

properly, an oath, although Rudd. thinks that it admits of the same apology with *perdé*.

I persais, Syr Person, the purpois *perfoy*,
Quod he, and drew me donn derne in delf by ane dyke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 11.

Fr. *par foy*, Lat. *per fidem*.

PERFIT, PERFITE, *adj.* 1. Perfect.

For vertew is a thing sa precious,—
It makis folk *perfit* and glorious.

Pallice of Honour, iii. 80.

2. The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly, S. The accent is on the last syllable.

To PERFYTE, *v. a.* To finish, to accomplish, to bring to perfection.

"We pray you that ye will—ernestlie requier hir for sum perfectioun in it:—And quhensoevir scho thinkis gude to *perfyte* the same, we will at hir advertisement, gif scho schall think it meit, send sum of ours to attend thairupoun." Instructions from Q. Mary, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 362.

"He was induced to send her for three months, to Edinburgh, there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be *perfited*,' as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education.'" The Entail, i. 96.

"I understand it will take five or sax years to *perfyte* him in that language." Campbell, i. 23.

PERFYTIT, *part. adj.* Perfect, complete, Etrr. For.

PERFYTLIE, *adv.* Perfectly.

—My sonne, I hartlie the exhort :
Perfytlie print in thy remembrance
Of this inconstant warld the variance.—

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 119.

PERFITENESS, *s.* Exactness, neatness, S.

"Use makes *perfytness*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 79.

PERFORCE, *s.* The designation given to a particular officer in a regiment.

"With power to the said Colonel to nominat and appoynt a quartermaster, a chirurgiane, & a *perforce*, to the said regiment.—The pay of the quartermaster—to be 45 lib. monethlie—of the chirurgiane—45 lib. The pay of the *perforce* to be monethlie 18 lib." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 47.

I find that, in a subsequent act, according to which the chirurgian has 45 lib. per month, the pay of the *drummer major* bears the same proportion as that of him here called the *perforce*, being 18 lib. *Ib.*, p. 255.

Most probably drum-major, from Fr. *parforce-er*; "to strive,—to do his best or utmost;" Cotgr.

[PERFORCE, *adv.* By sheer strength, by compulsion, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 1654. Fr. *par force*.]

To PERFORNIS, PERFURNIS, PERFURMEIS, *v. a.* To perform, to accomplish.

All that thou aucht to Deiphobus, ilk dele
Thou hast *perfurnis* wourthely and wele.

Doug. Virgil, 181, 50.

Quhen thay had done *perfurmeis* his intents,
In dauting wrangons pepill schamefullie :
He sufferit thame he seugit cruellie.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. *parfourn-ir*, id.

PERGADDUS, *s.* A heavy fall or blow, Mearns.

Whether allied to Gael. *caid-am*, or Lat. *cad-ere*, to fall, is quite uncertain.

PERILS, PERLS, *s.* An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Roxb., Berwicks.

Fr. *paralysie*, id. V. PERLASY.

[PERIS, *s. pl.* Peers, equals, L. H. Treatsurer, i. 289, 180, Dickson.]

[PERIS, PEYRIS, *s. pl.* Pears. *Ibid.*, i. 289.]

[*To PERISH, *v. a.* To waste or destroy through improvidence; as, "To perish the pack," i.e., to squander or waste one's whole stock.

In *Tam o' Shanter*, Burns uses the *v.* in the sense of to cause to be wasted, squandered, or destroyed; when describing the

"Winsome wench and walie,
That night enlisted in the core,"

he adds—

"For mony a beast to dead she shot
And *perished* mony a bonnie boat."

PERITE, *adj.* Skilled; Lat. *perit-us*.

"We the saidis abbot and conuent understandis the said Maister Hary—has made under him gude and *perite* scholaris." Chart. Ja. V., 1529, Life of Melville, i. 459.

PERJINK, PERJINCT, *adj.* 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate, S. *prejink*, Fife.

"All my things were kept by her in a most *perjinct* and excellent order, but they soon fell into an amazing confusion." Annals of the Parish, p. 299.

"When we endeavoured to write out a sequel, it was not at all in the same fine style of language that the traveller employed, but in a queer *perjink* kind of a way, that gave neither of us any thing like satisfaction." The Steam-boat, p. 23.

2. Trim, so as to appear finical, S.

[3. Used as a *s.*, a person who is very particular about everything, Clydes.]

Qu. *parjunct*, from Fr. *par*, and *joinct*, or Lat. *per* and *junct-us*, accurately joined? In the latter sense, it would seem more allied to Fr. *accoinct*, neat, spruce, tricked up.

PERK, *s.* 1. A pole, a perch, Ayrs.

2. A rope extended for holding any thing in a house, *ibid.* L.B. *perc-a*, id.

PERLASSENT, *part. pr.* Parleying, in parley.

"And when they [the marchmen] perceiued that thei had bene spied, thei haue begun one to run at another, but so apparantly *perlassent*, as the lookers on resembled their chasyng like the running at base, in an vplondish toun, whear the match is made for a quart of good ale; or like the play in Robin Cooks skole, whear bicans the punies may lerne, thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointment." Patten's Somerset's Expedition, p. 76-7.

From Fr. *parler*, to speak; to parley.

PERLASY, *s.* The palsy.

Heidwerk, Hoist, and *Perlasy*, maid grit pay;
And murmonns me with mony speir and targe.

King Hart, ii. 57.

Fr. *paralysie*, Lat. *paralysis*, Alem. *perlin*, *perli*, Schilter.

PERLIE, PIRLIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth. *q. peerie*, little, Orkn. (probably an old Pictish word) and *lith*, joint.

[PERLIS, *s. pl.* Pearls, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 297.]

PERMUSTED, *part. adj.* Scented, perfumed.

No sweet *permusted* shambo leathers.
Watson's Coll., i. 23.

V. DRAP DE-BERRY.

Fr. *par*, through, and *musqué*, scented with musk.

V. MUIST.

PERNICKITIE, *adj.* Precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness, S. *perjink*, synonym.

Perhaps from Fr. *par*, through, in composition often signifying, thoroughly, and *niquet*, a trifle, or *nigaudier*, to trifle; whence *nigaud*, a fop, a trifling fellow.

[PERNISHAPAS, *s.* A pair of tongs, Shetl.]

PERNSKYLE of *skynnis*. A certain number of skins, Records of Aberd.

Su.-G. *skyl* is used in the numeration of handfuls of corn, or of such quantities as may be lifted on a pitchfork; denoting five, ten, or even twenty; Ihre.

PERONAL, *s.* A girl, a young woman, Maitl. Poems. O. Fr. *perronnelle*.

PERPEN, *s.* A partition. V. PARPANE.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.

"His Maiestie—doth establish particular societies—as the first moderne societies—for makeing of—cottons, sempeternums, castilians, *perpetuanaes* and other woollen stuffs and cloaths." Acts Cha. II., 1661, vii. 255.

PERPLE, *s.* A wooden partition, South of S.

PERPLIN, *s.* A wall made of *cat and clay*, between the kitchen and the *spence* of a cottage, Roxb.; corr. from *Perpen*, a partition, *q. v.*

PERQUER, PERQUEER, PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adv.* 1. Exactly, accurately by heart. "He said his lesson *perqueir*." S.

Na he, that ay hass levyt fre,
May nocht knaw weill the propyrté,
The angr, na the wrechyt dome,
That is cowplyt to foule thyrdome.
Bot gyff he had assayt it,
Than all *perquer* he suld it wyt.
Barbour, i. 238, MS.

Had I levit bot half an yeir,
I sould haif leird yow craftis *perqueir*,
To begyle wyffe and man.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 190.

"A number of othir passages I had *perquire*: so I was heard with very great applause, and ere even was to be as famous a man as was in all the town." Baillie's Lett., i. 17.

Mr. James Melville writes it *par ceur*; which indicates the pronunciation of his age, if not his own idea of the origin of the term.

"I had tean delyt at the grammar schole to heir reid and sung the verses of Virgill,—and hard [had?] mikle of him *par ceur*, bot I understud never a lyne of him till then." Diary, Life of Melville, i. 429.

2. Also used in an improper sense, as signifying, distinctly in respect of place, or separately.

"Mr. Guthrie is still in contest with the people of Stirling, but in more vexation than formerly; for his colleague Mr. Matthias Simpson is as heady and bold a man as himself, and has good hearing with the English, so that he is like to get the stipend, and Mr. Rule to live *perquire*." Baillie's Lett., ii. 408.

Mr. Ellis derives it from Fr. *par coeur*. Spec. i. 235. We indeed say that one has a thing *by heart*, when he can repeat it from memory. But it is doubtful whether we should not view it as signifying *by book*, *q. per quair*. The following passage, quoted by Mr. Pinkerton, seems to confirm this etymon:—

The blak bybill pronounce I sall *perqueir*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 207.

i. e., repeat *verbatim*, or as it is found in the book. V. QUAIR.

PERQUEIR, PERQUIRE, *adj.* Accurate, exact, S. B.

At threeps I sm na sae *perquire*,
Nor auld-farren as he,
But at banes-braken, it's weel kent
He has na maughts like me.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

PERRAKIT, *s.* A name given a sagacious, talkative, or active child; apparently corr. from E. *parroquet*, S.

PERRE, *s.* Precious stones. Sibb. views this as signifying *apparel*, and formed from it by abbreviation.

Her hode of s herde huwe, that her hede hedes,
Of pillour, of palwerk, of *perre* to pay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 2.

Her *perre* was prayسد, with prise men of might.
Ibid. ii. 3.

Bullet says that Fr. *per* was anciently used for *perre*. This sense is confirmed by the mention afterwards made of *saffres* and *scaldynes*, or sapphires and chalcedonies. Chaucer, *pierric*, jewels.

"She—had on a ryche collar of *pyerrery*.—His churte [shirt] was bordered of fyne *pierrery* and pearls." Marriage of Ja. IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect., iv. 300.

[PERROCHIOUN, *s.* A parish, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 4687.]

[PERS, *s.* Persia, *ibid.*, l. 3789.]

[PERSIENGE, *s. pl.* Persians, *ibid.*, l. 3776.]

[To PERSAUE, PERSAWE, *v. a.* To perceive, Barbour, vi. 387, i. 82.]

[PERSAVYNG, PERSAWYNG, *s.* Perception, perceiving, sight, *Ibid.*, iv. 385, v. 289; also, knowledge, *Ibid.*, vi. 572.]

[PERSECUCIOUNE, *s.* Persecution, *Ibid.*, iv. 5.]

PERSHITTIE, *adj.* Precise, prim; stiff in trifling matters, *S.*

"The court which was seeled, *pergitted*, sumptuous-lye decked and prepared for dauncing, leaping, and other pastyme, to make a pleasant and ioyful mariage, was nowe converted to another vse; namely to keepe the kings deade bodie." *Ramus's Commentaries Civil Warres of France*, i. 35.

Pergitted literally signifies plastered, or covered with white lime; as being undoubtedly the same word with that used by Palsgrave. "I *parget*, or whyte lyme; Je vnis,—and Je blanchis.—I wyll *perget* my walles, it is for a better syght." *B.* iii. F. 313, a.

Parget is still used in this sense in *E.* Skinner expl. it, *Parietes coemto inerustare*; deriving it from Lat. *pariet-are*. He observes that *pargett-er*, seems to have been an *O. Fr. v.*, although now gone into disuse.

Thus *pershittie* may be corr. from *pergitté*; *q.* crusted over, stiffened as with plaister.

PERSIL, *s.* Parsley, an herb, *S.* *Apium petroselinum*, *Linn.* *Fr. id:*

"*Perroselinum, persile.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 18.

[PERSON, PERSONE, PERSOUN, PERSONE, *s.* A parson, rector, *Lyndsay, The Cardinall*, l. 411; *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, iii. 377, *Dickson.*]

PERSONARIS, *s. pl.* Conjunct possessors.

"Anent the terme assignit to William Chancellare & Marianne Inglis *personaris* of the landis of Richertoune," &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1489, p. 146. *V. PARSENERE* and *PORTIONER.*

[PERSOWDIE, *s.* A medley, an incongruous mixture, *Shetl.*]

PERSYALL. *Persyall gylt*, parcel gilt.

—Ane fair syluer bassing with ane syluer lawer baith *persyall gylt*.—Twa fair syluer salt fattis, and dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone *persyall gylt*." *Deed of Mortification, Arbutnot of that Ilk*, A. 1604, *MS.*

[PERTENAND, *part. pr.* Succeeding, *Lyndsay, Papyngo*, l. 414.]

PERTICIANE, *s.* A practitioner, an adept.

—Knawing myne vnsufficiency
To be comprysit *perticiane* with prudence,
I propone nocht as wis presumptuous.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

Fr. praticien, a practitioner in law, *O. Fr. praticie, pratique.*

[PERTINAT, *adj.* Pertinacious, *Ibid.*, *Exper. & Courteour*, l. 5725.]

PERTINER, *s.* A partner in any undertaking or business.

—"Decernis—the said contracte to be null—and ordanis the saidis takismen, *pertineris*, cunyeouris, and vtheris officiaris, to desist and ceis from all striking

and cunyeing of onie further of the said cunye in onie tyme heirefter." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, *Ed. 1814*, p. 215.
The *E.* word was formerly written *partener*.

PERTRIK, *s.* A partridge. *V. PARTRIK.*

To PERTROUBIL, *v. a.* To trouble or vex very much; *Fr. partroubler.*

—Wod wraith sche suld *pertroubil* al the toun.
Doug. Virgil, 218, 42.

PERTRUBLANCE, *s.* Great vexation, perturbation.

At first the schaddois of the *pertrublance*
Was dryue away, and his remembrance
The licht of resson has recouerit agane.

Doug. Virgil, 435, 32.

[PERVERST, *adj.* Perverse, *Lyndsay, The Dreame*, l. 176.]

[PERYSIT, *part. pa.* Perished, *Lyndsay, The Dreame*, l. 943.]

[PESABILLY, *adv.* Peaceably, *Barbour, V. 231.*]

PESANE, PISSAND, PYSSEN, *s.* A gorget, or armour for the neck.

"And vtheris simpillar of x. pund of rent,—haue hat, gorget, and a *pesane* with wambrasseiris and reir-brasseiris." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1429, c. 134. *Edit. 1566*, c. 120, *Murray.*

The thrid he straik through his *piсанд* of maile,
This crag in twa, no weidis mycht him waill.

Wallace, ii. 112, *MS.*

Peasant, *Edit. 1648.*

It occurs in *O. E.*

Lyhaeus hytte Lambard yn the Isuncer
Of hys helm so bryght:
That *pyssane*, aventayle, and gorgers
Fell ynto the feld fer.

Lybaeus, E. M. Rom., ii. 69.

As this piece of armour in part defended the breast, it might seem to be derived from *O. Fr. peis, pis*, *id.* corr. from Lat. *pectus*. But from all the traces we can observe of this word, it will scarcely admit of this derivation.

In an inventory of the armour of Louis the Great of France, A. 1316, mention is made of 3 coleretes *Pizaines* de Jazeran, i.e., three *pesane* collars of the kind of mail called jazerant. *Grose, Milit. Hist.*, ii. 246, N.

L. B. pisanum occurs in the letters of *Edw. III.* of England, A. 1343. ap. *Rymer. Foed. Tom. 5*, p. 384. *Cum triginta paribus platarum, basinetorum Pisanorum cum eorum adventalibus pretii 30 librarum.*

Du Cange thinks that the word is probably corr., unless it be a proper name. And indeed, as it is here applied to the bassinet or head-piece, it might seem to refer to some armour then in great estimation made at *Pisa* in Italy; as a broadsword of a particular kind has in latter times been called a *Ferrara*, as being made by an Italian of that name. But there is scarcely room for this supposition. For the term appears elsewhere in another form.

Quoddam magnum colerum, vocatum *Pusan*, de operationibus coronarum et bestiarm, vocatarum Antelopes, confectum, et de albo inamelatum, bestiis illis super terragio viridi positus, &c. *Charta Hen. V. Reg. Angl. Rymer, Tom. ix.*, p. 405. *V. Du Cange, vo. Colerum.*

He expl. *L. B. pusa*, as the same with *picta*, painted; which idea might correspond to the description here given.

PESS, s. Easter.

—He curst me for my teind ;
And haldis me yit undir the same process,
That gart me want my sacrament at *Pess*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 65.

V. PAYS.

PESS. *The pess*, covering for the thigh,
Wallace, viii. 265. V. THE.

PESS, s. Pease.

“Patric Hume of Pollurt had & has in Mersingtoun
—vj bolle ber sawin, & iiij bolle *pess* sawin,” &c. Act.
Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 46.

PESSE PIE. Apparently a pie baked for
Easter.

—Wi' his neb boonermost,
An' his doup downermost,
An' his flype hindermost,
Like a *Pessie pie*.
Jacobite Relics, i. 25.

This seems to be one of the many disguised forms
which the old word *Pasch* has assumed. V. PAYS,
PAS, &c.

PESSMENTS, s. pl. V. PASMENTS.

To PET, PETTLE, v. a. 1. To fondle, to in-
dulge, to treat as a *pet*, S.

“The tenth command—requireth such a puritie into
the heart of man, that it will not onelie hane it to be
cleane of grosse euill thoughts fedde and *petted* with
yeelding and consent, but also it requireth that it be
free of the least impression of anie euill thought.” Z.
Boyd's Last Battell, p. 324.

Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettles,
Nae sma' did my ambition *pettle*,
My canker'd critics it will nettle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 329.

As *pet*, E. denotes “a lamb taken into the house,
and brought up by hand,” and S. more generally, any
creature that is fondled and much indulged ; it is not
improbable that it is from Teut. *pete*, a little god-
daughter, also a god-mother ; attachments of this
kind being often very strong, and productive of great
indulgence.

“*Pettle*, to fondle, dandle, or flatter ;” Gl. Picken.

2. To feed delicately, to pamper ; S.

[This word is of Celtic origin ; Irish *peat*, Gael.
peata, a pet or tame animal. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PET, s. A term applied to a good day when
the weather is generally bad. It is com-
monly said, “I fear this day will be a *pet*,”
Renfr. *Pet-day*, Gall.

“*Pett-days*, good days among foul weather ;” Gall.
Encycl.

This is evidently a cant use of the E. word, as refer-
ring to the partial and exclusive kindness shewn to a
favourite.

To PET, v. n. To take offence, to be in bad
humour at any thing, to be in a *pet*.

“As we were to goe, several gentlemen inclined to
have gone with us ; but the Erle *petting* at it, forbare
and stayed there.” Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 42.

Johns. says of the s. “This word is of doubtful ori-
gin ; from *despit*, Fr. ; or *impetus*, Lat. ; perhaps it
may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only
a little fume or fret.” Serenius, with far more reason,

refers to Su.-G. *pytt*, interj. indignantis et contemnen-
tis.

[“The simplest and most probable derivation is
from *pet*, a spoilt child ; hence *pettish*, capricious ; to
take the pet, to act like a spoilt child.” Skeat's Etym.
Dict.]

PETAGOG, s. Pedagogue, tutor.

“That Archibald Dowglas, &c., is restand awand to
maistir Johnne Dowglas, sumtyme *petagog* to the said
Archibald the sowme of foure hundreth markis money,
for certane furneing maid be the said Mr. Johnne to
him in the pairtis of France of ane lang tyme past.”
Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

PETCLAYTH, s. V. PAITCLAYTH.

[PETE, PEET, s. A peat, S. V. PEAT.]

PETE-POT, s. A hole out of which *peats*
have been dug, S.

A gredy carle swne eftyr wes
Byrmand in swylyk gredynes,
That his plwyrnys hym-self stall,
A hyd thame in a *pete-pot* all.

Wyntown, viii. 24, 46.

Pot is from Teut. *put*, lacus, locus palustris ; or, as
the same with E. *pit*, from Teut. *put*, putte, puteus,
lacuna, L.B. *putt-a*. Du Cange indeed derives L. B.
put-a, a peat, from Teut. *pet*, vel, *put*, lacus, &c. Sw.
paat-a, pron. *pot-a*, fodere.

[PETÈ, PITE, s. Pity, Barbour, iii. 523,
i. 481.]

PETER'S PLEUGH. “The constellation
Ursa Major ;” Gall. Encycl. ; undoubtedly
denominated in honour of Peter the Apostle.
V. PLEUCH.

PETER'S STAFF (St.), Orion's Sword, a
constellation.

“*Orion's sword* they name *St. Peter's staff*,” Rudd.
vo. *Elwand*.

PETH, s. A steep and narrow way, a foot-
path on an acclivity, S.

Bot betwix thaim and thair wass
A craggy bra, strekyt weil lang,
And a gret *peth* wp for to gang.

*Barbour, xviii. 366, MS.*Edit. 1620, *path*.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil,
Schapis in our cieté for to cum preuilye.
Tharfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet embuschment,
At athir *pethis* hede or secret went.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 9.

A learned friend remarks that this is inaccurately
defined ; as a *peth* is a road up a steep *brae*, but is not
necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path.
On the contrary, that the most of *peths* are on public
roads ; as *Kirkliston peth*, on the highway between
Edinburgh and Linlithgow ; *Path-head*, near Kirkaldy,
on the road from Kinghorn to Cupar-Fife, &c.

Patten, in his account of Somerset's Expedition, gives
an etymon of the name given to the *Peas*, now the
Peas Bridge, Berwicks., which I have not observed
elsewhere.

“We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place
called *The Peaths*.—So stepe be these bankes on eyther
syde and depe to the bottom, that who goeth straight
downe shalbe in danger of tumbling, & the commier

vp so, sure of puffing & payne: for remedie whereof, the traualiers that way haue vsed to pas it, not by going directly, but by *paths* & foot ways leading slope-wise, of the number of which *paths*, they call it (somewhat nicely in dede) *The Peaths*." Dalyell's Fragments, p. 32.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that the mod. name of the parish, in which this ravine lies, is *Cockburn's-Path*, as it was anciently called *Colbrand's-Path*. V. Statist. Acc., xiii. 221.

This seems merely an oblique sense of A.-S. *paeth*, semita, callis, Teut. *pad*, Germ. *pfad*, which Wachter deduces from *pedd-en*, pedibus calcare, a term, he says, of the highest antiquity.

PETHLINS, adv. By a steep declivity. V. **PATILINS.**

PETHER, s. A pedlar, Roxb.

Thy post shall be to guard the door,
An' bark at *pethers*, boys, an' whips;
Of cats an' hens to clear the floor,
An' bite the fleas that vex thy hips.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 183.

"Ye needna treat a *pether* after he bans he's fow," Prov.; more commonly, "Ye needna bid a *chapman* cheese after he bans." This is merely the old term *Peddir*, *Pedder*, (q. v.) as vulgarly pronounced.

PETIT TOES, s. pl. The feet of pigs, Teviotd.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *petitose*, "the garbage of fowls," Cotgr. He expl. *la petite oye*, "the gibblets, &c. also, the belly, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures;" from *petit*, little, and *oye*, a goose.

PET-LOLL, s. A favourite, a darling, Roxb.; from *pet*, id. and perhaps Belg. *loll-en*, Su.-G. *lull-a*, canere.

PETMOW, s. Dross of peats. V. **PEAT-MOW.**

[**PETRIE-BALL, s.** A kind of ball used by shoemakers, Banffs.]

PETT, PETTIT, s. The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Pelt*, id., A. Bor. Grose. Teut. and Su.-G. *pels*, pellis.

PETTAIL, PITALL, s. The rabble attending an army.

Off fechtand men I trow thsi war
xxx thowsand, and sum dele mar;
For owtyn cariage, and *pettail*,
That yemyt harnayis, and wittail.

Barbour, xi. 233, MS.

Syne all the smale folk, and *pitall*,
He send with harnayis, and with wittail
In till the park, weill fer him fra.

Ibid., ver. 420, MS.; *spittal*, Edit. Pink.;
changed to *purail*, Edit. 1620.

This is undoubtedly the same with *pedaile*, O. E.

The maistr of ther *pedaile*, that kirkes brak & brent,
& sbbels gan assails, monkes slouh & schent,
Was born in Pikardie, & his name Reyner.

R. Brunne, p. 124.

Pitaile also occurs.

—There was slayne and wounded sors
Thretty thowsand, trewly tolde;
Of *pitaille* was thare mekill more.

Minol's Poems, p. 23.

Fr. *pitand*, a clown. *Pitauz*, by corr. for *petauz*, the peasants who were embodied for going to war. *Pietaille*, infanterie, milice a pied. Gl. Rom. Rose. They were otherwise called *Bidaws*; all, according to Menage, from *pied*, the foot.

PETTE QUARTER. "Ane *petté quarter* of salt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

Apparently a measure introduced from France, q. "a small quarter," referring perhaps to twenty-five, instead of twenty-eight, which is the fourth of "the lang hunder wecht."

PETTICOAT TAILS. The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread, S.

"Never had there been—such making of carcakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and *petticoat-tails*, delicacies little known to the present generation." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 285.

"For *Petticoat tails*, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread," &c. Collection of Receipts, p. 3.

The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a *petticoat*. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a Fr. origin, q. *petit gasteau*, a little cake.

The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. There is another similar term, *Petit-coté*, which is the name of a kind of biscuit or cake, baked for the purpose of being eaten with wine. It is shaped somewhat in a triangular form; and it has been supposed that it receives the name, from the thin or *small side* being dipped in the wine.

[**PETTICOTE, PETY-COT, s.** A short sleeveless tunic worn by men; also, a child's garment. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 26, 40, Dickson.]

PETTIE-PAN, s. A white-iron mould for pastry, Roxb.; probably from Fr. *petit*, little.

PETTIE-POINT, s. A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.

To **PETTLE.** V. **PET, v.**

PETTLE, s. A ploughstaff. V. **PATTLE.**

PETTLES, s. pl. The feet, Ayrs.

Through glasy holes an' dybes nae mair
Ye'll ward my *pettles* frae the lair.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 38.

A dimin. from Teut. *pattle*, planta pedis, Fr. *pied*, a foot, or from *piettaile*, footing; *petel-er*, to trample.

[**PETUISLY, adv.** An errat. for *wonderly*, wondrously.

Bot, quhen men oucht at liking ar,
To tell off paynys passit by,
Plesys to heryng *petuisly*.

Barbour, iii. 562, MS.

In Herd's and in Anderson's it is *wonderly*.]

[**PETWISLY, adv.** Piteously, sadly, Barbour, ii. 553.]

PETYRMES, PETERMAS, s. 1. "Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June;" D. Macphers.

"*Petermas nixt cumis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

2. A squabble; properly at a feist or entertainment; Strathmore.

This term evidently refers to the broils which frequently occur at fairs. As these were anciently held at the times of the festivals, they still in most instances retain the names of the Popish Saints, as *St. James' Fair*, *St. Boswell's Fair*, *Andersmas Market*, &c. Thus *Petermas* properly denotes the *Mass* consecrated to the Apostle Peter, or celebrated on the day which bears his name.

PEUAGE, PEUIS, PEUSCHE, *adj.* "Peevish; or rather, base, malicious, cowardly. The word *peevisch* among the vulgar of S. is used for niggardly, covetous, in the N. of England for witty, subtle, Ray." Rudd.

For thou sall neuer leis, schortlie I the say,
Be my wappin nor this rycht hnd of myne,
Sic ane *peuische* and catiue saul as thine.

Doug. Virgil, 377, 20.

This ilk Aruns was ful reddy thare, —
Lurkand at wate, and spyand round about
New his te cum, now that onset but deut,
At enery part this *pevess* man of were.

Ibid. 392, 40.

Here it evidently means *dastardly*. Stevens expl. *peevisch*, silly, as used by Shakespeare in *Cymbeline*. The origin is quite uncertain.

PEUAGELY, *adv.* Carelessly, in a slovenly manner.

His smettrit habit euer his schulderis liddir,
Hang *peuagely* knit with ane knet togidder.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 48.

PEUDENETE, PUDINETE, *s.* Prob., a kind of fur.

"Item, ane gown of blak velvott, with ane braid pasmontt of gold and silvir, lynit with *peudenete*, and garnist with buttonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 77.

"Item, ane of tweldore lynit with quhyt taffate and harit with *peudenite*, with bodeis and slevs of the samyne." *Ibid.*, p. 100. *Pudinete*, p. 32.

The first syllable is most probably from Fr. *peau*, a skin, as denoting some species of fur.

PEUGH, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. A. *Pugh*, É.

"Difficulty in marrying a maid with light blue eyes —and that maid an English one to? *Peugh!* Good-bye my lady." *Perils of Man*, iii. 382.

To PEUGHLE (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To attempt any thing in a feeble manner, to do any thing inefficiently. This is one of the many verbs generally conjoined with others, for qualifying their meaning; as, one is said to *peughle and hoast*, when one coughs in a stifled manner, *Ettr. For.*

Teut. *poogh-en*, niti, conare, adlaborare.

PEUGHLE, *s.* A stifled cough, *ibid.*

PEUGHT, *adj.* Asthmatic, having great difficulty in breathing, *Ayrs.*

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *pick-a*, to pant, and our *Pech*.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, *v. a. and n.* To canvass, to go about in a bustling and assiduous manner in order to procure votes; used in regard to elections; as, "The twa candidates were baith busy *peuthering* yesterday at Aberdeen." "He has *peuthered* Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and they say he will begin to *peuther* Stirling next week," S. *Peuter*, *Ayrs.*; *Pouther*, *Roxb.*

It has been conjectured that this may be the same as the E. *to pother*. But it rather seems allied to Teut. *peuter-en*, agitare; fodicare. Sewel explains it, "to thrust one's finger into a little hole; or to search with a surgeon's probe."

PEUTHERING, PEUTERING, *s.* The act of canvassing, S.

"The general election in 1812 was a source of trouble and uneasiness to me.—The *peutering* went on, and I took no part." The *Provost*, p. 301, 302.

PEUTHERER, PEUDRAR, *s.* A pewterer, or one who works in pewter, S.

—"Armourars, *peudrars*," &c.—"Armors, *peuthers*," &c. *Blue Blanket*, p. 11. 16.

PEW, *s.* "An imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds."

Birdis with mony pieteous *pew*,
Effeirtlie in the air they flew.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 40. V. the v.

To PLAY PEW, with the negative particle.

1. As denoting a great degree of inability, &c.

He canna play pew, is a phrase still used to denote a great degree of inability, or incapacity for any business, S.; also, *He ne'er play'd pew*, he did not make the slightest exertion.

Wi' that he never msair *play'd pew*,

But with a rsair,

Away his wretched spirit flew,

It maksnae where.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 311.

"'You lost then your place as trumpeter,' said Ravenswood. 'Lost it; to be sure I lost it,' replied the sexton, 'for I couldna have *plaid pew* upon a dry hnmlock.'" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 248.

2. Not even to make a remote approximation in point of resemblance, S.

"Oh, Doctor,—the genie of Aladdin's lamp could not *play pew* to you." Sir. A. Wylie, ii. 134.

The phrase, as thus used, would seem to be borrowed from the peeping and feeble sound emitted by a chick or very small bird.

3. It is also used in a different form. *It never play'd pew on him*, it made no impression on him whatever.

This phraseology might indicate affinity to Isl. *pu-a*, aspirare, expl. by Dan. *aande paa*, to breathe upon, Halderson; q. "it had no more impression than a breath of air." I am assured, indeed, that the phrase, *He never played pew again*, literally signifies, He never drew another breath.

To PEW, PEU, *v. n.* 1. To emit a mournful sound; a term applied to birds.

We sall gar chekinnis cheip, and gaslingis *peu*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1292, p. 203.

"The chekyns began to *peu*, quhen the gled quhis-sillit." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to peep, or mutter.

I may not *peu*, my panis bin sa fell.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 210.

The *v. peu* might seem allied to Fr. *piail-er*, "to cheepe, or cry like a chicke;" *Cotgr.*

To PEWIL, PEWL, PEUGHLE *on, v. n.* Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotdale.

This may be merely an arbitrary use of the E. *v. to pile*, especially as applied to one who eats apparently without appetite. But perhaps we may trace it to Su.-G. Isl. *pul-a*, laborare, *pul*, molestia; *q.* to come on with difficulty.

[To PEWRL, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, Shetl.]

PEWTENE, *s.* A whore, a trull.

Fals *pewtene* hes scho playit that sport,
Hes scho me handlit in this sort!

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 32.

"Whore, Fr. *putain*," Gl. Sibb. Isl. *puta*, scortum, meretrix. This is evidently the origin of the Fr. word, as well as of *Hisp. puta*, id. For it appears in Isl. with a number of derivatives; *putuborinn*, spurius, *putuson*, filius spurius; *putnahus*, meretricium cella; *putnamadr*, scortator, adulter; Verel. Ind.

