

P.

To PACE, PAS, *v. n.* To pass, go, depart, pass away, die; Kingis Quair, st. 22, 69.

PACK, *s.* An old Norse measure of quantity formerly used in Orkney: is now represented by the terms *piece* and *roll*.

A *pack* of wadmæl contained 10 guddings, and each gudding contained 6 cuttels or Scotch ells.

Throughout Zetland the cuttel was the fundamental unit of length and of valuation; and a cuttel of wadmæl long bore a standard value of 6d. Scots. Six cuttels were equal to an *eyre* or *eire* of valuation; twenty cuttels, to a sheep; and six score, or a long-hundred, to an ox. The value of the cuttel was raised to two shillings by Earl Robert as a means of carrying out his cruel exactions from the natives. V, Memorial for Orkney, pp. 58, 114.

PADELL, PAIDLE, PEDDLE, *s.* Lit. a little *pad* or *pack*: a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen for holding small-wares, odds and ends, etc., and generally carried inside their pack; also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives as a convenient receptacle for various odds and ends required in their daily work. Addit. to PADELL, q. v.

Not explained by Jamieson; but in a note he quotes Sibbald's definition, which evidently refers to a packman's *padell*, but is not quite correct. The *padell* was not "a bag or wallet containing a pedlar's wares": for it contained only a portion of them, and in most cases a very small portion of them. It held only the small-wares, odds and ends, etc. of his stock, and was in reality one of the packages of his pack. The housewife's *padell* again was a flat leathern pouch, with one or more pockets according to the fancy of the wearer or the nature of her daily work. It hung by her right side and was attached by bands fastened round her waist.

PAIRN-MEAL, PAIRNS, *s.* The coarsest kind of meal made from bran and siftings of wheat.

Lit. *paring-meal*, *parings*, i.e., meal made from the parings or castings of the grain.

PAIS, PACE, PES, *s.* Weight, standard or legal weight: *to brek pace*, *to brek the pais*, to make or sell goods of light weight: *to keep the pace*, to make or sell goods of standard or statute weight. Addit. to PACE, q. v.

These phrases occur frequently in our Burgh Records in connection with the Assize of Bread and in charges against fraudulent bakers.

To PAIS, PACE, *v. a.* To estimate the weight of an article by poising it in the hand: part. pr. *paisan*, *paisin*, *paising*; South and West of S. Addit. to PAIS, *v.*, q. v.

PAISAND, PAYSAND, PASAND, *adj.* Weighty, ponderous; Douglas, III. 36, 9, Small.

PAITLAT, PAITLET, PAYTLET, PAITLICH, PAITCLAITH, PAITCLAYTH, *s.* A partlet: a portion of female dress, forming an ornamental covering for the neck and throat. One form of it was like a neckerchief, and was called a *paitclaith*, corrupted into *paitlich*, and sometimes called a *paitlich-gown*.

The change of *partlet* into *paitlet* is somewhat peculiar; but we have a similar change in *paitrick* from *partrick*, a partridge. V. *Paitrick*.

This term is not defined in Dict., and Jamieson's note regarding it is altogether misleading. Lord Hailes' suggestion that it was "a woman's ruff" is so far correct; so also is the suggestion by Skinner that it was "a napkin or neck-kerchief"; but both definitions require explanation, and perhaps the following will suffice. As the gowns of that period were more or less open in front, sometimes even to the waist, some sort of covering for the neck was necessary; and both the kind and form of this covering would be determined by the circumstance and taste of the wearer, as well as by the fashion of the day. And so there were *partlets* or *paitlets* of the most costly materials, ruffled, frilled, or otherwise ornamented, and others of plain material and simple form: in some cases, indeed, it was merely a neckerchief. Such, no doubt, was the *paitlich-gown* bemoaned by the harvest-women when they were driven from the field by an autumnal shower. (See "The Hairst Rig," and the quotation from it given under PAITLICH.)

Planché describes the *partlet* as "a covering for the neck and throat similar to what is now called a habit-shirt"; and states that "it sometimes had sleeves attached to it, and was made of stuffs of the most valuable and delicate kind." British Costume, p. 264, ed. 1874.

Partlet, dimin. of *part*, a part or portion, may have been applied to this article of dress because it was one of the smallest portions of the gown; or because of its manifold divisions when ruffled or frilled; as it was when first introduced.

PAITLE, PAITTEL, PADDLE, *s.* and *v.* V. *Patill*.

PAITRICK, PAITREK, *s.* A partridge. V. *PARTRIK*.

'Twas ae night lately, in my fun,
I gaed a roving wi' the gun,
An' brought a *paitrick* to the grun,
A bonnie hen;
And, as the twilight was begun
Thought nane wad ken.

Burns, Epistle to John Rankine, st. 7.

PALE, PAIL, *s.* A paling; Douglas, IV. 185, 24, ed. Small. V. *PAILIN*.

PALE, PALLE, *s.* Fine cloth. V. *PALL*.

PALWERK, *s.* Fine cloth, figured or brocaded; Awnt. Arthur, l. 19. Addit. to *PALWERK*, q. v.

Lit. *work in palle*: Lat. *pallium*, Fr. *palle*, *poile*, cloth of silk.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but in an explanatory note he suggested a meaning which is misleading.

PADYANE, PADGEAN, s. A pageant. V. DICT.

Horne Tooke's explanation of E. *pageant*, quoted by Jamieson, is a mistake. M. E. *pagent* orig. meant a moveable scaffold made of wooden planks, a stage for shows or on which plays were acted; L. Lat. *pagina*, a scaffold, from Lat. *pagina*, a page of a book, a plank of wood. Named from *pactus*, fastened together (p. p. of *paugere*). The term *pagina* afterwards denoted the play itself, as may be seen in the Chester Mysteries, ed. Wright, where the various plays or pageants are entitled *Pagina prima*, . . . *Pagina secunda*, . . . etc. For an account of those scaffolds, see Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 17, and an interesting note in Prompt. Parv., p. 377.

PAGE, s. A boy. V. DICT.

Del. the last parag. of this entry. Horne Tooke's explanation is a mistake.

The etym. of this term is still disputed; but the general opinion is that Fr. *page*, Span. *page*, Port. *pagem*, and Ital. *paggio*, have come from Lat. *pagensis*, belonging to a village. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To PALL, v. a. Lit. to cause to lose colour, fade, or grow pale: hence, to dull or deaden, frighten, appal: "that doith my wittis *pall*;" Kingis Quair, st. 18.

A contr. form of *appal*, which originally meant to fade, grow pale; and so even in M. E. The transitive sense is comparatively modern. From O. Fr. *palle*, *pasle*, pale: whence *pallir*, *paslir*, and *appalir*, to wax pale, to make pale. V. Cotgrave, Palsgrave, Burguy.

