLEY, s.
A court of neighbours.

“Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaints, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*.” Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

“*Birlaw-courts*—are rewled be consent of neighbours.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 39. § 8.

It is only of late that this custom was abolished in some parishes.

“This towne—consists of above 20 freedoms.—This little republic was governed by a *birley court*, in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote.” P. Crawford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. iv. 512, 513.

In the North of S. it seems to have been used within the last century. For there can be little doubt that what is written *barley-men* must be understood in this sense, as denoting country-men chosen as judges in some matter in which they are supposed competent to determine.

“The said John Hay, as tacking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in ane house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of *barley-men*, give he requirs the same, he paying the rent the *barley-men* puts it too.” Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, *ibid*.

Skene derives this from Belg. *baur* (boer), a husbandman, and *law*. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient *Getae*, says that they called their laws *Bilagines*, which term is generally viewed as compounded of *by*, a city, and *laga*, law. As Germ. *bauer*, A.-S. *bur*, Isl. *byr*, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word in *burlaw*. Isl. *burskap* is the right of citizenship; and *bursprak* denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. “*Uppa burspraket the herrar ginge*,”—“These noblemen went into the senate.” Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre, vo. *Bur*. This word is from *by*, a city, genit. *byr* or *bur*, and *sprak*, discourse or council. Alem. *spracha* signifies a council; and *sprach-hrus*, the place of meeting. The ancient Franks called their convention, or the place where they met, *Mallum*, from *mael-a*, to speak; as their successors were wont to call it *parlement*, from *parler*, for the same reason.

Isl. *bylag*, *bya-lag*, indeed, corresponds to our redundant phrase, *Laws of Burlaw*.

"The Icelandic word *bya-lag* signifies laws of villages or townships." Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 115. N. This, although not mentioned by Johns., is the original sense, of the E. word *by-law*. V. Cowel, vo. *Bilaw*. Hence,

BURLIE-BAILIE, *s.* An officer employed to enforce the laws of the *Burlaw-courts*.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor; and gawn the moss up,
He thare forgather'd with a gossip:
And wha was't, trow ye, but the deel,
That had disguis'd himsell sae weel
In human shape, sae snug and wylie;
Jud tuk him for a *burlie-bailie*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 536.

BURLED, BURLIT, *part. pa.*

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and siluer, that salbe strickin vnder him.—And that na man sall tak the said money, fra it be *burlit* and clyppit, bot at his awin lyking." Acts Ja. II., 1451; c. 35; edit. 1566. *Burled*, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify *burnt*, from Fr. *brul-er*?

BURLET, *s.* A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

"A lang taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neccat [necked] with *burlettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

"A lang taillit gowne of crammosie satine and silver laich nekit, with *burlettis* freinyeit about with silver with body and *burlettis*." Ibid., p. 220. In the rest of the passages, instead of *body*, it is *bodies* and *bodies*, i.e. *boddice*.

Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c.—also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, taffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." Cotgr.

BURLY, *s.* A crowd, a tumult, S. B.

Teut. *borl-en*, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. *hurly-burly*.

BURLY, BURLIE, *adj.* Stately, strong; as applied to buildings. This word, although used in E. is expl. by Johns. as merely signifying, "great of stature."

Wallace gert brek thai *burly* byggyngis bavlð,
Bathe in the Merss, and als in Lothiane.
Wallace, viii. 402. MS.

It is also used in relation to a banner:—

Than out thai raid all to a random richt,
This courtlie King, and all his cumlie ost,
His *burly* bainer brathit upon bicht.

King Hart, i. 28.

In Gl. expl. "*burly*, *bold*." If it occurs in this sense in Maitland P., I have overlooked it.

Teut. *boer*, Germ. *bauer*, a boor, with the termination *lic*, denoting resemblance.

***BURLY**, *adj.* Besides the E. sense, it also signifies rough, S. Hence,

BURLY-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a rough appearance; as, a "a *burly-headit* fallow," Roxb.

I have some doubt, however, whether this has not originally been *burry-headit*, *q.* having the rough appearance of the head of the bur-dock.

BURLY-TWINE, *s.* A kind of strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than packthread, Mearns.

BURLINS, *s. pl.* The bread *burnt* in the oven in baking, S., *q. burnlins*.

BURN, *s.* 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. B.

What maks Auld Reikie's dames sae fair?

It cannot be the halesome air,

But caller *burn* beyond compare,

The best o' ony;

That gars them a' sic graces skair,

And blink sae bouny.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 41.

"*Burne* is water;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

I am inclined to consider this as the primary sense of the word; Moes-G. and Precop. *brunna*, Su.-G. *brunn*, Isl. *brunn-ur*, Germ. *brun*, Tent. *burn*, *born*, a well, a fountain; Belg. *bornwater*, water from a well. Gael. *burne* also signifies water. Some trace the Goth. words to Heb. *bor*, a fountain, others to Su.-G. *rinna*, to run, to flow; *b*, after the Gothic manner, being prefixed.

2. A rivulet, a brook, S. A. Bor.

Ryueris ran rede on spate with wattir broun,

And *burnis* harlis all thare bankis doun.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 25.

I was wery of wandering, and went me to rest,

Under a brode banke, by a *bowrne* side.

P. Ploughman Pass. i. A. 1.

E. *ourn*. In this sense only A.-S. *burn*, *byrna*, occur; or, as signifying a torrent.

3. The water used in brewing, S. B.

The same term is applied to the water used in washing, S. B. In both cases it is generally understood to denote water warmed, although not boiling.

—The browstaris of Cowpar town,—

To mak thin all thay think na falt,

Of meikill *burne* and lytill malt.

Lyndsay, Chron. S. P., ii. 344.

They cowpit him then into the hopper,

And brook his banes, gnipper for gnopper,

Syne put the *burn* untill the glead,

And leipit the een out o' his head.

Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 239.

In some parts of Aberd. he who is engaged in brewing, is much offended if any one used the word *water*, in relation to the work in which he is employed. It is common to reply in this case, "Water be your part of it." This must be connected with some ancient, although unaccountable, superstition; as if the use of the word *water* would spoil the *browst*.

The same sort of superstition prevails in some of the Western Islands, particularly among the inhalitants of Lewis, when on their fishing excursions.

"It is absolutely unlawful to call the Island of St. Kilda—by its proper Irish name *Hirt*, but only the high country. They must not so much as once name the islands, in which they are fowling, by the ordinary name *Flannan*, but only the country. There are several other things that must not be call'd by their common names: e.g. *Visk*, which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call *Burn*: a rock, which in their language is *Creg*, must here be call'd *Cruey*, i.e. hard: *shore*, in their language *claddach*, must here be call'd *vah*, i.e. a cave: *sour* in their language is express'd *gort*, but must here be call'd *gaire*, i.e. sharp: *slippery*, which is express'd *bog*, must be call'd *soft*: and several other things to this purpose." Martin's West. Islands, p. 17, 18.