[To PEY, *v. a.* To beat, drub, chastise, S. V. PAY, *v.*]

[PEYIN, PEYAN, *s.* A beating, chastisement, S.; *synon. paikin.*]

[To PEY, *v. n.* To work, to walk, or to act with energy, followed by the preps. *up, on, or in*; *synon. peg, Banffs. Fr. payer.*]

[PEYAILACK, *s.* The membranous covering of the roe of a fish; the roe entire, Shetl.]

PEYAY, *interj.* "The call milk-maids make for calves to come to their mothers;" *Gall. Encyc.*

This seems allied to *Pees*, *q. v.*

To PEYNE, *v. a.* To forge. V. PENE.

To PEYR, *v. a.* To impair. V. PARE.

PEYSIE-WHIN, *s.* The E. Greenstone; Sw. *groensten*, Germ. *grunstein*, Ang.; called *peasie-whin* in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

It has received its name from the resemblance of the spots in it to *pease*, Ang. pron. *peyse*.

PEYSLE, PEYZLE, *s.* Any small tool used by a rustic, Roxb.

[Prob. from Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle, from *pistum*, supine of *pisere*, to pound, rarely spelt *pisere*.]

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PEYSTER, *s.* A miser who feeds voraciously, West of S., Fr. *paist-re*, to feed.

PEYVEE, *s.* "Nonsensical bustle, a ceremonious fluster;" *Gall. Enc.* V. PAVIE.

PEYZART, PEYSART, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, Roxb. V. PEYSTER.

PEYZART, PEYSERT, *s.* A niggard, a miser, *ibid.*

[To PHAIRG, *v. a.* To rub, to work, to drive on work with vigour; to beat severely, Banffs.

This is evidently the local pron. of *ferke*, to proceed, hasten, push on.

The fole that he *ferkkes on*.

Green Knight, l. 173.

The Kyng *ferkes* frathe on a faire stede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 79.]

[PHAIRG, *s.* A rubbing, a vigorous push, energetic working; a beating, *ibid.*]

[PHAIRGAN, PHAIRGIN, *s.* The part. pr. of *phairg*, used as a *s.*]

PHANEKILL, *s.* [A little flag or vane.]

"The balyes chargit him to pay Andro Buk xij sh. Scottis for the ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quihlk wes maid ane *phanekill* of, for the whilk he drew hym souerty [became surety]." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

Perhaps a flag; L. B. *penuncell-us*, *penicell-us*, Fr. *pennonceau*, *pignonciel*, a little flag; Teut. *vaenken*, id.

PHARIS, *s.* Pharaoh's.

For your abuse may bee ane brother,

To *Pharis* als like in similitude.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 12.

Not for *Pharisees*, as Lord Hailes supposes, but *Pharaoh's*, in the gen., as the strain of the passage shews.

PHEERING, PHEERAN, *s.* 1. The act of turning, Banffs.

"When the ridge is at first broke up, there ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next *pheering*." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 4.

This seems merely a provincialism for *veering*.

[2. The furrow or furrows drawn to mark off the breadth of the ridges in ploughing, *ibid.*]

PHESES, *s. pl.* Traces or breeching of ordnance.

"Item, fourtie pair of horss thetis garnesit with hemp. Item, tua pair of uther *phezes* for mounting of artailyearie." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems to be from Fr. *fesses*, the breech, *q.* the breeching used for artillery, or the traces, this being the meaning of *thetis*, with which this term is obviously used as synonymous.

PHILIBEG. V. FILIBEG.

PHINGAR, *s.* A hanger. "Ane bag, ane belt, & ane *phingar*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

A provincialism, even in writing, for S. *whinger*.

PHINGRIM, *s.* The same with *Fingrom*.
V. FINGERIN.

"*Phingrim*, being a sort of plaiding, ilk hundred ells—three ounces. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

PHINOC, *s.* A species of trout.

"*Phinocs* are taken here [Fort William] in great numbers, 1500 having been taken at a draught. They come in August, and disappear in November. They are about a foot long, their colour grey, spotted with black, their flesh red; rise eagerly to a fly. The fishermen suppose them to be the young of what they call a great Trout, weighing 30 lb., which I suppose is the *Grey*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 229. V. FINNACK.

PHIOLL, *s.* "A cupola," Rudd. V. PYELL.

PHISES GAMMIS. Cords for the breeching. V. PHESES.

"The pair of *phises gammis*. Ane uther pair wanting hir blok." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

Gammis, especially as connected with a *block*, seems to be the Fr. term *gambe*, in pl. *gambes*, denoting small ropes used for heaving things aloft. *Phises* is certainly the same with *Pheses*; *q. feses-gambes*, the cords joined to the breeching of ordnance.

PHITONES, *s.* A woman who pretends to foretell future events, a Pythoness, a witch.

This name is given to the witch of Endor both by Barhour and Douglas.

—As quhylum did the *Phitones*,
That quhen Saul abaysyt wes
Off the *Felystynys* mycht,
Raysyt, throw hyr mekill slycht
Samuelis spyrite als tite,
Or in his sted the iwill spyrite.

Barbour, iv. 753, MS.

—The sprete of Samuel, I ges,
Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the *Phitones*.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6, 51.

Phitonesse, a witch, Chaucer.
Phetanissa is used for a witch by R. Semple.

For *Phetanissa* hes he send,
With sorcerie and incantationes
Reising the devill with invocationes.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

Lat. *Pythionissa*, Gr. *πυθωνισσα*. Hence, as Rudd. has observed, the woman mentioned Acts xvi. 16. is said to have had *πνευμα πυθωνος*, a spirit of Python. The name *πυθων* was given to a daemon, by whose afflatus predictions were supposed to be uttered; and this from *Pytho*, the city of Delphos, where the oracle of Apollo was. He was designed the *Pythian* Apollo, from the fable of his having killed the serpent *Python*. The name of this serpent has been derived from *πυθω*, putrefaction, from the idea of its being generated from putridity. Bochart, however, asserts that Apollo *Pythius*, the son of Jupiter, was no other than *Phut*, the son of *Ham*, worshipped as Jupiter *Hammon*. *Geograph. Sac.*, L. 1, c. 2.

This term has been introduced into various languages, evidently from the Gr. Thus Isl. *Fitung-r* and *Fituns-andi*, signify Python, Python. The latter literally is, Pythonis anima.

PHIZ, *s.* Expl. "image," in reference to the Palladium.

Cau Ajax count his sculls wi' me?
Fan I brought Priam's ein,
And Pallas' *phiz*, out thro' my faes;
He needs na' mak sic din.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 33.

This is merely a peculiar sense of the abbreviated term as used in E.

To PHRAISE, PHRAISE, FRAISE, FRAISE, *v.* *a.* and *n.* 1. To talk much about, to talk of with some degree of boasting.

"And for that present tumult, that the children of this world *fraise*, anent the planting of your town with a pastor, believe and stay upon God;—and the Lord shall either let you see what you long to see, or then fulfil your joy more abundantly another way." *Rutherford's Lett.*, P. ii. ep. 8.

2. To use coaxing or wheedling language, S.

In vain Conveener Tamson rais'd
And wav'd his hand, like ane ha' craz'd;
In vain his heralds fleech'd and *phras'd*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 74.

Were it not that the E. *s.* is used in a similar sense, one might suppose that this were allied to *Moes.-G. frais-an*, to tempt. V. the *s.*

[PHRAISE, FRAISE, *s.* 1. A to-do, an exaggeration, S.]

Some little *fraise* ane might excuse
But ha' of yon I maun refuse.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

[2. Coaxing, wheedling, flattery, S.]

He may indeed for ten or fifteen days
Mak meikle o' ye, with an unco *fraise*,
And daut ye baith afore fowk and your lane.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 78.

To MAK A PHRAISE. 1. To pretend great regard, concern or sympathy, S. When used in this sense, it conveys the idea of a suspicion of the person's sincerity.

"To make a *phrase* about one; to make a great work about one." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 21.

"Monkbarns, when ye laid his head in the grave,—ye saw the moults laid on an honest lad that likeit you weel, though he *made little phrase* about it." *Anti-quary*, iii. 95.

2. To pretend to do a thing, to exhibit an appearance without real design, S.

"The Treasurer, and some of the Lords came, and *made a phrase* to set down the Session in the palace of Linlithgow." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 26.

3. To use many words about a thing, as expressive of reluctance, when one is really inclined, or perhaps desirous, to do what is proposed, S.

A-well, an't like your honour, Colin eays,
Gin that's the gate, we needna *mak great phrase*,
The credit's ours, and we may bless the day,
That ever keest her in your honour's way.

Ross's Helenore, p. 110.

4. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S.

I sometimes thought that he *made o'er great fraze*,
About fine poems, histories, and plays.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 138.

[5. To flatter, to wheedle; as, "Ye can mak a fine *fraise* when ye want ony thing," S. V. under s. 2 of the *s.* above.]

6. To mak a phrase about one's self. To make much ado about a slight ailment, to

pretend to suffer more than one does in reality, S.

PHRAISER, PHRASER, FRASER, *s.* 1. One whose actions are not so powerful as his words, a sort of braggadocio.

"Through grace we both doe and dars do to the glorie of our God, when you, if you continue in this Phariaicall boasting, will proue but a phantasticall *phraser*." Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiologie*, p. 75.

2. It is now used to signify a wheedling person, S.

[PHRAISIN, PHRASIN, FRAISIN, *adj.* Given to wheedling or flattery; as, "He's an auld *fraisin* body," Clydes.]

PHRAISIN, PHRAIZIN', *s.* The act of cajoling, S.

—The fay'rites of the Nine
Are aye right gude o' *phraizin*'.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 74.

PHRENESIE, *s.* Frenzy, Aberd.

[To PIAAG, *v. n.* To work hard, to toil incessantly, Shetl.]

PIBROCH, *s.* A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe, before the Highlanders, when they go out to battle.

Thou only saw'st their tartans wave,
As down Benvoirlich's side they wound,
Heard'st but the *pibroch*, answering brave
To many a target clanking round.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 415.

"*Pibroch*—a piece of martial music adapted to the Highland bagpipe." N. *Ibid.*

Gael. *piobaireachd*, "the pipe music, a march tne, piping," Shaw. *Piob*, a pipe.

[PICHER, PICKER, *s.* 1. A flurry, a bustling but feckless manner; a bother, perplexity, West of S., Banffs. V. PICKLE, and PICKER.

2. A person who is always in a bustle, or bother, or perplexity; one who has no plan or method in his work, *ibid.*

In Banffs. pron. *picher*, (gutt.); in West of S. *picker*. *Pickle* and *pucker* are perhaps more generally used than *Picker* in *s.* 1.]

[To PICHER, PICKER, *v. n.* To work in a hurrying, bustling manner; to be bothered or perplexed in one's work, *ibid.* Part. pr. *picherin*, *pickerin*, are used also as *s.*, and as *adjs.*]

PICHT, PYCHT, PIGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Pitched, settled.

Gawayn, grathest of all,
Ledes him oute of the halle,

Into a pavilion of pall,
That prodly was *picht*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 8.

It is common in this sense in O. E.

"Than in all hast came Uther with a great hoost, and layde a syege about the castell of Terrabyll and there hee *pyght* many paulyons." Hist. K. Arthur, B. i. c. 1.

2. In the same sense, it seems to be metaph. transferred to a person.

Thocht subtile Sardanapulus,
A prince were *picht* to rule and reigne,
Yet, were his factes so lecherous,
That euerie man might se them plaine.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 203.

Expl. "strong," Gl. It certainly denotes establishment in empire.

"He is well aet, well *pyght*. Il est bien entassé. The felows is well sette or well *pyght*, it shulde seme that he is able to beare a great burthen." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 359, b.

3. Studded with gold, silver, or precious stones.

Lyke as an gem wyth his brycht hew schinyng,
Departis the gold aet amydwart the ryng,
Or in the crownell *picht*, or riche hingare.

Doug. Virgil, 318, 24.

Tyrwhitt mentions O. E. *pike* as signifying to pitch. Skinner derives the latter from Ital. *appicciar*, castra metari. It is most probable that the general origin is Lat. *fig-ere*, to fix. For the Ital. *v.* seems merely a corr. of the compound *affigere*. V. PIGHT.

PICHT, *s.* Pith, force; pl. *pichtis*.

The felloun thrang, quhen hors and men remowyt,
Wp drayff the dust quhar thair *pichtis* prowyt.

Wallace, x. 288, MS. -

Belg. *pill*, A.-S. *pitha*, *id.*

PICHT, *s.* A person who is very diminutive and deformed, Aberd.

I know not if this can have any relation to the name *Pichts* or *Pechts*, whom the vulgar view as a race of pigmies.

[To PICHT, *v. n.* To work in a weak, feckless manner; part. pr. *pichterin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

PICK, *s.* Pitch, S. V. PİK.

[To PICK, *v. a.* To daub or cover with pitch, S.]

PICK-BLACK, *adj.* Black as pitch, S. B.

But grim an' ghastly an' *pick black*, w' fright,
A' things appear'd upo' the dead of night.

Ross's Helenore, First. Ed., p. 58.

Pit-mark, Ed. Second. V. PİK-MIRK.

PICKIE-FINGER'D, *adj.* Inclined to steal; applied to one to whose fingers the property of his neighbour is apt to adhere, South of S.; synon. *Tarry-fingered*.

PICK, PİK, *s.* "A pick-axe," pl. *pikkis*, S. Gl. Antiq.

To PICK, *v. a.* 1. [To indent, to hew, to dress; as, "To *pick* a mill-stane," to indent or dress it for grinding, S.]

"I can see as far in a Mill-stane, as he that *pick'd* it," S. Prov. "I understand very well how things go, and what you aim at." Kelly, p. 215. V. *PIK*, v.

[2. To *pick one's fingers*. To harass, annoy, punish; as, "I'll *pick his fingers* to him for that yet," Clydes., Banffs.]

PICKIE-MAN, s. The name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order, [or *picking* the stones], S. B. V. *PIK*, v.

PICK, s. A spade, at cards, Aberd. V. *PICKS*.

PICK, s. Used for E. *pike*.

"The streets thro' which his royal highness should pass were set with certain ensigns and burghers both of shot and *pick*." Pitscottie, Duod. Ed., p. 362.

To **PICK**, v. a. To throw, to pitch at a mark; to *pick stanes*, to throw stones at any object, S. B.

Either from the same source with E. *pitch*, or allied to Su.-G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere.

PICK, s. The best, the choice, S.

Either from E. *pick*, to cull, or Belg. *puyk*, choice, excellent.

[**PICK**, s. 1. A small quantity; liter. as much as a bird can take in its bill; as, "He can tak but a *pick o' meat*," Clydes.

2. A quantity, a supply; also, a meal; as, "He taks a guid *pick o' meat* now," *ibid*.

3. A peck; as, "The hen jist gied ae *pick* at it, an' left it," *ibid*.; synon. *dab*.]

[**PICK AND DAB**. A vulgar name for potatoes and salt,—one of the poorest meals of the poorer classes, Clydes.; synon. **POTATOES AND POINT**.

There is a touch of the ludicrous in this term, which is a concise description of the process of partaking of the meal.]

[* To **PICK**, v. n. To partake, to fare; hence, to help one's self, to support one's self, S.]

[To **PICK** *ane's lane*. To be able to look after one's self, to need no one's assistance, West of S., Loth.

Applied to one who is become able to earn his living, or to one who has sufficient means of his own to support him.]

PICKLE, PICKIL, PUCKLE, s. 1. A grain of corn; also, a single berry, a single seed of whatever kind, S.

"As breid is maid of mony *pickillis* of corne, & wyne is maid of mony berryis, and ane body is maid of mony membris, sa the kirk of God is gadderit togidder with the band of perfit lufe & cheritie & festinit with the spreit of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 141, b.

"This venome and poyson of humane bishops, degenerating into Satanicall, hath filled the ecclesiastical and civil histories full of such effects, the smallest

haire of roots and *pickle* of seed is therefore to be fanned away and plucked out of all kirkes, kingdomes, and common-wealthes." Course of Conformitie, p. 40.

O gin my love were a *pickle* of wheat,
And growing upon yon lily lee,
And I mysell a bonny wee bird,
Awa wi' that *pickle o' wheat* I wad flee.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 328.

"She also gave him 'nine *pickles* of rowan-tree, (nine berries of the mountain-ash, I presume) 'to wear about his person.'" Law's Memor. Pref., 41.

"Oh, but for a dramme of God's grace! Oh, for the greatnesse of the *pickle* of mustarde seede thereof!" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 193.

2. Any minute particle, as a grain of sand, S.

"When the last *pickle* of sand shall be at the nick of falling down in your watch-glass;—ye will esteem the bloom of this world's glory like the colours of the rainbow, that no man can pnt in his purse and treasure." Rutherford's Lett., P. 1, ep. 130.

"As one of the Lord's hirelings, ye must work till the shadow of the evening come upon yon, and ye shall run out your glass even to the last *pickle* of sand." *Ibid*, ep. 6.

"What if the *pickles* of dust and ashes of the burnt and dissolved body were musicians to sing his praises." *Ibid*, ep. 28.

3. A small quantity, consisting of different parts, or particles, conjoined, S.

Your doghter wad na say ms na;—
Say, what'll ye gi' me wi' her?
New, woer, quo' he, I ha's no meikls,
But sic's I hae ye's get a *pickle*.—
A kilnfu of corn I'll gi' te thee,
Three sons of sheep, twa good milk ky.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 199.

There was an suld wife an' a *wss pickle* tow,
An' she wad gas try the spinning o't.

Ross's Helenore, Seng, p. 123.

The term is never used of liquids, any more than its synon. *corn*.

It properly denotes a small quantity of any thing that readily separates into distinct particles. In some places *puckle* is the pronunciation.

"Grumus salis, a *pickle* of salt." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 12.

4. A few, relating to number; *A pickle folk*, a few people, S.

Ere Simois' stream rin up the hill,
Ida wi' pears not clad,
He'll gar a little *pickle* Greeks
Ding a' the Trojans dead.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

I know not the origin, unless it be Su.-G. *pik*, *spik*, which seem to have been both used to denote grain when it begins to germinate, Lat. *spica*; or Su.-G. *pik*, Dan. *pik*, a prick, a point, q. the small impression left by a sharp-pointed instrument.

This might seem allied to Ital. *piccolo*, (from Lat. *pauculi*,) little, small, *un piccolo numero*, a few. But this corresponds only to the secondary senses of the term.

To **PICKLE**, v. a. and n. 1. To peck at, to pick, as a fowl; hence, to fare, to feed, S.

But if ye craw na till the day,
I'll make your bauk o' silk,
And ye sall *pickle* the red cherries,
And drink the reeking milk!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 74.

2. To commit small thefts, to pilfer, Fife.

It occurs in the old S. Prov. "It's ill to be ca'd a thief, and aye found *pickling*;" i.e., it is a decisive

proof against a man, if he is not only *habit and repute* a thief, but detected in many petty acts of theft.

A diminutive from Teut. *pick-en*, *furtim surripere*; whence also the E. v. to *pick*.

As a v. n. *pickle* is followed by various preps. thus—

To **PICKLE in**. To *pickle in ane's ain pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, S.

"Nae man in a civilised country ever played the pliskies ye hae done—but e'en *pickle in your ain pock-neuk*—I hae gi'en ye warning." Rob Roy, ii. 206.

"Na, na, sir, we stand on our ain bottom—we *pickle in our ain pock-neuk*." Ibid., p. 267.

To **PICKLE out o'**. 1. To *Pickle out o' ane's ain pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, without expecting support from others, S.

2. To *Pickle out o' ae pock*, to have a common stock, to share equally; generally applied to married life, S.

The names o' this douce, decent kipple,
Were Robin Routh and Marien Mickle,
Wha baith contentitlie did *pickle*
Out o' ae pecke.

J. Scott's Poems, p. 325.

To **PICKLE up**. To pick up, applied to fowls collecting grains or food of any kind, Loth., Clydes.

Radically the same with Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, *freudere*, *mandere*, which is probably from *pick-en*, *rostrum impingere*. The phrase seems thus to have been borrowed from the act of birds in picking up grains, in company, from the same bag, or spot where they are scattered. V. **POCKNOOK**.

PICKLAND, PIKLAND, part. pr. Picking up.

Pehus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Of strekand furth his hekkil, crawand clere
Amyd the wertis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 53.

To **PICK FOAL**. To part with a foal before the proper time; a term used in relation to mares; also applied to cows, Tweedd.

"Cows are said to *pick-cauwe*, when they bring forth their young before the proper period." Gall. Enc.

As Fr. *piquer* signifies to ride hard, perhaps it might originally refer to hard riding as the cause of abortion.

[**PICKATERNIE**, s. The common tern, *Sterna hirundo*, Shetl. Dan. *pikke*, Isl. *pikka*, to pick, and *tarre*, a kind of sea-weed.]

PICKEN, adj. Pungent to the taste, S. Su.-G. *pikande*, Fr. *piquant*, id. *Pickenie*, id., Berwick's.

The term is especially applied to cheese. This peculiar taste, which is agreeable to many, is produced by dipping the cheese, after it has been taken from the press, for a few days in the oat-meal tub.

PICKEREL, s. The Dunlin, *Tringa alpina*, Linn.

Avis cinerei coloris Alauda major, rostro rubro. Aquas frequentat. Pickerel dicta. Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

PICKERY, s. V. **PIKARY**.

To **PICKET**, v. a. To project a marble or taw with a smart stroke against the knuckles of the losers in the game, Roxb.

Fr. *piquer*, or *picot-er*, to prick or sting.

PICKET, s. 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid.* [Syn. *Nickles* (knuckles), Abd.]

2. In *pl.*, the punishment inflicted on one who incurs a forfeiture in the play of tennis: he must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the tennis-ball, South of S.

[**PICKIE**, s. A pike-staff, called also a *huggie-staff*, Shetl. Dan. *pikke*, Isl. *pikka*, to prick.]

[**PICKIT**, adj. Bare, meagre; also niggardly, Banffs. *pikit*, Clydes. V. **PIKE**, v.]

[**PICKIT**, adj. Daubed; as, *pikit wi' dirt*, Shetl.]

[**PICKIT-LINGAL**, s. A shoemaker's waxed thread, *ibid.*]

[**PICKLE, PICKIL**, s. A small quantity, a single grain, a small number, S. V. under **PICK**.]

[To **PICKLE**, v. a. and n. V. under **PICK**.]

PICK-MAW, s. A bird of the gull kind.

"*Pick-maw*, a small sea-gull;" Gl. Antiq. V. **PK-MAW**.

PICKS, s. *pl.* The suit of cards called spades, Mearns, Aberd.; also used in sing. for one of this suit.

He then laid out the ace o' *picks*,
The suit gaed round, they say.

Burness's Tales, p. 286.

Fr. *pique*, id. Est une marque de jeu de cartes, qui a la figure d'un fer de *pique*. Spiculum aleatorii folii. Dict. Trev.

PICKTELIE, s. A difficulty, Aberd.; probably corr. from E. *Pickle*, condition, state.

[**PICK-THANK**, adj. Ungrateful, unthankful; *pick-thank* is another form, q. v. S.]

PI-COW (pron. *pee-cow*, also *pi-ox*), s. 1. The name given to the game of *Hide and Seek*, Ang. When the hiding party have concealed themselves, one of them cries *pi-cow*, as a sign that the one who is to *seek* may set to work. The name of a game, in which the one half of the players are supposed to keep a castle, while the others go out as a foraging or maranding party. When the latter are all gone out, one

of them cries *Pee-ku*, which is a signal to those within to be on the alert. Then those who are without, attempt to get in. If any one of them gets in, without being seized by the holders of the castle, he cries to his companions, *The hole's won*; and those who were within must yield the fortress. If one of the assailants be taken before getting in, he is obliged to change sides, and to guard the castle. Sometimes the guards are successful in making prisoners of all the assailants—Ang., Perth.

From the last syllable in each of these designations, they have an evident affinity to the Germ. name of Blind man's buff, *die blinde kuh*, i.e., the blind cow. V. BELLY-BLIND.

PICTARNIE, s. The Great Tern or sea swallow; *Sterna hirundo*, Linn., S.

"*Hirundo Marina*, *Sterna Turneri*; our people call it the *Pictarnie*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 108.

"The birds that breed on the isles [of Lochleven] are Herring gulls, Pewit gulls, and great Terns, called here *Pictarnés*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 81.

In Orkn. and Caithn. this bird is called *Picketarnie*.

"The name *Picketarnie*, it has been said, is a close imitation of the call of the bird." Neill's Tour, p. 42.

It is said proverbially, "If ye do that," or "If that be sae, I'ae be a *pictarnie*," S.; referring to a thing supposed to be impracticable or incredible.

The last part of the word, however, corresponds to its name in other countries; Sw. *tarna*, Dan. *taerne*, Norv. *Sand-taerne*. Penn. Zool., p. 545.

PICTARNITIE, s. The Pewit or Black-headed Gull, *Larus Ridibundus*, Linn., Mearns.

One might almost suppose that the name were a compound corruption of *Pewit* and *Tern*. I need scarcely add, that this is quite a different bird from the *Pictarnie*.

PICT'S HOUSES. The name given to those mounds which contained cellular inclosures under ground. V. BRUGH.

To **PIDDLE, v. n.** To walk with quick short steps, Roxb.

This perhaps is merely a peculiar use of the E. *v.*

To **PIDDLE, v. n.** To urinate; generally applied to the operation of a child, S.

To **PIE, PYE, PY, v. n.** To *pie* about, to pry about, to peer like a magpie; also to squint, S.

[**PIET, PYET, PYOT, s.** A magpie, S. V. PYAT.]

[**PIETIE, PYETY, adj.** Pied, piebald; having large or distinct white spots; diversified in colour, West of S. Used also as a *s.* V. PYATIE.]

PIECE, conj. Although, albeit, Kincardines.

Here and there part o' that selfu' race,
Kept love an' lawty i' their honest face;
Piece lang ere than, lowns had begin to spread,
An' riefling heirship was become a trade.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., 1768, p. 5.

In subsequent editions changed to *tho'*.

An' *piece* the voice seem'd till him unco near,
For very fear he durst na budge to spear.

Ibid., First Edit., p. 43. *Alho'*, Edit. Second.

This may be the same with *Abies*, *Abees*, Fife; though used as a conj. and somewhat different in signification. This I have viewed as a corr. of *Albeit*. V. ABIES.

* **PIECE, PECE, s.** For the *piece*, each, S.; according to the E. idiom, a *piece*.

"In the actioun—ffor the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin—of xxxij. ky and oxin, price of ilk ox xxxij. s., and ilke kow xxiv. s., xiiij. hors and meris, price of the *pece* xj. s." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 131.

"The bishops had caused imprint thir books [the Service Books], and paid for the samen, and should have gotten frae each minister four pounds for the *piece*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 59.

[**PIEG, s.** Anything of inferior or diminutive growth; as, "a *pieg* o' kail," a very small cabbage, Shetl.]

In Dan. prov. *pæg* is the name of the *Scirpus palustris*, from which the Shetl. term is prob. derived, and figuratively or comparatively applied, Gl. Shetl.]

PIEGE, s. A trap, as one for catching rats or mice; a snare of any kind, Perth. *puge*, Border; Fr. *piege*, id.

PIE-HOLE, s. A small hole for receiving a lace, an eye-hole, [eyelet], S.

—"Nannie was advancing to the requisite degree of perfection in chain steek and *pie-holes*." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 120.

Perhaps allied to Dan. *pig*, *pyg*, Su.-G. *pigg*, a prick, a point, q. a hole made by a sharp-pointed instrument, as a bodkin.

PIEL, s. An iron wedge for boring stones, S. B. A.-S. *pil*, stylus; Teut. *pyle*, spiculum, telum.

[To **PIEN, v. a.** To strike as with a hammer, Shetl.]

PIEPHER, s. "An extremely useless creature;" Gall. Enc.

The term is also used as a *v.*

"A nothing in a commonwealth, is a *piephering* monkey;" *Ibid.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Pufer, v.*

PIER, s. "A key, quay, wharf, or harbour; as *Leith pier*;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 125. S.

PIERCEL, s. A gimlet, Shetl.

Perhaps q. *pierce-all*.

[To **PIERK, v. a. and n.** To frizzle up, to stand up like the pile of cloth, Shetl.]

[**PIERKIT, adj.** Frizzled, rough, *ibid.*]

[PIERS, *s.* A long reddish-coloured worm found under the stones at ebb-tide, Shetl.]

PIETÉ, PIETIE, *s.* Pity, compassion, clemency.

Hane reuth and *pietie* on sa feill harmes smert
And tak compassioun in thy gentile hart.

Doug. Virgil, 43, 22.

Fr. *pieté*, Ital. *pieta*, id. from Lat. *pietas*. This word deserves attention. For, as Rudd. has justly observed, where Virg. uses *pious*, the distinguishing character of his hero, Doug. renders it pitiful, compunct (compassionate); whence, he says, it is "plain, that originally the E. *pity* and *piety* are the same."

PIETIE. *Our Lady Pietie*, a designation given by our forefathers, in times of popery, to the Virgin Mary when represented as holding the Saviour in her arms after his crucifixion.

"Item, ane antepend of blak velvot broderit with ane image of *our Lady Pietie* upoun the samyne in ane frontall of the samyn wark." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 28.

L. B. *Pietas*, imago Deiparae mortuum filium gremio tenens.—Tabulam depictam, in qua est *Pietas*—Nostris *Notre Dame de Pitié*. Du Cange.

The Lat. term *Pietas*, whence this is derived, with the ancient Romans strictly signified, as Sir Thomas Elyot observes, "the reuerente loue towards a mannes propre cuntry and parentes." V. Bibliothec. This good quality was held by them in such high estimation, as at length to be deified, under its own name, *Pietas*. If in any case an apology could be offered for idolatry—in this instance it undoubtedly assumes a more reasonable, a more amiable, and even a more moral aspect, than in almost any other recorded in the history of man. Acilius Glabrio erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged mother, [others say father] who had been imprisoned by order of the senate, and deprived of all aliment. Cic. de Nat. Deor. i. As this goddess had divine honours paid to her, her image appears on many of the consular and imperial coins.

The Church of Rome has in this, as in many other instances, transferred the attributes and the worship of a heathen goddess to the Virgin Mary. Instead of resting satisfied with calling her the *Lady of Pietie*, she is dignified with the title of her prototype, "Our Lady *Pietie*."

To PIFFER, PYFER, PEIFER, *v. n.* 1. To whimper, to complain peevishly for little cause; as, to complain of want. Thus it is said, "He's a *puir pyferin'* bodie," Roxb.

And aye scho *pyfyrit*, and aye scho leerit,
And the bonny May scho jaumphit and jeerit.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii, 71.

2. To do any thing in a feeble and trifling way, *ibid.* *Pingil* is given as synon. Hence,

PIFFERIN', *part. pr.* Trifling, insignificant; as, "She's a *pifferin'*, fick-ma-fyke," expl. "a dilatory trifier," Fife.

C. B. *pif-iaw*, to puff, to whiff.

PIG, PYG, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel, S. Doug. uses it for a pitcher.

The kepare eik of thys maide Argus
Was porturit thare, and fader Inachus,

Furth of ane payntit *pyg*, quhare as he stude,
Ane grete ryuere defoundand or ane flude,
Doug. Virgil, 237, a. 39.

Caelata urna, Virg. *Pigg*, V. LAME.

2. A pitcher.

"Urna, a pitcher or *pig*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 13.

She that gangs to the well with ill will,
Either the *pig* breaks, or the water will spill.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61.

It is also a proverbial phrase, applied to death, as expressive of indifference with respect to the place where the body may be interred; "Where the *pig's* broken let the shreds lie," S. Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 34.

3. A can for a chimney-top, for increasing the draught, S.

4. Any piece of earthen ware, a potsherd, S.

To GANG TO PIGS AND WHISTLES. To go to wreck, to be ruined in one's circumstances, S.

The back-ga'en fell ahint,
And coudna stand;
So he to *pigs and whistles* went,
And left the land.

The Har'st Rig, st. 48.

"I would be nane surprised the morn to hear that the Nebuchadnezzar was a' *gane to pigs and whistles* and driven out wi' the divors bill to the barren pastures of bankruptcy." The Entail, i. 9.

Perhaps q. "gone to shreds," nothing remaining but what is of no use but to be playthings for children.

Gael. *pigadh*, *pigin*, an earthen pitcher, Shaw. But as I can perceive no vestige of this word in any of the other Celt. dialects, I suspect that it has been borrowed from the language of the Lowlanders.

PIGFULL, *s.* As much as fills an earthen vessel, S.

"Third, sending a *pigfull* of poyson to the house where young Foulis was, the carrier whereof falling, and with the fall breaking the pig, and seeing the liquor, tasted it, and died immediately." Pref. Law's Memoriall, xxviii.

PIGGERIE, *s.* The place where earthen-ware is manufactured, a pottery, S.; [also, a crockery shop, Clydes.]

PIGIN, *s.* A milking-pail, S. "a little pail or tub, with an erect handle, North." Gl. Grose.

