

P.

This letter was unknown in the ancient Scandinavian dialects, *B* alone being used. Later Runic writers have therefore distinguished it from *B*, merely by the insertion of a point; and have reckoned by far the greatest part of the words, written with *P*, as exotics. In Alem. and Franc. *B* and *P* are used in common. This accounts for the frequent interchange of these letters in S. and other dialects derived from the Gothic.

To PAAK, *v. a.* To beat, to cudgel. V. PAIK, *v.*

PAAL, *s.* 1. A post or large pole, S. B.

[2. A fixture against which the feet are planted to assist in pulling horizontally, Shetl.]

A.-S. *pal*, Su.-G. *paale*, Alem. Germ. *pfal*, Belg. *pael*, C. B. *pawl*, Lat. *pal-us*, Ital. *pal-o*, id.

[To PAAL, *v. a.* To put to a stand, to puzzle, *ibid.*]

[PAAL'D, *part. adj.* Puzzled, unable to proceed, *ibid.*]

[PAAP, *s.* A piece of whalebone, or a small iron rod, about eighteen inches long, at the end of a hand-line, and to which the hooks and lead sinker are attached, *ibid.*]

[PAATIE, *s.* A young pig, Shetl. Dan. *patte-gree*, a sucking pig.]

[PAAVIE (accent on last syllable), *s.* A lively motion or gesture, Shetl. V. PAVIE.]

PAB, *s.* The refuse of flax when milled, Loth. *pob*, S. B.

"At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or *pab tow*, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago.—The heap during that time having been always soaked and flooded with water, is now converted into a substance having all the appearance and properties of a flaw peat recently formed." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc., ii. 10. V. POB.

PACE, *s.* 1. Weight, in general.

"Nane of thaim tak on hand to hayk ony breid of leyss *pace* then xvij vnce of weycht." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. V. PAIS, PAISS.

2. The weight of a clock; generally used in pl. S. Used also metaph.

"I am sure, the wheels, *paces*, and motions of this poor church, are tempered and ruled not as men would,

but according to the good pleasure and infinite wisdom of our only wise Lord." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 130.

PACE, PAISS, PAISE, PASS, s. The distinctive name given to one of those English gold coins called Nobles.

"The English new Nobill called the *Pace* sall haue cours than for xiii. s. iiiii. d." Acts Ja. II., A. 1451, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"That thair be money of vther countreis cryit till haue cours in the realme, sic as the Henry Nobillis of *pace* to be cryit to xxii. s." Ibid., c. 64. In Edit. 1814, it is "noble of *paiss*," p. 46, col. i. In the Act A. 1551, it is *paise*; *ibid.*, p. 40.

This would seem to signify "Nobles of a certain standard *weight*, as opposed to others that were deficient." This idea is confirmed in a subsequent Act. V. PAIS, PACE, *v.* to weigh.

"Thai ordane it til haue cours, the Inglis noble of the Rose, and the auld Edward [kepan and *pass*] xxviii. s." Ed. 1814, p. 92, c. i. *Keipan and pace*, Edit. 1566; i. e., retaining its due weight.

[PACE, *s.* V. PAYS, PASCH.]

PACK, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, S.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither;
An' unco *pack* an' thick thegither.

Burns, iii. 3.

Twa tods forgathert on a brae,
Whar Leithen spouts, wi' dashin din;
At Huthope ower a craggy lin.
They war auld comrades, frank an' free,
An' *pack* an' thick as tods cou'd be.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 89.

Probably a cant word from E. *pack*, "a number of people confederated in any bad design," Johns. Su.-G. *pack*, faex hominum, proletariorum turba; which thre traces to Isl. *piæckir*, circumforanei, from *piökur*, fasciculus. Its connexion with *thick*, however, would suggest that it properly signifies closeness or contiguity, from Germ. Su.-G. *packe*, sarcina, *pack-en*, *pack-a*, constringere, *to pack*, E.

PACKLIE, *s.* Familiarly, intimately, Clydes.

PACKNESS, *s.* Familiarity, intimacy, *ibid.*

PACK, PACKALD, *s.* 1. A pack, a burden; a hawker's bundle of goods.

"O how loth are we to forego our *packalds* and burdens, that hinder us to run our race with patience." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 131.

2. A packet, or parcel.

"Item, ane *packald* of lettrez with ane obligatioun with vi souerties for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnock." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 22.

Tent. *pack-kleed*, segestre, involucrum mercium, Kilian; q. a *clath*, or cloth, for *packing*.

Belg. *pakkaadie*, luggage. *L* is often inserted in S. words; as in *fagald*, a faggot.

[To **PACK, *v. n.*** To go, to leave, to walk off, S.

In E., haste is implied in the act of going; it is not necessarily so in S.

Pack means to go, to leave; *paik*, to go on, to walk, to trudge.]

To **PACK or PEIL, To PACK and PEIL. V.**

PEILE, PELE, *v.*

PACKET, *s.* Expl. "a pannier, a small *currack*," *Aberd.*

PACKHOUSE, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods imported, or meant for exportation, S. Teut. *packhuys*, promptuarium mercium.

[**PACKIE, *s.*** 1. A bundle of fishing-lines, Shetl. Isl. *pakki*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw. *packa*, a pack or packet; E. *package*.

2. A small cloud; generally used in pl., and applied to small clouds carried before the wind. These are sometimes called *pack-merchans*, Banffs. Gl.]

PACKMAN, PACKIE, *s.* A pedlar, a hawker; properly, one who carries his *pack* or bundle of goods on his back, S.

Hence the title of a poem satyrising the Romish religion, supposed to be written by Robert Scemple, towards the beginning of the reign of James VI.;—*The Packman's Paternoster*.

I wha stand here, in this bare stowry coat,
Was ance a *Packman*, wordy mony a goat.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

PACKMAN-RICH, *s.* A species of barley having six rows of grains on the ear, *Aberd.*

"It [beer] is distinguished from what, by way of eminence, is called barley, by having four rows of corn on its stalks (and a particular species of it, called *packman-rich*, has six rows.)" Agr. Surv. *Aberd.*, p. 247.

PACKMANTIE, *s.* Portmanteau.

Bot yit, or he bound to the read [road],
How that his *packmantie* was mead,
I think it best for to declair.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 327.

It is still vulgarly denominated a *packmantie*, q. a *pack* for holding a *cloak*; formed like E. *cloak-bag*.

PACK-MERCHANT, *s.* The same with *Packman*, *Aberd.* V. **PACKIE, *s.*** 2.

[To **EAT THE PACK OR PACKIE.** To waste one's substance, to spend all; and one who does so is called "an *eat-the pack*," or "*eat-the packie*," Banffs.]

PACKS, *s. pl.* The sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages, and the number varying according to the quality of the sheep-walk, *Roxb.*

PACK-EWES, *s. pl.* The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture as above, *ibid.*

The word, I suspect, is properly *packs*, i. e., the sheep pastured according to bargain or contract; Dan. *pagt*, a contract, also, a farm or rent; Tent. *packt*, vectigal, reditus fundi; merces coloni; Kilian.

PACLOTT, PACLAT, *s.* Prob., an err. for **PATLAT.**

"Item, ane *paclott* of crammesy satene, with aue fratt of gold on it, with xii diamantis, xiiii rubeis, xxv perle, estimat to i^l crownis."—"Item, ane *paclat* of blak velvot with goldsmyth werk sett with xxx perle

Item, ane *paclat* of dammas gold." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 26, 27.

Perhaps it should be read *Pattat*. V. *PAITLATTIS*.

[*PACOKE*, s. A peacock, Lyndsay, The Papyngo, l. 207.]

PACT, s. To spend the *fact*, (for *pack*;) to waste one's substance; to *perish the pack*, S.

—Thai get ans meir unbocht,
And sna thai think thai ryd for nocht,
And thinks it war ane fulsche act
On ryding hors to spend the *fact*.

V. *PACKMAN*. *Mailland Poems*, p. 184.

* To *PAD*, v. n. To travel, properly on foot, S. B.

Fareweel, ye wordiest pair o' shoon,
On you I've *paddet*, late an soon;
O'er mony an acre braid o' grun'—
Ys hae me born.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 37.

Shall we trace this to A.-S. *peththian*, conculcare, pedibus obterere, from *paeth*, *path*, semita; or to Lat. *ped-o-are*, to go? To *pad the hoof*, is a cant phrase, signifying to travel on foot; Class. Dict. V. *PADDER*.

To *PADDER*, v. a. To tread, to beat with frequent walking, Galloway.

"*Paddert*, paddet. A road through the snow is *padderd*, when it has been often trod." Gall. Encycl.

—Less valid, some

Though not less dextrous, on the *padder'd* green,
Frae doon to doon, shot forth the penny-stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

From Teut. *pad*, vestigium, whence as would seem *pad*, a foot-path, semita, via trita. Perhaps the radical use of the term is to be found in *pad*, palma pedis. Kilian mentions *padew*, calco, as synon. Germ. *pedden*, pedibus calcare. These terms are all obviously allied to Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, the foot.

PADDIST, s. A foot-pad, one who robs on foot.

"A *paddist* or high-way-man, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand, and asking what he was, was answer'd, 'I am the servant of the Lord Jesus;' the *Paddist* trembling at the answer, said again, 'What are you?' and had the same answer, and so a third; the robber as amaz'd, forgot both blood-guiltiness, and covetousness, and called to his unjustly detained captive, 'For the sake of Jesus depart in peace;' and ruminating to himself whose servant he had been, in this debauch'd trade of life, being cogitabund, cryed out, 'Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, blessed be the name of Jesus, who hath kepted me from sin;' and forsakeing that course of life walked after in the path of virtue." Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 85.

This is mcrely a diminutive from E. *pad*, one who robs on foot. This, I suspect, originally denoted a highwayman of whatever description, from A.-S. *paad*, semita, q. one who obstructs the *path* of the traveller; whence also the E. v. *pad*, to travel gently.

PADDIT, part. pa. Beaten, formed and hardened into a foot-path by treading, Loth. V. *PAD*, and *PAID*, s.

PADDLE, *PAEDLE*, s. The Lump fish, Orkn. V. *COCK-PADDLE*.

[*PADDLE-DOO*, s. The frog that used to be kept amongst the cream (in the "*raim-bowie*," or "*raim-pig*") to preserve the luck, Banffs.]

[*PADDOCK*, s. V. under *PADE*.]

PADE, s. 1. A toad.

On the chef of the colle,
A *pade* pik on the polle.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 9.

i. e., A toad picked or fed on the poll or head.

2. It seems to signify a frog, as used by Wynthown.

Thare nakyn best of wenym may
Lywe, or lest atoure a day;
As ask, or eddys, tade, or *pade*.

Cron. i., 13. 55.

A.-S. *pade*, Germ. Belg. *padde*, Su.-G. *padda*, id.

PADDOCK, *PUDDOCK*, s. [1. A frog or toad; dimin. of *pade*, S.]

2. A low sledge for removing stones, &c., Aberd. V. *PODDOCK*.

PADDOCK-HAIR, s. The down that covers unfledged birds; also, that kind of down which is on the heads of children born without hair, S.

Teut. *padden-hayr*, lanugo, *padde-blood*, deplumis.

PADDOCK-PIPES, s. pl. Marsh Horsetail, S. *Equisetum palustre*, Linn.

"Marsh Horse-tail. Anglis. *Paddock-pipe*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 648.

"*Aequisetum*, a *paddock-pipe*." Wedderburn's *Vocab.*, p. 18.

His turban was the douclar's plet,
Around wi' *paddock-pipes* beset,
And dangling bog-bean leaves.

Marle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 100.

PADDOCK-RUDE, s. The spawn of frogs, S. *Paddow-redd*, Gl. Sibb. *Paddock-ride*, Ramsay.

A shot starn—thro' the air
Skyts east and west with unco glare;
But found neist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor *paddock ride*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

PADDOCK STOOL, s. This term is used to denote Agarics in general; but particularly, the varieties of the *Agaricus fimetarius* are thus denominated, S.

Lightfoot gives this name exclusively to *A. chanterellus*.

"Yellow Agaric or Chanterelle. Anglis. *Paddock-Stool*, Scotis." P. 1008.

Teut. *padden-stoel*, boletus, fungus.

"Fungus, a *paddock-stool*." Wedderb. *Vocab.*, p. 18.

PADDOCKSTANE, s. The toad stone, or stone vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad; accounted very precious, on account of the virtues ascribed to it—both medical and magical.

"Item, a ring with a *paddockstane*, with a char-nale." Inventories, p. 10.

Teut. *padden-steen*, lapis qui in bufonis capite invenitur; Kilian. In Germ. it is called *krottenstein*, from *krote*, bufo; in Sw. *grodstein*, from *groda*, id.

PADELL, s.

—Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill,
Ane pepper-polk maid of a *padell*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 7.

Lord Hailes says that he does not know the signification. Sibb. expl. *padell*, *puddil*, "a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlar's wares. Teut. *buydel*, bulga, crumena, sacculus."

PADIDAY, s. The day dedicated to Paladius, a Scottish saint, S.B. "Pasch & *Padiday* nixt thairefter;" Aberd. Reg.

"There is a well at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of *Paddy's well*." P. Forden, Stat. Acc. iv. 499.

The name of this saint is, in the north of S., always pron. *Padie*, q. *Paudie*. A market held at Brechin is called from this festival *Paddy Fair*. V. Hist. Culdces, pp. 7-9, 97.

PADJELL, s. "An old pedestrian; one who has often beat at foot-races;" Gall. Encyc.

PADLE, PADDLE, s. The Lump-fish, Frith of Forth, Shetl.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*. Lump-fish; Lump-sucker; *Padle*.—The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-padle*), is for the table, at that season [in the spring months] much preferable to the female, (which is named the *Hush*, *Hen-padle*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*)." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Padle*, Lump-fish." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 304. V. COCK-PADLE.

PADYANE, PADGEAN, s. A pageant.

Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand *padylene*.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 30.

i.e., for a Highland pageant.

Dunbar also uses it metaph. in reference to poets.

I see the Makkaris amangis the laif
Playis heir their *padyanis*, syne gois to graif.

Ibid., p. 75.

They are represented as for a time actors on a stage, and then disappearing.

Knox employs this term in ridicule of the mummery of the Popish worship.

"They providit tables, quhair of sum befoir usit to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis, and Cairtaris (Card-players), bot they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his *Padgaen*." Hist., p. 139.

Mr. Tooke views *pageant* as merely the present part., *paecceand*, of A.-S. *paec-an*, to deceive. *Pacheand*, *Pacheant*, *Pageant*." Divers. Purley, ii. 369, 370.

[PAEDLE, s. and v. V. PAIDLE.]

PAFFLE, s. A small possession, in land, Perth. *pendicle*, synonym. *Poffle*, Lanarks.

"Some places are parcelled out into small *paaffles*, or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. The occupiers of most of them are under the necessity of following some other occupation than that of farming. A considerable number are weavers." P. Kinclaven, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 323.

Isl. *paufe*, fasciculus.

It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to O.E. *picle*, *pihtel*, *pingle*, a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; Phillips.

PAFFLER, s. One who occupies a small farm, Perth.

"Some of these small farmers or *paaffles* are at times employed with their horses and carts at the roads," &c. Statist. Acc., ubi sup., p. 329.

* PAGE, s. A boy.

Thai sparyt nowther carl na *page*.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 90.

Son nor man chyld nane had Kyng Latyne;

For als mekill as his young son ane *page*

Deceissit was within his tendir age.

Doug. Virgil, 206. 19.

Fr. *page*, Ital. *paggio*, petit garçon. Gr. *παις*, Su.-G. *poike*, Dan. *pog*, id. Pers. *peik*, pedissequus.