Ihre informs us that the ancient Swedes had a similar superstition. They would not give its own name to any thing that was of an ominous nature, afraid lest an imprudent tongue should give offence. They therefore employed an inoffensive eirenmloention; as when they meant to say, *It thunders*, they used the phrase, *Godgubben auker*, i.e. Thor drives his chariot. For *Godgubben* was their *Jupiter tonitruans*, from *God*, Deus, and *Gubbe*, senex. Superstitio veterum, says Ihre, nil, cui omen inesse potuit, suo nomine appellare voluit, verita, ne imprudens lingua offenderet, et hinc ejusmodi euphemismo utendum pro sua simplicitate censuit. Gl. vo. *Gubbe*.

4. **Uriue, S. B.** "To make one's *burn*," mingle. Germ. *brun*, *urina*. This Wachter derives from *born*, fons, quia *urina est humor*, qui per varios meatus excernitur instar fontis.

Auld Harry never thought it wrang
To work a turn;
Or stap the very haly sang
To mak his *burn*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 118.

- BURN BRAE, s.** The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs, S.

They biggit a bower on yon *burn brae*,
And theekit it o'er wi' thrashes.

Song, Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

While our flocks are reposing on yon *burn-brae*,
Adown the clear fountain I'll hear tly sweet lay.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

- BURN-GRAIN, s.** A small rill running into a larger stream, Lanarks. V. **GRAIN, GRANE**.

- BURN-SIDE, s.** The ground situated on the side of a rivulet, S.

"'Ye're in better spirits than I am,' said Edie, addressing the bird, 'for I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking o' the bonny *burnsides* and green shaws that I should hae been dandering beside in weather like this.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 165.

- BURN-TROUT, s.** A trout that has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from those bred in a river, S.

"*Salmo Fario*,—the River Trout, vulgarly called *Burn Trout*, Yellow Trout. These are found in great numbers in all our rivulets," *Arbuthnot's Hist. Peterhead*, p. 22.

- BURNIE, BURNY**, is sometimes used, as a dimin. denoting a small brook, S.

O bonny are our greensward haws,
Where through the birks the *burny* rows,
And the bee bums, and the ox lows,
And soft winds rusle,
And shepherd-lads, on sunny knows,
Blaw the blythe fushle.

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, p. vii.

- * To **BURN, v. a.** 1. One is said to be *burnt*, when he has suffered in any attempt. *Ill burnt*, having suffered severely, S.

"A number of the royal party rising in a very confused imprudent way in many shires, were all easily scattered.—We are glad, that no Scotsman was found accessory to any of these designs. It seems, our people were so *ill burnt*, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 396.

This is analogous to the S. Prov., "*Brunt bairns* the fire dreads."

2. To deceive, to cheat in a bargain, S. One says that he has been *brunt*, when overreached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. v.

3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as, in curling, "to *burn* a stane," is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has not the right to play at that time, Clydes.

To **BURN, v. n.** A term used by young people at various sports, as intimating that the person, to whom it is applied, is near the object that he seeks for, S.

"I flatter myself that I *burn*, (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed;) yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper." *Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 355.

A figure borrowed perhaps from the idea of one being in danger as within the reach of the flame.

To **BURN the WATER**, a phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a lister under night, South of S.

"The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers, angling, setting small nets in burns, when the river [Tweed] is in flood, and killing them with listers, when the river is small and the evening serene; and this they call *burning the water*, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat." *Stat. Ace. P. Mertoun*, xiv. 591.

BURN-AIRN, s. 1. An iron instrument used red hot for impressing letters or other marks; generally, the owner's initials on the horns of sheep, S.

2. Metaph. used thus: "They're a' *brunt* wi' ae *burn-airn*," i.e. They are all of the same kidney; always in a bad sense, Aberd.

BURN-GRENGE, s. One who sets fire to barns or granaries.

—Ans ypoereit in haly kirk,
A *burn grenge* in the dirk.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 92.

"One who consumes granaries in the dark," or "by night."

BURN-WOOD, s. Wood for fuel, S.

"There are no pites [peats] in them, but many ships being east away upon them, the inhabitants make use of the wrack for *burn-wood*." *Brand's Zetland*, p. 92, 93.

BURNECOILL, s. *Grite burnecoill*, that which is now denominated *Great Coal*.

"It is vnderstand,—that the *grite burnecoill* ar commounlie transportit furth of this realme, not onlie be his hienes awne subiectis, bot be strangeris quha at all tymes laidnis thair schippis and vtheris veschellis thairwith," &c. *Acts Ja.*, VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 121.

BURNET, *adj.* Of a brown colour.

—Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew,
Sun peirs, sun pale, sun *burnet*, and sun blew,
Sun gres, sun gowlis, sun purple, sun sanguane.

Doug. Virgil, 401. 1.

Fr. *brunette*, "a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality," Rudd. L. B. *brunet-a*, *brunet-um*, *pannus non ex nativi coloris lana confectus, sed quavis tinctura imbutus*; Du Cange.

BURNEWIN, *s.* A cant term for a blacksmith, S.

—Then *Burnewin* comes on like death
At ev'ry chaup. *Burns*, iii. 15.

"*Burn-the-wind*,—an appropriate term;" N. *ibid.*
V. COLIBRAND.

BURNIN' BEAUTY, a female who is very handsome. The idea is thus reversed; "She's nac *burnin' beauty* mair than me," Roxb.**BURNT SILVER**, **BRINT SILVER**, silver refined in the furnace.

It would appear that this designation, as used in our old laws, is merely synon. with *bullion*.

"It is weil knawin that al cunyt money, bathe siluer and gold *put to the fire to be maid bulyone* to [for] vther new money," i.e. for being re-coined, "is minist [diminished], waistit, and distroyit in the translacione be the fire," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

"The auld money that had cours in this realme, baith of the realme self & vtheris, has bene translait & *put to fyre*, and maid bulyeounne to vthir moneye that is striking of new." *Ibid.* A. 1478, p. 118.

"They think it expedient for diuers causis,—that thair be strikin of the vnce of *brint siluer*, or bulyeoun of that fynes, viii. grotis, and of the samin mater and wecht, as effeiris, half grot, penny, half penny, and ferding." Acts Ja. II., 1451, c. 34, Edit. 1566, *Burnt siluer*, Skene, c. 33.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed that this is "fine silver, synonymous with the Spanish *argento acendrado*," Essay on Medals, ii. 346. The phrase, however, is of great antiquity among the Northern nations. *Kongr faladi tha skiöldin, enn thangbrandir gaf honum tha skiöldin, enn Kongr gaf hanom jammvirdi skialldarins i brendo sylfri*: Then the King cheapened the shield; and Thangbrand gave him the shield, and the King gave him the full value of it in *burnt siluer*. *Valorem rex argente puro rependit*. *Kristnisag*. c. 5, p. 30. The same phrase, *brendu silfri*, occurs in p. 126.