—Each wi' a *piggin*
Of pitch an' liut,
An' eggs, which he had got by thiggin,
Made a cement.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 37.

—"He—sprawls and sprangles like a swine at the *piggin*, or a dog rubbin' the fleas aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

In Dumfr. it denotes either a small vessel of wood, or an earthen jar. V. PIG.

PIG-MAN, *s.* A seller of crockery, S.

It is some stratagem of Wallace,
Who in a *pig-man's* weed, at Bigger,
Espied all the English leagure.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 24.

A *pig-wife*, a woman who sells crockery, S.

Already has the *pig-wife's* carly care
Marked out a station for her crockery ware.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 423.

[PIG-SHOP, *s.* A crockery shop, S.]

PIGGEIS, PEGY, PYGY, *s. pl.* "Flags, streamers,—or perhaps it may signify ropes, cables, from Fr. *poge* or *pogge*, the sheet or cable that fastens the mainyard on the right hand of the ship;" Rudd. [The first sense only is correct.]

—The wedir prouokis vs to assay
Our salis agane, for the south wyndis blast
Our *piggeis* and our pinsellis wait fast.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 2.

· May it not rather mean the spikes or iron rods on which the *pinsellis* or streamers were suspended? Su.-G. *pigg*, stimulus, stilua, vel quod stimuli formam acutam habet, Ihre in vo. ; also *peka*.—A apike, Wideg.

[PEGY MAST. The mast or staff from which the pennon was displayed.]

PIGHT, *pret.* Pierced, thrust.

Of al tho that there were,
Might nou him felle in fight,
But on, with tresoun there,
Thurch the bodi him *pight*,
With gile :
To deth he him dight,
Allas that ich while.

Sir Tristrem, p. 18.

Germ. *pick-en*, pungere, punctim ferire, acutum figere in aliquid, Wachter ; Sw. *pick-a*, Stierhelm. Gl. Ulph. Franc. *pick-en*, C. B. Arm. *pigo*, Fr. *piquer*, Su.-G. *pigg*, C. B. *pig*, atimulus.

PIGTAIL, *s.* A kind of twisted tobacco, S. denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a pig.

To PIK, *v. a.* To give a light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, S. [V. PICK, *v.*]

Thus to *pik* or *pick* a millstane, to indent it alightly by such strokes, in order to make it rough, S. V. Rudd. Su.-G. *pick-a*, minutis ictibus tundere, Ial. *pikka*, frequenter pungere.

PIK, PYK, *s.* A light stroke with any thing that is sharp-pointed, S.

Thus sayand the auld waikly but force or dynt
Ane dart did cast, quhilk wyth ane *pik* dyd stynt
On his harnes, and on the scheild dyd hyng,
But ony harme or vthir damnagyng.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 13.

PIK, PYK, PICK, *s.* Pitch, S.

And *pyk*, and ter, als haiff thai tane ;
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.

Barbour, xvii. 611, MS.

Fagaldys off fyr among the ost thai cast,
Wp *pyk* and ter on feyl sowys thai lent.

Wallace, viii. 773, MS.

Ane terribil sewch, birnand in flammis reid,—
All full of brinstane, *pick*, and bulling leid—
I saw. —————

Palice of Honour, iii. 4.

A.-S. *pic*, Belg. *picke*, Ial. *bik*, Su.-G. *bek*.
This was the O. E. form. "Pykke, Pix.—*Pykkyn*
with *pykke*. Piceo." Prompt. Parv.

[PIK-BLACK, *adj.* Black as pitch, pitch-dark, *s.*]

PIKKIE, PIKKY, *adj.* Pitchy, resembling pitch.

The tuffing kindillis betuix the plankis wak,
Quharfra ouerthrowis the *pikky* amok coil blak.
Doug. Virgil, 150, 40.

[PIKKIE-FINGERED, *adj.* Thievish, S. ; synon. *tarry-fingered*.]

PIKKIT, *part. pa.* Pitched, covered with pitch.

Wyth prosper cours and sobir quhispering
The *pikkit* bargis of fir fast can thring.
Doug. Virgil, 243, 8.

Teut. *peck-en*, *pick-en*, Lat. *pic-are*.

PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, S. Resembling Belg. *pikdonker*, id. Teut. *peck-swert*, black as pitch.

Pik-mirk, used in the same sence, seems a corr. of this.

To lye without, *pik-mirk*, did shore him,
He couldna see his thumb before him.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 521.

Thanks, quo' Will ; — I canna tarry,
Pik-mirk night is setting in.
Macneill's Poetical Works, i. 16.

Some times it is resolved.
As mark as *pick* night down upon me fell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

[PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.* Theft, &c. V. under PIKE, *v.*]

To PIKE, PYKE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To cull, to select, Doug. E. *Pick*.

Saft blaws the gale along this rising hill,
An' sweet the mountain lillies dews distil :
Blithe *pike* around my numerous thriving dams,
Tenting wi' mither's care my wanton lambs.
Donald and Flora, p. 18.

2. Gently or cautiously to search, pick, or poke with the fingers ; often with the prep. *at* subjoined, S.

I gryppit graithlie the gil,
And every modwart hil ;
Bot I mycht *pike* thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 239, b. 20.

Ihre observes that E. *pick out*, seligere, is of the same origin with Su.-G. *pek-a*, indice vel digito monstrare, "to point out by the finger, or by any other instrument, the thing that we choose from among many."

3. [To pick one's steps, to go cautiously along], to sail close by.

—Sone the cieteis of Coreyra tyne we,
And vp we *pike* the coist of Epirus,
And landit thare at port Chaonius.
Doug. Virgil, 77, 36.

"Finding us contrare our course,—he cuist about & *pyked* on the wind, holding both the helm and sheet." Melvill's MS., p. 115.

Rudd. views this as a metaph. sence of *pike*, to choocae ; but without any apparent relation. It might seem rather allied to Su.-G. *pek-a*, to point towards the land.

4. To pilfer, to be engaged in petty theft, S.

"It is ill to be call'd a thief, and ay found *piking*," S. Prov. "It ia ill to have a bad name, and often

found in a suspicious place, or posture." Kelly, p. 177.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *pick*, although it does not bear the strong sense in which Johns. gives it,—“to rob.” Teut. *pick-en*, *furtim surripere*. As the *v.* signifying to select, also to poke, is in S. pron. in the same manner with that under consideration; and as the Teut. *v.*, as applied to theft, has the same form with *pick-en*, *rostrare*, *rostrum impingere*; it seems highly probable that *pike*, as denoting pilfering, is merely a secondary use of that which denotes the act of a bird in picking up its food.

5. “To make bare,” to *pick*, E.; as, “There’s a bane for you to *pyke*,” S.

Teut. *pick-en*, *rostrare*. This use of the term apparently originates from the action of a bird with its beak.

PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.* 1. Rapine.

“Quhen he was cumyn to mannis age, he conquest his leynyn on thift and *pikary*.” Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 21. In MS. *penes auct.* it is “thift and *roborie*.” *Latrocinium*, Boeth.

2. Petty, theft, pilfering, S.

“The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but by imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishments, unless where it was attended with aggravating circumstances.” Erskine’s *Instit.* B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 59.

The first sense is more correspondent to Fr. *picorée*, plundering, from *picor-er*, to forage, to rifle, to rob; Ital. *picar-e*; hence E. *pickeer*, id. It is highly probable that the Fr. have borrowed this word from the Ital., and that the latter have retained it since the time of the Gothic irruptions; as Su.-G. *puck-a* seems to convey the radical idea of extorting any thing by means of threatening; imperiose et minaciter aliquid efflagitare. Germ. *pock-en*, *pochen*, signifies both to threaten and to strike.

“O. E. *Pykar* or *lytell thefe*. *Furunculus*.” *Ibid.*

PIKE-A-PLEA BODY. A litigious person, or one who is fond of lawsuits, Roxb.; resembling the E. phrase, “to *pick* a quarrel.”

PIKEPURS, PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket; E. *pick-purse*.

“They affirmed—Purgatorie to be nothing but a *pykepurs*.” *Ressoning betuix Crossraguell and J. Knox*, B. iii. b.

PIKIE, PYKIE, *adj.* Dishonest, given to pilfering, *Aberd.*

[PIKIN, PYKIN, *part. adj.* Given to pilfering, West of S.; *synon. tarry-fingered.*]

PIKMAN, PIKEMAN, PIKIEMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables.

“*Pikeman* of the townis millis.” *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

PIKES, *s. pl.* “Short withered heath,” S. B., Gl. Ross.

A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang,
Thro’ birns and *pikes* and scrabs, and heather lang.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 26.

V. PYKIS.

VOL. III.

PIKE-STAFF, *s.* A long stick or staff with a sharp *pike* in it, carried as a support in frosty weather, S.; the same with *Broddit staff*.

Hence the proverbial saying, “I’ll gang, though it should rain auld wives and *pike-staves*,” S.

“Haud down your switch, Captain M’Intyre! I’m an auld soldier, as I said afore, and I’ll take muckle frae your father’s son, but no a touch of the wand while my *pike-staff* will haud thegither.” *Antiquary*, ii. 180.

Fars ye weel, my *pike-staff*,
Wi’ you nas mair my wife I’ll baf.

Herd’s Coll., ii. 223.

The term *Pike-staff* bears quite a different sense in E., being expl. “the wooden pole of a pike,” or lance. I suspect, however, that it has formerly had the same signification with our S. word. For in *Prompt. Parv.* we have “*Pyke of a staffe*, or other lyke; *Cuspis*;” “*Pyked* as a *staffe*; *Cuspidatus*;” and “*Pykinge* of a *staffe* or other lyke; *Cuspidatio*.”

The pointing of a staff is evidently viewed as the primary application of *pyke*.

[PIKIS, *s. pl.* Pikes, (fish), *Accts.* L. H. Treasurer, i. 383, *Dickson*.]

[PIKKIT, PIKKY, PIK-MIRK. V. under PIK.]

[PIKLAND, *part. pr.* Picking up. V. under PICK.]

PILCH, *s.* 1. A gown made of skin.

And sum wur cled in *pilchis* and founn skynnin.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 42.

A.-S. *pylece*, toga pellicea. Hence O. E. *pilch*, “a piece of flannel, or woollen cloth to be wrapt about a young child; also, a covering for a saddle,” Phillips; E. *pilcher*, a gown lined with fur: and, as *Rudd* has observed, L. B. *superpelliceum*, E. *surplice*, q. *sur-pilch*. Su.-G. *pels*, Alem. *pelz*, Germ. *pelz*, Fr. *pelisse*, Ital. *pellicia*, *Hisp. pellico*, are all *synon.*

2. A tough skinny piece of meat, S.

3. Any object that is thick or gross; also used as an *adj.*; as a *pilch carl*, a short and gross man, S.

4. A kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants, *Loth.*

A.-S. *pylece*, *pylce*, Su.-G. *pels*, Germ. *pelz*, *vestis pellicea*; Isl. *pilbz*, *stola muliebris*, *amiculum*. In O. E. *pilch* denoted a furred gown; as appears from *Somner*. Phillips explains it nearly according to its signification in S. “A piece of flannel, or woollen cloth, to be wrapt about a young child.” Isl. *pills*, *vestis muliebris*, *subpallium*, *stola muliebris*.

5. Anything hung before the thighs to preserve them from being injured in the operation of casting peats with the *Flauchter-spade*, *s.*

PILCHER, *s.* The marble which a player at the game of taw uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play, *Aberd.* *Synon. Cully*, *Renfrs.* [Corr. of *PITCHER*.]

PILCHES, *s.* *Errat.* for *Pitches*, meant to denote *pitchfirs*.

A planting beskirted the spot,
Where *pilches* an' laricks were seen.
A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 197.

* **PILE, PYLE, s.** 1. In pl. "down, or the soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men," Rudd.

My grene youth that time, and *pylis* ying,
First cled my chyn or berd, begouth to spryng.
Doug. *Virgil*, 246, 11.

2. A tender blade of grass, one that is newly sprung, S. A. Bor. id.

For callour humours on the dewy nycht,
Rendryng sum place the gyrs *pylis* thare licht,
Als fer as catal the lang soomerys day
Had in thare pasture etc and gnypp away.
Doug. *Virgil*, 400, 42.

3. A single grain; as a *pile of caff*, a grain of chaff, Shirr. Gl.

The cleanest corn that e'er was dight
May has some *pyles* o' caff in.
Burns' *Works*, iii. 113.

Teut. *pyl*, Fr. *poil*, Lat. *pil-us*, a hair.

4. The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface, Mearns; perhaps an oblique use of the E. s., q. the *nap* raised on the water.

[5. Cooks fat, grease skimmed off the liquor in which fat meat has been boiled; also, the head or scum of broth when boiling, Shetl., Clydes.]

PILGET, PILGIE, s. A contention, a quarrel, a broil, S. B.

I need na' tell the *pilgets* a'
I've had wi' feirdy foes;
It cost baith wit and pith to see
The back-seams o' their hose.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

A.-S. *abilg-ian*, exacerbare, *aebylith*, indignation;
Belg. *belgh-en*, to be enraged; to combat, to fight; Isl.
bilgia, procella.

To **PILGET, v. n.** To quarrel; [also, to get into trouble or difficulty], usually applied to the contentions of children, Ayr.

PILGATting, s. The act of quarrelling, *ibid.*
V. HAGGERSNASH, *adj.*

PILGREN, PYLGRYNE, s. A pilgrim.

Bot I who wes ane pure *pilgren*,
And half ane Stronimeir,
Forschew thair, and knew thair,
Sick tempest suld betyde.
Duvel's *Pilg. Watson's Coll.*, ii. 22.

Fr. *pelegrin*.

To **PILK, v. a.** 1. To shell peas, to take out of the husk; also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell; S. B.

2. Metaph. to pilfer, to take away, either a part, or the whole; as, *She has pilkit his pouch*, she has picked his pocket, S. B.

This is apparently corrupted from E. *pluck*, or Teut. *plock-en*, id.

PILLAN, s. The name of a species of sea-crab, Fife.

"Cancer latipes Gesneri, the Shear Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132. "Our fishers call them *Pillans*;" N. *ibid.*

PILLAR. Stane of pillar, some kind of gem.

"Item, in ane uther coffre,—ane roll with rings, ane with a grete saffer, ane enamorant, a *stane of pillar*, & ane uther ring." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6. The same term occurs in p. 7.

[This "*stane of pillar*" was prob. "a repnted fragment of the pillar of scourging worn as a relic." This is confirmed by the will of Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith, dated 30th Sept., 1390; for, among other valuables left to the son and heir, it specifies "unam anulum de Columpna Christi et unam crucem de Cruce super qua pendeat Jesus," i.e., a ring containing a fragment of the pillar of Christ, and a crucifix made of a fragment of the true cross. V. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, vol. i., Dickson.]

PILLEIS, s. pl. Prob., pulleys.

"Ane nyne hundreth grayth and tua *pilleis* per-tening to the wobteris craft." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545. V. 19.

PILLEIT, part. pa. Pillaged. Fr. *pillé*, id.

"And gif, in the hame bringing of the said armour, or ony pairt thair of, it sal happin the said Schir Michael—to be schipbrokin or *pilleit* be thevis and pirotis,—his maiestie salbe fred, exonerit and relevit of his band, &c. for samkle of the said armour as salbe *pilleit* or lost by sey." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 190.

PILLEY-STAIRES, s. pl. Apparently meant for *pilasters*.

"In the Cheap was erected ane squar low gallerie, sum fourc fut from the ground, sett round about with *pulley staires*, quhair stood the eldermen, the chamberlane," &c. Pitscottie's *Cron.*, p. 604. *Pilley-stairs*, Ed. 1728.

It is not meant that they stood on the *pilley-stairs*, as it might at first seem, but on the square gallery.

PILLIE, s. A pulley.

"The Cauuinist [Calvinist] maist bauld of al vil afferme—that the bodie of Christ is treulie in the lordis suppar, and that ve be certaine *pilleis*, or ingeynis, ar liftit vp to heavin be ane incomprehensible maner." Nicol Burne, F. 109, a.

PILLIE SCHEVIS, s. pl. Pulleys, S. *pullishees*.

"Item, fyve *pillie schevis* of brass, ane of thame garnesit with irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

As *pulley* is from Fr. *poulie*, trochlea, perhaps *pullishee*, or as here written, *pillie schev*, is q. *poulie chef*, the chief or principal pulley.

[**PILLIE, s.** The penis, Shetl. Su.-G. *pil*, Dan. *pil*, *pül*, a dart, an arrow.]

PILLIEFEE, s.

The stink of the brock is naithing to me,
Like the breath o' that glairing *pilliefee*.

Communicated as part of a poem of the Fifteenth Cent.

PILLIEWINKES, PILNIEWINKS, PINNIEWINKS, PINNYWINKLES, s. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used, apparently of the nature of thumb-screws.

"Her maister, to the intent that hee might the better trie and finde out the truth,—did, with the help of others,—torment her with the torture of the *pilliewinks* upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture." Newea from Scotl., 1591. V. Law's Memor. Pref. xxxi.

"The said confession was extorted by force of torment, she having been kept forty-eight hours in the Caspielaws [claws?];—and her little daughter, about seven years old, put in the *pilliewinks*." A. 1596.

"It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the *pilliewinks* or *pinniewinks*."

"Lord Royston observes;—'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as *pinniewinks* or *pilliewinks*, and *caspitaws* or *caspicaws*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596: and *tosots*, August 1632. But what these instruments were, I know not, unless they are other names for the boots and *thummins*.'" MacLaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvi. xxxvii.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinnywinkles* for witches; and, if I say my prayers backwards ten times ower, Satan will never gie me amends o' them." Bride of Lammemoor, ii. 230.

A.-S. *wince* denotes a reel, and Su.-G. *wanck-a*, to fluctuate, to move backwards and forwards.

The only traditional circumstance that I have met with, which seems to throw any light on this term, is a sort of nursery sport. It is customary in Dumfriesshire for the nurse to amuse the child by going through its different fingers, repeating some silly remark as to each till she comes to the little finger. This she denominates *Pilliewinkie*, and in making her remark gives it a severe squeeze; on which it is understood that the child must cry out, as if suffering acute pain. It has hence been supposed, that this was an instrument of torture for the little fingers.

In Clydes, and Loth. the same sport is used, and the concluding phrase, when the nurse comes to the little finger, is "*Pirliewinkie* pays for a'." [In Aberd., it is Crany-wany, q. v. V. PEERIEWINKIE.]

It appears that this mode of torture was not unknown in England; and it is described as the same with that of the *Thumbikins*. The name, however, is different in orthography from any of the forms which it has assumed in Scottish writing. In the reign of Henry IV. this torture was inflicted on Robert Smyth of Bury, at the malicious instigation, and in consequence of the conspiracy, of John Masham and Thomas Bote of that place.—*Ceperunt infra predictam villam, et ipsam infra domum dicti Joannis Masham in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices [on the thumbs] ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum Pyrewinkes ita strictè et dnrè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius.* Ex Cartular. Abbatiae Sancti Edmundi, MS., fol. 341, ap. Cowel's Law Interpreter. V. TURKAS.

PILLIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, s. A barbarous sport among children in Fife; whence the proverbial phrase, "He's ay at *pillie winkie* wi' the *gowdnie's eggs*," he is always engaged in some mischief or another.

An egg, an unfledged bird, or a whole nest, is placed on a convenient spot. He, who has what is called the first *pill*, retires a few paces, and being provided with a *cowl* or *rung*, is blindfolded, or gives his promise to wink hard, (whence he is called *Winkie*,) and moves forward in the direction of the object, as he supposes, striking the ground with the stick all the way. He must not shuffle the stick alongst the ground, but always strike perpendicularly. If he touches the nest

without destroying it, or the egg without breaking it, he loses his vice or turn. The same mode is observed by those who succeed him. When one of the party breaks an egg, he is entitled to all the rest as his property, or to some other reward that has been previously agreed on. Every art is employed, without removing the nest or egg, to mislead the blindfolded person, who is also called the *Pinkie*. V. PINK, v. Isl. *pul-a*, signifies *tuditare*, to strike or thump, whence *pul*, *pulsatio*. Or can it refer to the species of torture which bears the same designation?

PILLIONS, s. pl. Rags, tatters, Loth.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *penillions*, *penillions*, id.; or from O. Fr. *peille*, a small rag, "morceau, chiffon," &c. Roquefort.

PILLOUR, s. Costly fur. V. PELURE.

PILLOW, s. A tumultuous noise, S. B. V. HILLIE-BILLOW.

PILLOWBER, s. The covering of a pillow, S.; O. E. id. "Vne taye,—a *pyllow bere*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 3.

[**PILSHACH, s.** 1. A piece of coarse, thick, or dirty cloth; also, a coarse, ugly, or ill-fitting piece of dress, Banffs. O. Fr. *peille*, a rag, a tatter, or *paille*, chaff, husk, cast-away.]

PILSOUCHT, s. A cutaneous disease affecting sheep.

—Fideliter inquiri facias—si que oves illo morbo scabei qui dicitur *Pilsoucht* in vicecomitatu vestro infecti inveniantur. Collect. Forms of Writs, Brieves, &c. framed apparently in the reign of Rob. II., MS. *penes* Marquis of Bute.

I can form no idea of the origin of the initial syllable, unless we trace it to *pil*, an arrow. The latter part of the word may be from A.-S. *sucht*, Moes.-G. *sauhts*, Germ. Belg. *sucht*, morbus; q. "the arrow-sickness." V. PEEL-SHOT.

PILTOCK, s. The same with the *Cuth* or *Cooth* of Orkney and Shetland.

"*Piltocks*, sillocks, haddockes, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore.—*Piltocks*—are used as bait [in fishing for ling, cod, and tusk]. P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 190, 191.

The *piltock* is the coal fish, when a year old. At Scarborough, they are called *Billets* at this age. Penn. Zool., iii. 153.

PILYEIT, part. pa. V. PILYIE, v.

To PILYIE, v. a. To pillage; misprinted *pilzie*.

—"Qnhen ane prize is takin fra our soverane lord's enemies, the takeris thairof,—being as yit on the sea, brekis the cofferis, baillis, packis, bulgettis, maillis, tunnia and uther vessellis, for to tak and *pilyie* that quihilk thay may of the said prize," &c. Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 635.

Pilyeit has undoubtedly the same signification; as occurring in Aberd. Reg., V. 15. "*Pilyeit* in the streme be menn of wair or serevaris, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder."

Fr. *pillier*, to ravage, ransack, rifle; E. *pill*.

PIN, s. Pinnacle, summit.

Sa meny a gin, to haist thame to the *pin*,
Within this land was never hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 11.

"So many devices to forward their preferment." Lord Hailes.

Teut. *pinne*, Germ. *pin*, *pinn*, *summitas*. *Excel-sarum rerum summitates dicimus pinnen*, et singulari numero. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib., i. c. 26, s. 15. He observes, that the high mountain, among the Alps, which the Fr. inhabitants called *Mont Jov*, and the Ital. *Monte Jove*, was anciently denominated *Summum Penninum*; concluding that Jupiter was by the ancient Germans called *Pen* or *Pin*, and that this name was given to him as being the supreme God. He adds, in confirmation, that the *dies Jovis* of the Romans is in Germ. still called *Pendag*, *Pindag*, and *Pfindag*. He seems, indeed, to view this name as originally given to the true God.

It appears to be allied to C. B. Arm. *penn*, head. According to Bullet, *pin* signifies the top or head of anything.

To PIN, *v. a.* To break by throwing a stone, so as to make a small hole, Loth. V. PINN.

"And who taught me to *pin* a losen, to head a bicker, and hold the bannets?" Redgauntlet, i. 7.

PINALDS, *s. pl.* A spinet; Fr. *espinette*. "Our Regent had also the *pinalds* in his chamber;" Melvill's MS., p. 18.

PINCH, PUNCH, *s.* An iron crow or lever, S.; *punch*, E. Fland. *pinssse*, Fr. *pince*.

"*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon't," said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might as weel batter at [it] wi' pipe-stapples.'" Tales of my Landlord, i. 174.

To PIND, PYND, *v. a.* To distract.

—"And that he shall restor and deliuer the poindis that he has tane again to the said Michell, and desist fra *pinning* of his said landis in tyme to cum." Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 59.

"Anent a horse of Johne Charteris, *pyndit* be the said Johne Maxwell seruandis, of his command,—the said Johne Maxwell grantis that the said horse was ridden efter he was *pyndit*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 60. V. POIND.

PINDING, *s.* A disease of lambs, S.

"*Pinding* is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs. Before they begin to eat grass, the excrement is of a tough adhesive nature, part of which sticks to the tail and buttocks, and when hardened by the sun, sometimes glues them together so closely, that there is no possibility of any evacuation, and the intestines soon mortify and burst." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl., iii. 350.

A.-S. *pynd-an*, prohiberi; includere; *pynding*, prohibitio, &c.

To PINE FISH, *v. a.* To dry fish by exposing them to the weather, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pined*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom, they are again piled for a day, to ascertain whether they be completely *pined* or not. If they are not properly *pined*, the bloom will have disappeared from the fish when taken off the *steepie*." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 91.

The *steepie* is the pile of fishes while drying, heaped up every night, or when there is appearance of rain.

Perhaps a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, as any body that becomes thinner is said to *pine*. V. PYNIT.

PINE, PINING, *s.* A disease of sheep, West of S.; called also *Daising* and *Vanquish*.

"*Pining*—is—most severe upon young sheep, but is chiefly confined to some particular districts in the west of Scotland, where the land is very coarse, hard, dry, and heathery. The rot is a disease of debility, and characterized by extreme thinness of the blood; in the *pine*, on the contrary, the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and the pasture too arid." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 404, 405.

It is thus denominated because of "the gradual *wasting* of the animal."

PINERIS, PYNORIS, *s. pl.* 1. Pioneers, labourers.

"And so was sche lapped in a cope of leid, and kept in the Castell, fra the nynte of Junii, unto the nynetein of October, quhen sche by *Pymeris* was caryed to a schip, and so caryed to France." Knox's Hist., p. 271. *Pymeris*, MS. i.

[In Banffs. this term is applied to a man who cuts and prepares peat for fuel. V. Gloss.]

[2. A stiff breeze from the north or north-east, Banffs.]

PINET, *s.* A pint, in S. two quarts.

"They fand that the same contcind twentie ane *pinets* and ane mutchkin of just sterline jug and measure," &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 586.

To PINGE. V. PEENGE.

To PINGIL, PINGLE, *v. n.* 1. To strive, to endeavour to the utmost, S. It generally signifies, to labour assiduously without making much progress. The term involves the idea of difficulty.

With al thare force than at the vterance,
Thay *pingil* airis vp to bend and hale,
With sa strang roughis apoun athir wals;
The mychty caruel schudderit at eury strake.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 12.

2. To contend, to vie with.

To se the hewis on athir hand is wounder,
For hicht that semes *pingill* with heuin, and vnder
In ane braid sand, souir fra all wyndys blawis.

Doug. Virgil, 18, 11.

It is still used, in Galloway, as signifying to strive, to quarrel.

The cause could not be told for laughin,
How brithers *pingled* at their brochan,
And made a din.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

But now the glomin coming on,
The chiels began to *pingle*;
An' drunken carls coupin down,
Made mugs and yill-caups jingle.

Ibid., p. 78.

[3. To *pingle* w^t a *maister*, to strive with a superior, to contend against odds, to attempt what is impossible.]

Bettir thou gains to leid a dog to skomer,
Pynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy Maister
pingle;

Thou lay richt pryddles in the peis this sommer,
And fain at euin for to bring hams a single.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

4. As a *v. a.*, to reduce to difficulty.

Thare restis na ma bot Cloanthus than,
Quham finalie to persew he address,
And *pingillis* hir vnto the vttermost.

Doug. Virgil, 135, 4.

Rudd. derives it from "Belg. *pyn-en*, to take great pains, to toil extremely." It has more resemblance to Germ. *peinig-en*, to pain, to trouble, a frequentative from *pein-en*, id. However, Su.-G. *pyng* denotes labour, care, anxiety.

PINGIL, PINGLE, s. 1. [A keen contest; also, close application.] S.

Tho' Ben and Dryden of renown
Were yet alive in London town,
Like kings contending for a crown,
'Twad be a *pingle*,
Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound
And best to jingle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 324.

[2. Constant, continuous labour with little progress; as, "It's a *pingle* fae mornin till nicht, and little for 't," Ayr. Banffs.]

3. Difficulty, S. "With a *pingle*, with a difficulty, with much ado," Rudd.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr; at last, wi' great pechin an' granin, we gat it up wi' a *pingle*." Journal from London, p. 6.

4. Apparently used to denote hesitation, q. difficulty in the mind.

His bairnly smiles and looks gave joy,
He seem'd sae innocent a boy,
I led him ben but any *pingle*,
And beckt [beekt] him brawly at my ingle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

PINGLIN, PINGLAN, PINGLING, s. [1. The act of labouring earnestly and producing little, Ayr., Banffs.]

2. Constant and irksome application; also, difficult or tiresome work, Ayr.]

"They were all Borderers, and could ride and prick well, and held the Scottish men in *pingling* by their pricking and skirmishing, till the night came down on them." Pitcottie, p. 175.

I was na' ca'd, says Lindy, but was knit,
And i' the sett three langsome days did sit;
Till wi' my teeth I gnew the raps in twa,
And wi' sair *pingling* wan at last awa.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

[**PINGLIN, PINGLING, adj.** 1. Irksome and profitless; requiring close attention, Ayr.]

2. Diligent about trifles, busy but doing little; as, "He's just an auld *pinglin* body," *ibid.*]

PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, s. "A small tin-made goblet, with a long handle, used in Scotland for preparing children's food;" Gall., Dumfr., Etrr. For.

You want a *pingle*, lassie; weel and guid—
Tis thretty pennies—pit it whar it stood.
Let it abee. I never saw sik fike
About a *pingle*—tak it gin ye like—
Or gin ye dinna like it,—let it ly.

Village Fair, Blackv. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 429.

—The *pingle-pan*

Is on the ingle set; into the flood
Of frey frith the lyart gear is cast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

The pot or pan for making haasty pudding is called the *Porrhitch-pingle*. V. HA'-HOUSE.

PINION, s. A pivot, Roxb.

Fr. *pignon* denotes the nuts in whose notches the teeth of the wheels of a clock run; Cotgr.

To **PINK, v. a. and n.** [To make small, to contract; hence, to contract the eyes, to peer, to wink, to glimmer, S.]

Teut. *pincken*, or *pinck-ooghen*, oculos contrahere, et aliquo modo claudere. E. *pink*, is used in a different sense; as properly signifying to wink, to shut the eyes entirely, or in a greater degree than is suggested by *pink*, as used in S. Hence,

PINKIE, adj. 1. Small, in a general sense, S. "There's a wee *pinkie* hole in that stocking."

2. Contracted, drooping; as, "*pinkie een*," eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half closed, S.

Meg Wanet wi' her *pinkie een*
Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

PINKIE, s. 1. Any thing small, as the little finger; a term mostly used by little children, or in talking to them, Loth., Ayr., Lanarks.

Belg. *pink*, id. *pinck*, digitus minimus, Kilian.

2. The smallest candle that is made, S.

O. Tent. *pincke*, id. cubicularis lucerna simplex; also, a glow-worm.

3. The weakest kind of beer brewed for the table, S.

4. The name given to a person who is blind-folded. V. **PILLIE-WINKIE**.

[5. The little finger.]

To **PINK, v. n.** 1. To trickle, to drop; applied to tears, S. B.

And a' the time the tears ran down her cheek,
And *pinked* o'er her chin upon her keek.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

[2. To drip; applied to the sound made by drops of water falling, as in a cave, S.]

3. To strike smartly with any small object, as a pea, a marble, &c.; as, "*Pink* that bool out the ring," Clydes.

4. To beat, to pnnish; as, "I'll *pink* ye for that yet," *ibid.*]

[**PINK, s.** A drop; also, the sound caused by a drop, *ibid.*]

PINKING, adj. [Dropping, dripping.] Expl. "A Scottish word expressive of the peculiar sound of a drop of water falling in a subterraneous cave."

—O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall,
Where *pinkings* drops perpetual fall.

West Briton, April 14th, 1815.

PINKLE-PANKLE, s. "The sound of liquid in a bottle;" Gall. Enc.

To PINKLE-PANKLE, *v. n.* To emit such sound.

"I heard the gude wife say it would *pinkle-pankle*;" *Ibid.*, p. 241.

PINKLING, *s.* Thrilling motion, Ayrs.

"I, one day, when I felt the wonted two o'clock *pinkling* in my belly, stepped into an eating-house, to get a check of something." *The Steam Boat*, p. 270.

Apparently synon. with *Prinkling*. V. PINKLE.

[A.-S. *pyngan*, to pierce, which was borrowed from Lat. *pingere*, to prick; but the ultimate origin is Celtic *pic*, a peak, a point. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under PINK.]

