

Howbeit his mother milk the kow,
He mon be callit Dene Androw,
Dene Peter, Dene Paull, and Dene Robart.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 133.

Dene is undoubtedly the same with *Dan*, used by Doug. O. Fr. *dam.* V. DAN.

In an early period, in England priests were called *God's knights*. Langland, having described temporal knights, gives the following account of the spiritual ones—

For made neuer king a knight, but he had catel to spend,
As befell for a knight, or founde him for his strenght.—
The bishop shall be blamed before God, ss I leue,
That crowneth such *gods knightes* that can not *sapienter*
Synge ne psalme read, ne say a masse of the daye ;
And neuer nether is blames, the bishop or the chaplen,
For here ether is indited, & that is *ignorantia*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 57, b.

This was most probably the title that the clergy took to themselves, in allusion to the injunction given to Timothy, to "endure hardness, as a good *soldier* of Jesus Christ." I need scarcely observe that *miles*, the word which occurs in the Vulgate, is often used as equivalent to *eques*, a knight, Fr. *chevalier*. Hence the Knights Templars adopted this honourable title; and had this inscription on the seal of their order, *Sigillum Militum Christi*. V. Monastic. Anglican, ii. 997. Du Cange, vo. *Miles*. Monks, in general, were also occasionally designed *Christ's Knights*, *Equites Christi*; Du Cange, vo. *Eques*. The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used only in contempt.

Some of the Prebendaries, in cathedral churches in France, especially in Vienne, were distinguished by the title of *Milites Ecclesiastici*. This distinction was conferred, however, by a royal charter, A. 1307. Du Cange, ubi sup. p. 749.

But, in general, the title referred to was given merely in compliment. This custom reached even to Iceland. G. Andr. informs us that Isl. *saera*, *sira*, is a praenomen expressive of dignity, as *Sira Canzeler*, *Domnus Cancellarius*. "In like manner," he says, "the Pastors of the church are denominated *Saera Jon*, *Saera Petur*." This corresponds to *Sir John*, *Sir Peter*, &c., as the ancient mode of addressing a priest in S.

There is no term resembling *Sir* in Sw. But *herre*, dominus, the synon., is used in the same manner. "Among our ancestors," Thre says, "none but Kings and Princes were called *Herre*: afterwards it was transferred to Knights;—then to Bishops, Abbots, and clergy of the first rank;—for even Rural Deans did not receive this title. But as titles are never permanent, this became at length so common, that it was given, by right, not only to Deans, but to ordinary Pastors. Thus in Sweden, and Alsace, when the peasants mention *ger Herre*, they intend their Parish Minister." Vo. *Herre*.

This title, although claimed by the clergy, and at first conferred as honorary, towards the time of the Reformation came to bear a ludicrous sense. Thus it is used by the famous Henry Stephen, or his translator, who appropriates it to Priests.

"But how comes it to passe (may some say) that these poore Franciscans are more commonly flouted and played upon than the other fry of Friars? Verily it is not for want of examples as well of other Monks as of simple *Sir Johns*.—I will alleadge some rare examples of simple *Sir Johns*, that is, of such as are not Monks, but single soled Priests." World of Wonders, p. 179.

Even so early as Chaucer's time, this title had been used ludicrously; connected with the name, *John*, which, as Tyrwhitt has observed, "in the principal modern languages,—is a name of contempt, or at least of slight;" Notes to Vol. iii. p. 287.

Than spaks our Hoste with rude speche and bold,
And ssyd unto the Nonnes Preest anon,
Come nere thou preest, come hither thou *Sire John*,
Telle us swichs thing, as may our hertes glade.
Nonnes Preestes Proel., ver. 14816.

I shall only add, that James Tyrie, a Jesuit, entitles his work in reply to Knox, printed at Paris, 1573, "The Refutation of ane Answer made be *Schir* Johne Knox, to ane letter send be James Tyrie, to his vnuquhyle brother." He continues this title through the whole work.

This, indeed, has been viewed as done in derision. Thus Forbes of Corse says:

"If they were not blindlie miscarried, they might perceave, that what they speake and writ of our men in derision and contumelie, (calling them *Sir* John Knox, and *Frere* Johne Craig, &c.) it verifieth their ordinaris vocation." Calling of Ministers of Reformed Churches, p. 5.

There is also a passage in Tyrie's Refutation, in which, while he gives the title of *Schir* to our great reformer, he conjoins it with ludicrous titles conferred on all the other reformed ministers whom he there mentions.

—"Onles thair had bene sum corruption of maners in our kirk, your synagoge had euer riddin with ane thin court; becaus it is constitute onlie of the corrupted and onprofitable membres of our kirk, that is, of licentius and filthie men, abandonit to their awin plesures: quhilks becaus thai culd nocht enioy in the catholick kirk, according to thair profession, [i.e. lawful marriage], thai haue institute ane synagoge to thame self: as be exemple freir Martin Luther, ane man of greit vertue and austeritie of lyf, did begin the play, tharefter followit *dene* Johne Ecolampadius, and sindrie vtheris in Germanye; as in Scotland *freir* Johne Willox, *dene* [Don] Johne Winraip [a parody on Winram] *Schir* Johne Knox, *dene* Nicol Spittel, and sindrie vtheris extraordinar prophetis, quha of thair awin power and authoritie, hes crekit and buildit suche notable kirks, that thay may iustlie be comparit in halines and perfection of lyf, with the kirks of Hierusalem, Achaia and vtheris quhilks were buildit be the apostilis thame self." Fol. 50, b.

It must be observed, however, that Tyrie rather seems to give the title to Mr. Knox in the way in which it was conferred on other priests. Ninian Winyet undoubtedly admits that Knox had what are called *Priests Orders*.

"Your lauchfull ordinationn be [by] ane of thir twa wayis, [by an immediate call from God, or by men who had *lauchfull power*,] we desyre you to schaw; sen ye renunce and estimis that ordinationn null, or erar wikit, be the quhilk sumtyme ye war callit *Schir* Johne." First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 210. Keith adds in a Note, "Here is a plain and certain instruction that John Knox had formerly received the ordination of a *Priest*."

Winyet adds: "We can persave be your awin allegiance [allegation] na power that ever ye had, except it quhilk wes gevin to yow in the sacrament of Ordinationn be auctorite of preisthed; quhilk auctorite give ye esteme as nochtis, be reason it wes geven to yow (as ye speik) be ane Papieste Bischope, and thairfor renuncis it, and seikis ane uther ordinationn of Secularis; it follows consequentlie that ye (quhilk God forbid) sulde renunce your baptisme also, gevin to yow be ane Papieste Priest, as ye allege on lyke maner." *Ibid.*, p. 212, 213.

It may also be observed that Keith, who was well acquainted with Popish customs, views this title as formally conferred by the Bishop of Rome. Having mentioned Sir Robert Richardson, as a *Priest* sent down to Scotland by the King of England, he adds in a note:—

"i.e., A person in Priest's orders; and not what we

now commonly call a Priest; by which appellation we mean one that is a Presbyter of the church of Rome. He had the title of *Sir* from the Pope, who dubbed knights like other princes." Keith's Hist., p. 39.

This title is frequently given to the secular clergy in the Acts of Council. It is obviously recognised as their right.

"Anent the complaint maid be *Schir* Johnne Robisoune chapellane apon Robert of Donyng for the wrangwis vexing & disturbing of the said *Schir* Johnne in the chapellanery & hospitale of Sainct Anna Baith, &c. It was allegeit be the said *Schir* Johnne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 96.

I have observed, however, though I can assign no reason for it, that this title is more frequently given to one called a *chapellane* than to any other; sometimes to him to the exclusion of a parson or parish priest who is mentioned at the same time as *Maister*. Thus:

"That Johnne lord Somernale sall—pay to *Maister* Johnne Stewart parson of Kirkinner, and *Schir* Johnne Bar chapellane, the soume of xl li." &c. Ibid. p. 153.

This, however, is not invariably the case. For "*Maister* Clement Farelly," is designed "*chapellane* of Sanct Cuthbertis altare within Sanct Gelis kirk of Edinburgh." Ibid. p. 163.

POPIL, s. A poplar.

"Sic lyk, throucht the operatione of the sternis, the oline, the *popil*, & the oszer tree, changis the collour, and ther leyuis, at ilk tyme quhen the soune entris in the tropic of Cancer." Compl. S., p. 88.

Fr. *peuple*, Lat. *populus*, Teut. *pappel-boom*.

POPIL, adj. Plebeian, mean, decayed.

"Within ane schort tyme eftir the confederate kyngis with capitane Gyldo went to Forfair, in quihilk sumtyme was ane strang castel within ane loch, quhare sindry kingis of Scottis maid residence efter the proscription of the Pichtis, thoct it is now but ane *popil* town." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 14. In vicium redactum, Boeth.

Teut. *popel*, plebs.

POPINGO, s. A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY, sense 2.

To POPLE, PAPLE, v. n. 1. To bubble or boil up, like water; implying an allusion to the noise of ebullition, S.

The veschel may no more the broth contene,
Bot furth it *poplis* in the fyre here and there,
Quhil vp fleis the blak stew in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 223, 30.

Populand, part. pr., is used in the same sense in the description of Acheron—

—Skaldand as it war wode,
Populand and boukand furth of athir hand,
Vnto Cocytus al his slike and sand.

Ibid., 173, 39.

The *v.* was formerly used in E. For Palsgrave gives the *s.* "*Popple*, such as ryseth whan water or any lycour setheth [i.e., boileth] fast, [Fr.] bouillon;" B. iii. F. 55, b. Elsewhere he says; "*I poppell vp* as water dothe or any other lycoure, whan it boyleth faste on the fyre, or as water dothe out of a spring. This water *popylleth* a pase." Ibid. F. 320, a.

2. To purl, to ripple, South of S.

"There's a bit bonny drapping well that *popples* that self same gate simmer and winter." Antiquary, ii. 142.

3. To boil with indignation. *I was aw paplin*, S. B.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *bullio*. But he has not observed that Teut. *popel-en*, conveys the same idea, that, at least, which seems the primary one, the noise made by a vessel in boiling; murmur edere, murmurare; whence *popelinghe*, murmur humilesque susurri, Kilian. Belg. *popel-en*, to quiver, to throb; which respects the motion, although not the sound; and, if I mistake not, the word as used S. B. expresses the tremulous and spasmodic motions of the body, when agitated with rage.

POPLESY, POPLESIE, s. Apoplexy.

"Utheris of thaym ar sa swollyn, and growin full of humouris, that thay ar strikin haistely deid in the *poplesy*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

Teut. *popelcije*, id.

"Apoplexia, the *poplisie*, or apoplexie." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20. Belg. *poplesy*, id.

POPPILL, POPPLE, s. Corn campion or cockle; Agrostemma Githago, Linn. id. A. Bor. usually pron. *papple*, S.

All ipocritis hes left thair frawardness,

Thus weidit is the *poppill* fra the corne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 166, st. 6.

"Touching our Church and Bishops being in it before you were borne, if so be, so is *popple* among wheate before it be shorn, of great auncientnesse." D. Hume, ap. Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 116.

"Thou art ouer senears a censurer to call them who hes taine the name of Christ vpon them, the children of darknesse. Seuers not thou the *popple* from the wheet, theaffe from the corne, the goates from the sheepe, vntil the Lord come and he sall seuer them." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 229.

Teut. *pappel* is used in a different sense, signifying the herb mallow. However, C. B. *papple* is given as synon. with our word.

POPPIN, s. A species of paste used by weavers. V. PAPPIN.

POP-THE-BONNET, s. A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins crosses the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes, Tevioddale.

[POPULAIR, s. People, populace, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 4961. Lat. *populus*.]

POPULAND, part. pr. V. POPLE.

POR, s. A thrust with a sword.

"Missing his ward, he gets a *por* at the left pape, whereof he died." Melvill's MS., p. 194. "*Por* of a rapier;" p. 196. Teut. *porr-en*, urgere. V. PORR, v.

To PORE, PORE down, v. a. To purge or to soften leather, that what is called the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off; a term used by skinners, S.

Belg. *puure-n*, to refine, to extract.

PORICE, s. Prob. an errat. for *Parwe*, or *Parve*.

"During the tyme of Earle John his being in France, the Earle of Catteynes (thinking this a fitt opportunitie wherby to performe somthing to his advantage),

caused William Macky (who was alwise suspected to favor the Earle of Casteynes) deal with his brother Houcheon Macky, to try iff by his licence and attolerance he might come to hunt in the *porice* in Durines." Gordon's Hist., Earls of Sutherland, p. 240.

The same writer has previously said; "In Durines—ther is sne excellent and delectable place for hunting, called the *Parwe*, wher they hunt the reid deir in abundance; and somtymes they dryve them into the ocean sea at the *Pharo-head*." P. 3, 4.

"I have spoken sreadie of a place in Durines called the *Parwe*, or *Pharo-head*," &c. Ibid., p. 10.

The name of this district is still retained, and pronounced *Parve*. But *Porice* is a word unknown in Sutherland. It may be an *errat*. for *Parve*.

Shaw gives *porraisde* as Gael. for a parish. But this term is also said to be unknown in the Gael. of that country. C.B. *pori* signifies pascere, Davies.

PORKPIK, PORKEPIK, s. A porcupine.

"Ane uther canon of fonte callit thrawn mowth markit with the *porpkik* montit upoun ane new stok," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 250.

"Ane uther moyane of fonte markit with the *porkepiik*," &c. Ibid. p. 251. *Porkspik*, p. 248.

From Fr. *port-espice*, a porcupine. Other pieces had a salamander, a rose, &c. as distinctive marks.

PORPLE-WALL, s. A wall of partition.

"They forbid vs to speak to the Gentiles, they are enemies to the saluation of the Gentiles that by our ministrie should be wonne to God and to his church: the *porple-wall* is broken down that did hold out the Gentiles before, yet they will hold them out of the fold." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 96. V. PARFALL-WALL.

To **PORR, v. a.** "To stab;" Gall. Encycl.

PORR, s. "The noise a sharp instrument makes darting into the flesh;" *ibid.* V. **POR, s.**

PORRING IRON. Apparently a poker.

In an inventory of furniture in the castle of Closeburn in Nithsdale, taken 1717, frequent mention is made of—"a chimney tongues, and shovel, a *porring iron*, and hearth besome."

Teut. *porr-en*, movere; urgere, cogere, Kilian; as used in Belg, "to stir up, to excite," Sewel.

PORRIDGE, s. That which in E. is called *hasty-pudding*; oatmeal, sometimes barley-meal, mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened, S.

"The diet of the labouring people here, and in general all through the Lowlands of the North of Scotland, is *porridge* made of oat meal, with milk or beer, to breakfast." P. Speymouth, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiv. 401.

Shall I, says Gib, stay here a' hame
Like witless Willie Clinted,
Whase pladdin wascoat o'er his wame
Shaws, he's in *porritch* stinted?

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

PORT, s. A catch, S. expl., the "generic name for a lively tune, as *The horseman's port*, Gael." Sibb. Gl.

"What the English call a catch, the Scottish call a *Port*; as Carnegie's *Port*, *Port* Arlington, *Port* Athol, &c.": Kelly, p. 397.

Their warning blast the bugles blew,
The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. v. 41.

"A martial piece of music, adapted to the bagpipes," N.

From Gael. *port*, a tune, a jig, adopted into S. Hence,

PORT-YOUL, PORT-YEULL. To sing *Port-youl*, to cry, S.

"I'll gar you sing *Port Youl*," S. Prov. Kelly, ut sup.

I'll make them know they have no right to rule,
And cause them shortly all sing up *Port-yeull*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 161.

Formed by the addition of *youl*, to cry, with *Port*.

"It's a sad time now, all folks are singing songs of joviality, but the people of God, they must sing *Port-youl*." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 62.

[**PORT, PORTE, s.** A door, a gate, S. Fr. *porte*.]

PORTAGE, s. Cargo, goods to be put on board ship.

Ye mycht heue sene, the coistis and the strandis
Fillit with *portage* and pepil tharon standis.
Doug. Virgil, 69, 35.

Fr. *portage*, Ital. *portaggio*; from Lat. *port-are*.

PORTATIBIS, Houlate, iii. 10.

Clarions loud knellis
Portatibis and bellise, &c.

The latter part of this word has been altered in MS., so that it is impossible to distinguish its form with any degree of certainty. It may be read *Portatives*.

To **PORTE on, v. a.** To bring on, to direct.

"It becumis the people of all rankis to turne to God, and to leave their sinnes quhilk *portis* on Gods judgmentis aganes us." Act of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, Nov. 1608, on occasion of an Earthquake; copied from the Session Register, Caled. Merc. Aug. 24th, 1816.

Fr. *port-er*, Lat. *port-are*, to carry, to convey; or perhaps from *port*, a harbour, as signifying to direct, like Fr. *apporter*, to bear or bring into; or *porter droict contre*, directly to take sim at.

PORTEOUS, PORTUOUS, PORTOWIS, or PORTUIS-ROLL, s. A list of the persons indicted to appear before the Justiciary Aire, given by the Justice clerk to the Coroner that he might attach them in order to their appearance.

"It is ordanit, that all Crounaris sall arreist all tyme, als weill befor the cry of the Air, as efter, all thame that sall be gein' to him in *portowis* be the Justice Clerk, & nane vtheris." Acts Ja. I., 1436, c. 156, Ed. 1566. *Portuous*, c. 139, Murray.

"This method of taking up of dittay or indictments is substituted by 8 Ann., c. 16, § 3, 4, in place of the old one by the stress (*traistis*) and *porteous rolls* in 1487, c. 99." Erskine's Instit., B. iv. Tit. 4, § 86.

Skene says that this word is a *portando*, which signifies to carry, or bear. In Fr. *Portes-vous*. Skinner observes that Skene passes this word, as he does the most of those that are difficult, superficially; and conjectures that it is from Fr. *portez*, or *apportez*, as containing an order that those thus indicted present themselves personally; and that the form begins in words to this purpose.

Chaucer uses *Portos* for a Breviary or Mass-Book.

For on my *Portos* here I make an oath.
Shipmanes Tales, v. 13061.

Porthose, Speght's Edit.

Tyrwhitt observes that *Portuasses* are mentioned among other prohibited books. Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. IV., c. 10. And in the Parliament roll of 7th Edw. IV., n. 40, there is a petition that the robbing of *Porteous* should be made felony without clergy. The word was used in the same sense in S. For in the most ancient specimen of Scottish topography known, the collection printed at Edinburgh, 1508, at the end of *The twelve virtues of one nobleman*, it is said, "Heir ends the *Porteous* of Noblenes." The meaning of the title is explained by this line—

Nobles report your *matynis* in this buke.

As a Breviary might be viewed as a roll of prayers, it had at length come to signify a roll of indictments.

The form of the *Portuous* roll anciently was this. On one column was the Indictment, &c., and in the opposite column were the names of the Assisers, or Jurymen and the witnesses.—This was not used in the stationary Justiciary court, which sits at Edinburgh, but only in the circuits. The name *Porteous*, as originally applied to a breviary or portable book of prayers might easily be transferred to a portable roll of indictments.

It occurs also in a curious account, given by Spotswood, of the extent of the learning and piety of the Bishop of Dunkeld, A. 1538. Having cited Dean Forrest, Vicar of Dolour, to appear before him, for the heinous crime of "preaching every Sunday to his parishioners upon the Epistles and Gospels of the day," he desired him to forbear, "seeing his diligence that way brought him in suspicion of heresie." If he could find a *good Gospel*, or a *good Epistle*, that made for the liberty of the holy Church, the Bishop willed him to preach that to his people, and let the rest be. The honest man replying, *That he had read both the new Testament and the old, and that he had never found an ill Epistle or an ill Gospel in any of them*; the Bishop said, *I thank God I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the old or the new. I content me with my Portuise and Pontificall, and if you dean Thomas leave not these fantasies, you will repent, when you cannot mend it.* Spotswood's Hist., 1653, p. 66-7.

It is written *Portas*, by Bale, and used in the same sense for a Breviary, "None ende is there of their habiling prayers, theyr *portases*, bedes, temples, aulters, songes," &c. *Imag* of both Churches, Pref. B. 4.

It occurs so early as the time of Langland.

—If mani prists beare for his bastards & her brochis
A payre of bedes in their hands, & a booke under their arme,
Sir John & Sir Jeffrey hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard or a ballocke knife, with bottons ouergilt,
And a *Portus* that shuld be his plow, Placebo to synge.
P. Ploughman, F. 79, a.

O. Fr. *portais*, portatif; *porte hors*, breviare, livre de l'eglise portatif à l'usage des ecclesiastiques; q. "what was carried by them abroad," or "out of doors;" Roquefort.

In L. B. this was called *Portiforium*. We find this term used by Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, who flourished A. 1076.

"Restituit Monasterio nostro calicem quandam capellae suae, unum *Portiforium* de usu nostrae Ecclesiae et unum Missale." P. 907.

The Breviary for the use of Sarum, published at London, A. 1555, has this title, *Portiforium* de seu *Breviarium* ad insignes Ecclesiae Sarisbur. usum accuratissime castigatum, &c. Junius defines *Porthose* to be "a book of prayers which the priests carried with them in their journeys, that they might have it always at hand;" and imagines that it is probably from Fr. *port-er*, to carry, and *hose*, the stockings or rather trousers worn by our ancestors. In confirma-

tion of this etymon, he refers to that passage in Chaucer.

A Sheffield thwital bare he in his *hose*.

Reves T., ver. 3931.

Du Cange in like manner thinks that the breviary received this name, ab eo quod *foras* facile *portari* possit, because it might be easily carried abroad. But it seems more probable that this was a Fr. or Alem. word, and that according to the customs of the dark ages, it had been latinized.

The term *Portuous-roll* is still used to denote the list of criminal causes to be tried at the circuit-courts, S.

PORTER, s. A term used by weavers, including twenty *splits*, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred, S.

"What the Scotch weavers term a *Porter*, the English term a beer." *Peddies Weaver's Assistant*, p. 152. V. BIER, s.

PORTIE, s. Air, mien, carriage, behaviour, Ayrs.

From Fr. *port-er*, to carry, to bear. *Portée* denotes state, quality, condition.

PORTIONER, s. One who possesses part of a property, which has been originally divided among co-heirs, S.

"There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) smaller proprietors called here *Portioners*, from their having a small *portion* of land belonging to them." P. Jedburgh, *Statist. Acc.*, i. 9.

For the reason of the designation, V. PARSENERE.

[**PORTOUNS, PORTOUS, s.** A breviary. mass-book, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 769.]

[* **To PORTRAY, PORTURE, v. a.** To draw, picture, paint, Barbour, x. 743; part. pa. *portrait*, painted.]

PORTRACT, PORTRET, PORTRIDG, s. Portrait, picture, counterpart; O. Fr. *pourtraict*.

"Ordanis his royall name, *portract*, and seal, to be used in the publick writings and judicatories of the kingdom, and in the mint-house," &c. *Acts. Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 363.*

[**PORTRATOUR, PORTRATURE, s.** Figure, appearance, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 133.]

PORTURIT, PORTURAT, part. pa. Portrayed, formed.

He saw *porturit*, quhare in sic ane place
The Grekis fled, and Troianis followed the chace.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 35.

[He wes off mesurabill statur,

And weile *porturat* at mesur.

Barbour, x. 281, MS.]

"Fr. *pourtraire*, Lat. *protrahere*, i.e., delineare, as we say, to draw;" Rudd.

PORTUS, s. A skeleton, Ang.

[**To POSE, POSIE, v. a.** To hoard, amass, lay past; often followed by the prep. *up* or *by*, and generally implying secrecy, S.]

POSE, POIS, POISE, s. [Anything hoarded up], a secret hoard of money, S. [*posie*, Ayrs.]

"Thir said princis gat, in the spulve of the France men, the kyng of Francis *pose*, quhilk vas al in engel noblis." Compl. S., p. 138.

"The King maid inventoris of his *pois*, of all his jewells and uther substance." Knox's Hist., p. 31.

"He came to the castle of Edinburgh, and furnished it in like manner, and put his whole *poise* of gold and silver in the said castle." Pitscottie, p. 87.

Thus, to *find a pose*, is to find a treasure that hath been hid.

[POSIN, POSAN, s. The act of hoarding up or amassing; followed by the prep. *up* or *by*, Banffs.]

POSNETT, s. A bag in which money is put.

"His heire sall haue—an e brander, ane *posnett*, (ane bag to put money in), ane enlcruik." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 1.

It seems evident that the words inclosed as above, and in Italics, should have been printed in this manner, as is the custom observed by Skene elsewhere. For they undoubtedly contain his note for explaining *posnett*; to which *Fiscinia* is the only correspondent term in the Lat. copy, q. a net used as a *purse*; or, a net for holding a *pose*. V. *POSE*.

Sibb. derives *pose* from Fr. *pos-er*, seponere. But in Gl. Compl. it is traced, undoubtedly with greater propriety, to A.-S. *pusa*, *posa*, a pouch, a purse. Dan. *pose* corresponds to Lat. *pera*, denoting a bag; a pocket, a pouch; hence *pengepose*, a purse; Su.-G. *posse*, *puse*, Fenn. *pusa*, a purse.

[POSH, s. A rough kind of violin made in Shetland.]

POSNETT, s. A skillet, a small pan; a kitchen utensil.

This is merely E. *posnet*. The corresponding term in the Lat. copy is *fiscina*, which is rendered "a chese fat, or a fysshe lepe;" Ortus Vocab.

To POSS, v. a. 1. To push; S. *pouss*, as to *pouss* one in the breast, to *pouss* one's fortune, V. Rudd.

—To the erth onerthrowin he has his fere,
And *possand* at him wyth his stalwart spere,
Apoun him set his fute.—

Doug. Virgil, 345, 49.

Syne with his kne him *possit* with sic ane plat,
That on the erde he speldit hym al flat.

Posse, Chaucer, id. *Ibid.*, 419, 26.

Thus am I *possed* up and downe
With dole, thought and confusioune.

Rom. Rose, ver. 4479.

Fr. *pouss-er*, Lat. *puls-are*. V. *POUSS*.

Lancash. "passing, an action between thrusting and knocking;" Gl. T. Bobbin.

2. To pound, Ettr. For.

3. To *poss* *claes*, to wash clothes by repeatedly lifting them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading them down with some force, Clydes.; *Pouss*, id.

"*Poss*, to squeeze wet clothes in a tub, to wash by squeezing;" Gall. Encycl.

POSSING-TUB, s. A tub for one branch of washing. V. *POUSS*, v.

'Tis strange the good old fashion should have fled,
When double-gridd *possing tubs* were made.
Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 432.

To POSSED, POSSEDE, POSSEID, v. a. To possess; Lat. *possid-ere*.

—"Charging him to tak ane inquisicioun—how the said twa acris of land has bene brookit & *possedit* thir fyfty yeris bygane." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 39.

"That tharfore lettrez be writtin to mak the said prouest &c. of Perth, to broik & *possed* the saidis clousis & walter passagis of thar millis forsaide, as thair broikit & *possedit* the samyn of before," &c. *Ibid.* A. 1493, p. 314.

"Quhy cry ye nocht out upone thair wickit consait, and als manifest sacrilege of utheris; and advertissis that the prophet incallis the wraith of God on thame, quha says, Lat us *possed* be heretage the sanctuarie of God?" N. Winyet's Quest., Keith's Hist. App., p. 245.

POSSEDIE, s. Probably for *Posset*, a term which has been frequently used to denote a drugged potion.

"Robert Douglas—after denner in the castell, returning to Leyth, tuke his bed, and within tuo dayis died. Whether he gat a *possedie* or not God mak it knowin, for he swellit efter his death." R. Bannatyne's Trans., p. 270.

To POSSESS, v. n. *Possest in*, infeoffed, having legal possession given.

—"He obtained the earldome of Marr from the king, and was *possest* in the same." Pitscottie, p. 184. *Possessed in*, Ed. 1728.

POSSODY, s. Used as a ridiculous term of endearment.

—My hinuysops, my sweet *possody*.
Evergreen, ii. 19.

V. POW-SOWDIE.

POST, s. Stratum in a quarry, S.

"The stratum or *post*, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 52.

POSTIT, part. pa. "*Postit* wi' sickness;" overpowered by it; Clydes.

This seems equivalent to, "Having no interval, or relief;" q. hurried on with the expedition of a *post*.

POSTROME, s. A postern gate.

—"Syne stall away be a private *postrome*." Belend. Cron., B. vi., c. 2. *Posticum*, Boeth. Corr. from L. B. *posturium*, id.

POST-SICK, adj. Expl. "bedrid," Roxb.

Often used; but whether the meaning be the same with that of the phrase, *Postit with sickness*, is doubtful.

To POSTULE, v. a. "To elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible," Gl. Wynt.

And eftyre that this Williame wes dede,
Thare *postulyd* [wes] in-til his sted
Of Dunkeldyn the Byschape
Joffray. Bot til hym the Pape
Be na way grant wald hys gud will.

Wyntonon, vii. 9. 428.

"One is said to be *Postulate* Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted." Rudd. Life of G. Doug., p. 5. N.

This was indeed the restricted sense of the term. But, in a more general sense, he was said to be *postulate*, who was elected to a Bishopric by the voice of the clergy. V. *Postulari*, Du Cange. Fr. *postul-er*, to sue, to demand; *postulé*, elected.

* POT. 1. To have a *Pot* or *Pan* in any place, to have the evidences of residence there.

"That *regula regulans* of confirmations is *domicilium defuncti et ubi habebat focum et larem*; but so it is, he had his residence, his wife, his bairns, and his family, in Glasgow; and though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet he had not so much as a *pot* or a *pan* there." Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 470.

2. To *haud the pot (or the pottie) boilin'*, to keep up the sport, Aberd.

[Gael. *poit*, Welsh, *pot*, Irish, *pota*, *potadh*, a pot; allied to Lat. *potare*, to drink.]

To POT, POTTIE, *v. a.* To stew in a *pot*; *potted meat*, stewed meat, S.

POTAGE, *s.* Formerly used in S. precisely in the sense in which the same term is still used in France, for broth with vegetables in it.

—"Bakyne meit to my Ladie, at the discretioun of the maister houshalde, with *potages*, after their discretioun.—Ane kyde, with *potagis* referrit to the maister houshalde." Royal Household, A. 1567, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

[POTACIOUNE, *s.* Potion, drink, Barbour, xx. 535.]

[POT-BROSE, *s.* A dish consisting of milk and oatmeal; made by dashing compressed handfuls of meal into boiling milk, and boiling the mixture for a few minutes, Gl. Banffs.]

POTTIE. A dimin. from E. *pot*.; [also, a corr. of *pottit*.]

[POTTIT, *part. adj.* Stewed or preserved in a pot, S.; *pottie* is also used in Clydes.]

[POTTIT-HEAD, POTTIE-HEAD, *s.* A dish made from the head of an ox or cow, S.; *potie-head*, Clydes.]