Mr. Tooke gives a different etymon. "*Pack*, *patch*, and *page*," he says, "are the past participle *pac*, (differently pronounced, and therefore differently written with *k*, *ch*, or *ge*.) of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Paecan*, *Paeccean*, to deceive by false appearances—As servants were contemptuously called *Harlot*, *Varlet*, *Valet*, and *Knave*; so were they called *Pack*, *Patch*, and *Page*. And from the same source is the French *Page* and the Italian *Paggio*." Divers. Purley, ii. 369, 370.

[PAICE, s. Easter. V. PAYS.]

PAID, *part.* and *adj.* [1. Pleased, satisfied; as, "I'm weel *paid* wi' the bargain," S.]2. Beat, slapped, drubbed: as, "a weel *paid* skin;" synonym. *skelpit*, West of S.]3. Defeated, punished; as, "The French were hale *paid* at Waterloo," i.e., wholly, completely defeated, Clydes.]4. Sorry; as, "I'm verra *ill paid* for ye," I am very sorry for you; Aberd.]

As Fr. *pay-er*, signifies to satisfy, to content, *ill paid* seems merely an oblique use of the verb, q. "ill satisfied," or "discontented on your account."

This is merely an oblique sense of Fr. *pay-er*, as signifying to discharge a debt, to satisfy a creditor. Teut. *pay-en*, solve, satisfacere; et *pacare*, sedare, Kilian. The Fr. say, *payer de raison*, to give good reasons. *Payde*, pleased. R. Glouc. and Chaucer use *paie* in the same sense, and John Hardyng.

If I the truth of hym shall sale,
That twenty yere he reigned all menne to *paie*;
The lawe and peace full aye conserved,
Of his commons the loue aye deserved.

Crom., Fol. 33, b.

PAID, s. 1. A path, S. B. Alem. *paid*, via.

For her guede luck a wee bit aff the *paid*,
Grew there a tree with branches close and braid:
The shade beneath a canness-braid out throw
Held aff the sun beams frae a bonny know.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

2. A steep ascent.

Belg. *pad*, A.-S. *paad*. V. PETH.

To PAIDLE, v. n. 1. To walk with short quick steps, like a child, Roxb., Banffs., Clydes.

2. To move backwards and forwards with short steps; or to work with the feet in water, mortar, or any liquid substance, S.

It occurs in that beautiful passage, which must thrill through every Scottish heart:

We twa hae *paidlet* i' the burn,
 Frae mornin sun till dine;
 But seas between us braid hae roar'd,
 Sin auld lang syne.

Auld Lang Syne, Burns, iv. 123.

Fr. *patouiller*, whence E. *paddle*, to stir with the feet.

[PAIDLE, *s.* 1. The act of walking with short quick steps, Roxb., Banffs., Clydes.

2. The act of walking slowly backwards and forwards in water, or any liquid; as, "We paidl't about a' day, amang our freens, an' then had a gran' *paidle* in the saut watter," Clydes.]

[PAIDLER, *s.* 1. A child just beginning to walk, Banffs.]

2. A person of short stature who walks with short, waddling steps, *ibid.*]

PAIDLE, *s.* A hoe, Roxb. V. PATTLE.
 The gardener wi' his *paidle*. O. *Scottish Song*.

To PAIDLE, *v. a.* To hoe, *ibid.*

Fr. *patouill-er*, to stir up and down.

PAIGHLED, *part. pa.* Overcome with fatigue, Ang.

Perhaps q. wearied with carrying a load; [*pechled*, West of S. V. PECHLE.]

To PAIK, *v. a.* To chastise, to beat, to drub, S. *paak*, S. B.

The latter has both the sound and signification of Germ. *pauck-en*, to beat; whence *arschpauker*, one who whips the breech. V. the *s.*

"That day Mr. Armour was well *paiked*; so that town now has no ordinary ministers, but are supplied by the presbytery." Baillie's Lett., i. 74.

Wolf, *vo. Arts*, gives Dan. *arts-pauker* as signifying "a whip-arse, a whipster."

PAIK, PAICK, *s.* A stroke, a blow, S. It is most commonly used in pl., as denoting repeated strokes or blows, a drubbing. One is said to *get his paiks*, when he is soundly beaten, S.

And mony a *paick* unto his beef they laid,
 Till with the thumps he blue and blae was made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

—Throw Britain braid it sall be blawn about,
 How that thou, poysond pelour, gat thy *paiks*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 51, st. 3.

Get I thame thay sall heir thair *paikis*.

I se thay playd with me the glaikkis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 156.

It seems uncertain whether Isl. *pjakk-a*, to beat by a repetition of small strokes, *minutim tundere*, be a cognate term. This may perhaps be retained in E. *peck*, *pick*, as Seren. thinks; although Jun. traces the latter to Teut. *beck*, the beak.

It can scarcely be doubted that our term is allied to Isl. *pak*, Su.-G. *paak*, *fustis*, *baculus*; especially as it more generally suggests the idea of being beaten with a cudgel.

PAIKIE, *s.* A piece of doubled skin, used for defending the thighs from the *Flaucher-spade*, by those who cast turfs or *divots*, Mearns.

In Ang. it is called a *pelting-pock*, i.e., a *pock* or bag for guarding the thighs from the *stroke* given by the spade. The analogy of the names naturally suggests that *paikie* is formed from the *v.* *paik*, or radically allied.

PAIK, *s.* Expl. "fault, trick."

—In adulteris he was tane;
 Maid to be punisit for his *paik*;
 But he was stubborn in his talk.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 317.

Perhaps originally the same with PAUK, q. v.

Ane vther London *paik* ha playit,
 Sending soma letters, as he said,
 With Patrick Quhyt, as he declairis,
 Bearing the wecht of grit affairs,
 To coma in Scotland to the King.
 The man mensueris he saw sic thing.
 Suppose the teale be fals and feinyeit,
 Yet to the Kingis Grace he has pleinyeit.
 Havand the court at his command,
 He gart the pure man leave the land.
 For all the fyva bairnes and the wyffe,
 The Metropolitane of Fyiffe
 Is enterit on his house and geir, &c.

Legend St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 335.

In the last passage it evidently signifies *trick*. A.-S. *paec-an*, *decipere*; whence there has probably been a *s.* of the form of *paecce*. V. PAUKY.

[To PAIK, PAKE, *v. n.* To pace, trudge, walk steadily and continuously, like one carrying a pack; *synon. peg* and *pad*, West of S.]

PAIKER, *s.* *Calsay paiker*, a street-walker in general.

Mak your abbottis of richt religious men:—
 Bot not to rebaldis new cum fra the roist;—
 Of Rome raikeris, nor of rude rufflanis,
 Of Calsay *paikeris*, nor of publicanis,

Lyndsay's Warkis, 152, p. 287.

V. next word.

PAIKIE, *s.* A female street-walker, a trull, S.

Isl. *pjakk-r*, *circumcurator*, *circumforaneus*, a vagabond; *troll-packa*, a witch. Hence,

PAIKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a trull; having a shabby and exhausted appearance, S.

PAIL, PAILE, PALE, *s.* 1. A mort-cloth; also, a hearse, Upp. Lanarks.

This must be from O.Fr. *paille*, *drap mortuaire*, from Lat. *pall-ium*, used in an oblique sense, the *mort-cloth* being put for that which it covers.

2. A canopy.

"Item, ane grete *paille* of cloth of gold, lynit with small canves."—"Item, thre *pails* of claith of gold and claith of silvir, twa with hale heidis, and ane with the heid wantand the tane syde." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 50.

Fr. *poille*, "the square canopy that's borne over the sacrament, or a sovereign prince, in solemne processions, or passages of state;" Cotgr. L.B. *palla*, *pala*, *aulacum*, hangings or a curtain of state; O. Fr. *paille*, *id.* V. FALL.

PAILYOWN, PALZEON, PALLIOUN, s. A pavilion, a tent.

Off cartis als thar yeid thaim by
Sa fele that, but all thai that bar
Harnays, and als that charygt war
With *pailyownys*, and wesshall with all,—
viii scer, charygt with pulalle.

Barbour, xi. 117, MS.

Gael. Ir. *paillium*, Fr. *pavillion*.

PAILES, Leslai Hist. Scot., p. 57, 58. V. PELE.

PAILIN, PAILING, s. A rail, a fence made of stakes, S., from Lat. *pal-us*, a stake, whence E. *pale*.

PAINCHES, s. pl. The common name for tripe, S. V. **PENCHE**.

PAINS, s. pl. The common name for chronic rheumatism, S.

"It would appear from the Statistical Accounts, that chronic rheumatism (*the pains*, as it is provincially designed) is frequent among old people in the lower classes." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 11.

—"The poorer sort of people, particularly such as are advanced in life,—in consequence of their miserable mode of living, and still more of the coldness and dampness of their houses, owing partly to the scarcity and high price of fuel, have too much reason to complain of what they call *the pains*, or *the pains within them*." *Stat. Acc. Jedb.*, i. 2, 3.

PAINTRÉ, s. A pantry. "Ane *payntre* & eisement;" *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1563, V. 25.

PAINTRIE, s. Painting.

"Of rownd glohules and *paintrie*.—Twa paintit broddis, the ane of the muses, and the other of grotesque or conceptis [grotesque or conceits]." *Inventories*, A. 1560, p. 130.

"Ane Turk buik of *paintrie*." *Inventory of Buikis*, as delivered by the Regent Mortoun to James VI., A. 1578.

Formed, perhaps, from Fr. *peinture*, the act of painting.

PAIP, s. Prob., a contr. for *papingay*.

Play with thy peir, or I'll pull thee like a *paip*;

Go ride in a rape for this noble new-year.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

Is there an allusion here to the artificial *papingay*, which is often shot to pieces by the archers, one wing after another? Or, to the play of *paijs* among children? V. next word.

PAIP, s. A cherry-stone picked clean, and used in a game played by children, S. Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a *castle*. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil.

A similar game is in Gloucesters. called *Cob-nut*; only nuts are used instead of cherry-stones. V. *Grose in vo*.

The term *pip* is used in E. for the seed of apples, and perhaps of other fruit; probably from Fr. *pepin*, the seed of fruit.

This game is played with nuts in Germany. Tent. *hoopkens setten, hoopkens schieten, castellatim nucces constitutere*; Kilian.

It was probably borrowed from the Romans. Ovid seems to allude to a game of this kind, as played with nuts.

Et condis lectas, parca colona, nucces.
Has puer aut certo rectas diverberat ictu,
Aut pronus digito bisve semelve pett.
Quatuor in nucibus, non amplius, alea tota est;
Cum sibi suppositis additur una tribua.

Nux Elegia, ver. 72.

Other copies read *dilaminat, dilaniat, &c.*, for *diverberat*.

Playing with nuts, in a variety of ways, was common with boys among the Romans. Hence the phrase, *nucces relinquere*, to become a man, to be engaged in manly employment. Isaac Casaubon mentions playing with nuts, by erecting castles or pyramids, as used in his time. His language seems to apply to England, where he resided during the latter part of his life. "Ludebant pueri nucibus variis modis, quorum nonnulli hodieque pueris in usu: ut cum in pyramidem quatuor nucces extruuntur." *Comment. ad Persii Satyr.*, p. 51. It is remarkable, that the same game prevailed among the Jews, so early at least as the time of Philo. He accordingly says; "Id qui parum intelligit, è lasu quodam vulgato cognoscat. Qui nucibus ludunt, solent positus prius in plano tribus quartam super imponere, in formam pyramidis." *De Mundi Opific.*, p. 8.

PAIP, s. The Pope.

"Item, the hatt that come fra the *paip*, of gray velvett, with the haly gaist sett all with orient perle." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 49. V. **PAPE**.

* **PAIR, s.** "Two things suiting one another;" Johns.

This word is used in S. often in regard to a single article, especially if complete in itself. "A *pair o' Carritches*," a catechism; "a *pair o' Proverbs*," a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; "a *pair o' pullisees*," a complete tackle of pullies, &c.

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

PAIRTLES, adj. Having no part, free.

1, *per me*, Wolf, *pairtles* of frawd or gyle,
Undir the painis of suspensioun,
And gret cursing and maledictioun,
Sir Scheip, I charge ye straitly to compeir,
And ansueir till a Dog befoir me heir.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 109.

PAIS, s. pl. Retribution, recompence.

Off his awin deid ilk man sal heir the *pais*,
As pyne for syn, reward for werkis rycht.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117, st. 8.

Lord Hailes renders this "strokes, chastisement." This is indeed the sense in which the term is still generally used, S. *pays*. But here it seems to have greater latitude, including both punishment and reward, according to the distribution in the line immediately following; as Fr. *pay-er*, signifies to require, in whatever way.

To **PAIS, PASE, v. a.** 1. To poise, to weigh.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas
Pais thare wecht als lichtlie as an fas,
Thare hidducus braseris swakkand to and fro.

Doug. Virgîl, 141. 16.

"I *peyse*, I waye; Je poise.—Tell nat me, if I *peyse* a thing in my hande I can tell what it wayeth." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 317, a.

"*Peysen* or weyen. *Pondero*." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To raise, to lift up.

The wyffis come furth, and up thay *paisit* him,
And fand lyf in the loun.

Chr. Kirk, st. 13.

It is evidently synon. with *E. poise*, as denoting the cautious requisite in attempting to raise any heavy and inert body.

Part. pr. *paysand*, *pasand*, and part. pa. *paysit*, *pasit*, are both used in the sense of ponderous, weighty, loaded.

Vnder the *paysand* and the hevy charge
Gan grane or geig the euil ionit barge.

Doug. Virgil, 178. 10.

Thay dres anone, and furth of platis grete
With *paysit* flesche plennyst the altaris large.

Doug. Virgil, 251. 14.

Paise is used by Churchyard, with respect to the act of the mind, in weighing evidence, as *paise* by Chaucer. "Then *paise* in an equall ballance the daungerous estate of Scotland once againe, when the king's owne subjects kept the castle of Edenbrough against their owne naturall lord and maister." *Worthines of Wales*, Pref. xiii.

"Fr. *pes-er*, Ital. *pes-are*, to weigh, from Lat. *pens-are*, from *pendo*," Rudd. Hence,

PAISSES, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock, S.

"But againe I finde the desires of this life like weightie *paissees* drawing mee downe to the ground againe." *Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 67.

Fr. *pesée*, weight. V. PACE.

PAIS, PAISS, *s.* Weight.

"And quha that sellis of less *pais*s thane xxij vnce," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, &c. V. 16.

PAISE. NOBLE OF PAISE. V. PACE.

PAIT, *part. pa.* Paid.

—"And sa mony termes as he may prufe he pundit fore, he to be *pait* tharof of the said oxin." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1477, p. 11.

"William Maxwell allegit that he occupit a parte of the said mylne, & *pait* his malez tharfore," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1494, p. 374.

PAIT, PATE, PATIE. Abbreviations of the names *Peter* and *Patrick*. "*Pait* Newall." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1585, p. 390, Ed. 1814.PAITCLAYTH, PETCLAYTH, *s.* "Four *paitclaythis*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25; "Gwnes, collaris, *Petclaythis*, & slewis [sleeves]." *Ibid.*, v. 24; apparently the same with *Paitlattis*.

This, I suspect, gives the original form of *Paitlat*. It must have denoted some dress, perhaps of an ornamental kind for the breast; as awkwardly formed from Lat. *pect-us*, or Fr. *poict-rine*, the breast, and S. *claith*, cloth.

PAITHMENT, *s.* 1. Pavement; pron. *q. paidment*.

In Aperill among the schawis scheyn,
Quheu the *paithment* was clad in tendyr greyn;
Plesand war it till ony creatur,
In lusty lyff that tym for till endur.

Wallace, viii. 935, MS.

This seems to be merely a metaph. use of *pavement*, *E.* pron. *paidment*, S. B.

2. The ground, the soil.

Paithment must, I apprehend, be the true reading of the word in *Aberd. Reg.*, where it is *paichment* in the extract before me.

"And gif it sall happin ws to gif ony fee for the lyfting & rasing of the *paichment* of our kirk," &c. A. 1538, v. 16.