[To PINK, *v. a.* To deck, to adorn; as, "*Pink* her oot in her falderalls, that's a' she cares," Ayrs., Banffs.]

[PINK, *s.* Used to denote the best or most beautiful of a number of persons or things; as, "the *pink* o' the core," the prettiest of the company, or, the best of the lot, *ibid.*]

[PINKIN, PINKING, *s.* The act of adorning or decking; generally followed by preps. *up* and *oot*, *ibid.*

Welsh, *pin*, smart, brisk, gay, fine.]

[PINKIEFIELD, *s.* A quarrel, a slight disagreement, Shetl.]

[To PINN, PIN, *v. a.* 1. To stop or fill up, to close, S.; hence,

2. To attach, join, connect, S.

3. To drive home, to strike smartly, to beat; as, "I'll *pin* ye for that yet." Also, to hit, as in shooting; as, "He *pinnt* it the first shot," Clydes., Banffs.

4. To seize, to catch, *ibid.*]

[PINN, *s.* 1. Anything used for closing or filling up, as *pin*n-stanes for filling up walls; or for joining or connecting, as in machinery, S.

2. A sharp stroke, a blow; generally of an object sent from a distance, Clydes., Banffs.

3. Metaph. applied to a person of small stature, *ibid.*]

[PINNIN, PINNING, *s.* 1. The act of closing or filling up crevices; also, what is used for that purpose; the pl. form is often used.]

"They are found in various shapes and sizes, from that of the smallest *pinning*s, to the most solid binding masses employed in building." P. Falkland, *Fifes. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 438.

Q. a stone employed as a *pin*.

PINNER, *s.* 1. A head-dress or cap formerly worn by women of rank, having lappets pinned to the temples reaching

down to the breast, and fastened there. It is now almost entirely disused, S.

And I man hae *pinners*,
With pearling set round,
A skirt of puddy,
And a waistcoat of broun.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 312.

"I am as hungry as a gled, my bonny dow; see bid Kate set on the broo', and do you put on your *pinners*, for ye ken Vieh Ian Vohr' winna sit down till ye be at the head o' the table; and dinna forget the pint bottle o' brandy." Waverley, ii. 290.

"*Pinner*, a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank;" Gl. Antiq.

2. A *fleeing pinner*, such a head-dress, having the ends of the lappets hanging loose, Ang.

It has been supposed that the name has originated from its being pinned. Johnson defines E. *pinner*, "the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose;" deriving it from *pinna* or *pinion*. It is more probable a Fr. word. In the celebrated History of Prince Erastus, the term *pignoirs* occurs in such connexion, as to indicate that some kind of night-dress for the head is meant, such as might anciently be used even by males. "Outre cela elle y mit plusieurs autres besongnes de nuit, comme Coiffes, Courchefs, *Pignoirs*, Oreilliers, et Mouchoirs fort subtilement onurez." *Histoire Pitoyable du Prince Erastus*, Lyon, 1564, p. 12, 13. I have not met with this word in any Fr. Dict. L. B. *pinna* is used in the sense of ora, limbus, as denoting the border of a garment.

PINNAGE, *s.* [A pinnace], a boat belonging to a ship of war. This had been the ancient pron. in S.

"Phaselus, a Barge or *Pinnage*," Despaut. Gram. L. 1. The same in Wedderb. Vocab., p. 47.

Pinnasse, id., Kilian.

PINNING, *s.* Diarrhoea, S.A.

"Diarrhoea, or looseness. This disorder is commonly called by the shepherds *pinning*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 389.

PINNED, PINNIT, *part. adj.* Seized with a diarrhoea, S. A.

"When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely *pinned*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., *ibid.*

It is pronounced in two syllables.

Perhaps from the pain suffered by the poor animals; Teut. *pinninghe*, torsio, cruciatus, cruciamentum, from *pin-en*, torquere, cruciare.

PINNER-PIG, *s.* V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PINNING, *s.* Small stones for filling up a crevice in a wall, S. [V. under PINN, *v.*]

[To PINNISH, *v. n.* To pinch or wither with cold, Shetl., Prob., a corr. of *pinch*.]

PINNYWINKLES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture. V. PILLIEWINKES.

PINSEL, *s.* A streamer. V. PENSEL.

PINT, *s.* A liquid measure of two quarts in S.

PINT-STOUP, *s.* 1. A tin measure, containing two quarts, S.

There was Geordy that well lov'd his lassie,
He took the *pint-stoup* in his arms, &c.

Hallow Fair, Herd's Coll., ii. 169.

"It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky—they wadna pass the like o' that—it wad just come to their hand like the boul o' a *pint-stoup*." Guy Maunering, iii. 111.

2. A spiral shell of the genus *Turbo*, Loth.; named most probably from its elongated form, as resembling the measure above-mentioned.

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *s.* 1. A small dried haddock not split, Aberd.; corruptly pron. *penny-widdie*, Loth.

2. Metaph. used to denote a very meagre person, Aberd.

PINTILL-FISH, *s.* Prob., the Pipe-fish.

"In this ile (Eriskeray) ther is daylie gottin abundance of veray grate *pintill-fishe* at ebbe seas, and als veray guid for uther fishing, pertaining to M'Neill of Barray." Monroe's Isles, p. 34.

This seems either a species of the Pipe fish; or the Lounce, or Sand-eel.

PINTS, *s. pl.* Shoe-thongs, Lanarks.; corr. from. E. *point*, "a string with a tag."

PINYIONE, *s.* A handful of armed men. Acts Mar., c. 14. V. PUNYE, *s.*

[PIOO, *s.* A small quantity, Shetl.; *piew*, Clydes., being a smaller quantity than a *hew* or a *tait*, and larger than a *hait*.]

[To PIOORL, *v. n.* To whine, to whimper, Shetl.]

PIOT, PYOT, *s.* A magpie. V. PYAT.

PIOYE, *s.* V. PEEOY.

[PIP, PYPE, *s.* A cask, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 343, 252, Dickson. Dutch, *pyp*, id.]

* **PIPE**, *s.* To **TAK A PIPE**, Selkirks., Clydes., equivalent to *tuning* one's *pipes*, signifying to cry; [but, *to pipe* is much more common.]

"He's coming, poor fellow—he's *takin* a *pipe* to himsel at the house-end—his heart—is as saft as a snaw-ba." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 155.

PIPER, *s.* One who plays on the bag-pipe, S.

PIPER'S NEWS. News that every one has already heard, S.; probably from a piper going from place to place, and still retailing the same story, till it be in every one's mouth.

"I came expressly to inform you"—'Came with *piper's news*', said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you.'" Perils of Man, i. 29.

PIPES, *s. pl.* 1. The common name for the bag-pipe, S.

2. *To tune one's pipes*, a metaph. phrase, signifying to cry, S.

[PIPIN, PIPING, *s.* and *adj.* Crying, weeping, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To PIPE, *v. a.* To frill, to make frills with an Italian-iron or a piping machine, Clydes.]

[PIPIN, PIPING, *s.* The act of making frills as above; also, frills so made, *ibid.*]

[PIPIN-AIRNE, PIPING-IRON, *s.* An Italian-iron, *ibid.*]

PIPE-STAPPLE, *s.* 1. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, as distinguished from the bowl, Loth., Roxb. *Stapplick* *synon.* Roxb.

"Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't," said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might as weel batter at it wi' *Pipe-stapples*.'" Tales of my Landlord, i. 175.

2. Used as *synon.* with *Windle-strae*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth.

"I'll go to such a place though it should rain auld wives and *pipe-stapples*;" Prov. South of S. But the more ancient form is universally retained in the north, "though it should rain auld wives, and *pikestaves*."

Old Flandr. *stapel*, caulis, stipes, scapus; Kilian.

3. Used metaph. to denote any thing that is very brittle, Roxb.

4. *Pipe-stapples*, an implement of sport among children, S.

"*Pipe-staples* form a very amusing play-thing, by putting two pins cross-wise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the *pipe-staple*, and holding it vertically, blowing gently through it." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 55.

PIPER, *s.* 1. The name given to the *Echinus Cidaris*, Shetl.

"E. Cidaris, found in deep water, *Piper*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 320.

In England this is the name of the *Trigla Lyra*. V. Penn. Zool., p. 234.

2. The insect called *Father-long-Legs*, also receives this name, Aberd.

3. A half-dried haddock, Aberd.

[PIPES O' PAIN, *s.* A ludicrous name given to a flail, or rather, to the use of one, Banffs.]

[PIPIN AIRNE, PIPING IRON, *s.* V. under **PIPE**, *v.*]

PIPPEN, *s.* A doll, a baby, a puppet, for children to play with.

"Ane creill with sum bulyetis—and *pipennis*.—Ane coffer quhairin is contentit certane pictouris of wemen callit *pipennis* [female babies], being in number fourtene, mekle and litle; fyftene vardingaill for thame; nyntene gownis, kirtillis, and vaskenis for thame; ane packet of sairkis, slevis, and hois for thame, thair pantonis [slippers]; ane packet with ane furnist bed; ane uther packett of litle consaittis and trifillis of bittis of crisp and utheris; tua dussane

and ane half of masking visouris." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This curious passage gives the contents of part of the royal treasury, when an inventory was made during the regency of Morton; who caused a strict account to be taken of all the property belonging to the crown, resolved to check rapacity in every one but himself. These puppets were most probably meant for the use of our young Solomon, James VI.

Ital. *pupin-a*, Fr. *poupee*, a puppet; *poupon*, a baby, *popin*, neat, spruce; Teut. *poppen*, ludicra puerilia, imagunculae, quae infantibus puerisque ad lusum praebentur; Kilian.

To PIPPER, *v. n.* To tremble, to vibrate quickly, Shetl.

From Isl. *pipr-a*, tremere. *Hann pipradi allr af reidi*, ira totus tremuit; Halderson.

[PIPPERIN, *s.* Trembling, vibrating, hesitating, Shetl.]

PIRE, *s.* A seat of some kind.

"At mine entry into the chappel, place was made for me through the press, and so I was conveyed up, and placed in a *pire*, or seat, even behind the king as he kneeled at mass." Saddler's Papers, i. 19.

"I cannot assign any derivation to this uncommon word. Du Cange interprets *Piretum* to be a cell containing a fire place." Ibid. N.

Kilian renders Norm. Fr. *pire*, "a stone." Had this been the meaning, it would rather have been "*on a pire*." The difficulty would be removed, could we suppose that the term in MS. might be read *peu*.

PIRKUZ, *s.* "Any kind of perquisite;" Gall. Encycl.; evidently a corr. of the E. term.

[PIRL, *s.* A small round lump (excrementum ovium), Shetl.]

To PIRL, PYRL, *v. a. and n.* 1. To whirl, [to toss; often followed by prep. *aboot, at, up*; as, "*Pirl up the pennies*." S.]

An' cauld December's *pirlin* drift
Maks Winter fierce an' snell come.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 25.

2. To twist, twine, curl; as, to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line; Roxb., Clydes.

Pyrl occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

"I *pyrle* wyre of golde or syluer, I wynde it vpon a whele ss sylke women do." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 317, a.

A secondary sense of the *v.* as signifying to whirl, from the circumvolution of any thing in the act of twisting; or as allied to Fr. *pirouett-er*, to twirl.

3. To stir or poke any thing with a long rod or wand, Moray; applied to the stirring of shilling seeds used in drying grain, Aberd.

[4. To remove or pick out anything slowly in the same manner, Banffs.]

5. To handle overmuch, to work at or with anything needlessly; hence, to dawdle or trifle at work; as, "What are ye *pirlin* at the *sneck* for?" *ibid.*, Clydes.]

6. To prick, to puncture.

On aithir side his eyne he gan to cast;—
Spyand full fast, quhar his awsaill suld be,
And couth weyll luk and wyuk with the ta e.—
Sum scornyt hym, sum gleid carll cald hym thar.—
Sum brak a pott, sum *pyrlit* at hys E.
Wallace fled out, and prewalé leit thsim be.

Wallace, vi. 470, MS.

In Edit. 1648,—Some *pricked* at his ee.

Allied to Su.-G. *pryl*, a long needle, an awl, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

7. To ripple, as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind, S.

Pirl seems originally the same with *Birle*. V. under BIRE.

PIRL, PYRL, *s.* 1. A slight motion, stirring, or rippling; as, "There's a *pirl* on the water;" S. V. PIRR.

[2. Twist, twine, curl; as, "That line has na the richt *pirl*," Clydes.]

3. Undue handling; also, trifling, dawdling work, *ibid.*, Banffs.

4. A whirl, a toss, S.]

PIRLIE, PIRLIN, *adj.* 1. Crisp, having a tendency to curl up. Thus, when the fleece of a sheep, or coat of a dog, has this appearance, the animal is said to be *pirlie-skinned*, Roxb.

2. *Pirlie fellow*, one who is very difficult to please; a term of contempt, South of S.

[PIRLIN, PIRLAN, *s.* The act expressed by the *v.* in each of the senses given above.]

PIRLING-STICK, PIRLIN-WAND, *s.* The name given to the rod used for stirring *shilling seeds*, for making them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth, *ibid.*

PIRLET, PIRLIT, *s.* Apparently, a puny or contemptible figure, Ayr.

"Miss Mizy protested—that it would be a disgrace to them for ever to pass through the town with such a *pirlet* of a driver." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 278.

"A pretty *pirlit* ye'll be, me leading you hame, blind and bluiding, wi' a napkin, or an suld stocking tied round your head." Sir A. Wylie, i. 35.

Fr. *perlette*, a small pearl?

PIRLEY PEASE-WEEP. A game among boys, Loth.

"*Pirley Pease-weep* is a game played by boys, and the name demonstrates that it is a native one; for it would require a page of close writing to make it intelligible to an Englishman." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 36.

PIRL-GRASS, *s.* Creeping wheat-grass, S. V. FELT, 1.

PIRLIE, *s.* Anything small. A childish name for a little finger, Loth.

[PIRLIEWEE, *adj.* Small, very small, Banffs.]

[PIRLIEWEEACK, *s.* Anything small of its kind, *ibid.*]

PIRLIEWINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.; the same with *Pirlie*. V. PEERIEWINKIE.

It is used in the nursery rhyme :

"There's the thief that brak the barn;"
(Taking hold of the fore-finger)
"There's the aye that steal'd the corn;"
(Touching the middle-finger)
"There's the aye that tell'd a'";
(Pointing to the ring-finger)
"And puir *pirliewinkie* paid for a'."

There is a similar *tronie* in Angus, only with a partial change of designations, and as including the thumb.

"Here's *Break-barn*,"
(Taking hold of the thumb)
"Here's *Steal-corn*,"—the fore-finger;
"Here's *Haud-Walch*,"—the middle finger;
"Here's *Rinn-awa*,"—the ring-finger;
"And little wee, wee *Cronachie* pays for a'."

PIRLIE-PIG, PURLIE-PIG, *s.* A circular vessel of crockery, resembling what is called a Christmas box, which has no opening save a slit at top, only so large as to receive a halfpenny; used by children for keeping their money, S. B. *Pinner-pig*, S. O.

The box receives this form, that the owner may be under less temptation to waste his hoard, as, without breaking it, he can get out none of the money.

The same kind of box is used in Sweden, and called *sparbossa*; Testacea pyxis, in quam nummi conjiciuntur per adeo angustum foramen, ut inde, nisi fracto vase, depromi nequeant; Ihre.

This learned writer is at a loss, whether the name may be from *spar-a*, to spare, to preserve with caution, or *sparr-a*, to shut, and *byss-a*, a box. In Su.-G. it is also denominated *girigbuk*, literally *greedy belly*, because it keeps all that it receives; a term also metaph. applied to a covetous person. The Fr. name is *Tirelire*.

Pirlie-pig may be allied to Su.-G. *perla*, union, and *pig*, a piece of crockery; because the design is to preserve small pieces of money till they form a considerable sum. Or shall we suppose, that it was originally *birdie-pig*, from A.-S. *bird-ian*, to drink, as thus those who wished to carouse together, at some particular time, might form a common stock?

Pinner, as it is pron. in the West, may be allied to Teut. *penne-waere*, merx, or Dan. *penger*, pl. money, literally, pennies; q. a vessel for holding money.

[PIRLIN-STICK, *s.* V. under PIRL, *v.*]

PIRN, *s.* 1. A quill, or reed on which yarn is wound, S.

"In this manufacturing country, such as are able to go about and beg, are generally fit, unless they have infant children, to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling *pirns*, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle)." P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc., ii. 510.

"You must not forget to see the silk work, which is a most curious contrivance; it is three or four stories high. In the highest storie there are innumerable *pirns* of silk, which are all moved by the generall motion that the water gives to some wheels below, & there they receive the first twist; in the storie next to that, they receive the second; & in the lowermost

storie the last, which brings it to that form of raw silk that we commonly see sold." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 210. This refers to Bologna in Italy.

[2. A small bobbin on which thread is wound; also, a bobbin filled with thread, S.]

3. "The bobbin of a spinning-wheel," S., Gl. Ant.

4. The name is transferred to the yarn itself, in the state of being thus rolled up, S. A certain quantity of yarn, ready for the shuttle, is said to consist of so many *pirns*.

"The women and weavers Scot. call a small parcel of yarn put on a *broach* (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a *pyrn*." Rudd. vo. *Pyrnit*.

5. It is often used metaph. One, who threatens evil to another, says; *I'll wind you a pirn*, I'll bother you, S.

Whisht, ladren, for gin ye say ought
Mair, I'se wind ye a *pirn*,
To reel some day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

To redd a *ravell'd pirn*, to clear up something that is difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S.

Ance let a hissy get you in the girm,
Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a *ravell'd pirn*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 52.

[In the West of S., a person in difficulty is said to have "a *bonnie pirn* to won," i.e., to wind.]

As a *pirn* is sometimes called a *broach*, the yarn being as it were *spitted* on it, perhaps Su.-G. *preu*, any thing sharp-pointed, is the radical word?

6. The wheel of a fishing-rod, S.

"A *pirn* (for angling), a wheel." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 159.

[So called on account of its shape and use.]

PIRN-CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl, used by weavers for holding their quills, S.

Fraunce mentions O. E. "*Pyrne* or webstars some Panus." Prompt. Parv.

PIRN-STICK, *s.* The wooden broach on which the quill is placed, while the yarn put upon it in spinning is reeled off, S.

PIRNIE, *adj.* Used to denote cloth that has very narrow stripes, S. "*Pirny cloth*, a web of unequal threads or colours, striped," Gl. Rams.

The famous fiddler of Kinghorn

—Gart the lieges gawff and girm ay,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn;
Tho' both his weeds and mirth were *pirny*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 232.

Those who were their chief commanders,
As such who wore the *pirnie* standarts,
Who led the van, and drove the rear,
Were right well mounted of their gear;
With brogues, and trows, and *pirnie* plaids,
With good blew bonnets on their heads.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

PIRNIE, *s.* A woollen night-cap; generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock, Roxb.

"*Pirnies*, nightcaps woven of various coloured threads;" Gall. Encycl.

The term like *Pirnie*, adj. denotes that the article is striped and of different colours.

PIRNIE-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.; perhaps because the covering worn for the head by men is commonly striped woollen stuff. V. **PIRNIE**.

PYRNIT, **PIRNYT**, *part. pa.* "Striped, woven with different colours," Rudd.; [interwoven, brocaded; as, "*pirnit wyth gold*," Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 224, Dickson.]

Ane garment he me gaif, or knychtly wede,
Pirnyt and wouyn ful of fyne gold threde.

Doug. Virgil, 246, 30.

The term, however, respects the *woof* that is used, corresponding to *subtemine*, Virg., [Ae. iii. 483], especially as the *woof* is immediately supplied from *pirna*.

"Item, ane gowne of crammasy velvot, droppit with gold wyre, with twa begariis of the samyn, lynit with *pyrnit* satyne, without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

They still say in Angus, that a web is all *pirned*, when woven with unequal yarn. Cloth is thus denominated, because for each stripe a different *pirn* or quill is used in weaving.

PIRNICKERIE, *adj.* Troublesome, South of S.

This seems merely a variety of *Pernickitie*.

PIRR, *s.* [1. Energy, vigour; hence, flurry, Banffs.

2. The pet or huff; also, pettish humour, *ibid.*

Evidently the local pron. of *birr*, q. v.]

3. A gentle breeze. It is commonly used in this connexion: *There's a fine pirr of wind*, S.

To **PIRR**, *v. n.* To spring up, as blood from the wound made by a lancet, Gall.; [to flow with force in a small stream, to stream, Clydes.]

"Blood is said to *pirr* from the wound made by a lancet;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *pyr*, that shoots out in a point.

PIRR, *adj.* "A girl is said to look *pirr* when gaily dressed;" *ibid.* V. **PIRRIE**.

PIRR, *s.* "A sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, its feet not webbed;" *ibid.*

Isl. *byr*, *bir*, *ventus secundus*.

PIRRAINA, *s.* A female child, Orkn.

Perhaps a diminutive from Norv. *piril*, a little person. Or the first syllable may be allied to Dan. *pige*, *pie*, a girl.

PIRRIE, **PIRR**, *adj.* 1. Trim, nice in dress, Berwicks.; *synon.* *Pernickitie*.

2. Precise in manner, *ibid.*

3. Having a tripping mode in walking, walking with a spring, *ibid.*

To **PIRRIE**, *v. a.* To follow a person from place to place, like a dependant, Mearns. Hence,

PIRRIE-DOG, *s.* 1. A dog that is constantly at his master's heels, *ibid.* *Para-dog*, Ang. *id.*, q. v.

2. Transferred to a person who is the constant companion of another, in the character of a parasite, *ibid.*

Teut. *paer-en*, *binos consociare*, *pariter conjungere*. V. **PARRY**.

PIRRIHOUDEN, *adj.* Fond, doating, Perth.

Perhaps from Teut. *paer*, a peer, an equal, and *houden*, held as denoting mutual attachment.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, Loth.

Q. an *A per se*, a phrase much used by our old writers; or from Fr. *parsoy*, by one's self.

PISHMOTHER, *s.* An ant, Ettr. For. Prob., a corr. of *pismire*? V. **PISMINNIE**. The Fris. name is *Pis-imme*.

PISK, *s.* "A dry-looking saucy girl;" Gall. Encycl.

PISKIE, **PISKET**, *adj.* 1. Marshy, Upp. Clydes.

2. Dry, "Any thing withering dry is *pisky*.—*Pisket grass*, dried, shrivelled grass;" Gall. Encycl.

3. Cold and reserved in manner, Gall.

"To behave dryly to a friend is to behave [*be pisket*;" *ibid.* The term may have been originally applied to the skin, when chopped by the drought; C. B. *pisg*, small blisters.

PISMINNIE, *s.* The vulgar name for an ant, Galloway, Dumfr., Clydes.

PISMIRE, *s.* A steelyard, Orkn.

"Their measure is not the same with ours, they not using peck and firlo, but instead thereof, weigh their corns on *Pismires* or *Pundlers*." Brand's Descr. Orkney, p. 28.

This is the same sense with **BISMAR**, q. v.

PISSANCE, *s.* Power.

Syne the *piissance* come of Ansonis,
And the pepil Sicany haif slsua.

Doug. Virgil, 253, 20.

Bellend. uniformly uses the same word. Fr. *puissance*, from *puis*, Lat. *poss-um*.

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful, Fr. *puissant*.

Lord, our protectour to al trsistis in the
But quham na thing is worthy nor *piissant*,
To vs thy grace and als grete mercy grant.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 126, 22.

—"Quhilkis wer ane parte of the commisssonaris deputit for completing of oure soueranis mariage with the maist excellent and *piissant* prince king daulphine of France," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

* PIT, *s.* *Potatoe-pit*, a conical heap of potatoes covered with earth, S.

"A *pit*, or *pie*, is a conical heap of potatoes, about four feet diameter at bottom, built up to a point, as high as they will admit of, and resting upon the dry bare ground. The heap is carefully covered by a layer of straw; a trench is then dug all round, and the earth thrown over the straw, and well beaten down by the spade. The apex, or summit of the heap, is generally secured from rain by a broad grassy sod. A shallow hollow, about a foot deep, is generally dug in the place where the potatoes are to be laid; and, from this circumstance, the name has been extended to the heap itself." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 293.

PIT and GALLOWES. A privilege conferred on a baron, according to our old laws, of having on his ground a *pit* for drowning women, and *gallows* for hanging men, convicted of theft.

This is mentioned by Bellenden as one of the privileges granted to barons by Malcolm Canmore.

"It was ordanit als be the said counsal, that fre baronis sall mak *jebattis*, & *draw wellis*, for punition of criminahyl personis." Cron. B. xii. c. 9.

This, however, very imperfectly expresses the meaning of the original passage in Boeth.

"Constitutum quoque est eodem consilio a rege, uti Barones omnes *puteos* faciendi ad condemnatas plectendas *foeminas*, ac patibulum ad viros suspendendos noxios potestatem haberent." In this sense are we to understand *furca* et *fossa*, as privileges pertaining to barons. Reg. Mag., B. i. c. 4, s. 2, Quon. Attach., c. 77. In some old deeds, written in our language, these terms are rendered *furc* and *fos*.

This mode of punishment, by immersion, was also known in England. Spelman gives an account of a remarkable instance of it, in the reign of Rich I., A. 1200. Two women, accused of theft, were subjected to the ordeal by fire, or by burning plough-shares. The one escaped; but the other, having touched the shares, was drowned in the *Bike-pool*. V. Spelm. vo. *Furca*.

It was one of the ancient customs of Burgundy, that women found guilty of theft, were condemned to be cast into a river. V. Chess. Consuetud. Burgund., ap. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Fossa*.

Mr. Pink, observes, that the punishment of drowning, now unknown, was formerly practised among the Gothic nations. The Swedes boasted of drowning five of their kings. He considers the *pit* as a relic of this practice; Enquiry, i. 30. This conjecture seems highly probable. Various writers have asserted, that the ancient Goths were wont to sacrifice men to their false deities, by precipitating them into a well, preserved for this purpose in the vicinity of their temples, or altars. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septentr., p. 47.

In the great solemnities of the heathen at Upsal in Sweden, the one whose lot it was to be immolated to the gods, was plunged headlong into a fountain adjoining to the place of sacrifice. If he died easily, it was viewed as a good omen, and his body was immediately taken out of the fountain, and hung up in a consecrated grove. For it was believed that he was translated to a place among the gods. Worm. Monum., p. 23, 24.

It was one of the attributes of Odin, the great god of the Scandian nations, and doubtless a singular one, that he presided over the *gallows*. Hence he was called *Hango*; as being the God of those who were hanged. For the same reason, he was also designed *Galgavalldr*, i.e., the Lord of the Gallows; q. he who rules over, or *wields*, it. Landnamabok, p. 176. 361. 412. 417.

This phrase is known in Germany. Teut. *Put ende Galghe*; *put*, a well or pit, *galghe*, the gallows. Kilian, however, does not translate this phrase literally. "The right or power of the sword," he says, "supreme right, absolute power."

It deserves observation, that in the account which Tacitus gives of the punishments used by the ancient Germans, we may distinctly trace the origin of *Pit* and *Gallows*. "Proditiores transfugas arboribus suspendunt; ignavos et imbelles, et corpore infames, coeno ac palude, injecta insuper crate, mergunt." De Mor. German.

To PIT, *v. a.* The vulgar pronunciation of the E. v. to *Put*, S.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they *pit* us on the pinnywinkles for witches." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 230.

[To PIT *aff.* To waste, to squander; also, to delay, procrastinate, evade, S.]

[To PIT *at.* 1. To set to, to apply one's self; as, "*Pit at it*, an' hae dune wi' 't," Clydes.

2. To apply to, to dun, Banffs.]

[To PIT *by.* 1. To endure, to serve, to last; as, "My coat 'll no *pit by* anither winter," West of S.

2. To live, to hold on; as, "He canna *put by* many hours," *ibid.*

3. To be satisfied with; as, "Ye man *pit by* wi' that for ae day," *ibid.*

4. To maintain, support, defray the expense of; as, "It taks nae wee penny to *pit us a' by* dacently," *ibid.*, Banffs.

5. To hoard, to gather, to lay past; as, "*Pit by* a' ye can," S.]

[PIT BY, *s.* Anything temporary, or to serve a present need, plan, or desire; also, a put-off, a substitute, S.]

To PIT *in.* To contribute a share, S. This is called the *Inpit* or *Input*. V. PUT, *v.*

To PIT *one's sell down.* To commit suicide, S.

To PIT *one through* a thing. To clear up, to explain a thing to a person, Aberd.

PITAILL, PITALL, *s.* The rabble. V. PETTAIL.

[PITATY, PITATA, TATY, *s.* A potato.]

PITCAKE, *s.* An imitative designation for the plover, supposed to express the sound emitted by the bird, Berwicks.

[PITCHERS, *s. pl.* Pieces of lead used in playing the game of "*Kypie*," Shetl.

Kypie is the game of *pitching* or *pitch-and-toss*.]

[* PITÈ, PITTE, *s.* Pity, regret, Barbour, i. 480, 481.]

To PITIE, PITY. 1. As a *v. a.*, to excite pity in, to cause compassion for.

"Thair was so many widowes, bairnes, and infantis, seiking redrese, &c., that it wold have *pitied* any man to have hard the samyne." Pitscottie, p. 35.

—"How the Barons wives are oppressed by spoiling their places, and robbing their goods, it wold *pity* a good heart." Disc. of Troubles, Keith's Hist., App., p. 129.

2. As a *v. n.*, to regret.

"I *pitied* much to see men take the advantage of the time to cast their own conclusions in assembly-acts, though with the extreme disgrace or danger of many of their brethern." Baillie's Lett., i. 133.

PITIFUL, *adj.* Mournful, what may be regretted or lamented, S.

"God grant I may prove a false prognosticator. I look for the most *pitiful* schism that ever our poor church has felt." Baillie's Lett., i. 2.

[PITWYSLY, *adv.* Piteously, Barbour, iii. 549.]

PITILL, *s.* Prob., a bird of the falcon kind.

The *Pitill* and the Pipe gled cryand pewé.
Befoir thir princes ay past, as pairt of purveyoris ;
For thay culd cheires chikkynis, and purchase poultré,
To cleik fra the commonis, as Kingis katouris.

Houlate, iii. 1, MS.

These, from their employment, seem to be both birds of prey. The latter is evidently some kind of hawk, denominated from its cry, perhaps the kestrel, or Falco *tinnunculus*, Linn. The former in name resembles A.-S. *bleripittel*, in Gl. Aelfr. translated *storicarius*, by Lye *scoricarius*. Qu. the hen-harrier, le Lanier *centré* of Brisson?

PITMIRK, *adj.* So dark that one has not a single glimpse of light, S.

Perhaps, like the darkness of a *pit* or dungeon. It has, however, been expl. as if it had the same origin with *Pik-mirk*.

"*Pit-mirk*, *pick-mark*, dark as pitch;" Gl. Antiq.

PITTANE SILWR. Pittance silver.

"Nota, Discharges producit be Patrik Grinlaw & Ja^{ms} Alex^r of thair feu-dewties and *pittane silver* for the termes of W^{sonday} & M^s [Martinmas] 1636." Wreattis producit be the Fewares of Fawkkirk. Mem. Dr. Wilson, v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813, App., p. 18.

As these feus were held of the Abbey of Holyrood, the term must be viewed as referring to some monastic institution. *Pittane silver* seems to be the same with L. B. *pictantia*, *pittantia*, &c., which denoted the portion allowed to monks in meat, or eatables, as contradistinguished from pulse. *Portio monachica* in esculentis ad valorem unius *pictae*; lautior pulmentis, quae ex oleribus erant, cum *pictanciae* essent de piscibus. Du Cange. The term was used also to denote food in general, as provided for the refectory; sometimes a luncheon of cheese, at other times four or five eggs.

This *pittane silver* had been a duty imposed in addition to what was properly denominated the feu-duty. It had its name from L. B. *picta*, Fr. *pite*, a very small coin, struck by the Counts of Poitiers, almost the smallest in currency, being of the value of half a farthing. Here we discover the true origin of the E. word *pittance*.

To PITTER-PATTER, *v. n.* 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner.

---The Cleck geese leave off to clatter,—
And priests, *Marias* to *pitter-patter*.—

Watson's Coll., i. 48.

V. CLAIK, CLAKE.

2. To move up and down inconstantly, making a clattering noise with the feet, S.

"*Pitter patter* is an expression still used by the vulgar; it is in allusion to the custom of muttering *pater-nosters*." Bannatyne Poems, N., p. 247.

It is, I believe, also used as a *s.* V. PATER.

PITTER-PATTER, *adv.* "All in a flutter; sometimes *pittie-pattie*," S.; Gall. Encycl.

PITTIVOUT, *s.* A small arch or vault, Kincardines. Fr. *petit vault*.