POT, POTT, *s.* 1. A pit, a dungeon.

The pail saulis he cauchis out of helle,
And vthir sum thare with gan schete ful hot
Deip in the soroufull grislé hellis *pot*.

Doug. Virgil, 108, 16.

2. A pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river, S. Rudd.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn,
They fand Erl Richard in;
A grene turf tyed across his breast,
To keep that gude lord down.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 48.

"The deep holes scooped in the rock, by the eddies of a river, are called *pots*; the motion of the water having there some resemblance to a boiling cauldron." Ibid. N., p. 51.

"About this time a *pot* of the water of Brechin called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again, and turns to its

own course; which was thought to be an ominous token for Scotland, as it so fell out." Spalding's Troubles, i. 40.

3. A moss-hole whence peats have been dug. V. PETE-POT.

4. A shaft, or pit in a mine.

"Grantis—to the said Eustachius—the hail golde—mynes &c. with powar to serche out, win, and discover the saidis—mynes, and to break the groundis, mak sinkis and *potis* thairin to that effect as thai sall think expedient." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

To the etymon given, vo. *Pete-pot*; it may be added that Sax. *put* is given by Kilian as synon. with *poel*, and expl. lacuna, palus.

Teut. *put*, scrobs, fovea, fossa.

[To POT, *v. a.* To trample soft or wet soil, as cattle do.]

POT AND GALLOWS. The same with *Pit and Gallows*, Aberd.

[POT-PEAT, *s.* Peat cut from the bottom of the peat bank or pot, Banffs.]

[POTTIT, *part. pa.* Filled with *pots* or pits, pitted, Barbour, xi. 388.]

[POT, *s.* The last division in the game of *hippin-beds*, Banffs.]

[POTAGE, *s.* V. under POT.]

POTARDS, *s. pl.* More's True Crucifixe, p. 96.

Whatever superstitious *potards* dreame,
Forbidden meanes he hates, and these by name.

In another copy, *dotards* is the word, which seems the true reading.

POTATOE-BOGLE, *s.* "A scare-crow, placed in a potatoe-field to frighten rooks," S., Gl. Antiq.; [*tatie-bogle*, *taaty-bogle*, Clydes.]

[POTATY-MUILD, *s.* Ground just cleared of potatoes, and considered sufficiently rich to give a crop of oats without manure, Shetl.]

To POTCH, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To trample so that the ground becomes pitted or potted, S.

2. To trample into mud, Banffs.]

3. To drive backwards and forwards; applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to *potch* their porridge, when they tumble them about in the dish, Ang., Aberd.; synon. *Kair*. V. KEIR.

[4. To walk or work in water or mud, or on soft wet soil, in a careless or dirty manner, S.]

[POTCH, *s.* 1. A puddle; also, wet soil trampled by cattle, S.

2. A muddle, a state of confusion, S.

3. The act of walking or working in a dirty or disorderly manner, Banffs.]

[POTCHIN. 1. As a *s.*, walking or working in water or mud in a disorderly manner, S.

2. As an *adj.*, dirty, awkward, or disorderly at work, Banffs.]

POTENT, *s.* 1. A gibbet.

"He gart his flaschar lay ther craggis on ane stok, and gart heyde them, and syne he gart hyng ther quartars on *potentis* at diuerse comont passagis on the feildis." Compl. S., p. 254.

2. A crutch; "a walking staff with a hand in a cross form," Sibb. Gl.

Chaucer uses *potent* for a crutch.

So old she was that she ne went
A foot, but it were by *potent*.

Rom. Rose, Fol. 110, b. col. 2.

Fr. *potence*, a gibbet; also a crutch, i.e., a staff resembling a gibbet in its form. L. B. *potent-ia*, scipio, fulcrum subalare.

POTENT, *adj.* Rich, wealthy, q. powerful in money; a peculiar sense of the E. word, S.

And efter that sone saylit he the sey;
Than come he hame a verie *potent* man;
And spousit syne a nichtis wife richt than.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 10.

[POTESTATA. A person in prosperity and power is said to be "in potestata," Shetl.]

[POTESTATUR, *s.* Grandeur, prosperity, and power.]

[POTIGAR, POTIGARIE, *s.* V. POTTINGAR.]

[POTLE-BELL. To ring the *potle-bell*, to confirm a bargain by hooking the little finger of the right hand, and so shaking hands over it, in use among children only, Banffs.]

[POT-PEAT, *s.* V. under POT.]

POT-PIECE, *s.* An old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar, obviously because it resembles a *pot*.

"Grievances to be remonstrated to his Majesty. 1. The provisions laid in the castle extraordinary, as granadoes, *pot-pieces*, and others, which are offensive and defensive." Spalding, i. 188.

"But those peeces of cannon that are farthest hard, are called *pot-peeces* or Mortiers, such as *Moants* [vulgo *Mounts-Meg*] on the castle of Edenburrough, being so wide, that it is reported, that a man did get a child within, which I also warrant from my owne deede; but the truth is, it is a huge great peece, from whence did come our old Scots proverb, The Devil shoote *Mounts* in your a—e. Gentle reader, excuse my homeliness, since I was not the inventor of this proverbe." Munro's Exped. P. II., p. 214, 215.

By that singular phrase, "which I also warrant from my owne deede," he merely means that he was not the author of the *story*.

[POTTERLOW, *s.* Utter ruin, Banffs.]

POTTINGAR, PCTIGAR, *s.* An apothecary.

For harms of body, hands or heid,
The *pottingars* will purge the pains.

Evergreen, i. 109, st. 2.

"All *Pottingareis* quihilk takis siluer for euil & rottin stufe and droggaris can nocht be excusit fra committing of thift." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 61. a.

Fr. *potagerie*, herbs or any other stuff whereof *potage* is made, Cotgr. Apothecaries might anciently receive this name, because they dealt chiefly in simples. L. B. *Potagiarius*, coquus pulmentarius. It might, however, be traced to Ital. *botteghiere*, one who keeps shop; as the modern designation is from Gr. *αποθηκη*, repositorium. Hence,

POTIGARIES, *s. pl.* Drugs.

"Item, the 27 day of Julij to a Flemyng of Brugges for certane *potigaries* to the King be Maister William Schevas archdene of Sanet Androis." Act of expenditure for King James the Third's person, &c., A. 1474.

L. B. *apothecaria*, res omnes quae à pharmacopolis vendi solent, Gall. *Drogues*. Du Cange.

POTTINGRY, *s.* The work of an apothecary.

In *pottingry* he wrocht grit pyne,
He mardreist mony in medecyne.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19, st. 4.

POTTINGER, *s.* A jar, a kind of earthen vessel, Aberd.

POTTISEAR, *s.* A pastry-cook.

"Gif thair be ony cuikis or *pottisearis*, quha bakis pyis, and sellis thame not quhen they ar hot, bot efterwart heatis thame agane, and swa sellis thame." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 585.

This seems the sense here; and perhaps corresponds most nearly to the office of *Potagiarius pulmentarius*. V. POTTINGAR.

[POU, *s.* V. POW.]

POUDER, POWDER, *s.* Dust; Fr. *poudre*.

— Sic a stew rassis out off thaim then,
Off ane ding bath off hors and men,
And off *podyr*; that sic myrknes
Intill the ayr abowyne thaim wes,
That it wes wondre for to se.

Barbour, xi. 616, MS.

"Suppose the bodies die & be resolued in *powder* be reason of sin: yit the soule liueth be reason of righteousness." Bruce's Serm. 1591. Sign. O. 3, p. 2. Johnson gives one example of E. *powder*, as signifying dust; but it differs from this. It is used, however, in the same sense by Wiclif.

"And whoever resseyve you not ne here you go ye out fro thennis and schake away the *powdir* fro youre feet into witnessyng to hem." Mark vi.

[POUER, POUR, *adj.* Poor, Barbour, ix. 442, iv. 343. O. Fr. *poore*, Fr. *pauvre*.]

POUERALL, POUERALE, PURELL, *s.* The lowest class of people, the rabble.

Sa hewyly he tuk on hand,
That the King in to set batall,
With a quhous, like to *pouerall*,
Wencusyt him with a gret meny.

Barbour, viii. 368, MS.

It is used for the mixed rabble attending an army.

Behind thaim set thair *poweraill*,
And maid gud sembland for to fycht.

Barbour, ix. 249, MS.

It must be observed, however, that in the latter passage there is a blank in MS. where *poweraill* is in the copies.

This word was not unknown in O. E.

Bote yt were of *poweral*, al bar hii founde that londe.
R. Glouc., p. 254.

They found that land quite empty of inhabitants, except those of the lowest class.

He coyned fast peny, half peny and farthyng
For *porail* to buye with their leuyng.

Hardyng's Chron., Fol. 157, a.

It is written *pouraille*, Ritson's *Anc. Songs*, p. 15.

"The brute of the erle of Huntley's death was at the begyning comonlie as I have written, alsweill amonge the *pureall* as amonges the richest that spak of it." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 490, 491.

O. Fr. *pouraille*, les pauvre gens; Roquefort.

Skinner explains *poraile*, base, beggarly, from O. Fr. *porvail*, *paurail*, paupertinus, vilis, sordidus. I have not met with the word elsewhere in either of these forms.

[**POUERLY**, *adv.* Poorly, *Barbour*, vii. 536.]

[**POUFF**, *s.* 1. A dull, heavy blow, or fall, *Banffs.*; *synon.*, *buff*].

2. The sound caused by such a blow or fall, *ibid.*

3. The act of walking with a heavy step, *ibid.*]

[**To POUFF**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To beat with dull, heavy blows, *ibid.*

2. To dash or fall heavily, *ibid.*

3. With prep. *in*, to drive; as, "*Pouff in the pailin post*," *ibid.*

4. To walk with a dull, heavy step, *ibid.*]

[**POUFF**, *adv.* With a dull, heavy blow, fall, or step, *ibid.*]

[**POUFFAN**, **POUFFIN**, *s.* The act implied by each sense of the *v.*; also, a severe beating, *ibid.*

Buff and *Buffin* are the forms used in the counties south of Aberdeen.]

[**POUK**, *s. and v.* V. under **POOK**.]

[**POUKIT**, **POOKIT**, *part. adj.* 1. Plucked, *S.*

2. Lean and bony, *Clydes*.

3. Shabby or bare in appearance, *ibid.*

4. Stingy, mean, *ibid.*

5. Scrimp or short of measure or amount, *ibid.*]

[**POUKIT-LIKE**, **POOKIT-LIKE**, *adj.* Having a puny, meagre, or half-starved appearance, *S.*; *synon.* *mootit*.]

POUK, *s.* A little pit or hole containing water or mire, *Moray*.

To POUILLIE, *v. n.* "To look plucked-like;" *Gall. Encycl.*

PULLIE-HENS, "plucked-looking hens;" *ibid.*

This, it would appear, is merely from the E. *v.* to *pull*, to pluck.

POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grasses, of which ropes are made; *Orkn.*

"Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow grasses, such as *Holcus lanatus*, which grasses here receive the name of *pounce*, or *puns*." *Neill's Tour*, p. 17.

POUNDLAW, *s.* *Amerciament* paid for delivery of goods that have been *pounded* or *pounded*.

—"Yit he nicht on nawayis eschaetit thame, nor haldin thame langer, be the lawes or customes of the *Bordouris*, bot quhill thai had payit ane grott for the heid [for each] of ilk peax [qu. piece?] for thair *pound-law*." Instructions for *Ross Herald*, *Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 69.

From *pound*, the act of pointing, and *law*, derived perhaps from A.-S. *læw*, mos, consuetudo. *Su.-G. lægg-a*, however, signifies solvere, to pay.

POUNE, **POWNE**, *s.* A peacock; *S. pownie*.

The payntit *powne* paysand with plumys gym,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 1.

Pownie seems immediately from *paonneau*, a young peacock. V. **PAWN** and **POWIN**.

POUNIE, *s.* The name given to the turkey-hen, *E. Loth.*, while the male is called *Bubblic-jock*.

This has originated from a misapplication of the Fr. term. V. **POUNE**.

To POUNSE, **PUNSE**, *v. a.* To cut, to carve, to engrave.

The thrid gift syne Eneas gaif in deid,—
Tua siluer coppis schapin like ane bote,
Punsit full weil, and with figuris engraif.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 36.

This seems properly to signify, embossed; *aspera signis*, *Virg.*

Rudd. derives it from *Hisp. pensar*, distincte secare, *Ital. ponzon-are*, *Fr. poinson-er*, to prick, or pierce, all from *Lat. pung-ere*. But he has overlooked *Teut. pons-en, punts-en, ponss-en*, punctim effigiare; *caelare, scalpere*.

POUNT, *s.* A point, *Fife*.

"I mak a *point* to be an e'e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 121.

In *Fife* instead of *oi, ou* is used; as *boul* for *boil*, *avoud* for *avoid*; &c.

POUR, *s.* 1. Used in the same sense with *Pourin*, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c., *Roxb., Clydes*.

2. *A Pour of rain*, a heavy shower or fall of rain; as, "Its just an evendown *pour*," *S.*

This term, in all its acceptations, is pron. like *E. poor*.

POURIE (pron. *poorie*), *s.* 1. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for *pouring*; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug, Loth.

3. A cream-pot, a small ewer, *S.* This seems to be the more general sense among the vulgar.

"A' the moveables—gaed wi' the heritage to his auld son—even the vera silver *pourie* that I gied her mysel—in a gift at her marriage." The Entail, ii. 23.

"The Doctor said, it put him in mind of Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board,—where all the pepper-boxes, *poories*, and tea-pots—of her progenitors are set out for a show, that tells her visitors they are but seldom put to use." Blackw. Mag. Feb. 1831, p. 505.

POURIN, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, *S.*, *q.* something exceeding a few drops; as much as may be *poured*, but nothing more.

POURINS (pron. *poorins*), *s. pl.* The thin liquids strained or *poured* from *sowens*, after fermentation, before they are boiled; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence, *Fife*.

POURIT, *part. adj.* Impoverished, meagre; *Fr. appauvré.* *V. PURE*, *v.*

POURPOURE, **PURPOUR**, *s.* Purple.

—Young gallandis of Troy to meit set was,
Apoun riche bed sydis, *per* ourdour,
Ouersprede with carpettis of the fyne *pourpoure*.
Doug. Virgil, 35, 23.
Fr. pourpre, *Ital. porpora*, *Lat. purpura*.

[**To POURT**, *v. a.* To part, to divide, *Shetl.*]

[**POUSION**, **POUSSION**, *s.* Poison, *Mearns, Aberd.*]

[**POUSHIN**, *adj.* Mean, contemptible; as "a *pushin* cratur," a contemptible fellow, *Shetl.*]

To POUSLE, *v. n.* To trifle. *V. POUZLE*.

To POUSS, **POSS**, *v. a.* 1. To push; as, "To *pouss* one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, *S.*

"Now, herewithall, the earnest petition of *Saintes poussing* thereto;—nothing so much carried me to the public reading thereof as a holy indignation at the dealings of Romanists in our quarters too carelessly exposed to their seduction." *Forbes on the Revelation*, Pref. C. 1. a.

2. Applied to the washing of clothes; particularly to that branch of it, in which the person employed drives the clothes hastily backwards and forwards in the water, *S.*

This may be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* as signifying to *push*. But it may be observed, that the meaning of *Sw. puts-a* is, to rub, to scour; *Wideg.* For the active sense, *V. POSS*.

Teut. pols-en, *pursare*, *trudere.* *Pols-en-int water*, *quater aquas*; *wt-polls-en*, *egerere aquam*; *Kilian*.

To POUSt the Candle. To snuff it, *Roxb.*

This seems evidently *Su.-G.* In Sweden they still say *puts-a liuset*, to snuff the candle. The word *pouss* has probably been transmitted from the Danes of Northumbria; for *Dan. puts-er lysel* has the same meaning. The word primarily signifies to trim, to set off, to adorn. In *Teut.* it assumes the form of *boets-en*, in *Germ.* of *butz-en*, *ornare*.

POUSS, *s.* A push, *S.*, *Fr. pousse*.

[**POUST**, *s.* One who plays second, when three play a game of "marbles," or "buttons," *Banff.*]

[**To POUSt**, *v. a.* To put a person into the position of playing second, when three play a game of "marbles," or "buttons," *ibid.*]

POUST, *s.* Power, ability, bodily strength, *S.* "S. B. corruptly pron. *pousture*. Thus they say that he has *lost the pousture of his side or arm*, when he has lost the use of either. *Rudd*.

O. Fr. poesté, *id. V. Rom. de Rose*. This is evidently corrupted from *Lat. potest-as*, or *posse*, in barbarous Latinity often used for *potestus*.

POUSTE', **POWSTE'**, *s.* Power, strength.

O ye (quod he) *Goddis*, *quhilk is haldis in pousté*
Woddir and stormes, the land eik and the see,
Grant our voyage ane easy and reddy wynd.

Doug. Virgil, 86, 9.

In to swilk thrillage thaim held he,
That he ourcome throw his *pousté*.

Barbour, i. 110, MS.

Hence the phrase, used in our laws, *lege poustie*, full strength or perfect health.

"It is lesum to ilk man to gie ane resonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his *liege poustie*." *Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 18, s. 7*.

"The term properly opposed to death-bed is *liege poustie*, by which is understood a state of health; and it gets that name, because persons in health have the *legitima potestas*, or lawful power of disposing of their property at pleasure." *Erskine's Inst.*, B. iii. Tit. 8, s. 95.

[**POUSTED**, *adj.* Bewitched, infatuated, *Orkn.*]

[**POUSTURE**, *s.* Same with **POUST**, *q. v.*, *Rudd*.]

POUT, *s.* 1. A young partridge or moorfowl, *S.*

"Because ane of the greatest occasions of the scarcitie of the saids Partridges and Moore-fowles, is by reason of the great slaughter of their *pouts* and yong anes:—Our Sovereigne Lord hes discharged all his *heighnes* subjects whatsomever, in any wyse to slay or eat any of the saids *Moore-pouts*, or of any other kyndes, before the third day of *Julie*; or *Partridg-pout*, before the aught day of *September*." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600. c. 23.

—"Seven moor-fowls, fifty *pouts*." *Household Book*, Earl of *Haddington*, 1678. *Arnot's Hist. Edin.*, p. 175.

"Twas a muir-hen, an' monie a *pout*
Was rinnin, hotterin round about.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 103.

2. In vulgar language applied to the chicken of any domesticated fowl, *S.*

This, it would appear, is originally the same with O. E. "*Pult, yonge henne. Gallinella.*" Prompt. Parv.

3. **Metaph.** for a young girl, a sweetheart.

—The squire—returning, mist his *pout*,
And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt,
And for her was just like to burn the town.
Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

4. **Caller Pout**, a small haddock, Fife—by an obvious misapplication of the term. It is used to denote a small trout, Ettr. For.

F. *poulet*, a chicken, a pullet; from Lat. *pullus*. Hence the phrase, *to go a pouting*, to go to shoot *pouts*.

To **POUT**, *v. n.* To shoot at young partridges, S.

POUTER, *s.* A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl, Galloway.

Now Willy frae his ain house en',
A wagtail shooter,
Wi' pointers on the hill did sten',
The prince o' *pouters*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 114.

POUTING, POUTTING, *s.* *The Pouting*, the sport of shooting young grouse or partridges, S.

—"The king being disposed to take his pleasure at *the pouting* in Calder and Carnwath Muires, he acquaints the Lord Somervill with his resolution;—his Majesty being pleased withall to shew him he was resolved for some dayes to be his guest." *Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 241.

"An it like your honours, I can tell ye something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as weel as the *pouting*—Here ye na the French are coming." *Antiquary*, iii. 310.

[**POU'TRY**, *s.* Poultry, Aberd.]

To **POUT, POUTER**, *v. n.* To poke, to stir, to stir up, S. "*To powt.* To stir up, North." Gl. Grose, also written *pote*, to poke.

2. To poke, or search with a rod or stick in water, or in a dark or confined place, S.

Lancash. *pottert*, disturb'd, vex'd.

Su.-G. *pott-a*, digito vel baculo explorare; Belg. *poter-en, peuter-en*, fodicare, Kilian.

[3. To make a noise when searching or poking in water, or in a dark and confined place, S.]

4. "To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water;" Gall. Enc.

[5. To make a noise when starting suddenly from under water, or out of a confined place, S.]

POUT, POIT, *s.* A poker, S. A.

"A *fire poit*, an iron to stir up the fire with;" Ray's Lett., p. 334.

"*Foyar-potter*, an iron instrument to stir up the fire;" T. Bobbins.

[To **POUTER**, *v. n.* 1. To work in a careless, unskilful manner, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To go about aimlessly, or so as to cause annoyance or confusion, *ibid.*

3. To make a noise in a liquid, *ibid.*]

[**POUTER**, *s.* 1. A poking, stirring; also the noise made by so doing; as, "Gie the fire a *pouter*," Ayrs.

2. A person who works carelessly, or who goes about in an aimless manner, *ibid.*]

[**POUTERIN**. 1. As a *s.*, the act of poking, walking, or working in an awkward or careless manner; also, the noise so made, S.

2. As an *adj.*, bungling, careless, slovenly at work, S.

Pouter is often used with the same meanings as **POUTERIN**, *s.*]

POUT-NET, *s.* A net fastened to poles, by which the fishers poke the banks of rivers to force out the fish, S.

"Their Association—have in the present season, for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or *Pout Nets*." *Edin. Even. Courant*, April 16, 1804.

POUTSTAFF, *s.* A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net; used for poking under the banks, in order to drive the fish into the net.

Till Erewyn wattir fysche to tak he went.—
To leid his net a child furth with him yeid.—
Willyham was wa he had na wappynis thar,
Bot the *poutstaff*, the quihlk in hand he bar.
Wallace with it fast on the cheik him tuk,
With so gud wil, quhill of his feit he schuk.

Wallace, i. 401, MS.

In Edit 1648 improperly printed *pault-stafe*.

To **POUTHER**, *v. n.* To canvass. V. **PEUTHER**.

POUTHER, *s.* 1. Hair-powder, S.

2. Gun-powder, S.; [*poulder* is another form.]

"And for the *pouther*, I e'en changed it, as occasion served,—for gin and brandy." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 294.

[To **POUTHER**, *v. a.* 1. To dress with hair-powder, S.

2. To powder with salt, to cure for immediate use; as, *to pouther* butter or beef, S.

3. Used metaph., to sprinkle.

There's a wee birdie singing—get up, get up!
And listen, it says, tak' a whup, tak' s whup!
But I'll kittle his bosie—a far better plan—
And *pouther* his pow wi' a watering can.

Whistle Binkie, The Sleepy Laddie, ii. 309.

POUTHERED, *part. adj.* 1. Powdered, wearing hair-powder, S.

"Eh! sirs!—how bra' are we wi' our new black coat and our weel-*pouthered* head, as if we had never kenned hunger or thirst ourselfs!" *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 93.

2. Corned, slightly salted; q. having a sprinkling of salt, like the dusting of powder on the hair, S.

"Lord Allan, rest his saul, used to like a *pouthered* guse, and said it was Latin for a tass o' brandy." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 298.

[POUTRY, s. Poultry. V. under POUT, s.]

POUTWORM, s. "The grub;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To POUZLE, v. n. 1. To search about with uncertainty for any thing; to bewilder one's self as on a strange road, S. B.

2. To trifle, Fife. *Pouzlin'*, part. adj. Trifling.

Allied, perhaps, to Su.-G. *pussl-a*, continuo labore rem suam domesticam, obire; Sax. *posel-n*, id.

3. Applied to one who is airy and finical, Fife.

4. Also to one who makes a boast of his wealth, especially as implying the idea that he has little or no reason for this, *ibid.*

This seems to have the same origin with E. *puzzle*, which Skinner derives, q. *posle*, from *pose*, to confound by questions. But the origin of both is more probably Su.-G. *puss*, a slight trick, Isl. *puss-a*, Su.-G. *puss-a*, imponere, illudere; Germ. *possen*, ineptiae. Perhaps it may be allied to Isl. *pias-a*, adnitor, q. to make all possible exertion.

[To POVEREEZE, v. a. To impoverish, to exhaust, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

POVIE, adj. 1. Snug, comfortable; applied to living. *Povie folk*, people possessing abundance, without making any shew, Perth. It seems nearly synon. with *Bein*, *Bene*, q. v.

2. Conjoining the idea of spruceness and self-conceit, Fife.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Pavie*, q. v., used as a noun.

POW, s. The poll, the head, S. "the head or skull," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.; [the head of a hammer, the part which strikes, Shetl.]

Abiet my *pow* was bald and bare,
I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair,
Which taks of flour to keep it fair
Frae resting free,
As meikle as wad dine, and mair,
The like of me.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 306.

The word was thus written as early as the time of Henryson, who inscribes one of his poems, *The thre Deid Powis*.

As we ly thus, so sall ye ly ilk ane,
With peilit *powis*, and holkit thus your heid.

Bannatyne's Poems, p. 140.

"Quhair as ye conclud your obiectiōne be reasone of the ambition and corrupted maneris of the toune of Rome, I ansuere to you according to our Scottis proverb, He sould haue ane hail *pow*, quha callis his nichtbour neitie now." *Nicol Burne*, F. 1316, 132, a.

To POW, v. a. To pluck, to pull, S.

Quhen Sampson *powed* to grond the gret piller,
Saturn was than in till the heast sper.

Wallace, vii. 189, MS.

But quha war yon three ye forbad

Your company richt now?

Quod *Will*, Three prechours to perswad

The poysond slas to *pow*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 45.

Cumb. *powen*, pulling, *powt*, pulled; Gl. Ralph. Westmorel. *pooin*, *pood*.

POW, s. 1. A pool; *l* being changed to *w*, as commonly occurs in S.

Her hors a *pow* stap in,
The water her wat ay whare.—
Mins hors the water upbrought,
Of o *pow* in the way.

Sir Tristrem, p. 167, 168.

V. next word.

2. A slow-moving rivulet, generally in *carse* lands, S.

"The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called *pows*, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the *carse*, and which are collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground." P. Errol, Perth. Statist. Acc., iv. 490.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a watery or marshy place, Stirlings.

"Powmilne and Polmaise appear to be derived from *pow*, a provincial word, signifying a watery place." P. St. Ninians, Statist. Acc., xviii. 386.

"This confluence takes place near the church, where a small river, called, in Gaelic, the *Poll*, i.e., the stagnating water, falls into the Forth at right angles." P. Aberfoyle, Perth. Statist. Acc., x. 113.

4. A small creek, that affords a landing-place for boats. The term bears this sense in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

"The quay is built of rough hewn stone, in a substantial manner; and runs within the land, and forms a *pow*, or small creek, where the rivulet that runs through the N. E. end of the town falls into the river." P. Alloa, Clackmann. Statist. Acc., viii. 595.

5. The term seems hence transferred to the wharf or quay itself; as the *Pow of Alloa*, —of *Clackmannan*, &c.

Hence the males and females, employed in driving coals to the quay, are humorously called the *Pow-lords* and *Pow-ladies*.

"So great is the predilection for whisky of the true highland flavour, that—a cargo of peats from Ferintosh was discharged this week at *Cambus Pow*." *Calcd. Merc.*, Jan. 24, 1824.

This term seems radically the same with E. *pool*, Belg. Su.-G. *poel*, Germ. *pfuhl*, Isl. *paala*, stagnum; C. B. *puh*, Arm. *pull*, lacuna; Ir. Gael. *poll*, a hole or pit. It may have been transferred to water moving with a very gentle fall, because to the eye it differs little from a *pool*, its motion being scarcely discernible. Hence, in common language, a very slow-running water is tautologically called a *dead pow*, Perth. This, it would appear, is a Gael. idiom.

Its application, in sense 2, is also from the Gael. Shaw mentions *poll-marcachd* as signifying a creek; and *poll-accairaidh*, a bay to anchor ships.

Were it not that the fourth seems merely an oblique sense, the term might be viewed as akin to Belg. *puy*,

podium, suggestus, (Kilian), used to denote scaffolding; especially as the most of the wharfs, thus denominated, are constructed with wood.

POW (pron. *po*), *s.* A crab, E. Loth.; *synon.* *Partan*.

I have been informed that Fr. *poux* has the same meaning; but I have not met with the word in any lexicon.

POW-TAE, *s.* A crab's claw, E. Loth.

POWAN, POAN, *s.* The Gwiniad, a fish; *Salmo Lavaretus*, Linn.

"The *Albula nobilis* of Schonevelde in the *Salmo Lavaretus* of Linnè, the Gwyniad of Pennant, and the *Vengis* and *Juvengis* of the Lake of Lochmaben." Note, Sibb. Fife, p. 125.

"Besides the fish common to the Loch, are Guiniads, called here [at Lochlomond] *Poans*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 245.

The people in the neighbourhood imagine that this fish is peculiar to that lake; and several writers have fallen into the same mistake. But it is the *Vangis* or *Juvangis* of Lochmaben. V. **VENDACE**.

"Loch Lomond,—besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of the owne named *Powan*, very pleasant to eat." Monipennie's Scots Chron., p. 153. "Guiniad—Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the *Vendace* and *Juvangis*; and in Loch-Lomond, where it is called the *Poan*." Lightfoot's Flora Scot. i. 61.

"Besides a multitude of other fishes, it hath some of a peculiar kind, very pleasant to eat; they call them *Pollacks*." Buchanan's Hist. B. i. In the original, *Pollacas* vocant. Lib. i. c. 23.

Pollack is evident a misnomer. As the Gwiniad is the *Pollen* of Lough-Neagh, there can be no doubt that the *Ir.* name had found its way into the west of Scotland, and originated that of *Powan*. V. **VENDACE**.

This name is probably of Celt. origin. For Pennant says, that "it is the same with—the *Pollen* of Lough Neagh." Zool. iii. 268. In Gael. it is called *Pollag*. P. Luss, Dunbartons. Statist. Acc., xvii. 253.

POWART. 1. A tadpole, Roxb. V. **POW-HEAD**.

"When he strak her, she said that she should cause him rue it; and she hoped to see the *powarts* bigg in his hair; and within half a year, he was casten away, and his boat, and perished." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc., xviii. 655.

2. The minute-hand of a clock, Roxb; perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole.

3. A seal. [*Phoca Utulina*, Syn. *Silch*.]

POWDERBRAND, *s.* A disease in grain.

"The black ears in barley and oats, provincially termed *powder-brand*, and which are more frequently found in American barley, than in any other variety, may be prevented, or at any rate greatly checked, by well washing the seeds previous to sowing." Edin. Even. Courant, April 7, 1818.

Perhaps *q.* *fudder-brand*, the burning of lightning. V. **FUDDER**.

POW-EE, *s.* The name given to a small haddock, in the fresh state, Montrose.