Brent gull is used in the same sense, as to gold; *Purum putum aurum*, Verel. Ind.

Snorro Sturleson shews that *skirt silfr*, i.e. pure silver, and *brennt silfr*, are the same. For when Kall-dori, the son of Snorro, the high priest, received his salary from the servants of Harold the Grim, King of Norway, he in a rage threw loose the skirt of his garment, in which was the money, so that it fell among the stubble; at the same time complaining that his stipend was not paid without fraud. The King, being informed of this, commanded that there should be given to him twelve ounces, *skiran brends silfris*, "of pure [or sheer] burnt silver." *Vita Reg. Harald.* V. Annot. ad *Kristnis.* p. 169, 170.

BURR, **BURRH**, *s.* The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter *r*; as by the inhabitants of Northumberland, S.

—"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a gut-

tural sound to the letter *R*, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick *Burr*." P. Coldstream, *Berw. Statist. Acc.* iv. 420.

This word seems formed from the sound. Grose however, if I rightly apprehend his meaning, views it as containing an allusion to the field *burr*, as if something stuck in the throat.

BURRA, *s.* The name given in Orkn. and Shetl. to the common kind of rush, which there is the *Juncus Squarrosus*.

"*Juncus Squarrosus*, provincially *burra*, is a valuable food for sheep in Shetland, in winter." *Agr. Surv. Shetl.*, p. 65.

BURRACH'D, *part. pa.* Inclosed. V. **BOW-RACH'D**.**BURREL**, *s.* A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes, Aysr. V. **COCK-A-BENDY**.

Perhaps q. *bore-all*; or a diminutive from Isl. Dan. *bor*, Teut. *boor*, terebra.

BURREL, *s.* The provincial pronunciation of *E. barrel*, Renfr.

The gamester's cock, frae some aul' *burrel*,
Proclaims the morning near.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82.

BURREL LEY, *s.*

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated faughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or *burrel ley*, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 235.

Isl. *buraleg-r* signifies agrestis, incomptus; and S. *Bureil*, *bural*, rustic. Thus the term might denote ley that was not properly dressed.

To BURRIE, *v. a.* To overpower in working, to overcome in striving at work, S. B.; allied perhaps to Fr. *bourr-er*, Isl. *ber-ia*, to beat.**BURRY**, *adj.*

Sir Corby Rawin was maid a procitour,—
Summond the Scheip befor the Wolf, that he
Perimptourly, within the dayis thré,
Comper undir the panis in this bill,
And heir quhat *burry* Dog wald say him till.

Henrysone, Bannatyme Poems, p. 109. st. 3.

"Probably, rough, boorish," according to Lord Hailes. It might bear this meaning, as descriptive of the shaggy appearance of the dog. Fr. *bourru*, "flockie, hairie, rugged," Cotgr., *bourre*, locks of wool. But it seems more naturally to convey the idea of cruelty, especially considering the allegorical character of this dog given before; from Fr. *bourreau*, an executioner. V. **BURRO**.

BURRY-BUSH *s.*

—He in tift wad sing the Mantuan swain,
Which he aft shaw'd 's adown the *burry-bush*.
Tarras's Poems, p. 5.

Supposed to be an *errat.* for *berry bush*.

BURRICO, *s.* Given in Gl. as not understood.

Sair it was to se your prince with murther prest;
Sairar, I say, him, in his place possesst,
The deid that did; than *Burricco*, now Brydegrome.
Testament K. Henrie, Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 260.

This has undoubtedly been written *burrio*, i. e. executioner. V. BURIO.

BURRIS, *s. pl.*

—“Thai have nocht ceissit, thir dyuers yeris bigane to slay and distroy the saidis solane geis, be casting of neittis and hwikis with bait and *burri*, to draw and allure the auld solane geis to the boittis quhairin the saidis personis and marinaris ar.” Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 614.

Must probably from Fr. *bourre*, flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c.

BURROWE-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BURS, BURRES, *s.* The cone of the fir, S.

But contrair thee, togidder stiffe they stand,
And fast like *burres* they cleife baith anc and all,
Te hald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

[*Burres* here means the heads or flowers of the *Bur*, or *Bur-dock*, q. v.]

BURSAR, *s.* One who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college, for bearing his expenses during his education there, S.

“We think it expedient that in every Colledge in every University, there be 24 *Bursars*, devided equally in all the classes and sieges as is above expremit; that is, in S. Androes 72 *Bursars*, in Glasgow 48 *Bursars*, in Aberdeen 48, to be sustained only in meat upon the charges of the Colledge.” First Buik of Discipline, c. 7, § 22.

“Queen Mary,—for the zeal she bore to letters, &c., founds five poor children *bursars* within the said college, to be called in all times to come *bursars* of her foundation.—The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community; we see, that in Queen Mary’s time, this name had come to be given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse.” Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xxi., App. p. 18.

L. B. *Bursarius* not only denotes a treasurer, but a scholar supported by a pension. *Bursarii* dicuntur, quibus ex ejusmodi *Bursis* stipendia praestantur: quae vox etiamnum obtinet in *Academiarum* publicarum *Scholasticis*, quibus ob rei domesticae penuriam certa quaedam stipendia ex area ad id destinata, ad peragendes studiorum cursus; Du Cange.

Fr. *boursier*, in like manner, signifies not only a treasurer, but “a pensioner; or one that hath an yearly pension in a college;” Cotgr. V. also Diet. Trev.

I find no proof as to the time when these terms were first used in this sense; but it was most probably prior to the reign of Queen Mary, on the continent at least.

The origin is obviously L. B. *bursa*, an ark, Fr. *bourse*, a purse. *Bourse* also signifies “the place of a pensioner in a college;” Cotgr. L. B. *bursa* was used in the same sense, A. 1285. *Expensae*; Pro *Bursis*, scholarum Regis, qui fuerant de curia, &c. *Compt. Baillivorum* Franc. ap., Du Cange. Hence Germ. *burschi* a student in a college. Wachter thinks that the vulgar had changed Fr. *boursier* or L. B. *bursarius* into *bursch*; first using the term to denote one who had a salary, and afterwards applying it to every academician.

BURSARY, BURSE, BURSS, *s.* 1. The endowment given to a student in a university, an exhibition, S.