[*PITY, *s.* and *v.* V. under PITE.]

PIXIE, *s.* A spirit which has the attributes of the Fairies.

If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee,—
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee,—
If a *Pixie*, seek thy ring,—
If a *Nixie*, seek thy spring.

The Pirate, ii. 246.

"*Pixy*. A fairy. Exmore." Grose.

Colt-pixy is a term used in Hampshire, denoting a spirit similar in character to our *Kelpie*. "A spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs," &c. Grose, Prov. Gloss.

Whether *Pixie* be the same with *Puck*, who, in the whimsical annals of the *Good people*, is a fairy that waits on Oberon, I cannot pretend to say. *Puke*, both in Isl. and Su.-G. is rendered *diabolus*.

PIZAN. To play the *pizan* with one, to get the better of one in some way or other, Tweedd.

Can it have any connexion with Fr. *paisson*, *pesson*, the exaction of pasturage for cattle; or L. B. *viso*, (pl. *vison-es*), an instrument for grinding?

To PIZEN, *v. a.* A corr. of E. *Poison*.

—She has dung the bit fish aff the brace,
And it's fallen i' the maister-can;
And now it has sic a stink,
It'll *pizen* the silly good-man.

Herd's Coll., ii. 214.

PIZZ, *s.* Pease; the pron. of Fife and some other counties; Cumb. *pezz*, id., elsewhere *peyse*. In Aberd. *pizz* is also used in sing. for a single pea; Lat. *pis-um*.

PLACAD, PLACKET, *s.* A placard, S.

"Some explorators were sent to the town of Edinburgh, to spy the form and fashion of all their proceedings; who, at their masters commands, affixed *plackets* upon the kirk-doors, sealed with the Earl's own hand and signet." Pitscottie, p. 44.

Teut. *plackaet*, decretum, Su.-G. *placat*, Germ. *plakat*; from *plack-en*, *figere*, because a placard, as Wachter observes, is affixed to some place for general inspection.

PLACE, s. 1. The mansion house on an estate is called *the Place, S.*

"In the month of December 1636, William earl of Errol departed this life in the *Place of Errol.*" Spalding's *Troubles in Scotland*, i. 54.

"In the middle of the moor-land appears an old tower or castle.—It is called the *old Place of Mochrum.* P. Mochrum, Wigtons. *Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 570.

It may appear that this is an E. sense of the word, as Johnson explains it "a seat, a residence, a mansion." In support of this sense he quoted 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal." But *place* here is to be understood of a monument or trophy of his victory over the Amalekites; according to the sense of the same term, in the Hebrew, 2 Sam., xviii. 18., where it is rendered a pillar.

2. In some old writings it denotes a castle, or strong-hold.

—"Our auld Ynemeis of Ingland hes—takin the *places* of Sanct Colmes Inche, the Craig and *places* of Bruchty, the *place* of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes ransomsat for the said," &c. *Sedt. Counc.*, A. 1547, Keith's *Hist.*, App., p. 55.

"Elizabeth Prioress of Hadyngton hes takin upon hir the cuire and keiping of the *place* and fortalice of Nunraw, and hes bund and oblist hir—to keip the samyn surlie fra our auld Ynimies of Ingland and all utheris." A. 1547, *ibid.*, p. 56, 57.

The idiom is evidently Fr.; *place* being used for a castle or strong-hold. It was most probably restricted in the same manner, in its primary use in S.; although now vulgarly applied to the seat of any one who is the proprietor of the estate on which it is built. Ihe views the Fr. term as allied to A.-S. *plaece*, a street, Su.-G. *plats*, Teut. *plaeze*, an area.

According to the *Dict. Trevoux*, *Place*, en terme de guerre, est un mot générique qui comprend toutes sortes de forteresses où l'on se peut défendre, &c. L. B. *placea*, arx, castrum, locus munitus. *Litterae Henrici IV. Reg. Angliae ann. 1409*, apud Rymer, tom. 8, pag. 611. *Quidam Monot de Cantelope armiger, qui castrum illud nuper emit—dicendo se haereditarium et dominum dictae Plaeceae de Camarssac, Placeam illam fortificare incepit, et in dies fortificat.* Du Cange.

[**GUDE-PLACE, s.** The place of bliss, heaven, S.]

[**ILL-PLACE, s.** The place of woe, hell, S.]

PLACEBOE, s. A parasite, one who fawns on another.

"The Bischope of Brechine, having his *Placeboes* and Jackmen in the toun, buffetit the Freir, and callit him Heretyck." Knox's *Hist.*, p. 14; rendered *Parasites* and Jackmen. *Lond. Edit.*, p. 14.

As denoting one who virtually takes for his motto the Lat. word *Placebo*; or as referring to the promise which he makes, that he will please his superior at all events. That this was viewed as the origin two centuries ago, appears from the following passage:—

For no reward they werk but wardlie gleir,

Playing *placebo* into princes faces;

With levis and letteris doing thair devoir.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 306.

Placebo, vieux mot qui se disoit autrefois de Courtisans qui cherchent à plaire au Prince. On le dit encore aujourd'hui en Normandie; et les ecoliers appellent ainsi ceux qui rapportent en secret les fautes de leur compagnons à leurs maitres pour gagner leur bonnes graces. On lit dans les mémoires de Villars,

L. VI., p. 560: Si les princes sçavoient plutôt embrasser les utiles conseils, que les passionnés & déguisés de leurs ministres, qui vont, comme on dit, toujours à *Placebo*. *Dict. Trev.* in vo.

PLACK, PLAK, s. 1. A billon coin, struck in the reign of James III.

"Our Souerane Lord—hes ordanit to ceis the cours and passage of all the new *plakis* last cuinyeit and gar put the samin to the fyre. And of the substance, that may be fynit of the samin to gar mak ane new penny of fyne siluer." *Acts Ja. III.*, 1483, c. 114, *Edit.* 1566, c. 97, Murray.

This passage clearly proves that the placks referred to were of copper mixed with silver.

It was this money, as would seem, that received the name of the *Cochrane Plack*.

"He had sick credit of the king, that he gave him leive to stryk cunye of his awin as if he had beine ane prince; and when any would refuse the said cunye, quhilk was called ane *Cochrane Plack*, and would say to him that it would be cryit doun, he would answer, that he should be hanged that day that his money was cryed doun, quhilk prophecie cam to pas heirefter." *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 184-5.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny. Although the word is still occasionally used in reckoning, it is now only a nominal coin, S.

"Of these some are called—*placks*, which were worth four pennies." *Morysone's Itin.*, ap. *Rudd.*, *Pref.* to *Diplom.*, p. 137.

"The *plack* is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland." *Cardonnel's Numism.*, *Pref.*, p. 33, 34.

The word is often used to denote that the thing spoken of is of no value; *It's no worth a plack, S.* It has been early used in this sense.

Ye're nae a prophet worth a *plak*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 83.

When one adopts any plan supposed to be unprofitable, or pursues a course offensive to a superior, it is frequently said; *You'll no mak your plack a bawbee by that, S.*

Teut. *placke, plecke*, according to Kilian, a coin of various value in different countries; in Louvain, the third part of a stiver, or the same with a groat; in Flanders, a stiver; Ital. *piaccha*, *Hisp. placca*. L. B. *placa*, a coin mentioned in a statute of Henry VI. of England, made at Paris, 20th November, A. 1426, equal to four greater Blancs. The blanc is half a sol, or about a farthing English. Du Cange also mentions *plaque* as a Fr. denomination of money; and indeed it seems to have been from the Fr. that the unfortunate Henry borrowed it. He afterwards observes, that the *Placa* weighed 68 or 69 grains.

As, in Louvain, *placke* was equivalent to a groat; this name might be adopted in S., because our *plack* contained the same number of pennies Scots, as there were English pence in a groat.

I wadna for twa and a plack,—a phrase meant to express a strong negation, conjoined with a verb denoting action or passion. This is of very common use in S.; and is put in the mouth of a good old earl of the fifteenth century, although rather more in an Anglified form than seems consistent with the manners of the age, or with the character of the phraseology.

"'I will creep forward, my lord,' said Quentin, 'and endeavour to bring you information.' 'Do so, my bonny chield; thou hast sharp ears and eyes, and good will—but take heed—I would not lose thee for two and a *plack*.'" Q. *Durward*, iii. 322.

As a *plack* amounted to two-thirds of a *bawbee*, or of

sixpence Scotch; the meaning of the phrase seems to be, that one would not do or suffer such a thing for as many *bodles*, (consisting of *two pennies* each), in addition to the *plack*, as would make sixpence of our old money; or in other words, as it seems indeed to be nearly allied to the expression before mentioned, he would not submit to it, although he should by this means *mak his plack a bawbee*. How natural for an Englishman, in consequence of this explanation, to exclaim, Is it not evident, even from the proverbial language of the Scotch, they have always set a high value on the most paltry sum?

PLACK-AILL, s. Beer sold at a *plack* per pint.

"His wyf brewit *plak-aill*." *Aberd. Reg.*, 1560, V. 24.

PLACKLESS, adj. Moneyless, having no money, S.

The case is clear, my pouch is *plackless*, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 23.

PLACK-PIE, s. A *pie* formerly sold for a *plack*.

"At last, being apparently unable to withstand his longings, he asked, in a faltering tone, the huge landlord—whether he could have a *plack-pie*. 'Never heard of such a thing, master. There is what is worth all the black pyes, as you call them, that were ever made of sheep's head.'" *Redgauntlet*, iii. 198.

PLACK'S-WORTH, s. A thing of very little value; literally, the value of a *plack*, S.

"Except a dry paternoster, and a drap holy water to sloken't wi', nae a *plack's-worth* we get frae ony o' them." *Cardinal Beaton*, p. 25.

PLACKIT, part. pa.

"Hir cow hes *plackit* & distroytt his bair [bear or barley]; & requyrit hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the skaycht." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

If this be not an *errat*, for *pluckit*, plucked, it may be from Fr. *plaqu-er*, to lay flat, q. trodden down.

[**PLAG, s.** Any article of clothing, Shetl.]

PLAGE, PLAIGE, s. [1. A country, a region, *Lyndsay*, *The Papyngo*, l. 751.]

2. Quarter, point.

Ane dyn I hard approaching fast me by,
Qubhilk monit fra the *plage* septentrionall.
Palice of Honour, i. 8.

Lat. *plag-a*.

PLAID, s. Plea. V. **PLEDE**.

PLAID, s. "A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland," *Johns*.

"Their *brechan*, or *plaid*, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees: is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called *brechanfeill*; but in cold weather is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to feet; and this often is their only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulders with a pin, often of silver, and before with a *brotche*, (like the *fibula* of the Romans) which is sometimes of silver, and both large and extensive; the old ones have very frequently mottoes." *Pennant's Tour in S.* 1769, p. 209.

The women also wear a *plaid*, but it is so narrow as seldom to come below the waist.

"The *tonnag*, or *plaid*, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a *brotche*; but in bad weather is drawn over their heads." *Ibid.*, p. 212.

The *plaid*, however, is not confined to the Highlands. It is generally worn, by herds and others, in the South and West of S. It is in some places called a *Rawchan*, in others a *Mand*. The *plaid* is also worn by females in Ang. and many other counties in the Lowlands.

"The women still retain the *plaid*, but among the better sort it is now sometimes of silk, or lined with silk." *P. Tealing, Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 103.

Gael. plaide, id. *Show*. It seems doubtful, if this be properly a *Gael* word; as it does not occur in the other *Celt.* dialects; unless we view it as the same with *C. B. peth*, *plica*, a fold. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Faall*. Teut. *plets* signifies a coarse kind of cloth, *panni vilioris* genus. The word also denotes, a patch or piece of cloth, *segmentum, commissura panni*, *Kilian*. *Moes.-G. plat, blez*, id. *flezzi*, *vestimentum*. The ingenious editor of *Popular Ballads* says, in *Gl.*: "The word in the *Gaelic*, and in every other language of which I have any knowledge, means any thing broad and flat; and when applied to a *plaid* or *blanket*, signifies simply a broad, plain, unformed piece of cloth." V. **PLAİK**.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, s. A coarse woollen cloth, not the same with flannel, as *Sibb* says, but differing from it in being *tweeled*, S.

"A good many weavers are constantly employed in making coarse cloth, commonly called *plaiden*, from the produce of their sheep, which, in the summer markets, is sold for from 9d. to 1s. the Scotch ell." *P. Dallas, Elgin Statist. Acc.*, iv. 109.

When the manufacture of *plaiding* was first introduced into Scotland seems to be uncertain. But the king and "estaittis" are said to "vnderstand that the *plaiding* of this kingdome is one of the most ancient and pryme commodities thairof." *Acts Ch. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 499.

It would appear that this stuff was anciently worn parti-coloured in S., like what is now called *Tartan*. *Moryson* mentions it, during the reign of James VI., although there seems to be an error in the orthography.

"The inferior sort of citizen's wiuies, and the women of the country, did wear cloakes made of a coarse stuffe, of two or three colours in checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*." *Itinerary*, Part. iii. p. 180.

Either from *plaid*, as being cloth of the same quality with that worn in *plaid*s; or Teut. *plets*, q. v. under **PLAID**.

PLAIG, s. A toy, a play-thing, *Teviotd.*; *Plaik*, *Dumfr.*; *Playock*, *Clydes*. V. **PLAY-OKIS**.

[**PLAIGE, s.** V. **PLAGE**.]

[**PLAIGES, s. pl.** *Plagues*, *Lyndsay*, *Exper.* and *Courteour*, l. 4953. Lat. *plangere*, to strike.

The spelling *plage* occurs as late as in the Bible of 1551, Rev. xvi. 21. The *u* was introduced to keep the *g* hard, *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*]

PLAİK, s. A *plaid*, a loose covering for the body, *Ang.*

Su.-G. Isl. plagg, *vestimentum, pannus*; *Belg. plaghe*. V. *Seren*. vo. *Placket*, Note.

To **PLAINE**, *v. a.* To shew, to display.

"In this maner of speaking, I will *plaine* my industrie," &c. Reasoning Crozagnell & Knox, F. 26, b. L. B. *plan-are*, *plannm reddere*; *q.* to make *plain*.

PLAINEN, *s.* Coarse linen, Mearns, Perth.

Teut. *plagghen*, *panniculi*; *linteum tritum*.

PLAINSTANES, *s. pl.* 1. The pavement, S.

— The spacious street and *plainstones* Were never kend to crack but anes,
Whilk happen'd on the hinder night
Whan Fraser's uly tint its light.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 67.

2. In some places used to denominate the cross or exchange, as being paved with flat stones, S.

"He was a busy man, seeing all sorts of things. I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstones* of London." *The Steam Boat*, p. 262.

"This very morning I saw madam, the kitchen lass, mounted on a pair of pattens, washing the *plainstones* [stones] before the door." *Blackw. Mag.*, June 1820, p. 269.

To **PLAINT**, **PLAYNT**, **PLENT**, *v. n.* To complain of, S., but now nearly obsolete.

"There is one point that we *plaint* is not observed to us, quhilk is, that na soldiour suld remane in the town efter your Graces departing." *Knox's Hist.*, p. 143.

The pure men *plentis* that dwell besyde him,
How [he] creipis in a hoill to hyde him,
And barris them fast without the yettis,
When they come there to crave there debtis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 323.

The *s.* is used in S. as in E.

This is from the same origin with *Plainyie*.

PLAINTWISS, *adj.* Disposed to complain of, having ground of complaint against.

"Ordanis the said Archibalde to raisse new summondis, gif it pless [please] him apone the said Johne of Forbass, or his balye of the said quarter, & all thiris parsonis that he is *plaintwiss* of." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1474, p. 41.

This term might induce the idea that there had been an old Fr. *adj.* of the form of *plainteux*, -*euse*, id.

To **PLAINYIE**, *v. n.* To complain. Fr. -*plaindre*.

"Many seeing place given to men that would *plainyie*, began, day by day, more and more to complain upon his tyranny." *Pitscottie*, p. 34.

Pleyn, *v.* and *pleynt*, *s.* are used in O. E.

Erlas & barons at their first samnyng,
For many maner reasons *pleyned* of the kyng,—
& yit thei mad *pleynt* of his tresorere.

R. Brunne, p. 312.

[**PLAIT**, *s.* Mail, Lyndsay, Justing betnix Watsoun and Barbour, l. 58.]

PLAIT-BACKIE, *s.* A kind of bedgown reaching down to the knees, commonly made of blue camlet or serge, with three *plaits* on the back. It is still used by old women in Angus and Aberdeenshire.

PLAITINGS. V. SOLESHOE.

PLAITT, *s.* Plan; plea, dispute, controversy.

"Sir James Kirkaldie—past in Fraunce to aduerties the king of the *plaitis* of England and Scotland, deuyst to supprise the Queenes trow subiectis, and thairfore desyrit sum new supplie." *Hist. James the Sext*, p. 157.

Fr. *plait*, "sute, controversie, altercation," *Cotgr.*, same origin with *Plede*, *q. v.* It may however be for *plattis*, plans, which corresponds better with the sense.

[**PLAK**, *s.* A coin. V. **PLACK**.]

[**PLANE**, *adj.* Plain, open, Barbour, xix. 49; *plane melle*, open fight, *ibid.*, xviii. 79. Lat. *planus*.]

[**PLAINLY**, *adv.* Plainly, openly, *ibid.*, ix. 512, x. 520.]

PLANE, *adj.* Full, consisting of its different sections.

"The hail thre Estatis of the Realme sittand in *plane* Parliament, that is to say, the Clergy, Barronis, and Commissionaris of Burrowis be ane assent, nane discreipand, weill auisit and deliuerit, hes renokit all alienatiounis," &c. *Acts Ja. II.*, 1437, c. 2, Edit. 1566. Lat. *plen-us*, Fr. *plein*.

In the same sense the phrase, *plane court*, occurs in our old acts.

"He wes admittit tennent be the abbot of Halywod for the tyme & his bailye in *plane court*." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1493, p. 176.

Curiam autem plenam et plenerium proprie vocabant, quae constabat pluribus paribus, sen vassallis judicibus.—Plusieurs hommes de fief, que l'on dit *pleine court*. *Ap. Du Cange*, vo. *Curia*, col. 1257.

[**PLANER**, *adj.* Full, plenary, Barbour, i. 624.]

PLANE-TREE, *s.* The maple, S.

"Acer pseudo-platanus. The great Maple, or Bastard Sycamore, Anglis. The *Plane-Tree*, Scottis." *Lightfoot*, p. 639.

To **PLANK**, *v. a.* To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different people, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field, Caithn.

"In many cases the arable land has been *planked*, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run-rig, or rigg and rennal, as it was provincially termed." *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 268.

PLANK, *s.* A term applied to regular divisions of the land, in distinction from the irregular ridges of the *Run-rig*, Shetl. V. *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*, p. 33.

I find no similar northern term. Su.-G. *plank*, indeed, is used in a secondary sense for a fence made of *planks*. L. B. *planch-a* is expl. *Modus agri, maxime qui in longum protenditur vel in plano situs*; *Du Cange*. O. Fr. *planche*, certaine mesure de terre; *Roquefort*. Une demy *planche* de terre (A. 1479), *Carpentier*.

[**PLANKER**, *s.* A land-measurer, Shetl.]

[PLANSCHOUR-NALIS, *s. pl.* Flooring nails, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294, Dickson. Fr. *planche*, a floor. O. E. *plancher*.]

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, *s.* A small enclosure, circular or square, surrounded with a *feal-dyke*, for the purpose of raising coleworts, &c., Shetl., Orkn.

"See where the very wall around Euphane's *plant-a-cruise* has been blown down." The Pirate, ii. 257.

"I till a piece of my best ground; down comes a sturdy beggar that wants a kail-yard, or a *planta-cruise*, as you call it, and he claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn, as lightly as if he was baith laird and tenant." Ibid., iii. 52.

"The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, often on the commons, called, in Orkney, *planta-crews*. These *planta-crews* are numerous, some circular, others rectangular, and have a singular appearance to strangers, seldom exceeding ten yards square." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 80.

From Isl. *plant-a*, plantare, as, *planta kál*, to set kail, olerare; and *kroa*, circumsepere, includere. The Norw. word *krue* is defined by Hallager, "an inclosed place with houses for cows."

PLANTEVSS, *adj.* Making complaint.

"The said partii has grantiit & promits that thei sall mak redress, full satisfaccioun & restorance to all the kingis liegis *plantevss* on thaim, that can lauchfully previt," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 167. V. PLAINTEVSS and PLENTEOUS.

PLANTTIS, *s. pl.* Prob., an errat. for *plattis*, plates.

"Item, twa doubill *planttis* maid to refraine heit water in maner of schoufer." Inventor., A. 1542, p. 72.

Probably an error of the writer for *plattis*, i.e., plates or dishes.

[To PLAPPER, *v. n.* To make a noise with the lips, or by striking a flat-surfaced body in water. *Plyper* is another form, Banffs.]

[PLAPPER, PLAPPERIN, *s.* 1. The act of making a noise as above, *ibid.*

2. The noise made as above stated, *ibid.*]

[PLAPPER, *adv.* With a splashing sound; *plyper* is another form, *ibid.*]

To PLASH, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. *Pleesk*, to dash and wade among water, S.

Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about,
Plashing thro' dubs and sykes.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

[2. To rush or dash through water or mud, S.

3. To work carelessly or slovenly in any liquid; as, "Ye're no washin, ye're just *plashin* i' the wattir," Clydes., Banffs.]

4. Applied to clothes, or to any thing, which, in consequence of being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water. *My claise are aw plashing*, S.

Germ. *platz-en*, est ex incussione aut praecipiti lapsu resonare. V. Wachter. Su.-G. *plash-a*, aquam inter abluendum cum sonitu movere; Ihre. Belg. *plash-en*, to dabble, to swash. Gael. *platsadh*, a squash, Shaw. V. PLISH-PLASH.

[5. To rain heavily; as, "It's been *plashin* for twa hours," Clydes., Banffs.]

To PLASH, *v. a.* 1. To strike or dash water forcibly, S.

2. To bedaub with mire, to soak with water, to splash, S.

3. Used figuratively, to denote any ineffectual endeavour; as, *Ye're just plashing the water*, S.

PLASH, *s.* 1. A heavy fall of rain; as, "Were ye oot o' that *plash*?" S.

"The thunder-rain, in large drops, came *plash* after *plash* on the blanket roof with which our habitation was covered." Blackw. Mag., May 1810, p. 158.

Plaskregn is given by Haldorson as a Dan. word having the same signification, *vo. Lama-regn.*

Germ. *platzregen*, densa pluvia, q. pluvia sonora ex lapsu. V. Wachter. Belg. *plashregen*, praecipies imber, pluvia lacunas faciens, Kilian. E. *plash*, "a small lake of water, or puddle," is evidently allied; and *flash*, expl. "a body of water driven by violence."

[2. A quantity of anything liquid thrown or falling with force; as, "She threw a *plash* o' wattir in my face," S.

3. A large quantity of anything liquid, as water, strong drink, broth, gruel, &c., Banffs.

4. The act of striking a liquid with force; also, the noise made by the stroke, S.

5. The act of rushing or dashing through water or mud; also, the noise made by so doing, S.]

[PLASH, *adv.* With violence accompanied with noise, as when water strikes or is struck with force; as, "It fell *plash* into the burn," S.]

[PLASHIE, *adj.* Wet, soaking with water, S.]

[PLASHIN, *s.* 1. The act of dashing any liquid with force; also, the noise made by the act, S.

2. The noise made by a body falling into a mass of liquid, or repeatedly striking it, S.

3. The act of walking or working in any liquid carelessly or slovenly, S.]

[PLASHING WEET, *adj.* Soaking or dripping wet, S.]

[PLASH-MILL, *s.* A mill where cloth is fulfilled; *synon. wauk-mill.*]

PLASHMILLER, s. A fuller, one who fulls cloth, Ang.; synon. *Wauk-miller*.

"While returning from a penny-wedding at West Mill of Cortachy, John Young, *plash-miller* at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk, at the west side of the bridge." Dundee Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1822.

PLASH-FLUKE, PLASHIE, s. The fish called *Plaice*, Loth., Mearns. In the latter county it is also called *Plashie*. [*Platessa vulgaris*.]

PLASKET, s. Apparently a variation of *Pliskie*, Ayr.

"Far be it from my thoughts—to advise any harm either to the name or dignity of the countess, whom I canna believe to have been playing ony *plasket*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 31.

PLASMATOR, PLASMATOR, s. The former, the maker; Gr. *πλασματωρ*.

"The supreme *plasmator* of hauny ande eird hes permittit them to be boreaus, to puneis vs for the mysknaulage of his magestic." Compl. S., p. 41.

Thir monarcheis, I understand,
Preordinat war be the command
Of God, the *Plasmator* of all,
For to dounthring, and to mak thrall,
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 106.

PLASTROUN, s.

A *plastroun* on her knee she laid,
And there on love justly she plaid.
There to her neighbours sweetly sang;
This lady sighed oft amang.
Sir Egeir, p. 11.

A musical instrument is certainly meant. The writer may have mistaken the name. Gr. *πληκτρον*, Lat. *plectrum*, denote the instrument with which the strings of a harp are struck. Hence, perhaps, the term is here applied to the harp itself.

To PLAT, PLET, v. a. To plait, to fold; used to denote the act of embracing.

Wyth blyth chere thare he hym *plet*,
In [his] armis so thankfully,
That held his ward so worthely.
Wyntown, ix. 27, 430.

PLAT, PLATT, adj. 1. Flat, level.

The quiet closettys opnyt wyth ane reird,
And we lay *plat* grufelyngis on the erd.
Doug. Virgil, 70, 26.

2. Low, as opposed to what is high.

Thair litil bonet, or bred hat,
Sumtyme heiche, and sumtyme *plat*,
Waites not how on thair hede to stand.
Maitland Poems, p. 184.

3. Close, near.

The stede bekend held to his shoulder *plat*,
And he at eis apoun his bak down sat.
Doug. Virgil, 351, 46.

Plat is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of *flat*.

He leyth down his one care all *plat*.
Conf. Am., Fol. 10.

Su.-G. *platt*, Teut. *plat*, Arm. Fr. *plat*, Ital. *platto*, *platto*, *planus*.

PLAT, adv. 1. Flatly.

Plat he refuses, euerherding to his entent,
The first sentence haldand euer in ane.
Doug. Virgil, 60, 40.

Teut. *plat*, *planè* et *aperte*; Su.-G. *platt*, *penitus*.
Chaucer and Gower also use *plat* as an adv.

But notheles of one assent
They myghte not accorde *plat*.

i.e., they could not entirely agree. Gower, *Conf. Am.*, Fol. 16, a.

[2. Plainly, clearly, directly;] as, *plat contrary*, directly contrary.

"*Plat contrary*, to our expectations, we found her passion so prevail in maintenance of him [Bothwell] and his cause, that she would not with patience hear speak anything to his reproof, or suffer his doings to be called in question." Answ. Lords of S. to Throckmorton, 1567. Keith's Hist., p. 419.

PLAT, PLATT, s. 1. A plan, a model.

And this Electra grete Atlas begat,
That on his schuldir beris the heuynnis *plat*.
Doug. Virgil, 245, 13.

"By an act of *Platt*, dated at Edinburgh the 22d of November [1615] the several Dignit[ar]ies and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom, were provided to particular maintenances—payable by the King and Bishop to the Ministers in their several bounds *respective*." Wallace's Orkney, p. 90.

In the same sense must we understand the legal phrase, "Decrees of *plat*—and valuations of Teinds." V. Jurid. Stiles, Vol. iii. Stile of Summons of Adjudication.

This term is used in the same sense in old E.

"Your lordships shall now see the *plat* of those mens purposos at the arrival of their ambassadors; and, as I shall perceive here, I will advertise with such diligence as the same shall require." Sadler's Papers, i. 116.

"I have seen the *platt* of Lythe [Leith] and vieded the same myselfe, as neare as I durst." Randall, *ibid.*, p. 500.

Teut. *plat*, *exemplar*. Hence E. *plat*-form. *Plot*, as signifying a plan, seems radically the same. The parent-term is *plat*, *planus*, *equalis*; also, *latus*. Hence the word denoting a plan; q. something laid out *plainly*, or in all its *extent*; also Germ. *plat*, a table, a *plate* of metal, a *plate* for holding food; all from their being *plain* or level.

2. A *cow-plat*, a cake of cow's dung, Ettr. For.

To PLAT, v. a. "To flat, to place flat or close. Speaking of the crucifixion of Christ, Lyndsay says, they

"*Plat* him backward to the croce." *Gl. Lynds*.

I hesitate, however, as I have met with this term used as a *v.* in no other passage, whether *plat* may not be for *plet*, q. *plaited*, *twisted*, as referring to distortion. V. *PLET*, *part. adj.*

PLATCH, s. A plain-soled foot, *ibid.*

If you are going on a journey, on Monday morning, and meet a man who has *platches* or plain soles, it is necessary, according to the dictates of traditionary superstition, that you should turn again, because it is an evil omen. The only way to prevent the bad effect of so fatal an occurrence, is to return to your own abode, to enter it with the right foot foremost, and to eat and drink. Then you may safely set out again on your journey; the spell being dissolved; Roxb.

Teut. *plaetse*, *pletse*, *pes planus*; from *plat*, *planus*, whence is formed *plat-voet*, also *plat-voetigh*, *planipes*.

To PLATCH, *v. n.* To make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Roxb.

PLATFUTE, PLATFITT, *s.* [The name given to a flat-soled person.] A term anciently used in music, [as the name of a dance-tune, and of the person who danced to it.]

This propir Bird he gave in gouerning
To me quhillk was his simplil seruiture ;
On quhome I did my diligence and cure,
To leirn hir language artificial,
To play *platfute*, and quhissil *fute befoir*.
Papingo, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 187.

Platfute seems to have been a term of reproach, originally applied to one who was *plain-soled*, and thence ludicrously to some dance. Teut. *plat-voet*, *planipes*.

[In ancient times *planipes* was a favourite with the common people. He was dressed like clown in the modern pantomime, wore socks,—hence his name *platfute* or *splayfute*, and went through a series of light leaps, which explains the line in Christ's Kirk on the Green—

“Platfute he bobbit up with bends.”]

[PLATFITIT, PLETFITIT, *adj.* Plain-soled, flat-footed, Clydes.]

PLAT, PLATT, PLATE, *s.* 1. A dash, a stroke to the ground.

— Chorineus als fast

Ruschit on his fa,—
Syne with his kne him possit with sic an *plat*,
That on the erde he speldit hym al flet.

Doug. Virgil, 419, 26.

Wythin thare tempil haus thay brocht alsua
The bustuons swyne, and the twynteris snaw quhite,
That wyth thare cluifs can the erde smyte,
Wyth mony *plat* scheddand thare purpoure blude.

Ibid., 455, 49.

i.e., with many or repeated dashings of themselves on the ground, in consequence of the pain of the mortal blow they have received.

2. A blow with the fist.

Sapience, thow servis to beir a *platt* ;
Me think thow schawis the not weill wittit.

Lgndsay, S. P. R., ii, 117.

Speid hame, or I sall paik thy cote.
And to begin, fals Cairle, tak thair ane *plate*.

Ibid., p. 9.

Rudd. views this as the same with *plat*, flat, *q.* beating flat to the ground. But Teut. *plets-en* signifies, palma, quaterre; deperere, subigere; *plett-en*, conculcare, contundere; Germ. *pletz-en*, cum strepitu et impetu cadere. Perhaps it is still more nearly allied to A.-S. *plaett-as*; “alapaee, cuffs, blows, buffets,” Somner. Su.-G. *plaett*, ictus levis, (*plaett-a*, to tap, Wideg.) A.-S. *plaet-an*, feriro; whence Fr. *playe*, Bremens. *pliete*, a wound.

[To PLATTER, *v. n.* 1. To dabble in water or any liquid substance, S.

2. To walk or work briskly in water or mud, S.]

[PLATTER, PLATTERIN, *s.* 1. The act of dabbling, walking, or working briskly in water or mud, S.

2. The noise made by the act, S.]

[PLATTER, PLATTERIN, *adv.* With sharp continuous noise in water, or in any liquid.

When the noise has continued for some time, *platter-platterin* is the term used. Indeed, the S. language has terms to express various grades of combined sound and motion in liquids, from the sharp and quick expressed by *platter*, to the dull and measured expressed by *plouter*; thus, *platter*, *plotter*, *plouter*, *pleuter*, or *plouter*, *q. v.*]

To PLAT UP, *v. a.* To erect; perhaps including the idea of expedition.

“Leith fortifications went on speedily; above 1000 hands, daily employed, *plat up* towards the sea sundry perfect and strong bastions, well garnished with a number of double cannon, that we feared not much any landing of ships on that quarter.” Baillie's Lett., i. 160.

Can this signify, *plaited up*, from the ancient custom of wattling? Hence, perhaps, A.-S. *plett*, *pletta*, a sheepfold.