POW-HEAD, *s.* A tadpole; generally pron. *powet*, S.; [*poweed*, West of S.]; *pohead*,

A. Bor., Grose; [*powit*, Banffs.]; *powrit*, Fife; *powie*, *powlick*, Perth. s.; *powart*, Roxb.; *synon.* *podle*, *q.* v.

O. E. *poled*, id. "*Poled*, a young tode;—*polet*, the blaek thyng that a tode cometh of; [Fr.] *causot*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 55, b.

"In Scotland, tadpoles are called *pow-heads* from their round shape, and their being found in *pools*." Gl. Tristrem, vo. *Pow*.

It seems rather from Mod. Sax. Sicambr. *pogghe*, a frog, *q.* *pogghe-hoofd*, the head of a frog.

POWIE, *s.* Expl. "a young turkey," Roxb.

This, I suppose, is merely corr. from Fr. *poulet*, and had originally denoted a pullet in a general sense.

POWIN, *s.* The peacock.

William his vow plicht to the *Powin*,
For favour or for feid.

Scott's Justing, Evergreen, ii. 179.

This refers to an ancient rite in chivalry, the reason of which is not understood. Lord Hailes, in reference to a vow made by Edward III., has the following remarks. "The circumstances attending this vow, as related by M. Westm., p. 454, are singular. 'Tunc allati sunt in pompatica gloria duo cygni vel olores ante Regem, phalerati retibus aureis vel fistulis deauratis desiderabile spectaculum intuentibus. Quibus visis, Rex votum vovit Deo coeli et cygnis,' &c. This is a most extraordinary passage, for the interpretation of which I have consulted antiquaries, but all in vain. The same ceremony is mentioned in *Le livre des trois filz de Roys*, f. 91. 'Après parolles on fist apporter ung paon par deux damoiselles, et jura le Roy premier de defendre tout son dit royaume a son pouvoir,' &c.

"Sir Henry Spelman, *Aspilogia*, p. 132, observes, that the ancient heralds gave a swan as an *imprese* to musicians and singing men. He adds, 'sed glorie studium ex eodem hoc symbolo indiarum multi asserunt.' He then quotes the passage from M. Westm.; but he neither remarks its singularity, nor attempts to explain it.

"Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, c. v., sect. 2, p. 185, observes, that Edward III. had these words wrought upon his 'surcoat and shield, provided to be used at a tournament,

'Hay, Hay, the wythe swan,
'By ———, I am thy man.'

"This shews that a white swan was the *imprese* of Edward III., and perhaps it was also used by his grandfather, Edward I. How far this circumstance may serve to illustrate the passage in M. Westm., I will not pretend to determine." *Annals*, ii. 4.

In the Additions to his *Annals*, he gives the following account of it, as communicated by a learned friend. "One of the most solemn vows of knights was what is termed *the vow of the Peacock*. The bird was accounted noble. It was, in a particular manner, the food of the amorous and the valiant, if we can believe what is said in the old romances of France; St. Palaye, *Memoirs sur L'ancienne Chevalerie*, T. i., p. 185, and its plumage served as the proper ornaments of the crowns of the *Troubadours*, or *Provençal Poets*, who consecrated their compositions to the charms of gallantry, and the acts of valour.

"When the hour of making the vow was come, the peacock, roasted, and decked out in its most beautiful feathers, made its appearance. It was placed on a bason of gold, or silver, and supported by ladies, who, magnificently dressed, carried it about to the knights assembled for the ceremony. To each knight they presented it with formality; and the vow he had to make, which was some promise of gallantry, or prowess, was pronounced over it.

"Other birds besides the peacock were beheld with respect, and honoured as noble. Of this sort was the pheasant. *St. Palaye*, T. i., p. 186. Vows and engagements, accordingly, were made and addressed to the pheasant. A vow of this sort, of which the express purpose was to declare war against the infidels, was conceived in these words: '*Je voue à Dieu mon Createur tout premierement, et à la glorieuse Vierge sa mere, et apres aux dames et au faisan*,' &c. *Ibid.*, T. i., p. 191.

"This serves to prove that vows were made to Peacocks and Pheasants, and that, by analogy, they might have been made to *swans* likewise. But the origin of a custom seemingly so profane and ridiculous still remains unknown."

[To POWK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To search or feel for, as in the dark or in a confined place, Clydes., Banffs.; E. *poke*.

2. To dig, push, or strike with anything pointed, *ibid.*

3. To walk about with a dull clamping step, Banffs.]

[POWK, *s.* 1. A feeling or searching for, as in *s.* 1 of *v.* Clydes., Banffs.

2. A blow, stroke, or thrust, with anything pointed, *ibid.*

3. The hollow sound caused by digging or poking, or by anything falling into a hollow place, *ibid.*

4. A deep hole or pit, Banffs.]

[POWKIN, *s.* 1. The act implied by each sense of the *v.* Clydes., Banffs.

3. The sound caused by each of these acts, *ibid.*

3. *Powk-powkin*, a repetition of these acts or sounds, *ibid.*

Powk and *powkin* are used also as *advs.*, like *plump* and *plumpin*, i.e., with a sudden or unexpected blow or fall, or, at once and with a hollow sound.]

POWLICK, *s.* A tadpole, Perth. V.
POWHEAD.

POWLINGS, *s. pl.* Some kind of disease.

—The *Powlings*, the Palsey, &c.
Montgomerie, *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

This may denote a swelling of the body or limbs; Teut. *puyl-en*, to swell, *puyl*, a tumour. Or it may be the *poll-evi*, a disease of horses behind the ears, where a large abscess is formed.

[POWNIE, *s.* A pony; also, a general name for a horse, West of S.]

POWRIT (pron. *poorit*), *s.* A tadpole, Fife; apparently the same with *Powart*, q. v.

POWSOWDIE, *s.* 1. Sheephead broth, q.
poll-sodden," *Sibb*. Gl.

There will be tartan, drageu, and brochan,—
Pow-sodie, and drammock, and crowdie,
And callour nout feet in a plate.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

"Ram-head soup," Gl.

"I canna gang into the kitchen to direct any thing, for he's hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my Lord, for he doesna eat like other folk neither." *Antiquary*, iii. 117.

2. Milk and meal boiled together, S. B.; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food, S., Gl. Antiq.

The term seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:—

In haf au hour he'se get his mess
O' crowdy-mowdy,
Au' fresh *powsowdy*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

Taylor was a native of Banffs. V. his *Poems*, p. 81. Sw. *saad*, pron. *sod*, signifies broth; from *siud-a*, Isl. *siod-a*, A.-S. *seod-an*, Germ. *sied-en*, (E. *seethe*), to boil.

[POWSTE, *s.* Power. V. *POUSTE*.]

To POWT, *v. n.* To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet, Clydes.; [to walk with a heavy wearied step, Banffs.]

POWT, *s.* 1. A short and kind of convulsive motion. To express great exhaustion it is said, "He cond'na play *powt*," *ibid.*

[2. A heavy wearied step or walk; also, the sound of it, Banffs.]

[POWTIN, *s.* 1. The act of walking with a heavy, wearied step, *ibid.*

2. The sound of such a step or walk, *ibid.*]

[POWTIN, *adj.* Weak, weary, or harassed with work or poverty, Clydes., Banffs.]

Perhaps from Fr. *pat*, *pauite*, the paw or foot, q. to strike with the foot. C.B. *pwith* signifies a thrust, and *pwyth-aw*, to thrust in.

POWTE, *s.* The same with *Pout*, a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"The dousane of *Powtes* twelve pennies;" Act Parl., A. 1555, Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 392.

To POWTER, *v. n.* 1. To do little easy jobs, Ettr. For.

This seems merely a secondary sense of *Pouter*, to poke. V. *POUT*, v.

2. To rummage in the dark, S. A.

"There's no the like o' him ony gate for *powtering* wi' his fingers among the het peat-ashes, and roasting eggs." *Waverley*, iii. 236.

"*Powtering*, *poltering*; groping and rummaging in the dark;" Gl. Antiq. V. *POUT*, *POUTER*, v.

To POY, *v. n.* To work diligently, as including the idea of anxiety of mind, Upp. Clydes.

To POY UPON, *v. a.* To use means of persuasion, so as rather unduly to influence another, Perth.

Perhaps it has originally signified, to use one as a cat's-paw: to treat another as a mere tool for effecting one's own purposes; as allied to Teut. *puye*, podium, suggestus, Fr. *puye*, a terrace, O. Fr. *pui*, a prop, a buttress, *poi-ar*, *pui-er*, to mount, to lean upon, to support one's self by: from Lat. *podium*. Isl. *pu-a*, *pui*, 1. aspirare; 2. fovere.

POYNIES, *s. pl.* Gloves.

"Twelne dowzane of gloones, or ledder *poynies*, makis ane grosse." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

Probably from Fr. *poing*, the fist; as a glove in Germ. is *handschuh*, literally a shoe for the hand; Sw. *handské*.

POYNT, POYNTT, *s.* A Scotch *pint*, or half a gallon.

—"Was sald and toipit in Dundy for viij d. the *poyntt*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

POYNTAL, *s.* 1. Some instrument used in war, resembling a javelin, or a small sword.

With round stok swerdis faucht they in melle
With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne.

Doug. Virgil, 231, 53.

Et tereti pugnans mucrone veruque Sabello.

Virg., vii. 665.

2. A pointed instrument, with which musicians play on the harp, a quill.

There was also the preist and menstrale sle
Orpheus of Trace—

Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore *poyntalis* lyts.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 38.

Fr. *pointille*, a prick or point, from *pointet*, id. Lat. *pung-ere*, *punct-um*.

[POYNTIN, *part.* and *s.* Filling up the joints of masonry with plaster, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 89, Dickson.]

POYNYE, POYNYHE', POYHNE', PONYHE', *s.* A skirmish.

Till Cragfergus thai come again;
In all that way was nane bargain.
Bot gif that ony *poynye* wer,
That is noucht for to spek of her.

Barbour, xvi. 307, MS.

—Welle thre hundyr and fourty
Of Inglis at that *poynyhè* war tane.

Wynlowen, ix. 3. 43.

Ponyhè, viii. 36. 32.

O. Fr. *piognee*, id. Lat. *pugna*.

[POYSOND, *adj.* Poisoned.]

But quha war yon three ye forbad
Your company richt now?
Quod *Will*, three prechours to perswad
The *poysond* slae to pow.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 45.

PRACTAND, *part. pr.* Prob., prating.

—Scho callit to hir cheir—

A peruerst pardoneir,
And *practand* palmar.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 54.

The sense is uncertain. Teut. *pracht-en* signifies superbire. Perhaps it may be equivalent to E. *prating*; Teut. *prael-en*, fabulari, nugari, as palmers were much given to romance.

PRACTIC, PRACTICK, PRACTIQUE, *s.* Uniform practice in the determination of causes; a forensic term, S.

"Dispones to the said colledge—all freedoms, &c. that to any frie colledge within this realme be law & *practick* is known to appertean." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1314, VII. 70.

"An uniform series of decisions of the court of session, i.e., of their judgments on particular points, either of right or of fact,—anciently called *Practicks*, is by Mackenzie—accounted part of our customary law." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 1, § 47.

Fr. *pratique*, "the forme, stile, course of pleading, or of proceeding, in the law;" Cotgr.

[PRACTICIANE, *s.* Practitioner, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1536.]

[PRACTICKIT, *part. pa.* Practised, *ibid.* Thrie Estaitis, l. 1185.]

PRACTING, *part. pr.* Accomplishing.

—Presumptuous in pryde,

Practing noth'ing expert

In cunning compass nor kert.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 97.

Lat. *peract-us*, performed, from *perag-o*, *perag-ere*.

PRAELOQUUTOUR, *s.* An advocate. V. PROLOCUTOR.

[PRAIS, *s.* A tumult, fight, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1135.]

* PRAISE, *s.* Figuratively used as a name for God, the object of *praise*, S.

Sume ran to coffers, and sume to kists,
But nought was stown that cou'd be mist;
She dancid her lane, cry'd *Praise* be blessed!
I have ludg'd a leil poor man.

Gaberlunzie Man, st. 5.

"*Praise be blest*, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name." Callander's Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 5.

The phrase, *Thanks to Praise*, is used in the same sense in Skinner's Poetical Epistle to Burns.

[PRAITIE, *adj.* Pretty, Shetl.]

To PRAM, *v. a.* To press, to straiten for room, Shetl.

Teut. *pram-en*, premere, urgere, opprimere, Kilian.

[PRAM, *s.* Toasted meal stirred in with cream or milk, Shetl.]

To PRAN, PRANN, *v. a.* 1. To hurt, to wound, to bruise, Aberd.

—A menseless man
Cam a' at ane's athort his hinch
A sowff, and gart him *prann*
His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

This might seem the same with Teut. *prang-en*, comprimere, arctare, constringere. But it is undoubtedly from Gael. *prann-am*, to bruise, whence *pronnadh*, a bruise. It is not improbable that both the Teut. and Celt. terms have had a common origin. Perhaps C. B. *brevan-u*, to bruise, is of the same stock.

2. Apparently,—to chide, to reprehend, *ibid.*

Jean, we'll need to wear hame, I doubt,
We'll baith be *prann'd* for biding out.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

PRANE HYIR.

"xij £ Scottis askit for the *prane hyir* havand thair gudis to the schip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.
Prob. corr. from Belg. *praam*, a flat-bottomed boat; Dan. *pram*, a bark.

PRAP, *s.* A mark, S. V. PROP.

To PRAP, *v. a.* 1. To set up any thing as a mark, S.

2. To *prap stanes* at any thing, to throw stones, by taking aim at some object, S. B.

To PRAP one's self *up*. To support onc's self on some ground of confidence or other; generally applied to what is frivolous, S. *Prop*, E.

"O that's a matter o' moonshine; ye see he *praps* himsell *up* on his station and his degree; but he was a wise man that said, "Pride goeth before a fall." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

PRAT, PRATT, *s.* 1. A trick, a piece of roguishness.

"Thus Scot. we say, *He played me a prat*, S. Bor. *prot*, i.e., tricked me, or served me an ill turn;" Rudd.

Prattis are repute policy and perellus pankis.
Doug. *Virgil*, *Prot.*, 238, b. 37.

2. A wicked action, S.

The Kirk then pardons no such *prats*.
—Your *prats*, she says, are now found out,
The Kirk and you maun hae a bout.

Dominie Depos'd, p. 31. 33.

Rudd. derives this word from Fr. *pratique*, which signifies the course of pleading in a civil court, and is also used for an intrigue or underhand dealing. But its origin is Goth.; for we find it in different forms in various Northern dialects. A.-S. *praett*, craft, *praetig*, crafty, Isl. *prett-ur*, guile, *prett-vis*, guileful, *prett-a*, to deceive; Teut. *praette*, fallacia, argutia.

To PRAT, *v. n.* To become restive, as a horse or an ass that refuses to move; to *tak the prate*, is also used, Roxb.

Nor did I prance, an' *tak the prate*
Up braes, when in a pinch,
Nor on my haughs the stretcher sat,
Gif I cou'd gam'd an inch.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 61.

Teut. *pratt-en*, ferocire, superbire.

PRATFU', PRETFU', *adj.* Trickish, full of *prats*, Loth. V. PRAT.

PRATTY, *adj.* Tricky, mischievous, S.; *pretty*, S. B. often *ill-pratty*, *ill-pretty*.

"Roguish or waggish boys are called *ill-pratty*;" Rudd. *vo. Prattis*.

PRATTIK, PRETTIK, PRACTIK, PRACTIQUE, *s.* 1. Practice, expericnee.

To speik to me thow suld hane feir;
For I haus sic *practik* in weir,
That I wald not effeir it be
To mak debat aganis sic thre.

Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum, 1594, A. VI. a.

2. An exploit in war, but such a one as especially depends on stratagem; *protick*, S. B. In this sense Doug. also uses it.

Tharfor ane *prattik* of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet enbuschment.
Virgil, 382, 7.

Orodes was of *prettik* mare al out,
Bot the tothir in dedes of armes mars stout.
Ibid., 345, 46. See also 389. 46.

My *protiks* an' my doughty deeds,
O Greesks! I need na tell,
For there's nane here bat kens them well:
Let him tell his himsell.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. A form of proceeding in a court of law; a forensic term. Fr. *practique*.

"This Argyle and Wariston made clear by law and sundry palpable *practiques*, even since King James's going to England, where the estates have been called before the King was acquainted." Baillie's Lett., i. 361.

4. A stratagem, an artful plan or means.

Sum gevis in *prattik* for supplé,
Sum gevis for twyis als gud agane.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 48.

i.e., Some pretend to give, as an artful mean for receiving supply.

It sometimes denotes tricks of legerdemain, Sibb. Gl.

5. A necromantic exploit, S.

—I have mony sundry *prattiks* feyr,
Beyond the sey in Paris outh I leyr.—
"Brother, my hart will neir be haill,
Bot gif ye preif that *prattik*, or we part,
Be quhatkin science, nigromansy, or airt."
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 76, 77.

V. FREIT.

6. A trick, such as that played by a mischievous boy; or any wicked act, S. synon. with E. *prank*.

"It is eith learning ill *pratticks*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 45.

—For *pratticks* past,
She blew me hers before the wind.
Dominie Depos'd, p. 29.

As Su.-G. *prattik* signifies craft. Ihre views it as immediately formed from Fr. *pratique*, science de Palais, because of the guile practised at court. The word, as used in sense 3, nearly corresponds to Mod. Sax. Sicambr. *practycke*, astrology.

PRAY, *s.* A meadow.

The varyant vesture of the venust vales
Schrowdis the scheraud fur, and euery fale
Ouerfrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers,
The *pray* bysprent wyth spryngand sprontis dyspers.
Doug. Virgil, 400, 40.

Rudd. renders this *shrubs*, viewing it as a mistake of the transcriber for *spray*. But Warton derives it from Fr. *pré*, which is corr. from Lat. *prat-um*, a meadow; Hist. Poet., ii. 284. In one MS. Libr. Univ. Edin., it is *pray*; in another, *ibid.*, once the property of William Lord Ruthven, which Rudd. had not seen, it is *spray*. The latter is considered as the most ancient of the two.

PRECABLE, *adj.* What may be imposed in the way of taxation.

—"As thai are ane pairt of the bodie and memberis subiect to the payment of taxt, stent, watcheing,

warding, and all vther *precable* charges, even sa all the commodities of the said cietie suld be commoun to thaim all." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L. B. *precaria* is expl. Questa, seu roga, tributum, quod exigitur quasi *deprecando*, ut habet Lex Longobard. *Precare*, *precariam* vel *questam* imponere; Du Cange.

PRECARIE, s. Indulgence; an old law term.

"Ane tenent beand warrit be his master at Whit-sunday to flit and remove thairefter thoillit or sufferit be tolerance and *precarie* of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day, may lauchfullie be put forth,—the said time of tolerance beand by-past." Balfour's Pract., p. 458.

The Lat. adv. *precario* from which this is evidently formed, occurs in p. 460. "He quha is in possessioun of ony landis *precario*, or be tolerance of ony uther persoun havand richt and titill thairto," &c.

L. B. *precaria* was the name of those tributes which were originally given under the name of *benefolences*, although afterwards, from immemorial custom, viewed as obligatory, and therefore exacted by authority. They are supposed to have received their name from being solicited or *prayed for*. The term, in like manner, denotes indulgence given in consequence of solicitation. V. **PRECABLE**.

[To **PRECEID, v. a.** To excel; pret. *preceid*, excelled, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2989. V. **PRECELL**.]

To **PRECELL, v. n.** To excel.

That prudent Prince, as I heir tell,
Did in Astronomie *precell*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 78.

Lat. *præcell-ere*.

[**PRECEP, PRECEPT, s.** A precept or order subscribed by the King, or under his signet, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 65, 71; *precepts of the parliament and the chekkere*, letters of summons to parliament and exchequer, *ibid.* i. 48.]

PRECEPTORIE, s. A body of knights professedly devoted to the cause of religion, a commandery.

"It is fund—that the richt of superioritie off all lands, &c.—pertainig to quhatsumever abbacies, pryories, pryoreissis, *preceptorie*—pertenis to his Majestie." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

—"Wnder the samyne actes ar comprehendit all *templelands* pertainig to the *preceptorie* of Torphichen." *Ibid.*, 165.

L. B. *præceptorie*, *praedia* Praeceptoribus assignata; *Commanderies*. *Præceptores*, the commanders of the houses which the knights of St. John and the Templars possessed in the provinces. Du Cange thinks that they were thus named, as being the great priors of each province, to whom the supreme authority, in their several districts, belonged. For L. B. *præceptor* is rendered, Dominus, princeps, supremus magistratus.

PRECLAIR, PRECLARE, adj. Super-eminent, illustrious.

Consider weill thow bene bot officiar,
And vassal to that King incomparabill,
Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince *preclair*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 194.

Fr. *preclare*, Lat. *praclar-us*, *id.*

[**PRECORDIALL, adj.** Most cordial, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 346.]

[* **PREDICATION, s.** Preaching, *Ibid.*, l. 991.]

To **PREE, v. a.** To taste; as, "*Pree* my sneeshin," taste my snuff, S. V. **PRIE**.

[**PREEIN, 1.** As a *part. pr.*, tasting, testing, Clydes.

2. As a *s.*, a tasting, a small quantity given or taken as a taste; as, "I'll jist tak a *preein* o't," *ibid.*]

To **PREEK, v. n.** To be spruce, to crest; as, "A bit *preekin* bodie," one fond of dress, and at the same time self-conceited and presumptuous, *Tev.*; from a common origin with E. *to Prick*, to dress one's self.

Belg. *prick-en*, synon. with *pronck-en*, dare se spectandum, Kilian; *pryk-en*, "to make a proud shew," Sewel. V. **PRINK, v.**

PREEK, s. Impatient eagerness to accomplish anything, *Upp. Lanarks*.

As in this district *i* short is often pron. as *ee*, it may be merely E. *prick*; or from A.-S. *prica*, Isl. *prik*, stimulus, as we speak of the *spur* of the occasion.

PRES, s. Crowd, press, *Roxb.* V. **PREIS**.

To **PREF, PREEF, PREEVE, v. a.** To prove.

—"Assignis to him the v day of Maj nixt to cum —to *pref* the avale of the saidis malez & profitis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 126.

"He—sall content & pay to thaim the costis & scathis that he may *pref* he has sustentit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 98, *et pass.* V. **PREIF, v.**

Preue is the O. E. form, in different senses. "*Preuyn* or *prouen*. Probo. *Preuyn* or *assayen*. Examino." Prompt. Parv.

PREF, PREIF, PREEF, s. A proof, a legal probation.

—"That be tak the *pref* before him & warne the partys tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 127.

The pronunciation, *preif*, is still retained in *Aberd.* and other northern counties.

—"Ordinis that lettrez be writtin to the said Wilyam to tak the said *preif* before him, & set a day tharto, and warne the partiis tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 192.

[**PREEF-CORN, s.** Corn taken from the sheaves; or, stooks selected in casting corn; in the same way *Preef-barley, preef-beer, Banffs.*]

* To **PREFACE, v. n.** To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which are to be sung before prayer.

"He had—a singular gift of *prefacing*, which was always practised in that day, for the tuning and tempering of the minds and spirits of people for duties through the day." Walker's Passages, p. 150.

As this plan was very popular, it is still continued in some country places.

To **PREFFER**, *v. a.* To exceed, to excel; Lat. *praefero*.

"Nor Orpheus that playit sa sueit quhen he socht his vyf in hel, his playing *prefferit* nocht thir foir said scheiphirdis." Compl. S., p. 102.

[To **PREICHE**, **PRECHE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To preach, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 741, Complaynt to the King, l. 323.]

To **PRIEVE PRATTIK**, *s.* To attempt to play tricks; as, "Dinna *prieve* your *prattiks* on me;" Roxb.

To **PREIF**, **PREEF**, **PRIEVE**, **PREVE**, **PREE**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To prove, to try.

And quhen thay by war runnyng, thare horse thay sterc,
And turnis agane incontinent at commandis,
To *preif* thare hors, with jaullingis in thare handis,
Doug. Virgil, 147, 7.

In this sense, it is also used as *v. n.*

Ye'll say, that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *prieve* gin my horse and hounds are good,
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 221.

2. To taste; as, "to *preif* meat, is to taste it;" Rudd. corr. *prie*.

Temperance is cuik his meit to taist and *preif*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 58.

Dare she nane of her herrings sell or *prive*,
Afore she say, "Dear Matkie, wi' ye'r leave?"
Ramsay's Poems, i. 55.

Nae honey beik that I did ever *pree*,
Did taste so sweet and smervy unto me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 108.

Teut. *proev-en*, gustare, labris primoribus attingere, Kilian.

3. To discover, to find by examination.

Thai haiff him tane, put him in presone sor,
Quhat gestis he had, to tell thair mak request.
He said it was bot till a kyrkyn fest.
Yeit thair *preiff* some the cumyng off Wallace,
Knowlage to get thair kest a sutell cace.
Wallace, xi. 353, MS.

O. E. *preve*, *preeve*.

What riot is, thow taastid haast and *preeved*.
Hoccleve's Poems, ii. 385.

4. To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish, Orkn.

PREIN, **PREYNE**, **PRENE**, **PRINE**, **PRIN**, *s.*

1. A pin made of wire, used by women for fastening their clothes, S. *Prin*, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For spleen indulg'd will banish rest
Far frae the bosoms of the best;
Thousand's a year's no worth a *prin*,
Whene'er this fashious guest gets in.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 53.

"Begin with needles and *prines*, and leave off with horse and horn'd nout;" S. Prov.; "intimating that they who begin with pilfering and picking will not stop there, but proceed to greater crimes." Kelly, p. 68.

It is a singular superstition, which prevails in the north of S. at least, that all the *pins* which have been used in dressing a bride on her marriage day, must be

thrown away; as it would be deemed unlucky were any of them applied to any other use.

2. This term is often used to denote a thing of no value, S.

Quhat gentill man had nocht with Ramsay beyne;
Off courtlynes thair cowat him nocht a *preyne*.
Wallace, vii. 910, MS.

Thocht I sne servand long hes bene,
My purchess is nocht worth ane *prene*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 29.

This word is not, as might be supposed, a corr. of E. *pin*, but immediately allied to Su.-G. Dan. *pren*, the point of a graving-tool, or any sharp instrument; Isl. *prionn*, a needle, bodkin, or large pin; A.-S. *preon*, fibula, spinther; Dan. *preen*, fibula, G. Andr., p. 192; Gael. *prine*, a pin; Isl. *prion-a*, connectere, consuere. Belg. *priem*, a bodkin, an awl, and Germ. *pfriem-en*, to prick, are evidently allied.

To **PREIN**, **PRENE**, **PRIN**, *v. a.* To pin.

I wald me *prein* plesandlie in precious wedis.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 58.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *pin*. But although the *v.* is used in this sense, S., yet it seems questionable, if here it does not rather signify, deck, trim, as the same with *proyne*, q. v.

My collar of trew Nichtbour lufe it was,
Weill *preinit* on with Kyndnes and Solas.
Lament. L. Scotland, Sign. A. 2. b.

Prin up your aprons baith, and come away.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 178.

"The wig being put in order, I carried it to the bed-room, and—*prinned* it to the bed curtains." The Steamboat, p. 299.

Prein or *Preen* expresses the pronunciation of the word better than *Prin*.

Isl. *prion-a*, connectere, consuere; G. Andr., p. 193.

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, S. *Prin-cod*, A. Bor.

This is one of the articles mentioned in the royal treasury, A. 1578.

"Ane *preincod* of blew and yellow velvot."—"Ane litte *preincod* of crammosie satine broderit with gold." Inventories, p. 239.

The Widow Broddy by the slap,
Wha sold the tartan *preen-cods*,
By whisky mauld, lay but her cap,
Her head upon a green sod,
Right sick, that day.
Davidson's Seasons, &c., p. 78.

PREIN-HEID, *s.* The head of a pin, S.

"No worth a *prein-head*," a phrase commonly used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value whatsoever, S.

PREIS, **PRES**, *s.* [1. Press, crowd, Lyndsay, Deith of Quene Magdalene, l. 140.]

2. Heat of battle.

The self stound amynd the *preis* fute hote
Lucagus enteris into his chariote.
Doug. Virgil, 338, 32.

He come rynnand in gret hast,
As owt of *pres* he had bene chast,
And fenyheyd hym a sympl knycht,
That eschapyd fra that fycht.
Wyntown, vi. 11. 26.

To **PREIS**, *v. n.* To attempt, to endeavour; also, to exert one's self strenuously, [Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 117.]

"What dexterity in preaching, boldness in reproving, if I should *preis* to set out, it were as one who would light a candle to let men see the sun." M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 238.

It seems originally the same with E. *to press*. O. E. *preese* is used in the sense of *press*. "*Preese* or throng. *Pressura*." Prompt. Parv.

PREJINK, adj. Trim, finically tricked out, Ayrs.; a variety of *Perjink*.

"Mrs. Fenton,—seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself,—laughed for some time as if she was by herself." The Provost, p. 203.

PREJINCTLY, adv. With minute exactness, Ayrs.

"The next I spoke to was a young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, *prejinctly* tied." The Steam-Boat, p. 180.

PREJINKITIE, s. Minute nicety or accuracy, Ayrs.

"I dinna weel understand—how to corree the press, and to put in the points, wi' the lave o' the wee *prejinkities*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 285. V. **PERJINK**.

To PREK, PRYK, v. n. [1. To spur, to hasten, Barbour, xix. 423; *prek we*, let us spur, *ibid.* xvi. 615.]

2. To gallop, to ride at full career.

Wyth that word at his fa ane darte lete fle,—
And syne ane vthir has he fixit fast,
About him *prekand* in ane cumpas large.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 31.

Makbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, "Lurdane, thow *prykys* in wayne,
For thow may nowcht be he, I trowe,
That to dede sall sla me nowe."

Wyntown, vi. 18. 390.

This is by a metonymy of the cause for the effect; from the *pricking* or spurring of a horse. It is also common in O. E.

His hakeney, which that was al pomelee gris,
So swatte, that it wonder was to see,
It semed as he had *priked* miles three.

Chauc. Chan. Yem. ProL., v. 16029.

[A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.]

Fairie Queene, Book I. Cant I. 1.

"Scot. they say that cattle *prick*, when they run to and fro in hot weather, being sting'd with gadflies or such insects."—Also, "*in a prick haste*, i.e., as if he were spurred," Rudd.

Hence the name *pricker*, applied, both by S. and E. writers, to a light horseman, from his galloping across the country. It seems especially to have denoted those employed as skirmishing parties. Thus, in the account of *Hertford's Expedition to Scotland*, it is said:—

"This daye, in our marcheynge, dyuers of theyr *prickers*, by reason of the saide myste, gaue vs alarme, and came so far within our array, that they vnhorsed one betwene the vanwarde and the battayll, beyng within two hundreth fote of the Lorde Lieutenant." Dalzell's Fragments, p. 10.