“The management and disposal of this mortification is in the hands of the Presbytery of Perth, who let the lands, and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a

bursary to the student whom they have chosen, and who continues in it for 4 years.” P. Dron, Perth. Statist. Acc. ix. 480.

“There are four *bursaries* at the King’s college of Aberdeen for boys educated here.—They arise from L.600 Sterling.”—P. Mortlach, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.

“That nane sall bruik ane *burs* in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris.” Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.

2. A purse, “Ane commound *burss*,” Aberd. Reg.

BURSE, *s.* A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs; resembling the Dean of Guild’s court in S.; from Fr. *bourse*.

“Confermis the judgement of the said Deane of gild and his counsaill in all actionis concerning merchandis;—and to haue full strenth and effect in all tymes according to the lovable forme of judgement vsit in all the guid townis of France and Flanderis, quhair *burses* ar erected and constitute, and speciallic in Pariss, Rowen, Burdeaulx, Rochell.” Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 30.

“La *bourse* à Toulouse est le lieu où les marchands rendent leur justice, suivant le pouvoir qui leur en a été donné par edit Henri II. à Paris au mois de Juillet 1548, quel il leur octroya d’établir dans Toulouse une *bourse* commune semblable au Change de Lyen, avec pouvoir d’elire tous les ans un Prieur et deux Consuls, qui jugeroient en premiere instance tous les procès entre les marchands.—L’edit d’érection de celle de Paris porte même expressemment que c’est tout ainsi que les places appellées le Change à Lyon, et *Bourse* à Toulouse et a Rouen.” Dict. Trev.

Guicciardini says, that the origin of the term, as denoting an Exchange (as that of London) was that in Bruges, where *Bourse* was first used in this sense, they occupied a great house which had been built by a noble family of the name of *Bourse*. But as this word seems to have been previously used in regard to a society, the members of which made a common stock far avoiding envy and opposition; it seems preferable to view this as merely an oblique use of the term, as originally signifying a purse.

According to Kilian, the name indeed referred to the institution at Burges, but for a different reason, because the house was distinguished by the sign of a large *purse* or scrip. As he renders Germ. and Sicamb. *bors*, contubernium, manipulus, he expl. Teut. *borse*, crumena, marsupium, Gr. *Bupca*, i. e. corium; *Borse der koop-lieden*, basilica; conventus mercatorum; vulgo *bursa* ab ampla domo, *bursae* sive crumena signo insignita Brugis Flandrorum sic primo dicta.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, *part. pa.* 1. Burst, S.

Their *bursin* war the *goldin* breistis,
Of Bischoppis, Princes of the Preistis.
Thair takin was the greit vengeance
On fals Scribis, and Pharisiense.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 116.

“My lord wolde have *bursen* if this byle had not broken.” Marg. Note of J. Knox, Reasoning with Crosragnell, F. 26, b.

Goldin seems an error of the press for *boldin*, inflated, proud. For this passage evidently refers to what had been said, p. 111.

The Bischoppis Princes of the Preistis,
They grew sa *boldin* in their breistis:
Richt sa the *fals* Phariseance, &c.

2. It often signifies, overpowered with fatigue; also, so overheated by violent exertion as to drop down dead. The *s.* is used in a similar sense; *He got a burst.* A. Bor. *brossen*; Grose.

"A great many burgesses were killed, twenty-five householders in St. Andrews, many were *bursten* in the fight, and died without a stroke." Baillie's Lett., ii. 92.

BURSTON, s. A dish composed of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it till it be made quite brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk, Orkn.

Perhaps softened from *burnt-stane*, *q.* burnt with stones.

This resembles the *Graddan* of the Highlanders. V. GRADDAN.

BUS, (Fr. *u*) interj. Addressed to cattle, equivalent to "Stand to the stake;" Dumfr.

Evidently from *Buse*, a stall, *q. v.*

BUS, s. A bush, S. *buss*.

Upon the *busses* birdies sweetly sung.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Doug. uses it metaph.

Before the foremost oistis in the plane,
Amyd ane *bus* of speris in rade thay.

Virgil, 232. 16. V. BUSK.

BUSCH, BUS, BUSHE, s. 1. A larger kind of boat, used by those who go on the herring fishing, S.; *buss*, E.

"For the commone gud of the realme, & the gret encess of riches to be brocht within the realme of [i.e. from, or out of] vther cuntreis, that certain lordis spirituale & temporale, & burewis, ger mak or get schippis, *buschis*, & vther gret pynk botis, witht nettis & al abilyementis ganing tharfor for fishing." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 100.

It is a term of at least considerable antiquity. Su.-G. *buz*, *buza*, *busza*, *navigii grandioris* genus. This word is used by Sturleson to denote a large ship. It was well known in England at least as early as the reign of Richard I. Rex Anglorum Richardus iter maritimum ingrediens, secum habuit 13 naves praegrandes, quae vocant *bussas* vulgo, &c. MS. ap. Spelman. This learned writer derives the term from Belg. *busse*, a box, because a ship of this kind resembled a box in the width of its form. A variety of other conjectures as to its etymon are mentioned by Ihre, vo. *Buz*. Fr. *busse*, *buse*; Belg. *buys*; L. B. *buss-a*, *buz-a*, *buc-ia*, &c.

2. It seems to have been anciently used in a more general sense,

"Ane *busche* quihilk was taken be the Franchemen." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. "The *busche* that come last out of Danskyn." Ibid.

BUSHE-FISHING, s. The act of fishing in busses, S.

—"That there be no *bushe fishing* betwix the ylands and the mayne land whilk is from the Farayheid," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. v. 238.

BUSCH, s. Boxwood, S. B.

—As the quihissil renderis soundis sere,
With tympanys, tawbernis, ye war wount to here,

And bois schaumes of tórned *busch boun tre*,
That grew on Berecynthia montane hie.
Doug. Virgil, 299. 45. *Bucus*, Virg.

Belg. *bosse-boom*, *busboom*, Fr. *bouis*, *buis*, Ital. *busso*, id. Being induced by the similarity of the phrase to the Tent. name, to look into the various readings, I find that in edit. 1553, it is "bosch bome tre," which Rudd. views as perhaps right.

To BUSCH, v. n. To lay an ambush; pret. *buschyt*.

The ost he maid in gud quyet to be,
A space fra thaim he *buschyt* prewalé.
Wallace, viii. 588. MS.

O. E. *bussed*.

Saladyn priuely was *bussed* besid the flom.
R. Brunne, p. 187.

This word, although it may be a corr. of Fr. *embusch-er*, preserves more of the original form. For it is undoubtedly from *busch*, a bush. Ital. *bosc-are*, *imbosc-are*, from *bosco*, *q.* to lie hid among bushes.

BUSCHEMENT, s. Ambush.

