

could be used in the same sense in Northumberland. This View tells us that the outermost of the three wards of Wark Castle served for a *barmkin* (*ante* p. 30) and recommended that *barmkins* for the 'savegarde' of cattle should be erected round every tower (*ante* p. 36). In the same way Sir Robert Bowes in 1550 was of the opinion that a strong tower with stables beneath and lodgings above should be built at Mindrum, and 'in circuite about it a large barmekyn or fortylage for savegarde of cattle' (*ante* p. 51). It seems impossible to explain satisfactorily the origin of the word.

(F.)

Note, p. 33.—BASTLE.

Till the end of the 13th century, according to Viollet-le-Duc, *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française* II. p. 166, the word *bastide* was principally used to designate a temporary work for the protection of an encampment; after that period *bastide* or *bastille* came to mean a detached work of defence forming part of a general scheme of fortification, and by extension an isolated house built beyond the walls of a town. The several *bastilles* of Paris were originally independent towers in front of the walls, of these that of St. Antoine became celebrated as the Bastille *par excellence*. The older form of the word was applied to country-houses in the south of France, e.g. *London Gaz.* No. 6073/2 in 1721 'The *Bastides* and Farm-Houses in that Neighbourhood'.—Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

In England the word seems to have been first employed in the beginning of the 15th century, e.g. 'Square bastiles and bulwarkes to make'.—Lydgate (1430) *Bochas* II. xvii. Among the 'Townes Brent by my lorde of Glocester in Scotland' in 20 Ed. IV. we meet with the entries 'Mordington & y^e Bastile wonn', 'Browmhyll & y^e Bastile wonn', 'Dunslawe & y^e Bastile wonn', 'Mikell Swinton & the Bastell won', and 'Litell Swinton & the Bastell won', while 'my lorde of Northomberlande' descending on Yetholm, won the Bastiles of Primside and Longhouses.—*MS.* at Alnwick Castle. The *Statistical Account of Scotland* mentions Kello-bastel in Edrom parish, Foulden-bastel, etc. In Northumberland the very interesting ruin at Hebburn in Chillingham Park is, as has been said, still called the 'bastle'. Even a building of the size of Bellister is called a 'bastell-house' in the View of 1541. The great tower at Burrowden in Coquetdale was termed a 'bassel-house' by old people who remembered it (*ex inform.* D. D. Dixon), and the same appellation was given to the *Old Walls* at Newton Underwood, near Mitford, in Hodgson's time (*Northd.* II. ii, p. 72).

(G.)

Note, p. 54.—ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 23 ELIZ. CAP. IV.

In consequence, probably, of the arrest of Morton, and the ascendancy of Lennox and Arran in the affairs of Scotland, the English lords framed in the beginning of 1581, 'An Acte for fortifieng of the Borders towards Scotland.