To PALL, v. n. V. DICT.

This is not a modification of E. *paw*, but the same as M. E. *pallen*, to strike; see Gloss. to Piers Plowman, ed. Skeat.

PALLACH, s. V. PELLACK, POLLACK.

PALLAT, s. V. DICT.

Ruddiman's explanation of this term, quoted by Jamieson, is far-fetched. No doubt *pallat* is sometimes used in the sense of scull; but prob. this is a secondary sense of M. E. *palet*, from O. Fr. *palet*, a sort of armour for the head (Roquefort). See Way's note in Prompt. Parv., p. 378.

PALM, PAUM, PAUME, s. Lit., the flat of the hand: the blade of an oar, branch of a tree, tine of an antler; Douglas, III. 295, 8, ed. Small.

PALMIE, PALMER, PAUMIE, PAMMIE, s. V. PAWMIE.

M. E. and O. Fr. *paume*, from Lat. *palma*, a palm-tree. V. Palm in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

PALPIS, s. pl. Paps; Douglas, II. 18, 8, ed. Small.

This form is due to a confusion of *alp* with *aup*; see [PAUPIS].

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PALSONE EVIN. V. DICT.

Palsone cannot possibly be for *Passion*, as suggested. It represents a pron. of *Palmsun*, used for *Palm Sunday*, just as *Whitsun* is used for *Whitsunday*.

PALWERK, s. V. under *Pale, Palle*.

PAMPHIE, s. V. DICT.

Johnson's explanation of this term is a mistake. It is simply the Fr. *pamphile*, the usual name for the knave of clubs; see Littré's Fr. Dict. From Lat. *pamphilus*, the name of a slave.

PAN, PANN, PANNE, s. 1. A case, covering, enclosure; *hern-pan*, the brain-case, contr. to *pan*, the scull, as used by Douglas, I. 104, 5, ed. Small.

2. A candelabrum or frame for candles, used in lighting a church.

"Item, for twa stanis of candil to the *pann* in the mydds of the kirk, and keeping of it, xxv s. iiij d." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 351, Rec. Soc.

"Item, for xviii faddome of ane tow to the *pann* xxviii s." Ibid., p. 356.

This term is generally stated to be of Celtic origin: cf. Irish *panna*, Welsh *pan*. It occurs in A.-S. as *panne*, a pan, a broad shallow vessel; and in L. Lat. as *panna*, a pan: prob. corr. of Lat. *patina*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. This supposition is much strengthened by the occurrence of L. Lat. *paneta* as a variant of *patina*; see Sweet, Oldest Eng. Texts, p. 83, l. 1489, also Ducange, s. v.

PANDIE, s. V. DICT.

Not from Lat. *pande*, but a playful variation of *hand*, as in the common nursery term *handy-pandy*.

PANE, s. 1. A piece of cloth suited for a counterpane; also, the quantity of material required to make it. Addit. to PANE, s. 3, q. v.

2. A package of furs containing a hundred skins: used as synonymous with *mantil* in the "Book of Customs and Valuation of Merchandise"; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305. Addit. to PANE, q. v.

Besides, it sometimes means fur, sometimes a skin or piece of fur: see quotations in DICT., also Gloss. Liber Albus. Regarding the number of skins in a *pane*, see under *mantil* in Gloss. to Accts. L. H. Treas., Scot., vol. I., Dickson.

PANE, PAYN, s. V. DICT.

This term is used to represent any kind or degree of pain, grief, penalty, or suffering: hence, *but payn*, without trouble, easily; a *pane*, with trouble, damage, loss, disgrace, as in Douglas, i. 92, 8; in difficulty, danger, disaster, at a pinch, as in Barbour, ix. 64; through fear, or dread, or on account of difficulty or danger, as in Barbour, ix. 89; with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.

The phrase *a payn* is frequently printed as one word, and under this form it was treated by Jamieson: his explanations, however, are not quite satisfactory.

PANFRAY, s. Errat. for *paufrey*, a pron. of *palfray*, a small riding horse. V. DICT.

The version of the Burrow Lawes from which the

quotation in the *Dict.* is taken is evidently corrupt. A better rendering of the passage is:—"Bot neuer the less the best *palfra fallis* to the ayr." Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland, p. 171, Rec. Soc.

PANS, PANSE, PAUNCE, PAUNSONE, s. The panzar or gambeson, a wadded and quilted tunic sometimes worn instead of a hauberk. Errat. in *Dict.* V. PANS.

Prob. Jamieson's mistake arose through confounding the *pans* or *panzar* with the *polein*. According to Sir S. Meyrick the *wambeys* or *gambeson* was a wadded and quilted tunic, made of leather and stuffed with wool. It was worn as a defence by those who could not afford a hauberk; and by persons of distinction it was sometimes worn under the hauberk, like a surcoat. The Northmen, both Danes and Norwegians called it a *panzar* or *panzara*, and for short *panse* or *paunce*, which is frequently but improperly translated coat of mail. V. Planche's British Costume, p. 91.

O. Fr. *pance*, "the panch, or the great belly of a Doublet"; Cotgr. And *panceron* he renders "the full-stuffed bellie of a doublet."

To PANSE, v. a. To think, meditate, plan; also, to look to, attend, dress, care for, as a surgeon attends to a wound. V. PANST.

". . . in euring and *pansing* Mathow Weiche of ane vlcer in his fute thrie oulkis syne or thairby," etc. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 12 April, 1587.

O. Fr. *panser*, to dress, attend, or look unto; Cotgr. Mod. Fr. *penser*.

To PARALL, v. a. To apparel, deck, adorn, mount; Douglas, I. 87, 27; part. pr. *paraling*, used also as a *s.*

PARALING, s. A form of *apparelling*, preparation; hence, fitting, mounting, of any kind. Addit. to [PARALING], q. v.

See *Peraling* in *Dict.*, and *Apparelling* in Murray's New Eng. *Dict.*

PAREGALE, adj. V. *Dict.*

The O. Fr. word is not *peregal*, as given by Rudd., but *parigal*, given by Roquefort and Burguy. The latter, *s. v. ever*, says it is derived from *par* and *egal*.

PARLASY, s. V. *PERLASY*.

To PARRIRE, v. n. V. *Dict.*

This is certainly the O. Fr. *parir*, another form of O. Fr. *paroir*, to appear, and has no connection with Lat. *parere*, to obey.

Burguy gives the forms *paroir*, *parir*, *parer*, *pareier*, to appear, to be visible, to show oneself.

PARSELL, s. Parsley.

"Petroselinum, *parsell*;" Duncan's Appendix Etymologiae, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To PART, v. n. To depart, leave; Douglas, II. 146, 72, ed. Small, Kingis Quair, st. 67: part. pt. *partit*, gone from, awaked, as, "new *partit* out of slepe;" Kingis Quair, st. 2.