"In another place it is "the *paithment* of the kirk;" *Ibid.*, v. 17.

PAITLATTIS, *s. pl.*

Sic skaith and scorne, sa mony *paitlattis* worne,
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 13.

"Ane *paitlett* of blak stemming lynit with taffetic. Ane body is of aue gowne of blak velvot with syde slevis of yallow satine." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 229.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with parts of head-dress. "Twa cornettis, and aue *paitlett* of quhite satine." *Ibid.*, p. 231. V. PAITCLAYTH.

Lord Hailes seems to view it as the same with *E. partlet*, which, he says, is a woman's ruff. According to Skinner, the latter is rather a napkin or neck-kerchief. It might perhaps be some sort of *bandeau* for the head, as Fr. *patellette* denotes the broad piece of leather which passes through the top of a headstall, Cotgr. *Arm. patelet*, however, according to *Bullet*, is a bib for children. *Sibb.* explains it *ruff*, viewing "Fr. *poitral* (*pectorale*) a cover for the neck and breast," as the origin.

This surely cannot be a corruption of O. E. *paltoke*, apparently a cloak or mantle.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thowsand,
In *paltokes* and piked shoes, and pissers long kniues;
Comen agayne conscience, wyth couetyse they helden.

P. Ploughman, Hh. 4. a.

This word is perhaps from Su.-G. *palt*, a garment; though immediately from Fr. *palletoc*, "a long and thick pelt, or cassock," Cotgr.

PAITLICH, *adj.*

They sair bemane some *paitlich* gown,
(Some yellow dippit stain'd wi' brown)
Which they brought claith-like frae the town.

The Har'st Rig, st. 86.

Dippet, perhaps errat. for *Tippet*. *Isl. paita* signifies indusium.

PAKE, *s.* A contumelious name applied to females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, and also to women; but always exclusively of males. It is invariably conjoined with an *adj.*; as, a cow is called an "auld *pake*;" a niggardly woman, a "hard *pake*," &c.; *Upp. Lanarks.*, *Roxb.*; synon. *Hide*.

Perhaps from A.-S. *paeca*, "a deceiver, a cosener," *Somner*; from *paec-an*, decipere.

PAKKALD, *s.* A packet. V. PACKALD.PALAD, *s.* The head. V. PALLAT.PALAVER, PALAIVER, *s.* 1. Idle talk, unnecessary circumlocution, S.

One might suppose some affinity to Fr. *baliverner*, "to cog, foist, lie, talk idly, vainly, or to no purpose;" Cotgr. The similarity of Moes.-G. *filuwaerd*, multiloquium, is also singular. The term has, however, been generally deduced from Port. *palavra*, a word, whence Fr. *palabre*, used as *parole*, Cotgr. This, it is supposed, is originally a Moorish term. Fr. *palabre* is

used to denote the disgraceful present, which must be made to the petty Mohammedan princes, on the coast of Africa, on the ground of the slightest umbrage, real or pretended, which is taken at any of the European powers.

[2. A person of a fussy, ostentatious manner, S.]

To PALAVER, *v. n.* 1. To use a great many unnecessary words, S. "to flatter," Grose's Class. Dict.

[2. To behave in a fussy, ostentatious manner, S.]

[PALAVERIN, *s.* Fussy, ostentatious behaviour; used sometimes as an *adj.*, S.]

To PALE, PEAL, or PELL, *a Candle.* On seeing a *dead-candle*, to demand a view of the person's face whose death this fatal *candle* portends; a phrase sanctioned in the silly code of vulgar superstition, Aberd.

This is done by addressing the *candle* in these words; *I pell thee for a mament*; upon which the image of the fated person's face appears for an instant. If the words, *for a mament*, be omitted, the person who *pells the candle* is deprived of all ability to move till the *cock craws*, while the image grins in his face all the time.

Perhaps *q.* to *appeal the candle.* Fr. *appel-er*, Lat. *appell-are*, to call, to talk with. The term may here signify to arrest, to prevent from disappearing. I find that *pel* was used in O. E. as synon. with *appeal*; as it appears in the form of the infinitive. "*Pelyn* or *apelyn.* Appello." Prompt. Parv.

PALE, PELE, *s.* [A small, pointed, circular scoop used in testing the quality of a cheese, S.]

To PALE, PELE, *v. a.* 1. To puncture, to tap for the dropsy, S. B.

[2. To pale a cheese, to pierce it with a pale], in order to judge of its quality by the part scooped out, S.

Demure he looks; the cheese he pales;
He prives, it's good; ca's for the scales.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 479.

[Du. *peil*, a gauge, *peilen*, to gauge, to test.]

PALEY-LAMB, *s.* A very small or feeble lamb, Tweedd. V. PAULIE.

To PALL, *v. n.* To strike with the fore feet; applied to a horse; synon. to *kaim*; Selkirks.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial modification of the E. *v.* to *paw*.

PALL, PEAL, *s.* "Any rich or fine cloth, particularly purple," Rudd.

Thai plantit denn ane pallyeun, upen ane plane lee,
Of pall and of pilleur that proudly wes picht.

Gowan and Goh, ii. 1.

For the banket meny rich claith of pall
Was spred, and meny a bandkyn wounderly wrecht.
Doug. Virgil, 33, 14.

It seems to be the same word that is written *peal*.

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"A *peal* of gold set with precious stones, — was hung about the king's head, when he sat at meat." Pitscottie, p. 155.

He "also commanded her to take what hingers, or tapstry-work, and *peals* of gold and silk, as she pleased, or any other jewel in his wardrobe." Ibid., p. 159.

Rudd. seems to derive it from Lat. *pall-ium*; but Sibb. more properly refers to "Scand. *pell*, panni serici genus; Theot. *phelle*, pannus pretiosus, *pfeller*, purpura, Fr. *palle*, *poile*." Isl. *pell*, indeed, denotes cloth of the most precious kind; textum pretiesum; *pells klaedi*, vestes ex tela ejusmodi, pretio et materia maximi aestimata. It is sometimes distinguished from silk; *Klaeddos i pell oc silki*, Verel. Ind. Wachter, however, thinks that it properly signifies silk, C. B. *pali*, id. Hence, he subjoins, L. B. *pallium*, pro panno serico saepissime apud Cangium, et in Glossa Peziana; vo. *Pfell*.

O. Fr. *paille*, denoted cloth of silk.

Moult m'a doné or et argent
Pierres et *pailles* d'Orient.

Roman de Partonopex, MS. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Paltosus*.

PALLACH, PALLACK, *s.* 1. A porpoise, S. *pallack*, E. *Delphinus phocaena*, Linn.

"A *Palach*, a great destroyer of salmon." Sibb. Fife, p. 129. V. PELLACK.

2. Used metaph. for a lusty person, S. B. Hence it is expl. "fat and short, like a porpoise." Gl. Shirr.

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown [swollen] *pallack*." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. A young or small crab, Mearns; *Pulloch*, Angus. V. POO, and PALLAWA, id.

PALLALL, PALLALES, *s.* A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different square spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery before them. From the figures made, it is also called *the beds*, S.

This seems to be originally a game of this country. In E. at least it is called *Scotch hop* or *Hop-Scotch*.

"Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called *Hop-Scotch*, which was played in this manner: A parallelogram about four or five feet wide, and ten or twelve feet in length, was made upon the ground, and divided laterally into eighteen or twenty different compartments which were called *beds*; some of them being larger than others. The players were each of them provided with a piece of a tile, or any other flat material of the like kind, which they cast by the hand into the different beds in a regular succession, and every time the tile was cast, the player's business was to hop on one leg after it, and drive it out of the boundaries at the end where he stood to throw it; for, if it passed out at the sides, or rested upon any of the marks, it was necessary for the cast to be repeated. The boy who performed the whole of this operation by the fewest casts of the tile was the conqueror." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 286.

Our word, from its form, may perhaps claim a Fr. origin.

From the account of *Franc. de carreau*, one of the games enumerated by Rabelais, it, in part at least, resembles our *Pallall*. "A certain play with a piece of money at a square crossed;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev., it is said, that this money is used *en guise de palet*, or

after the manner of a quoit. "He who puts it on the lines gains some advantage." Vo. *Carreau*. This certainly constitutes a part of our game, as described above. For the bit of tile, slate, or crockery that is used, is thrown as a quoit. In France, I am informed, the same game is denominated *Petit pallet*, q. little quoit.

Dr. Johnson calls this game SCOTCH HOPPERS; defining it, "A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground." In S., however, it is played both by boys and girls. As this game is called *Hop-Scotch*, by some it is supposed to allude to the Scots being frequently forced to hop over or repass the Border; especially as the game is regulated by certain lines, or boundaries, of which, if one be touched, the game is lost.

But the ingenuity displayed in this deduction rather savours of the ancient Border hostility; and such an etymon will not be much relished by Scottish feeling. It is more likely, indeed, that it received this name in E. as being originally a Scottish game. V. BEDS.

PALLAT, PALAD, s. The head, the crown of the head or scull, S.

Hys *pallat* in the dust bedowyne stude,
And the body bathyn in this hate blude
Enes oursweltis—

Doug. Virgil, 337, 43.

Ye maid of me ane ballat,
For your rewarde now I sall brek your *pallat*.

Mailland Poems, p. 317.

Mr. Pinkerton oddly renders this, "cut your throat."

His peilet *palad* and unpleasant pow,
They fulsome flocks of flies doth overflow,
With wames and wounds all blackned full of blains.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 23.

Palet is used in the same sense, O. E.

Inglis-men sall yit to-yere
Knok thi *palet* or thou pas,
And mak the polled like a frere;
And yit es Ingland als it was.

Minot's Poems, p. 31.

Rudd. says; "I very much incline to think that the E. *pate*, and the S. *pallat*, are originally the same." Perhaps because of its globular form, from O. E. *pellet*, a ball, (Arm. Fr. *pelote*,) for which *bullet* is now used. A round head is called a *bullet-head*, S.

PALLAWA, s. 1. A species of sea-crab, Coast of Fife; *Cavie*, *Pillan*, synonym. V. KEAVIE.

2. Used by the fishermen of Buckhaven as a contemptuous term, denoting a dastardly fellow. "Will I be slairtit be sic a *Pallawa*?" Shall I be outdone by such a poltroon?

PALLET, s. 1. A little ball; E. *pellet*.

Upon thair brest bravest of all,
Were precious pearls of the East,
The rubie *pallet* and th' opall,
Together with the amatist.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

[2. Used metaph., the head, crown, pate, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2780. V. PALLAT.]

Fr. *pelote*, a ball.

PALLET, s. A skin, properly a sheep's skin not dressed, S. B. from the same origin

with E. *felt*, *felt*; Lat. *pell-is*, Belg. *velt*, id. Su.-G. *palt*, a garment.

[PALLIIONS, s. *pl.* Tents, Barbour, iii. 239, Herd's Ed. V. PAILYOWN.]

[PALLO, s. The porpoise, Orkn.]

PALM, PALME, s. The index of a clock or watch, S.

"Mens dayes are destributed vnto them like houres seuerallie diuided vpon the horologe: Some must live but till *Pne*, another vnto *Two*, another vnto *Three*; The *Palme* turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre: So soone as man's appointed houre is come, whether it bee the first, second, or third, there is no more bidding for him." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 519.

Fr. *paulme*, the palm of the hand, used, it would seem, as *hand*, when applied to an index.

PALMANDER, s. Pomander.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of *palmander*." Inventories, p. 26. Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, id.

To PALMER, v. n. To go about from place to place in a feeble manner; pron. *pawmer*, S.

"At that time o' day—I would have thought as little about ony auld *palmering* body that was coming down the edge of Kinblythmont, as ony o' thae stalwart young chieles does e'now about auld Edie Ochiltree." Antiquary, ii. 340. V. PAWMER.

[PALMIE, s. and v. V. PAWMIE.]

PALMS, PALMYS, s. *pl.* [1. Palms, palm-branches, Barbour, v. 312; these were really branches of willow.]

2. The blossoms of the female willow, Teviotd.

PALM-SONDAY, s. The sixth Sabbath in Lent, according to the Romish ritual; or that immediately preceding Easter, S.

This ilke schip sone takyn wes
Ewyn upon the *Palm-Sunday*,
Before *Pasch* that fallis ay.

Wyntown, ix. 25. 69.

It was so named by the church of Rome, because of palm-branches being carried, in commemoration of those that were strewed in the way, when our Saviour entered into Jerusalem. V. Du Cange, vo. *Dominica*, p. 1601. A.-S. *palm sunnan daeg*. V. Mareschall Observ. in Vers. A.-S., p. 531.

PALSONDAY, s.

"That the Sessioun sit still quhill *Palsonday* of the schiris of Fif, Louthiane, & Berwik, & Renfrew, that it was last left at; and thareftir to be continevit quhile the Tyisday eftir Trinite Sunday." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

A similar doubt occurs here as concerning *Palsone Evin*. It may either mean *Palmsonday*, or *Pasch-sunday*, i.e., Easter, sometimes written *Pas*. V. PASE.

PALSONE EVIN. Apparently signifying *Passion Even*; if not a corr. abbrev. of *Palm Sunday*.

—“ And als apone the costis, sca'tis [scathis], damp-
nage & expensis sustenit be the said John tharthrow,
that is to say sen *Palsons evin* last bipast.” Act.
Audit., A. 1488, p. 113.

PALTRIE, s. Trash. **V. PELTRIE.**

PALWERK, s.

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her heds hedes,
Of pillour, of *palwerk*, of perre to pay.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 2.

This may denote *work* made with *spangles*; Fr.
paille, id.

PALYARD, s. A lecher; a knave, a rascal.

That Hermit of Lareit,
He put the commoun pepill in beleue,
That blind gat sicht, and cruikit gat their feit;
The quhilk the *Palyard* na way can appreue.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 76.

This word is used by Tyrie, when quoting 2 Tim.
iii., where *incontinent* occurs in our version.

“ Consider, and acknowledge that in the last days
their sall cum perrolvs tymes, in the quhilkis salbe
men, luffars of thair awin selucs, couatous, presump-
tious, proud, blasphemours, inobedient to thair pa-
rents, onthankfull, onhalie, without mutuall affectioun,
trucebrekers, fals accusars, *palliards*, rude and onmeik
despysars of the gude, tratours, hodie, vantars, luffars
of thame selucs mair than of God,” &c. Refutation,
Fol. 57, b.

It is *pullart*, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 313.
Freir Johnstoun, and Maquhane about him,
Tua *pallartis* that the Pope professis.

Fr. *paillard*, id. *Paillard*, a scoundrel. **V. Grose's**
Class. Dict.

PALYARDRY, s. Whoredom.

Eschame ye not rehers and blaw on brede
Your awin defame? hawand of God na drede,
Na yit of hell, prouokand vtheris to syn,
Ye that list of your *palyardry* neuer blyn.

Doug. Virgil, ProL. 96, 41.

**PALYEESIS, PALLEISSIS, PALLIES, PA-
LIZES, s. pl.**

“ Of mattis, *palleissis* and boustars. Item, ten *pal-
lies* ane and uther.” Inventories, A. 1561, p. 152.

“ Tymmer heddiss, and uther tymmer werk, mattis
and *palyeesis*, coddiss and bowstaris, schetis and uther
lynyng claithis.”—“ Aucht mattis coverit with
fustiane, having thair *palyeesis* about everie ane of
thame.” *Ibid.*, A. 1578, p. 214.

“ A bolster and *palizes*.” Hope's Min. Pract., p. 540.
Apparently, straw mattresses. Fr. *paillasse*, *pail-
lace*, a straw-bed.

[**PALZEONIS, s. pl.** Tents, pavillions,
Barbour, xvii. 299, Skeat's Ed. **V. PAILY-
OWN.**]

PAME HAMER. A kind of hammer.