[PLATCH, *s.* and *v.* V. under PLAT.]

[PLATCH, *s.* 1. A large spot; also, a large piece; as, a *platch* on his face, a *platch* o' lan', S.

2. A piece of cloth, a patch sewed on a garment to repair it, Clydes., Banffs.

3. A clot, *ibid.*]

[To PLATCH, *v. a.* 1. To patch, to cover with a patch; also, to repair in a clumsy manner, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To spot, to stain, to besmear; also, to bespatter, *ibid.*]

[PLATCHACK, *s.* A large patch, Shetl.]

[PLATCHEN, *s.* and *v.* A frequentative of *platch*, *q. v.*, Banffs.]

[PLATCHIN, *s.* 1. The act of repairing or covering with patches, *ibid.*

2. The act of spotting, staining, or besmearing, *ibid.*

3. Clumsy patching or repairs, *ibid.*

Du. *plek*, a spot, Goth. *plats*, a patch, A.-S. *plecca*, a patch of ground. E. *patch* is just *platch* with *l* dropped; indeed, in Mark ii. 21, the Goth. version has *plats*, where Wyclif's has *pacche*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under PATCH.]

PLATEGLUFE, *s.* A glove made of mail; a piece of armour anciently worn.

“Many thinks if they be free of men that they are well enough: put me from his gun and pistolet, sayes he, I am sure enough: and in the mean-tyme there is neuer suspition of the devill, stronger and subtiller then all the men of the world: He will get on a croslet and *plateglufe*, o miserabile catiue, what armour has thou for the enemy of thy soule?” Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 128.

PLATT, *s.* A blow, a stroke, S. B. A.-S. *plaett*, *id.* V. Ihre, ii. 341. V. PLAT.

[To PLATTER, *v. n.* To dabble in water, or in any liquid, *S. V.* under PLAT.]

PLAWAY, *adj.* A term applied to bread.

"Guid, fyne & *plaway* breid of quhit;" *i. e.*, wheat. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

* To PLAY, *v. n.* Used as signifying to boil with fervour; equivalent to *E. wallop*.

"Fair words will not make the pot *play*," *S. Prov.*; equivalent to the *E.* one, "Fair words butter no parsnips;" *Kelly*, p. 106.

It occurs in another *Prov.* of a coarser description, but very expressive of the vast influence that money has on mankind, and at the same time of the greatest contempt for this grovelling spirit. "Money will make the pot *play*, if [though] the Deil pish in the fire." *Ibid.*, p. 243.

To PLAY BROWN. To assume a rich brown colour in boiling; a phrase descriptive of substantial broths, *Ayrs.*; to *boil brown*, *S. B.*

Their walth, for either kyte or crown,
Will ne'er gar Simon's pat *play brown*.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

To PLAY CARL AGAIN. *V. CARL-AGAIN.*

To PLAY PAUW. *V. PAUW.*

To PLAY PEW. *V. PEW.*

PLAYRIFE, *adj.* *Synon.* with *E. playful*, and *playsome*, *S.*; often pronounced *q. playerife*.

—"The saying was verified, that old folk are twice bairns; for in such plays, pranks, and projects, she was as *playrife* as a very lassie at her sampler."

A.-S. plega, ludus, and *rif*, frequens.

PLAY-FEIR, PLAY-FERE, PLAYFAIR, *s.* 1. A playfellow.

But saw ye nocht the King cum heir?
I am ane sportour and *playfeir*
To that yung King.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., ii. 29.

Palsgrave expl. *playfere* by *Fr. mignon*, a minion, a darling. *B. iii. F. 55, a.* It also occurs in *Beaumont and Fletcher*. Although improperly spelled, it is used in its proper signification.

—Learn what maids have been her
Companions, and *play-pheers*; and let them repair to
Her with *Palamon* in their mouths.— *P. 3676.*

"Play with your *Playfairs*;" *Fergusson's S. Prov.*, p. 27. *Play feres*; *Ramsay*, p. 58. *Play feers*, *Kelly*, p. 281, expl. "fellows."

From *play*, and *ferre*, a companion, *q. v.*

2. Improperly used for a toy, a play-thing, *S.*

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!
Gin yence he claws you wi' his paw,
What's siller for?
But gowden *playfair*, that may please
The second sharger till he dies.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 107.

PLAYN, PLAYNE. *In playne.* 1. Plainly, clearly.

Neuo he was, as it was knowin in *playn*,
To the Butler befor that thai had slayn.
Wallace, iv. 585, MS.

Till Saynet Jhonstone this wryt he send agayn,
Befor the lordis was manifest in *playne*.
Ibid., viii. 34, MS.

i. e., by a pleonasm, plainly manifest. *In to playn*, *ibid.*, iii. 335.

2. Sometimes used in the same sense with *Fr. de plain*, immediately, out of hand.

Comfort thai lost quhen thair Chyftayne was slayn,
And mony ane to fle began in *playne*.
Wallace, vii. 1203, MS.

PLAYOKIS, *s. pl.*

This Bischap Willame the Lawndalis
Owrnyd his kyrk wyth fayre jowallis,
Westymntis, bukis, and othir ma
Plesand *playokis*, he gave alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6, 146.

Mr. MacPherson thinks this probably corrupted. In another MS. *pherakis* occurs. This word is commonly used in the West of *S.* for toys or playthings. We can scarcely suppose that *Wyntown* should so remarkably depreciate the Bishop's donations, as to give them so mean a designation. Such language would have been natural enough for *Lyndsay* or some of his contemporaries.

To PLEASE a thing. To be pleased with it.

—"You wonder that any man should not *please* the device of salvation by Christ, and lead out towards him." *Guthrie's Trial*, p. 119.

This is a *Fr.* idiom. *Plaire*, "to—like, allow, or thinke well of;" *Cotgr.*

To PLECHE, *v. a.* To bleach. *Pleching*, bleaching; *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

PLED, *s.* "Perhaps, private corner;" *Gl. Sibb. V. PAMPHLETTE*. But the sense is quite uncertain.

PLEDE, PLEID, PLEYD, *s.* 1. Controversy, debate.

Quhars thar is in *plede* twa men
Askand the crowne of a kynrike, ———
But dowt, the nest male in the gre
Preferryd to the rewme suld be.

Wyntown, viii. 4. 40.

And he denyit, and so began the *pleid*.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 112.

Bot *pleid*, without opposition.

—— Bot gif the fatis, but *pleid*,
At my plesure sufferit me life to leid, ———
The cieté of Troy than first agane suld I
Restore. ———

Doug. Virgil, 111, 34.

Plaide is used, *Baron Lawes*.

2. A quarrel, a broil.

He gart his feit defend his heid, ———
Quhile he was past out of all *pleid*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 17.

3. Care, sorrow; metaph. used.

Sche fild ane stoip, and brought in cheis and breid;
Thay eit and drank; and levit all thair *pleyd*.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 68.

The transition is natural enough, as strife or debate generally produces sorrow.

Belg. Hisp. pleyte, lis, litigium; *Fr. plaid*. *Kilian* thinks that it is perhaps from *plaetse*, area, forum. It may be radically allied to *Plat*, a dash; a blow, *q. v.*; or rather to *A.-S. pleo*. *V. PLEY*.

To PLEDE, PLEID, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, *Doug. Virgil. V. the s.*

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* "To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another," Johns.

This term is not peculiar to S., but used by Shakspeare and other E. writers. I mention it, therefore, merely to take notice of the traditionary account given of its origin. It is said that in this country, in times of general distrust in consequence of family feuds, or the violence of factions, when a man was about to drink, it was customary for some friend in the company to say, *I pledge you*; at the same time drawing his dirk, and resting the pommel of it on the table at which they sat. The meaning was, that he *pledged* his life for that of his friend, while he was drinking, that no man in company should take advantage of his defenceless situation.

Shakspeare would seem to allude to this custom when he says:

—The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him.

Tim. of Athens.

The absurd and immoral custom of *pledging* one's self to drink the same quantity after another, must have been very ancient. "Alexander, the Macedonian, is reported to have drunk a cup containing two *Congii*, which contained more than one pottle, tho' less than our gallon, to Proteas, who commending the King's ability, *pledg'd* him, then called for another cup of the same dimensions, and drank it off to him. The King, *as the laws of the good fellowship* required, *pledg'd* Proteas in the same cup, but being immediately overcome, fell back upon his pillow, letting the cup fall out of his hands, and by that means was brought into the disease whereof he shortly after died, as we are informed by the Athenians." Potter's *Antiq. Greece*, ii. 395. Such was the end of Alexander the Great!

[PLEE, *s.* The name given to the young of every kind of gull, Shetl.]

PLEENGIE, *s.* A name given to the young of the Herring Gull, *Larus fuscus*, Linn., Mearns. Synon. *Pirrie*, q. v.

Supposed to be imitative of its cry.

[To PLEEP, *v. n.* To peep, to chirp; also, to speak in a complaining, querulous tone of voice, Shetl.]

[PLEEPIN, *part. adj.* Chirping; complaining, pleading poverty or sickness, *ibid.*]

[PLEESH-PLASH, *s.* Local pron. of *plash-plash*, q. v., Banffs.]

[To PLEID, *v. a.* V. under PLEY, v.]

[To PLEINYE, PLENYE, *v. n.* To complain. V. PLAINYIE.]

PLEINYEOUR, *s.* A complainer. Acts Ja. II.

[To PLENISH, PLENISS, *v. a.* To furnish. V. PLENYS.]

[PLENISHMENT, PLENISING, *s.* Household furniture. V. under PLENYS.]

PLENSHER [or PLANSCHOUR], NAIL. A large nail.

"Nsilles called *plensher nailes*, the thousand, iii. l. vi. s. viii. d." Rates Outward, A. 1611.

A nail of this description is called a *Plenshir*, Ettr. For. V. PLENSHIN.

PLENSHING-NAIL, *s.* A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists, S.

Plenshion denotes a floor, in Cornwall and Devonshire; and E. *planching*, "in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building."

Perhaps from Fr. *plancher*, a boarded floor; as being used for nailing the *planks* or deals.

To PLENT, *v. n.* To complain. V. PLAINT.

PLENTE, *s.* Complaint; E. *plaint*.

"He passed to the north of Scotland, and heard the *plentes* thair in lykmaner." Pitscottie's *Cron.*, p. 297.

PLENTEOUS, *adj.* Complaining.

"Attachments ar to be called ane lawful binding, be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he is aught of law to ane other partie, that is *plenteous* to him." Baron Courts, c. 2. s. 3.

From Fr. *plaintif*, *plaintive*, complaining; or formed like those Fr. words ending in *eux*.

To PLENYE, PLENZE, *v. n.* V. PLAINYIE.

To PLENYS, PLENYSS, PLENISH, *v. a.* 1. To furnish; most generally to provide furniture for a house. V. the *s.* It also signifies to stock a farm, S.

"Remember, that I told you to take no more rooms [farms] at Martinmas, than ye will *plenish* at Whitsunday." Walker's *Remark. Passages*, p. 16.

The root is unquestionably Latin *plen-us*, full. But I can see no intermediate link between this and our *v.*, unless Fr. *plein*, id. should be reckoned such.

2. To supply with inhabitants, to occupy.

Quhen Scottis hard thir fyne tythingis off new,
Out off all part to Wallace fast thair drew,
Plenyist the toun quhilk was thair heretsge.
Wallace, vi. 264, MS.

Thai will nocht fecht thoct we all yher suld bid;
Ye may off pess *plenyss* thir landis wid.
Ibid., xi. 46, MS.

PLENISHMENT, *s.* The same with *Plenissing*, S. O.

"Sarah's father bestowed on us seven rigs, and a cow's grass, &c., as the beginning of a *plenishment* to our young fortunes." R. Gilhaize, ii. 157.

To PLENYSS, *v. n.* To spread, to expand, to diffuse itself; q. to *fill* the vacant ground.

"That na man mak yardis nor heggis of dry staikis, na ryss, or stykis, nor yit of na hewyn wode, bot al-lanerly of lyffand wode the quhilk may grow & *plenyss*." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

In Edit. 1566, it is *lyand wod*, evidently by mistake, as this mars the sense.

PLENISSING, PLENISING, *s.* Household furniture.

"His heire sall haue to his house this vtensell or insight (*pleniissing*)." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 1.

—"Ye ar uncertaine in what moment ye will be warned, it becommeth vs to send our *plenisng*, sub-

stance and riches befor us." Bruce's Eleven Serm. H. 6. b.

"S. *plenishing*, household furniture, *supellex*;—to *plenish* a house, to provide such furniture;" Rudd.

[PLEOCH, PLEUCH, s. A plough; also, ploughing, as, "I'll to the *pleoch*," i.e., ploughing, Ayr.; *pleochan*; Shetl. V. PLEUCH.]

PLEP, s. Any thing weak or feeble, S. B. V. PLEEP, v.

PLEPPIT, *adj.* Feeble, not stiff; creased. A *pleppit dud*, a worn out rag; *weffil*, synon.

Perhaps q. *belappit*, a thing that has been creased and worn in consequence of being wrapped round something else.

PLESANCE, s. Pleasure, delight. Fr. *plaisance*.

Quhen other lyvit in joys and *plesance*,
Thair lyfe was noucht bot care and repentance.
King's Quair, iii. 18.

[PLESAND, *adj.* and *part. pr.* Pleasant, pleasing, Barbour, i. 10, 208, x. 282.]

To PLÈSK, v. n. V. PLASH.

To PLET, v. a. To quarrel, to reprehend.

First with sic bustuous wourdis he thame gret,
And but offences gan thame chiding thus *plet*.
Doug. Virgil, 177, 10.

Rudd. views this as corr. for the sake of the rhyme, from *plede* or *pleud*. There is, however, no occasion for this supposition. The term exactly corresponds to Teut. *pleyt-en*, litigare.

PLET, *part. pa.* Plaited, folded, Etr. For.

Venus with this all gleid and full of ioye,
—Before Jupiter down hir self set,
And bath hir armes about his fete *plet*,
Embrasand thame and kissand renerentlye.
Doug. Virgil, 478, 46.

Su.-G. *plaet-a*, nectere; Lat. *plect-ere*.
Thow God the quhilk is onlie richt,
Thow saif me from the demillis net:
Thairfore thow on the croce was *plet*.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 27.

I hesitate whether the term should be here explained folded. If we render it smitten, stricken, it might be traced to A.-S. *plaett-ian*, ferire, caedere; or Teut. *plett-en*, conculcare, contundere, conterere; Kilian.

PLET, *adj.* Used in the sense of due, or direct; as, *Plet South*, *Plet North*, due South, due North; Aberd.

Undoubtedly allied to Teut. *plat*, Su.-G. *platt*, latus, planus. From the latter is derived *platt*, penitus, omnino; formed, says Ihre, after the Lat. idiom, like *planè* from *planus*. Thus *Plet South* is equivalent to "completely," or "entirely South."

To PLET, PLETTIN, PLATTEN, v. a. To rivet, to clench; terms used by blacksmiths, who, in shoeing horses, turn down the points of the nails, Roxb.; *Plettin*, Fife. Hence,

PLETTIN-STANE, s. A large flat stone, till of late years lying at the door of a smithy. On this stone, the horse's foot was set flat, after the shoe was driven, that the nails might be *plattered* (rooved), i.e., turned a little over the hoof, to prevent their coming out, Fife.

Most probably from Teut., Dan., and Su.-G. *plat*, *platt*, planus, E. *flat*.

PLEUAT, s. A green turf or sod for covering houses, Mearns. V. PLOUD, and PLOD.

PLEUCH, PLEUGH, s. 1. A plough.

In the meyn tyme Enéas with ane *pleuch*
The ciéte circuit, and markit be ane seuch.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 10.

A.-S. Su.-G. *plog*, Alem. *pluog*, *phluog*, Germ. *plug*, Belg. *ploeg*, Pol. *plug*, Bohem. *pluh*. Some derive this from Syr. *pelak*, aravit.

2. That constellation called *Ursa Major*, denominated from its form, which resembles a plough, fully as much as it does a *wain*, [or *bear*.] S.

—The *Pleuch*, and the poles, and the planetis began,
The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charlie wsne.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 239, b. 1.

There is an evident impropriety here; as the good Bishop mentions the same constellation under two different names.

3. The quantity of land which one plough can till, S. V. PLEUCHIGANG.

Our forefathers may have adopted this name from the Romans. For they not only called it *plaustrum*, from its resemblance to a waggon, but *Triones*, i.e., ploughing oxen, q. *teriones*, enim propriè sunt boves aratorii dicti eo quòd terram *terant*; Isidor., p. 910. This name was properly given to the stars composing this constellation, in number seven; therefore called *septem triones*, whence *septentrio*, as signifying the North, or quarter in which they appear. Another constellation, because of its vicinity to this, is called *Bootes*, i.e., the ox-driver. *Bootem dixerunt eo quòd plaustro hæret*. Isidor, ut. sup.

PLEUCH-AIRNS, s. pl. V. PLEUCH-IRNES.

PLEUCH-BRIDLE, s. What is attached to the head or end of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the *double-tree* being fixed to it by means of a hook resembling the letter S, Roxb.

[PLEUCH-FETTLE, s. Same as PLEUCH-GEIRE.]

PLEUCH-GANG, PLOUGH-GANG, s. As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, S.

"The number of *plough-gangs*, in the hands of tenants, is about 141½,—reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each *plough-gang*." P. Moulin, Perth's Statist. Acc., v. 56.

This corresponds to *plogland*, a measure of land known among the most ancient Scythians, and all the inhabitants of Sweden and Germany. We also use the phrase, a *pleuch* of land, S., in the same sense.

"*Hida terrae, ane pleuch of land,*" Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Hilda*.

The old Goth. word *ploeg* has the same signification; also Dan. *plou*, Germ. *pflug*. The author of the Glossary to *Orkneyinga Saga* makes particular mention of the consent of the Scots, in this instance. Scoti, patriarum consuetudinum tenacissimi, *plougland* in hunc diem agrum vocant, qui jugero respondit. Vo. *Ploegland*. We indeed use the same term *in statu regiminis*: and it is not improbable that it was once used precisely in the Goth. form, as it still remains as a local designation.

PLEUCH-GATE, PLOUGH-GATE, s. The same with *plough-gang, S.*

A *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* of land is now understood to include about forty Scots acres at an average, Fife.

"There are 56 *plough-gates* and a half in the parish." P. Innerwick, Haddington, Statist. Acc., i. 121, 122.

Gate is evidently used in the same sense with *gang*, q. as much land as a plough can go over. *Gate* seems to be most naturally deduced from Su.-G. *gaa*, to go, as Lat. *iter*, from *eo*.

PLEUCHGEIRE, v. The furniture belonging to a plough, as coulter, &c., S.; *Pleuch-irnes*, synon.

"Quhat-sum-ever persone—destroyis pleuch and *pleuchgeire*, in time of teeling,—sall be—punished therefore to the death, as thieves." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 82, Murray. V. GER.

PLEUCHGRAITH, s. The same with *pleuchgeire, S.*

"Destroyers of—*pleuchgraith*—suld be punished as thieves." Ind. Skene's Acts. V. SOWME, SOYME.

PLEUCH-HORSE, s. A horse used for drawing in the plough, S.

PLEUCH-IRNES, PLWYRNYS, s. pl. The iron instruments belonging to a plough, S.

He pleynhyd to the Schyrrawe sare,
That stollyn his *plewyrnys* ware.

Wynntown, viii. 24, 48.

Isl. *plogiarn* signifies the ploughshare. Thus in the account given of the trial by ordeal, which Harold Gilli was to undergo, in proving his affinity to the royal family of Norway, it is said; ix. *plog-iarn gloandi voro nidrlogd, oc geck Haralldr thar eptir, berom fotom*: Nine burning ploughshares were laid on the ground, through which Harold walked barefoot. Heims-kringla, ap. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 246.

PLEUCH-MAN, s. A ploughman, S. The guttural, however, is not sounded in this word, which is pronounced q. *Pleu-man*.

[**PLEUCH-PEVTLÉ, s.** The staff, shod with a piece of flat iron, for clearing the plough, Aysr. V. PATTLE.]

PLEUCH-SHEARS, s. pl. A bolt with a crooked head, used for regulating the *Bridle*, and keeping it steady, when the plough requires to be raised or depressed in the furrow, Roxb.

PLEUCH-SHEATH, s. The head of a plough, made either of metal or of wood, on which

the *sock* or plough-share is put when at work, *ibid*.

[**PLEUTER, s. and v. V. PLOUTER.**]

[**PLEUTERIE, PLEUTERIN, &c. V. under PLOUTER.**]

PLEW, PLOW, s. A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather," S.; a *matchplane, E.*

Perhaps from its forming a furrow in wood, like a plough in the ground.

[**To PLEW, PLOW, v. a. To "groove and feather," S.**]

PLEVAR, s. A plover.

Thair was Pyattis, and Pertrekis, and *Plevaris* anew.
Houlate, i. 14, MS.

PLEWIS, s. pl. For *pleyis*, debates.

"That all civile acciounis, questionis and *plewis*—be determyit & decidit before the Inge ordinaris," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

PLEY, PLEYE, s. 1. A debate, a quarrel, a broil, S.

O worthy Greeks, thought ye like me,
This *pley* sud seen be deen;
The wearing o' Achilles graith
Wad be decided seen.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 14.

2. A complaint or action at law, whether of a criminal or civil nature; a juridical term, S.; *piea, E.*

"The *pley* of Barons pertains to the Schiref of the countrie." Reg. Maj., i. c. 3, s. 1.

"Criminal *pleyes*, touches life or lim, or capitall peines." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Mote*.

Placitum is the correspondent term, L. B.

3. A quarrel of whatever kind, S.

To PLEY, v. n. To plead, to answer in a court of law.

"Gif ane Burges is persewed for any complaint, he will not be compelled to *pley* without his awin burgh, bot in default of Court, not halden." Barrow Lawes, c. 7, s. 1. V. the s.

PLEYABLE, adj. Debateable at law.

—"It wes allegiit be our souerane lordis lettrez of summondis raisit on him,—that the landis of Thorne-ton, with the pendiclis & pertinentis, were *pleyabel* betnix him & the said Thomas," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 205.

—"Quhy sal—mak the Romane pepill juge in ony mater; in aventure they convert all *pleyabil* materis to thair awne proffit?" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 310.

Controversiosa, Lat.

Skene derives this word from Fr. *plaidier*, to plead, to sue at law. But its origin is certainly A.-S. *pleo*, *pleoh*, danger, debate.

PLEYARE, PLEYERE, s. A litigator.

—"The maist part of the lieges of this realme ar becumin wilfull, obstinate and malicious *pleyaris*, sua that thai will not be content to pay and satisfie thair creditouris of sic dettis as thai aucht iustlie to thame, —without calling and compulsion of the law and

extremities thair of." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

"Concerning the pair *pleyeris* in the law, and thair oppressioun of the cuntries." *Ibid.*, p. 448.

To **PLEID**, *v. a.* To subject to a legal prosecution; an old forensic term.

"Gif ony man be *pleidit* and persewit for ony land or tenement, quhairf he hes had possessioun,—and thair be biggingis and housis in the samin, biggit be him or be ntheris; it is leasum to him to destroy and remove the saidis housis," &c. Balf. Pract., p. 199.

L. B. *pleyt-us*, is used for *placit-um*, *Hisp. pleyte*. But this *v.* is more probably from *plait-are*, *placitum*, seu *pactum inire*, (Du Cange); if not from Fr. *plaid-er*.

PLICHEN (gutt.), *s.* Plight, condition; *A sad plichen*, a deplorable state, Fife. Sax. *plech*, *pleghe*, officium; Teut. *plegh-en*, solere.

PLICHEN (gutt.), *s.* Expl. as denoting a peasant, in the West of Fife.

If this be rightly defined, it may be allied to Teut. *plugghe*, homo incompositus, rudis, impolitus; Kilian.

PLIES, *s. pl.* "A word used to denote very thin strata of free-stone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica," S. Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 286, N.

[**PLING**, *s.* A vibrating sound, as of a string smartly struck, Shetl.]

[**PLINGIE**, *s.* V. **PLEENGIE**.]

[**PLINK**, *s.* Very small beer, Orkn.]

PLIRRIE, *s.* V. **PLEENGIE**.

To **PLISH-PLASH**, *v. n.* A term denoting the dashing of liquids in successive shocks, caused by the operation of the wind or of any other body, S.

Now tup-horn spoons, wi' muckle mou,
Plish-plash'd; nae chiel was hoolie.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 144.

This is a reduplicative word, formed, like many others in our language, from the *v.* **PLASH**, q. v.

PLISH-PLASH, *adv.* A thing is said to *play plish-plash*, S., in the sense given of the *v.*

PLISKIE, *s.* 1. Properly, a mischievous trick; although sometimes used to denote an action, which is productive of bad consequences, although without any such intention, S.

Their hearts the same, they daur'd to risk aye
Their lugs on onie rackless *pliskie*;
For, now, inur'd to loupin dykes,
They nouter dreaded men nor tykes.

V. **SNACKIE**. *Rev. J. Nicol's Poems*, ii. 90.

"Certainly if I wad hae wared my life for you yon night, I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress." *Antiquary*, iii. 269.

2. It is used in the sense of *plight*, condition, S. A.

"The men saw the *pliskie* that I was in, and there was a kind o' ruefu' benevolence i' their looks, I never saw ony thing like it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 45.

This is perhaps formed from A.-S. *plaega*, *plega*, play, sport, by means of the termination *isc*, Goth. *isk*, expressive of increment, q. *plegisc*, sport degenerating into mischief. V. Wachter, *Proleg. Sect. 6*, vo. *Isch*. It confirms this etymon, that it is commonly said, He has *play'd* me a bonny *pliskie*, S.

—She *play'd* a *pliskie*
To him that night.

Ibid., i. 149.

PLIT, *s.* The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing, Berw.

"At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the *plit* or furrow-slice, with the least possible resistance; the wedge gradually widens backwards to separate the *plit* effectually, and it spreads out considerably wider upwards, so as to turn over the *plit*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 150.

Teut. *plets*, segmen, segmentum; Su.-G. *plæt*, lamina.

To **PLODDER**, *v. n.* To toil hard, Gall.

"*Plodderan*, toiling day and night almost;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Perhaps from the E. *v.* to *Plod*, or the *s.* *Plodder*. The origin of *Plod* is quite obscure.

PLODDERE, *s.* "Banger, manler, fighter."

Of this assege in thare hethyng
The Inglis oysid to mak karpnyng:
"I wowe to God, scho mais gret stere,
The Scottis wench *ploddere*,
Come I are, come I late,
I fand Annot at the yhate."

Wyntown, viii. 32, 142.

This refers to *Black Agnes* of Dunbar.

"O. Fr. *plaud-er*, bang, maul, &c." *Gl.* Perhaps from the same origin with *Plat*, *s. q. v.*

PLOD, *s.* A green sod.

"xij laid of elding, hal peittis, [peats] half *plodis*."

Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

"xii laidis of *ploddis*." *Ibid.*

"ix^{xx} layd of elding, peittis & *ploddis*, price of the laid iijj d." *Ibid.*, A. 1541, V. 17. V. **PLOUD**.

C. B. *plad*, "any flat piece," Owen.

[**PLOOK**, **PLOUK**, *s.* A pimple, West of S.]

[**PLOOKIE**, **PLOOKY**, **PLOOKIE-FACED**, *adj.*
V. under **PLUKE**.]

PLOOKY, *s.* A slight stroke, Ayrs.

"I heard how they have of late been cut to the quick, because a when bardy laddies stand ehing! [crying eh!] at them as they gang along Prince's Street, and now and then gie them a *plooky* on the cheek with a pip or a cherry stane." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 339.

Gael. *plac-am*, to knock on the head; *pluch-am*, to press, squeeze, &c.

[**PLOOTS**, *s. pl.* The feet when bare, Shetl.]

[**PLOOTSACKS**, **PLOUTSACKS**, *s. pl.* The feet, *ibid.*]

To **PLOPE**, **PLOUP**, *v. n.* To fall with noise like that made by falling into water; as, "It *plop't* into the water;" *Roxb. E. to plump*. Gael. *plub-am*, to plump or fall as a stone in water.

PLOP, **PLOUP**, *s.* A fall of this description, *ibid.*

To PLORE, *v. n.* To work amongst mire, generally applied to children when thus amusing themselves, Lanarks.

PLORIE, *s.* Applied to any piece of ground which is wrought into a mire, by treading or otherwise, *ibid.*

To PLOT, PLOUT, *v. a.* 1. To scald, to burn by means of boiling water, S.

E'en while the tea's filled reeking round,
Rather than *plot* a tender tongue,
Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound,
Syna safely sip when ye have sung.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 199.

2. To make any liquid scalding hot, S.

3. To burn, in a general sense; but improperly used.

I never sooner money got,
But all my poutches it would *plot*,
And scorch them sore, it was *sae* hot.
Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 26.

This is a north country idiom.—

Now Bruntie o'er the fire was streeket,
An' gat himsel' sair *plotet*.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

[PLOT, PLOUT, *s.* A scald or burn with boiling water; also, a dip into boiling water; as, "Gie't a *plot* i' the pat afore ye begin," Clydes.]

PLOT-HET, PLOTTIN-HET, *adj.* So hot as to scald; as, "That water's *plottin-het*," S. *Plot-het*, S. B.

PLOTTIE, *s.* A hot drink, composed of wine and spices; properly denoting one of an intoxicating quality, S.

"Get us a jug of mull'd wine—*plottie*, as you call it.—Your *plottie* is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the apices in the right proportion." St. Ronan, iii. 37. 41.

[PLOTTIN, PLOTTIN-HET, *adj.* Boiling, boiling-hot, scalding, scalding-hot, Clydes.]

[PLOTTIT, *adj.* 1. Boiled, scalded, *ibid.*

2. Fond of heat; unable to endure cold, Banffs.]

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. To make bare; as, *to plot a hen*, to pluck off the feathers, Roxb. "*To ploot*, to pluck, North." Grose. *Plottin*, part. pa.

2. To make bare, to fleece, used in a general sense, Roxb.

"An' what'a to come o' the pair bits o' *plottin'* bag-gits a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." Brownie of Bodaback, i. 224.

This totally varies from *pluccian*, the A.-S. form, and retains that of Teut. *plot-en*: *Ploten de wolle*, lanam decerpere; Flandr. *plot-en*, membranam sive corium exuere. Kilian gives *plote* as synon. with *bloote*, a sheep-akin from which the wool is plucked.

Su.-G. *blott*, nudus, *blott-a*, nudare, Dan. *blot* and *blott-er*, L. B. *blut-are*, privare, spoliare.

PLOTTIT, part. *adj.* Quite bare, insignificant, looking poorly, Ettr. For.; q. as if resembling a plucked fowl.

To PLOTCH, *v. n.* To dabble, to work slowly, Ettr. For.

This seems originally the same with *Plash*, *v. q. v.*

PLOTCKOCK, *s.* A name given to the devil.

"In this mean time, when they were taking forth their artillery and the King [James IV.] being in the Abbey for the time, there was a cry heard at the market-cross of Edinburgh, at the hour of mid-night, proclaiming as it had been a summons, which was named and called by the proclaimer thereof, The Summons of *Plotcock*; which desired all men, to compare, both Earl and Lord, and Baron and Gentleman, and all honest Gentlemen within the town (every man specified by his own name) to compare, within the space of forty days, before his master, where it should happen him to appoint, and be for the time, under the pain of disobedience." Pitscottie, p. 112.

This is said to have taken place before the fatal battle of Flodden.

This name seems to have been retained in Ramsay's time.

At midnight hours o'er the kirkyard she raves,
And seven times does her prayers backward pray,
Till *Plotcock* comes with lumps of Lapland clay,
Mixt with the venom of black taidis and snakes:
Of this unsousy pictures aft she makes
Of ony ane she hates, and gars expire
With slow and racking pains afore a fire,
Stuk fou of prines; the devilish pictures melt;
The pain by fowk they represent is felt.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 95.

This has been supposed to be a corr. of *Pluto*, the name of that heathen deity who was believed to reign in the infernal regions. It does not appear that this name was commonly given to the devil. It may be observed, however, that the use of it in S. may have originated from some Northern fable; as our forefathers seem to have been well acquainted with the magical operations of Sweden and Lapland; and according to the last passage, *Plotcock* brings Lapland clay, which, doubtless, would have some peculiar virtue. *B* may have been changed to *P*; for according to Rudbeck, the Sw. name of Pluto was *Blut-mader*; Atalant., i. 724. In Ial. he is denominated *Blotgod*, i. e., the god of sacrifices, from Su.-G. *blot-a*, Moes.-G. *blot-an*, to sacrifice, and thia from *bloth*, blood.

[To PLOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise by working briskly in any liquid substance, West of S.