PARTIK, s. Short for Particate, q. v.: Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 5 May, 1511, p. 42, Mait. C.

PASIT, adj. Heavy. V. under *Pais*.

PATILL, PAITLE, PAITTEL, PAIDLE, PAD-DLE, s. A scraper. Addit. to *PATTLE*.

To PATILL, PATIL, PAITTEL, PAIDLE, v. a. To scrape or clean with a pattle: E. *paddle*.

"Item, for ane *patill* to *patil* the kirk with." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 351, Rec. Soc.

"Item, the xv day of Marche 1554, *gevin* to Thomas Hallis servand for *paiteilling* and deichting of all the steppis of the turngrys of the tolbuith, viij d." *Ibid.*, p. 296.

PATRON, PATRONE, s. A commander of a small vessel; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 4: pl. *patrouns*, *Ibid.*, ch. 3.

Lat. *patronus*, a protector: from *pater*, a father.

PATTIE, s. A small pot: dimin. of *pat*. West of S.

PAUMES, s. pl. Antlers. V. *Palm*.

PAUNSONE, s. Same as *Pans, Panse*, q. v.

PAVEAN, PAVEEN, adj. Pretentious, up-setting, vain: lit., peacock-like. In Orkney the pseudo-rich are called "*pavean* bodies."

V. *PAVEN*.

Lat. *pavo*, a peacock.

PAWN, s. Another form of *Pand, Pan, Pane*, q. v. Addit. to *PAWN*, q. v.

Not Belgic, but French. "*Pan*, a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall; . . . also the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose;" Cotgr.

PAXIS, s. pl. A corr. of *packs*, bundles; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 436, Sp. C.

PAY, s. Del. this entry in *Dict.*

Pay was a misprint for *gay* in the 1508 ed. of Gawan and Gol. In Pinkerton's ed. the mistake was corrected; but, as the alteration was made without explanation, Jamieson rejected it and held by the earlier reading.

To PAYRE, v. a. To impair. V. *PAIR*.

PAYSAND, PAYSIT, part. as adj. V. *Pais, v.*

PAYSIT, PASIT, part. as adj. Weighted, loaded, heaped up, heavy; Douglas, III. 170, 7, IV. 108, 31, ed. Small.

PAYTLET, s. V. *Paitlat*.

PEACE OF A FAIR, s. The freedom and security during the time of a fair, which was assured by royal proclamation to all persons attending the fair except traitors and miscreants; also, the public notice, declaration, or proclamation of said freedom and security; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 88, 154.

On the evening preceding the opening of a fair the town-officers by order of the magistrates gave public notice of the event, and proclaimed the *Peace of the Fair* to town-folk and country-folk. This was called

"crying the *peace of the fair*," or simply "*crying the fair*." How this was done is detailed under *To Cry a Fair*, q. v., and in the Glasgow Burgh Recs. referred to above.

The old burghal law on which the proclamation is based is entitled "Of stabillyng of the pece of fayris," and runs thus :—

"This is the ordinans of the pece of fayris on this halfe the wattir of Forth, that is to wyt, that fra the pece of the fayr cryit thar sal na man be takyn na attachyt wythin that ilke fayr bot gif he breke the pece of the fayr towart it cumande or wythin it duelland or fra thin passand, bot gif he war the kyngis traytour, or gif he war suilke a mysdoar that gyrth of haly kyrk aw nocht to sauffe hym. And gif ony suilke mysdoar be fundyn, or sic as has brokyn the pece of the fayr, he sal be attachyt and sykerly kept till the motis of that ilke fayr, and thare he aw for to byde dome and lauch of the courte." Burgh Lawis, ch. 86, Rec. Soc.

If the latter part of the enactment illustrates the stern justice of our old Scot. laws, the following item on the same subject is a fine example of its tender mercy :—

"Gif ony man fyndis his bonde in the fayre the quhilk is fra hym fled, quhil the pece of the fayr is lestande he may nocht of lauch chase na tak hym." Burgh Lawis, ch. 88, Rec. Soc.

This enactment carries us back to times when serfdom was a recognised and legal institution in our land.

PEAK, PEEK, s. A very small quantity, a mere pick; as, "a *peak* o' licht, a *peek* o' fire."

As generally used this is an intensive form of *pick*, a small quantity. V. **DICT.**

PEAKIE, PEEKIE, adj. Petty. V. *Pickie*.

PEAKY, PEEKIE, s. One who knits woollen caps, nightcaps, etc.: lit. one who works with *peakies*, i.e. pricks or pointed wires. Also called a *peaky-worker*, and the occupation is called "*the peakies*," Ayr.

Gael. *pic*, Irish *pic*, a pike, spike. V. **PIKESTAFF** and [**PICKIE**] in **DICT.**

Ayrshire has long been noted for its woollen manufactures; and for at least a century its chief town, Kilmarnock, has been specially noted for its woollen caps, cowls, etc. The knitting of these articles was done almost entirely by females, called *peakies* or *peaky-workers*; and only a few years ago there were in Kilmarnock and the surrounding villages many thousands of these knitters in constant employment. Now, however, no such work can be got, and the occupation of the *peaky* is completely gone; for every variety of knitted cap or bonnet is worked by machinery.

PECE, s. A form of *pais*, weight; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 390. V. **PAIS**.

To PECE, v. a. To appease. V. **PEIS, v.**

PECHER, PECHAR, s. A pitcher, breaker.

This form of vessel was much more common long ago than it is now. It was made of earthen-ware or metal, in a great variety of shapes and sizes, from the small pitcher that held the morning's milk and evening's ale, to the large pitcher that held the household supply of spring or well-water, or the larger ones in which the ale-wife kept a convenient supply of her different kinds of ale "*fresh-drawn*" from the tun. It was the ale in her pitchers, not in her tuns, which

the *cunners* or tasters examined when they came to test the quality of her ale; and they drew the samples for themselves, as the following extract implies :—

" . . . and ane of the cunnaris sall fill a cop of quhat *pechar* he plessis." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, Mait. C.

C. Fr. *pickier*, "a pitcher; a Languedoc word;" Cotgr.: from L. Lat. *bicarium*, a wine-cup. Hence, pitcher and breaker are different forms of the same word, derived from Gk. *bekos*, an earthen wine-vessel.

PECK, PEK, s. A corr. of *pack*, a collection, great number: as in "a *peck* o' lees," a pack of lies; "a *peck* o' troubles," many troubles.

Peck is so used in various districts of Scot.; and the phrase, "a *pek* of lyiss," is found in the Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 159, Sp. C.

PEEL-GARLIC, PILL-GARLIC, adj. and s. Pale and thin, meagre, stunted, worthless, miserable.