“ Ane *pame hamer*, ane hand hamer.” Inventories,
A. 1578, p. 259.

Did not the second phrase seem distinctive, this
might appear to denote a small hammer, q. one for the
palm or hand.

[**PAMISAMPLE, n.** A shell; *Bulla lig-
naria*, Linn., Banffs.]

PAMPHIE, s. A vulgar name given at
cards to the knave of clubs, Aberd.; else-
where *Pawmie*, S. *Pam*, E.

Johns. views *pam*, as “probably from *palm*, victory,
as *trump* from *triumph*.”

PAMPHIL, s. A square inclosure, made
with stakes; also, any small house, Aberd.;
apparently the same with *Paffle*, q. v.

PAMPLETTE, PAMPLERTE, PAMPHELET, s.
Expl. “a plump young woman; a diminutive
from Teut. *pampoelie*, mulier crassa;”
Gl. Sibb.

This refers to the language of Dunbar;

Sum of your men sic curage had,—
Thai brak up durris, and raef up lokkis,
To get ane *pamprette* on ane pled, &c.

Mait. MS., Chron., S.P., I. 324.

Sibb. corrects *pamprette* as misprinted for *pampllette*.
V. Gl. It seems very doubtful if he has hit on the
meaning of the term. From the nature of the subject,
perhaps it is a metaph. use of Fr. *pampillette*, a spangle.

To **PAN, v. n.** To agree, to correspond.

For say and promeis quhat they can,
Thair wordes and deides will never *pan*.

Meriland Poems, p. 220.

Perhaps from A.-S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted
into another.

A. Bor. to *pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov.
Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can.
“It seems to come from *Pan* in buildings, which in
our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon
the top of the stone-wall, and must close with it, to
which the bottom [ends] of the spars are fastened.”
Ray's Coll., p. 54.

PAN, s. A term used to denote “the great
timbers of a cottage laid across the *couples*
parallel to the walls, to support the laths or
kebbers laid above the *pans* and parallel to
the couples;” S. B. Gl. Surv. Moray;
used also South of S.

“On these [the siles] rested cross-beams called ribs
or *pans*, and the one on the top was termed a roof-
tree.” Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114.

The use of *Pan*, A. Bor. is evidently the same. V.
the preceding v.

This word has been undoubtedly imported from
the north of Europe. For it retains the same sense
in the language of Finland. *Paann*, scandula, a lath,
a shingle. Hence, as would seem, Sw. *tokpanna*, te-
gula, our *pan-tile*, i.e., a tile laid for *thack* in place of
a shingle. Some derive the word from Su.-G. *paen-a*,
to extend; whence *paentri oertug*, silver drawn out
into lamina.

[**PAN, s.** The curtain or drapery hanging
from the frame of a bed, West of S. **V.
PANE.**]

PAN, s. A hard impenetrable sort of crust
below the soil, S. *till*, *ratchel*, synon.

“Towards the hills; it is a light black soil, and
under it an obstinate *pan*. Owing to this *pan* in some
places, and the clay bottom in others, the fields retain
the rains long.” P. Deskford, Banffs. Statist. Acc.,
iv. 860.

“In many places a black *pan*, hard as iron ore,
runs in a stratum of two or three inches thick in
the bottom of the clay, and about 8 or 9 inches below
the surface, which in a rainy season keeps the water
floating above, prevents early sowing, and sometimes

starves the seed in the ground." P. Kilmuir E. Ross, *Statist. Acc.*, vi. 184.

Perhaps from Teut. *panne*, calva, q. the skull of the soil.

PANASH, PANNACHE, s. A plume of feathers worn in the hat.

There lyes half dozen elnes of pig-tail,
There his *panash*, a capon's big-tail.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 8.

"They alwayes carried a fair *Pannache*, or plume of feathers, of the colour of their mufte, bravely adorned and tricked out with glistering spangles of gold." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. i., p. 245.

Fr. *panache*, *pennache*; from Lat. *penna*.

To PANCE, PANSE, PENSE, v. n. To think, to meditate.

Of perals *pance*; and for sum port provyde;
And anker sicker quhar thow may be sure.

Lord Thirlstane, Maitland Poems, p. 161.

"While as the king is musing & *pansing* vpon the greatnes of the benefit,—he bursteth foorth in these voyces of praise and thankegiuing: *What shall I say?*" Bruce's *Eleven Serm.* Sign. L. 1. a.

Thay *pens* not of the prochene puir,
Had thay the pelf to part among thame.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 105.

O. Fr. *pans-er*, mod. *panc-er*, *pens-er*; perhaps from Lat. *pend-o*, *pens-um*, to weigh in one's mind.

[PANCH, s. Paunch, belly, Barbour, ix. 398, Skeat's Ed. O. Fr. *panche*, *pance*, Lat. *panter*, id. V. **PENCH.]**

PAND, s. A pledge, synon. *wad*.

—Quhilk is the *pand* or pege, this dare I say,
Of pece to be kept inviolate.

Doug. Virgil, 375. 14.

My hairt heir I present.—
Quhilk is the gadge and *pand*
Maist suir that I can geif.

Maitland Poems, p. 265.

Here it is used as synon. with *gage*, that kind of pledge which knights were wont to give, who engaged their honour that they would fight.

Belg. *pand*, Germ. *pfand*, Alem. *pfant*, *fant*, Su.-G. *pant*, Isl. *pant-ur*, id. *pant-a*, pignorare, C. B. *pan*, also a pledge. Ihre thinks that Lat. *pign-us*, has been diffused through Europe.

Schilter views *pfant*, arrhabo, as the root of *pfennig*, a penny; because it was customary to give a piece of money as an earnest.

To PAND, v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

Pandit, laid in pledge, S.

Teut. *pand-en*, Germ. *verpfand-en*, Isl. *pant-a*, id.

PAND, PAN, PANE, s. A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed; S. *pawn*.

"Item, ane claith of stait of blak velvot, furnist with ruif and taill, with three *pandis* quhairof thair is ane without frenyeis, and the taill is to the lenth of an elne." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 123.

"Where's the—beds of state, *pandis* and testers, napery and broidered work?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 296. V. **PAWN**.

PANDIT, part. pa. Furnished with under-curtains.

"Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir, double *pandit*, and in figure of pottis full of flouris, with broderie

werk of lang roundis callit ovaill, quhairin the historeis ar contenit." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 210. V. **PAND**.

To PANDER, v. n. 1. To go from one place to another in an idle or careless way, Perth., Etr. For.; apparently corr. from *Pawmer*, v. q. v.

2. To trifle at one's work, Loth.

[PANDARIS, s. pl. Panders, hangers-on, Lyndsay, *The Papyngo*, l. 390.]

PANDROUS, adj. and s. [Vagrant, menial; as a s., a common tramp or loafer]; a pimp.

"He may be repellit fra passing on an assise,—that is ane *pandrous* (i.e., *leno*;) or juglar, (i.e., *joculator*;) or commoun drunkardis in tavernis; or ony commoun player at cairtis or dyce, for gain and profit." *Balfour's Pract.*, q. 378-9.

PANDIE, PANDY, s. 1. A stroke on the hand, given as a punishment to a school-boy, S. B.; the same with *Pawmie*, q. v.

As *Pawmie* is evidently French; it would seem that the pedagogues of the north had issued the appalling mandate to the young culprit, to *spread out* his hand by the use of the Lat. word *Pande*, *pande manum*.

2. Used metaph. for severe censure.

But if for little rompish laits
I hear that thou a *pandy* gets,
Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt,
And e'en put up wi' mony a dunt.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 12.

PANDOOR, s. A large oyster, S.

"These caught nearest to the town are usually the largest and fattest; hence the large ones obtained the name of *Pandoors*, i.e., oysters caught at the *doors* of the *pan*s. The sea water, a little freshened, is reckoned the most nourishing to oysters. This may be the reason why those caught near to the town and shore are so large." P. Preston-*pan*s, E. Loth. *Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 70.

[PANDROUS. V. under PANDER, v.]

PANE, PAYN, s. [1. Pain, suffering, hardship, trouble, Barbour, i. 309; pl. *paynys*, pains, griefs, *Ibid.*, ii. 517; *but payn*, without trouble, *Ibid.*, x. 243.]

2. A fine, mulct, or punishment.

"And the same to inbring and mak compt of to our souerane lordis vse as a *pane* without ony money to be deliuerit tharfoir." *Acts Ja.* VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

To PANE, v. n. [1. To pain, hurt, oppress, S.]

2. To labour. V. **PAYNE**.

PANE, s. 1. Stuff, cloth, fur.

—A palice of price plesand allane,
Was erectit ryelly, ryke of array,
Pantit and apparalit prouwdly in *pane*;
Sylit semely with silk, suthly to say.

Houlate, iii. 3, MS.

He geif him robe of palle
And *pane* of rich skinne
Ful sket.

Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

And with a mantil scho me cled;
It was of purpur, fair and fine,
And the *pane* of riche ermyne.

Yvaine and Gawin, Rits. Met. Rom., i. 9.

Ritson gives this word as not understood. It is Fr. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, a skin, also fur. L. B. *pannus*, *panna*, *penna*, C. B. *pan*, pellitium.

2. A piece.

He geif him robe of palle,
And pane of riche skinne,
Ful sket.

Sir Tristrem, p. 35.

It may, however, be used in the same sense as by Holland.

A.-S. *pan*, lacinia, pannus; "a jagge, a piece." Fr. *panne de soye*, stuff made of silk, S. *podsoy*. Lat. *pannus* seems the general origin.

[3. The drapery hanging from the frame of a bed, like E. counterpane, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 226, Dickson. O. Fr. *pane*.]

[PANETARE, PENNYTER, s. A pantryman, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 305, 104, Dickson. Lat. *panetarius*, id.]

PANFRAY, s. A small riding horse.

"—Only the best *panfray* (or horse) sall pertaine to him, quhilk the Burges had (the time of his deccis)." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, s. 4.

This is evidently corr. from Fr. *palefroi*, id. It should be read "the best panfray," *melior palfred-us*, Lat.

To PANG, v. a. 1. To throng, to press, S.

Be that time it was fair four days,
As fou's the house could pang,
To see the young fouk ere they raise,
Gossips came in ding dang.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

2. To cram, in whatever way, S.

St. Andrew's town may look right gawsy,
Nae grass will grow upo' her cawsey;—
Sin' Sammy's head, weel pang'd wi' lear,
Has seen the *Alma Master* there.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 76.

3. To cram, to fill with food to satiety, S.

Whan they had eaten, and were straitly pang'd,
To hear her answer Bydhy greatly lang'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

"Sibb. derives it from Sw. *pung*, Moes.-G. *pugg*, crumena. But the possession of a *purse* by no means necessarily implies that it is *crammed*. B and p being frequently interchanged, I would prefer O. Teut. *banghen*, in angustum cogere, premere, q. d. *be-anghen*, *be-enghen*; *banghe*, angustus, oppressus, Kilian.

PANG, adj. Crammed, filled with food.

Thair avers fyld up all the field,
They were sae fou and pang,

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 184.

PANG-FOU, adj. Crammed, as full as one can hold, S. A.

[PANIS, s. pl. Penalties; pl. of *pane*, s. 2.]

PAN-JOTRALS, s. pl. 1. A dish made of various kinds of animal food, a sort of fricasse, a gallimaufrie, Upp. Lanarks.

2. The slabbery offals of the shambles; nearly synon. with *Harrigals*, Roxb.

All that can be conjectured from the name, is that the dish referred to is prepared in a *pan*.

PAN-KAIL, s. Broth made of coleworts hashed very small, thickened with a little oat-meal. There is no animal food, but generally a little butter, in it, S.

Formerly a superstitious rite pretty generally prevailed in making this species of broth, S. B. The meal, which rose as the scum of the pot, was not put in any dish, but thrown among the ashes; from the idea, that it went to the use of the Fairies, who were supposed to feed on it.

This bears a striking resemblance to a religious ceremony of the ancient Romans. In order to consecrate any kind of food, they generally threw a part of it into the fire, as an offering to the *Lares*, or household-gods. They were hence called *Dii Patellarii*. Plaut. ap., Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 444, 445.

The Tartars, according to Marco Polo, have some similar customs. Before they eat, they anoint the mouths of their *Lares*, certain images which they call *Natigay*, with fat of their sodden flesh; and they cast the broth out of doors, in honour of other spirits, saying, that now their god, with his family, has had his part, and that they may eat and drink at pleasure. V. Harris's Voyages, i. 603.

[PANNABRAD, s. A pot for melting fish livers, Shetl. Isl. *panna*, a kettle, and *brad*, melting.]

[PANNALE, s. A pad, or a saddle without the wooden frame across which the burden of a pack-horse was slung. Sometimes it meant only the cushion or stuffing of a saddle, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 372, Dickson.]

PANNASIS, s. pl.

"The Admiral—sall uptake and ressave—the ankeris and *pannassis* quhilkis sall be brocht agane at the returning of the saidis shippis fra the sea, to the fync, to serve his Hienes in the uther effairs of his weiris." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 634.

Can this be a corr. of E. *penant*? It is defined "a rope to hoise up a boat, or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship;" Phillips, [or may it not signify PINNACES?]

PANNEL, PANEL, s. 1. Any person who is brought to the bar of a court for trial, S.

"The defender is, after his appearance, styled the *pannel*." Erskine's Instit., B. 4, T. 4, c. 90.

2. The bar of a court.

"This precept set forth that the prisoner was presently entered in *pannel*, to stand trial for the murder of Henry." Arnot's Trials, 8vo., p. 12.

"Mr. John was demitted, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and—at last brought to the *pannel*, and by an assize of his peers condemned to die." Guthry's Mem., p. 12.

The word, although used by us in a peculiar sense, must be viewed as the same with *panel*, E., which denotes a schedule, containing the names of a jury who are to pass on a trial. Thua the phrase, *panel* of parchment is used; L. B. *panella*, probably from *panne*, a skin, because parchment is made of skin, or *paneau*, a small square, from its form. Spelman un-naturally derives it from *pagina*, or rather *pagella*, supposing *g* to be changed into *n*.

PANNIS, s. pl. [Prob. for *pannas*, pan-ash, i.e., potash. Isl. *panna*, a pan or pot, and *aska*, ashes; Germ. *asche*.]

"A hundreth pundis of *pannis* of the middill bend, & hundreth pund of alme [alum], sex full of caldroniss," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.
—"xxij pundis of *pannis*," *ibid*.

PANNS, s. pl. Timber for the roofs of houses, Aberd.

Su.-G. *takpanna* is used in a similar sense, as denoting shingles; tegula. Ihre mentions *paann*, scandula; viewing Su.-G. *paen-a*, to extend, as the general origin.

[**PANNULIS, s. pl.** Prob. another form of *panyell*. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. p. 292. Dickson. V. PANYELL CRELIS.]

PANS, PANSE, s. pl. Armour for the knee.

"That—vthers simpillar, of x pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane with wambrasseis and reirbrasseis, and gluiffis of plate, breistplate, *pans* and legsplentis at the leist, or gif him lykis, better." Acts. Ja. I., 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1566, c. 120. Murray.

—"Gorget or pesane, with splentis, *panse* of mailye, with gluivis of plate or mailye." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 57. Edit. 1566, c. 87. Murray.

It seems to be the pl. of *pan*, as signifying a covering for the knee.

PANS, s. pl. A term used to denote a certain description of ecclesiastical lands; evidently a local phraseology.

"The *pans* at Elgin are the glebe lands which belonged to the canons of the cathedral." Gl. Surv. Moray.

L. B. *pann-us* denotes a portion, a segment. But I have met with no example of its being used to denote a portion of land.

PANSIS, s. pl. Thoughts, imaginings.

—All thair plat pure *pansis*
Coud nocht the fete of any dansis,
Bot such thing as affeiris
To hirdis and their maneris.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 390.

"Flat poor thoughts;" Fr. *pensée*, thought, imagination.