2. To walk quickly through water or mud, *ibid.*

3. To work smartly but carelessly in any liquid; to do any wet or dirty work in a bungling or slovenly manner, *ibid.*]

[PLOTTER, *s.* 1. The act of working or walking as described above, *ibid.*

2. The noise made by so doing, *ibid.*

3. Wet, dirty, or disagreeable work, *ibid.*]

[PLOTTERIN. 1. As a *s.*, with same meanings as PLOTTER, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, laborious yet doing very little ; also, weak and unskilful, *ibid.*]

PLOTTER-PLATE, *s.* A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt, Fife.

For my part, I wad rather eat
Sow's jadin aff a *plotter-plate*,
Than mell wi' him wha breaks his word,
Ev'n tho' the birkie was a lord.

Poem, Lieut. C. Gray.

PLOUD, *s.* A green sod, Aberd.

"They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called *plouds*, which they cast in the exhausted mosses." P. Leochel, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vi. 218.

Fland. *plot-en*, membranam sive corium exuere. A piece of green sward is called S. *flag*, for the same reason, from *flag-a*, deglubere, because the ground is as it were *flagged*.

[To **PLOUD**, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a waddling manner, Banffs.

2. To fall suddenly or unexpectedly ; as, "He *ploudit* our o' the green," *ibid.*

This is probably only the local pron. of E. *plod*.]

[**PLOUD**, *s.* 1. The act of walking in a waddling manner, *ibid.*

2. A short, heavy fall, *ibid.*

3. A fat, thick-set person or animal, *ibid.*]

[**PLOUDIN**. 1. As an *adj.*, having a waddling sort of pace, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of walking with a waddling step, *ibid.*]

PLOUK, *s.* A pimple. V. **PLUKE**.

PLOUSSIE, *adj.* Plump, well grown, Fife.

This is probably from the same fountain with old Teut. *plotsig*, which Kilian gives as synon. with *plomp*, hebes, obtusus, plumbens.

To **PLOUT**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To splash or dash, implying both sound and action ; the same with *Plouter*, S.

"*Plowding*, wading through thick and thin ; North." Grose.

I observe no term nearer than that given under *Plouter*.

[2. To work in, or to walk through, water or mud, S.]

3. To poke ; generally in a liquid, Loth., Clydes.

[4. To fall into any liquid ; as, "He *ploutit* into the burn," Banffs., Clydes.

5. To fall flat ; as, "He jist *ploutit* doon," *ibid.*]

PLOUT, *s.* 1. A heavy shower of rain, S.

Belg. *plots-en*, to fall down suddenly, to fall down plump, Sewel.

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"We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid *plout* o' weet,—I houp.—I hear't thumpin awa already i' the south-west yonder." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

[2. A fall ; generally into a liquid, Banffs., Clydes.

3. The act of walking or working in water or mud, *ibid.*]

4. The sound made by a heavy body falling, particularly into water, or by the agitation of water, S.

5. The poker, or any instrument employed for stirring the fire, as a rod of iron, Linlithg. *Pout*. synon.

[**PLOUT**, *adv.* Flat ; with a thud ; as, "He fell *plout* on the floor," Clydes., Banffs.]

PLOUTIE, *s.* A fall, Fife. It evidently implies the idea of suddenness, and seems to claim the same origin with *Plout*, *q. v.* The root may be Germ. *plotz*, celer, subitus.

[**PLOUTIN**. 1. As a *s.*, implying the act expressed by the *v.* in its various meanings, Clydes., Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*, weak and awkward at work, or working earnestly but doing little, *ibid.*]

PLOUT-KIRN, *s.* The common churn, wrought by dashing the *kirn-staff* up and down, as distinguished from the *barrel-kirn* and *organ-kirn*, S.

PLOUT-NET, *s.* A small net of the shape of a stocking, affixed to two poles, Lanarks. *Pout-Net*, *Hose-Net*, synon.

This obviously from the *v.* to *Plout* ; as the person, using the net, pokes under the banks of the stream, and drives the fish into the net by means of the poles.

To **PLOUTER**, **PLOWTER**, *v. a.* and *n.* To make a noise among water, to work with the hands or feet in agitating any liquid, to be engaged in any wet and dirty work, S. nearly synon. with *paddle*, E.

Sibb. writes *plowster*, which he resolves into *pool-stir*. But it may more naturally be traced to Germ. *plader-n*, humida et sordida tractare ; *plader*, sordes ; Wachter. This is evidently from the same root with Teut. *plots-en*, *plotsen int water*, in aquam irruere. *Plash*, *q. v.*, is certainly from the same common stock. This observation applies perhaps to E. *splutter*.

PLOUTER, **PLOUTERIN**, *s.* The act of working in, or floundering through, water or mire, S.

He'd spent mair in brogues gaun about her,
Nor hardly was weel worth to waur ;

For mony a foul weary *plouter*

She'd cost him through gutters and glaur.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

A. Bor. *plowding*, wading through thick and thin, is evidently from the same fountain. V. Grose.

[PLOUTSACKS, *s. pl.* The feet. V. under PLOOTS.]

[PLOVER-PAGE, *s.* The jack-snipe (*Scolopax gallinula*); this bird is generally an attendant on a flock of plovers, Shetl.]

[PLOWM, PLOOM, *s.* A plum; *pl. plowmys*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 290, 291, Dickson.]

To PLOWSTER, *v. n.* The same with *Plouter*, Roxb.

"*Plowster*, to toil in mud or filth; *q. pool-stir?*" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

But the ingenious Glossarist had not observed that Teut. *pluyster-en*, is very nearly allied in signification; *Scrutari*, *perscrutari*.

PLOY, *s.* 1. An action at law.

"Gif ony persoun being in veritie bastard,—deceissis befor ony *ploy*, or clame, or pley, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air;—in that cais gif the richteous air wald clame and challenge the saidis landis efter the said bastardis deceis, he sall not be heard to do the samin." Balfour's Practicks, p. 240.

It seems to be here used as synon. with *pley*. But the term, according to the use of it in the French law, properly denotes the payment of a fine by way of reparation. *Ploier l'amende*, Chart., A. 1339; L. B. *plicare emendam*, mulctam solvere. *Ploie de l'amende mulctae solutio*. Carpent. Gloss. vo. *Plicare*, col. 320.

2. A harmless frolic, a piece of entertainment, S.

"A *ploy*, a little sport or merriment; a merry meeting." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 125.

It properly denotes that sort of amusement in which a party is engaged; and frequently includes the idea of a short excursion to the country.

3. What began as a frolic, but has a serious issue, S.

—Ralph unto Colin says;
Yon hobbleshow is like some stour to raisa,—
Says Colin, for he was a sicker boy,
Neiper, I fear, this is a kittle *ploy*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 8, 9.

It is even used with respect to a state of warfare.
John was a clever and auld farrand boy,
As you shall hear by the ensuing *ploy*.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 263.

Altho' his mither, in her weirds,
Fortald his death at Troy,
I soon prevail'd wi' her to send
The young man to the *ploy*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

I am inclined to view it as formed from A.-S. *pleg-an*, to play. V. PLISKIE.

PLUCHET, *s.* Prob., something pertaining to a plough. "Ane *pluchet* furnest with gair tharto;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1535, V. 15.

This, I suspect, refers to something pertaining to a plough. The next article in the extract is "ane pair of harrowis;" but not in the same sentence.

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish; small and ugly, supposed by the fishers to be poisonous, S. *Cottus cataphractus*, Linn.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; —*Pluck*.—This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 9.

Tent. *plugghe*, res vilis et nullius valoris.

PLUCK, *s.* A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for taking dung out of a cart, &c., *Aberd.*; allied perhaps to the E. *v.* to *pluck*.

PLUCKER, (Great). The Fishing Frog, Shetl.

"*Lophius Piscatorius*, (Linn. Syst.) *Great Plucker*, *Sea Devil*, *Fishing Frog*." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 305.

PLUCKUP, PLUKUP, *s.* [An eager contest or struggle to obtain something coveted or wanted.]

—Na expensis did he spair to spend,
Quhill pece was brocht vnto ane final end.
Quhar as he fand vs at the *plukup* fair,
God knawis in Scotland quhat he had ado
With baith the sydis, or he could bring vs to.

Poems, Sixteenth Century, p. 299.

This is left without expl. in Gl. But at the *plukup* fair certainly signifies, completely in a state of dissension, ready to pull each others ears.

From the use of this phrase in another passage in the same poem, which I had formerly overlooked, I hesitate if it does not rather signify complete spoliation, every one laying hold of what is within his reach in the most violent manner, and as it were tearing it from his fellow. It is applied to what took place after the Castle of Edinburgh was taken.

Than on the morne, thay maid them *pluk vp fair*,
Both Scottis & Inglis syne all yeid togidder.
Vpon that *spuilyie* I will spend na tyme, &c.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 294.

Here it is misprinted *pluk vp lair*.

Pluck, *v.*, S. B., signifies to spar; *They pluckit ane anither like cocks*. The E. phrase, to *pluck a crow*, is allied; also, Belg. *plukhairr-en*, to fall together by the ears. The word in form, however, most nearly resembles the E. *v.* to *pluck up*, as signifying to pull up by the roots.

To PLUFF, *v. a.* 1. To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, S. *Feuch*, synon.

"My reproof is against these that spend the tyme with *pluffing* of reeke, which should be better employed." *Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead*, p. 84.

I know not if this may be viewed as a corr. of E. *puff*. It may be rather allied to Sw. *plufsig*, because the cheeks are swelled in blowing. V. PLUFFY.

2. To set fire to gunpowder, S.

3. To throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair, S.

To PLUFF, *v. n.* 1. To puff, to blow, to pant, Loth.

2. To *pluff awa'*, to set fire to suddenly, S.; as, *He's pluffin' awa' at pouter*.

PLUFF, *s.* 1. A *pluff* of reek, the quantity of smoke emitted at one whiff from a tobacco pipe: A *pluff* of pouter, the smoke caused by the ignition of a small quantity

of gunpowder, S. The term conveys the idea of the sound as well as of the appearance to the eye.

"It 'ill mak a braw *pluff* o' thae fine squibs o' powther." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 120.

2. A small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire, S.

"The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther." The Steam-Boat, p. 78.

3. The instrument used for throwing out hair-powder, S.
4. The act of throwing hair-powder on a head or wig, S.

"Nor—was it just what could be hoped for, that Mrs. Keckle, when I spoke to her—saying, 'A bit *pluff* with the box there, on the left curls,' (in the way of a parenthesis,)—wouldna feel a great deal." The Steam-Boat, p. 298.

5. A rotten and dried mushroom, which, as soon as it is touched, goes to dust, S.
6. A pear with a fair outside, and apparently sound, but within entirely rotten, Teviotdale.

This, and the preceding, might seem allied to Belg. *ploff-en*, "to fall down on a sudden," Sewel; as rotten fruit does in the mouth.

7. The name given to a very simple species of bellows, South of S.

"The Brownie would then come into the farm-hall, and stretch itself out by the chimney, sweaty, dusty and fatigued. It would take up the *pluff* (a piece of bored bourtrees for blowing up the fire) and, stirring out the red embers, turn itself till it was rested and dried." Remains of Nithsd. Song, p. 331.

- [**PLUFF-GIRLS**, *s.* Creeping Soft-grass, (*Holcus mollis*, Linn.); and Meadow Soft-grass, (*Holcus lannatus*, Linn.) Banffs.]

PLUFFINS, *s. pl.* Any thing easily blown away; as the refuse of a mill, Ettr. For.

"He's as weel aff down wi' the auld miller; he'll get some *pluffins* o' seeds or dust, poor fallow." Perils of Man, ii. 33.

PLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fleshy, chubby, S.

Su.-G. *plufsig*, facies obesa, prae pinguedine inflata; Ihre.

PLUKE, **PLOUK**, pron. *plook*, *s.* 1. A pimple, S., A. Bor.

"The kinds of the disease—was a pestilentious byle, —striking out in many heades or in many *plukes*." Bruce's Serm., 1591. V. ATRIE.

To whisky *plouks* that brunt for ouks
On town-guard sodgers faces,
Their barber bauld his whittle crooks,
An' scrapes them for the races.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 50.

Not, as Sibb. says, "corr. from Sax. *pocca*." For it is merely Gael. *plucan*; Shaw, vo. *Carbuncle*.

2. Used to denote the small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure of liquids, S.

When the liquid sold does not reach this, the seller acts illegally.

It would seem that the use of such knobs, although for a different purpose, is of great antiquity. The Saxon king Edgar, towards the close of the tenth century, passed an act for the remedy of excess in drinking, the account of which I shall give from our excellent historian Dr. Henry.

"It was the custom in those times, that a whole company drunk out of one large vessel, which was handed about from one to another, every one drinking as much as he thought proper. This custom occasioned frequent quarrels, some alledging that others drank a greater quantity of the liquor than fell to their share; and at other times some of the company compelling others to drink more than they inclined. To prevent these quarrels, Edgar commanded the drinking vessels to be made with knobs of brass, or some other metal, at certain distances from each other, and decreed, that no person, under a certain penalty, should either drink himself, or compel another to drink, more than from one of these knobs or pegs to another, at one draught." Hist. Britain, iv. 342.

PLUKIE, **PLOUKIE**, **PLOOKY**, *adj.* 1. Covered with pimples, S.

2. Full of little knobs, Clydes.

PLUKINESS, **PLOUKINESS**, *s.* The state of being pimpled, S.

PLUKIE-FACED, **PLOUCKIE-FACED**, *adj.* Having the face studded with pimples, S.

And thars will be—

—*Plouckie-fac'd* Wat in the mill.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 210.

PLUM, **PLUMB**, *s.* 1. A deep pool in a river or stream, Fife, Roxb.

The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a *plumb*-line.

2. "The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water;" Gall. Encycl.

[To **PLUM**, *v. a.* To sound or measure the depth of water, Clydes.

In the West of S., boys when bathing in or near deep water, delight in "*plummin* the deepest bit," i.e., in an upright posture, with the right arm stretched overhead, sinking till the toes touch the bottom. The greatness of the feat is rated by the number counted while the right hand is out of sight.]

[To **PLUM**, *v. a.* To flip with the finger nail, Shetl. Dan. *plompe*, to plunge.]

[**PLUM**, *s.* A flip with the finger nail, *ibid.* V. **PLUNK**.]

PLUMASHE, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *plumage*, for a plume of feathers.

Plumashes above, and *gramashes* below.

It's no wonder to see how the world doth go.

Law's Memorials, p. 162.

PLUMBE-DAMES, *s.* A prune, a *Dama-scene* plumb, S.

"It is—ordayned, that no person use anie maner of desert of wette and dry confections, at banqueting, marriages, baptisemes, feasting, or any meales, except

the fruites growing in Scotland : As also figs, reasins, *plumbe-damies*, almonds, and other unconfected fruites." Acts. Ja. VI., 1621, c. 25.

"*Plumb dames*, (i.e., prunes) per pound £0 : 0 : 4." Diet Book, King's Coll. Aberd., 1630. Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 169.

[**PLUMBIS**, *s. pl.* Leaden mases, used in bottle; called also "*ledin mellis*," Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 293, 295, 65, Dickson. Fr. *plombée*.]

PLUMMET, *s.* The pommel of a sword.

Dickie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword,
But fell'd him wi' the *plummet* under the e'e.

Dick o' the Cow, Border Minstr., i. 165.

"Probably derived from the nut of lead, with which the two-handed swords were loaded at the extremity of the hilt, as a counterpoise to the length and weight of the blade, and to render it more easily wielded." Sir W. S.

L. B. *plumbat-a*, globulus plumbeus; Du Cange.

[* **To PLUMP**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To fall straight or suddenly down; same as an E., S.

2. To plunge with a dull, heavy sound, as a stone into water, S. V. **PLUNK**.

3. To plunge or drop a body into a liquid; as, "He's thrang *plumpin* stanes in the wattir," Clydes.]

[**PLUMP**, *s.* A plunge, a dip; also the sound made by the act; as, "He got twa *plumps* owre the head; ye might hae heard them," *ibid.*]

PLUMP, *adj.* A plump shower, a heavy shower that falls straight down. This is also called a *plump*; as, a *thunder plump*, the heavy shower that often succeeds a clap of thunder, S.

"I found myself in a very disjasked state,—worn out with the great fatigue,—together with a waff of cold,—no doubt caused by—the *thunder-plump* that drookit me to the skin." The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

[**PLUMP**, *adv.* Straight down; suddenly; with a plunge.]

[**PLUMP-KIRN**, *s.* The common churn, called also *plout-kirn*, Bauuffs.]

I have a strong suspicion, that E. *Flump* has been originally the same word. "*Flump*, a fall. He came *flump down*, South." Grose.

Teut. *plomp*, plumbeus; *plomp-en*, mergere cum impetu. Sw. *plump-a*, id. V. **PLUNK**.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, Ang.

She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gang,
An' meets a *plump* of averans ere lang;
Right yape she yoked to the pleasant feast.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 20.

In Edit. Second this is altered to—
And spies a *spot* of averans.— —

This term is evidently used in the same sense with E. *clump*, as denoting a tuft of trees or shrubs; which, Johns. observes, was "anciently a *plump*." He is

mistaken when he says that *clump* is "formed from *lump*." For it is evidently the same with Su.-G. and Germ. *klimp*, Isl. *klimpa*, massa, Belg. *klomp*; and the primary sense of the E. term is the same, "a shapeless piece of wood or other matter." Su.-G. *klump* is also used, especially as denoting a larger mass. Bailey expl. *plump*, "a cluster."

PLUMROCK, *s.* The primrose, a flower, Gall.

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face,
And head wi' *plumrocks* deck'd, bespeak the sun's
Return to bless this isle, and cheer her sprouts.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1.

The first syllable is probably the same with Alem. *ploma*, *bluom*, Germ. *blum*, a flower; especially as this term enters into the name of the primrose in different northern languages. Sw. *gioeckblomma*, q. the cuckoo's flower, *nickelblomma*, id., Linn. Flor., p. 61. Germ. *ganselblumen*, q. the goose's flower. *Roc* occurs in A.-S. May it signify the *bloom* or flower of the *rock*; as often adorning even the wildest crags?

To PLUNK, *v. a. and n.* 1. To plunge or fall with a dull sound, to plump, S.; [*to plung*, Shetl.]

Either a frequent. from *plunge*, or allied to C. B. *plungk-io*, id.

[2. To drop or throw any body so as to produce a dull hollow sound; also, to draw a cork, S.]

3. In the game of taw, S. *marbles*, to propel the bowl by a jerk of the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away, Clydes. *Feg*, synon., Roxb.

4. To croak or cry like the raven, *ibid.*

The corpie *plunkin'* i' the bog,
Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

Old Song, South of S.

5. A school-term, to play the truant; q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water; [also, to stand still, *to resist*, like a vicious horse.]

Teut. *plenck-ex*, however, signifies, vagari, palari, to straggle; *plencker*, qui vagando tempus consumit; Kibian.

PLUNK, *s.* 1. The sound made by a stone or heavy body falling into water, S.

2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork, S.

"The King's name and the *plunk* of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 313.

3. The sound emitted by the mouth when one smokes tobacco, South of S.

4. A sound used to express the cry of the raven, *ib.*

5. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and fore-finger, Clydes.

[**PLUNK**, *adv.* Suddenly, and with a sound, S.]

PLUNKER, s. One who is accustomed to play the truant; [also, a horse that is given to reisting, S.]

PLUNKIE. 1. As a *s.*, a trick, Shetl.

[2. As an *adj.*, tricky, not to be trusted, Clydes.]

[**PLUNKIN, s.** Implying the act expressed by each of the various senses of the *v.*

Plunkin is also used as an *adj.*, like *plunkie*, Clydes.]

[**PLUNK, PLUNKART, s.** 1. A stout, thick-set person or animal, Banffs.

2. Anything short and thick, *ibid.*

Prob. a corr. of E. *plump*, full, round, fleshy, Dan. and Ger. *plump*, clumsy, vulgar, Swed. *plump*, clownish, coarse.]

PLUNTED.

I may compair them to a *plunted* fyre,

But heit to warme you in the winteris cauld.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 304.

This has undoubtedly been written *painted*, or *peinted*.

PLURACIE, s. Plurality.

"It being found maist difficill that in the charge of *pluracie* of kirkis ony ane minister may instructe mone flockis,—that euerie parochie kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochie, thairfore sall have thair awin pastoure," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

[**To PLUTT, v. n.** To whine, to complain whiningly, Shetl.]

PLWYRNYS, s. pl. V. **PLEUCHIRNES.**

PLY, s. Plight, condition, S.

Thy pure pynd throppe peilt, and out of *ply*,—
Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.

Dumbar, Evergreen, ii. 36,

Fr. *pli*, habit, state.

PLY, s. A fold, a plait, S.

—On his breast, they might believe,

There was a cross of owen thread,

Of twa *ply* twisted, blue an' red.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

It is almost invariably used, as here, in the sing., even when meant to be understood as pl.

This is given by Johns., on the authority of Arbuthnot, as an E. word. But it will be found, in various instances, that the words quoted from Arbuthnot as E. are in fact S.

PLY, s. "A discord, a quarrel; to get a *ply*, is to be scolded;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This seems only a provincialism for *Pley*, q. v.

PLYCHT, s.

For my trespass quhy suld my sone haif *plycht* ?

Quha did the myss, lat thame sustaine the paine.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117, st. 8.

Lord Hailes gives this among words not understood. Mr. Pinkerton, when explaining some of these, says: "*Plycht* is injury; literally, sad case; a man is in a sad *plycht*. See King Hart." But this word needs no *adj.* to express its meaning. This is to make it merely the common E. word. It may signify either

obligation or punishment, although the latter seems preferable.

Teut. *pflicht*, obligatio; Holland. *judicium*. Su.-G. *plickt*, *pligt*, denotes both obligation, and the punishment due in consequence of the neglect of it; *kirkoplycht*, poena ecclesiastica. The word in the first sense, is from A.-S. *plihtan*, Su.-G. *pligta*, spondere. But Ihre thinks that, as used in the second, it may be from Su.-G. *plaaga*, cruciatus.

PLYDIS, s. pl. Prob., plaids. "Ane pair of *plydis*;" *Aberd. Reg., Cent.* 16.

To PLYPE, v. n. 1. To paddle or dabble in water, *Aberd., Banffs.*

[2. To walk through, or work in, water or mud in a careless manner, *Banffs.*]

3. To fall into water, *ibid.*, Mearns. *Plop* synon., *Roxb.*

PLYPE, PLYPIN, s. [1. The act of dabbling, walking, or working in water or mud, *Banffs.*]

2. A heavy fall of rain, *Roxb.*

3. A fall into water, Mearns.

[4. The noise made by dabbling, walking, or working in water, *Banffs.*

5. The noise made by a fall into water, *ibid.*

Plype is commonly used to express a fall of or into water, also the noise of the fall: *plypin*, *plypan*, to express repetition or continuance of the act or sound. *Plyte* and *plytin* are the forms used in the West of S.]

[**PLYPE, adv.** Suddenly, with force, with a plunge into water, *Banffs., Aberd.*]

[**To PLYTE, PLOIT, v. n.** Same meaning as **PLYPE**, q. v. West of S.]

[**To PLYTER, PLOITER, v. n.** To dabble, or work in a trifling or careless manner in any liquid; frequentative of *plyte*, *plait*, *ibid.*]

[**PLYTER, PLOITER, s.** 1. The act of dabbling or working carelessly in water or mud, *ibid.*

2. Applied to a person so engaged, *ibid.*

3. Applied to any kind of wet or dirty work, *ibid.*]

[**PLYTERIN, PLOITERIN, adj.** Applied to a female who is always cleaning or reddin up; industrious, but untidy, and always in a muddle, *ibid.*]

PLYVENS, s. pl. The flowers of the red clover, *Upp. Clydes.*; *Soukies*, synon.

[**PO, s.** A matula or urinal, S.]

[**To POATCH, v. a.** 1. To turn up, to break, to mark with holes; like sward that has been trampled by animals, S. A.]

2. To *poatch an egg*, to drop it into boiling water or milk, stir and break it up, adding a little butter, pepper and salt, West of S.]

POATCHIE, *adj.* Apt to be turned up, or trampled into holes, by the feet of men or animals, S. A.

"From the incapacity of the soil to absorb any considerable quantity of water, the land is put into a *poatchy state* by every heavy shower of rain." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 158.

POATCHING, *s.* A turning up of the sward of land, or the trampling it into holes, with the feet, S. A.

"Even when in pasture, and the surface firmed by grass sward, the parks are extremely subject to winter *poatching*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 159.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *pot-a, pott-a, fodicare*.

POB, POB-TOW, *s.* The refuse of flax from the mill, consisting chiefly of the rind, used as fuel, S. B.

"One night I perceived the atmosphere illumined in quick succession of red flashes, like the *Aurora*, to an angle of 20° or 30° elevation, and found it was done by boys burning *pob-tow*, about a mile distant, and that the successive coruscations of the atmosphere were occasioned by the tossings of the tow." P. Bendochy, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 366. Also pron. *Pab*, q.v.

"Such as resolve to try the covers, whether leaden or wooden, should cause them to be made so large, as they may allow the hive to be laid over with the refuse of flax, commonly called *Pob-tow*, or some such dry stuff, before the covers be put on." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

"Observe their harness; the collars are made of straw or *pob*, the refuse of flax when sketched." Edin. Mag., Aug. 1818, p. 126.

She very seldom fasht the kirk,
But ay at hame wad lounge an' lurk.
Syne when her neighbours war frae hame,
An' a thing quiet, she thought na shame
To ease them o' their peats an' *pob*;
It was her common Sunday's job.

Duff's Poems, p. 83.

POBIE, *s.* 1. A foster-father, Shetl.

[2. A high hill; properly, the highest of a group, like the father of the family.]

Isl. *papi*, father, papa.

POCK, POKE, POIK, *s.* [1. A bag of any form, size, or material, S.

2. A net shaped like a bag, and sometimes fastened to an iron ring; called also a *pock-net*, S.

3. A pustule from any eruptive disease, but generally from small-pox, S.

4. The pustule or pustules caused by inoculation, which is vulgarly called *the pock*; as, "Has he got *the pock* yet?" i.e., has he been inoculated?]

5. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its having the rot, S.

6. The disease itself, the rot, South of S.

"Rot, or *Poke*," Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 456.

To POCK, To be POCKIN. To be seized with the rot, Roxb.

The term had been formerly used in the same sense, S. B. Hence we read of "scheip infeekit with the *poik*;" Aberd. Reg. 1538, V. 16.

POCKED, *adj.* Applied to old sheep afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCK-ARR, *s.* A mark left by the smallpox. V. ARR.

POCK-ARRIE, POCKIAWRD, *adj.* Full of the scars of small-pox, Clydes.

Pockiawrd, *adj.* "Marked with the small-pox;" Gall. Encycl.

POCK-BROKEN, *adj.* Pitted with small-pox; as, "He's sair *pock-broken* in the face," Teviotd.

This is precisely the O. E. *adj.* "*Pock-brooklyn*. Por-riginosus." Prompt. Parv.

POCK-MARK, *s.* A mark left by the small-pox, S.

"Foveae variolarum, *pock-marks*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

POCK-MARKIT, *part. adj.* Pitted by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PIT, *s.* A mark made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PITTED, *adj.* Having marks made by the small-pox, S.

POCKMANTEAU, POCKMANKY, *s.* A portmantau, S.; *Pockmanky*, S. A.; literally a *cloak-bag*.

—Bearing his luggage and his lumber, —
In a *pockmantau* or a wallet.

Meston's Poems, p. 3.

V. PACKMANTIE.

"Ye may take it on truth, that that's been ane o' the men killed there, and that it's been the gypsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fand the chaise sticking in the snaw." Guy Mannering, iii. 110.

POCK-NOOK, POCK-NEUK, *s.* Literally the corner of a bag. *On one's ain pock-nook*, on one's own means, S.

"I came in *on my own pock-nook*; as we say in Scotland, when a man lives on his own means." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 61.

POCK-PUD, POCK-PUDDING, *s.* 1. A bag-pudding, a *pock-pudding*, S.

"*Pok-puds*, bagpuddings, dumplings;" Gl. Sibb.

2. A term contemptuously applied to an Englishman, in the unhappy times of national hostility, from the idea of his feeding much on pudding of this description.

"'Tis from this notion of the people, that my countrymen, not only here, but all over Scotland, are dignified with the title of *Poke Pudding*, which, according to the sense of the word among the natives, signifies a glutton." Burt's Letters, i. 13, 138.

They gloom, they glowr, they look sae big,
At ilka stroke they'll fell a whig;
They'll fright the fuds of the *Pockpuds*,
For mony a buttock bare's coming.

Herd's Coll., i. 118.

POCK-SHAKINGS, *s. pl.* A vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family, S.

It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. Hence it is usual to say of a puny child, that he *seems to be the pockshakings*. This probably alludes to the meal which adheres to a *pock* or *bag*, and is shaken out of it, which is always of a smaller grain than the rest.

It is remarkable that the very same unpolished idea occurs in Isl. *Belguskaka*, vocatur a vulgo ultimus parentum natus vel nata, from *belg-ur*, a bag or *pock*, and *skak-a*, to shake. V. G. Andr., p. 211.

"*Pockshakings*, the youngest children of families;" Gall. Encycl.

[**POCKS**, The **POCKS**, *s.* Small-pox, S.

A.-S. *poc*, a pustule, Dutch *pok*, Germ. *pocke*.]

* **POD**, *s.* 1. "The capsule of legumes."

"A *bean podd*, that holds five beans, and a *pea podd*, which contains nine peas, are considered to be *sonsy*; and put above the lintel of the door by maidens, and the first male that enters after they are so placed will either be their husband, or like him." Gall. Encycl.

["The original sense of *pod* was merely 'bag'; and the word is the same with *pad*, a cushion, i.e., a stuffed bag." Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Pod*.]

[2. A person of small stature; also, any animal small and neat of its kind, Banffs.]

With a willie wand thy skin was well scourged;
Syne feinyedly forge how thou left the land.

Now, Sirs, I demand how this *Pod* can be purged?
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 4.

This is probably a term denoting smallness of size; as the poem abounds with words of this description. A plump or lusty child is called a *puđ*, often a *fat puđ*, S.

[3. A louse, *ibid.*]

- To **POD**, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, Roxb.

[To **PODLE**, *v. n.* Same as to *pod*, but applied to children and fat persons, Banffs., Clydes. Synon. *toddle*.]

[**PODLIN**, **PODLAN**, *part.* Walking with short steps; used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; synon. *toddlin*.

Allied to *pad*, to tramp along, of which *pod* and *podle* are diminutives.]

PODDASWAY, *s.* A stuff of which both warp and woof are silk. *Poddisooy* denotes a rich plain silk, S.

"All sorts of wrought silk, viz. as velvets, satins, *Poddasways*, *Tabies*, &c. or any other thing made of

silk, the pound weight 18 s." Rates, A. 1670. vo. *Silk*.

Fr. *pout*, or *pou de soie*, *id.* V. Dict. Trev. The authors of this excellent work think that the name may be a corr. of *tout de soie*, q. "all of silk."

PODDLIT, *part. adj.* Plump, or in good condition, applied to poultry, Teviotd.; perhaps q. *podded*, in allusion to the filling of leguminous substances. But V. **PODLE**, sense 2.

PODDOCK, *s.* 1. A frog, Aberd.; *puddock*, S. O.

"No *puddocks* are to be seen, though many in Orkney." Brand's Zetl. p. 77.

Belg. *podde*, Isl. *podda*, *id.*

2. A rude sort of sledge for drawing stones; made of the *glack* of a tree, with narrow pieces of wood nailed across, Aberd.

Named perhaps from its form, as seeming, in flatness, to resemble a frog.

[**PODDOCK-CRUDE**, *s.* Frog-spawn, Banffs. V. **PADDOCK-RUDE**.

Called *puddock-spue* in some of the northern districts, as in the old rhyme—

"*Puddock-spue* is fu' o' een,
And every ee's a puddock."]

PODEMAKRELL, *s.* A bawd.

"Douchter, for thy luf this man has grete diseis,"
Quod the bismere with the slekit speche:
"Rew on him, it is merit his pane to meis."—
Sic pode makrellis for Lucifer bene leche.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 3.

i.e., act as the Devil's physicians.

"From Fr. *putte*, meretrix, and *maquerelle*, lena,"
Sibb. V. **MACRELL**.

PODGE (*o* long), *s.* Hurry, bustle, state of confusion, Perth.

[To **PODGE**, *v. n.* To hurry along, walking with a short, heaving step, Banffs.]

[**PODGE**, *s.* A strong, thick-set person or animal, Banffs.]

[**PODGAL**, *s.* A very strong, thick-set person or animal, *ibid.*, Clydes.

Allied to *pod*, which is the same with *pad*, a cushion, a stuffed bag. V. under *Pod*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PODLE, *s.* 1. A tadpole, S. synon. *pow-head*, q. v.