Our gentry's wee *peel-garlic* gets
Feed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats,
Wi' thin beef-tea, an' scours o' sauts,
To keep them pale;
But aitmeal parritch straughts thy guts,
An' thick Scotch kail.

J. Ballantine, The Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 4.

The term is also used as a *s.*, as in the phrase, "a pair wee *peel-garlic*," which is not uncommon in the West of S. It has various applications, but they all imply a wan, sickly, wasted, or miserable appearance, and consequently weakness or worthlessness.

Webster's Dict. gives *peeled garlic* as another form. In this form it was an old joke. A man who had lost his hair by disease was called a *peeled garlic*, from his head having the smooth white look of garlic when peeled. And this may be the origin of *pill-garlic* too. Some of the applications of the term, however, imply miserly, niggardly habits in the matter of food, and insinuate that the person referred to is mean enough to eat even his peelings of garlic. In this sense the term has much the same force as *skin-flint*; but as generally used it refers to the appearance of a person, and in a jocular way accounts for it.

PEELIE-WALLY, s. A name applied to a tall, slender, sickly-looking young person; also applied to a tall, slender plant or young shoot. Also pron. *speelie-wally*, West of S.

Prob. a compound of *peelie*, thin, meagre, and *wally*, withered, sickly-looking.

PEEN, PIN, s. A pane: as, "a *peen* o' glass."

To PEEVER, v. n. To tremble. V. **PIFFER, Piver.**

PEGANE, s. A corr. form of *pageant*: represents the vulgar pron.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 449, Sp. C.

To PEIGH, v. n. To pant. V. **PECH.**

"Anhelo, to *peigh* or pant;" Duncan's Appendix Etymologiæ, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To PEIRE, PERE, v. n. To be on a par, to equal, match, or mate: "to *peire* with," to pair or compare with; Kingis Quair, st. 110, ed. Skeat. V. **PEIR, s.**

In this passage of the Kingis Quair the MS. has

pererese or *pererese*, which is certainly a mistake, and for which Prof. Skeat has suggested *peire*. See his Note, pp. 80-1.

PEIS, PESE, *s.* A vessel. V. PECE.

PEIS, *s.* Weight. V. under *Pais*.

PELE, *s.* V. DICT.

From Lat. *pila*, a pillar, pile. See *Peel* in Supp. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

PENITON, PENITOUN, *s.* Punishment, penalty; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 28 April, 1547; *penissione*, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 30 Jan. 1551-2, p. 62.

Lat. *pœnitio*, for *punitio*, punishment: from *pœna*, satisfaction for a crime, punishment.

PENNY. *The maist penny*, the most money, highest price, best advantage; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 1, Rec. Soc.

Similarly, *the mair penny* means more money, higher price, better advantage. To sell an article for *the maist penny* is to sell it at its highest market price, or to the highest bidder. To *mak the maist penny* of an article was also used in the same sense.

PENNY-BREID, *s.* The penny-loaf: also, penny-loaves, as in the phrase, "flour for *penny-breid*."

The term *breid* is still used for loaf and loaves as above.

PENNYWORTH, PENNY-WORTH, *s.* Goods, merchandise, saleable wares; "to mak payment with penny or *pennyworth*," i.e., with money or goods equivalent, cash or in kind. V. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 433, Sp. C., B. R. Stirling, p. 58.

Goods sold in *pennyworths*, i.e., in small quantities, by retail; which is also expressed by *in small*, when opposed to wholesale, which is *in great*.

PENSE, *s.* Thought, instruction, lesson; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 102, Recs. Soc. V. PENS, *v.*

PENURITIE, *s.* Penury, poverty; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc. Lat. *penuria*.

PERCAICE, PER-CACE, *adv.* Perchance, Douglas, II. 15, 19, II. 243, 17, ed. Small.

Fr. *cas*, from Lat. *casus*, case, event, chance.

PERDURAND, *adj.* Lasting, enduring; Douglas, I. 81, 6, ed. Small.

To PERJURNIE, PERIURNIE, *v. n.* To travel throughout a district, to pass through; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 218, Rec. Soc.

PERK-TREES, PERK-TREIS, *s. pl.* 1. The poles in a green or garden for supporting the *perk* or clothes-line. V. PERK.

2. Rough or unbarked poles from which green or garden poles are made.

PERPRISE, PERPRISS, PERPRISOUNE, *s.* Invasion of the rights of a superior, encroachment on the ground of a neighbour; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 401, Sp. C. O. Fr. *perprison*. V. PURPRISIONE.

PERRYE, *s.* Precious stones; Awnt. Arth., l. 368. Addit. to PERRE, q. v.

A corr. of *pierrery*, from O. Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels.

To PERTENE, PERTEEN, *v. n.* To pertain, Kingis Quair, st. 107; part. pr. *pertenand*, being by right the claimant, succeeding; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 414. Lat. *pertinere*.

PERTLY, PERTLI, *adv.* Openly: short for APERTLY, q. v.

PES, *s.* Weight. V. PAIS.

PESE, *s.* V. PECE.

PETER, *exclam.* Marry! Short for "by *St. Peter*:" a form of oath; Rauf Coil-year, ll. 87, 304. See notes to Piers Plowman, C. viii. 182.

PEULDER, *s.* V. PEWDER.

PEVYCHE, PEWECH, *adj.* V. PEUAGE.

PEWDER, PEWDAR, PEULDER, *s.* Pewter; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 83, 129, Rec. Soc.

PEWDERAR, PEWDRER, *s.* A pewterer. V. PEUTHERER.

PEYCHTIS, *s. pl.* The Picts. V. PECHTS.

PHILOMEL, PHILOMENE, PHYLOMENE, *s.* The nightingale, Cherrie and Slae, st. 1, Kingis Quair, st. 62, 110.

PIBROCH, *s.* V. DICT.

"*Pibrochs* or *airs*" is an expression used by Smollett in Humphrey Clinker; see letter dated Sept. 3. Prob. *pibroch* is merely a Gaelic formation from the E. word *pipe*.

To PICK-FOAL. V. DICT.

This means simply to pitch, i.e., to cast a foal. It has, therefore, no connection with Fr. *piquer*, as suggested by Jamieson.

PICKIE, PEEKIE, PEAKIE, *adj.* Diminutive, petty, insignificant, trifling: "The bairn's a *puir*, *pickie*, wee thing." West of S., Orkn. V. [PICK, *s.*]

The form *peekie* is not a mere variety of pronunciation: it is generally used as an intensive of *pickie*, and applied to very small objects.

PIERRERY, PIERRERIE, PYERRERY, *s.* Precious stones, jewels. V. *Perrye*.

"She . . . had on a *ryche* collar of *pyerrery*."

. . . His churte was bordered of fyne *pierrery* and pearls." Marriage of James IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect., iv. 300.

O. Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, precious stones.