PANST, part. pa. Cured, healed.

Gif any patient wald be *panst*,
Quhy suld he lowp quhen he is lanst?

Cherrie and Slae, st. 36.

Curari infirmus cupiens—Lat. vers.

Fr. *pans-er*, *pens-er un malade*, Thierry. *Pans-er*, *pens-er*, "to dress, to apply medicines," Cotgr.

PANT, s. The mouth of a town-well or fountain, South of S.

Then to the *pant*, and oped the spout;
Hey-dash the claret wine sprung out.

Joco-Serious Dial. between a Northumb. Gent. and his Tenant, 4to. 1686.

Pant is used as denoting a well, Aberd. Reg.

PANTAR, s. V. PUNSS.

PANTENER, adj. [Err. for *pautener*, rascally, ribald.]

Bot God that maist is off all mycht,
Preserwyt thaim in hys forsycht,
To wenge the harme, and the contrer,

At that fele folk and *pantener*
Dyd till sympill folk and worthy,
That couth nocht help thaim self.

Barbour, i. 462, MS.

He wyst, or all the land war wonnyn,
He suld fynd full hard barganyng
With him that wes off England King:
For thair wes nans off lyff sa fell,
Sa *pantener*, na sa cruell.

Ibid., ii. 194, MS.

It is changed to *oppressours*, Edit. 1620.

The term is used by R. Brunne.

A boy full *pantener* he had a suerd that bote,
He sterte vnto the Cofrere, his handes first of smote.

Chron., p. 320.

It corresponds to Fr. *ribaud*. The words in the original are; Le Cofrere vn *ribaud* maintenanceant sasisist, les mayns ly copayt.

Sir Robert the Brus sent to Sir Eymere,
& bad he suld refus that him had forsaken ilk a *pantener*,
The traytours of hise that him had forsaken,
Thei suld to the Jewisse, whan thei the toun had taken.

Ibid., p. 333.

"Rascal; ilk a *pantener*, every scoundrel," Gl. Hearne.

O. Fr. *pautonnier*, Rom. Rose; "a lewd, stubborn, or saucy knave," Cotgr. V. PELTRY.

PANTOUN, s. A slipper; pl. *pantonis*.

He trippet quhill he tuir his *pantoun*.

A mirrear dance nicht na man se.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 95.

—"Twa pare of *pantounis*, and ane stik of red say." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 158.

Panton, as used in E., denotes a shoe for a horse, "contrived to cover a narrow and hoof-bound heel;" Johns. V. Seren.

I know not the origin; but I can hardly think, with Sibb., that it is contr. from *pantouffel*. The latter term, being used in mod. E., does not properly belong to this work. But I may observe by the way, that Schilter seems to give the most natural etymon that I have anywhere met with. He derives Germ. *bantoffel*, Alem. *bain-toffel*, from *bain*, *ban*, the foot, and *toffel*, a table. Proprie notat *tabulam* pedibus suppositam, qualibus utebatur antiquitas.

PANTON-HEIL-MAKER, s. One who makes *heels* for slippers; formerly the name of a trade in Edinburgh.

—"In name and behalf of the wrichtis, couperis, glasin wrichtis, *panton heil makeris*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 541.

PANTOUR, s. Pantryman, pantler.

"Apud Halirudhous xxiii^o Msii 1573. Thomas Bynuing *pantour*, being sworne, deponis that he saw in the lord Torphechins hous ane ruffe of ane reid bed grantit be the lordis self," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 190.

It seems to denote an officer who has the charge of a pantry, of bread, cold meat, &c. Fr. *panetier*, E. *pantler*. L. B. *panetar-ius* properly signified a baker, qui panem conficit, pistor, Du Cange; from *panis*, bread.

[**PANTUFLIS, PANTUIFFILLIS, s. pl.** Slippers, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 334, 224, Dickson. Fr. *pantoufle*.]

PANT-WELL, s. A well that is covered or built up. Some of this description were arched, as the old *Pant-well* at Selkirk.

Some render it, *q. pent* or *penn'd well*. But if not from *S. pend*, an arch, I would prefer Teut. *pand*, peristylum, a place inclosed with pillars and a portico; or Belg. *pand*, a magazine. V. PANT.

PAN VELVET. Rough velvet.

"Item, ordanis—every ane of thame to have and mak ane gown of fyne blak velvet, syde to thair fute, lymit with *pan velvet*." Regist. Counc., Edin. 1561; Keith's Hist., p. 189.

Fr. *panne* properly means stuff; originally, a skin. *Panne de soye*, "stuffs (made of silks); and particularly, shag, plush, or *unshorne velvet*;" Cotgr.

In the account of the impost laid on merchandiss for carrying on the war against Charles I., *pan velvet* seems synon. with *plush*. "On every ell of plush or *pan velvet*, 20s." Spalding, ii. 141. V. also Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 147.

PANWOOD, *s.* Fuel used in or about salt-pans; also expl. "the dust of coals mixed with earth," West. Loth.; *Coal-gum*, Clydes.

"Togidder with the sole power—of digging & winning of coals and *panwood* for serving the saids salt-pannes." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VIII. 139.

"It is usual to divide the coal into three kinds; 1. great coal; 2. chows; 3. culm or *panwood*. The price of the great coal is 10s. per ton; chows, 7s 6d.; culm, 4s." Agr. Surv. W. Loth., p. 10.

"The small-coal used for boiling salt is called *panwood* to this day." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 480.

"No fewer than four kinds of coal are produced in every colliery, viz.; Great Coals, Chews, Lime-coal, and *Panwood* or Dross, all of them from the same mass." Bald's Coal-Trade of S., p. 52.

This term has evidently originated from this refuse being primarily used in the salt-pans, *q.* "the *fuel* of the *Pans*."

PANYELL CRELIS. Baskets for a horse's back, panniers.

"That William Reoche &c. sall—pay to Johnne the Ross—x merkis for certane *panyell crelis*—spulyeit & takin be the said persons," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 280.

At first this might seem a corr. of E. *pannier*. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term given by Junius, *Pannel* for a horse, dorsuale. Teut. *paneel* is expl. by Kilian as synon. with *rug-decksel* and *rugpleed*, "a cloth for the back;" Dorsuale, stratum, instratum, & sella aurigae. Fr. *panneau*, from *panne*, a skin, because used for this purpose.

PAP, *s.* A piece of whalebone, about eighteen inches long, which connects the ball of lead, used in fishing, with the lines to which the hooks are attached, Shetl.

To PAP, PAPE, *v. n.* 1. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion, like E. *pop*, *S.*

"It being near the frontiers of the state of Millan,—it is usual for rogues, when they have done a mischief, to *pape* into the next state, where the laws of the other state cannot reach them." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 238.

2. To *gang pappin about*, to go from place to place with a sort of elastic motion, *S.*

3. "To let any thing fall gently, is to let it *pap*;" Gall. Encycl.

PAP OF THE HASS, *s.* The ulva, *S.*; denominated perhaps from its supposed resemblance of the nipple.

"I hae a craw to pluck wi' you Leddies, ye n'er cum to spier for my Jane, and she got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, the *pap* o' her *hass* down, an' a' defaite thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

The disease itself had been thus denominated by our ancestors. For Wedderburn, in his department, De Morbis, mentions this as a disease.

"Uvula, the *pape* in the *crraig*." Vocab., p. 19.

Papo is the name given in Portugal to a *goitre*, or wen on the throat. Nemnich Lex. Nosol. vo. *Bronchocele*.

[PAPPIN, *s.* 1. The act of moving out and in, or backwards and forwards, quickly, *S.*
2. The act of dropping or falling quickly; as, "The *pappin* an' rattlin o' the hailstanes," Clydes.]

To PAP, PAWP, *v. a.* To beat, to thwack, *Aberd.*

PAP, PAWP, *s.* A blow, a thwack, *ibid.*

[PAPPIN, *s.* 1. The act of striking or beating in a quick rapid manner; as, "The *pappin* o' the big hailstanes on the window," Clydes.

2. A beating; as, "He got a guid *pappin* for his pains," *ibid.*; synon. *pepperin*.]

PAP-BAIRN, *s.* A sucking child, *Ang.* To one who acts quite in a childish manner, it is frequently said; "Ye're behaving yoursel juist like a *pap-bairn*."

Although a different term is used, the composition of the *Isl.* word is perfectly analogous; *briost-barn*, infans lactens. This is expressed by a circumlocution, *S.*; "a *bairn* at the *breast*."

PAPE, PAIP, *s.* The Pope.

In-to the *Pape* is the honoure,
The state, the wyrshype, and the cure
Of the grettest governale.

Wyntown, v. Prol., 57.

The term occurs in O. E.

Sithen he went to Rome, as man of holy wille,
His sonne & he alle that yere with the *pape* duelled
stills.

R. Brunne, p. 20.

"Fr. Germ. Belg. *pape*, Lat. *pap-a*, Gr. *πᾶπας*, father, and in Homer, *priest*;" Gl. Wynt.

PAPERIE, *s.* Popery, *S.*; now nearly obsolete.

"It was na for love o' *Paperie*—na na l nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 128.

PAPISH, *s.* The vulgar designation of a Papist or Roman Catholic, *S.*

"The *Papishes* in these daies do glory, saying, that the Roman church is the mother church, judge of all churches, and can be judged of nons. But behold in this Synod [Constantinople, A. 682] a bishop of Rome is condemned in two particulars." Petrie's Church-Hist., p. 66.

PAPIST-STROKE, *s.* A cross; a ludicrous phrase used by young people, Aberd.

PAPEJAY, PAPIINGAY, PAPIINGOE, *s.* 1. The popinjay, a parrot or parroquet. O. E. *popingay*.

Vnlike the cukkow to the philomene;—
Vnlike the crow is to the *papejay*.

King's Quair, iii. 37.

Of Caxtoun Doug. says—

His buk is na mare like Virgil, dar I lay,
Than the nyght onle resemblis the *papingay*.
Virgil, 7, 46.

Belg. *papegai*, Fr. *papegay*, Dan. *papegoy*, Ital. *papagallo*. Becan has supposed that it is *q. gais*, the *jay*, or *spotted pie*, of the *pope* or *priest*, (*paepe*), because of the high estimation in which this bird was held. V. *Pape-gaey*, Kilian.

2. The name given, in the West of S., to the mark at which archers shoot, when this is erected on a steeple, or any elevated place. Hence, it is applied to the amusement itself.

Kilwinning is the great resort for this amusement. The mark is a bird made of wood. This is called the *Papingo*. It is fastened on the battlement of the Abbey Steeple.

"The one is a perpendicular mark, called a *Popingoe*. The *popingoe* is a bird known in heraldry. It is, on this occasion, cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. The archer, who shoots down this mark, is honoured with the title of *Captain of the Popingoe*. He is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a ball and a supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal, with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow." P. Kilwinning, *Ayrs. Statist. Acc.*, xi. 173.

The wings are so lightly fastened, as to be easily carried away from the body. To carry off these, is the first object. Afterwards the archers shoot at the body of the bird, and he who brings this down is pronounced victor. There is, however, another trial of skill for the captaincy during the following year.

That this has a Fr. origin appears from the explanation given by Cotgr. of the word *Papegay*. "A Parrot, or popingay; also, a wooden parrot (set up on the top of a steeple, high tree or pole,) whereat there is, in many parts of France, a generall shooting once every yeare, and an exemption for all that yeare, from *la taille*, (the tax) obtained by him that strikes downe the right wing thereof, who is therefore tearmed *le Chevalier*; and by him that strikes downe the left wing, who is termed *le Baron*; and by him that strikes down the whole popingay, who for that dexteritie, or good hap, hath also the title of *Roy du Papegay*, all the yeare following."

This custom was formerly used in England. Stow speaks of a large close called the Tazell, let in his time to the cross-bow-makers, wherein, says he, they used to shoot for games at the *Popingay*, which, Maitland tells us, was an *artificial parrot*. *History of London*, Book ii., p. 482, ap. *Strutt's Games and Pastimes*, p. 42, N.

PAPELARDE, *s.* "Hypocrite. Fr. *papelard*;" Gl. Sibb.

[PAPERIE. V. under PAPE.]

PAPIINGAY, PAPIINGO, *s.* A mark for shooting at. V. PAPEJAY.

To PAPLE, PAPPLE, *v. n.* 1. To bubble, or boil up like water, S. B. V. POPLE.

2. To be in a state of violent perspiration, Lanarks.

But O the blessings of an English pot,
When *papling*, that's sweet music in mine ear;
But on the table, O the charming cheer.
Englishman's Grace over his Pock-pudding,
Edin., 1705.

3. Used to denote the effect of heat, when any fat substance is toasted before the fire, Renfr.

[PAPISH, PAPIST-STROKE. V. under PAPE.]

PAPPANT, *adj.* 1. Rich, rising in the world, Ang.

Fr. *popin*, spruce, dainty.

Peppint, Banffs., is used in sense 2; being applied to those who exercise great care about themselves or others, for warding off anything that might be hurtful. The *v.* is also in use; to *Peppin*, to cocker, to treat as a pet; synon. *Pettle*.

2. Rendered pettish by indulgence, S. B.

If radically different, perhaps from Teut. *poppen*, the dolls of children.

PAPPIN, POPIN, PAP, *s.* A sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs, to make them have a close and thick appearance, Teviotdale. [Weavers' *Dressing*, synon., Renfrs.]

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance to the *pap* made for children; Fr. *papin*.

PAPPLE, PAPLE, *s.* The corn cockle, *Agrostemma githago*, Linn., S. V. POPPILL.

PAR, *s.* The Samlet, S. *Branlin*, *Fingerin*, Yorks.; not described by Linn.

—The scaly brood

In myriads cleave thy crystal flood.
The springing trout, in speckled pride;
The salmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthless pike, intent on war;
The silver eel, and mottled *par*.

Smollet's Ode to Leven Water.

"It is by several imagined to be the fry of the salmon; but Mr. Pennant dissents from that opinion.—These fish are very frequent in the rivers of Scotland, where they are called *pars*." *Encycl. Britan.* vo. *Salmo*.

"I mean the samlet of Berkenhout, called upon the Wye a *skirling*, in Yorkshire a *brantling*, in Northumberland a *rack-rider*, and in Scotland a *par*; this singular fish is said, by some, to be a mule, the production of a salmon with a species of trout; its tail, like that of the salmon, is forked, it never exceeds eight inches, and is not to be found but in such rivers, or their branches, where salmon frequent." *Prize Essays*, Highland Society of S., ii. 406.

As this is called *Branling* in Yorkshire, although I can find no synonyme in A.-S., it seems evidently a dimin. from Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, or as expl. in Dan. *en liden forelle*, "a little trout." In the same language *brand-kod* signifies a fry of trouts; *fætura truttarum*; Haldorson.

[PAR, *prep.* For; as, "*par* charity," for charity, Barbour, i. 418. Lat. *per*, Fr. *par*.]

To PAR, *v. n.* To decrease, to fail.

It is weyle knawyne on mony diuerss syde,
How thair haff wrocht in to thair mychty pryde,
To hald Scotlande at wndyr euirmair;
Bot God abuff has made thar mycht to *par*.

Wallace.

This is merely a neut. use of the *v. PARE*, *q. v.*

PARA-DOG, *s.* V. PIRRIE-DOG.

PARAFLE, PARAFFLE, *s.* Ostentatious display, South of S.

"I wonder—whether it is to these grand *parafle* o' ceremonies that holy writ says 'is an abomination unto me.'" Antiquary, ii. 153. *V.* next word.

PARAFLING, *s.* Trifling evasion; as,
"Nane o' your *parafling*, haud up your
hand and swear, or I'll send you to prison;"
—said to a witness by a Buchan Bailie of
Aberdeen.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *paraf-er*, *paraph-er*, to flourish in writing; *q.* "None of your flourishing circumlocution." Or, is it *q. parabling*, speaking enigmatically?