Elsewhere, the *s.* and *v.* appear in their natural connexion.

"Commanding them they shoulde defende the houe & tary within (as they coule not get out) till his retourne, whiche should be on the morow, with munition & relief, he with his *prickers* *prikt* quite his ways." Somerset's Expedition, Dalzell, p. 35.

"The habits of the borderers fitted them particu-

larly to distinguish themselves as light cavalry; and hence the name of *prickers* and *hobylers*, so frequently applied to them." Minstrelsy Border, I. Introd., lxxx.

Phillips expl. *Pricker* as if the term had been borrowed from the chace: "A term in hunting, for a huntsman on horseback."

A.-S. *pricc-ian*, Belg. *prick-en*, *pungere*; Su.-G. *prick*, *punctum*. Although this is not a Fr. word, it is a Fr. idiom, verbally accommodated to our own language; *Piquer au travers des champs*, to gallop across the fields.

PREKAT, s. "xij *prekattis* of wax;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This is certainly the same with O. E. *pryket*. "*Pryket* of a candell weyke. Faga." Prompt. Parv. But good old Franuce's Latin is often as obscure as his English. *Fuga* I have found nowhere else.

To PREMIT, v. a. To promise, to remark before something else; Lat. *praemitt-ere*.

"He doth, in this and the next verse, *premit* a general doctrine thereunto, in borrowed tearmes, consisting of two branches," &c. Hutcheson on John, p. 293.

[**PRENCIS, s. pl.** Princes, Lyndsay, The Drewe, l. 913,

To PRENE, v. a. To fix with a small pin. V. **PREIN, v.**

To PRENT, v. a. 1. Used as *print* and *imprint*, E.

"That na prentar presume, attempt or tak vpone hand, to *prent* ony bukis, ballattis, sangis, blasphematiounis, rymes or Tragedies, onther in Latine or Inglis toung in ony tymes tocum, vnto the tyme the samin be sene, vewit and examit be sum wyse and discret persounis depute thairto." Acts Marie, 1551, c. 35. Edit. 1566.

Isl. *prent-a*, *typis exendo*.

2. To coin, i.e., to impress a piece of metal with a figure or image.

Sum pynis furth ane pan boddum to *prent* fals plakkis.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 50.

"It is declared—that our Sovereine Lorde, with advise of his Regent, may cause *prent* and cunynie golde and silver of sik fynesse as uthers countreis does, to passe within this realme to the heges of the samin." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 17.

Su.-G. *prent-a*, *imprimere*, from *preu*, a graving-tool; as properly denoting the cutting of figures on plates of brass.

PRENT, s. 1. Print, impression made by types, S.

"All vthir faultis, other committit be negligens,—or be imperfection of the *prent*,—ane gentil reider may esely persaif, and thairfor suld reid thame as weil as he can in the best maner." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Errata.

2. Impression of a die.

—"The said penny of golde to haue sic *prent* and circumscription as salbe aysit be the Kingis Hienesse." Acts Ja. III., 1483, c. 108. Edit. 1566.

3. Metaph. to a deep impression made on the mind, as with a sharp instrument.

Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The *prent* off luff him *punyeit* at the last,
So asprely, throuch bewté off that brycht,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.
Wallace, v. 606, MS.

"The judgements of God make sik a *prent* in the soule, it is lang or sin can blot it out." Bruce's Eleven Serm., L. 5, a.

4. Likeness.

Troyanis resauis thaim, and rycht gladlie
Thare usage gan behald, and did espy
The *prent* of faderis facis in childer ying.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 51.

[**PRENT O' BUTTER**, *s.* A piece of butter impressed with a die, Banffs.; *print o' butter*, Clydes., where it sometimes means a pat of butter.]

PRENTAR, *s.* A printer. V. the *v.*

PRENT-BUKE, *s.* A book in print, S.

"She minds naething of what passes the day—but set her on auld tales, and she can speak like a *prent buke*." Antiquary, ii. 287.

PRENTEISS, PRENTICE, *s.* An apprentice, S.

"And gif thay depart, or be takin or entysed from the maister or maistres seruice, the maister or maistres to haue the lyke actioun and remedy as for thair feit seruand and *prenteiss*." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 88.

[**PRENTEISCHIP**, *s.* Apprenticeship, Lyndsay, Three Estaitis, l. 3895.]

[**PREORDINANCE**, *s.* Foreordination, *ibid.* Ane Exhortatioun, l. 1037.]

[**PREORDINAT**, *adj.* Preordained, *ibid.* Thrie Estaitis, l. 1886.]

[**PREPARATYVIS**, *s. pl.* Preparations, *ibid.* Deith of Quene Magdalene, l. 99.]

[**PREPLESANDE**, *adj.* Very pleasing, *ibid.* Papyngo, l. 846.]

[**PREPOTENT**, *adj.* Most powerful, *ibid.* l. 227.]

PRES, *s.* Throng, heat of battle. V. **PREIS**.

To **PRESCRIUE, PRESCRYVE**, *v. n.* 1.

To prescribe; applied to property when lost by the lapse of time; an old forensic term.

"Redemptioun of comprysit landis hes ane uther nature nor landis under reversion, be ressoun that comprysit landis expiris and *prescryvis* sevin yeiris being bypast; bot landis annaieit under reversion *prescryvis* nevir." A. 1540. Balfour's Pract., p. 147.

2. Used in reference to legal deeds which lose their force in consequence of not being followed up in due time.

—"In tyme to cum all obligaciounis maid or to be maide, that beis nocht folowyt within xi yeiris sall *prescriue* and be of na awaill." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1474, Ed. 1814, p. 107.

* **PRESERVES**, *s. pl.* Spectacles, which magnify little or nothing; used for *preserving* the sight, S.

PRESOWNE, *s.* A prisoner, Fr. *prisonnier*.

And wyth hym than all his men
As *presowneis* war takyn then.
Wyntown, viii. 23. 59.

PREST, PRETE, *part. o pa.* Ready. Fr. *id. Lat. praest-o.*

As the diuynie furie gan fyrst ceissing,
And eik hir rageand mouth begouth to rest;
Deuote Eneas beginnis als *prest*.
Doug. Virgil, 166. 25.

The term is used in O. E.

Roberd mad him all *preste*, the wynde gan him drive.
R. Brunne, p. 96.

Thow art our *prete* to spill the process of our play.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 63.

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Payable, or what may be made good.

"After discussing of the first suspensioun for liquid soumes or deeds presentlie *prestable*, the Lords ordaines no suspensioun to be past againis the samyne decreittis *respective*, but upon consignment." Act Sederunt, 29 Jan. 1650.

Fr. *prest-er*, Lat. *praest-are*.

[**PRESTINGOLVA**, *s.* A clergyman; a term used by fishermen of Unst, Shetl. Isl. *prestr*, a priest, and *olpa*, a cloak.]

PRET, *s.* A trick, S.; same with *Prat*, *Pratt*, *q. v.*

"It wald be cruel to the pair cheilds quha write plays, an siclike trashtrie, for the fowk in Lonnon to detect an' expose the bits o' *prets*, by quibilk they inveigle the public to buy their beuks." The Scotsman, published in Paisley, A. 1812, p. 29.

PRETFU', *adj.* V. **PRATFU'**.

* To **PRETEND**, *v. a.* [To spread before; Lat. *praetendere*.]

"Both thir acts—were hastily *pretended*, dispersed, and spread with all diligence, to the hail ministers and parish churches within the kingdom." Spalding, ii. 112.

PRETENSE, *s.* Design, intention.

"All thys by my *pretense* I haif writtin, not believand bot ye wald haif biddin at the judgement of the auncient Doctouris." Crosraguell's Compend. Tract., Keith's Hist. App., p. 198.

Fr. *pretendre* not only signifies to pretend, but also to mean, to intend; *pretente*, a purpose. "More than I intended;" Marg.

To **PRETEX**, *v. a.* To frame, to devise; Lat. *praetex-ere*.

"Thairfor keip your promes, and *pretez* na ioukrie be my Lorde of Cassillis writing." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small in size; pron. *e* as *ai* in *fair*, a *pretty man*, a little man; S. B.

It has been used in this sense in O. E. "But a *pretye* deale; Qung bien peu." Palsgr. F. 449, a. "A *prety* start ago; Vne petite espace de temps. A

pretty whyle ago : Vng peu de temps passe." Ibid., F. 452, b. "*Pratye* lyttle one ; Paruulus ;" Huloot. "Paruulus,—veraie littell, small, *preatie* ;" Biblioth. Elyot.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. word, or of A.-S. *præte*, ornatus ; especially as *pretty*, S. B. often includes the idea of neatness conjoined with smallness of size.

2. Mean, in a moral sense ; contemptible, insignificant.

Freynd ferly not, na cause is to compleyne,
Albeit thy wit *grete* God may not atteyne :
For mycht thou comprehend be thine engyne
The maist excellent maistest dyuine,
He mycht be repute ane *pretty* God and meyne.
Doug. Virgil, ProL. 310. 2.

i.e., so mean, as to be unworthy of the character of deity. I am surprised that Rudd. should conjecture that it should perhaps be read *petty* ; as *pretty* is commonly used in Ang. in this very sense. A *pretty affair* ! a paltry business, what is unworthy of attention.

3. "A *pretty man* ; a polite, sensible man—In Scotland, it is often used in the sense of *graceful, beautiful with dignity*, or well accomplished." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 52, 53.

In this sense it is said of Capt. Forbes, nicknamed Kaird ; "He was a *pretty soldier* ;" Spalding, i. 243.

4. Handsome, well-made ; as applied to soldiers, nearly equivalent to *able-bodied*.

"The laird was not at home, but his lady with some *pretty men* was within the house, which was furnished with ammunition," &c. Ibid., i. 220.

"He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty men*, meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows." Waverley, i. 258.

5. Brave, intrepid.

—"Probably he had been torn in pieces if it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two *pretty men* that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands." Guthry's Mem., p. 28.

"We are three to three," said the lesser Highlander, glancing his eyes at our party, 'if ye be *pretty men*, draw,' and, unsheathing his broadsword, he advanced on me." Rob Roy, iii. 21.

6. Possessing mental, as well as personal accomplishments.

"Mr. Strachan was a gentleman, and a *pretty man* both in parts and in body, and undervalued all the Cants." Orem's Chanonry, Aberd., p. 178. [V. PROTRY.]

[PRETTIKE, *s.* Practice, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 2653. Pr. *pratique*.]

PRETTIKIN, *s.* A feat ; also a trick, Shetl.

Isl. *pretta*, deceptio, *prett-r*, dolus malus, G. Andr. *Prett-a*, fallere, Haldorson. This word may justly be viewed as a diminutive from *Prattik*, q. v.

PRETTY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* A name given by the vulgar to the Aurora Borealis ; S. B. also, *Merry-dancers*, q. v.

VOL. III.

[PREUE, PREVE, PREWE, *adj.* Private, still, quiet, Barbour, iv. 382, 498 ; used also as a *s.*, privy, Ibid., V. 556.]

[PREUATE, *s.* Privacy, secrecy, Ibid., V. 306, xi. 478.]

[PREUELY, PREUALY, *adv.* Privily, secretly, Ibid., ix. 314.]

To PREVADE, *v. n.* To neglect.

"My man, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie ; *prevade* not to obtain his pay." Baillie's Lett., i. 298.

Perhaps from Lat. *pervad-o*, to go through, to escape ; q. let it not escape from your recollection.

[PREVASEIL, *s.* The keeper of the privy seal, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 116, Dickson.]

[To PREVE, PREUE, *v. a.* To prove. V. PREIF.]

[PREVE, *adj.* Private ; *in preve*, privily, V. PRIEVE.]

To PREVENE, PREVEEN, *v. a.* To prevent, to preoccupy ; Lat. *prævenio*.

Bot he remembering on his moderis commaund,
The mind of Sichyus her first husband,
Furth of hir thoct pece and pece begouth drife,
And with scharp amouris of the man alife
Gan hir dolf sprete for to *prevene* and stere.

Doug. Virgil, 36, 14.

PREVENTATIVE, *s.* Preventive, S.

To PREVERT, *v. a.* To anticipate ; Lat. *prævert-o*.

Bot zit this maide was wele accustumate
To suffare bargane doure, and hard debate,
And throw the spele of fute in hir rynnng
The swift wyndis *prevuert* and backward dyng.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 23.

PREVES, PREVIS, *pl.* Literally, proofs ; used in a personal sense, as synonym. with witnesses.

"That the disobedient, obstinat, and relapse persons,—sall not be admitted as *preves*, witnesses, or assisoures, against ony professing the trew religion." Acts Ja. VI., 1572, c. 45, Murray.

—"Beauss the said Bernard alleigit it wes pait, & his *previs* wald nocht comper to pref the sammyn, the lordes—assignis to the said Bernard the ix day of October—to summond his *witnes*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 323.

PRICE, PREIS, PRYCE, PRYS, *s.* 1. Praise.

Quhat *pryce* or lowding, quhen the battle ends,
Is sayd of him that overcomes a man ;
Him to deffend that nowther dow nor can ?
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 192.

It bears the same sense in O. E.

Pris than has the sonne, the fadere maistrie.
R. Brunne, p. 222.

Chaucer uses *prys* in the same sense, and Gower ; Or it be *prys*, or it be blame.

Conf. Am., Fol. 165.

2. Prize.

The thre forrest sall ber the *prize* and gre
Thare hedis crounit with grene olyue tre.
Doug. Virgil, 138, 4.

X 3

Rudd. has observed that *price* and *prize* are originally the same, as Fr. *prix*, from which they come, signifies both. Junius views *praise* as derived from Teut. *prijs*, pretium, because we praise those things only on which we set a value.

[To PRICE, PRIS, PRISS, PRYS, *v. a.* 1. To prize, esteem, Barbour, vi. 505.

2. To praise, *ibid.* iii. 156, viii. 105.]

Su.-G. *prisa*, Isl. *prysa*, Dan. *prise*, Belg. *prijs*, id. Belg. *prys-en*, Fr. *pris-er*, to praise.

PRICK, *s.* 1. A wooden skewer, used for securing the end of a gut containing a pudding, S.

"If ever you make a good pudding, I'll eat the *prick*;" S. Prov., i.e., "I am much mistaken if ever you do good;" Kelly, p. 198. Hence,

Pudding-prick is used in the same sense, A. Bor. "He hath thwitten a mill-post into a *pudding-prick*, Prov." Grose.

2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes, S.

"It's a bare moor that you'll go o'er and no get [a] *prick* to your blanket;" S. Prov.; "Spoken of getting, scraping fellows, who will be making something of every thing." Kelly, p. 184.

3. An iron spike. V. PRICK-MEASURE.

Of Morton it is said; "He was condemned to be headed,—and that head that was so witty in worldly affairs—to be set on a *prick* on the highest stone of the gavell of the tolbooth, that is towards the public street." Melvill's MS., p. 79.

To PRICK, *v. a.* To fasten by a wooden skewer.

"Better fill'd than *prick'd*;" S. Prov., "taken from blood puddings, apply'd jocosely to them who have often evacuations;" Kelly, p. 67.

PRICKIE AND JOCKIE. A childish game, played with pins, and similar to *Odds or Evens*, Teviotd. *Prickie* denotes the point, and *Jockie* the head of the pin.

PRICKSWORTH, *s.* A term used to denote any thing of the lowest imaginable value. *He did na leave me a pricksworth*; he left me nothing at all, S.

To PRICK, *v. n.* To run as cattle do in a hot day, Mearns.

PRICKED HAT. A part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country.

"That ilk man, that his guds extendis to twentie markes, be bodin at the least with a jack, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane *pricked hat*, a sword and a buckler," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 56, Murray. *Prikü*, c. 62, Ed. 1566.

The meaning of this term is uncertain; perhaps *q. a dress-hat*, Teut. *prijck-en*, ornare. Or, the *morion* may be meant, which, as Grose observes, somewhat resembled a hat. Military Ant., ii. 244. It might be called *pricked*, as being pointed at the top.

PRICKER, *s.* A name given to the Basking shark, S. B., the *Cairban* of the Western islands.

"When before Peterhead, we saw the fins of a great fish, about a yard above the water, which they call a *Pricker*." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 4.

PRICKERS, *s. pl.* Light-horsemen.

"Johnston, not equalling his forces, kept aloof, and after the Border fashion, sent forth some *prickers* to ride, and make provocation." Spotswood, p. 401. V. PREK.

O. E. "*Prekar* of hors. Cursitor.—*Prikyng* of hors. Cursitacio." Prompt. Parv. V. PREK, *v.*

PRICKLY TANG. *Fucus serratus*, Linn., S.

PRICKMALEERIE, *adj.* Stiff and precise, Ayr.

"It would hae been mair to the purpose had ye been kinning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shop, than gallanting—with an auld *prickmaleerie* Dowager, to pick holes in the coats o' your neighbours." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 13.

Perhaps from the E. phrase to *prick up the ears*, the *l* being inserted *euphoniae causa*.

PRICK MEASURE. The measure used for grain, according to act of parliament.

"Notwithstanding that thay ar chargit to ressave the *prick measure*, conforme to the act of parliament, yet they will make na vse of the samen." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 425.

This refers to the terms of a former act concerning the *firlot*.

"That the mouth be reyngit about with a circle of girth of irne inwith and outwith; haveing a croce irne bar passing ovir fra the ane syde to the wther, thrie squarit, ane edge down and a plane syde vp, quhilk sall gang rewill richt with the edge of the firlot;—and that thair be a *prick* of irne, ane inche in roundnes, with a schulder under the abone, ryssing upright out of the centrie or middis of the bottom of the firlot, and passing throw the middis of the said ovir corss bar," &c. Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, III. 522. V. PRICK, *s.*, sense 3.

PRICKMEDAINTY, *s.* One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage, S. *q. I prick myself nicely*; Teut. *prijck-en*, ornare, E. *prick*, id.

PRICK-ME-DAINTY, PRICK-MY-DAINTY, *adj.* Finical in language or manner, S.

"Bailey Pirlot, who was naturally a gabby *prick-me-dainty* bodie, enlarged at great length, with all his well dookit words, as if they were on chandler's pins." The Provost, p. 235.

"'Name of your deil's play-books for me,' said she; 'it's an ill world since sic *prick-my-dainty* doings came in fashion.'" St. Ronan, i. 274.

PRICKSANG, *s.* Pricksong, E. song set to music.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Faburdoun, *pricksang*, discant, countering.

Palice of Honour, i. 42.

PRIDEFOW, PRYDFULL, PRIDEFU', *adj.* Proud, *q. full of pride*, S.

The *prydfull* loking of myne eine,
Let not bee rutit in my hert.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

"I wes almaist astoncist at thair proud presumptioun in sa heich an enterprise, and in sa *prydeful* and arrogant proceedingis, that sa obscur men durst presume to medle thame aganis all auctoritie." N. Winyet's Foirscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 219.

"I hae been sae lang accustomed to the Scots, that fook wad think me *pridefu*, gin I waur to begin the English." Glenfergus, i. 338.

PRIDEFULLY, adv. Very proudly, with great pride, S.

"The town thought evil of Haddo's behaviour, to ride so *pridefully* about the cross, after hurting of their baillie, and his brother." Spalding, ii. 89.

PRIDEFULNESS, PRIDEFULNESS, s. A great degree of pride or haughtiness, S.

"The king, hearing of this *pridefulness*, caused the earl of Orkney—to pass in Galloway and Clydesdale, and gather up all the rents in these parts to the king's profits," &c. Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 34. *Proudness*, Ed. 1814.

PRIDYEAND, part. pr. [Prob., parading.]

And for to lends by that lak thoct me levare,
Because that thir hertis in herdis could hove;
Pransand and *pridyeand*, be pair and be pars.
Houlate, i. 2, MS.

Q. setting themselves off; Su.-G. *pryd-a*, id.

TO PRIE, PREE, v. a. To taste, S. V. **PREIF, v.**

TO PRIE one's MOU', to take a kiss, S.

He took aff his bonnet, and spat in his chow,
He dighted his gab, and he *prie'd* her mou'.
Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll., ii. 75.

It is said that a lady of great humour completely non-plussed an English gentleman, who boasted his perfect acquaintance with the Scottish language, by an invitation, his apparent disregard to which must have subjected him to severe ridicule afterwards. Assured of her safety, even in a large company, from the gentleman's ignorance, she said to him, "Canty callan, cum *prie* my mou'." Little did he imagine that the lady invited him to salute her.

PRIEST. *To be one's priest*, to kill him; probably from the idea of a priest being sent for, in the time of Popery, *in articulo mortis*, to administer extreme unction, as the patient's passport to the other world, S. B.

—Synne claught the fellow by the breast,
An' wi' an swif' shak,
Swore he wad shortly *be his priest*,
An' threw him on his back
Fu' flat, that night.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

PRIEST, s. A great priest, a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool, a tenesmus, Roxb.; in other counties a *praiiss*. Perhaps from Fr. *presser*, to press, to strain.

PRIEST-CAT, PREEST-CAT, s. "An ingle-side game," Gall.

"A piece of stick is made red in the fire; one hands it to another, saying—

'About wi' that, about wi' that,
Keep alive the *preest-cat*.'

"Then round is handed the stick, and whomsoever's hand it goes out in, that [person] is in a *wad*, and must

kiss the *crook*, the *cleps*, and what not, ere he gets out of it. Anciently, when the *priest's cat* departed this life, wailing began on [in] the countryside, as it was thought it became some supernatural being, a witch, perhaps, of hideous form; so to keep it alive was a great matter." Gall. Encycl.

* **PRIESTCRAFT, s.** The clerical profession; equivalent to *priesthood*.

"That all men of the saidis craftes do and fulfill their auld consuetude and wse to the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter ouklic and daylie, and to the *priestcraft* at the alter as effairs." Seill of Caus, Edin., 2 May, 1483, MS.

PRIEST-DRIDDER, s. The "dread of priests;" Gall. Encycl.

[**PRIEST'S-PINTLES, s.** Rose-root (*Sedum Rhodiola*, De Candolle), a plant, Banffs.]

PRIEVE, PREVE. *In preve*, in private, privily. V. **APERTHE, APERTE.**

TO PRIEVE, v. a. To prove, &c. V. **PREIF.**

PRIEVIN', s. A tasting, S.; q. putting a thing to the proof. V. **PREIF, v.**

TO PRIG, v. n. 1. To haggle about the price of any commodity, S.

Sum treitcheoure crynis the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis;

Sum *prig* penny, sum pyks thank with prety promit.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 55.

In comes a customer, looks big,
Looks generous, and scorns to *prig*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 439.

2. To importune, to entreat.

Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke!
For this propine to *prig*?
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

But they're mair modest in their minds
Than *prig* o' sic a pley;
Yet gin they did, I'm sure they wad
Be surs to won the day.

Ibid., p. 17.

According to Shaw, Gael. *prigin-am* is used in the same sense. But this word, not being mentioned by Lhuyd or O'Brien, is prob. of S. origin.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. *prek-en*, orationem habere; q. d. to preach over the bargain. But it has more resemblance to *prach-en*, parcere sumptui; Belg. *praegh-en*, to beg, to go begging. Probably Su.-G. *prut-a*, to haggle, is radically allied, q. *prygt-a*.

This would seem nearly allied to Sw. *praeg-a-en*, to extort upon a person; Wideg. It is by no means improbable that O. E. *prokk* is originally the same. "Prokken or stifly asken. Procor." Prompt. Parv.

PRIGGER, s. A haggler in making a bargain, S.

PRIGGING, s. 1. The act of haggling, S.

"The frank buyer—cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual *prigging*." Rutherford's Lett., P. 11, ep. 11.

2. Intreaty, S. V. the *v*.

PRIGGA TROUT. The Banstickle, Shetl. "Gasterosteus Aculeatus (Linn. Syst.), *Prigga Trout*. Banstickle." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 312.

Perhaps *q.* the *prickly trout*; from Isl. *prik*, stimulus, *prik-a*, pungere.

PRIGMEDAINTY, *s.* The same with **PRICKMEDAINTY**.

PRIGNICKITIE, *adj.* The same with **PER-NICKITIE**, Teviotdale.

PRIMAR, *s.* 1. A designation formerly given to the Provost of a college, S.; synon. *Principal*.

"All these pageants, with the speeches, were devised and composed by Mr. John Adamson, *Primar*, Mr. William Drummond of Hauthorndean," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 123.

"Mr. John Adamson, *Principal*, had allotted to him 180 merks a-year for the charges of a servant, and for buying of coals, to give dry air for the preservation of the volumes." *Ibid.*, p. 110.

As the Provost of this University was for many years first professor of theology, it is believed that he was called *Primar* for this reason.

"In it there is a *Primar* or *Principal*, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law," &c. Slezar's *Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 22, Ed. 1718.

"In presence of the Provost, Baillies and Councill of the Brugh of Aberdeine, compeired Mr. Patrick Dune, Doctor of Physick and *Primar* of the New [Marischal] Colledge within the said Brugh, and declared that he had lately conquest the lands of Ferriehill." *Mortific.* by Dr. Dune.

Dr. Dune is called "*Principal* of the New Colledge Aberdeine." *Ibid.*

2. It occurs, in one instance, as denoting a person who was merely a professor.

Mr. Patrick Sands is denominated "*Primar* of the Philosophy Colledge." Crauf., p. 91. This, however, is obviously a deviation from the usual phraseology.

PRIMARIAT, *s.* The office of principal in a university.

"The citie-council, &c. unanimouslie set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson, minister at Libberton, to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the *Primariat*." Craufurd, ut sup., p. 97.

PRIMANAIRE, *s.* Apparently a corr. of the legal term *premunire*, Roxb.

For sylphs that haunt the bogs and meadows,
That far frae *primanaire* wsd lead us,
They warn'd us a', and bad as fear,
If ever Frenchmen do come here.

The Two Frogs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 43.

* **TO PRIME**, *v. a.* 1. To take a large dose of intoxicating liquor; as, "Thai lads are weel *prim'd*," S.

"*Pryme*, to fill or stuff;" Gl. Picken. But I have never heard the term used in regard to solids.

2. It is transferred to the feelings or affections; as, "I sent him aff weel *prim'd* wi' passion," S.

These must be oblique uses of the E. *v.* signifying "to put powder in the pan of a gun," or "to serve for the charge of a gun."

TO PRIMP, *v. a.* To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

Probably allied to Su.-G. *pramper-a*, to be proud, to walk loftily.

TO PRIMP, *v. n.* To assume prudish or self important airs, Buchan.

Young *primpin* Jean, wi' cuttie speen,
Sings dum' to baks the hannocks.—

Turras's Poems, p. 72.

V. BY-SHOT.

[**PRIMP**, *s.* A person of a stiff, or affected manner, Banffs.]

[**PRIMPIE**, **PRIMPIN**, *adj.* 'Affected in dress and manner, Perth. ; used also as a *s.* *Primpsie*, *primsie*, Ayr.]

[**PRIMPIT**, **PRIMPED**, *part. adj.* 1. Stiffly dressed; excessively stiff in demeanour, S.]

—Nae ill he limped;
Just i' the newest fashion *primped*,
Wi' powder'd crown.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

2. Full of affectation, S.

The tanner was a *primpit* bit,
As flimsy as a feather;
He thought it best to try a hit,
Ere a' the thrang shou'd gather.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet, p. 124.

Expl. in Gloss. "delicate, nice."

PRIMPSIE, **PRIMSIE**, *adj.* Demure, precise, S.

Poor Willie, wi' his bow-ksil runt,
Was brunt wi' *primsie* Mallis.

Burns, iii. 129.

PRIN, *s.* and *v.* V. under **PREIN**.

* **PRINCIPAL**, *adj.* Prime, excellent, S.

PRINCIPAL, *s.* The Provost of a college, S. *Primar* was formerly synon.

"Payand yeirlie, for the teynd sheaves of the saids lands, to the *Principal*, Subprincipal, Masters and Members of the Kinges Colledge of old Aberdeine, the soume of fiftie merks money foresaid at the termes of payment used and wont allenarlie." *Mortific.* by Dr. Dune.

It does not appear that the term is used in this sense in E. V. **PRIMAR**.

TO PRINK, *v. a.* To deck, to prick, S. "Prinked. Well-dressed, fine, neat, *Ex-more*." Gl. Grose.

The term occurs in a poem undoubtedly written by Ramsay.

Quhais rufe-treis wer of rainbows all,
And paist with starrie gleims,
Quhilk *prinked* and twinkled
Brightly beyont compair.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 122.

She *prinked* hersell and prin'd hersell,
By the ae light of the moon,
And she's sway to Carterhugh
To speik wi' young Tamlane.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 249.

If this be the true reading, it may be the same with E. *prink*, *prank*, as respecting the adorning of the sky; Tent. *pronck-en*, ornars; Sw. *prunk-a*, to cut a figure, Wideg. But I suspect that it is an error of the press for *prinkled*, which the rhyme requires, as perhaps synon. with *twinkle*.

TO PRINKLE, *v. n.* The flesh is said to *prinkle*, when one feels that thrilling or

tingling which is the consequence of a temporary suspension of circulation, S.

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins,
My hair began to steer O,
My heart play'd deep against my breast,
As I beheld my dear O.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 200.

"Are ye an angel o' light," said she, in a soft tremulous voice, "that ye gar my heart *prinkle* sae wi' a joy that it never thought again to taste." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 270.

This word occurs in the explanation given by Kelly of the term *dirle*; "*Prinkle*, smart;" p. 396.

Belg. *prekel-en prickel-en*, to prick or stimulate. The same analogy may be observed in Sw. For *stick-a*, to prick, signifies also to tingle, *Seren*.

PRINKLING, s. A tingling or thrilling sensation, S.

"There was—a kind o' kittling, a sort o' *prinkling* in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword, or the point o' a spear." *Perils of Man*, ii. 234.

"I fand the very hairs o' my head begin to creep, and a *prinklin* through a' my veins and skin like needles and preens." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 39. V. the v.

*PRINTS, s. pl. The vulgar name for Newspapers, S. The term was used in this sense in E. so late as the age of Addison. V. Johns.

PRIORIE, s. Precedence, priority.

"The kingis maiestie,—anent the *priorie* in places and voting, for removeing of all sic occasionis of controverseis and *celestis* heirefter, hes gevin and grantit commissioun," &c. *Acts Ja.* VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 246.

PRIORISSIE, PRYOESSE, s. A nunnery.

"It is fund,—that the richt of superioritie of all lands—pertaine to quhatsumever abbacies, pryories, *pryoressis*, &c. pertainis to his Majestie." *Acts Cha.* I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

"There is a curious document with relation to these [abbesses and prioresses], after the death of Dame Christiane Ballenden prioress of the *priorissie* of the Senis besyde the burrowmore of Edin'." *Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville*, i. 150, N.

As *pryoressis* are here distinguished from *pryories*, the term seems borrowed from L. B. *priorissa*, she who presides over nuns. *Prioria*, however, denotes a monastery—*Prioria nigrorum monachorum* in *Massilia*. *Chron.*, A. 1129.

To PRISE, PRIZE, v. a. To push or press, in order to raise or open; to force open by means of a lever; as, "Ye mun jist *prise* the lock," S. The prep. *up*, is often added.

PRISE, PRIZE, s. 1. A lever, S.

[2. A push; as, "Gie't a *prise* up," S.]

[PRISIN, s. The act of pushing, pressure, S.]

Perhaps obliquely from Fr. *prise*, "a laying hold on, a lock or hold in wrestling; *Estre aux prises*, to be closed, locked or grappled together;" *Cotgr.* Or, from *press-er*, to force.

PRISONERS, s. To play at *Prisoners*, a game common among young people in S. V. BAR.

[PRISS, s. Praise, fame, renown, *Barbour*, vi. 328. V. PRICE.]

[To PRISS, v. a. To prize, esteem, *ibid.* vi. 505; pret. and part. pa. *prisit.* V. PRICE.]

PRISSYT, part. pa. Praised.

Thir war the worthie poyntis thre,
That I trow enimar sall be

Prissyt, quhile men may on thaim mene,
Barbour, xvi. 525, MS.

Praised, Ed. 1620, p. 307.

[PRIUATE, s. Privacy, *Barbour*, ii. 8.]

PRIVIE, PRIVY SAUGH, s. Common Privet, a plant, S. *Ligustrum vulgare*, Linn.

"*Ligustrum, privie.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 19.

PRIZATION, s. Valuation, *Aberd.*

To PRIZE UP, v. a. To force open. V. PRISE.

[To PROADGE, v. a. To poke with a long instrument, *Shetl.*]

PROBATIONER, s. A person, who, after he has gone through his theological studies, and been tried by a Presbytery, is *licensed* to preach in public, as preparatory to his being called by any congregation, to whom he may be acceptable, and ordained to the office of the ministry, S.

"The Assembly appoints, that when such persons are first licensed to be *Probationers*, they shall oblige themselves only to preach within the bounds, or by the direction of that Presbytery which did license them.—'Tis provided and declared, that the fore-said *Probationers* are not to be esteemed, by themselves or others, to preach by virtue of any pastoral office, but only to make way for their being called to a pastoral charge." *Act 10, Assembly 1694.*

Why they were so named is obvious. For the same reason they were formerly called *Expectants*, q. v.

To PROCESS, v. a. To proceed against one in a legal manner, S.

"The next week he [Strafford] may be *processed*.—There is a committee for *processing* the judges, and my Lord Keeper Finch, for their unjust decret." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 226, 227.

—"They ordained his minister to *process* and excommunicate him, in case of disobedience." *Spalding*, ii. 52.

This term is applied both to civil and to ecclesiastical prosecutions.

To PROCH, v. a. To approach.

The day was downe, and *prochand* wes the nycht.
Wallace, v. 987, MS.

Fr. *proche* near, nigh. This *Menage* derives from Lat. *prope*. But it is certainly corr. from *proximus*, id. *Prochain* is still more evidently so.

PROCHANE, PROCHENE, *adj.* Neighbouring.

"Your foir grandscheir Godefroid of Billon kyng of Jherusalem, hes—kepit ande deffendit his pepil ande subiectis of Lorán, fra his *prochane* enemeis that lysis contigue about his cuntre." Compl. S., p. 5.

Fr. *prochain*. V. PROCH.

PROCUIRE, *s.* Procurement.

Of Ancus Martius we reid the greit mischance,
Quha rang in Rome in proude preheminance,
Slaine be Lucinis, at Tanauillis *procuire*.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 262.

To PROCURE, *v. n.* To act as a solicitor, to manage business for another in a court of law; a forensic term, S.

"Maister Hew Rig—askit instrument that James Coluile—productit before my lordis commissiounaris of parliament ane writing, subscriuit be the kingis grace,—chargeing him & certane vtheris his collegis to *procure* for the said James," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

Fr. *procur-er*, "to sollicite, or follow a cause," Cotgr. L. B. *procur-are*, procuratoris officium gerere.

PROCURATOR, *s.* 1. Properly, an advocate in a court of law; corr. *Procurator*, S. commonly used to denote a solicitor, or one who is allowed to speak before an inferior court, although not an advocate.

"That all and quhat-sum-ever lieges,—accused of treason, or for quhat-sum-ever crime, sall have their Advocates and *Procuratours*, to use all the lauchfull defenses." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 90. Murray.

I have not observed, that this word occurs in our Acts before this reign.

The *Procurars* bad him be stout,
Care not for Conscience a leek;
Faint not, my friend, nor flee for doubt,
Ye shall get men enough to speak.—
Poor *Procurars* then cry'd Alace!—

Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 106. 108.

2. Any one who makes an active appearance for any cause, or in behalf of any person or society, though not feed for this service.

"Johne Knox, of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and bairding, attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procuratour for the Papistis*." N. Winyet's Quest., Keith, App., p. 221. He also writes it *Procurar*, p. 222.

The orig. term *Procurator* is in E. corr. to *Proctor*. The abbreviated term *Procurator* occurs in our Acts of Parliament.

—"The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnston *procurator* for the kirk," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 413.

L. B. *procurator*. For he, who is commonly called *Procurator Fiscal*, S. is designed *Procurator Fiscalis*; Du Cange. It literally denotes one who acts instead of another, from *pro* and *curo*, -are; as taking charge of his business. V. PROLOCUTOR.

PROD, *s.* 1. A pin of wood, a wooden skewer, Ang. "Prod. An awl. Also a goad for driving oxen. North." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. *brodd*, Dan. *brod*, cuspis, aculeus.

2. A pointed instrument, S.

The variation between *Prod* and *Brod* is caused merely by the interchange of the labial letters.

3. A prick with a pointed weapon, a stab, S. A.

"Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a *prod* at the back's no fair. A man wears neither ee nor armour there." Perils of Man, i. 247.

"I wad hae gi'en my horse and light armour baith to have had a good *prodd* frae an Englishman." Ibid., ii. 234.

PROD, CRAW-PROD, *s.* A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the roof of a cottage, were tied, S. B.

It was also used as a prognostic of the weather. If, on Candlemas day, this pin was so covered with drift, that it could not be seen, it was believed that the ensuing spring would be good; if not, the reverse.

The last syllable is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Prod*, mentioned above. The first may be from Su.-G. and Isl. *krake*, contus, stipes hamatus, q. a pointed piece of wood, hooked at the top, for keeping hold of the ropes. It is probable, however, that the word is properly *crap-prod*, or the pin at the top of the roof; the *crap of the wa'* being a phrase commonly used for the highest part of it.

To PROD, *v. a.* To job, to prick; properly with something that is not very sharp, Roxb; [*to prog*, Clydes.]

Ane *proddit* her in the lisk,
Anither aneath the tail,
The auld wise man he leuch,
And wow but he was fain!
And bad them *prod* enough,
And skelp her owre again.

Jacobite Relics, i. 70.

There can be no doubt that it is originally the same with the *v. to Brod*, q. v.

To PRODDLE, *v. a.* To prick, to job.

"*Proddled*, pricked;" Gall. Encycl.; a dimin. from PROD, *v.*

To PROD, *v. n.* To move with short steps, as children do, Perth.

PRODINS, *s. pl.* Small feet, as those of children, Perth. Hence,

To PRODL, *v. n.* To move quickly with short steps, Perth. A frequentative *v.*, denoting greater expedition than is expressed by its primitive, *Prod*.

PRODLER, *s.* A small horse; so called from the short steps it takes, Perth.

[To PRÖDG, *v. n.* A term used in fishing: "to *prodg*" is to move the end of the rod gently up and down in the water to allure the fish to the fly, Shetl.]

[PRÖDG, *s.* A push with a stick, *ibid.*]

PRODIE, *s.* A toy; a term used at the High-school of Edinburgh.

Perhaps radically allied to Su.-G. *prud*, A.-S. *præte*, ornatus.

[PROFECT, PROFFECT, *s.* Profit, gain, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 910.]

PROFESSION, s. The name given to an annual examination in some of our universities in regard to the progress made by students during the year preceding, S.

The name has originated from the circumstance of the student having a right to tell what books or branches he is willing to be examined on. He *professes* Virgil, Horace, &c., i.e., he undertakes to explain them.

[* **PROFEST, part. pa.** Declared friends, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 708.]

PROFITE, adj. Exact, clever, Fife; corr. from S. *Perfite*, perfect.

PROFITER, s. A gainer, S. B.

PROFORCE, s. The provost-marshal of an army.

"There were alwayes—some churlish rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our *proforce* or *gavileger* get company and money, for discharging his duty." Monro's Exped., P. I. p. 34.

Apparently corr. from *provost*.

PROG, PROGUE, s. 1. A sharp point, S. V. **BROG.**

2. An arrow.

And sin the Fates hae orders gi'en
To bring the *progues* to Troy,
Send me no for them, better far
Is Ajax for the ploy.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

V. **BROG, s.**

3. The act of pricking, a job, S.

4. Metaph. for a sarcasm, Ayr's.

"But I was not so kittle as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure." The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

To PROG, PROGUE, v. a. 1. To prick, to goad, to strike with a pointed instrument, Mearns, Ayr's., Loth., synon. *Brog*, S. B.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,
He fand the revil,
An' sair his flank I've *proggit*, Sir,
Wi' mony a devel.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 114.

"I was *progging* up the old witch a little, to see if I could make her confess." St. Johnstoun, ii. 168.

2. To probe; as, "to *prog* a wound," Argyles.

Our *v.*, especially as signifying to goad, is, I apprehend, originally one with O. E. *prowk*. "*Prowkyn* or *styren* to goode or bad. *Prouoco*." Prompt: Parv. The Lat. *v.*, or Fr. *provogu-er*, might seem to supply us with the origin. But there is strong evidence of affinity with C. B. *proc-iaw*, "to thrust, to stick in," *proc*, "a thrust, a stab;" Owen.

The term most nearly resembling this is Ir. *priocaim*, to prick or sting, *prioca*, "a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with, Obrien;" which perhaps gives the origin of *Prog-staff*.

PROG-STAFF, s. A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, S. B. V. **BROG, v.**

PROGNOSTIC, s. An almanack, Aberd.; evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather.

[**To PROHEMIATE, v. n.** To preface, Preface to Lyndsay's Warkis, l. 2. Lat. *proemium*.]

[**PROIL, s.** Spoils, plunder, Shetl.]

To PROITLE, v. a. "To stir after a plashing manner," Gall.

"When we wish to raise burn-trouts out of water-rat holes, we *proitle* them out from beneath the overhanging brows." Gall. Encycl.

This is given as nearly the same with *Proddle*.

PROKER, s. A "poker, for stirring fires;" Gall. Encycl. V. etymon of **PROG, v.**

PROKET, s. *Proket of wax*, apparently a small taper. [V. **PRYCATE**.]

"The Prince was carried by the French Ambassador, walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen that stood in the way from the chamber to the chappel, holding every one a *proket* of wax in their hands." Spotswood, p. 197.

Fr. *brochette*, a prick or peg; as, *brochette de bois*, a prick or peg of wood, *brochette d'argent*, a little wedge of silver; Cotgr. Skinner, however, gives *pricket* as expl. a small wax candle, perhaps from Belg. *pricke*, orbis.

To PROLL THUMBS. To lick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain, Perth's.

This can have no connexion with "O. E. *Prollyn*, as *rachis*. *Secutor*."—(which now assumes the form of *Prowl*). "*Prollinge* or *sekinge*. *Inuestigacio*." Prompt: Parv.

It is possible that it may be a corr. of *parole*, q. to give one's *parole* by licking the thumb. Su.-G. *preyla*, signifies, *stylo* *pungere*, to prick. But it can scarcely be supposed that the term *proll* refers to the original rite. V. **THUMBLICKING**.

PROLOCUTOR, s. A barrister, an advocate; a term formerly used in our Courts of Law.

"It sall be neidfull to all the personis warnit, and their *prolocutors*, to propone all the defences peremptors with that allegiance that ony evidence product, for pursuit of the action, is fals, and fainzeit:—and the said Lords declarit the sam to all the *prolocutors* at the bar." Act Sed. 15, June 1564. This is corruptly pronounced *procutor*, V. Quon. Att., c. 35. s. 1.

The term is used by Matth. Par. An. 1254. "*Prolocutor domini Regis, qui nostris Advocatus Regius*."

From *pro* and *loqui*, to speak for, or in behalf of another, although some view it as the same with *praeclocutor*, one who speaks before another; Fr. *avant parlier*.

Praeloquoutour occurs in the same sense.

"That na Advocate, nor *Praeloquoutour*, be nawaies stopped, to compeir, defend, and reason for onie person, accused in Parliament for treason, or utherwaies." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 38, Murray.

As this is synon. with *Prolocutor*, it might be supposed that the common term *Procutor* were a contraction of the latter. But *Procuratour*, from which *Procutor* is formed, although used as synon. with *Praeloquoutour*, is given as a distinct term. For the title of the act above quoted is; "*Procuratours* may compeir for all persons accused." This therefore confirms the derivation given of *Procutor*, vo. **PROCURATOURE, q. v.**

PROLONG, *s.* Delay, procrastination.

But mar *prolong* through Lammer-mur thair raid.
Wallace, viii. 179, MS.

Fr. *prolong-er*, to protract.

To **PROMIT**, *v. a.* To promise; Lat. *promitt-o*.

"King Edward *promittit* be general edict syndry landis with gret sowmes of money to thame that wald delyuer the said Wallace in his handis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 8.

PROMIT, *s.* A promise.

In thair *promittis* thay stude euer firme and plane.
Palice of Honour, iii. 76.

To **PROMOVE**, *v. a.* To promote, Acts Parl. pass.; immediately from Lat. *promoveo*.

—"He hes gevin notable prufe—in his continuall attendance in his places of Sessioun and previe Council, to the quhilk he wes *promoveit* be his Majestie." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 647.

"For keeping of good order, preveening and removing of abuses and *promoving* of pietie and learning, it is very needful and expedient that there be a communion and correspondence kept betwixt all the universities and colledges." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 196.

PROMOVAL, *s.* Promotion, furtherance.

"We own all the duties professed and prosecuted by the faithful, for the *promoval* and defence of these testimonies." Society Contendings, p. 300.

PROMOOUER, *s.* A promoter, a furtherer.

"The dragon,—finding that his open rage had not the destined successe, hee substracteth himself in a sort, and substituteth this viceroy of his kingdome, the most effectuell *promooouer* of darknesse that euer was." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 109.

[To **PRON**, *v. a.* To squeeze, crush, bruise, pound, Banffs., Mearns. Gael. *pronnam*, to pound, to bruise, to mince.]

PRON, *s.* [1. A push, a squeeze, Banffs.]

2. The substance of which flummery is made, S. B.

"*Prone*, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made;" Gl. Surv., Moray.

Can this designation have originated from Teut. *provene*, or *provande*, provision; particularly that distributed at religious houses in alms? In L. B. *provenda* occurs in the same sense, which Du Cange views as synon. with *Praebenda*, originally used to denote the corn given by the Romans to the soldiers, afterwards the daily gratuities distributed by the monks to the poor. If, in some of our northern religious houses, these were of flummery, instead of bread, it might account for the introduction of the term. I suspect, however, that it is rather a Gael. word, as Shaw expl. *pron*, "pollard" by mistake, as would seem for *pollen*, or a sort of fine bran.

3. The name given to flummery in some parts of the N. of S.

PRONACKS, *s. pl.* Crumbs, Mearns; synon. *Mulins*; evidently from Gael. *pronnog*, any thing minced; *pronn-am*, to pound,

to bruise, to mince; whence also *pronnau*, fragments.

PRON'D, **PRAN'D**, *part. pa.* Bruised, wounded, Buchan.

[**PRONIN**, **PRONNIN**, *s.* The act of squeezing or bruising; also, a squeeze, a bruise, Banffs.]

PRONEPTE, *s.* Grand-niece.

"I told him, that I understood he had received letters from his ambassadors; by the which, I doubted not, he did well perceive how reasonably and plainly your majesty proceeded, and how much your highness tendered the surety and preservation of your *pronepte*, and the universal benefit of this realme." Sadler's Papers, i. 152.

An old E. word, formed from Lat. *pronept-is*, a great-granddaughter.

PRONEVW, **PRONEVOY**, **PRONEPUOY**, *s.* A great grandson; Lat. *pronepos*.

Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly
Discendant persownys lyealy
In the tothir, or the thryrd gre,
Newu, or *Pronevuw* suld be.

Wyntown, viii. 3. 116.

"Anent the summondis rasis at the instance of James Lindsay of Barcoly, *pronevoy* and air be progres to vmquhile Johnne Lindsay of Wauchop his grand-schir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

Pronevoy and *Grandschir* are correlate terms; the latter denoting a great-grandfather, or the father of one's *Gudschir*.

"The son in the first degree, excludis the nepuoy in the second, & the nepuoy excludis the *pronepuoy* in the thrid degree." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Eneya*.

[To **PRONUNCE**, *v. a.* To pronounce, to recite, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 672.]

PRONYEAND, *part. pr.* Piercing, sharp.

"Ane othir sentence semand mair *pronyeand* and sharp, wes pronuncit in the said courts, howbeit it wes nocht of sa grete effect." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 262. *Asperior*, Lat. Fr. *provign-er*, to take cuttings from vines?

PROO, **PROOCHIE**, **PROOCHY**, *interj.* A call to a cow when one wishes her to draw near, S.; supposed to be formed from Fr. *approchez*, "approach." V. PTRU.

[Moo, moo, *proochy* lady!
Proo, Hawkie, *proo*, Hawkie!
Lowin i' the gloamin hour,
Comes my bonnie cow.

Whistle-Binkie, ii. 308.]

[**PROOD**, **PROUD**, *adj.* 1. Proud, haughty, S.

2. Rejoiced, gladdened, elated; as, "I'm rale *prood* ye've done sae weel," Clydes.

3. Fungous, decaying; as, "*prood* flesh," *ibid.*]

[**PROODFU'**, **PROUDFOU'**, *adj.* Proudful, haughty, S.]

PROOF OF LEAD, **PROOF OF SHOT**, a protection, according to the notions of the vulgar, from the influence of leaden bullets, by the power of enchantment, S.

"It has been said for certain, that his [Claverhouse's] own waiting man, taking a resolution to rid the world of this truculent bloody monster, and knowing he had *proof of lead*, shot him with a silver button he had before taken off his own coat for that purpose."—"Perhaps, some may think this anent *proof of shot* a paradox, and be ready to object here as formerly concerning bishop Sharpe and Dalziel, 'How can the devil have or give a power to save life?' &c. Judgments upon Persecutors, p. 50.

A magical protection, of a similar kind, was formerly given by the Pope.

"A holie garment, called a *wascote for necessitie*, was much vsed of our forefathers, as a holy relike, &c. as giuen by the pope, or some such arch coniuor, who promised thereby all manner of immunitie to the wearer thereof; in so much as he could not be hurt with anie shot or other violence. And otherwise, that woman that should weare it, should haue quicke deliuerance: the composition thereof was in this order following.

"On Christmas daie at night, a threed must be sponne of flax, by a little virgine girle, in the name of the diuell; and it must be by her wouen, and also wrought with the needle. In the brest or forepart thereof must be made with needle worke two heads; on the head at the right side must be a hat, and a long beard; the left head must haue on a crowne, and it must be so horrible, that it maie resemble Belzebub, and on each side of the wascote must be made a crosse." Scott's Discouerie of Witchcraft, p. 231.

PROOF-MAN, s. A person appointed by the buyer and seller of a corn-stack to determine how much grain is in it, Nairn and Moray.

"The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man*, a professional character in the country, chosen mutually by the seller and buyer." Agr. Surv., Nairn and Morays., p. 180.

PROOP, s. The act of breaking wind in a suppressed way, Gall. Lat. *perrump-o*, *perrup-i*.

PROP, s. A mark, an object at which aim is taken, S. V. *Prap*.

The only instance I have met with of this word being used in this sense is by Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 53. He uses it, however, metaph.

A mark, or butt, seems to receive this name, as being something raised up, or supported, above the level of the ground, that persons may take aim at it.

Prop is used for a land-mark in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

"The sowthe syde of the myre sal lly in commoun pasture to the said tua Lordis, thsr tennandis, and thar gudis, as the *proppis* ar sett fra the Est to the West upon the Northe syde throu out the myre linealy.—And frae the west cors sowthe as it is *proppit*, &c. Fol. 48. Fol. 92, Macfarl. MS., p. 302, *merkis* or marches, occurs as giving the sense of *proppis* previously used. Hence,

To **PROP, v. a.** To designate by landmarks, S.B. *prap*. V. the *s*.

PROP, s. A wedge; Doug. Virg., the passage misquoted, Gl. Rudd.

Teut. *proppe*, obturamentum oblongum, veruculum.

PROPICIAN, adj. Favourable, kind.

—"The said maist Christin King being mouit throw fraternal amitie and confederatioun foirsaid could do

na les to aide, support, mainteine, and defend at his powar this tender princes, hir realme, and liegis, as *propiciant* and helplyke brother, contrare all vthers that wald attemp iniurie aganis the samin," &c. Acts Mary, 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

Lat. part. *propitiants*,—*tis*.

PROPINE, PROPYNE, s. 1. A gift, a present, S.

—Bot my *propyne* come frs the pres fute hate,—
Unforlatit, not jawyn fra tun to tun.
In fresche sapoure new from the bery tun.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 126, 7.

V. **JAW, v.**

Here the word is used in a very close allusion to its original sense, as denoting the act of hauding drink to another, especially in the way of previously drinking to him and expressing a wish for his health. This custom prevailed among the Greeks, from whom the term has been transmitted to us.

"It was customary for the Master of the Feast to drink to his guests in order, according to their quality, as we learn from Plutarch. The manner of doing this was, by drinking part of the cup, and sending the remainder to the person whom they nam'd, which they term'd *προπινειν*: but this was only the modern way, for anciently they drank *μετρον του σκυφου*, the whole cup, and not a part of it, as was usual in Athenaeus's time." Potter's Antiq., ii. 393.

Propines like this I'll get nae mair again,
Frae my dear Lindy; mony a time hast thou
Of these to me thy pouches feshen fu'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

2. Drink money.

"But certainly, I could wish such spiritual wisdom, as to love the Bridegroom better than his gifts, his *propine* or drink-money." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 120.

3. The power of giving.

"And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wsd ye do to me?"
"Tis I wad clead thee in silk and gowd,
And nourice thee on my knee.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 262.

"Usually gift, but here the power of giving or bestowing." N.

From the Greek *v*. comes Lat. *propin-o*, id. Hence Fr. *propine*, drink-money.

It is most probable that this formerly signified the beverage itself, as we learn from Du Cange that O. Fr. *propine* denotes a feast.

To **PROPINE, v. a.** 1. To present a cup to another, the prep. *with* being sometimes added; used metaph. with respect to adversity.

"The father hath *propined* vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction.—If the Lord *propine* thee *with* a cup of affliction, if thou drinke it not willingly (heere is the danger) thou shalt be compelled to drinke the dregs thereof."—Rollock on the Passion, p. 21, 22. O. E. id.

2. To present, to give; in a general sense.

—"He with his queen, nobles, and others, were banquitted by the city in Guildhall, and thereafter *propyned* with 20,000 pounds sterling in a fair cup of gold, and five thousand pounds sterling in a gold bason given to the queen." Spalding, i. 336.

—Garlands made of summer flowers,
Propin'd him by his paramours.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 4.

[PROPIR, *adj.* Own, Barbour, xv. 209.]

[PROPLEXITE, *s.* Perplexity, trouble, Barbour, xii. 530, Camb. MS.; Edin. MS. has *perplexitè*.]

To PROPONE, *v. a.* To propose; Lat. *propon-o*.

The Poete first *proponyng* his entent,
Declaris Junois wrath, and mateleut.

Doug. Virgil, Rubr. 13, 3.

"Man *propones*, but God dispones;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 25.

To PROPORTE, *v. n.* To mean, to shew, *E. purport*.

Virgill is full of sentence ouer al quhare.
Bot here intill, as Seruius can *proporte*,
His his knowlege he schawes, that euery sorte
Of his clausis comprehend sic sentencas.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 37.

L. B. purport-are.

"The endenture maid at Saint Androwis the ferd day of the moneth of Februarie, the yher of our Lord, A Thousand four hundred thretty and four yhere, betwix a Reverende fadyr in Crist James thru the mercy of God Priour of Sanct Andr. and his Convent of the ta part, and an honorabill Sqwyer Waltyre Monypenny of Kynkell of the tothir part, *proportis* and berys witnes," &c. Regist. St. Andrews, p. 506.

PROPPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently used as *E. propped*, in reference to time.

"But when the mighty God, that hath power over all earthly men, seeing the *proppit* time of this mans felicity in court, that it was near spent, caused the court change *by* [contrary to] the expectation of men." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 221, 222.

[PROPYNE, *s.* V. PROPINE.]

[PROPYRTE, *s.* Peculiarity, peculiar state, Barbour, i. 234.]

PROROGATE, *part. pa.* Prorogued; Lat. *prorogat-us*.

"Our sovereign lord's session—on 16th of January—sat down again, and was *prorogate* to the 2d of February." Spalding, ii. 128.

PROSPECT, *s.* The vulgar name for a perspective glass, S.

"The King himself beholding as through a *prospect*, conjectured us to be about 16, or 18,000 men." Baillie's Lett., i. 174.

From Fr. *prospicive*, synon. with *perspective*, the optic art, or Lat. *prospicio*.

PROSSIE, PROWSIE, *adj.* Vexatiously nice and particular in dress or in doing any work; a term of contempt generally conjoined with *body*; as, a *prossie body*, Roxb.

Teut. *prootsch*, *fastosus*, *superbus*.

[To PROSTERNE, *v. a.* To prostrate; *part. pa. prosternit*, prostrated, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 1833. Lat. *prosterno*.]

PROT, *s.* A trick, S. B. V. PRATT.

PROTTY, *adj.* Mischievous. V. PRATTY.

PROTEIR. In the description of the Lion, *Thistle and Rose*, st. 17, Bannatyne Poems, it is said;

Quhois noble yrs is *Proteir Prostratis*.

Proteir is certainly a blunder of some transcriber for *protegere*, i. e., to protect the fallen.

PROTICK, *s.* An achievement. V. PRATTICK.

PROTY, PROTTY, *adj.* 1. Handsome, elegant, S. B.

Tho' she had clad him like a lass,
Amo' bra' ladies fair;
I shortly kend the *protty* lad,
As I was selling ware.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 17.

Perhaps here it signifies small, like *Pretty*, q. v.

There's mony a *protty* lad amon's
As guid's you, i' their kind.

Ibid., p. 36.

2. Honourable, possessing mettle or spirit, S. B.

[I] never heard that e'er they steal'd a cow;
Sic dirty things they wad hae scour'd to do.
But tooming faulds or scouring of a glen,
Was ever deem'd the deed of *protty* men.

Ross's Helenore, p. 122.

This is nearly allied to *E. pretty*; Su.-G. *prud*, *magnificus*, Isl. *prud-r*, *decorus*, *modestus*, Goth. *prydīs*, A.-S. *praele*, *ornatus*.

* PROUD, *adj.* Applied to a projection in a haystack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter, S.

This is nearly allied to the use of the term, both in *E.* and *S.*, in regard to flesh that is protuberant from a wound.

PROUD-FULL, *adj.* Swollen out; a term applied to skins, when swollen by the operation of lime, S.

PROUDNESS, *s.* 1. Pride.

"The king, hearing of this *proudness*, caused the earle of Orkney—pas in Galloway and Cliddisdale," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 88.

2. The state of being swollen out; applied to skins, S.

[PROUISOR, *s.* The treasurer or purveyor of a religious house, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 390, Dickson.]

PROVEANT, *s.* V. PROVIANT.

PROVEIST, PROUEST, *s.* The president or provost of a collegiate church.

"Approves sne dissolutione made be the *proveist* and and first prebendar of the colledge kirk of Corstorphine." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 520.

This Church was founded A. 1429, "for a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys." Spottisw. Relig. Houses, ch. 19. V. PROVOST.

PROVESTERIE, *s.* The provostship of such a church.

—“With advice—of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted patrone of the said *provesterie*.” Acts, *ibid*.

“Mr. Thomas Buchannaine presented to the *provestrie* of Kirkhill, April i. 1578.” Regist. Life of Melville, i. 256.

To **PROVENE**, *v. n.* To proceed from.

“It saibs lesum to the said Eustachins and his perineris to transport tho samin, and all vtheris minerallis and mettales, and vtheris things *provening* thair of—beyond sea,” &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 370. Fr. *provenir*, Lat. *provenire*, *id*.

PROVENIENTIS, *adj. pl.* Forthcoming.

—“With all contributionis and taxationis of oure said realme and dominionis to be falling or *provenientis* sen the decessis of oure said derrest fathir,” &c. Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, App., p. 601.

This seems equivalent to the mercantile term, *proceeds*.

PROVENTIS, *s. pl.* Profits, emoluments.

“The saids Deputtes offered thair labours to mak meditations to the King and Quene, for menteing pensions and expenses of the saids Counsaillours, and ordinary officiaris of the said counsaill, to be provyded of the rents and *proventis* of the Crown.” Knox’s Hist., p. 231.

“That her Majestie is likewise in feft in life-rent, in—all *proventes*, rentes and emolumentes of the same propertie, pertaining to his Hiennesse.” Acts Ja. VI, 1593, c. 191.

Lat. *provent-us*, increase, profit.

PROVIANT, *adj.* Provided for a special purpose.

—“The English regiment did get weekely meanes, whereas we were entertained on *proviand* bread, beere—and bacon.” Monro’s Expedition, p. 5.

Fr. *provoiyant*, providing, purveying for.

PROVIANT, *s.* Purveyance in food. Sw. *proviand*, provision, victuals.

“We got orders to break up—receiving all necessaries fitting for our march, as ammunition, *proviand*, and waggons for our baggage.” *Ibid.*, p. 7.

“That all regiments, &c. be put and kept in equality either in money, *proveant*, or provision, according to their strength.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI., 270.

PROVIDING, *s.* The *paraphernalia* of a bride; or, with still greater latitude, all the preparation of cloth, articles of household furniture, &c., which a young woman makes or lays in for herself, *S*.

“Mr. Dalwinnock’s books, and Rachel’s apparel and *providing* (no easy load), were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes.” Glenfergus, iii. 255.

Many females are thus *provident*, who never have any call to leave the state of celibacy.

PROVOST, **PROVEST**, *s.* 1. The mayor of a royal burgh, *S*.

Provest seems to have been used in the same sense in E. in R. Brunne’s time.

The *provest* of the toun, a wik traytour & cherle,
He thought to do tresoun vnto his lord the erle.

Chron., p. 294.

2. The dean or president of a collegiate church.

“We had several colleges erected for secular canons. They were called *praepositurae*, or collegiate churches; and were governed by a dean or *provost*, who had all jurisdiction over them.”—“The colleges of this place was—founded—for a *provost*, eight prebends, four singing boys, and six poor men, in the year 1545.” Spottiswood’s Relig. Houses, ch. 19.

PROW, *s.* Profit, advantage.

Scho luikis doun off, lyk ane sow,
And will nocht speik quhen I cum in:
I spak ane wourde, nocht for my *proW*,
To ding her weil it war na syn.

Maitland Poems, p. 201.

This word, in the silly *Envoy*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201, is rendered by Lord Hailes, *honour*. But it seems rather to mean profit.

This now, for *proW*, that yow, sweit dow, may bracs.

Chaucer uses it in the same sense. We find it as early as the time of R. Glouc.

Ac notheles, ys conseil hyn gan ther to rede,
And saide, that it was to hym gret *proW* and honour
To be in such mariage allied to the Emperour.

Cron., p. 65.

It is given as synon. with *profit*. “*Prowe* or *pro-fight*. *Profectus*.” It also assumes the form of a *v*. “*Prouen* or cheuen. *Vigeo*. *Prosperor*.” Prompt. Parv.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *preuac*, faithful. But it is merely *prou*, profit. *V. Cotgr*.

PROWAN, *s.* Provender; Fr. *provende*.

“He’s a proud horse that will not bear his own *prowan*,” *S. Prov*. “An excuse for doing our own business ourselves.” Kelly, p. 131.

“Lancash. *proven*, provender.” T. Bobbins.

PROWDE, *adj.* “Powerful,” Gl. Wynt.

Downald-Brec, Sonn [of] Hecgedbwd,
Kyng wes fourtene wynter *proWde*.

Wyntown, iv. 8. 49.

Mr. MacPherson adopts the sense given by Innes, in his Critical Essay, p. 825. Perhaps we may rather understand it in the original sense, to be found in Su.-G. *prud*, magnificent.

PROWDE, *s.* A gay or fair lady.

Ane fair sweit may of mony one
Scho went on feild to gather flouris:
By come ane gymp man, they call him Johnne,
He luift that *proWde* in paramouris.

Maitland Poems, p. 190.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires, if this may be *prude*? Certainly, it is not. For it corresponds to a fair *sweit* may. *ProWde* seems therefore to signify a beautiful or elegant woman.

Su.-G. *prud*, ornatus, *pryd-a*, ornare, Isl. *fryd-a*; from *frid*, pulcher, *pryd-a*, and *frid-a*, being originally the same.

[To **PROWE**, *v. a.* To prove, display, Barbour, iii. 57; pret. *proWynt*, proved, tested, *Ibid*. v. 563, Edin. MS.]

[**PROWES**, *s.* Prowess, Barbour, ix. 503. O. Fr. *provesse*, “prowesse,” *Cotgr*.]

[**PROWLY**, **PROWLEY**, *s.* A sharp scolding; also, corporal punishment, Orkn.]

Gin every lass bees as unstowly,
An’ gaes her lad as tarf a *proWly*,
As I hae gotten frae thee this night;—
Hid might hae need a sa’nt gang gite.

Orcaidian Sketch Book, p. 101.

To PROYNE, PRUNYIE, *v. a.* 1. To deck, to trim; used with respect to birds trimming their feathers.

And, efter this, the birdis everichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;—
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clothit in a soyte full fresch and newe.
King's Quair, ii. 45.

And in the calm or loune weddir is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis
Forgane the son gladly thaim *prunyeis* and bekis.
Doug. Virgil, 131, 46.

2. Used to denote the effeminate care of a silly man to deck his person.

And now that seund Paris, of ane accord
With his vnworthy sort, skant half men bene,
Aboue his hede and halfettis welg besene
Set like ane myter the foly Troyan hatt,
His hare anoyntit wel *prunyet* vnder that.
Doug. Virgil, 107, 23.

Chaucer uses *proin* in both senses. Rudd. derives *prunye* from Fr. *brunir*, to polish; which Lye inclines to approve; Add. Jun. Et. Tyrwhitt, vo. *Proine*, refers to Fr. *provign-er*, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. But perhaps it may be rather traced to Germ. *prang-en*, to make a shew or parade, from which Belg. *pronk-en*, id. seems to be a frequentative: or, to Su.-G. *pryd-a*, ornare, whence *prydn-ad*, and *prydn-ing*, trimming, ornament.

PRUDENTIS, *s. pl.*

The *prudentis* that were black,
Old Ball. Chron. S. Poet. Pref.

Fr. *prodenou*, "a rope which compasseth the sayle-yard of a ship;" Cotgr. L. B. *prodani* and *prodenses* are used in the same sense: Funes qui a prora alligantur ad terram. Ital. *prodesse*, ex *proda* prora.

[PRUMMACKS, *s. pl.* The breasts of a woman, Shetl.]

[To PRUNK, To PRUNK up, *v. a.* To deck, adorn: also, to make smart and neat, Shetl. V. PRINK.]

[PRUNK, *adj.* Ornamented, neat, pretty; also, proud, saucy, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *prunk*, proud, saucy, Dan. *prunk*, parade, ostentation, *prange*, to assume airs of pretension.]

To PRUNYIE, *v. a.* To trim, to deck. V. PROYNE.

[PRUS-KIST, *s.* An oak chest imported from Prussia, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 64, Dickson.]

PRY, *s.* Refuse, small trash; as the *pry* of onions, of potatoes, &c., which are scarcely worth the trouble of gathering, or almost unfit for use, Fife.

Belg. *pry* signifies carrion. Prob. the term was introduced from Holland, by some gardener; as it seems chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to culinary stuffs. For Belg. *prey* denotes a chibol or small onion; Sewel.

PRY, *s.* Name given to different species of carex; sheer-grass.

"The most common of all, especially in the higher

parts of the country, are different species of Carex, here called *pry*, and by Ainsworth interpreted sheer-grass." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 108.

[PRYCATIS, *s. pl.* Wax tapers; originally, candlesticks fitted with a spike on which the taper was fixed, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 200, Dickson.]

[PRYCE, PRYS, *s.* Praise. V. PRICE.]

To PRYK, *v. n.* To gallop. V. PREK.

[PRYME, *s.* Prime (six o'clock?), morning, Barbour, xv. 55.]

To PRYME, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill.

Our caruellis howis ladnis and *prymys* he,
Wyth huge charge of siluer in quantitè.

Doug. Virgil, 83, 46.

"Isl. *prym* signifies *sub onere duro*, which very much alludes to the word;" Rudd. But this word does not occur in any Isl. Lexicon I have seen.

PRYMEGILT, PRYNGILT, *s.* A term used to denote a tax paid for the privilege of entering a harbour.

"Grantit—the indraucht thairof, and *prymegilt* of all ships coming to the said port." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 93.

"Togidder with the chartour grantit to the saidis provest &c. of Edinburgh of the jurisdiction of the port and harberie of Leithe, with the libertie of the *prymgilt* to be vplifted for sustentatioun of the pure and decayit marineris within the said toun of Leith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 668. The term occurs four times in this act; still with the same orthography.

—"With power to—vptak the tollis, customeis, *prymgilt*, averene, entreis silver, gadgeing silver," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 627.

Pryngilt must undoubtedly be viewed as an *errata* of some transcriber. *Prymegilt* is probably from Teut. *priem* or S. *prime*, and *gilt*, as being the money or duty first payable on entering a harbour.

PRYNES, *s. pl.* V. COWPES.

[PRYS, PRYSS, PRYCE, *s.* and *v.* V. PRICE.]

PRYSAR, *s.* An appraiser, or prizer of goods, S.

"Sworne *Prysar*," Aberd. Reg.

O. E. "*Prysar* or settar of price in a market, or other lyke. Metaxarius. Licitator. Taxator." Prompt. Parv.

PTARMIGAN, *s.* The white game, S. Tetrao Lagopus, Linn.

"Lagopus Avis, Aldron. Perdix alba, Sabaudis, Francolinus Italius, nostratibus the *Ptarmigan*." Sibb. Scot., p. 16.

"*Ptarmigans* are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland.—Erroneously called the white partridge." Penn. Zool., p. 271, 273.

Shaw renders Gael. *tarmochan*, the bird termagant.

PTRU, PTROO, PRU, PROO, *interj.* A call to a horse or cow, to stop, or approach, S. [In Banffs., *ptrueai*, and *ptruemai*, are the forms used, specially in calling calves.]

"Soh ! *ptroo!*—sure the spirit of the evil one is in thee." Perils of Man, i. 326.

C. B. *ptrue*, a noise made in calling cattle; Owen.

PTRUCHE, or PRUTCH-LADY. Spoken to a cow when one invites her to draw near, or wishes to approach her, Loth. V. HOVE, *interj.*

The form of this word in Clydes. is *Proochy*, and in Dumfr. *Ptrua*. In Clydes. *Ptrue* is used, when one speaks kindly to a horse, or wishes to soothe him when restive.

The former is probably a corr. of Gael. *trotsho*, come hither. Isl. *trutta* is used for instigating animals. Vox est instigantis, vel agentis equos et armenta; G. Andr., p. 242. V. PROOCHIE, another form of the same word.

To **PU'** one *by the sleeve*. To use means for recalling the attentions of a lover, who seems to have slackened in his ardour, S.

"Jeanie Deans is no the lass to *pu'* him *by the sleeve*, or put him in mind of what he wishes to forget." Heart M. Loth., iv. 51. V. POW, *v.*

To **PUBLIC, PUBLICQUE, PUBLICTE, v. a.** To publish, to make openly known.

"That nane of thame tak apoune hand—to mak ony impetracioun tharof at the Court of Rome, or to *public* or vse ovther bullis or processis purchest or to be purchest contrare the said vnioun & ereccioun," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

"He commandit the grete bischop to *public* and schaw furth the bukis of Numa." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 98.

"That lettrez be directe throw all the realme to *publicte* this constitutione," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. Lat. *public-are*, id.

PUBLIC, PUBLIC-HOUSE, s. "An inn, a tavern, or hotel," S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 170.

"Caleb hoped, when they came to the *public*, his honour wad not say any thing about Vich Ian Vohr, for ta people were bitter whigs." Waverley, ii. 98.

"Being also a *public*, it was two stories high, and proudly reared its crest, covered with grey slate, above the thatched hovels with which it was surrounded." Ibid., p. 118.

PUBLICK, adj. Adapted to the state of the times. A *publick discourse*, one pointed against national or ecclesiastical evils; a *publick preacher*, one who preaches much in this way, S.

"Mr. George Barclay—was very *publick* at that time, and had his hand at many a good turn." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 150.

To **PUBLIS, v. a.** To confiscate; Lat. *publicare*, id.

"All the remanent ten men war banist,—and thare gudis *publist*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 280.

PUBLISHIE, adv. Publicly; Aberd. Reg.

PUBLISHT, part. adj. Plump, *en bon point*. A *weel-publisht bairn*, a child that is in full habit, or well filled up, Ang.

"It may be originally the same with *Pubble*, "fat, full," North of E. "Usually spoken of corn or fruit in opposition to *Fantome*;" Grose. He explains *Fantome-corn*, "lank or light coru;" North.

[**PUCHAL, adj.** Of small stature, neat, and somewhat conceited, Banffs.]

PUCKER, s. Pother, perplexity; as, *In a terrible pucker*, so confused as not to know what to do, S.

Allied perhaps to Tent. *poogh-en*, niti, tentare, contere, adlaborare.

PUCK HARY, s. The designation anciently given to some sprite or hobgoblin, S.

He doth so punctually tell
The whole economy of hell,
That some affirm he is *Puck Hary*,
Some, he hath walked with the Fairy.

Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 61.

Johns. defines *Puck*, "some spirit among the fairies, common in romances," observing that it is "perhaps the same with *pug*."

But in O. E. the term has been used rather with respect to a spirit supposed to possess more malignity than that ascribed to the Fairies. *Helle-pouke* occurs in P. Ploughman, in the sense of demon, in a passage misquoted by Skinner. Elsewhere the devil is called *the pouke*.

He should take the acquaintance as quycke,

And to the queed shew it, *Pateat*, &c. *per passionem Domini*,

And put of so *the pouke*, and preuen vs vnder borow.
Fol. 74, b. Sign. T. ii.

The queed seems synon. V. QUARD. Skinner gives the same account as Johns., q. "pug of hell." Lye has justly observed that it is purely Isl. *puke*, daemon; Add. Jun. Et. Su.-G. *puke*, satanas, spectrum. *Ser han at puki kemr*; Videt diabolem venire; Ithre.

"Sir R. Sibbald gives *Puke* as a term, used in Fife, signifying "an ill spirit." Hist. of Fife, p. 34.

C. B. *pwca*, *pucci*, a hobgoblin.

Puck thus appears to be as it were the generic name; *Puck Hary* that of the species or particular kind of hobgoblin.

Ben Johnson explains the designation *Puck-hairy* as synon. with *Robin-Goodfellow*; Sad Shepherd, p. 117. He afterwards, however, uses the term as applicable to a familiar spirit, who was under the controul of a witch. Hence she says;

"Things run unluckily, wheres my *Puckhairy*?
Hath he forsook me?"

Puck replies;—

"At your beck, Madame."

She then informs him of her present necessity.

"O *Puck*, my goblin! I have lost my belt,
The strong theife, Robin Out-law, forc'd it from mee."
P. 155.

The epithet *hairy* has been added to *Puck*, undoubtedly as denoting the supposed shaggy appearance of the fiend.

[**PUCKLE, s.** A small quantity of anything; also, a single grain, Shetl. Evidently the local pron. of *pickle*, q. v.]

PUD, s. The belly, Upp. Clydes.

PUD, Inkpud, s. An inkholder, Loth.; perhaps corr. from *pot*; Teut. *enck pot*, atramentarium.

PUD, PUDDIE, *s.* A fondling designation for a child. V. POD.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ped*, homuncio, nanus, Hal-doraon; puer, G. Andr. It also denotes the *pawn* in chess, *Pedites* in Ludo Latrunculo. C. B. *puđ*, "that tends to allure;" Owen.

PUD-DOW, PUDDIE-DOO, *s.* A pigeon, Loth., Teviotd.; probably used as a fondling term, like *Pud* by itself.

PUDDIE, PUDDY, *s.* "Expl. a kind of cloth."

And I maun hae pinners,
With pearling set round,
A skirt of *puddy*,
And a wastecoa of broun.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 172.

Perhaps originally denominated from Teut. *poote*, *pooten-vel*, *pellis cervaria*, hart's skin; also, the skin (or wool) of sheep drawn off by their feet. V. Kilian.

PUDDILL, *s.* "A pedlar's pack; or rather perhaps a bag or wallet for containing his ware;" Gl. Sibb. V. PEDDIR.

Teut. *buydel*, *sacculus*, *loculus*, *crumena*; with a change of one labial letter into another; as in Fria. *pyyl* is used in the same sense. V. Kilian.

PUDDING-BROO, PUDDING-BREE, *s.* The water in which puddings have been boiled; q. the *broth* of *puddings*.

What ails ye at the *pudding broo*,
That boils into the pan!
—Will ye kiss my wife before my een,
And scald me wi' *pudding-bree*?

Herd's Coll., ii. 160.

PUDDINGFILLAR, *s.* A reproachful term, apparently equivalent to *glutton*.

Sic *pudding-fillaris*, descending down from *millaris*,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 14.
q. one who crams his guts.

[*PUDDLE, *s.* 1. A muddle, state of disorder or perplexity, S.

2. The act of working in such a state; also, work done in it, S.

3. A person who is slovenly, dirty, or unmethodical at work, S.]

To PUDDLE, *v. n.* [1. To work in a dirty, slovenly, or disorderly manner, S.

2. To walk through wet, dirty roads, or over marshy ground, S.

3. To work in a laborious way, on a low scale, S.

[4. To tipple, Banffs.]

"Jean Adamaon deponed, that she heard Alison Dick say to her husband William Coke; 'Thief! Thief! what is this that I have been doing? keeping thee thretty years from meikle evil doing? Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats.—Let honest men *puddle* and work as they like, if they please not thee well, they shall not have meikle to the fore when they die.'" Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc., xviii. 654.

5. Applied contemptuously to laborious and frivolous engagement in the Popish ceremonies.

[PUDDLIN, *adj.* Disorderly, dirty, or unskilful and weak; as, "He's a pair *puddlin* bodie," S.]

"For as to the multitude, ye see that they haue areadie preferred the leauen of the Pharises, and gone to mum-chances, mumrics, and vnknawin language, wherein they *puddled* of befor." Bruce's Eleven Serm., M. 8, a.

The allusion is to toiling in the *mire* . The E. *s. puddle* has been generally derived from Teut. *poel*, a pool. Certainly, a more natural origin is *put*, given by Kilian as *aynon*. with *poel*, *lacuna*, *palus*; Germ. *putte*, properly a pit, or place dug, from which water is drawn; Lat. *put-eus*, whence *puteal-is*.

PUDDOCK, *s.* 1. A frog, Ayr.

2. Metaph. applied in a contemptuous sense to a female, S. O.

"Ye're a spiteful *puddock*—Becky Glibbans." Ayr. Legatees, p. 266.

PUDGE, *s.* [1. A term applied to a short, thick set animal or person; also, to a person who feeds well, S.

2. Anything short and stout, or small and confined, as a house, a hut, Perth., Banffs.]

[PUDGIE, PUDGET, PUDGICK, *s.* Dimin. of *pudge*, and generally applied to a short, fat, big-bellied person. Each form is used also as an *adj.*

In Clydes. and South West of S., *puddie* is the form used; in Loth. and South East of S. it is *puddet*; and in Banffs. and North East, it is *puddick*.]

[PUDGIE, PUDGET, PUDGICK], PUDGETTIE, *adj.* Short and fat, having a large belly; applied to persons of every age; *ibid.* [E. *poddy*, *podgy*, round and stout in the belly.]

[*Pudge* in s. 1 corresponds with E. *podge*, and *puddie*, with E. *podgy*. All these forms are derived from the Celtic root *put*, to swell out, to be inflated, preserved in Gael. *put*, a large buoy. From the same root have come *pad*, *pod*, *podge*, *pudding*, &c. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under *Pod*, and *PUDDING*.]

PUDICK, PUDICT, *adj.* Chaste, untainted.

"And yet shal we be called by them wicked and deceitful preachers, euen as if the strongest & moate commune harlot, that euer wes known in the bordell, should sclander & reuile an honest & *puddick* matron." Reasoning, Crossraguell and J. Knox, B. ii., a.

—"Ane change from modest and *puddict* behauiour cunlie for vemen, vnto mair nor a manlie audacitie, in yord, deid, and al vther sort planelie repugnant to the qualities of ane profitabil vyf." Nic. Burne, p. 189, b. Fr. *puddique*, Lat. *puddic-us*, *id.*

PUDINETE, *s.* A species of fur. V. PEU-DENETE.

To PUE, *v. n.* To puff; applied to smoke suddenly emitted. "The reek's *pueing* up.—Whar comes the reek *pueing* frae?" Gall. Encycl.

PUE, PUE O' REEK, *s.* "A little smoke," *ibid.*

This might seem merely *E. puff*, (mollified in the sound; but I suspect that it is rather allied to *Isl. pu-a*, *anbelare*, *expl.* by *Dan. aande paa*, to breathe upon.

[To PUFFLE, *v. a.* To puff out, to distend, *Shetl.*]

[PUFFLIT, *adj.* Blown out, puffed up, distended, *ibid.*]

To PUG, *v. a.* To pull, *Perths.*

Teut. poogh-en, niti, contendere.

PUGGIE, *s.* The vulgar name for all the different species of the monkey tribe, *S.*

Johns. mentions *pug*, as "a kind name for a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved," and refers after *Skinner* to *A.-S. piga*, a girl, as the root. But *Serenius* separates the senses, deriving the word in the former sense from *Su.-G. puke*, demon, *skrepuke*, terriculamentum.

This ugly animal, when first seen by the northern nations, had not been an object of great partiality. For in *Sw.* it is called, *markatta*, in *Belg.* *meerkat*; *i. e.* a sea-cat, in reference to its foreign extraction.

To PUIK, *v. a.* To pull, to pluck. *V. POOK, v.*

PUINT, *s.* A point, *Clydes.*

This retains the form of *Lat. punctum.*

PUIR, *adj.* Poor. *V. PURE.*

To PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish. *V. PURE, v.*

PUIRTITH, *s.* Poverty. *V. PORE, PUIR.*

*Extreime puirtith nor greit riches,
Thou giue mee not in no kyn wise.*

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 69.

[To PUIRL, *v. n.* To whine, to fret, *Shetl.*]

[PUIRLIN, *s.* Greeting, crying, *ibid.*]

[PUISSANCE, *s.* Power, *Lyndsay, Deith of Q. Magdalene, l. 1.*]

PUIST, *adj.* Snug, in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have made money, and live more comfortably, than the generality of their equals in station, *Dumfr., Gall.*; *synon. Bene. Puistie* is used in the same sense, *ibid.*

"*Puist bodies*, people in a comfortable way; or ratherly having the wherewithal to make them so." *Gall. Encycl.*

*Puist fowk, unus'd to cudgel-play,
And doose spectators,
Were a' involv'd in this deray,
Like gladiators.*

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 75.

This seems merely the use of *Pouist*, power, ability, as an *adj.*, with a slight obliquity of signification. *O. Fr. poestiu* is *expl. Riche, puissant*; *Roquefort*. I have heard the phrase used by the vulgar, "I'm no in *potestate*," I have not money for this or that purpose, *S. B.*

PUIST, *s.* One who is thick and heavy, *Ettr. For.*; perhaps *q. powerful.*

PUKE, *s.* An evil spirit. *V. PUCK MARY.*

[PUKELIN, *s.* Stealing, petty theft, *Shetl.* The local pron. of *picklin, pickelin.*]

[PUL, *s.* A pool; *pl. pulis, Barbour, xii. 395, 404.*]

PULAILE, POULAILE, *s.* Poultry.

*Off cartis als thar yeid thaim by—
VIII scor, charygt with pulaile.*

Barbour, xi. 120, MS.

In edit. corr. to fewal.

Chaucer, pullaile. L. B. poyllayllia, id. Du Cange; from *Fr. poule*, a hen. Hence *poulailler*, a henhouse; also, a poultterer.

PULARE, *s.* *Prob., errat. for Pulaile, poultry.*

"The said lard of Beltjon sall restore, deliner, & pay to the said Alex'—a hors—a kow—twa wedderis, price viij s. xvij pulare price of the pece iij d. j lamb price ij s.," &c. *Act Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 90.*

Apparently the same with *Pulaile, poultry*; *corr. perhaps from Fr. poulaillerie, id. L. B. pullar-ius,* denoted the officer in the king's kitchen who had the charge of the poultry. *Officium in coquina regia, cui pullorum sive altium cura incumbit.*

To PULCE, *v. a.* To impel; *Lat. puls-o.*

—"Your ignorance, inconstance, and inciulite, pulcis you to perpetrat intollerabil exactions." *Compl. S., p. 217.*

[PULCHRITUDE, *s.* Beauty, *Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 580. Lat. pulcher, beautiful, pulchritudo, beauty.*]

PULDER, PULDIR, *s.* 1. Powder, dust; *Fr. pouldre.*

"Quhar is the toune of Cartage that dantit the elephantis, ande vas grytumly doutit & dred be the Romans? Vas it nocht brynt in puldir ande asse?" *Compl. S. p. 31.*

2. Used to denote gun-powder.

[*Ans battel of gwu pulder.*

Compotor Thes. Reg. Scot., A. 1496.]

"The Admiral—may als wa put pulderis, paveis, and speiris, for sic quantitie as he sall be requirit, to wit, ane pund of pulder for the tun, ane pavie and a fyre speir for thre tunnis," &c. *Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 631.*

"The same (*pulder*) is our stark, & vehement, & sindy pecis of thair artelyery brokyne thairwith." *Aberd. Reg., A. 1563, V. 25.*

PULDERIT, *part. pa.* Mixed, sprinkled.

—The schene lyllies in ony stede

War pulderit with the vermel rosis rede.

Doug. Virgil, 408, 26.

Tanquam pulvere inspersus; *Rudd.*

PULE, *s.* Pule of smoke, a small puff of smoke, *Clydes.*; *synon. Pule, Gall. V. PUE.*

To PULE, *v. n.* To puff out in this way, *ibid.*

Teut. puyt-en, extuberare, inflari.

To PULE, *v. n.* To eat without appetite, S.

"Puling, or Peuling, the way of a sick animal; it —gaes peuling about alone—commonly applied to cattle;" Gall. Enc.

PEULS, *s. pl.* "Small bits which sick oxen eat;" *ib.*

PULLAINE GREIS, *s.* Greaves worn in war.

"His schensnd schoys, that burnyst was full beyn,
His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene,
Pullane grese he braissit on full fast,
A closs byrny with mony sekyr clasp,
Breyst plait, brasaris, that worthi was in wer."
Wallace, viii. 1200, MS.

L. B. *polena*; which is defined by Du Cange, *pars vestis militaris, qua genua muniuntur.* Lobinell. Hist. Brit. Tom., p. 566. Fecit sibi per Oliverium auferri a genibus *Polenas*, et antebrachia a brachiis.

But Du Cange restricts the meaning of the term too much, misled by the use of *genibus*, in his authority. Although they might reach to the knees, they were certainly meant especially for the defence of the legs. The name seems to have been borrowed from Fr. *poulaine*; L. B. *poulainia*, the beaks or crooked points of shoes. Hence *souliers de poulaine*, which Cotgr. describes as "old fashioned shooes, held on the feet by single latches running overthwart th' instup, which otherwise were all open; also those that had a fashion of long hookes, sticking out at the end of their toes." The part of military dress here meant might be called *pullan greaves*, as being laced, or fastened somewhat like the shoes of the description given above.

[PULLIE-HEN, *s.* A turkey-hen, Banffs.]

PULL LING, *s.* A moss plant. V. LING.

PULLISEE, *s.* A pulley, S. *pulisshee*. V. PILLIE SCHEVIS.

Lang mayst thou teach,—
How wedges rive the sik; how *pullisees*
Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

PULLOCH, *s.* A young crab. V. POO.

PULOCHS, *s. pl.* Clouts, patches, S. B.

Teut. *pulallen*, Su.-G. *paltor*, Mod. Sax. *pulten*, *id.*

[PULT, *s.* A dirty, ungraceful woman, Banffs.]

[To PULT *about*, *v. n.* To go about in a dirty, lazy manner, *ibid.*]

PULTIE, *s.* A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and had a new point ground on it, Teviotd.

O. F. *poelette*, the spatula used by surgeons.

PULTIS, *s. pl.* V. TOD PULTIS.

PULTRING, *part. adj.* Rutting. A *pultring fallow*, a lascivious fellow, Perth.; allied perhaps to Fr. *poultre*, a horse-colt.

PULTROUS, *adj.* "Lustful, lascivious"; Gl. Picken, S. O.

Probably allied to Fr. *putier*, *id.*, or *poultre*, a filly.

To PUMP, *v. n.* To break wind softly behind; also used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

Isl. *prump-a*, crepitare; Teut. *poep-en*, *submissè sive submissim pedere.*

PUMP, *s.* [A sink, a receptacle.]

"The tyrane Gyllus, *pump* of every vice, is vincust." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 22, b. Tirannus Gillus, tot malorum *sentina*. Boeth.

Sentina signifies both a "sinke jakes," and "the pompe of a ship;" Cooper. Here *pump* seems to be used in the former sense; or perhaps as corresponding with Fr. *sentine*, "the sinke of the pompe of a ship;" Sherwood.

[PUMPHAL, *s.* 1. A square enclosure made of earth, stone, or wood, for cattle, or sheep, Banffs.

2. A square pew in church, *ibid.*]

[To PUMPHAL, *v. a.* To shut up cattle in a *pumphal*, Banffs.]

[PUMPIT, *adj.* Hollow; applied to trees that are rotten in the centre, *ibid.*]

To PUNCE, *v. a.* To push or strike with the head, as cattle do when vicious, Roxb.

"*Punse*, to push or strike, as with a stick;" Gall. Enycl.

Perhaps only a provincality for E. *pounce*.

To PUNCH, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, to push slightly, S. *dunch*, *synon.*

"I *punche*, Je boulle ie pousse.—Whye *punchest* thou me with thy fyste on this facyon?" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 326, a.

Perhaps Lanc. *punch'd*, *punst*, kicked, is the same word.

It is originally the same with O. E. *bunch*, *id.* "I *bouuche*, or *pusshe* one, [Fr.] Je pousse. Thou *bunchest* me so that I can nat sit in rest by the." Palsgr. B. iii., F. 171, a.

"*Punchyn* or *bunchyn*. Trudo. Tundo. Impello." Prompt. Parv.

PUNCH, *s.* A jog, a slight push, S.

PUNCHING, *s.* The act of pushing; applied to the feet.

"He wes conuict, & putt in amerciment of court for the strublers of David Saidlar, that is to say, *punching* of him with his feytt in the wame." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

O. E. "*Punchinge* or *bunchinge*. Stimulacio." Prompt. Parv.

Johns. does not acknowledge this *v.*, although it is mentioned by Bailey; who derives it from Fr. *poinconner*. Seren. refers to Sw. *bung-a*, *bunk-a*, cum sonitu ferire.

[PUNCHIT, *part. adj.* Hammered, of hammered work.

"Item, a cop with a couir ouregilt and *punchit*," Accts. L. H. Treasurer. i. 85, Dickson.]

PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever. V. PINCH.

PUNCH, *adj.* Thick and short; as, "a *punch* creature," S. *Punchie*, Roxb., Clydes.

This term is used as a *s.* in E. for a horse of this description. It is singular that Norw. *pons*, has the same signification: "a little thick man or beast;" Hallager.

[PUNCH, *s.* A person or an animal that is thick-set, stout, and of small stature, S. *Punchie*, *Punchick*, and *punchickie*, are also used as diminutives.]

PUNCKIN, PUNKIN, *s.* The footsteps of horses or cattle, in soft ground, are so termed, S. A. Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm, shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a *horse-punckin*.

Fr. *punct-uer*, to point, to mark, *q.* the print of a foot.

PUNCT, *s.* 1. A point, an article in a deed; Lat. *punct-um*.

"He fulfillit not the *punctis* and clausis contentit in the said infetment, bot did the contrare of the samin." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract., p. 172.

2. Apparently used for *button*.

"Item, ane saferon with *punctis* of gold, with LXI perle of crammasy velvot estimat to xxv li." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 24.

L. B. *punct-um*, globulus, Gall. *bouton*; Du Cange.

PUNCT, *s.* A Scottish *pint*, or two quarts. "To sall ony ail darrer nor tua d. the *punct*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[PUND, *s. pl.* Pounds (of money); as, a *thousand pund*, Barbour, xviii. 285, 521.]

PUND, *s.* A small fold for sheep, Shetl.

"In the Mainland—the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [to] folds, or what are termed here *punds*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App., p. 43.

This, I suspect, is only a secondary sense of the term, as originally applied to the place where distressed cattle, &c., were confined; E. *pound*. V. POYNDFALT, and POIND, POYND, *v.*

PUNDAR, *s.* The person who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c., and who *pounds* cattle that trespass, Roxb. V. PUNDLER.

The *pundar's* axe, with ruthless rap,
Fell'd down their favourite tree.
—Here may we dread no falsc begunk,
As here our home we fix;
For sure this tree's enormous trunk
Defies the *pundar's* axe.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 73, 74.

V. POIND.

PUNDELAYN, PUNDELAN, *s.* [Warrior, hero.]

And to the Lord off Lorne said he;
Sekyrlly now may ye se
Betane the starkest *pundelan*,
That ewyr your lyff tyme ye saw tane.
For yons knyght, throw his doucti deid,
And throw hys owtrageous manheid,
Has fellyt intill litill tyd
Thre men of mskill [mycht and] prid.
Barbour, iii. 159, MS.

Podlane, Ed. 1620; Poudlyane, Ed. 1670; Pundelayn, Edit. Pink.

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[The etymology of this term is at least doubtful, but Jamieson's rendering of it is certainly not correct. The one proposed by Prof. Skeat is much more probable, and it may be accepted as the best that can be given. He says, "I can hardly suppose with Jamieson that this is the same word with *panteloon*. If a mere guess may be made, it seems to me just possible that the word may have been an epithet of a hero, like Fierabras; *pundelan* would, in O. Fr., be *puin-de-leine*, i. e., fist of wood; cf. Goetz with the iron hand," Gl. Barbour.]

PUNDIE, *s.* A small white iron mug, used for heating liquids on the fire, Perth.

Probably so named as originally containing a *pound* weight of water. I find this conjecture confirmed by what Somner says concerning A.-S. *pynt*, *pinta*. "A pint or measure so called of a pound; for that a pint contained twelve ounces, even as a pound weighed twelve."

PUNDLAR, PUNDLER, *s.* An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of *staterae* or steelyards; they are two in number, and one of them is called a *pundlar*, and the other a *bismar*." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 563.

The *pundlar* is used for weighing malt, bear, &c. "The *bismar* is a smaller weight,—used for weighing butter, and other things of less bulk." P. Cross, *ibid.* p. 477.

"The *pundler* is a beam about seven feet long, and between three and four inches in diameter, somewhat of a cylindrical form, or rather approaching to that of a square, with the corners taken off; and is so exactly similar to the *statera Romana*, or steelyard, as to supersede the necessity of any further description." Barry's Orkney, p. 212.

It has been observed, *vo. Bismar*, that Isl. *bismari* is expl. *trutina minor*. G. Andr. renders *pundare*, *statera major*, p. 192. The same difference is still observed in the *Bismar* and *Pundlar* of Orkney. V. LESH PUND.

Su.-G. *pyndare*, *pundare*, *statera*, *mensura ponderis publica*; from *pund*, *libra*, a pound. V. Ihre.

PUNDLER, *s.* 1. A distrainer.

I hard ane *pundler* hlaw ane elrich horne;
—This *pundler* was fast faynand for to find
Thir quhailis thre upon his giers to *pind*.
Lichtoun's Dreame, Bann. MS.

V. Gl. Compl., p. 363.

Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a *pundler*, Ang. V. PUNDAR.

Pinder is used in a similar sense in some parts of E. It frequently occurs in O. E.

There is neither knight nor squire, said the *pinder*,
Nor baron that is so bold,—
Dars make a trespass to the town of Wakefield,
But his pledge goes to the *pinfold*.
Ritson's Robin Hood, ii. 17.

Tories Turk, your captain's dead and gone,
The trusty *Punler* of the Newland pease.
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 52.

V. POINDER.

2. A stalk of peas bearing two pods, Ang.

[To PUNEIS, PUNISH, *v. a.* [1. To punish, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 866.]

2. To reduce, cut short; to reduce much in cutting or dressing; a term used by workmen, Aberd.

[PUNEISSIOUN, PUNYTIOUN, *s.* Punishment, Lyndsay, *The Papyngo*, l. 282; *punytion*, *Ibid.*, *The Dreame*, l. 184.

Fr. *punir*, to punish, *punition*, punishment; O. Fr. *punission*.]

To PUNGE, *v. a.* To sting. V. PUNYE, *v.*

PUNGITIVE, *adj.* Pungent; O. Fr. *id.*

"Mony uthir reuthful and pietous wourdis war rehersit, especially sic wourdis that ar maist *pungitive* be effeminate and womanly doloure." Bellend. *T. Liv.*, p. 274.

PUNGER, *s.* A species of crab. [Synon. *Partan*.]

Pagurus, the *Punger*. Sibb. *Scot.*, p. 26. In the *Hist. Fife*, N. the Black-clawed crab is called Cancer Pagurus; p. 132.

PUNK-HOLE, *s.* A hole or pit in a moss, a peat-pot, S. A.

To PUNSE, *v. a.* 1. To emboss. V. POUNSE.

This is perhaps originally the same with the E. *v.* to *Pinch*, applied to female dress; as, "a *pinched* coif."

[2. To pierce with a brad-awl; also, to punch, Clydes.]

[PUNSE, *s.* A dagger, Barbour, i. 545.

On this word Prof. Skeat has the following note:—"Halliwell gives '*Punchion*, a bodkin,' as a Northern word. Cotgrave has '*Poinson*, a bodkin;' in modern French *poinçon* means an awl; and Richardson gives quotations for *punchion* in the sense of a weapon. This shews that *poinson* was regarded as synonymous with *bodkin*; and *bodkin* was also a word which could be used in the sense of dagger. Chaucer, in his account of Cæsar's death in the *Monkes Tale*, uses the very word, saying the conspirators 'stricked him with *boydekens*.'" Barbour, p. 548-9.]

PUNSS, *s.* [Prob., a contr. form of *punsoune*, *q. v.*]

"Ane knapiscaw, and tua hand snerd, ane *punss*, ane sellet, ane denss aix [Danish axe], ane pair of pantars, ane coip burd." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

[Evidently from the context, *punss* represents some kind of weapon for cutting or piercing; probably, it is a contracted form of *punsoune* given above. Fr. *poinçon*, a punch; O. Fr. *poinson*, "a bodkin, also a puncheon, also a stamp, mark, print, or scale; also, a wine vessel;" Cotgr.]

PUNNIS, PUNCIS, *s. pl.* Pulses.

My veines with brangling lyk to brek,
My *punnis* lap with pith.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 20.

Thy *puncis* renouncis
All kynd of quiet rest.

Ibid., st. 70.

This seems corr. from *pulse*, as Fr. *punesie* from *pleurisie*. V. Cotgr.

PUNYE, PUNZE, *s.* A small body or company of men; [pl. *punzeis*, skirmishes; liter., puny matters, Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

For in *punye* is oft happyne
Quhile for to wyn, and quhill to tyne,
And that in to the gret bataill,
That apon na maner may fail.

Barbour, xii. 373, MS.

[The Cambridge MS. has *punzeis*, and Herd's Ed. *jeopardies*, implying engagements of small companies of men.]

Fr. *poignée de gens*, a handful of people, from *poignée*, a handful; *poing*, the fist, Lat. *pugn-us*. Rudd.

Punyone seems to be used in the same sense, Acts Mar. 1551, c. 14.

—"Men assurit or vnassurit, raid in particular *pinyounis*, and small companys of Inglismen, the Scottismen, being the greitest number, and inuadit the Scottismen," &c.

To PUNYE, (printed *Punze*), *v. a.* [To make small, to cut, to clip. V. PUNEIS, *s.* 2.]

"In the West—of Scotlande there is great repairing of a fowle called Erne, of a marvellous nature, and the people are very curious & solist to catche him, whom thereafter they *punye* of his wings, that he shal not be able to flie again." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande*.

This would seem to require the sense of to pluck, or to spoil. But I have not met with any cognate term.

[Perhaps from Fr. *pignon-bout d'aile*, the extreme joint of a wing, which might have been either dislocated or amputated in order to prevent flight.]

PUNYOUN, *s.* Side, party.

Than to the wod, for thaim that left the feild,
A rang set, thus thaim may get na beild.

Yield nayne away was contrar our *punyoun*.

Wallace, ix. 1110, MS.

In Edit. 1648 *opinion*; and indeed it is merely a corr. of this word. V. *OPINION*.

To PUNYE, PUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,
With artailye, that felloune was to bid;—

Pwnyeid with speris men off armys scheyn.

Wallace, vii. 996, MS.

2. *Punge*, which is evidently the same, to sting.

Wyth prik youkand eeris as the awsk gleg;
Mare wily than a fox, *pungis* as the cleg.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 376.

V. *LAIT*, *v.*

3. To prick, to sting; applied to the mind.

The prent off luff him *punyeyit* at the last
So asprely, throuch bewte off that brycht,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht.

Wallace, v. 611, MS.

The print of love him *punyeyit* at the last.
Ed. 1648; *punced*, Ed. 1758.

Fr. *poind-re*, Lat. *pung-ere*.

PUPILL, *s.* People, subjects; Fr. *peuple*.

"Gif his hienes—can nocht in na wiss be persuadit to remane within his realme to the execuciou of justice the quiete of his *pupill*, the lordis thinkis that his hienes may nocht in na wiss dispone him for his worschip to pass in this sesone," &c. *Parl. Ja. III.*, A. 1473. Acts Ed. 1814, p. 103.

[PUR, *adj.* Poor, the poor, Barbour, i. 276. V. *PURE*.]

PURAILL, PURALE, PURALL, *s.* 1. The lower classes.

Dispyss nevir wyiss vertewise in *parall*.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 719.

The same with *Pouerall*, *Purell*. Roquefort renders O. Fr. *pouraille*, le petit peuple, les pauvres gens.

2. Those who are paupers. It appears, in the north of S. at least, to have commonly borne this sense about three centuries ago.

"To eschait & daill the same to the *purale*."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

"The *purell* that hes nocht of their avin to sustene thame to be sustenit be the townne." Ibid., A. 1543, V. 18.

[To PURCHAS, PURCHES, PURCHESSE, PURCHASE, *v. a.* To acquire, procure, get, obtain, Barbour, i. 433, ii. 581, vii. 496, x. 321, 355. O. Fr. *purchacier*, to procure, obtain.]

PURCHAS, PURCHES, PURCHASE, *s.* [1. Endeavour, attempt, contrivance, Barbour, v. 534, x. 513, xix. 12.]

2. An amour, an intrigue; corresponding with O. Fr. *porchais*, *porchaz*, intrigue.

And first has slane the big Antiphates,—
Son to the bustuous nobyl Sarpedoun,
In *purches* get ane Thebane wensche apoun.

Doug. Virgil, 303, 4.

i. e., begotten in bastardy.

"Thus we say Scot. *He lives upon his purchase*, as well as others on their set rent, Prov. applied commonly to the same purpose," Rudd.

3. Room for operation, space for exertion, S. It is properly used in a physical sense; as, *I had na purchase for a stroke*, *i. e.*, I had not room sufficient for wielding my arm. *That pendulum has na purchase*; it has not space for full motion.

4. To have a *purchase* in pulling or lifting a thing, to have a local or accidental advantage, S.

—"The effect of their prosperity has been, to draw a far greater proportion of the people within the sphere of ambition—to diffuse those habits of expense which give corruption her chief hold and *purchase*, among multitudes who are spectators only of the splendour in which they cannot participate, and are infected with the cravings and aspirations of the objects of their envy even before they come to be placed in their circumstances." Edin. Rev. Feb. 1811, p. 280.

One might suppose, that the word, in this signification, retained a considerable analogy to its primary meaning; *q.* room for the *chase*, for pursuing or accomplishing the object in view.

5. *To live on one's purchase*, to support one's self by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

There dwells a Tod on yonder craig,
And he's a Tod of might;
He lives as well on his *purchase*
As any laird or knight.

Herd's Coll., ii. 234.

This Prov., in its literal sense at least, has been borrowed from Fr. *Ses purchas lui valent mieux que ses rentes*. We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance, S. The idea is evidently borrowed from one living in the woods by the *chace*, Fr. *pourchasse*; hence applied to any thing that is acquired by industry or eager pursuit.

[PURCOMMONTIS, *s. pl.* V. under PURE]

PURE, PUIR, PUR, *adj.* Poor, S.

The tothir is of all prowes sa *pure*,
That euer he standis in fere and felloun dred.
Doug. Virgil, 354, 55.

To PURE, PUIR, *v. a.* To impoverish.

Your tennants, and your leill husbands, ar *puird* :
And, quhan that thay ar *puird*, than ar ye pure.
The quhilk to yow is bath charge and cure.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i., p. 14.

This land is *puird* off fud that suld us heild.
Wallace, xi. 43, MS.

[PURAILL, *s.* Rabble. V. POUERALL.]

[PURELIE, PUIRLIE, *adv.* 1. Poorly, S.

2. Humbly, without show or display.]

Richt thair King Hart he hes in handis tane,
And *puirlie* wes he present to the Quene.

King Hart, i. 30.

- [3. Sickly, unwell, in mental or bodily suffering; as, "The auld man's very *puirly* the day," or, "He put owre the nicht very *puirly*," Clydes.]

PURELLIS, *s. pl.* The lowest class, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 3818. V. POUERALL.

[PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.]

PUIR-BODY. A beggar, whether male or female, S.

I took ye for some gentleman, at least the Laird of Brodie;
O dool for the doing o't! are ye the *poor bodie*?

Herd's Coll., ii. 23.

The lady frae hame wad never mair budge,
From the time that the sun gaed over the hill;
An' now she had a' the *poor bodies* to lodge,
As nane durst gae on for the ghost o' the mill.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

PUIR-COMMONTIS, PURCOMMONTIS, *s. pl.* Poor commons, or common people. V. SKAPTYPNE.

PUIR-MAN, PURE-MAN, *s.* 1. A mendicant, S.

Have pitee now, O brycht blissful goddess,
Off your *pure man*, and rew on his distresse!

King's Quair, iii. 23.

This, as Mr. Tytler observes, is the common S. phrase for *beggar*. But here it signifies wretched vassal. It bore the sense of *beggar*, at least as early as the reign of James V., to whom the *Jollie Beggar* is ascribed.

They'll rive a my meal pocks, and do me mickle wrang.
—O dool for the doing o't! Are ye the *poor man*?

Pink. Sel. S. Ball., ii. 34.

O. Fr. *povre*, *pourre*, *id.*

The phrase, indeed, must have been used in O. E. For Palsgr. renders *poore man* by Fr. *pouer homme*, *belistrie*, *i. e.*, *beggar*; B. iii. F. 55, b.

2. A ludicrous name given to a heap of corn-sheaves, consisting of four set upright on the ground, and one put above them. This is practised in wet seasons, Dumfr., Clydes.

The name might originate from the supposed resemblance of the figure, when seen at a distance, to a beggar covered with his cloak.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON. V. POOR.

PUIR MOUTH. *To Mak a puir mouth*, to pretend poverty, when one is known to be in affluence, or at least in easy circumstances, S.

"It's no right o' you to be aye *making a puir mouth*." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 307.

In the same sense it is said, *Ye're no sae puir's ye peip*; referring to the querulous tone with which complaints of this kind are generally made.

PURE PRIDE. Ostentatious grandeur, without sufficient means for supporting it, S.

PURED, *part. adj.* Furred.

Mon in the mantel, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal *pured* to pay, prodly pight.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

Puryd, id. Rits. Gl. E. M. Rom. V. PURRY.

[TO PURFELL, *v. a.* To trim with an edging, or border, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 31, Dickson. Fr. *pourfiler*, O. Fr. *porjiler*. V. under To PURL.]

[PURFELL, *s.* An edging or border of dress, *Ibid.*, i. 36, Dickson.]

PURFITTIE, *adj.* Corpulent, short-necked, having an asthmatical make, Teviotd.

Perhaps corr. from *Purfted*.

PURFLED, PURFILLIT, *part. adj.* Short-winded, especially in consequence of being too lusty, S.

According to Sibb. q. *pursillit*, from *pursy*, q. v. But as E. *purfle* is used S. for drawing cloth together so as to form cavities in it; this may be merely an oblique sense, as denoting that one is as it were drawn together, so as to prevent freedom in breathing.

* To PURGE, *v. a.* 1. Strictly to interrogate a witness if he be free from any improper influence, before he is examined in a court of justice as to the cause on which he is summoned; with the prep. *of* added; a forensic term, S.

After this, if nothing appears against the witness, he is said to be "*purged* of malice and partial counsel."

2. To clear the house, in which a court meets, of those who are not members. "The house is thus said to be *purged*," S.

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.

PURLE, *s.* A pearl; [Low Lat. *perula* for *pirula*, a little pear, from *pirum*, a pear, Diez.]

—A belt embest with gold and *purle*.
Watson's Coll., i. 29.

V. GOUFHERD.

PURL, PURLE, *s.* 1. A portion of the dung of animals, particularly of horses or sheep, as it has been dropped on the ground, somewhat hard and of a roundish form, S.

The following example for the use of the term has been supplied by a literary friend.

"The auld woman was gathering horse-*purls*. She dries them on her window-sole, and uses them for *lunts*, or even to mend her little fire." Loth.

"The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard *purls*." Prize Ess. High. Soc. S., ii. 218. V. FEATHER-CLING.

2. Dried cow-dung, used for fuel, Ettr. For., Fife. Hence,

To GATHER PURLS, to collect cow-dung for fuel, *ibid.*

[Ital. *perola*, a little button, ball, or tassel, from Lat. *pilula*, a little ball, globule, pill; the first *l* being changed to *r*. V. under *Pearl* in Skcat's Etym. Dict.]

PURL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking, Ettr. For. V. PEARL.

To PURL, *v. a.* To form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or *fur*. This is called the *Purled* or *Purlin steek*, and the stockings themselves *Purled Stockings*, Ettr. For.

As O. E. writers use the *v. to Purl* as signifying "to decorate with fringe or embroidery," it has been conjectured, with great probability, that there is an affinity between this *v.* and that applied to the fabric of stockings; ribbed stockings having been formerly considered as a piece of finery.

Feltham uses the *s.* in the general sense of ornament.

"Without the vaine *purles* of rhetorique some men speak more excellently even from Nature's ounie iudiciousnesse then anc the scholler from his quiddit of art." Resolves, p. 139.

It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a provincialism, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the S. term. [It is a contraction of *purfle*, to embroider on an edge. O. Fr. *porfiler*, later *pourfiler*, from O. Fr. *por*, from Lat. *pro*, rendered *a* if from Lat. *per*, through, throughout, and *filer*, to twist thread.]

[To PURL, *v. n.* To fumble, to grope; as, "to *purl* for potatoes," to select the largest of the young potatoes by feeling them with the fingers without pulling up the shaw or foliage, Shetl.]

[PURLIN, *part. pr.* Selecting potatoes as above, *ibid.*

[Su.-G. *porla*, to purl, to bubble, Swed. *id.*]

PURLICUE, PARLICUE, *s.* 1. A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.

This seems the primary sense; perhaps from Fr. *parler*, to speak, or *parole*, a word, and *queue*, the tail, q. the termination of a word; or, from *pour le queue*, q. for the tail, by way of termination. A phrase of this kind may have been introduced by some French writing-master, or by one who had been taught in France.

2. In pl. whims, peculiarities of conduct, trifling oddities, Ang.
3. The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.
4. The recapitulation (given by the pastor on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper) of the heads of the discourses preached by the assistants, S. O.; pron. *Pirlicue*. Also, the exhortations, which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called "the close of the work," were thus denominated in other parts of S.

I have been informed, that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.

To **PURLICUE**, **PIRLICUE**, **PARLICUE**, *v. n.*
To give such exhortations after sermon at a Sacrament, S. O.

PURLIE-PIG, *s.* V. **PIRLIE-PIG**.

[**PURLUSION**, *s.* Anything noxious or disgusting, Banffs.]

[To **PURLUSION**, *v. a.* To render noxious, *ibid.*]

PURN, *s.* A quill of yarn, Galloway.

A—prentice wabster lad, who breaks his speel
And wastes the waft up' a misrid *pur*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

V. **PIRN**.

PURPERE, **PURPIR**, **PURPOUR**, **PURPURE**,
PURPIE, *adj.* Purple, of a purple colour, S.
Fr. *pourpre*, A.-S. *purpur*.

"Item, a covering of variand *purpir* tarter browdin
with thrissillis & a unicorn." Inventories, p. 11.

PURPIE FEVER. The name vulgarly given to a
putrid fever, S.

"He died of a *purpie fever*, within 12 or 24 days,"
&c. Lamont's Diary, p. 173. V. **WATER-PURPIE**.

PURPOSE, *adj.* 1. Neat, neatly dressed,
well-adjusted, Aberd.; Ettr. For.

2. Exact, methodical, Aberd.

[**PURPOS**, **PURPOSE**, **PURPOSS**, *s.* 1. Intent,
result of a design, Barbour, iii. 263. V.
542.

2. Neatness, taste, tidiness; as, "She keepit
the house weel red up, for she was a lass o'
some *purpose*," Clydes.]

PURPOSE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance
of being fit for answering any particular
design; applied both to persons and things, S.

"Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger,—
that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the
house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like
o' them could gie him." Tales Landl., iv. 169.

"A *purpose-like person*,—a person seemingly well
qualified for any particular business or employment;"
Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 16.

[**PURPOSENESS**, *s.* 1. Neatness, taste, applied
to dress, Clydes., Banffs.

2. Tidiness, exactness, method; applied to
work, *ibid.*]

To **PURPRESS**, *v. a.* To violate the pro-
perty of a superior.

"Sic ane man, beand my tenent and vassal, *purpres-*
is and usurpis aganis me, that is his over-lord, of sic
landis, in sa far as he has causit eare, teill and saw my
landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place;
quhairfoir he has foirfaultit to me for ever all the
landis quhilk he haldis of me." Balfour's Pract., p.
444. V. the *s.*

PURPRESTRE, *s.* A violation of the pro-
perty of a superior.

"*Purprestre* is, quhen ane man occupis vnjustlie
anie thing against the King, as in the King's domain
(and propertie), or in stoppin the King's publick wayis
or passages, as in waters turned fra the richt course;—
be bigging upon the Kings streit or calsay." Reg.
Maj. B. ii. c. 74, s. 1, 2.

This might also be committed against an overlord.
Ibid. s. 8. V. Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 5. s. 52.
In the E. law *pourpresture*, from Fr. *pourprendre*;
L. B. *porprendere*, invadere, aliquid sua auctoritate
capere; Du Cange.

PURPRISIONE, **PURPRISING**, **PURPRUSITION**,
s. The invasion of the rights of a superior;
a forensic term, synon. with *Purpresture*.

"In the accioune—persewit be Andro Dury of that
ilk, again Schir Johne Sandylandis of Caldore knicht,
for—forfating of him, in the samyn court—of his
tennandry of Wester Corswod for *purprisione* done be
the said Andro apone the said Schir Johne his our lord,
as was allegit,—that is to say for the *purprising* apone
the said Schir Johne—in the raising & vptakin of the
malis of the said landis of Wester Corswod, being
vnorderly enterit clamand & vouchand blanchferme,
quhare he suld hafe haldin ward & releif, as was fundin
be a gret assise." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 74.

"And for *purprusition* makand on the said towne,
quhilk wes his ourlord." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Fr. *perprison*, "a seizing, or taking into his owne
hands (without leave of lord, or other) ground that
lyes wast, or is used in common;" Cotgr.

COURT OF PURPRISIONE. A court that seizes
or divides common property without legal
warrant.

"The actione—aganis Elizabeth Nesbit &c. anent
the halding of a court of *purprisione* vppone the landis
of Raufburne wrangwisly haldin—is continewit be the
lordis." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 91.

Erskine views it as the same with *purpresture*, "a
feudal delinquency,—incurred by the vassal's incroach-
ment on the streets, high-ways, or commonties be-
longing to the King or other superior;" adding, "The
word is derived from the French *perprison*, which
signifies the taking possession of waste, or common
grounds without the order of law." He refers to Cot-
grave, and Du Cange, vo. *Porprendere*. Instit. B. ii.,
tit. 5, § 52.

Du Cange defines *porprendere*, invadere, aliquid sua
auctoritate capere; and *porprisio*, invasio, usurpatio.

[PURR, *s.* A small codlin, Shetl.]

PURRAY, PURRY, *s.* Some kind of fur.

"Na man sall weir clathis of silk na furringis of Mertrickis, Funyeis, *Purray*, na greit na rycheat furring, bot allanerly knychtis and lordis of twa hundreth merkis at the leist of yeirly rent, and thair eldest sonis and thair airis, but speciall leif of the King, askit and obtinit." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 133. Ed. 1566. *Purry*, Murray, c. 118.

This seems to be merely Er. *fourrée*, varied in the initial letter; *f* and *p* being frequently interchanged.

PURRY, *s.* A kind of porridge, Aberd.

Come in your wa's Pate, and sit down,
And tell us your news in a hurry—
And, Meggie, gang you in the while,
And put on the pat wi' the *purry*.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 312.

V. TARTAN-PURRY.

PURRING-IRNE, *s.* A poker, an iron for stirring the fire, Ang. This word is now nearly obsolete; synon. *pout*.

Purr is used in the same sense, Norfolk; Gl. Grose. Teut. *pojer-en*, fodicare; *porr-en*, urgere; Mod. Sax. *purru-eu*, irritare.

[PURSE-MOO, *s.* 1. Purse-mouth; to open the *purse-moo*, to give away money; to *steek the purse-moo*, to refuse payment, to keep what one has got, Clydes.

2. A form of cloud shaped like a boat. *Horn* and *skull-gab*, are also used as names for the same. V. NOAH'S ARK.]

PURSE-PENNY, *s.* 1. A piece of money, of whatever metal or value, kept in a *purse*, without being exchanged or given away, S.

It is thus preserved as a curiosity, or from affection for the donor; sometimes from a superstitious idea of its bringing good luck to the possessor.

2. Applied to any thing that one cannot get disposed of, S. B.

3. Used metaph. for something retained in the heart or memory, as of the greatest worth.

"If I had the faith of these three on my spirit, I could go thorow all the world comfortably. 1. The faith of this, that the cause of the afflicted God will maintain, &c. If I had these three *purse-pennies*, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them." M. Bruce's Lect., p. 38.

PURSEVAND, PURSEVANT, PURSEWANT, PUREYFANT, PURSEPHAND. *s.* A pursuivant.

"William Daidson *pursephand*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1560.

PURSILL, PURCILL, *s.* A species of edible fungus, S. B.; *Badderlock* synon.

PURSILL, *s.* As much money as fills a purse; a *pursill of siluer*, S. B.

A number of words have the same termination; as a *cappil*, *cogill*, *cartill*, *sackill*, the fill of a cap, cog,

cart, and sack. The same peculiarity is "observable on the banks of Dee and Don, and the interjacent district,—*Cartful*, *cartill*, *potfull*, *potlle*, &c." P. Peterculter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 385.

The only difficulty as to this etymon is, that it is a deviation from the usual pron., as *l* final is scarcely ever sounded.

PURS-PYK, *s.* A pickpocket.

Be I ane lord, and not lord-lyk,
Than every pelour and *purrs-pyk*
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

* To PURSUE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To prosecute in a court of law, S.

"Some said, both they and the lord Gordon assisted some of their friends who were *pursued*, and made moyan secretly before the council." Spalding, i. 7.

2. To assail, to attack.

"But their captains used so great diligence, that— they find the said James Grant in the town and lands of Auchachyll within a house;—they *pursued* the house most furiously." *Ibid.*, i. 14.

[3. To urge with earnestness, Banffs.

4. To walk or run with energy; followed by a prep. indicating the direction, *ibid.*]

[PURSUAL, *s.* 1. The act of urging earnestly, or of working to obtain, *ibid.*

2. An attempt, a trial, *ibid.*]

PURSUIT, *s.* Attack.

"The toun of Edinburgh—stiled cannons on ilk ane of their mounts for *pursuit* of the castle." *Ibid.*, i. 215.

PURSY, *adj.* Short-breathed and fat.

Sibb. has given this as a S. word, although indeed E. I mention it merely to refer to the proper etymon. Both Johns. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *poussif*, suspiriosus. But its origin undoubtedly is Teut. *borstigh*, asthmaticus; either from *borste*, the breast, the seat of the lungs, or *borst-en*, rumpi, q. *broken-winded*, a term used with respect to a horse, S.

Falsgrave gives the Fr. word in another form. "*Purcife*, shorte wynded or stuffed about the stomacke [Fr.] *pourcif*, *pourcifue*." B. iii., F. 93, b. This must at any rate be viewed as the immediate origin.

PURTYE, POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. The second form is still used, S.

They passit by with handis plett,
With *purtye* fra I wes ourtane;
Than auld kinde was quytt foryett.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 185, st. 6.

"*Poortith* parts good company;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 58. Kelly writes *poortha*, p. 278.

But *poortith*, Peggy, is the warst of a',
Gif o'er your heads ill chance should begg'ry draw.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

O. Fr. *poureté*.

[To PURVAY, *v. a.* 1. To provide, to provide for, Barbour, iv. 64, v. 74.

2. To send, to ordain, *ibid.* xviii. 58.]

[PURVAIT, PURWAIT, PURWAYIT, *part. pa.* Provided, equipped, *ibid.*, iv. 168, ii. 269.]

[PURVIANS, *s. pl.* Provisions, *ibid.*, iv. 397.
O. Fr. *pourveoir*, Lat. *providere*, to provide.]

PUSLICK, *s.* Cow's dung dropped in the fields, Dumfr., Gall. Hence the phrases; "As light as a *puslick*;" "As dry as a *puslick*."

These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and bleached through the winter, and used as fuel in spring.

Kilian gives *poest* as an old Teut. word signifying *bubile*, an ox stall; and *poest-deerne*, as denoting a dairy maid. I know not if we may trace the last syllable *lock* to Teut. *looghe* or *lecke*, lye, lixivium, urina.

[PUSOUNE, *s.* Poison, Barbour, xx. 536, MS. The common pron. of this word is *pusion*.]

[PUSONYT, *part. pa.* Poisoned, *ibid.*, xx. 609, MS.]

[PUSOUNE, *s.* A mis-reading of *Punsoune*, q. v.]

PUSSANT, *adj.* Powerful; Fr. *puissant*.

"The pepill wes richt effrayit,—seand him—richt *pusant* be favoure of the Faderis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 233.

PUSSANCE, *s.* Powerfulness; Fr. *puissance*.