To **PIGNORATE**, *v. a.* To pawn, pledge; part. pt. *pignorat*, taken or put in pawn; Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 115.

Lat. *pignorare*, to pawn, pledge; from *pignus*, a pledge.

PILE, **PYLE**, *s.* A small quantity; a *wee pile*, a very small quantity; West of S. Addit. to **PILE**, **PYLE**.

A.-S. *pil*, from Lat. *pila*, a pile, pillar.

PILL-GARLIC, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Peel-Garlic*.

PINTO, *s.* A wooden pin or lever for turning a weaver's beam, West of S.

To **PIPE**, *v. n.* To blow, rush, or whistle as a rising wind.

Scars this wes said, quhen evin at our desyre,
The sesonable air *pipis* vp fair and schire.

Douglas, Virgil, iii. ch. 8, ed. Small.

This word is still in use. In the West of S. it is a common saying when the wind is rising, "Hear how it's *pipin* i' the lum-tap." It occurs also in various nautical terms.

PISTOLATE, **PISTOLET**, *s.* A pistol; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 56.

PITTEN, *part. pt.* Put: a pron. of *putten*. V. under *Put*.

To **PIVER**, **PEIFER**, **PEEVER**, *v. n.* To tremble, shake, quiver, as with fear or cold, or like an aged person. Addit. to **PIFFER**, q. v.

In the West and South of S. *peever* and *peifer* are used: in Orkney, *piver*, as in the following passage descriptive of the fear of a jailor while setting a prisoner free from the jugs.

"Patie was unco sweer tae rise; and sweer was he tae tak the lock aff o' the hass-iron: for he wus terrably jubish o' Broekie's muckle fit. For ye see hid was t'ought a muckle smolie on ony aen wha wus jogged, gin he deud no' kick the offisher whin he teuk him oot." However, "Patie pat on the key, bit his han's *pivered* wi' faer a' the time. Trath, a' the time he sat he wus *piveran'* like a paedle on a plate." Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 33.

Piver is merely a variant of *biver*; from A.-S., *bifian*, to shake, cognate with Ger. *beben*.

PLAGUES, *s. pl.* Playthings. V. **PLAIG**, **PLAYOKIS**.

"Crepundia, bairnes *plagues*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLAIT-LOCK, *s.* A form of lock in which the works are fitted on a thin iron plate; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 389, Rec. Soc.

PLAT, *s.* Short for *platform*, and old word for a ground-plan; hence, a plan generally, a plot. Addit. to **PLAT**, q. v.

PLATES, **PLATIS**, **PLAITIS**, *s. pl.* Tablets, memorandum or note book; so called, because they consisted of two or more thin plates of metal attached in the form of a book. They were of various shapes and sizes.

". . . that standis writin in this lytill byll with Master Jon Baryis hand befor Master Jon Bary and Jon Cant in Jon Vakeris hous on the *platis* or he deit." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 51.

PLAYFOOL, *s.* A jester, merry-andrew.

"Morio, a pleasand or *playfool*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLEASAND, *s.* A jester, merry-andrew.

"Morio, a *pleasand* or *playfool*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLEBAN, **PLEBANE**, *s.* The parson of a mother church which had other churches or chapels dependent on it. His authority was somewhat similar to that of a rural dean. L. Lat. *plebanus*.

"The said Gylbert constitut the saidis *plebane*, curat, and chaplanis and thair successoris to be kepparis to the archidenis place." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 189, Rec. Soc.

To **PLENE**, **PLEIN**, **PLEYNE**, *v. n.* To complain, Douglas, II. 34, 14, ed. Small, Kingis Quair, st. 70, 90, 91. V. **PLENYE**.

These are contracted forms of *plenye*, *plainyie*. Douglas uses both *plene* and *plenye*; the Kingis Quair has *pleyne*.

PLET, *s.* A plait, a fold; hence, a lappet, a rag.

"Lacinia, a *plet*, or rag;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLET, **PLETT**, *part. pt.* Short for *plettit*, rooved, rivetted; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 36, Recs. Soc. V. **PLET**, *v.*

PLEYABLE, *adj.* V. **DICT**.

This simply means plea-able, and has no connection with A.-S. *pleo*, *pleoh*, *plioh*, danger. It is not from Fr. *plaidier*, to plead, but from O. Fr. *plai*, a plea, short for *plait*, which is from Lat. *placitum*, as Jamieson remarks under **PLEY**, s. 2.

PLONKET, **PLONKETTE**, **PLUNKET**, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth: *plunket* in Halliwell's **Dict**.

Hir belle was of *plonkette* with birdis full baulde
Botoned with besantes and bokellede full bene

Aroust. Arth., l. 366.

"*Belle*," a mantle.

The Douce MS. reads *blunket*.

These forms are prob. mere varieties of *blanket*, O. Fr. *blanket*, dimin. of *blanc*, white, from O. H. Ger. *blanch*, *planch*, white. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To **PLOOK**, **PLOUK**, *v. a.* To pluck, pick or pull out; to withdraw smartly or with force: another form is *pook*, q. v. E. *pluck*. West of S.

To PLOOK, PLOUK, PLUKE, *v. a.* To set the plook or measure-knob on a vessel used as a measure of liquids: part. pr. *plouking*, part. pt. *ploukit*. Cf. E. *plug*. V. PLUKE, *s.*

“ . . . ordanis the tounschip to be warnit to bryng thair stoupis to be maid and mesourit . . . and ordanis the craftisman to have for ilk pund wecht of pewder working vi. d., and for the only *ploukyng* of vtheris iiij. d., and the treyn stoipis to be *ploukit* and merkit lyk wys.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 83, Rec. Soc.

In 1599 the magistrates of Stirling issued the following instructions for plooking the pewter measures used in that burgh.

“The counsall hes condiscendit and gewin expres command to Robert Robertstone, peudrar, being present at counsall, that all stoupis, sic as quartis, pyntis, chopines, to be maid be him heirefür, sal be agriabill in mesour to the jug and stampit with the townis stamp, and that the *pluik* be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis, to wit, of the quart stoup and pynt stoup ane inche, and of ilk chopein stoup half ane inche, and that he present the stamp to the counsall yeirlie.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, pp. 92-3.

PLOOKIT, PLUKKIT, *part.* and *adj.* Same as *plukie*, covered with pimples or *plukes*; also a contr. of *plukie-faced*, fiery-faced, as in “Pluto that *plukkit* duke,” Douglas, Virgil, vi. prol.

PLOY, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this word is certainly wrong. In all senses the term is French; from O. Fr. *plait*, a variant of *plait*, a plea, which is from Lat. *placitum*; see *plait* in Burguy. V. under PLEY, *s.* 2.

PLUMROSE, *s.* A corr. of primrose, West of S.

PLYCHT, *s.* Danger, obligation, liability; *to have plycht*, to run risk, be made responsible or held liable, suffer punishment, pay the penalty. Addit. to PLYCHT, *q. v.*

Not defined in DICT.; but the correct meaning is suggested. The term here used is quite different from *plight*, M. E. *plite*, meaning state or condition: it is related to E. *plight*, to pledge, as in “to *plight* troth;” and is the M. E. *pliht*, danger, also engagement, from A.-S. *pliht*, danger, obligation. See Supp. to Skeat’s Etym. Dict.

POACHER-COURT, *s.* A nickname for the Kirk-Session; Burns, Ep. to Rankine.

PODDASWAY, *s.* A corr. of *paduasoy*, i. e. Padua silk. Addit. to PODDOSWAY, *q. v.*

Delete the last para. of the entry in DICT. The explanation is a mistake.

To POIL, *v. a.* To poll, clip, or shear.

“Tondeo, to clip, to *poil*,” Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To POIND, *v. a.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this word is altogether misleading. *Poind* is simply the A.-S. *pyndan*, to impound, from A.-S. *pānd*, a pound, fold; and it has no connection with Germ. *pfand*. Besides, Jamieson reverses the order in deriving the sb. from the verb. See under POUNDLAW.

POINT, POYNT, *s.* In *poynt*, on the point of; Kingis Quair, st. 168, ed. Skeat. Addit. to POINT, *q. v.*

POINTMENT, POYNTMENT, *s.* Appointment, Douglas, II. 100, 10, ed. Small.

POLEMUS, *s.* Prob. a mistake for *poleinis*, *poleyns*, long-pointed toes, shoes with long, sharp, or turned-up toes; also called *poulaines*; Awnt. Arthur, l. 385, MS. Douce. V. PULLAINE.

These *poleyns* must not be confounded with the small plates of iron or steel worn on the shoulders of chain mail, and hence called *epaulières* or *poleyns*: see Planché, British Costume, p. 104. They answer to the L. Lat. *polenae*, *poulaines* or *poleyns*, cited by Jamieson under PULLAINE, *q. v.* Properly, they were long-pointed toes which were fitted to shoes or boots, and imitated in armour; but the name was also given to shoes that were sharp-pointed, peaked, or turned up at the toes.

In the early part of the reign of Ed. IV. “almost all, especially in the courts of princes, had points at the toes of their shoes a quarter of an ell long and upwards, which they now called *poulaines*,” see Planché, Brit. Costume, p. 218. They were restrained by Ed. IV., but not wholly laid aside till the reign of Hen. VIII.

POLK, *s.* V. DICT.

Polk is for *pokk*, a mode of writing *pouk*, a pouch. In MSS. *kk* is frequently found written as *lk*; this was a device of the scribe to secure ease and speed in writing. See under *Rolk*.

Sometimes also *l* was written for *u*, and was not sounded as *l* consonant.

POLLAC, POLLOCK, POWAN, *s.* V. DICT.

Regarding these names being applied to different fishes, Prof. Skeat suggests, “If, as is probable, all these forms are from *poll*, the head, as signifying a large-headed fish, this will account for the vague use of the names.”

In Webster’s Dict. *pollock* means a whiting. The Welsh for a whiting is *gwyniad*, not *gwiniad*, as Jamieson has given it.

PONES, *s.* Same as POUNCE, *q. v.*

POOPIT, POWPYTT, *s.* V. *Pupit*.

To POOR, *v. a.* To impoverish; pret. and part. pt. *poored*, *pourit*, *powrit*.

Till drink and dice have *poored* him to the pin.
Priests of Peebles.

PORCIUNKLE, *s.* A small portion, pen-dicle; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, p. 2, 4, Mait. C. Lat. *portiuuncula*.

PORPAPYNE, *s.* Porcupine; Kingis Quair, st. 155.

Called by Henryson the “*pennit porcupyne*,” Parl. of Beistis, l. 109; and in Kingis Quair, “the *werely porpapyne*,” the warlike porcupine, in allusion to its fabled power of loosening its quills and darting them at its pursuers.

Other E. forms of this word are *porpin* for *porkepin*, and sometimes *porpentine*.

O. Fr. *porc espin*, the prickle-pig: from Lat. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a thorn. V. Skeat’s Etym. Dict.

PORPEN, *s.* A partition: a corr. of *par-pane*, *q. v.*: *ane porpen wall*, a partition wall, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 297.

PORTAGE, *s.* Travellers' baggage, the personal luggage which a passenger is allowed to take on board a vessel. Addit. to **PORTAGE**.

PORTATIVES, **PORTATIUIS**, **PORTATIFIS**, *s.* A small portable organ formerly used in public processions; Douglas, I. 20, 23, ed. Small, Houlate, l. 765.

Given as *Portatibus* in **DICT.**, but not explained. In the Bann. MS. of the Houlate, the word is certainly indistinct, but appears to have been originally *portatifis*: in the Asloan MS. it is clearly *portatiuis*, and in the *Palice of Honour*, Small's ed., it is *portatiues*.

This musical instrument was a small organ fitted to be borne about upon a man's back, and to be set down upon a stool when required for use. The carrier then blew the bellows while the performer played.

PORTOUNS, **PORTOUS**, *s.* **V. DICT.**

The modern form of this term is *portesse*. In *M. E.* *portous*, *porthors*, from *O. Fr.* *portehors* (from *porter*, to carry, and *hors*, forth), a translation of the Latin name *portiforium*, formed from *Lat.* *portare*, to carry, *foris*, abroad. See *Portesse* in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

POST AND PAN, **POIST AND PAN**. *Lit.* post and tie, or posts and binders: the name given to an old style of building a house. The walls were formed of upright *posts* tied with *pans* or cross pieces of timber; and this framework was filled up with stones and black mortar, i.e., clay or mud.

The "auld clay biggin" mentioned by Burns (*Vision*, st. 2), was so constructed; and specimens of the style may still be seen in some of our rural villages. *Post-and-pan* building was common in Eng. also in olden times; and specimens of it may still be seen in old towns like Shrewsbury, Ludlow, &c.

" . . . the letter of deikinheid grantit to the wrychtis this daye sall nocht prejuge or hurte ony vtheris that presintlie workis bothe masonie craft and wrycht craft, and sic as biggis with *poist and pan* and layes with blak mortar." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 206, Rec. Soc.

From *Fr.* *panne*; see under **PAWNS** in **DICT.**

POSTIE, *s.* Power. **V. POUSTE.**

POT, **POTT**, *s.* **V. DICT.**

Pot, in the sense of a pit, a pond, like *A.-S.* *pyt*, *E.* *pit*, is from *Lat.* *puteus*.

To POT, **POTT**, *v. a.* To pit, trench, or mark off by furrow, as in boundaries of land; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 129, Sp. C.: to plant or set in a pit, as in *potting* march stones: also, to pit and cover, as in *potting* or *pitting* potatoes, in order to preserve them during winter. **V. POT**, *s.*

To POURE, *v. n.* To pore, gaze, look intently; "prye and *poure*;" Kingis Quair, st. 72.

Swed. dial. *pora*, *pura*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly; Rietz. Dutch *porren*, to poke.

POUT, *s.* The sound made by a pout or chicken, a *cheep*: to *play pout*, to make the least sound, to utter a word. West and South of S.

POVERT, **POUERT**, *s.* Poverty; Kingis Quair, st. 3, 5. **V. [POUER, adj.]**

POW-AIX, **POW-AX**, *s.* A pole-axe; Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, II. 432; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 66, Mait. C.

The earlier *E.* form of this word was *pollax*, which occurs in Chaucer's *Cant. Tales*, and is prob. derived from the *O. Low. Ger.* *pollece*, from *poll*, the head, and *axe*, an axe. With this the *Scot.* *pow-aix* certainly agrees. **V.** under *Poll* in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

POWRIT, *part.* Impoverished. **V. Poor.**

PRACTIK, *adj.* Practical, laborious, requiring skill and application.

Traist wele, to follow ane fixt sentence or mater,
Is mair *practik*, difficill, and mair strater,—
Than for to write all ways at libertie.

Douglas, *Virgùl*, Bk. i. prol.

For the various uses of this term as a *s.*, see under **Prattik**.

PRAME, *s.* A frame, hulk, sidework; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 142, Sp. C.

PRECAT, **PRECCAT**, *s.* **V. Pricket.**

To PREJUDGE, **PREJUGE**, *v. a.* To prejudice, damage, injure; pret. and part. pt. *prejudget*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 327, Sp. C.

" . . . the letter of deikinheid grantit to the wrychtis sall nocht prejuge or hurte ony vtheris." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 206, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *præjudicare*, to be prejudicial, injurious, or hurtful.

PRENTISSHED, *s.* Apprenticeship; Kingis Quair, st. 185.

PRESENT, *part. pt.* Presented, brought, offered.

" . . . and at the fals stuff be *present* to the provest, baillies, and counsale." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 22 Aug., 1533, Rec. Soc.

PRESTLY, **PRISTLY**, *adv.* Promptly, immediately. **V. PREST.**

To PRESUME, *v. a.* To assume, pretend, make show of. *O.F.* *presumer*.

Sum knew hir weil, and sum had na knowledge
Of hir, becaus scho was sa deformait
With bylis blak ovirspreid in hir visage,
And hir fair colour faldit and alterait;
Yit thay *presumit* for hir hie regrait,
And still murning scho was of nobill kin,
With better will thairfoir thay tuik hir in.

Henryson, *Test. Cresseid*, l. 397.

To PRETEND, *v. a.* *Lit.* to stretch forth, spread out; to set forth or state, as an

argument, to arrange in order; to plan, intend, purpose; also, to portend, presage; Douglas, III., 300, 17, Small.

"My Lord of Arrane with soe many horsemen past forward to follow the Frenchmen, *pretending*, that if they had seen sufficient occasion, to have midled with them." Hist. Estate of Scotland, p. 81, Wodrow Soc. Misc.

PREVAGELY, *adv.* Carelessly, slovenly, untidily; Douglas, III. 28, 18, ed. Small. V. PEVAGELY.

Rudd. ed. of Douglas' Virgil reads *pevagely*. Prob. from Lat. *pervagus*, from *pervagari*, to ramble about, straggle.

PRICK, PRIKE, *s.* Contr. for PRICKET, *q. v.* A.-S. *pricu*, *prica*, a prick, point, dot; Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, a dot, mark.

PRICK, PRIK, *adj.* Pointed, erect, upright, as in *prick-ear'd*.

With als feill mouthis carpis scho and beris,
Als mony has scho *prik* wstandand eris.
Douglas, Virgil, iv. ch. 5, l. 20.

PRICKET, PRIKET, PRYCAT, PREKAT, PREKIT, PREKYT, *s.* Candle or taper holder, fitted with a spike, or spikes, on which the taper was fixed; Burgh Records Aberdeen, I. 75. Also, wax-tapers adapted for such holders; Accts., L. H. Treas., I. 200; and in the *pl.* applied to a *pann* or frame for lights suspended in a church. The contr. form *prick*, *prike*, is also used; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 354, Rec. Soc.

PRICKIT-WITCH, PRICKAT-WICHE, *s.* A tested and proven witch; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 86.

Suspected witches were tested by pricking; for a real witch was believed to bear on her body the witch-mark which was insensible. And the purpose of this pricking was, as James VI. explains, "the finding of the marke, and trying the insensibleness thereof."

The witch-mark is described as "sometimes like a little teate; sometimes like a blewish spot; and I myself have seen it in the body of a confessing witch like a little powder mark of a blea colour, somewhat hard, and withal insensible, so as it did not bleed when I pricked it." See Brand's Pop. Antiquities, p. 591, ed. 1877.

PRIK-MERKIS, *s. pl.* The butts or targets used for archery; properly, marks to shoot arrows at.

Rods or wands were generally used for this purpose, hence the term *prick-wand*. V. Halliwell's Dict.

PRIME, PRYME, *s.* The first hour of day, or the first division of the day; Kingis Quair, st. 171.

PRISE, PRYSE, *s.* A screw-press. Addit. to **PRISE**, *q. v.*

"Item, ane *pryse* with ane turning staf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 176, Sp. C.

To **PRISE**, *v. a.* To value, estimate, appraise; part. pt. *prisit*, appraised, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 200, Dickson.

O. Fr. *priser*, to esteem; from O. Fr. *pris*, price.

PRISE, PRYS, PRYSE, *s.* Lit. taken, captured; a hunter's call; the note of the horn blown when the deer is killed; Gaw. Romances.

Fr. *pris*, *prise*, part. pt. of *prendre*, to take, seize.

To **PRISE**, *v. a.* Short for *apprise*, to adjudge goods or property as security for debt; part. pt. *prisit*; Accts. L. H. Treas., I., 315, Dickson.

To **PRIVE, PRIUE**, *v. a.* To deprive, rob; pret. *privit*; part. pa. *private*.

"... provest, baillies, counsale, greitt dossane, and deikynis thinkis expedient that he be *private* of his fredome for euir, quhill he recover it again at the townis hand," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 24 May, 1492. Lat. *privare*, to bereave; from *privus*, single, separated.

PROCESS, PROCESSE, *s.* Procedure, proper means or method, as in the phrase, "be *process* of law"; also in Kingis Quair, st. 114; course and sequence of events or things, *Ibid.*, st. 127; *be processe*, in course of time, in due time, and so in st. 143, 192; also, as a law term it is applied to the documents or proceedings in a suit.

PROFIT, PROFFITT, *s.* Interest drawn or paid for the use of money.

"... and ordanis the sowme of ane hundred merkis to be vplifit vpon *proffitt* be the thesaurer," i. e., to be borrowed at current interest. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 234, Sp. C.

"... the soume of ane hundred merkis borrowit be the toune . . . and to pay the soume of four pundis for the *proffitt* of the said soume for the half-yeir past." *Ibid.*, p. 256.

O. Fr. *profit*, from Lat. *profectus*, advanced, made profitable.

PROGNE, PROIGNE, *s.* A poetical name for the swallow; Cherrie and Slae, st. 1. Kingis Quair, st. 55.

Regarding Progne, who was turned into a swallow, see the sixth book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, or the Legend of Philomena as told by Chaucer in his Legend of Good Women.

To **PRONYE**, *v. a.* To deck, trim. V. **PROYNE**.

PROTHOGALL, *s.* Protocol: a notary's book in which he entered drafts or abstracts of the instruments drawn by him; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 182; and in p. 180, *prothocall*.

PROTY, PROTTY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Proty is simply a variety of *pratty*, an old form of *pretty*; and it has no connection with Su.-G. *prud*, which is E. *proud*.

PROVIDIT, *adj.* Arranged, planned, premeditated.

" . . . the greit *providit* slauchteris, oppresiones, and skaithis done to ws." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 4 Oct., 1562, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *providus*, providing for, planning.

PROWDE, *adj.* and *s.* V. DICT.

Merely the E. *proud*, M. E. *prud*, from A.-S. *prūt*.

PRYSE, *s.* V. PRISE, *Prise*.PUITTERNELL, *s.* A corr. of PUTTERLING, *q. v.*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II, 224, 225.PUMPHAL, *s.* V. DICT.

This is merely a corr. of M. E. *ponfold*, *pund-fold*, i.e. pound-fold, usually *pinfold*. V. PUND.

To PUND, *v. a.* To pound, impound; pret. and part. pt., *pundit*; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 72. V. POIND, PUND.PUNDING, PUNDYNG, *s.* Poining, pounding, arresting; Burgh Recs. Abeedeen, I, 380. V. POIND, *v.*, and PUND, *s.*PUNSES, PUNSYS, *s. pl.* The three foretoes, with the claws, of a bird of prey.

. . . . Jovis byg fowle, the ern,
With hir strang tallonys and hir *punsys* stern.
Douglas, iv, 197, 6, ed. Small.

Rendered *talons* in Gloss; but the talon is properly the hind-claw of the bird, as we read in the Book of St. Albans, fol. 8, "The grete clees [claws] behynde, . . . ye shall call hem [them] *Talons*. The clees with-in the fote ye shall call . . . *Pownces*." The latter term, however, has become obsolete, and *talons* is now applied to all the claws alike; see Skeat's Etym. Dict., and Supp. under TALON. *Punses* has come from Lat. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to pierce.

PUPIT, POOPIT, POWPEIT, POWPYTT, *s.* Pulpit: represents the vulgar pron. of the word; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I, 160, Sp. C., Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 42.To PURFLE, PURFEL, PURFILE, *v. a.* A term in sewing, implying to make the one edge of a seam spread or fill out over the other: hence, to ornament, deck, or adorn with trimmings, edging, or embroidery; to lay or fix the hem of a gown, etc.; to attach a trimming of ermine, sable, etc.PURFLE, PURFEL, PURFELING, PURFLING, *s.* Trimming, edging, or embroidery; the edge or trimming of a gown, the filling out of a seam: a trimming of ermine, etc.

O. Fr. *pourfiler*, to purfle, overcast: *pourfileure*, *pourfisure*, purfling, overcasting.

(Sup.)

A 2

PURIS, PURYS, *s. pl.* The poor, paupers.

" . . . so sustene the haill pure of all occupatiounis within this burgh, sic as craftismen, . . . vpon thair awin proper chargis fra this day furth, sua that the gude toun nor nane resortand thairto sall be trublit with thair *puris*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i, 395.

PURPRESION, PURPRESTURE, *s.* A feudal casualty of forfeiture or fine for encroachment on the highways or commonities belonging to the overlord or superior. Addit. to PURPRISIONE, *q. v.*PURSE-MAISTER, *s.* A banker, a money-changer.

" Argentarius, a bancor or *purse-maister*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1593, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PURS-PYK, *s.* V. DICT.

A poetic variation of M. E. *pickpors*, a pick-purse.

PURSY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is a mistake. The M. E. forms were *purcy* and *purcyf*, from O. Fr. *pourcif*, a variant of *poulsif*, which Cotgrave renders "pur-sie, short-winded." The modern Fr. forms *poulsif* and *poussif*, from *poulser*, *pousser*, to push, thrust, are, as Wedgwood remarks, much truer to the origin, Lat. *pulsare*, to beat, thrust.

To PU' STOCKS. One of the superstitious customs observed on Halloween. It is the first ceremony of the series performed by the company met for the occasion.

The ceremony consists in the company passing out together to the kail-yard, and pulling each a *stock* or plant of kail.

"They must go out hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first plant they meet with: its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife." Burns, Halloween, st. 4, Note.

For particulars see st. 4-5 with accompanying notes.

To PUT, PIT, *v. a.* To put, place, set; part. pt. *putten*, *pitten*, put. Addit. to PUT, *q. v.*To PUT on, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

Correct the misprint in this heading.

To PUT to or ta, PIT to or ta, *v. a.* To shut, close; "Put ta the door ahint ye," i.e., shut the door as you go out. Addit. to PUT to, *q. v.*

PUTTEN, part. pt. Thrown, cast. V. PUT, PUTT.

To PYE, PIE, PYE about, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Delete the last sentence of the note under this entry. "The remark that *ys* is merely the common prefix is not to the point: for the Welsh *yspio* is merely borrowed from E. *spy*; and the E. *spy* from Fr. *espier*, where *s* is radical." Skeat.

To PYKE, PIKE, *v. a.* To trim and improve by picking out the refuse, as when a gardener *pikes* his flower-beds, vines, and fruit. Also to deck, adorn, beautify, and finish

embroidery and tambour-work by dressing it with a pike or picker, and by inserting picks, stitches, or threads of silk, gold, or silver.

PYKERY, PYKRIE, PYCKRIE, *s.* V. PIKARY.

PYK-THANK, *s.* A flatterer, fawner; Douglas, III. 145, 20, ed. Small.

PYLIS, *s. pl.* Down, etc. V. PILE.

PYRNIT, *part. pt.* V. under PIRN.

PYSSANCE, *s.* Power. V. PISSANCE.