The *buschement* brak, and come in all thair mycht;
At thair awne will some entrit in that place.
Wallace, vi. 821. MS.

It is used in O. E.

Leulyn in a wod a *busement* he held.
R. Brunne, p. 242.

BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, s. A cow's stall, a crib, Lanarks.; the same with E. *boose*.

Isl. *baus*, *bovis* in bovili locus, an ox's stall; *boes-a*, *bovem* in locum sum ducere (G. Andr. p. 24); the very idea conveyed by our *v.* V. BUSE, *v.*

WEIR-BUSE, s. A partition between cows, Lanarks. Flandr. *weer*, *sepimentum*, *septum*, and *buse*, a stall.

BUSE-AIRN, s. An iron for marking sheep, Clydes. [V. To BUIST.]

Not connected with *Buse* a stall; but softened from *Buist*, used to denote the mark set on sheep.

To BUSE, BUST, v. a. To inclose cattle in a stall, S. B.

A.-S. *bosg*, *bosig*, *praesepe*; E. *boose*, a stall for a cow, Johns.

To BUSH, v. a. To sheathe, to inclose in a case or box, S.; applied to the wheels of carriages.

Su.-G. *bosse*, Germ. *buchse*, Belg. *bosse*, a box or case of any kind, Sw. *huilbosse*, the inner circle of a wheel which incloses the axletree.

"Item, ane pair of new cannone quheillis *buschit* with brass, nocht schod." Invent. A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane auld cannone quheill *buschit* with brace [brass], half garnisit with iron." Ibid. Hence,

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, s. A sheath of this description.

"Item, fyve *buscheis* of found [i. e. cast] for cannonis and batterd quheillis." Invent. A. 1566, p. 169.

"Ane vther cannon—with ane pair of auld quheillis weil garnisit with yron werk and *bousches* of fonte." Ibid, p. 215.

BUSH, *interj.* Expressive of a rushing sound, as that of water spouting out, Tweedd. It occurs in a coarse enough passage.

To keep baith down, that upwards flew,
He strave fu' hard, nae doubt o't;
Till *bush*!—he gae a desperate spue,
An' gut an' ga' he scoutit.—

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 115.

L. B. *bus-bas* was a term used to denote the noise made by fire-arms or arrows in battle.—*Bus-bas* ultro citroque ex eorum mortariolis sagittive resonantibus in astris. V. Du Cange.

BUSHEL, *s.* A small dam, Fife; *synon.* *Gushel*, *q. v.*

To **BUSK**, *v. a.* 1. To dress, to attire one's self, to deck, S.; *bus*, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For athir partie the price ordanit has he,
For the victour ane bull, and all his hede
Of goldin schakeris, and rois garlandis rede,
Buskit full well.—

Doug. Virgil, 149. 51.

She had nae sooner *busket* her sell,
Nor putten on her gown,
Till Adam o' Gordon and his men
Were round about the town.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 18.

The term *busk* is used in this primary sense in a beautiful proverb which is very commonly used in S. "A bonny bride is soon busked;" Kelly, p. 1.; i. e. a beautiful woman does not need to spend much time in adorning herself.

This seems to be the original sense of the word, which Rudd. derives "from Fr. *buse*, *busq*, a plated body, or other quilted thing, or whalebone to keep the body straight." Sibb. supposes it might perhaps originally signify, "to deck with flowers or *bushes*, Dan. *busk*, *bush*." But we have its natural affinity in Germ. *butz-en*, *buss-en*, Belg. *boets-en*, Su.-G. *puts-a*, *puss-a*, ornare, decorare; Germ. *butz*, *buss*, ornatus; hence *butz frau*, a well dressed woman. Wachter here refers to *Walapauz*, a term used in the Longobardic Laws, to signify the act of *putting on* the garment of a stranger surreptitiously obtained; from *wale*, alienus, and *pauz*, vestimentum.

2. To prepare, to make ready, in general, S. This is merely an oblique sense, borrowed from the idea of dressing one's self, as a necessary preparation for going abroad, or entering on an expedition.

Thai *busked*, and maked hem boun,
Nas ther no long abade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 16. st. 14.

The King *buskyt* and maid him yar,
Northwartis with his folk to far.

Barbour, viii. 409. MS.

With that thai *buskyt* them onane,
And at the King thair leiff has tane.

Ibid. iv. 364. MS.

"That all men *busk* thame to be archaris, fra thay be xii. yeiris of age." Acts Ja. I. 1424. c. 20. Edit. 1566. It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

"Rise up," he said, "thu prond schereff,
Buske the, and make the bowne;
I have spyed the kingis felon,
Ffor sothe he is in this towne."

MS. Cambridge Libr. Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 58.

This figure is common in other languages. Thus, Lat. ad aliquid agendum *accingi*, to prepare; convivium

ornare, to prepare a banquet. E. to *dress*, to prepare for any purpose; to prepare victuals.

Isl. *buá*, while it signifies to prepare in general, is also applied to dress; which renders it in some degree probable that the verbs mentioned above may be traced to it, as having more of a radical form. At *buá sig*, induere vestes, whence *bunad-ur*, habitus seu vestitus, dressed.

3. To prepare for defence; used as a military term.

"The covenanters heard indeed of the marquis coming, and therefore they took in the town, and *busked* the yard dykes very commodiously, as I have said." Spalding, i. 108.

He refers to what he had said in the preceding page;—"Thus they took up the town of Turriff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the kirk yard."

4. *v. n.* To tend, to direct one's course towards. In this sense it is used still more obliquely as intimating that one's course towards any place is a necessary preparation for reaching the object in view.

With mekil honour in erd he maid his offering;
Syne *buskit* hame the samyne way, that he before yude.
Thayr wes na spurris to spair, spedely thai spring.

Gawan and Gol., i. 24.

Out of this world all shall we meve,
And when we *busk* unto our bier,
Again our will we take our leave.

Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 44.

Quoted by Mr. Ellis, Spec. E. P. I. 263. He renders it *go*.

This use of the term is found in O. E.

—Many of the Danes prinely were left,
& *busked* westward, forto robbe eft.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

5. It sometimes seems to imply the idea of rapid motion; as equivalent to *rush*.

—To the wall thai sped them swith:
And sone has wp thair leidir set,
That maid a clap quhen the cruchet
Wes fixit fast in the kyrneill.
That herd ane off the wachis weill;
And *buskyt* thiddirwart, but baid.

Barbour, x. 404. MS.

On the gret ost bnt mar process thai yeid,
Fechtand in front, and meikle maistry maid;
On the frayit folk *buskyt* with outyn baid,
Rudly till ray thai rusehit thaim agayne.

Wallace, vii. 818. MS.