This seems a dimin. from Teut. *podde*, a frog.

2. A fondling term for a child, if in a thriving condition; as, "a fat *podle*," Loth.

[To **PODLE**, *v. n.* To walk with short steps; generally applied to children and fat persons, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**PODLAN**, **PODLIN**. 1. As an *s.*, the act of walking with short steps, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, walking with short steps, waddling, *ibid.*]

PODLIE, PODLEY, s. A term used to denote fish of different kinds, in different counties of S.

1. The fry of the coal fish; *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. This is most commonly known by the name of *podly*, Loth. It is the *siltuk* or *cuth* of Orkn.

"Fish of every kind have become scarce, in so much that there is not a haddock in the bay. All that remain are a few small cod, *podlies*, and flounders." P. Largo, Fifes, Statist. Acc., iv. 537.

"The fish most generally caught, and the most useful, is a grey fish here called *cuths*, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called *podley*, only the *cuth* is of a larger size." P. Cross, Orkney Statist. Acc., vi. 453.

These seem to be the fish called *padles*, Ross-shire.

"Prawns, small rock and ware cod, gurnet, turbot, and *padles* are found; but for the last 3 years all the small fish have decreased very much, except flounders." Statist. Acc., iii. 309.

2. This name is frequently given to the Green-backed Pollack or *Gadus Virens*, Loth.

"*Asellus virescens* Schonfeldii; our fishers call it a *Podly*." Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"*Podley*, a small fish, (*Gadus virens*, Linn.)" Sibb. Gl.

3. The name is also sometimes given to the true Pollack, or *Gadus Pollachius*, S.

Can it be a corr. of *pollack*? Fland. *puddle*, *mustela piscis*?

POFFLE, s. A small farm, a piece of land, Roxb.; the same with *Paffle*; synon. *Pendicle*.

"Jedidiah Cleishbotham had an eye to a certain *poffle* of land which lay in the precincts of his habitation very conveniently for him."

POID, s. Pal. Hon., i. 57.

—Quhair is yone *poiid* that plenyeit,
Quhilik deith deseruis comittand sic despite?

Mr. Pinkerton asks if this means *poet*? But the term seems the same with *Pod*, q. v.

POIK, s. A bag, a pock. V. POCK.

"Item, a *poik* of lavender." Inventories, p. 11.

"Item, gottin—in a canves *poik* within the said box tuelf hundreth & sevin angel nobilis." Ibid., p. 12.

POIND, s. A silly, useless, inactive person; as, "Hout! he was ay a *puir poind* a' his days." It includes the idea of being subject to imposition, Roxb.

Perhaps it may be traced to the v. *to Poind*; q. one who may be easily pounded by others, or made a captive.

To POIND, POYND, v. a. 1. To distrain, S. a forensic term; pron. *pind*, in Clydes.

[He'll stamp sn' threaten, curse sn' swear,
He'll apprehend them, *poind* their gear,

Burns, Vol. lii. 5.]

"All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres sulhe *poyndit* quhil the awnar thairof redres the skaithis be thaim done." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 12.

2. To seize in warfare, as implying that what is thus seized is retained till it be ransomed.

The qwhethir off ryot wald thai ma
To pryk and *poynd* bathe to and fra.

Wyntown, viii. 43. 134.

A.-S. *pynd-an*, to shut up; whence E. *poind*, a pin-fold or prison in which beasts are inclosed; and the

v. *pound*, "to shut up, to imprison as in a pound," Johns. Mr. Macpherson mentions Belg. *poynlinge*, exaction, as allied. We may add Isl. *pynding*, carcer, a prison, Verel.

The original idea is still retained in S. He who finds cattle trespassing on his ground, is said to *poind* them, when he shuts them up, till such time as he receives a sufficient compensation from the owner, for the damage done.

Germ. *pfand-en*, also signifies to distrain. Sw. *ut-panta* is used in the same sense, as quoted by Verel. Ind. vo. *Atfor*, p. 19.; and *pant-a*, to take in pledge. These are from Germ. *pfand*, Su.-G. *pant*, a pledge.

This seems to lead us to the true origin of *poind*. For this in the L. B. of our law is called *Namare*, *namos capere*, which Skene expl. *pignorare*, sive *pignus auferre*, and derives from *Naman*, a Saxon word. *Name* is mentioned by Lye, as denoting what is now called *distress*, E. (*poinding*, S.) and deduced from A.-S. *nin-am*, *capere*. Su.-G. *nam-a*, *naem-a*, signifies to seize anything as a pledge. What is thus seized is called *nam*. *Namfae* denotes cattle seized in pledge; *Akernam*, the *poinding* of cattle that have trespassed, till the damage be paid, from *over*, a field, and *nam*. What confirms this derivation is, that whereas Belg. *pand* is a pledge, a pawn, and *panden*, to pawn, *pander* signifies a distrainer. Thus, to *poind* signifies to take something as a pledge of indemnification.

DEAD POIND. The act of distraining any goods except cattle or *live* stock.

"I have heard it maintained, that *poinded* goods, especially if they be a *dead poind*, that puts the creditor *poinder* to no—expence in keeping it, ought to be kept 24 hours ere they can be appraised at the market-cross," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 61.

POINDABILL, POINDABLE, adj. Liable to be distrained, S.

"To seiss geir *poindabill* quhairuir he may apprehend the same," &c. Aherd. Reg., V. 25.

"This exemption from *poinding* was—extended by analogy to the bucket and wand of a salt-pan, which can at no time be *poinded* if the debtor has sufficiency of *poindable* good." Erskine's Instit., s. 23.

POYNDER, PUNDARE, s. One who distrains the property of another, S.

"The *poyns*, and the *distresses* quhilkis are taken, salbe retained, and remaine in the samine baronie quhere they are taken: or in sic ane place pertaining to the *poynder*, gif he any hes, quhere sic *poyns*—may remaine and be kepted." First Stat. Rob. I., c. 7, s. 5.

Holland writes *pundare*, q. v.

POYNDFALT, s. A *fold* in which cattle were confined as being *poinded* or distrained.

—"Anent—donne castin of xii rudis of dik of the said Samellis landis, and donne castin of the *poyndfalt* of Akinbar," &c. Act. Andit., A. 1494, p. 185.

POINDING, POYNDING, s. The act of *poinding*, S.

POIND, POYND, POWND, s. 1. That which is distrained, S.

"The sergents sall cause the *poyns* to be delivered to the creditour, vntill the debt be fullie payed to him." Sec. Stat. Rob. I., c. 20, s. 6.

2. The prey taken in an inroad.

—A company gat he,
And rade in Inland, for to ta

A *pound*, and swne it hapnyd sa,
That he of catale gat a pray.
Wyntown, ix. 2. 12.

"*Pointing* is that diligence by which the property of the debtor's moveable subjects is transferred directly to the creditor who uses the diligence." Erskine, *ibid.*, B. iii. Tit. 6, s. 20.

POINER, PINER, s. 1. One who gains a livelihood by digging *feal, divots*, or clay, and selling them for covering houses, and other purposes, Inveru.

"Her father said, that the people she saw were not tenants on the Green of Muirtown, but were *poiners* or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials." Case, Duff of Muirtown, &c. A. 1806.

[An ancient district of Aberdeen is called the *Poiner-nook*.]

2. This is certainly the same with **PINER, q. v.**

"The King's advocate—pursued Bailie Kelly in Dumbur, for oppression of the lieges, in not suffering their own men to ship their cerns, &c. but forcing them to employ the common *Piners* in the town, and exacting money for it. *Alledged*, It was a publick good; for these *Piners* on this consideration kept the harbour clean." Fountainh. i. 236.

POINT, s. State of body.

"Murray himself, who visited her there [at Lech-levin], two or three weeks after the resignation, said, 'That he never saw the Queen in better health, or in better *point*.'" Robertson's [of Dalmeny] Hist. Mary Q. of Scots. V. Edin. Mag., i. 132.

In a note it is said, "*Point* is a word, signifying condition or state of body." But this definition is too general. This is obviously a Fr. idiom, nearly allied to that which is new so familiar to an English ear, *en bon point*. "In better *point*," evidently signifies, more plump, or in fuller habit of body.

POINT, POYNT, s. A bodkin, used in female dress.

"Item, in a trouch of cypre [cypress] tre within the said box, a *point* maid of perle contenaund xxv perle with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

[2. A string or lace with a metal tip, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 81, 115, Dickson.]

Fr. "*pointe*, a bodkin, an awle;" Cotgr.

To POINT, v. a. To insert lime, with a small trowel, in the interstices between the stones of a wall already built, S.

"1655.—David Browne, in Enster [Anstruther], a sclater, was att Lundy, in Fyfe, and did *point* the wholle house of Lundy, both back and for sydes, the old lady's chamber, the woman house, the sclat-girnell, the dowcoat of Lundy," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 109.

***POINTED, POINTIT, part. adj.** 1. Exact, accurate, distinct; pron. *pointit*, S.

"There are other two passages, that fer many years I've heard from friends, and I doubt nothing of the truth of them in my own mind, though I be not *pointed* in time and place." Walker's Peden, p. 30.

2. Regular, punctual; as, in payment, S.

3. Precise, requiring the greatest attention or strictest obedience even as to *minutiae*, S.

[4. *Diamantis pointit*, cut in the form known as a rose diamond, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 84, Dickson.]

POINTEDLY, adv. 1. Exactly, accurately, distinctly, S.

2. Punctually, without fail, S.

POINYEL, s. A bundle carried by one when travelling, Ayr.

O. Fr. *poignal*, *poignée*, ce qui remplit la main: Roquefort; from Fr. *poing*, the hand, the fist; Lat. *pugn-us*, id.

POIS, s. Treasure. **V. POSE.**

POISONABLE, adj. Poisonous.

"Hereby then is meant not only that inundation of barbarous nations, which in Sathan his intention, no doubt, were set forth to drown the woman; but also all these *poisonable* heresies, whereof vpon this restraint he spued out an ocean." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 105.

To POIST, POOST, PUIST, v. a. 1. To cram the stomach with more food than nature requires, Teviotd.

Teut. *poest-en*, Germ. *paust-en*, Su.-G. *pust-a*, to blow up, to inflate; *pust*, a pair of bellows.

2. "To urge, to push; Fr. *pousser*," Sibb. **V. POSS.**

POISTER'D, part. adj. Petted, indulged, spoiled, Aberd.

I know not if this can have any affinity to the verbs mentioned under *Poist*; as the S. v. *to blaw* is used to denote flattery.

POKE, s. A disease of sheep, affecting their jaws, S. **V. POCK.**

"They smear, however, all those which are not housed. The latter are seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the *poke*, (a swelling under the jaw) or to the scab. The *poke*, particularly, often proves fatal." B. Dowally, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 469.

Apparently named from its assuming the appearance of a bag or *pock*.

POLDACH, s. Marshy ground lying on the side of a body of water; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.

Belg. *polder*, a marsh, a meadow on the shore; or, a low spot of ground inclosed with banks.

POLE, s. The kingdom of Poland.

"Gif ye vil send to France, to Germanie, to Spanye; to Italie, to *Pole*, &c., ye vil find that al the bishopes and pastoris aggreis in ane doctrine of religion with us." Nicol Burne, F. 123, b.

[POLEIT, POLIT, adj.] Polite, polished, Lyndsay.]

POLICY, POLLECE, s. 1. The pleasure-ground, or improvements about a gentleman's seat, especially in planting, S.; [*polesye*, Lyndsay.]

"For *policie* to be had within the realme, in planting of woddis, making of hedgeis, orchardis, yairdis, and sawing of brome, it is statute—that euerie man, spirituall and temporall within this realme, hauand ane hundreth pund land of new extent be yeir, and may expend samckill, quhair thair is na woddis nor forestis, plant wod and forest, and mak hedgeis and haning for him self, extending to thre akers." Acts Ja. V., 1535, c. 10. Edit. 1566.

In the reign of Ja. VI. we find that an act was passed against "the destroyers of planting, haning, and *policie*." A. 1579, c. 84.

"The Pychtis spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and *polecycis* in it." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 6. Regionem et agros vicina aribus, munitionibus castellisque plurimum ornantes; Boeth.

"Scho knew the mynd of Kenneth geuyn to magnificent bygung & *poley.*" Ibid. B. xi. c. 10. Magnificum aedium structura atque ornatus delectaret; Boeth.

—My Lord Temporalitie,

In gudly haist I will that yie
Lett into few your temporall landis,
To men that labouris with thair handis;
Bot nocht to Jenkyne Gentill man,
That nowdir will he work, nor can;
Quhairby that *pollice* may encress.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 165.

"On a considerable eminence—stands the present mansion-house of Greenock.—It is a large house. Its *policy* (as they call it) or pleasure ground, has been extensive, but has fallen into decay." P. Greenock, Renfrews. Statist. Acc., v. 568, N.

"His lordship's *policy* surrounds the house.—The word here signifies improvements or demesne; when used by a merchant or tradesman, signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 94.

I have not remarked the use of the term in the latter sense.

2. It is used to denote the alterations made in a town, for the purpose of improving its appearance.

"Gif—the patrone of the Chaplanrie being requyrit to big the samin, and outhr will not or els may not,—it salbe leisum for *policie* and eschewing of deformitie of the towne, to set the samin in feu to the vtilitie and proffeit of his Chaplanrie," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

"Our soucrane lord—apprevis the actis and statutis maid—for the—reparatioun of the decayed *policie* within burgh; statutis and ordanis, that the provest, &c. tak summar cognitioun of the estait of the landis, housis or tenementis within the burgh;—and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and ruinous in ruif, sclattis, durris, windois, fluringis, loftis, tymmer wark and wallis, or ony of thame,—to decerne that the coniunctfear or lyfrenter sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 71.

- [3. Policy, craft or skill in guiding or directing, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 3599.]

It has undoubtedly been formed from Fr. *police*. *Droit de police*, "power to make particular orders for the government of all the inhabitants of a town or territory, extending to—streets or highways." Hence, *policier*, -ere, "belonging to the government of a town or territory," Cotgr.

POLIST, *adj.* Artful, designing, generally as including the idea of fawning; as, a *polist loun*, a crafty knave, S.

It is evidently from the *v. polish*, Fr. *polir*, to sleek; and used in the same metaph. sense as S. *sleekit*.

POLK, POLKE, POCK, *s.* 1. A bag, a poke. "Polk of woll," Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

2. A kind of net.

—"Ordanis the saidis actes to—have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reid fish, in forbidden time, be blesis, casting of wandes or urtherwise: or that destroyes the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be *polkes*, creilles, trammel-nets, and herrie-waters." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 89.

The same term is used for a pock or bag, Bannatynne Poems, p. 160.

—Ane pepper-*polk* maid of a padell.

As used in the Act, it evidently denotes a net made in form of a bag.

POLLAC, *s.* The name of a fish.

"In Lochlomand there are salmon-trout, eel, perch, flounder, pike, and a fish peculiar to itself, called *pollac*." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc., ix. 16.

This seems merely the Gael. name of the *Powan* or *Gwiniad*. V. POWAN.

POLLACHIE, *s.* The crab-fish, Roxb.; synon. with *Partane*.

POLLIE-COCK, POUNIE-COCK, *s.* A turkey, S.

Both names are used; and both have been borrowed from Fr., in which language the cock is denominated *Paon d'Inde*, and the hen *Poule d'Inde*.

POLLIS, *s. pl.* Paws.

The wod lyoun, on Wallace quhar he stud,
Rampand, he braid, for he desyryt blud;
With his rude *pollis* in the mantill rocht sa,
Awkwart the bak than Wallace can him ta.

Wallace, xi. 249, MS.

[POLLIS, *s. pl.* Pools, Barbour, xii. 395.]

POLLOCK, *s.* The name given to the young of the coalfish, Shetland.

"*Pollocks*, or young seath, caught in summer,—sell for 1d. per dozen." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc., vii. 589. V. SEATH.

POLONIE, POLLONIAN, POLONAISE, PE-LONIE, *s.* 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, generally of coarse blue cloth, with loose sloping skirts, South of S.

"The blue *polonie* that Effie made for him out of an auld mantle of my ain, was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on." Heart of M. Loth., i. 126.

2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced, Roxb.

3. A dress formerly worn by men, especially in the Western Islands of S.; [hence, a singular looking person, an oddity, Shetl.]

"The bogles will—hae to pit on their *pollonians* o' the pale colour o' the fair daylight, that the e'e o' Christian maunna see them." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 182.

"The dress of the old man had—been changed from the tartan of his clan to a sort of clothing peculiar to the men of the distant isles, resembling a waistcoat with sleeves, and a petticoat, all made in one piece.

This dress was laced from top to bottom in front, and bore some resemblance to that called a *Polonaise*, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iv. 196.

4. The name given to a surtout, Clydes.

As this dress is not only called a *Polonian*, but a *Polonaise*, Roxb., it might seem to have been borrowed from Poland, anciently called *Polonia*. It is expl. indeed "a great-coat, a *Polish* surtout;" Gl. Antiq.

I have, however, still heard this considered as an old Irish dress; and am strongly inclined to think that it is the *Phalingus* of Giraldus Cambrensis. Having described their "close capuchins, or hooded mantles, covering the shoulders and coming down to the elbows," he adds; Sub quibus *phalingis laneis* quoque palliorum vice utuntur; under which, instead of cloaks, they use *phalingi*, or jackets of wool, with trowsers, or "breeches and stockings of one piece."

On this subject Dr. Ledwich says; "Having dismissed Cambrensis' capuchin, we come now to his *Phalang*, *Falang*, or *Fallin*. It is plain from Cambrensis, Brompton, and Camden, this was the jacket. Cluverius calls it the doublet or pourpoint, a habit covering the back, breast, and arms.—The name came with the manufacture into this isle. *Fallen* is the Anglo-Saxon *Falding*, and at first was a skin mantle like the *Sagum*, and after a coarse woollen mantle, and equivalent with the *amphimallus* and *birrus*. Whence the Irish jacket got the name of *Fallin*." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 267, 268.

The term *Falding* was used in the time of Chaucer for a kind of coarse cloth. In describing the shipman, he says:

He rode upon a rouncee, as he couthe,
All in a gowne of *falding* to the knee.

Prol., ver. 392.

This Skinner derives from A.-S. *feald*, plica, *fealdan*, plicare. He also expl. *falang*, "a jacket;" which, he says, may also be traced to the same A.-S. words, unless, as he suspects, rather of Irish origin. Lhuyd (Ir. Dict.) renders *fallen*, "a hood, a mantle." But although the term was used by the Irish, it seems most probable that it was borrowed by them from the Belgae, or from the A.-Saxons.

Ledwich, with great probability, views Teut. *pelle*, a skin, as the radical term.

In Prompt. Parv. *Faldyng* cloth is expl. by *Amphibalus*. Elsewhere *Row Cloth* is said to be "*Faldyng* and other lyke." Hence it appears that it was a cloth rough on both sides; probably resembling the *woadmel* of our times.

Perhaps we ought to view Lat. *palla*, by which Kilian renders Teut. *falie*, as having a common origin. Elyot defines it, "a woman's gowne or robe; also, a garmente that Frenchemen vsed muche lyke a short cloke with sleues." Biblioth. Cicero says that men wore the *palla* in Gaul; and Martial mentions *Gallica palla*, defined by Cooper, "a French cloke or garment comming no lower than the hippe."

Du Cange quotes Helmodus [Chron. Slav., l. i. c. 1], as mentioning woollen coverings, which, he says, "we call *Faldones*." In this place, Adam of Bremen has *Paldones*. Du Cange also quotes Covarruvias, giving *Faldones* as an old Spanish term, used in a similar sense. But Covarruvias writes *Falda*. Cormon renders it, jupe de femme. Teut. *falie*, *palla*, *cyclas*, *vestis muliebris spatium totum corpus circundans*; Kilian.

POME, s. 1. An ornament in jewellery.

"A belt with—twentie ane knottis of perllis, everie knot contenyng nyne perllis and of smaller knoppis of perll tuentie twa, everie pece contenyng tua perle togidder with ane *pome* garnissit with perll." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293.

It seems to denote a round ornament in jewellery, from Fr. *pomme*, an apple.

2. The pome-citron; if not, as conjoined with ornaments, what we now call *pomatum*.

—Scropys, sewane, succure, and synomome,
Pretius inuntment, saufe, or fragrant *pome*.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 401, 41.

POMEL, s. A globe; also, tho breast.

Hir lips, and cheikis, pumice fret;
As rose maist redolent:
With yvoire nek, and *pomells* round.

Maitland Poems, p. 239.

Chaucer uses *pomel* for a ball, or anything round. L.B. *pomell-us*, *globulus*; Fr. *pommel-er*, to grow round as an apple.

POMERIE, s. An orchard.

"Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit
outhir uthouth or inwith the *Pomerie*, and eftir all hingit
on ane unhappy tre." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 46.
Lat. *pomerium*, Fr. *pommeraye*, id.

POMET, s. Pomatum, S., from Fr. *pomade*, id.

POMER, s. The old name in E. for *Pomerania*. "Trailsound in the Duik of *Pomeris* landis;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543.

Teut. *Pomeren*, *Pomerania*.

To POMP, v. a. To draw up water by means of a pump; Belg. *pomp-en*, id.

"Sentina, the *pomp*. Sentinam exhanrire, to *pomp*,"
Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 21. In later editions changed to the E. form *pump*.

[PONAGE, s. Pontage; the place of a ferry, North of S. Lat. *pons*, a bridge.]

PONE, s. A thin turf, Shetl.

"The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *staas*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 48.

The *pone* seems to have been denominated from its use, being employed as a shingle. Fenn. *poann*, scandula, Sw. *takpanna*, [q. *thack-pone*] tegula.

To PONE, v. a. To pare off the surface of land; Orkn., Shetl.

"This practice of paring, provincially *poning*, the surface of grass and heath grounds in a state of common, which has lasted, probably, from the days of Torfeinar, in the beginning of the twelfth century, has had an effect so destructive and extensive, as hardly to be believed without being seen." *Agr. Surv. Orkn.*, p. 100.

PONEY-COCK, s. A turkey, S.

—"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a jiget o' mutton, a fine young *poney-cock*, and a florentine pyc." *The Entail*, iii. 65.

More generally pronounced *Pownie*. V. *POUNE*, *POWNE*, id.

PONNYIS, s. "Weight, influence; Teut. *pondigh*, *ponderosus*;" Gl. Sibb.

PONNYIS, Houlate, iii. 26. Read *pennyis*, as in Bann. MS.

Ye princis, prelettis of pryd for *pennyis* and prow,
That pullis the pure ay—

Perhaps it is this very word that Sibb. has expl. "weight, influence."

PONTIOUNE, *s.* A puncheon. "Amangis all vther in smallis ane *pontioune* of wyne;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

PONYEAND. *adj.* Piercing, pungent.

The Scottis on fute gret rowme about thaim maid,
With *ponyeand* speris through platis prest of steylle.
Wallace, iii. 141, MS.

Fr. *poignant*, *id.*

POO, *s.* A crab. This word is used in Dunbar, E. Loth. In Arbroath a young crab is called *pulloch*.

POOGE, *s.* A hut, a hovel, Ettr. For. V. PUDGE,

To POOK, PUIK, POUK, *v. a.* 1. "To pull with nimbleness or force," like E. *pluck*, *S.*

The weans haud out their fingers laughin',
And *puik* my hips.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. To strip off feathers, *S.*; pron. *pook*.

I'll clip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing,
An' *poik* yere rosie kame,
If ye dar tak the gay morn-star
For the morning's ruddy leam.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 74.

To *Pouk* a hen, to pluck it.

[3. To *pook* and *rook*, to pillage, Ayrs.]

"It will be a black burning shame to allow a daft man any langer to rule and govern us like a tyrant wi' a rod o' iron, *pooking* and *rooking* me, his mother, o' my ain lawful jointure and honest hainings." The Entail, ii. 145.

Pook is for *Pluck*; *Rook*, an E. *v.* signifying to rob.

POOK, POUK, *s.* 1. The disease to which fowls are subject when moulting, Upp. Clydes.; denominated from the effect, as they appear as if plucked.

2. A person is said to be *on* or *in the pouk*, when in a declining state of health, *ibid.*

[POOKIN, POUKIN. 1. As a *s.*, the act of moulting, Clydes.

2. As an *adj.*, moulting, *ibid.*]

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

2. Lean and bony, Clydes.; [*pookie* is also used.]

3. Shabby in appearance, *ibid.*

4. Stingy, *ibid.*, Edin.

POOKIT-LIKE, POUKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a puny, and at the same time a meagre or half-starved like appearance, *S.* *Mootit*, *synon.*

"All the meantime I had forgotten the loss of the flap of my coat, which caused no little sport when I came to recollect what a *pookit-like* body I must have

been, walking about in the King's policy like a peacock without my tail." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 472.

POOKS, POWKS, *s. pl.* 1. The short unfledged feathers on a fowl, when they begin to grow after moulting, Teviotd.; *synon.* *Stob-feathers*.

2. Down, or any similar substance, adhering to one's clothes, the ends of threads, *S.*

—Why should I mysell immure
Eternally 'mang *powks* and stoure?
I like the breath o' air that's pure.—

Gall. Encycl., p. 344.

[POOKY, POOKIE, *adj.* Same as *pookit*, q. v. Clydes.]

POOLLY-WOOLLY, *s.* An imitative term, meant to express the cry of the curlews, Selkirks. *Wheepie*, West of *S.* *synon.*

"We'll never mair scare at the *poolly-woolly* of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 288.

[To POOR, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To pour, to empty, *S.*

2. To stream, to gush; also, to fall in large quantity, as a heavy rain; as, "It's jist *poorin*," *S.*]

[POOR, *s.* A stream, a gush, a constant steady flow or fall; as, "a *poor* o' rain," *S.*]

[POORIE, *s.* 1. A small quantity of a liquid, Clydes.; *synon.* *drappie*.

2. A small porringer, most commonly used for holding cream, *ibid.*]

[POORIN, *s.* Same as *Poorie*, *s.* 1, *ibid.*; *pl.* *poorins* generally means dregs or leavings of any liquid, *ibid.*]

[To POOR TATIES, *v. n.* To kill by letting blood, Banffs.

Evidently a low term drawn from the act of pouring the water from potatoes after they have been boiled.]

[POOR JOHN, *s.* A name given to a cod found in shoal water, and in poor condition, Shetl.]

POOR-MAN-OF-MUTTON. A term applied to the remains of a shoulder of *mutton*, which, after it has done its regular duty as a roast at dinner, makes its appearance as a broiled bone at supper, or upon the next day, *S.*

"I was bred a plain man at my father's frugal table, and I should like well would my wife and family permit me to return to my sowens and my *poor-man-of-mutton*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 101.

The friend, to whom I am indebted for the explanation of this term, has favoured me with so amusing an illustration of it, that I cannot withhold it from

my readers, as I am persuaded they will agree with me in thinking, that in point of humour, it is not inferior to any thing contained in the writings of the celebrated author of *Waverley*.

"The late Earl of B., popularly known by the name *Old Rag*, being indisposed in a hotel in London, the landlord came to enumerate the good things he had in his larder, to prevail on his guest to eat something. The Earl at length, starting suddenly from his couch, and throwing back a tartan nightgown which had covered his singularly grim and ghastly face, replied to his host's courtesy; 'Landlord, I think I *could* eat a morsel of a *poor man*.' Boniface, surprised at the extreme ugliness of Lord B.'s countenance, and the nature of the proposal, retreated from the room, and tumbled down stairs precipitately; having no doubt that this barbaric chief, when at home, was in the habit of eating a joint of a tenant or vassal when his appetite was dainty."

POORTITH, *s.* Poverty. V. PURTYE.

[To POOSK, *v. a.* To pick, to collect; to search for vermin on the person, Shetl.]

POOSSIE, *s.* A kitten, S.

This may be viewed as a dimin. from E. *puss*. Belg. *poesje*, however, signifies "a little cat," (from *poes*, *puss*;) Sewel.

[POOSTER, *s.* 1. Power, ability, strength, Shetl.

2. Position, attitude, *ibid.*

Prob. a corr. of E. *posture*.]

POOT, *s.* Anything small. Used to denote a small haddock, Fife.; prob. the same with *Pout*.

"But let's now stap inby to the house, an' rest our-sells—we'se hae a bannock and a *poot* to our dinner.—Gang in than, Katie, we'se hae the bannock an' the *poot* this mament." Cardinal Beaton, p. 174.

[POOTIE, POOTY, *s.* A small cod, Orkn.]

POOTIE, POOTY, *adj.* Niggardly, mean, stingy, Berwick. *Foutie*, *Footie*, *synon.* S.

Allied most probably to Isl. *puta*, scortea res, also meretrix, scortum; *puta-madr*, scortator. Hence Fr. *putain*, anc. *pute*.

[To POOTCH, *v. a.* To eat with a relish or greedily, Banffs.]

[POOTCHIN, *adj.* Fond of a good meal; greedy at meals; large stomached, *ibid.*

These terms are certainly vulgar, and can be used only by the fishing population.]

[POOTHER-DEEL, *s.* Same with *Peeoy*, *q. v.*, *ibid.*]

POPE'S KNIGHTS, *s.* A designation formerly given to priests of the Church of Rome, who were at the same time distinguished by the title of *Sir*.

"*Sir* Andrew Oliphant, one of the Archbishops Priests, commanded him to arise (for he was upon his knees) and answer to the articles, said [saying], *Sir* Walter Mill, *get up and answer, for you keep my Lord here too long*; he notthelasse continued in his devotion,

and that done he arose, and said, *he ought to obey God more than men; I serve a mightier Lord than your Lord is. And where you call me Sir Walter, they call me Walter, and not Sir Walter; I have been too long one of the Popes Knights: now say what you have to say.*" Spotswood's Hist., p. 95.

Tyrwhitt says, that "the title of *Sire* was usually given by courtesy to Priests, both secular and regular;" *Canterbury Tales*, iii. 287, Note; and that "it was so usually given to Priests, that it has crept even into acts of Parliament." Of this he gives different examples, in the reigns of Edw. IV. and Henry VII. Gl. vo. *Sire*.

"An instance of the title *Sir* being applied to our clergy, occurs in Froissart; who, in speaking of some of the earl of Douglas's knights, that kept by him after he fell at Otterburn, mentions also one of his chaplains, that fought valiantly, *Sir* William of Norberrych [probably North-Berwick]. The clerical application of the title became common with us, whether derived from the custom of France, from some pontifical grant, or from the establishment which the eastern monastic knights, particularly those of St. John, had acquired in this country." Brydson's View of Heraldry, p. 174, 175.

It was used in the same manner by O. E. writers.

The preste hithe *sire* Cleophas,
And nempede so the souden of Damas,
After his owne name.

Kyng of Tars, E. M. Rom. ii. 191.

This is the same with *Sir*, which is generally written in this form through the Poem, as in v. 817. 875. In v. 909, the priest is called *Sir* Cleophas.

It occurs also in R. Brunne's Chronicle, p. 257, 258.

The ersbisschop of Denelyn he was chosen his pere,—

Of Krawecombe *Sir* Jon, a clerke gode & wys.—

Sir Hugh was man of state, he said as I salle rede.—

This *Sir* Hugh was a simple friar.

Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn.

Although it appears that in Scotland this title was more generally conferred on priests, it was occasionally given to the regular clergy. "The proprietor of Cross-Ragwell abbey, *Sir* Adam Fergusson, has a copy of a testamentary deed, dated M.D.XXX.; wherein a number of monks, to whom it relates, have each the title *sir* [dominus] prefixed to his name. Some more recent instances of this title being applied to the clergy, occur in Malone's notes on Shakspeare [character of *Sir* Hugh Evans.]" Brydson, p. 176.

My ingenious friend, Mr. Brydson, referring to W. Mill's reply, when arraigned before the Archbishop, observes that "a title thus judicially employed, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation than mere courtesy." *Ibid.*, p. 175.

I have met with no evidence, however, that it had any other foundation. During the reign of James V. this title seems to have been commonly given to priests. The persons who apprehended W. Mill, are designed, "*Sir* George Strachen, and *Sir* Hugh Torry, two of the Archbishop of St. Andrews Priests;" Spotswood *ubi sup.* The priest, who interrogated him, is, as has been seen, designed *Sir* Andrew Oliphant. Spotswood elsewhere mentions *Sir* William Kirk Priest, *Sir* Duncane Simpson Priest, p. 66, "a priest called *Sir* John Weighton," p. 77, &c.

Sir David Lyndsay evidently views it as merely complimentary.

The sillie Nun will thinke greit schame,
Without scho callit be *Madame*.
The pure priest thinkis he gettis na richt,
Be he nocht stilit like ane knicht,
And callit *Schir*, befor his name;
As *Schir* Thomas, and *Schir* Williame.
All Monkis, ye may heir and sie,
Ar callit *Denis*, for dignitie: