

The word *bochasino* is not confined to Italian, but is also represented by Span. *bocacín*, Fr. *boucassin*, Germ. *buxkin* (« fustian for linings »), Engl. *bocasin*. I find no support in MURRAY for LOKOTSCH's assumption that Engl. *buckskin*, in one of its uses, should be altered from the same word through popular etymology (LOKOTSCH, No. 324). The accepted etymology is Osm. Turk. *boyasī* (RADLOV, IV, 1649), written in other dictionaries *bohasī* or *boyasī* (cf. MURRAY, s. v. « bocasin »), *boyasī* (BARBIER DE MEYNARD, I, 336), « cloth for linings ». The origin of the Osmanli word is not clear, and its history is unknown. But, if *bochasino* is actually derived from it, it cannot be very ancient. MURRAY's earliest example in English is *bokesye* in 1485, and I cannot trace any in French before 1388 (in the Supplement to GODEFROY). There is no likelihood that it occurred in any early Polian text. This is one of the cases where we find RAMUSIO indulging in an arbitrary « editing » of his text. The « bougarassin » used once c. 1400 in the sense of « boucassin » (GODEFROY, I, 697²) seems to be the result of an accidental and isolated contamination.

While giving « Bokhara » as the etymology of Fr. « bougran » and It. « bucherame » (No. 342), LOKOTSCH derives Engl. « buckram » from the Arab. *barrakān* (No. 250). This is plainly unacceptable; « bucherame » and « buckram » cannot be separated. A similar confusion is made when BRÄTIANU (*Actes des notaires génois*, 7) gives *barachame* as another form of « bocharame ». « Bocharame » is « buckram », but *barachame* is the same as Pegolotti's *baraccami*, the *barraccani* of a Florentine tariff of 1384 (EVANS, 414), which is derived from the Arab. *barrakān*, a word with a numerous progeny. *Barrakān* ordinarily designates a coarse woollen stuff or a cloak made of it, and such is the meaning of the late mediaeval French *bouracan*, as well as of Span. *barracan* and *barragan* (cf. DOZY, *Dict. des noms des vêtements*, 68-71). DOZY adds that, in more recent times, the name of *barrakān* was also applied to cloaks made of finer and more valuable material, though in the fashion of the ancient *barrakān*. I feel considerable hesitation in dissenting, even to a limited extent, from DOZY. I must state, however, that as a rule the names of textiles have deteriorated rather than grown in value. Moreover, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL (II, 34-37) has shown that in the 13th and 14th cents. the *barragan* or *barracan* was a precious material, and EVANS came independently to the same conclusion (*Pegolotti*, 414). The word, borrowed as *Barchent* in German, there means « fustian », but passed from German to Russian as *barhat* (not « barham » as in LOKOTSCH, No. 250), with the meaning of « velvet ».

86. BULARGUCI

barlarguci VA
bubarguci TA³
bulangazi R
bulangugi LT

bularguci F
bulargufi FA
bulargufy FB

bulargugi TA¹
burgrami P
burlaguzi V

YULE (*Y*, I, 407-408) has already shown that this is the same as the *bularyučī* of the Mongol court of Persia, whose office was however not restricted to lost goods and animals, but who also took care of fugitive slaves and other people who had gone astray (cf. *Ha*³, 244-245, 476-477, 649;