This, however, may be the same with the preceding; the phrases, *but baid*, *with outyn baid*, being perhaps added to convey the idea of rapid progress.

To **BUSK HUKES**, to dress hooks; *to busk flies*, id. S.

—"He has done nothing but dance up and down about the town, without doing a single turn, unless trinming the laird's fishing-wand or *busking* his *flies*, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

BUSKER, *s.* One who dresses another.

—"Miss Mary Seaton—is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country." Knolly's Lett. Chalmers's Mary, i. 285.

BUSKIE, *adj.* Fond of dress, S.; expl. "mackaronish," Gl.

—Kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,
A' gather roun' some sumpsh.—
Tarras's Poems, p. 136.

BUSKINGS, *s.* Dress, decoration.

"That none weare upon their heads, or *buskings*, any feathers." Acc. Ja. VI. 1621., c. 25., § 2.

"If such glorious stones be the foundation stones, what glorie must bee above in the palace top, where is the *busking* of beantie?" Z. Boyd's Last Battel, p. 809.

"Too curious *busking* is the mother of lusting lookes, the iny-bush hung out for to inneigle vnsanctified hearts vnto folie." Ibid. p. 961.

BUSK, BUSKRY, *s.* Dress, decoration.

"The sight and consideration whereof may make poor me to tremble;—so as I be neither hurried into blind transports—neither yet be hissed nor hectorred into a silence, by a blaze and *busk* of boisterous words, and by the brags of the big confidence of any." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 1. 2.

"You will have that abominable brat—dextrously clothed and adorned with the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words, to make it be entertained kindly." Ibid. p. 356.

"In the present case, we must not be pleased or put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, which gives these words their right accent, sound and sweetness." Ibid. p. 324.

BUSK, *s.* A bush.

My wretchit fude was berryis of the brymbill,
And stanit heppis, quhilk I in *buskis* fand.
Doug. Virgil, 90. 17.

Su.-G. Isl. *buske*, Germ. *busch*, Belg. *bosch*, frutex.
Ital. *bosco*, wood.

BUSKENING, *s.*

But I know by your *buskening*,
That you have something in studying,
For your love, Sir, I think it be.

Sir Egeir, p. 13.

This seems to signify high-flown language, like that used on the stage; from E. *buskin*, the high shoe anciently worn by actors.

To BUSS, *v. a.* 1. To deck, Lanarks.; synon.

Busk, *q. v.*

I'll *buss* my hair wi' the gowden brume,
And speer nae leave o' thee,
An' come an' gae to the fairy knowe,
Whane'er it listeth me.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

2. To dress; as applied to hooks, Roxb.

An' bonny Tweed, meandering by,
Sweet sha'd her jumping finny fry,
To tempt his saunt'ring steps abroad—
Wi' fly-*buss'd* hook, an' fishing rod.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 18.

This retains the form of Germ. *buss-en*, ornare.

BUSS, *s.* A bnsh, S.

With easy sklent, on ev'ry hand the braes
To right well up, wi' scatter'd *busses* raise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

I like our hills an' heathery braes,
Ik burdie, *buss*, an' burnle,
That lends its charms to glad my way
On life's sad weary journey.

Picken's Poems, ii. 163.

BUSSIE, *adj.* Bushy, S.

BUSS-TAPS. To gang o'er the *buss-taps*, to behave in an extravagant manner, *q.* to "go over the tops of the bushes," Roxb.

BUSS, *s.* The name given to a small ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea, covered with sea-weed, Frith of Forth; as, *the Buss of Newhaven, the Buss of Werdie, &c.*

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance of a *bush*, in S. pron. *buss*.

BUSSIN, *s.* A linen cap or hood, worn by old women, much the same as *Toy*, *q. v.* West of S. Perhaps from Moes-G. *buss-us* fine linen, Gr. *βυσσινον*, id.; or as allied to following word.

—Ye, sae droll, begin to tell us—
How cank'ry wives grew witches pat,—
An' if they gaed to see a fair,
Rade on a broom-stick thro' the air,
Wi' lang-tail'd *bussins*, ty'd behin',
An' sax grey hairs upo' their chin.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

BUSSING, *s.* Covering.

—The folk was fain
To put the *bussing* on thair theis;
And sae they fled with all thair main,
Doun owre the brae lyke clogged beis.

Redsquair, Evergreen, ii. 230.

What is here referred to, is the use of the merchants packs, mentioned in the lines immediately preceding.

And had not bene the merchant packs
There had bene mae of Scotland slain.

The English having the advantage at first, part of them seized on the spoil, and loaded themselves with it, in consequence of which they fell into disorder.

Perhaps from Germ. *busch*, fascis, a bundle, a far-del; if not a derivative from the *v. Bush*, *q. v.*

BUST, *s.* A box. **V. BUIST.**

BUST, BOOST, *s.* "Tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name," Gl. Sibb. **V. BUIST.**

Can this be allied to Germ. *butz*, larva; Teut. *boets*, adumbratio picturae, Kilian? Or, does it merely mean, what is taken out of the tar-*bust*?

To BUST, *v. a.* To powder, to dust with flour, Aberd. *Must*, synon.

This *v.* is probably formed from *bust*, *buist*, a box, in allusion to the *meal-bust*.

To BUST, *v. a.* To beat, Aberd. Isl. *boest-a*, id.

BUST, *part. pa.* Apparently for *busked*, dressed.

To [f. Is] this our brave embassado^r,
Whome to we doe sic hono^r,
That I am send for, to hir Grace,
A cove *bust* in a bischop's place?

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 331.

V. BUSS, *v.*

BUSS, (*Fr. u*) *v. imp.* Behoved; as, "He *bust* to do't," he was under the necessity of doing it. This is the pron. of Wigtons. while *Bud* is that of Dumfr. **BOOT, BUT**, *v. imp.*

BUSTIAM, BUSTIAN, s. A kind of cloth.

"*Bustians* or woven tweill stuff, the single peece not above fifteen elnes—xvi l." Rates A. 1611. *Bustians*, A. 1670. This seems the same now called *Fustian*. For we learn, from Picken's Gl. that in Ayr. *Bustine* still signifies *Fustian*.

BUSTINE, adj. "Fustian, cloth," Gl.

Neat, neat she was, in *bustian* waistcoat clean,
As she came skiffing o'er the dewy green.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 70.

Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment; from Fr. *buste*, "the long, small, or sharp pointed, and hard-quilted belly of a doublet;" Cotgr.

BUSTUOUS, BUSTEOUS, adj. 1. Huge, large in size.

—The same time sendis sche
Doun to his felkis at the coist of the se,
Twenty fed oxin, large, grete and fyne,
And ane hundreth *bustuuous* boukes of swyne.
Doug. Virgil, 33. 8.

2. Strong, powerful.

The hie tymbrellis of thare helmes schane,
Lyke to behald as *bustuuous* aikis twane,
Beside the beyne riure Athesis grow.
Ibid., 302. 27.

That terribil trumpet, I hear tel,
Beis hard in heauin, in eirth and hel:
Those that wer drownit in the sey,
That *bustuous* blast they sal obey.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 167.

3. "Terrible, fierce," Rudd. If used in this sense by Douglas, I have overlooked it.

C. B. *boystus*, ferine, brutal, ferocious; from *boyst*, wild, ferocious, savage.

4. Rough, unpolished.

Weill may I schaw my bureil *bustious* thoect;
Bot thy werke shall endure in laude and glorie;
But spet er falt, cendigne eterne memorie.
Doug. Virgil, 3. 51.

The origin of this word is uncertain. Bullet imagines that C. B. *hostio* not only signifies, proud, but high in stature. With considerable probability it has been traced to Su.-G. *bus-a*, cum impetu ferri; Ellis Spec. 1. 352. Nearly connected with this is Teut. *boes-en*, impetuous pulsare. Skinner having mentioned Teut. *byster*, ferox, inmanis, as the origin of E. *boisterous*, Rudd. says that it "seems to have the same original with this." If Germ. *busten*, to blow, and Isl. *bostra*, grande sonare, have no affinity to *bustuuous*, they seem allied at least to the E. word.

BUSTUOUSNESS, s. Fierceness, violence.

—Lat neutr demyt be
The *bustuuousness* of ony man dant the.
Doug. Virgil, 374. 45. Violentia, Virg.

O. E. "*boystuousnesse*, [Fr.] roydneur;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 20, b. and in F. 21. *boystuousnesse* is expl. by *impetuosite*. He also applies the term to the wind, as we now use *boisterous*. "I make noyse as—the wynd whan it bloweth *boystuously*." F. 287, b.

BUT, adv. and prep. 1. Towards the outer apartment of the house; "Gae *but* the house," go to the outer apartment, S.

Lindy, who was into the hense him lane,—
Lifts up his head, and loeking *butt* the floor,
Sees Bydby standing just within the door.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 74.
Flaught bred upon her *but* the house he sprang.
Ibid., p. 76.

And *but* scho come into the hall anone;
And synce scho went to se gif eny ceme.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

—To the bernis fer *but* sweit blenkis I cast.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 63.

To gae *but*, to go forwards, or into, the outer apartment, or that used as the kitchen; 'sometimes called the *but-house*, S. It is also used as a prep. Gae *but* the house, S.

A.-S. *bute*, *buta*, Teut. *buyten*. extra foras; forth, out of doors. V. BEN.

BUT, s. The outer apartment of a house, S.

Meny blenkis ben onr the *but* [that] full far sittis.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 62.

BUT, prep. 1. Without.

"Toueh not the cat *but* a glove;" the motto of the Macintoshes.

2. Besides.

The gud Stewart of Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men;
Quhill he had with him, *but* archeris,
And *but* burdowys and awblasteris,
V hundre men, wycht and worthl,
That bar armys of awncestry.
Barbour, xvii. 235, 236. MS.

i.e. "*Besides* archers, and *besides* burdowys and cross-bowmen, he had no more than five hundred men at arms."

A.-S. *butan*, praeter. In what manner soever *but*, without, be derived, this must have a common source; for it is evidently the same word, very little varied in meaning.

BUT, conj. 1. Marking what has taken place recently, as to time.

"They tirred from off his body a riech stand of apparel, *but* put on the same day." Spalding, ii. 281.

2. Sometimes used as a conj. for *that*.

"Ye heard before, how James Grant was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, many looking *but* he should have died; nevertheless on Monday the 15th of October at night, he came down over the castle wall, upon tows brought to him seerely by his wife, and clearly wan away," &c. Spalding, i. 18.

This seems an ellipsis, instead of "looking for nothing *but that* he should have died."

BUT GIF, conj. Unless.

"Truelie in my consciene I cannot gif you that pre-emynence and place, *but gif* I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the aneant Doetouris, quhilk as yet is conseilhit fra me." Kennedy of Corsraguell. V. Keith's Hist. App., p. 197.

BUT, v. imp. Expressive of necessity, S. V. BOOT.**BUT, s.** Let, impediment, S. This is merely the *prep.*, denoting exclusion, used as a substantive.**BUT AND, prep.** Besides. V. BOTAND.**To BUTCH, v. a.** To slaughter, to kill for the market, S.; pron. q. *Bootch*. Westmorel, id.

As in old song:—"He was to the *butching* bred."

To BUTE, *v. a.* To divide; as *synon.* with *part.*

In the Sea Laws, it is ordained that if ships have been present at a capture, but have not aided in making it, the mariners have no claim to a share; unless it appear that their being present influenced the enemy to strike from fear. In this case "the prisoneris sall be trowit, and have credence upon thair aithis; except it be that thair was promise maid amangis thame [viz. the captors] to *bute* and *part* the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence." Balfour's Pract., p. 636.

The sense undoubtedly is, to divide in common as a prey.

This interpretation is confirmed by other passages. "Of all pillage, the Capitane, the Master, &c., gettis na part nor *buteing*, bot it sall be equalle dividit among the remanent of the companie marineris that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder." Ibid., p. 640.

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to *bute* and parting." Ibid., p. 640.

The origin is most probably Su.-G. Isl. *byt-a*, pronounced *but-a*, which primarily signifies to change, to exchange, and in a secondary sense, to divide, to share. *De bytte rofvet*, They divided the spoils; Wideg. Teut. *buel-en*, *buyt-en*, in like manner signifies, permutare, commutare; and also, praedari, praedam facere; Kilian. Su.-G., Isl., *buyte*, denotes both exchange and spoil; Teut. *buel*, *buyt*, spoliium, exuviae. Su.-G. *bytning*, has the same signification. *Halfva bytning af all thet rof*, Dimidium sortem omnis praedae; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. In S. this would be *Half buteing of all thair reif*.

Buteing is used in our Sea Laws in such connexion with *bute*, as to indicate that it was anciently viewed, even in the sense of *booty*, as formed from the *v.*

"That the masteris havand care and charge of shippis, bring the persounis, shippis, merchandice, vessellis, and utheris gudis quhilk thay sall tak in thair voyage, to the partis frae quhilk thay lousit, under the pane to tyne the hail richt that thay sall hae to the said prize, and *buteing* of gndis, and ane amerciament and unlaw at the Judge's will." Balfour, p. 638. V. BUTING.

BUTELANG, *s.* The length or distance between one *butt*, used in archery, and another.

"As his maiestie wes within tua pair of *butelangis* to the towne of Perth, the erle of Gowrie, accompanyit with diuerss persones all on fute, met his hienes in the Inche and salutit him." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

BUTER, BUTTER, *s.* Bittern. V. BOYTOUR.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* Boots. "Ane pair of *butis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

BUTOUR, *s.* Perhaps, bittern, V. BUTER.

"Ane *butour* fute with gold and round perllis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. Can this denote the *foot* of a bittern? Tent. *butoor*, Fr. *butor*.

BUTT, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle, S.

—"And that other *rigg* or *butt* of land of the samen lyaund in the field called the Gallowbank at the tail or south end thereof." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, viii. 295.

2. It seems also to be used for a small piece of ground disjoined, in whatever manner, from the adjacent lands. In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called, *the butts*.

3. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper, are called *butts*, probably as being the extremities.

Fr. *bout*, end, extremity. This Menage derives from Celt. *bod*, id. L. B. *butta terrae*, agellus, Fr. *bout de terrae*; Du Cange.

Schilter gives *but*, terminus, limes, as a Celt. term; L. B. *but-um*.

BUTT-RIG, *s.* V. under RIG, RIGG, *s.* A ridge.

BUTT, *s.* Ground appropriated for practising archery, S.

This is an oblique use of the E. term, which denotes the mark shot at by archers. Our sense of the word may be from Fr. *butte*, an open or void place.

To BUTT, *v. a.* To drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, in curling; so as, if possible, to push them out of the way, Galloway; *to ride*, *synon.* Ang.

Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play,
The cockee *butted* fast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

From the action of an animal pushing with the horn.

To BUTTER, *v. a.* To flatter, to coax, a low word, S.; from the idea of rendering bread more palatable by besmearing it with butter.

BUTTERIN', *s.* Flattery, S.

BUTTER and BEAR-CAFF. *It's a butter and bear-caff*, a phrase very commonly used to denote what is considered as gross flattery, S. B.

Shall we suppose that this odd phrase has any reference to the use of *Butter* as a *v.* signifying to flatter? Or has it been originally meant to intimate, that it would be as difficult to give credit to the compliment paid, as to swallow so rough a morsel as the chaff or awns of barley, although steeped in *butter* as their sauce? It seems to have been formed somewhat like that S. Prov.—"They 'gree like butter and mells," i. e. mauls or mallets; "spoken when people do not agree." V. Kelly, p. 323.

BUTTER-BEAT, *s.* V. BEAT.

BUTTER-BRUGHTINS, *s. pl.* V. BRUGHTINS.

BUTTER-CLOCKS, *s. pl.* Small pieces of *butter* on the top of milk, Roxb.; denominated perhaps from their resemblance in size to small beetles.

BUTTLE, BATTLE, *s.* A sheaf, Ayr.

—Aft I gaed out to the plain,
An' hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggie
I hindit the *buttles* o' grain.

Picken's Poems, i. 193.

Originally the same with E. *bottle*, as denoting a bundle of hay or straw. This must be viewed as allied to Teut. *bussel*, *fascia*.

BUTTOCK MAIL, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court, as a commutation for public satisfaction, in cases of fornication, &c., *S.*

"What d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yere synods and yere presbyteries, and yere *buttock-mail*, and yere stool o' repentance?" Waverley, ii. 122. *V. MAIL*, *s.*, as denoting tribute, &c.

BUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the outer part of a room, *S. B.*

To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat *butwards* in the mark.
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

BWIGHT, *s.* A booth; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

BWNIST.

I wald the gudman wist that we war heir !
Quha wait perchance the better we may fayr ?
Fer sickerlie my hart will ewir be air
Gif you schelp's head with Symen *bwnist* be,
And thair so gud meit in yon almorie.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 75.

This is given in Gl. as not understood. But it seems to be merely a superlative formed from *boon*, contr. from *abone*, *abowyn*, above, corresponding to modern *boonmost*, uppermost, *q. v.*, Belg. *bovenste*, *id.*, from *boven*, above.

Thus the meaning is:—"I shall be sorry if this be the uppermost food in Simon's stomach, if he have nothing after it, when there is better in the ambry."

BYAUCH (*gutt. monos.*), *s.* Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie *byauch*;" a small child, a puny calf, &c. Orkn., Caithn.

This differs only in pronunciation, and greater latitude of application, from *Baich*, *Baichie*, a child, *q. v.*

C.

CA, CAW, *s.* A walk for cattle, a particular district, *S. B.*

A crowd of Kettrin did their forest fill:
On ilka side they teek it in wi' care;
And in the *ca*, nor cow nor ewe did spare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

From *caw*, to drive, because cattle are driven through the extent of the district thus denominated. *V. CALL.*

CA, *s.* A pass, or defile between hills, Sutherl.

"—By—the heights of *Lead-na-bea-kach*, until you arrive at the *Ca* (i.e. the slap or pass) of that hill." *P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 168.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael., or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they used to *caw* or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions *cead* as signifying a pass.

To **CA'**, *v. a.* To drive, &c. *V. under CALL.*

To **CA'-THROW**, *v. a.* To go through business actively.

CA'-THRO', *s.* A great disturbance. *V. CALL, v.*

CA, CAW, *s.* Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," *S.*

"That there was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong *caw*, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath." *Ogilvy and Nairn's Trial*, p. 83.

CA' o' the water, the motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, *The ca' o' the water is west*, the waves drive toward the west, *S. V. CALL, v.*

To **CA', CAW**, *v. v.* To call. *V. under CALL.*

To **CAW AGAIN**, *v. a.* To contradict.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the *v. Again-call*, to revoke.

CA', used as an abbreviation for *calf*, *S. O.*

Than Cleotie, shaped like a burd,
Flew down as big'a towmont *ca'*,
And clinket Eppie'a wheel awa'.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 188.

To **CA'**, *v. n.* To calve, *S. O.* Gl. Picken.

CA', s. A soft, foolish person; as, "Ye silly *ca'*," Roxb.

Probably the same with E. *calf*, used in the same sense elsewhere. Teut. *kalf*, vitulus; also, homo obesus.

To **CAB**, *v. a.* To pilfer, Loth.; perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, *q. v.*

CABARR, *s.* A lighter.

"They sent down six barks or *cabarrs* full of ammunition," &c. *Spald.*, ii. 57. The same with *Gabert*, *q. v.*

CABBACK, *s.* A cheese. *V. KEBBUCK.*

CABBIE, *s.* A sort of box, made of laths which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled. One is used on each side of the horse in place of a pannier, *S.*

"The other implements of husbandry are harrows, the crooked and straight delving spades, English spades, some mattocks, *cabbies*, crook-saddles, creels." *P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc.* xvi. 187.