"He knewe nocht the multitud and *pusance* of his enemies, for thair armye apperit nocht attanis to his sicht." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 212.

PUSSIE, POUSSIE, *s.* A fondling name for a cat, S.; pron. q. *poossie*.

Hence the phrase, *as quiet's poossie*, as quiet as a cat, when watching for her prey.

—"A' quiet peacable-livin' buddies yonder frae the beathel up to the minister, *as quiet's pussie*, the hail tot o' them." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172. V. POOSSIE.

PUT, *s.* 1. A sort of buttress, erected for supporting a wall; Ettr. For.

2. A mass of stones placed in a river for altering the direction of the current, a jet-tee, *ibid.*

To PUT, PUTT, *v. a. and n.* 1. "To throw a heavy stone above-hand; formerly a common amusement among country people. Fr. *bout-er*." Sibb.

When thou ran, or wrestled, or *putted* the stane,
And came off the victor, my heart was ay fain.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 106.

This manly, but severe, exercise is still used in many places.

"The dance and the song, with shinty and *putting* the stone are their chief amusements." Islay, Argyles. Statist. Acc., xi. 287. V. PUTTING-STONE.

2. To push with the head or horns, S. Yorks. *id.*

The beist sall be full tydy, trig and wicht,
With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht,
Can all reddy with hornes kruynand *put*,
And scraip and skattir the soft sand wyth his fut.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 14.

"He looks like a *putting stott*, i.e., frowns or threatens by his looks," S. Prov. Rudd.

He derives it from Fr. *bout-er*, to thrust or push forward. E. *butt* is used in the same sense; Teut. *bott-en*, *id.* Kilian gives it as synon. with *stoot-en*, Germ. *stoss-en*, *arietare*. C. B. *put-iaw*, however, signifies, to butt.

PUT, PUTT, *s.* 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand, S.

2. A thrust, a push, S.

"They desyre bot that ye begin the bargan at us; and quhen it beginnis at us, God knawis the end thair-of, and quha sall hyde the nixt *put*." Knox's Hist., p. 108.

"If ever I get his cart whelming, I'll give it a *putt*;" S. Prov. "If I get him at a disadvantage, I'll take my revenge on him." Kelly, p. 197.

Teut. *bot*, *botte*, impulsus, ictus. V. the *v.*

3. Metaph. an attempt, or a piece of business.

You must with all speed reconcile
Two jangling sons of the same mother,
Elliot and Hay, with one another;
Pardon us, Sir, for all your wit,
We fear that prove a kittle *putt*.

Pennecuik's Poems, 175, p. 2.

PUTTER, *s.* 1. One who practices, or is skilled in, *putting* the stone, S.

"'Thou's naething of a *putter*,' said Meg, 'I see by the way thou raises the stane; an thou saw my hilly Rwob put, he wad send it till here.'" Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 265.

2. An animal that butts with the head or horns, S.

[PUTTING, *s.* 1. The act of throwing a stone above-hand, S.

2. The act of thrusting or pushing with the head or horns, S.

3. Touching a person to attract his attention, Shetl.]

PUTTING-STONE, *s.* A heavy stone used in the amusement of putting, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling and fishing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of strength (*Cloch neart*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 214. V. PUT, *v. 1.*

To PUT at, *v. a.* To push, to exert power against.

"The fourth Article *puttis*' me in remembrance how dangerous it is gif the authoritie wald *put at* me and my hous, according to the Civill and Canone Lawis, and our awin Municipall Lawis of this realm, and how it appeareth to the decay of our hous." Knox's Hist., p. 105.

"So the seconde assault shall come, and in his greate rage, hee [the king of Spain] shal *put at* that same stane, as he and his forbears hath done of before." Bruce's Elev. Sermon, 1591, Sign. T. 8, b.

Putte was anciently used in E. in the same sense. It occurs in the legendary account of the removal of Stonehenge.

Merlyn said, "Now makes assay,
"To *putte* this stones down if ye may.

" & with force fond tham to bere,
 " Ther force is mykille the lesse wille dere."
 The oste at ons to the hille went,
 And ilk man toke that he mot hent,
 Ropes to drawe, tress to *put*,
 Thei schoned, thei thrist, thei stode o strut,
 One ilka side behynd beform,
 & alle for nouht ther traunaile lorn.
 Whan alle the had *put* & thrist,
 & ilk man don that him list,
 & left ther *putyng* manyon,
 Yit stired thei not the lest ston.

R. Brunne, *App. to Pref.* cxiv.

This has probably the same origin with the preceding *v.*

To **PUT on**, *v. a.* To give a gentle push, as when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, S.

"Maister Robert Bruce, assistit with Mr. Andro Melvin—ceassit not to defend that heresie, albeit Dunkisone *puttit* on him to desist thairfra." Hamilton's *Facile Traictise*, p. 114.

To heir, when he gangis throw the gait,
 How everie wyffs *on vther puttis*,
 Bidding the bischop pay for his guttis.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 324.

—'Tis trus your fump'ring wakened me ;
 I *putted* o' you for to set you free.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 38.

In Edit. Second, changed to *joundy'd.*

To **MAK one's PUT GUDE**. To gain one's object, to carry a point, S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from tilting with the small sword; if not from throwing the *putting-stone*.

"A man is said to have made his *putt gude*, when he obtains what his ambition panted for;" Gall. *Encycl.*, p. 389.

"Although the mantua-making lady assured her that satin was not to be worn;—the mistress, however, made her *putt good*, and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 195.

PUT and Row. With difficulty, S. Gl. Shirr.

A hail hauf mile she had least to gang,
 Thro' birns and pikes and scrabs, and heather lang :
 Yet, *put and row*, wi' mony a weary twine,
 She wins at last to where the pools did shine.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Now maistly hame, wi' *put an' row*,
 His ain yard dyke he wan,
 Gat's shoulder till't, syne claw'd his pow,
 But was na fit to stan'.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 63.

The phrase may contain an allusion to the exercise of *putting*, in which the *rolling* of the stone is as it were necessary to make up for the deficiency of the *put*. Or, perhaps to sailing without wind in shallow water, when it is necessary both to push forward the boat with the boom, and to use the oars.

* To **PUT**, *v. a.* To lay or place, &c., with the following varieties.

To **PUT about**, to **PUT about**, *v. a.* To subject to inconvenience or difficulty; often used as to money; as, "I was sair *put about* to get that siller," S.

To **PUT by**, *v. a.* 1. To lay any thing aside carefully, so as to prevent it going astray, S. losing it, S.

2. To delay, to defer, S.; to *put off*, E.

"The brethren of the other part went from the conference well satisfied : but the event declared they made no conscience of what they had undertaken, and that whatsoever they had condescended to was only to *put by* that Assembly." Guthry's *Mem.*, p. 80.

[3. To **put by wi**, to be satisfied with for the present, to make ends meet; as, "That's a' I hac to gie ye, an' ye maif jist *put by wi* 't." "I could *put by wi* ither five pounds," Clydes.

Put by is used also as a *s.* in the West of S. in both of the senses just given; as, "That's jist a *put by* o' a dinner," and "That siller will be a guid *put by* for the winter."]

To **PUT down**, *v. a.* 1. To murder.

"Privat murther is quhen ane is slane or drownit, or utherways *put down* privatlie, and is fund in ony place, quhairf the finder sall raise the boy and cry." Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 512.

2. To put to death violently, especially as denoting suspension, S.

"The most enthusiastic, affectionate, and accomplished lady of the age—was suffered to be *put down* as a common criminal." *Perils of Mau*, iii. 291.

3. Often used to denote suicide; in this form,—"He *put himsell down*," S.

To **PUT hand in, on**, or to one's self. To commit suicide. V. **HAND**.

[To **PUT in**, *v. a.* 1. To contribute, deposit; as, "He *put in* a' he had to keep the business gaein'"; "I was at the bank, an' *put in* thirty pounds," Clydes.

2. To endure, to pass; as, "He *put in* a sair nicht," i.e., he passed a night of suffering; also, to fulfil, to suffer as a punishment, as, "He's *put in* twa years o' his prenticeship." "I *put in* thirty days," *ibid.*]

* To **YUT on**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To dress one's self, S. "To invest with, as clothes or covering;" Johns.

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,
 And slowly *put* she on.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border, ii. 168.

But it is frequently used in S. in a passive form, as applicable either to a person who is well, or to one who is ill, dressed; as, *Weel put on, Ill put on*.

"I dinna ken, Mr. Pleydell," said Dinmont, looking at his dreadnought coat, and then at the handsome furniture of the room, 'I had maybe better gang some gate else, and leave you till your cracks—I'm no just that *weel put on*.'" Guy *Mannering*, iii. 210.

"And is that a real Lady, and a Lord's dochter?—She is so plain *put on*, and sae hamely spoken,—I kent every word she said." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 34.

2. To push forward, to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied either to riding or walking, S.

Put on, put on, my wichty men,
 Sas fast as ye can drie.—

Than sum they rode, and sum they ran,
Fu fast outour the bent.

Edom o' Gordon, Pink. S. Ball.

"The coachman *put* faster on, and outrun the most of the rogues." Narr. Murder of the Archbishop, Wodrow's Hist., ii. App. p. 8.

V. PIR, v.

3. *To be put on, v. a.* To be dunned for debt without lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair *put on* for that siller," South of S.

To PUT out, v. a. 1. To exert, or put forth; [also, to expend; "He *put out* ten pounds on't."]

"I may say, many have not honourable apprehensions, and thoughts of the Spirit of God, whose proper work it is to *put out* the foresaid noble operations." Guthrie's Trial, p. 167.

"Unless a man, in his own person, *put out* faith in Jesus Christ, and with his own heart please and acquiesce in that device of saving sinners, he cannot be saved." Ibid., p. 188.

2. To discover, to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

"The two Earles fleeing into Scotland, Northumberland after *put out* by some borderers to the Regent, and sent to be kept in Lochleven." Spotswood's Hist., p. 232.

[**To PUT OWRE, v. a. and n.** 1. To endure, to live; as, "He'll no *put owre* till the morn," Clydes.

2. To serve for, to satisfy; as, "That'll *put owre* the day," *ibid.*
3. To swallow, to enable to swallow; as, "I canna *put it owre*;" "Tak some milk to *put owre* your bite," *ibid.*]

To PUT to, or till, v. a. 1. To interrogate, to pose with questions, S.; Gl. Shirr. and Ross.

Tell shortly, and ye's get nae harm frae me,
Nor mair be *putten till*, whate'er ye be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

"*Put till*, to examine," Gl. Shirr. Hence,

- [2. To begin, to set to work or to meat. Another form is also used, thus: "Now, jist *put to* your han'," i.e., just help yourself, Clydes.]
3. *To be put, or putten till*, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten till't to mak throw the winter*; "I was greatly at a loss to sustain myself during winter," S.; or in E. "put to it."
4. To be abashed, put out of countenance; as, "She was sair *put till't* on her bridal day, puir hizzy;" Teviotd; [also, to be flurried, agitated, or excited; as, "I was rale *putten ta* when I saw him tak the gun," Clydes.]

To PUT up, v. a. and n. 1. To give entertainment to, to accommodate with lodging, S.

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"He'll shew you the way, sir, and I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up*; for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door." Guy Mannering, i. 7.

2. To lodge, to be lodged, S.; as, "Whar do ye *put up*?"

Hence *Up-puttin*, entertainment in the way of lodging.

- [3. To vomit, to eructate, Clydes.

4. *To put up to*, to advise, instigate, urge; as, "He was *put up to* that trick," *ibid.*]

PUTTER, s. [Prob., the horn or crector of the *cheffroun* or head-dress.]

"Item, ane cheffroun with ane *putter* with settis of perle siclik send to the quene in England." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 27.

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance; corr. from *petard*.

"He had about 800 men, whereof there were some towns men, and six *putters*, or short pieces of ordnance." Spalding's Troubles, i. 233.

PUTTERLING, s. A small petard.

"They were well furnished with ammunition, powder, match, ball, muskets, carabines, pikes, swords, colours, carrying this motto, 'For the covenant, religion, the crown, and the kingdom,' with pistols, *putterlings*, and other arms." Spalding, ii. 180, 181.

PUTTIS, POOTIS, s. pl. The young of moor-fowl.

—"Ane of the greatest ocasionies of the scarstie of the saidis partrikis and murefoull, is be ressonie of the great slaughter of thair *puttis* and youngeanes." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 236. V. POUR.

PVEDIS, s. pl. Prob., an errat. for *Ploudis*, green sods. V. PLOUD and PLOD.

"With fre ische and entrie, to cast and winn *pvedis*, petis, turfis & vtheris, with commoun pasture in the commoun Ind mure of Lanerk," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 639.

[**PWNYST, part. pa.** Punished, Barbour, xx. 520.]

[**PWNZHE, adj. as s.** A small skirmish. V. PUNYE.]

PY. RYDING-PY, RIDING-PIE, s. A loose riding-coat or frock.

"Himself [Cochrane] was clad in a *ryding py* of blak velvett, with ane great chaine of gold about his neck, to the value of fyve hundreth crowns." Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 90. *Riding Pie*, Ed. 1728.

This dress, its name at least, must have been introduced from the Low Countries. Teut. *pije pije-lacken*, pannus rudis, hirsutus crassior: *Pye bilten mantel*, penula coactilis, compactus ex villis crassioribus; Kilian. Belg. *py*, "a loose coat, a country-coat, a frock;" Sewel. Flandr. *pye*, un manteau de marinier, also juste-au-corps; *pye wanten*, thick winter gloves; D'Arsty. [E. *Pea-jacket*.]

PYARDIE, s. "One of the many names for thé bird Magpie;" Gall. Encycl.

PYAT, PYAT, PYET, PYOT, *s.* The Magpie; *Corvus pica*, Linn.

"Thair wes *pyattis*, and pertreakis, and plevaris anew."
Houlate, i. 14, MS.

The *pyot* furth his pennis did rug.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

"All, both men and women will be, for-sooth, of a partie;—no more vnderstanding what they speake of, than doe *Pyots*, or Parockets, those words which they are taught to prattle." Forbes' *Eubulus*, Pref., p. 5.

Fr. *pie*, Lat. *pica*. But from the termination of our word, its proper origin seems to be Gael. *pihaidi*; In C. B., *pioden*. It must be observed, however, that Cotgr. mentions Fr. *piat* as signifying "a young pie." This by the vulgar in our times, as also by our ancestors, has still been accounted an ominous bird. During sickness in a family, it is reckoned a very fatal sign, if the *pyat* take his seat on the roof of the house. The same opinion has been formed by other Northern nations.

Quo' Janet, O keep frae the riot;
Last night, man, I dream't ye was dead;
This aught days I tentit a *pyot*,
Whiles chattr'ring upo' the house-head.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

Ihre testifies, that "the vulgar in Sweden suspend this bird to the doors of their stables, with the wings expanded, that he may, as Apuleius says, in his own body expiate that ill fortune that he portends to others." A similar idea may have given rise to the custom of nailing up hawks, the heads of foxes, &c., on the doors or walls of stables, still preserved in S. Wachter imagines that in Germ. it is called *specht*, from Alem. *spach-en*, augurare, q. avis auguralis, i.e., the *spay-bird*. V. SPAE. Ihre thinks that it has the name *skata*, from *skad-a*, to hurt, to *skait*. But this superstitious idea of the magpie was not confined to the Northern nations. Among the Romans, he was much used in augury, and was always reckoned among the unlucky birds. V. Plin. Hist. Nat., L. x. c. 18.

The character of the omen is, in the South of S., determined from the number of magpies that are seen sitting together. One, in the vicinity of a house, is perfectly harmless. It indeed forebodes joy; two, in company, announce a birth; three, a marriage; four, death. This arrangement, however, is not entirely *comme il faut*. For, undoubtedly, the marriage ought to precede the birth. According to some accounts, two constitute a presage of death, and four are necessary for the more grateful omen of birth.

In Roxb. the following popular rhyme is repeated concerning the character of the omen;

Ane's joy,
Twa's grief;
Three's a waddin',
Four's death.

It is also said, that it is when two magpies are picking on the top of a thatched roof, that death is to be dreaded, especially if one of its inmates be ailing or bed-rid at the time.

In Angua, if magpies be heard chattering from a tree, it is considered as a certain presage of the arrival of strangers at the adjoining house.

PYAT, PYATIE, PYOTIE, PYOTTY, *adj.* Variegated like a magpie, having pretty large white spots; applied to animals or things; as, "a *pyatie* horse," one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, &c., S.

It is not easily conceivable, how that absurd idea, so generally prevailing among the vulgar, should have originated; that one who rides a *pyat-horse* has power

to prescribe an infallible remedy for the chin-cough. I recollect that a worthy friend of mine, who rode a horse of this description, told me, that he used to be pursued by people running after him out of every village and hamlet, hawling, "Man wi' the *pyatie* horse, what's gude for the *kink-host*?" "But," he added, "I ay gae them a prescription, that I was sure would do them nae harm. I bad them gie the bairn plenty o' *sugar-candie*."

"The salt must be mixed minutely, otherwise the butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotty*." Agr. Surv. Ayr's., p. 462.

PYATED, *part. adj.* Freckled, Roxb.

PYATT, PYET, *adj.* Prob., beautiful, ornate.

"The lord David Lindsay was so blyth at his brothers sayings, that he burst furth, saying to him, 'Verrilie, brother, yea [ye] have fyne *pyatt* wordis. I wold not have trowed, be St. Amarie, that yea had sick wordis.'" Pitscottie's *Cron.*, p. 239. *Pyet*, Ed. 1728. *St. Amarie* is evidently a corr. of *Sancta Maria*.

Does this signify ornate, from the idea of the beauty of the feathers of a magpie?

PYCKER, *s.* One chargeable with petty theft, S.

"Whaevir beis found out sheiring, leiding, &c., befor the bell ringing in the morneing, and efter the ringing thairof at night, shall—be repute and holden as a *pycker*, and one that wrongeth there neighbors." Act Counc. Rutherglen, Ure's Hist., p. 74.

PYDLE, *s.* A sort of bag-net used for catching fishes, Gall.

"*Pydles*, cones made sometimes of rushes—to catch fish with; they are set 'whar burns out owre the lynns come pouring;' so the trouts, in coming down the stream run into them, and cannot make a retreat." Gall. Encycl.

Mod. Sax. *pade weel*, signifies pannus lineus, that kind of cloth of which sails are made. But the resemblance appears to be merely accidental.

PY-DOUBLET, *s.* A sort of armour for covering the breast or forepart of the body.

"Chirotheca ferrea, a gantlet or plate-glove. Pectorale, a *py-doublet*. Manicae ferreae, plate-sleeves." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 23.

This appears to have been a sort of *hoqueton*, made of cloth strongly stuffed and quilted." V. PY, RYD-ING-PY.

TO PYE, PIE, PYE *about*, *v. n.* 1. To pry, to peer, Etrr. For., Gall.

"*Pieing*, looking stedfastly at some object;" Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *epier*, to spy; C. B. *yspi-o*, id. *Ys* is merely the common prefix.

2. To squint, Clydes.; *Skellie*, synon.; a secondary sense, as those who wish to pry into a business often look in an oblique way.

PYET, *adj.* V. PYATT.

[TO PYFER, *v. n.* To whimper, to complain peevishly; synon., *pingil*. V. PEIFER, PIF-FER.]

PYGRAL, *adj.* Mean, paltry. V. PEGRALL.

[PYK, *s.* A pike (fish), Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 386.]

[To PYKE, *v. a.* To pick, to make bare. V. PIKE.]

PYKIT, *part. adj.* Having a meagre or emaciated appearance, Roxb. *Mootit, Worm-eaten*, synonym.

[PYCKIE-POCK, *s.* The Chicken-pox, Banffs.]

PYKIS, *s. pl.* Prickles; [also, the spikes of a railing, the points of railing spikes, West of S.]

Throw *pykis* of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit,
Gif ony persoun wald approche within that plesand
garding.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

The blomit hauthorne cled his *pykis* all.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 48.

Su.-G. *pigg*, stimulus; Germ. *pick-en*, pungere.
"Pikes, short withered heath," S. B. Gl. Shirr.
seems to acknowledge the same origin.

[PYKKERT, *s.* A small ship, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 378, Dickson.]

PYK-MAW, PICK-MAW, *s.* A bird of the gull kind, Gl. Sibb., the *Larus ridibundus* of Linn.

Perfytelia thir *Pik mawis* as for priouris,
With thair partis habitis, present thame thair.

Houlate, i. 15, MS.

The description here given agrees better with the *Wagel, Larus Naevius* of Linn., lc *Goiland varié*, Brisson.

"Did ever ony man see sic a set of green-gaialings!
—the very *pickmaus* and solan-geese out by yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

—*Pick-maws* skirl wi' jetty pows,
Behind the plows an' harrows,

A. Scott's Poems, p. 69.

This term is still used in S. As it is here characterised from its "jetty pow," can it receive its name, q. the *meio* having a head dark like *pik* or *pitch*?

[PYKPURS, PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket, E. *pickpurse*.]

[PYKSCHAFTIS, *s. pl.* Handles of pick-axes, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 349, Dickson.]

[PYL, *s.* Fat, grease, such as floats on the surface of soup, Shetl.]

PYLE, *s.* A small javelin; or perhaps a quarrel, an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow.

"And all others quha may haue armour: sall haue ane bow, and arrowes out with the Forrest: and within the Forrest, ane bow, ane *pyle*." *Stat. Will.*, c. 23, a. 5.

Du Cange is at a loss as to the determinate meaning of this term, as well as of L. B. *pilatus*, which occurs in a mandate of Hen. III. of England, containing the

same injunction with that of William. Teut. *pyl* signifies an arrow; Su.-G. *pil*, any weapon that may be thrown with the hand; Lat. *pilum*, a kind of small spear, a javelin.

[PYLE AND CURSELL. V. CURSELL.]

PYLEFAT, *s.* Errat. for *Gylefat*.

Off strang wesche scho will take ane jurdane,
And settis in the *pylefat*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 193.

This, as Sibb. has observed, is undoubtedly by mistake for *Gylefat*, q. v.

[PYND, *part. pa.* Pained, tormented, *Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum*, l. 912. V. under PYNE, v.]

Teut. *pijn-bancke* has precisely the same meaning; *Fidiculae, tormentum*, &c. *Op de pyn-bancke legghen*, habere quaestionem cum aliquo, adhibitis tormentis, &c. With this the phrase above quoted, "put on the *pync-baukis*," exactly corresponds. Belg. *Op de pyn-bank gelegd*, put to the rack; Sewel. The word is from *pijn, pijn*, pain, torment, or *pijn-en*, to torture, and *bancke*, a bench. Whether the term, as used in this country, had been originally of the same form with that in Teut., it is impossible to ascertain. But it may be supposed that our ancestors, if they did not change the form of the other, compounded one resembling it, both in sound and signification; from S. *pine*, pain, anguish, and *bauk*, a beam; q. "the beams for torture." Sw. *pinbaenk* is used in the same sense; also Dan. *pinebaenk*, and Germ. *peinbaenk*. Norm. Sax. *pin, pine*, dolor, cruciatus; *pin-an*, torquere, cruciare.

What a strange idea does it give of the manners of the age, when we learn that one of the first nobles of Scotland, while yet a minor, was forced to bear witness against his own mother, under terror of the rack which was exhibited to him; and that, in consequence of such extorted confession, this lady was actually burnt on the castle-hill of Edinburgh, under the imputation of using means of sorcery against the life of the king!

PYNE DOUBLET. A concealed coat of mail; also called a *secret*.

—"Mr. Alexander [Ruthven] being almost on his knees, had his hand upon his Majesty's face and mouth; and his Majesty seeing the deponent, cry'd, Fy! strike him laigh, because he has a *pyne doublet* upon him." *Cromerty's Gowrie's Conspiracy*, p. 61; *secret*, p. 47.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *pin-a*, coartare, because it was such a *doublet* as must have greatly confined the body. I scarcely think that it can be traced to Germ. *pantzer*, Belg. *pansser*, Su.-G. *pansar*, Fr. *panze*, a coat of mail; from Germ. *panz*, the belly.

PYNE PIG. A vessel used for keeping money.

"Memorandum deliverit be dene Robert Hog channoune of Haliudhouse to the thesaurar, tauld in presens of the chancellor Lord Lile, the prior of Sanctandros, in a *pyne pig* of tyn:" i. e., counted into a vessel of tin. *Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 1.

The term *Pinner pig*, used in the west of S., in this very sense, seems merely a modification, if not a corruption of this. It is evidently allied to Isl. *pyngia*, crumena, *pyng-ia*, marsupio includere, Su.-G. *pung*, Dan. *peng*, crumena, pera. The word *pig* is added, because such vessels were originally made of earth, as they still are; although this was of tin. V. PIRLIE-PIG.

[PYN HWD, *s.* The hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer.

"Item, the vij^o Nouembris [1491] for iiij elne of rrusat to be a cloyke to the King; price the elne xxvj s viij d.

Item, ij elne sattin to lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a *pyn hwd*; price of the ij elne, iij li x s.

Item, for vj quartaris of narrow taffita to lyne the *pyn hwd*; price xxij s vi d." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 187, Dickson.]

PYNE, PINE, *s.* 1. Pain, punishment, S.

Thire tyrandis tuk this haly man,
And held hym lang in-til hard *pyne*.

Wyntown, vi. 12, 132.

2. Labour, pain, suffering, anguish.

— Quhilk that he sayis of Frensche he did translait—
Hane he na thank tharefore, bot lois his *pyne*.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 38.

A.-S. *pin*, Teut. *pyne*, Isl. *pyna*, passio, cruciatus; Gael. *pein*, Fr. *peine*, Lat. *poena*.

To PYNE, PINE, *v. a.* 1. To subject to pain, to punish, S.; part. pa. *pyned*, *pynd*.

The lordis had that thai suld nocht him sla,
To *pyne* him mar thai chargyt him to ga.

Wallace, ii. 138, MS.

2. To take pains, to toil, S.

"He *pyned* himself, he used his best endeavours.
Teut. *pijn-en*, operam dare, elaborare;" Gl. Sibb.

To TAKE PINE. To be at pains, to excite one's self.

Isl. *pin-a*, A.-S. *pin-an*, torquere, affligere, punire.

PYNEBAUKIS, *s. pl.* The rack.

"My said lord Governour, &c. retreatis—the sene tence of forfaitour, togidder with the said Ihonvmquhile lord Glammiss confessionne, be vertu of the quhilk the said pretendit proces was led & gevine, &c. Becaus the said pretendit proces—was led and gevine be vertu of the said lordis confessionne maid be him in the castell of Edr., quhilk confessionne was maid be him be just dredour, and for feir of his lif, quhilk dredour mycht fall in ane constant man, becaus the said Ihone lord Glammiss was presonit in the castell of Edr. destitute of all consale of his frendis, & presentit to the *pynebaukis*, seing vtheris of perfite aige, and stark of persoune, put on the said *pynebaukis*, and he beand thare scharplie exemanit, for dredoure presoning of his body, made the said pretendit confessionne, &c." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

It is certain that the rack was at this period used in England. For, in the confessionne of Holywell, an English fanatic, who pretended that an angel appeared to him twice, saying, "Arise, and show your prince that the Scots wolde never be true to him," it is declared that he was put to the rack, but made no farther discovery. Dated 1538, and signed Per me Edmundum Walseyngham. V. Pink. Hist., ii. 351.

PYINIT, *part. pa.* Dried or shrunk.

"The fische was nocht *pynit* nor rypit [ripened?] anecht; he causit put the same in the faltis [vats] or barrels among the pikill." Aberd. Reg. 1560, V. 24.

PYNEKILL, PINNOKIL, *s.* [A pile.]

"Ane *pynekill* of skynniss, contenannd ix score and six." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 524.

"Twa *pynekillis* of skynniss." Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 587.

This seems to be merely "piles of skins," perhaps as erected in a pyramidal form; from L. B. *pinnaulum*.

PYNOUR, *s.* A sort of scavenger, a labourer.

"The *pynouris* to help to dycht & cleyng the calsais euery *pynour* his day abowtt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Small expensis and wncostis, sic as keill hyris [hires for small boate] *pynour* feis, walking on the [quay] heid," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

This is the same with POINER and PINER, q. v.

PYNSONS, *s. pl.* Slippers.

"James I.—was standing in his night-gown undressed, save his shirt, his cap, his comb, his coverchief, his furred *pynsons* upon the form." Pink., i. 184.

To PYNT, *v. a.* To paint, to colour, to disguise; corr. from Fr. *peinct*, part. pa. of *peindre*, id.

"Utheris—spak frelie without feir, that sik proud fulege phantaseis, *pyntit* leis [i.e., lies], brutall irreligiositie, and damnable errorris,—defenceit only be fineyt eloquence, jesting, and mockrie, wald nocht haif sa lang reinyeis, nor the existimatioun amangis the peple, as thai haif presentlie, allace!" N. Winyet's Fourscoir thre Quest. Keith, App., p. 221.

PYNT-PIG, *s.* The same with *Pirlie-Pig*.

[PYOGIE, *s.* A short, stout man, Shetl. Dan. *pog*, a snotty boy, chittyface.]

PYOT, *s.* A magpie. V. PYATT.

PYOTIE, *adj.* Having large white spots, S. V. PYATIE.

[To PYOUL, *v. n.* To eat slowly and daintily, Banffs. V. PULE.]

[PYOUL, PYOULIN, *s.* The act of eating slowly and daintily, *ibid.*]

[PYOULIN, *adj.* Picking daintily, unable to eat much or fast, *ibid.*]

To PYRL, *v. n.* To prick, to stimulate.

Dan. *pirr-er*, to prick, to irritate, to stimulate; Sax. *pur-en*, id.; Su.-G. *purrig*, irascible. Or it may be allied to Su.-G. *pryl*, a long needle, an awl, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

PYRRE, *s.* A name given to the par or samlet, in some parts of Roxb.

PYSAN, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget. V. PESANE.

PYSENT, *adj.* Lightness of conduct.

"*PySENT*, *Besynt*. *PySENT* limmer, light woman. Theot. *pisontiu*, lasciviens;" Gl. Sibb.

PYSERT, *s.* A miser, Shetl.

Isl. *pisa*, a sponge, q. one who sucks up everything?

PYSSLE, *s.* A trifle, a thing of no value.

I have remarked no term to which it can reasonably be traced, unless perhaps Lat. *pusill-us*, very little.

To PYSTER, *v. a.* To hoard up, Clydes.

Isl. *puss* signifies marsupium, sacculus. Haldorson gives Dan. *pose* as its synonyme.

PYSTERY, *s.* Any article hoarded up, *ibid.*

PYTANE, *s.* A young child; generally used as a term of endearment, S.

Fr. *peton*, properly, "a little foot; also, the slender stalk of a leaf, or of a fruit. *Mon peton*, my little springall, my gentle impe; any such flattering, or dandling phrase, bestowed by nurses on suckling boyes," Cotgr.