PARAGE, *s.* Kindred, parentage, lineage.
Fr.

Turnus hir askit cummyn of his *parage*,
Abous all vthir maist gudly personage.

Doug. Virgil, 206, 27.

PARAGON, *s.* A rich cloth anciently worn in S., and as would appear, imported from Turkey.

No proud Pyropus, *Paragon*,
Or Chackarally, there was none.

Watson's Coll., i. 28.

V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

Parangon de Venise. On nomme ainsi a Smyrne quelques unes de plus belles etoffes que le Marchands Venetiens y apportent. Dict. Trev.

[PARALING, *s.* Prob., a platform.

"Item, the ferd day of March [1496] gevin for xxx^{ij} sparris, to mak a *paraling* of ak for the gunnys; for ilk spar iiij *s.* &c." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 322, Dickson.]

[PARAMOURIS, *adv.* As a paramour, in the way of love, Barbour, xiii. 485, Skeat's Ed. Edin. MS., *peramouris*, Fr. *par amours*.]

PARAMUDDLE, *s.* The red tripe of a cow or bullock, the atomasum, S. B.

PARATITLES, *s. pl.* [Prob. an *errat.* for *Practiques*, or *Practickes*, *q. v.*]

"Any one who has read the *Paratitles* on that place will find, that the law uses a most rational distinction, *videlicet*, if the alienation be *ex causa onerosa*, then it cannot be questioned, unless the receiver was also *particeps fraudis*." Fountainh. 3. Suppl., Dec., p. 16.

To PARBREAK, *v. n.* To puke.

"I am one of those in whom Satan hath *par-broke*d, and spewed the spawn of all sorts of sinne." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 165.

O. E. "*parbrekyng*, [Fr.] uomissement;" Palsgr. B.

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iii. F. 52, b. "I cast my gorge as a haulke doth, or a man that *parbraketh*; Je desgorge,—Je vomis." Ibid., F. 183; as, "I *parbrake*, Je vomis;" F. 312, b.

V. BRAIK, *v.* and BRAKING. *Par* is oddly prefixed, as if it were a word of Fr. or Lat. origin.

[PARCIALIS, PARCIALIS, *s. pl.* Particular items, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 74, 195, Dickson.]

[PARDOOS, *s.* Violence, Banffs.]

[PARDOOS, *adv.* Violently, *ibid.*

Par, *hy*, and Germ. *tosen*, uproar, tumult, rushing.]

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

Nor yit the slaw nor febil vnweildy age
May waikoure sprete, nor mynnis our curage,
Nor of our strenth to altere ocht or *pare*.

Doug. Virgil, 299, 29.

How may I succour ths sound, semely in sale,
Before this pepill in plane, and *pair* nocht thy pris?

Gawan and Gol., iv. 8.

i. e., "not impair thy honour."
Peyr and *paire*, are used in O. E.

"What profiteth it to a man, if he wyne al the world, and suffre *peyring* of his soul?" Wiclif, Matt. 16.

Your father she felled, through false behest,
And hath poysened popes, and *peyred* holy church.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 13, b.

This is said of *Mede*, or *Reward*, an allegorical personage, representing corruption in the different orders of society.

Rudd. views this as the same with *pare* in the S. phrase, *to eik* or *pare*, addere vel demere. But it is certainly from Fr. *pire*, *pejeur*, worse; from Lat. *pejor*. Hence also *empir-er*, E. *impair*. V. APPAIR.

To PARE AND BURN. To take off the sward of ground, especially when it is moorish or heathy, with a turf-spade, or rather with what is called a Denshiring plough; and after these turfs are dried, to burn them on the soil for manure, S.

"The whole field may be—*pared and burnt*; and a competent quantity of lime being added to the ashes, and being plowed two or three years for corns, whereof it will yield great crops, it may be laid down with grass-seeds, and turned again into meadow with success; so to ly, unless it turn sour and foggy." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 17, 18.

[PARIN, PAIRIN, *s.* A thin slice, a small cutting, S.]

PAREGALE, PARIGAL, *adj.* Completely, equal.

Yone tua saulis, quhilkis thou seis saus fals,
Schynand with elike armes *paregale*,
Now at gude concord stand and vnite.

Doug. Virgil, 195, 18.

Rudd. mentions O. Fr. *paregal*, a word which I have not found. More naturally from Fr. *par* and *egal*, *q.* equal throughout. Chaucer, *paregal*.

PAREGALLY, *adv.* This term has been expl. to me as signifying "particularly," Ayr's. If the signification be given accurately, it is a deviation from that of the *adj.*, which means completely equal. V. PAREGALE.

To PARIFY, *v. a.* 1. To make equal, to compare; Lat. *par* and *fi*o.

Orosius s-pon syndry wys
Tyl Babylone, Rome *parafics*.—Wyntown, v. ProL. 2.

2. "To protect," Gl. Wynt.

[PARIS, *s. pl.* Pairs, Barbour, xiii. 463.]

PARISCHE, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the city of Paris. *Parische work*, Parisian workmanship; Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

2. Applied to a particular colour, which had been introduced from Paris. "Ane gowne of *Parische* broune bagarit with weluot." Ibid.

[PARISCHOUN, PAROCHOUN, *s.* A parish, Lyndsay, The Cardinall, l. 367. V. PAROCHIN.]

PARITCH, PARRITCH, *s.* The vulgar mode of pronouncing *porridge*, S., which has quite a different sense from that of the E. word, signifying hasty pudding.

—Eithly wad I be in your debt
A pint of *paritch*.—*Fergusson's Poems*, ii. 112.
But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The halesome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.
Burns, iii. 178.

To PARK, *v. n.* To perch, to sit down. Fr. *perch-er*.

Ane on the rolkis pennakil *parkit* hie,
Celeno clepit, sne drexy prophetes.
Doug. Virgil, 75, 54.

PARK, *s.* Improperly used for a wood; as, a *fir park*, S.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following Act:—

"—Quhatsumetir persone or personis— sal happin to cut ony tymmer or grene woid within his hienes woddis or *parkis*,—thair haill guidis and geir salbe escheit." Ja. VI., 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 67.

The term has been originally used in this sense, as denoting a plantation of trees *inclosed* or fenced.

This is evidently from the idea of young trees being *inclosed* for their protection. A.-S. *pearroc*, Su.-G. C. B. *park*, properly denotes an inclosure, whether by means of stone walls or hedges; from Su.-G. *berg-a*, to defend, according to Wachter and Seren. The latter adds Alem. *perg-an*, tegere, munire.

PARK, *s.* A pole, a perch.

For al the Tuskane menyne, as here is sene,
So grete trophee, and riche spulye hidder bryngis,
On *parkis* richelie eld with thare armyngis.
Doug. Virgil, 366, 43.

Fr. *perche*, Hisp. *perch-a*, Lat. *peric-a*.

PARLE, *s.* Speech.

A tocher's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
But, gie me my love, and a fig for the war!
Burns, iv. 55.

Fr. *parler*, speech.

[PARLEY, PARLIE, BARLIE, *s.* A time or place of truce in certain games, S. In West of S. pron. *barlie*; as, "That's no fair; ye tig'd me after I cried a *barlie*."

Fr. *pourparler*, parley.]

PARLEYVOO, *s.* A term formed in ridicule of the French mode of address, S.; Fr. *parlez vous*.

"But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their *parley-voos*." The Steam-Boat, p. 290.

PARLIAMENT, *s.* Part of a robe of state.

"Item, ane gowne of freis clait^h of gold, bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasy satyne, the hude and *parliament* of the samyn, all set with fyne orient perle to the noumer of xlix^m vc, furnist with buttonis of gold, and every button contenannd thre orient perle." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

This, from its connexion with *hude*, seems to have been a cape, or perhaps a covering for the shoulders, worn by the nobles on their robes when they appeared in *parliament*. We have no vestige of it, as far as I have observed, any where else.

PARLIAMENT-CAKE, PARLEY, *s.* A thin species of gingerbread, supposed to have had its name from its being used by the members of the Scottish *Parliament* during their sederunts, S.

"They—did business on a larger scale; having a general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes*, and candles, and pin-cushions, as well as other groceries, in their window." Annals of the Parish, p. 182.

"Here's a bawbee tae ye: awa an' buy *parleys* wit'."

PARLOUR, *s.* "Conversation, debate," Pink.

Uprais the court, and all the *parlour* ceist.
Palice of Honour, ii. 26.

If this be the proper sense, it is from Fr. *parloire*, prattling idle discourse. But it rather signifies assembly, public conference, from *parlour*, a parliament, or assembly of estates; also a public conference, one held at such an assembly. This exactly corresponds with the idea suggested by the other word, *Court*.

[PARLY, *s.* A boat of peculiar rig, Gl. Orcadian Sketch Book.

2. The wooden traveller used in old-fashioned boats, *ibid.*]

PAROCH, PAROCHIN, *s.* Parish, S.

"That euery Paroch kirk, and samekil boundes as sall be found to be a sufficient and competent *Parochin* theirfoir, sall have thair awin Pastour, with a sufficient and reasonable stipend." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 100, Murray.

Parichon occurs in the copy of an old Popish Prone, or form of bidding prayers. Hearne's Gl. to R. Glouc., p. 682. Hardyng uses *parishyn*, in the account which he gives of the Bishops and Clergy during the reign of Rich. II.

Lewed men they were in clerkes clothynge
Disgyused fayre, in forme of clerkes wyse,
Their *parishyns* ful lytle enformynge
In lawe deuyne, or els in God his seruice.
But right practise they were in couetise,
Eche yere to make full great collection,
At home in stede of soules correction.

Chron. Fol. 194, s.

Teut. *prochiaen-schap*, curionatus, curia. Lat. *paroccia*. Gr. *παροκία*.

PAROCHINER, PAROCHER, *s.* A parishioner.

"Many of the *Parochiners*, dwelling in rowmes of the parochine, so remote,—cannot have accesse and

repair to the Paroche kirks," &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1621, c. 5, Murray.

PAROCHRIE, s. Parish.

"That ertain paroche kirk, and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent *parochrie*,—sall hauc thair awin pastoure with a sufficient and reasonable stipend." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

Formed after the A.-S. and Teut. mode, like *bishopric*, S. *bishoprie*; from *paroch*, and A.-S. *rice*, jurisdiction, deminium.

PARPALL-WALL, s. A partition-wall.

"The counsellors, in respect they were straitned in room, both for a court and prison, and an high school, and considering that there would be room enough in St. Geils for these, by and attour sufficient room for preaching the Word, and administrating the Sacraments, did therefore give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church *parpall* walls of stone for that effect." Acts Council Edin., A. 1558.

Corr. from *Parpane*, q. v., or from L. B. *parpagliones*, velae utiles, cum fortuna imminet seu tempestas. Ital. *parpaglioni*. V. Du Cange.

PARPANE, PERPEN, PARPIN, s. 1. A wall in general, or a partition.

I thank yone courtyn, and yone *parpane* wall,
Of my defens now fra yon crewell beist.

Henryson, Chron. S. P., i. 113.

"And what doth the multiplicatioun of sinne, bot hindreth our faith and parwasieun, and casteth a balk and a mist betwixt the sight of God & vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a *parpane*, whereby we are deprived of the sight of God quhilk wee haue in the Mediatour Christ." Bruce's Sermon, 1591, i. 8, b.

"Bot gif thou build vp an *perpen* of thine awin making betwixt thee and him, then not he only, bot all his creatures shall be fearful to thee, and readie to destroy thee." Ibid., T. 5, b.

2. The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd.

Fr. *parpaigne*, *parpeinc*, a buttress, or supporter of stone work; or *parpin*, a great lump of stone un-squared.

[**PARPIN, adj.** Perpendicular, Banffs.]

[**PARRICH, PARRACH, s.** V. under **PARRE.**]

[**To PARRE, v. a.** To enclose, to surround; hence, to be careful of; as, "Full straitly *parred*," Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3228.]

To PARRACH, (gutt.), v. a. To crowd together in a confused manner, Ang. Thus sheep are said to be *parrach'd* in a fold, when too much crowded. It is applied to machinery when in the same state. V. **PARROCK, s. 2.**

[**PARRICH, (gutt.), s. 1.** A term of endearment for a young child, when enfolded in its mother's arms; as, "Ye're my ain wee *parich*," Ayr's., Banffs. *Parichie* is also used.

2. A name given to a person of small stature, who is very neatly and finely dressed, Banffs.]

PARROCK, PARROK, s. 1. A small inclosure, a little apartment, Dumfr.

"*Parrok*, a very small inclosure;" Gl. Sibb.

2. A very straight enclosure in which a ewe is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead, Roxb. When the latter is the case, the live lamb has the skin of the dead one sewed on it, to give it the look and smell of the ewe's own lamb.

3. "A collection of things huddled together, a group;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

A.-S. *pearroc*, *pearruc*, septum, circus, clathrum, "a park, a pound, a barre or lattice;" Somner. Hence, he adds, L. B. *parc-us*, eopse sensu. "*Parrok* or caban. Preterielum. Capana." Prompt. Parv.

Serenius observes, that park is a most ancient word, common to all the languages and dialects of the north. Su.-G. *park*, locus muro et limitibus circumseptus; Isl. id., Germ. *pferch*. C. B. and Fr. *parc*, Ital. *parco*. Wachter views Germ. *berg-en*, Alem. *perg-an*, arcere, munire, as the origin.

To PARROCK a ewe and lamb. To confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck, Roxb.

This was also an O. E. v. "*Parrokyn* or closen in streightly. Intrudo. Obtrudo." Prompt. Parv.

PARRIDGE, PARRITCH, s. Porridge made of meal, S.

Dr. Johns. says, "More properly *porrage*; *porrata*, Low Latin, from *porra*, a leek." But he had not observed that L. B. *porrect-a* has still more resemblance, Jusculum ex porris confectum; Du Cange.

Isl. *porri*, and Teut. *poer-look*, signify a leek. As *kale*, or broth, has been denominated both in S. and in Welsh from what was anciently its principal constituent, i.e., cole-wert; it would appear that the term *porridge* had been originally appropriated to a similar mess of leeks.

To COOK THE PARRIDGE. Metaph. to manage any piece of business, S.

"But wha *cookit* the *parridge* for him?" exclaimed the Bailie, "I wad like to ken that;—wha, but your honour's to command, Duncan Macwheeble?" Waverley, iii. 354. V. **PORRIDGE.**

PARRITCH-HALE, adj. In such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food, Fife; synon. *Spune-hale*.

PARRITCH-TIME, s. The hour of breakfast; *porridge* being the usual dish taken at this meal, S.

"I had a sair heart o' my ain when I passed the Mains—this morning about *parritch-time*, and saw the reek coming out at my ain lum-head, and kenn'd there was some ither body than my auld mither sitting by the ingle-side." Tales of my Landl., iii. 14.

To PARRIRE, v. n. To present one's self; or perhaps to obey.

—"Sittit [cited] by proclamation—I thocht fitt to *parrire* and answyre the sittatione by my appeiring heir at this tyme." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 446.

O. Fr. *parr-er*, paroître, or Lat. *parere*, to obey.

PARROT-COAL, s. A particular species of coal that burns very clearly, S.

"Besides these different seams, there is on the north parts of Torry, a fine *parrot coal*, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable, and is said to sell in the London market at a higher price than any other." P. Torry-burn, Fifes. Statist. Acc., viii. 451.

PARRY. "Whan ane says *Parry*, aw says *Parry*;" a prov. phrase, Aberd., signifying that when any thing is said by a person of consequence, it is immediately echoed by every one.

Q. Fr. *paroit*, it appears, it is evident?

PARSELLIT, part. pa. "Expl. striped;" Gl. Sibb.

PARSEMENTIS, PASMENTES, PASSMENTS, s. pl. "Lively coats wrought with divers colours, or overlaid with galoons or laces," Rudd.

Twis sex childer followis ilk ane about,
In thare *parsementis*, arrayit in armour bricht:
The chifanis warren equale of ane hicht.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 27.

Rudd. doubts, however, and apparently with reason, whether it does not rather signify partitions or divisions; especially as the phrase used by Virgil is, *Agmine partito fulgent*. He conjectures that it may be an error of the copier for *partiment*.

The word denoting livery, i. e., lace, or imitation of it, sewed on clothes, is properly written *Pasments*, q. v.

PARSENERE, s. A partner, colleague.

All this tyme Dyoclytyane
And his falow Maximiane
Of the empyre thretty yhere
Wes ane wytht othir *parsenera*.

Wyntown, v. 9. 638.

Fr. *parsonnier*, id. L. B. *pars-iare*, to divide. *Partionarii*, coloni, qui ejusmodi praedium tenent. —Praeterea—ejusdem praedii seu feudi participes et domini. S. co-heirs, or those who have lands divided among them, are called *Portioners*.

PARSLIE BREAK STONE. Parsley-
Piert, *Alphanes arvensis*, Linn.

This is merely a translation of the E. name. For *Piert* must be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *percepierre*, "a generall name for most stone-breaking herbs," Cotgr.; and *Aphanes* is expl. *Percepier Anglorum*, Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 143.

* **PART, s.** 1. Often denoting place; as, *the ill part*, hell; *the queed part*, heaven, Aberd. It is generally used for place throughout S. This sense it admits in E., only in the pl.

2. What becomes or is incumbent on one. It is used in this sense in various forms; as, "It's *weel* my *part*," it well becomes me; "It's *ill* his *part*," it is inconsistent with his duty; "It's *gude* your *part*," it is incumbent on you, S.

Excuse me, Sir, the wish is leel,
And *quid* my *part*.

Shirref's Poems, p. 338.

[3. As *s. pl.*, parts; as, *twa part*, two parts, Barbour, v. 47; also used like **PARTY**, q. v.]

[**PARTENERYS, s. pl.** Partners, Barbour, ii. 517.]

PARTICATE, s. A rood of land.

"One James Blair was taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half *particate* of land, for finding or furnishing one lamp, or pot, of burning oil, before the altar of the parish church of Hawick, in time of High Mass and Vespers, all holy days of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp, and their successors." P. Hawick, Roxb. Statist. Acc., viii. 526, N.

L. B. *particata*. (V. Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.) from *pertica*, a road for measuring.

PARTICLE, PARTICKLE, PERTICKLE, PARTICULE, s. 1. A little chop, or piece of animal food.

"Item, to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie the kiching, on ane flesche day, ij *particles* beef.—The kiching for the maisteres nutrix, &c. ane *particle* of beef." Chalmers' Mary, i. 178.

L. B. *particul-a*, frustum, offula, Du Cange, Aelfr. in his Gloss. uses this term as equivalent to *offella*, vo. *Spices sved*.

2. Applied to a small portion of land; synonym., or nearly so, with **S. Pendicle**.

"Our souerane lord—hes annex the landis and barony of Estwemis, toure and fortalices of the samin, and thar pertinentis, aduocatiounis and donatiounis of kirkis, tenentis, tenandrijs, *particulis*, *pendiculis*, *annexis*, *connexis*, and pertinentis tharof." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376. *Partis*, Ed. 1566.

3. Apparently used in the sense of article.

"Because I perceave John Knox dois not meit the heid of my *partickle* quhair I do mark the conference, betuich the phrases of the scriptures alledged be vs baith,—I will traueil na further thairin." Ressoning betuich Crosraguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

"Of the former *particle* I mark twa heidis in speciall," &c. *Ibid.*, E. iij. b.

L. B. *particula*, charta articulis seu per partes distincta; Du Cange. Kennedy, although he had borrowed the term from the monkish writers, evidently uses it in a more restricted sense.

[**PARTIS, s. pl.** Sides; as, "drew to *partis*," took sides, Barbour, vii. 624.]

PARTISIE, PAIRTISAY, adj. Applied to what is proper to, or done by, more individuals than one; as, "a *partisie* wab," a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials, and for the expense; "*partisay* wark," work done by a number of persons; "a *partisie* wa'," a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands, S. B.

Lat. *partitio*, a division.

PARTISMAN, s. A partaker, a sharer; q. partsman, Rudd.

[PARTLE, *s.* A small part, a very little thing, a trifle, West of S.]

To PARTLE, *v. n.* To trifle at work, Ibid.
 "Partle, to work idly,—to trouble;" Gl. Picken.

PARTLES, *adj.* Having no part, free, deprived of; the same with PAIRTLES.

Gyve ony hapnyd him to sla,
 That to that lowch ware bwndyn swa;
 Of that privilege evyr-mare
 Partles suld be the slaare.

Wyntown, vi. 19. 36.

PARTLYK, PARTLYIK, *adv.* In equal shares or parts.

"And suld haff pait thair part partlyk and he had tynt."—"Thair part partlyk of thre crownis." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, A. 1538. Partlyik, V. 15.

PARTY, PARTIE, *s.* 1. Part, measure, degree; [mast party, chief part, Barbour, xv. 65.] Fr. *partie*.

Bot othyr lordis, that war him by,
 Ameyssyt the King in to party.
 Barbour, xvi. 134, MS.

Chancer, id.

2. An opponent, an antagonist; Fr. *parti*.

Baith with swift cours and schutting so thay wrik,
 Ilkane besy his party for to irk.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 48.

"The cans of his absens is the schortnes of tyme: and that he is denyit of his freindis & seruandis quha suld haue accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his life, in respect of the greitnes of his partie." Buchanan's Detect., E. iii. h.

This excuse was offered for the absence of the Earl of Lennox, when Bothwell was tried for the murder of Darnley.

PARTY, PARTIE, *adj.* Party-coloured, variegated; [applied to a garment divided into two or more parts of different colours; gold party, gold leaf divided into pieces of half the usual size, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 293, Dickson.]

Thus sayand, the party popil grane
 Heildit his hede with skug Herculeane.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 50.

V. PYK-MAW.

"Like Lat. varius," Rndd.

To PARTY, To PARTY WITH, *v. a.* To take part with.

—"This house of Abernethie were friends and followers of the Cummins, and did assist and party them in all their enterprises." Hume's Hist. Dong., 16.

"The Earl of Huntly—had, it seems, an unfix'd resolution what side to party with, as may appear in his former, and will still more appear by his present and after conduct." Keith's Hist., p. 121.

PARTYMENT, *s.* Division, party.

And eftir that the trumpet blew ans syng,
 Than euery partymnt bownis to thare stand,
 And gan thare speiris stik doune in the land.

Doug. Virgil, 411, 23.

Fr. *partiment*, a parting, dividing; L. B. *partimentum*, partitio, divisio.

PARTAN, *s.* The common sea Crab, S. Ir. Gael.

This name extends to Shetl.

"Cancer Pagurus, (Linn. Syst.) *Partin*, common crab." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 317.

"The philosophour Plutarque reherschis ane exempil of the *partan*, quhilik repretit ane of hyr yong *partans*, because the yong *partan* vald nocht gang enyn furtht, bot rather sche yeid crukit, baknart, and on syd. Than the yong *partan* ansuert, quod sche, Mother I can nocht gang of my auen natur as thou biddis me, hot nochttheles, vald thou gang furtht rycht befor me, than I sal leyrn to follou thy fut steppis." Compl. S., p. 249.

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common Sea Crab; our fishers call it a *Partan*; the male they call the Carle Crab, and the female the Baulster Crab." Sibb. Fife, p. 132.

PARTAN-HANDIT, *adj.* Close-fisted, griping, taking hold like a crab, Aysr.; Grippie, S.

PARTRIK, PAIRTRICK, PERTREK, *s.* A partridge, S. Tetrao perdix, Linn., [now *Perdix cinereas*], corr. from Fr. *perdriv*.

The cur or mastis he haldis at smale anale,
 And culyeis spanycartiss to chace partrik or quale.
 Doug. Virgil, 272, 2.

The Airne and the Goshalk syne,
 That dentely had went to dyne

On Pairtrick or on Plüner,
 With feir thair famin wes foryet.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 25.

Their was Pyattis, and Pertrekis, and Plevaris anew.
 Howlate, i. 14, MS.

PARURE, *s.* Ornament, trimming.

The Byschape Waltyr—
 Gave twa lang coddis of welwete,—
 Wyth Twnykil, and Dalmatyk,
 Albis wyth Parurys to tha lyk.

Wyntown, ix. 6, 154.

Fr. *parure*, id. L. B. *paratura*, ornatus, opus Phrygium; Du Cange.

PARUT, *s.* Synon. with *Parure*.

—"5 amites with their *paruts* of cloath of gold.—3 albs, 3 *paruts*, and 3 amites of white velvet and cloath of gold." Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS., p. 189.

L. B. *parat-us*, whence this may have been corrupted, was used in common with *parura* and *paratura*, for embroidery or ornamental borders.

PAS, *s.* 1. Division of a book.

In this next pas yhe sal se
 Qwhat Empriowre fyrst tuk Crystyautè.

Wyntown, v. 9, Rubr.

2. A single place in a book, a passage.

"Attour it is to be notit of this *pas* of scripture abone reherschit the senecr & rigorus sentence of almychtie God, that cumis vpon thaim quhilikis stubourlic, and prondelic dissoheiyis the deliberatioun, & judgement of sic as God hes appoyntit to be jugis vpon all materis brocht in debat concerning the law of God." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractate, p. 16.

"Notheles he fortifit his wickit heresy be thre score of *passis* of scripture allegit be hym." Ibid.

It is used, as Mr. MacPherson has observed, by R. Brunne.

Whan Philip tille Acres cam, litelle was his dede,
 The Romance sais grete skam, who so that *pas* wille rede.
 P. 157.

Mr. MacPherson has also observed, that it has a different meaning, p. 175.

Sithen at Japhet was slayn fanuelle his stede,
The romance tellis grete *pas* there of his douhty dede.

As used in the two former examples, it is evidently the same with L. B. *pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, Du Cange; a place or *passage* in a work. Langland uses the L. B. word *passus* for dividing his *Vision*. In the last quotation, it may be from Fr. *pas*, a step or measure, q. great part.

PAS, PASE, PASCE, PASCII, PASK, PAYS, s.

Easter; pron. as *pace*, sometimes as *peace*.

The sextene day efty *Pase*,

The Statys of Scotland gadryd wase,

Wyntown, viii. l. 3.

I sall you schaw, by gude experience,

That my Gude-Fryday's better than your *Pase*.

Henryson, *Evergreen*, i. 148.

And we hald nother Yule nor *Pace*.

Mailland Poems, p. 299.

Hence *Pasche-ewyn*, Barbour, the evening preceding Easter; and *Payss-wouk*, Easter-week.

Moes.-G. *paska*, *pascha*, A.-S. *pasche*, Belg. *paesch*, *paeschen*, Isl. *páskar*, Su.-G. *pask*, Gr. *πάσχα*.

In O. E. it is also written *pasch*, *paske*.

Although the term *Paske* is used by R. Brunne and some other O. E. writers, this feast has been generally known in England by the name of EASTER, a word which, as far as I have observed, was never used in S. till towards the close of the reign of James VI., when he attempted to enforce the observation of holidays. But although it is to us a foreign word, it may be acceptable to the reader to know somewhat of its origin; especially, as it will appear that this, like *Yule*, *Beltane*, and most of the names of our feasts, may be traced to heathenism.

By the Anglo-Saxons, after they had embraced Christianity, the festival observed at the time of the Passover was called *Easter*, whence this term is retained in our translation, Acts xii. 4, although Wiclif uses *Pask*. The ancient Germans called it *Oostrun*; and their posterity have changed the term to *Ostern*, *Osterdag*; also written *Ooster*, *Oosteren*, and *Oosterdagh*. Thence, the Pascal-lamb is, in their version, often rendered *Oster lamb*. The month of April was called by Charlemagne, *Ostermonat*, i. e., the month of the Passover; and some still retain the term. "*Eos-turmonath*," says Bede, "which is now rendered the Paschal month, formerly received its name from a goddess (worshipped by the Saxons and other ancient nations of the North) called *Eostre*, in whose honour they observed a festival in this month." "From the name of this goddess," he adds, "they now design the Paschal season, giving a name to the joys of a new solemnity, from a term familiarized by the use of former ages." *De Temporum Ratione*, ap. Hicckes' *Thesaur.*, p. 211.

It is surprising that Wachter should hesitate as to the justness of Bede's testimony in this instance. But the national pride of this learned writer seems hurt at the idea of the Germans, after they had embraced Christianity, retaining the name of a heathen deity for denominating one of their principal feasts. He wishes, therefore, to derive the term, by transposition of the letters, from *ur-stend*, resurrection. He is so zealous in the cause, as to produce a variety of arguments against the testimony of Bede.

"Before the Christian aera," he says, "all the months were anonymous, being only numbered." He refers, in proof of this, to what he elsewhere says on *Weinmonat*, the name of October: and there he quotes the testimony of Somner, that October was called *Teothamonath*, or the tenth month, as being the tenth from January. From this single instance, perhaps conjoined with what he has not mentioned, that January was by the Anglo-Saxons called *Forma monath*,

or the *First* month, he concludes that all the rest must once have been designed in a similar manner. "This name," he says, "well deserves to be marked by antiquaries, as affording a manifest indication that the most ancient Germans did not name, but only numbered, the months."

This reasoning is very far from being logical. From particular premises he deduces an universal conclusion. It is certainly strange to infer, from a list of names, in which only two can be found favourable to his hypothesis, that all the rest were originally of this description. Besides, he does evident injustice to the venerable Anglo-Saxon. For in the passage Bede evidently gives the names of the months that were in use with his forefathers. He is here speaking of the Antiqui Anglorum populi; and in the period referred to the name of October was not *Teothamonath*, but *Winter-fyllth*.

His next argument is, that "it evidently was not customary with the Saxons to give the names of their deities to the months." But this argument has as little weight as the former. For although it should be found that the name of no other month contained any reference to their religious rites, it would not follow that therefore the name of this month did not. In the account, however, given by Bede, we find that February was denominated *Sol-monath*, or the month of the Sun. As the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Goths, being the same false deity called *Freij* and *Odin*, it might seem probable at least that this worship was retained by the Anglo-Saxons, and that the month of February was therefore consecrated to him. V. Keyser, *Antiq.*, Septent., p. 157. It has indeed been inferred from the language of Bede that this was the case; *Ibid.*, p. 168. But from the laws of Canute, in reference to England, it would appear that this idolatry was not extinct in his time. For in one of them we find these words: "Adorationem barbaram plenissime vetamus. Barbara est autem adoratio, sive quis idola (puta gentium divos) *Solem*, *Lunam*, *Ignem*, *Profluentem*, *Fontes*, *Saxa*, *cujuscunque generis arbores lignave coluerit."* V. Keyser, *ibid.*, p. 18. Wachter himself, in another place, quotes this as a proof that the Sun was worshipped by the ancient Saxons; *vo. Sonne*, p. 1542. Several of the other months were named from their idolatrous worship. September was called *Haleg-monath*, or the holy month, because of the religious rites performed at this season; and November received the name of *Bloth-monath*, because of the sacrifices then offered, as Keyser observes, *ibid.*, p. 368.

Wachter further argues: "It is not probable that the first converts to Christianity among the Saxons would borrow a name for a sacred festival from an idol, or that the first preachers of the gospel would incline to permit it." He indeed admits that the Saxon divines, by what indulgence he cannot say, permitted the use of the pagan names of the days of the week: but argues very oddly, that it may reasonably be denied that they granted the same indulgence with respect to this festival, until there be better proof that they had such a deity as *Eostre*. The reasoning here is so flimsy as scarcely to require any answer. It is a fact universally admitted, that, among the various nations of the North, the first Christians, however erroneously, thought it necessary to please the heathen so far as to retain the ancient names of their festivals.

His only remaining argument is, that "concerning this imaginary goddess the whole of antiquity is silent." Let us inquire whether this assertion be well-founded.

Bochart observes that the name *Eastar* or *Easter* alludes to *Astarte*, the goddess of the Phenicians. *Geograph. Sacr.*, Lib. i., c. 42, p. 751. The similarity of the name, if not of the worship, might be the reason why Tacitus says that part of the Suevoi sacrificed to *Isis*. *Pars Suevorum et Isidi sacrificat.*

De Mor. German. In the island of Cyprus, Isis was worshipped as Venus; Apul. Metam. ap. Banier Mythol. l. vi. c. 1. There seems to be no good reason, indeed, to doubt that Astarte was the Isis or Venus of the Egyptians. Plutarch and Lucian, among the ancients, held this opinion; and it has been espoused by many learned moderns, as Selden, Marsham, Le Clerc, &c.

A festival, of the same kind with that of Osiris and Isis in Egypt, was celebrated by the Phenicians in honour of Adonis and Venus, or Tammuz and Astarte; and at the very same season. Both first mourned for the dead, and rejoiced as if there had been a resurrection. But, as Banier observes, the most decisive circumstance is, that the Egyptians, during the celebration of their festival, used to set down upon the Nile an osier basket, containing a letter, which, by the course of the waves, was carried to Phenicia, near Byblos; where it no sooner arrived, than the people gave over their mourning for Adonis, and began to rejoice on account of his return to life. Thus, there was a fellowship between Egypt and Phenicia, in the observation of this festival.

The Venus of the Northern nations was called Frea, or Frigga. She was also worshipped as the Earth. Hence some have remarked the similarity between *Frea* and *Rhea*, the name by which the Lydians and other people of Asia Minor acknowledged the Earth. As Isis was the wife of Osiris, and Astarte of Adonis, Frea was the wife of Odin, one of the great gods of the Northern nations. The name Odin may be originally allied to *Adon*, *Lord*, both in Hebrew and Phenician; whence the name of the Greek Adonis. Baal and Adonis seem to have been originally the same, as both words have the same meaning. Thence Baal and Ashtaroth are joined together, Judg. ii. 13, signifying the deities otherwise called Adonis and Venus.

As there is such similarity between the name of Odin and that of Adonis, there is no less between another by which Frea was known and that of Astarte. For she was called *Astargydia*; or the goddess of love. Hence an Icelandic writer says; *Venus er their, kalla Astargydia*; i. e., "Venus, whom they call the goddess of love." And another; *Grimm vopn Astargydia sa fa ei lett sar*; "The cruel weapons of Venus do not make slight wounds." V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Astargydia*. *Astar* is the word still used in Isl. for *love*. Mallet observes, that "it appears to have been the general opinion, that she was the same with the Venus of the Greeks and Romans, since the sixth day of the week, which was consecrated to her under the name of *Freytag*, Friday, or Frea's day, was rendered into Latin, *Dies Veneris*, or Venus's day." Northern Antiq., c. 6.

This idea is confirmed by an observation of Ihre; that April was called *Easter monath*, from *Eostra*, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, in the same manner as this month is supposed to have been called *Aprilis*, by the Romans, from *Aphrodite*, one of the appellations of Venus. The name *Astargydia* is not peculiar to the Isl. It is used in the same sense in Sw.; in which language *Astril* denotes Cupid; *Astarhita*, amor veneris, and *Astruin*, amasius.

Loccenius asserts that *Ostern* or *Easter*, among the ancient Germans, received its name from Venus, who was adored by them under the name *Astara*; and that they derived this false worship from the Assyrians. "Veneris festum quondam Germani circa ferias Paschales celebrarunt. Unde festum Paschatis adhuc, ut olim in gentilismo *Ostern* ab *Astara* Venere, quae Britannis *Easter* vel *Aestar* dicitur, appellatur. *Astara* autem olim quoque fuit Assyriorum Venus, cujus idololatria ab illis ad Germanos migravit." Antiquit. Sueo-Goth., p. 24.

It is not improbable that the name *Frea* may have been originally derived from Heb. *parah*, fructuosus,

fecundus fuit, foetavit; or *parahh*, germinavit, whence *pirhah*, puberty; as Heb. *Ashtoreth* and Goth. *Astar* may both be traced to Heb. *ashtarah*, foetus; fecundation being supposed to be peculiarly under her charge. Ihre, however, derives *Astargydia* and its cognates from Su.-G. *Ast*, love.

Isl. *astrad* is rendered, consilio ex amore profecta; as would appear from *ast*, love, and *rad*, counsel. Olai Lex. Run. *Estrid*, Wormius observes, is a female name still frequently used among the Danes; Fast. Danic., p. 42. *Astrid*, the same name, according to a different orthography, occurs very often in Sturleson's Heimskringla, or History of the Norwegian kingdom.

We have already observed, that *Isis* was undoubtedly the Venus of the Egyptians, as their *Osiris* corresponded to Adonis, the *Odin* of the North. Now, it deserves to be mentioned, that *Odin* was also called *As*, which in pl. is *Asir*, the designation given to the principal gods of the Northern nations. The Etruscans called God *Aesar*, *Esar*, although some view this also as a pl. noun; the Arabs *Usar*. The Egyptians denominated the Sun *Esar*, *Eswara*, *Useri*, *Oisori*, *Oisleri*. In the Hindostanee, the name of God is *Eeshoor*; in the language of the *Aire Coti*, or ancient Irish, *Aosar*. V. Ihre, vo. *As*, and Vallancy's Prospect. vo. *Aos*. "*Astoreth*," says the latter ingenious writer, "pronounced *Astore*, is applied to a beautiful female, a Juno, a Venus." Introd., p. 15.

It is worthy of observation, that, according to Varro, the name *Venus*, even in the time of the kings of Rome, was unknown either as a Latin, or as a Greek term. Hence it has been inferred, with great probability, that it had an oriental origin. It is well known, that B and V, being letters of the same organ, are frequently interchanged. Now, in 2 Kings, xvii. 30, we read that "the men of Babylon made *Succoth-benoth*." There is every reason to think, that this should be translated, "the tabernacles of *Benoth*," as being the proper name of some deity. By this name Olympiodorus supposes that Venus is meant. Comment. in Jerem., vii. 18. These tabernacles having been erected by Babylonians, as would seem, to their principal goddess, we may suppose that it was she, who by Abydenus, is called *Queen Beeltis*. Ap. Euseb. Prep., lib. ix. p. 456. Now, we learn from Eusebius, that she was the same with the Astarte of the Syrians.

It is asserted, that the word *Benoth* was anciently pronounced *Benos*; and this is the pronunciation of some of the modern Jews. Now, we are informed by Suidas, that *Bvos* is the name of a goddess.

It is a strong confirmation of this hypothesis, that, as the Phenicians had borrowed the phrase *Succoth-Benoth* from the Babylonians, when they planted colonies in Africa, they gave to one, distant from Carthage about an hundred and twenty miles, the name of *Sicca Venerea*. Here the same impure mode of worship obtained as at Babylon. There was at *Sicca* a temple of Venus, where women prostituted themselves for hire. V. Sched. De Dis German, p. 122, 123. Vitring. in Esai., xlvi. 1.

PASE-EGGS, PAYS-EGGS. Eggs dyed of various colours, given to children, and used as toys, at the time of Easter, S.; Dan. *paaske-egg*, coloured eggs; Wolff.

The same custom prevails, A. Bor.

"Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, sometimes covered with leaf-gold, are at Easter presented to children at Newcastle, and other places in the North. They ask for their *Paste Eggs*, as for a fairing, at this season.—*Paste* is plainly a corruption of *Pasche*, Easter." Brand's Popul. Antiq., p. 310.

Su.-G. *paskegg* has the same signification. The learned Ihre, when defining this term, gives the following account of its origin. "These eggs," he says,

"are so called, which being variously ornamented, and stained with different colours, were anciently sent as presents at the time of Easter, in memory of the returning liberty of eating eggs, which, during the continuance of Popery, were prohibited during Lent." He adds, that, according to the accounts of travellers, the Russians present eggs to whomsoever they meet, and even to the Czar himself, in token of honour.

Brand, speaking of this custom, says; "This—is a relique of Popish superstition, which, for whatever cause, had made eggs emblematic of the Resurrection, as may be gathered from the subsequent prayer, which the reader will find in an "Extract from the Ritual of Pope Paul the Vth, made for the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland."—

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this thy creature of Eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"In the Romish *Bee-hive*, Fol. 15, I find the following catalogue of Popish superstitions, in which the reader will find our *Paste Eggs* very properly included:—"Many traditions of idle heads, which the holy Church of Rome hath received for a perfit serving of God: as fasting Dayes, Yeares, of Grace, Differences and Diversities of Dayes, of Meates, of Clothing, of Candles, Holy Ashes, *Holy Pace Egges and Flames*, Palmes and Palme Boughes, Staves, Fooles Hoods, Shells, and Bells, (relating to Pilgrimages), licking of rotten Bones, (Reliques), &c., &c."

"The ancient Egyptians," Brand adds, "if the resurrection of the body had been a tenet of their faith, would perhaps have thought an egg no improper hieroglyphical representation of it. The exclusion of a living creature by incubation, after the vital principle has lain a long while dormant or extinct, is a process so truly marvellous, that if it could be disbelieved, would be thought by some a thing as incredible, as that the Author of Life should be able to reanimate the dead."

Dr. Chandler, in his *Travels in Asia Minor*, describing the celebration of Easter in the Greek Church, says; "They made us presents of coloured eggs, and cakes of Easter bread." This accounts for the custom in Russia mentioned above; as the Christian inhabitants of that empire adhere to the ritual of the Greek Church.

Brand thinks that the Romanists borrowed this custom from the Jews, who, among other rites, in celebrating their Passover, set on the table a *hard egg*, because of the bird *Ziz*. *Popul. Antiq.*, p. 310—312.

But it is probable that this custom had its origin in the times of heathenism. The egg, it is well known, was a sacred symbol in the pagan worship. Eggs are still used at the feast of *Beltein*, which had undoubtedly a heathen origin, and which is yet commemorated within a few weeks of Easter. V. BELTEIN.

It confirms the idea thrown out above, as to the heathen origin of this custom, that the learned traveller Chardin mentions the revival of this custom among the Mohammedans in Persia, on the first day of the solar year, which with them falls in March, or when the sun enters the sign of Aries. "With the greatest joy," he says, "an old custom is revived of presenting one another with painted and gilded eggs, some of them being so curiously done as to cost three ducats (seven or eight and twenty shillings) a piece. This it seems was a very ancient custom in Persia, an egg being expressive of the origin and beginning of things." *Harmer's Observ.*, i. 18.

Teut. *pasch-eyeren*, ova paschalia; Kilian; Germ. *oster-ey*, ovum paschale. Wachter (vo. *Ey*), assigns the same origin as Ihre; only he adds, that the Oriental Christians are wont to abstain from eggs during Lent, as well as the Catholics. "The play of eggs,"

he says, "among children, *puerorum oviludium*, in Sweden at this time, is well known."

PASEYAD, PAYSYAD, *s.* A contemptuous designation conferred on a female, who has nothing new to appear in at Easter; originating from the custom which prevails with those adhering to the Episcopal forms, of having a new dress for the festival, S. B.

From *Pays*, Easter, and probably *yad*, an old mare, q. one who appears in *old* or *worn-out* garments.

[PASCHE-DAY, PASKE-DAY, *s.* Easter-day, Barbour, xv. 248.]

[PASCHE-EWYN, PASKE-EWIN, *s.* Paschal eve, *Ibid.*, xv. 105.

The first form occurs in the Edin. MS., the second in the Camb. MS.]

[PASCHE-OULK, PASK-OWK, *s.* Paschal week, *Ibid.*, xv. 101, Herd's Ed. and Skeat's Ed.]

To PASE, *v. a.* To poise. V. PAIS.

PASH, *s.* The head, rather a ludicrous term. *A bare pash*, a bare or bald head, S. "A mad pash, a mad-brains, Chesh." Gl. Grose.

I wily, witty was, and gash,
With my auld felni pauky pash.

Watson's Coll., i. 69.

—Some were grieving, some were groaning;—
Some turning up their gay mustachoes,
And others robbing [rubbing] their dull pashes.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

Ramsay, alluding to his trade as a puke-maker, says;

I check thee out, and line the inside
Of mony a douse and witty pash,
And baith ways gather in the cash.

Poems, ii. 365.

PASMENTS, *s. pl.* 1. Stripes of lace or silk sewed on clothes; now used to denote livery; pron. *pessments*, S. B.

"That nane of his Hienes subjectes—use or weare—ony begairies, frenyeis, *pasments*, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, c. 113. V. BEGAIRIES.

2. *Metaph.* for external decorations of religion.

"Time, custom, and a good opinion of ourselves, our good meaning, and our lazy desires, our fair shews, and the world's glistening lustres, and these broad *passments* and busking of religion, that bear bulk in the kirk, is that wherewith most satisfy themselves." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 46.

Fr. *pasement*, lace; Teut. id. *limbus intextus*, *fimbria praetexta*;—aurea, argentea, aut serica fila *intertexta*, Kilian; perhaps from Teut. *pass-en*, to fit, to adapt; *pas*, fit.

To PASMENT, *v. a.* To deck with lace.

—"These, who being clothed in coarse rayment, are ashamed to be seen among these who are *pasmented* with gold." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 620.

PASMENTAR, *s.* This term seems to be used as equivalent to *upholsterer* in modern language.

"I send to Servois wife and to his comais the *pasmentar* in the abbay and causit thame graith me ane chalmir thair—put up the treia of the beddia," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *pasementier*, properly signifies a lace-maker, a silk-weaver.

PASMOND, s. The same with *Pasment*.

"Item, ane hat of velvett with ane *pasmond* of silver, with ane chene of gold about it, and ane tergat upoun the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 70.

PASPER, s. Samphire, Galloway.

"*Pasper*, samphire, when taken and eaten green from the *heuchs*, makea persons as hungry as a hawk." Gall. Encycl.

"Many kill themselves clambering on these for birds' eggs and *pasper*." Ibid.

PASPEY, s. A particular kind of dance, Strathmore.

Fr. *paspe-pied*, "a caper, or loftie trickie in dauncing; also, a kind of dance, peculiar to the youth of *La haute Bretagne*;" Cotgr. *Pedum decussatus*; Dict. Trev.; q. a cutting across with the feet.

* To **PASS, v. a.** 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed, S.

2. To forgive, not to punish, S.; like E. *to pass by*.

[3. To surpass, exceed, Barbour, v. 465, 198.]

[**PASS, PAS, s.** A pace; also, rate of going, Ibid., vii. 203, Herd's Ed.]

[**PASSERS, s.** A pair of compasses, Shetl. Dan. *passer*, id.]

PASS-GILT, s. Expl. "current money," Gl.

"His prayers, his other services done to God, his alma-deeds, &c. are *pass-gilt* before God, since they came not from a right principle in his heart, and were not performed in a right way, nor upon a right account, nor for a right end; his sacrifices have been an abomination." Guthrie's Trial, p. 182.

If this is the proper meaning of the term, as would seem to be indeed the case, the negative particle must have been omitted, or thrown out by some ignorant typographer. It ought to have been "not *pass-gilt*;" as apparently signifying *money that passes*. But Teut. *pas gheld* is used to denote inferior coin which is made to have currency above its value; *Minutae pecuniae*, quibus majoris pretii numus exaequatur; Kilian. The origin of the first syllable must be *pass-en*, aequare, aequaliter componere. V. **GILT**.

PASSINGEOURE, s. A passage-boat, a ferry-boat.

Vnlefull war, and ane forbodden thing,
Within this *passingeoure* ouer Styx to bring
Ony leuand wicht.

Doug. Virgil, 177, 18.

To **PASSIVERE, v. a.** To exceed, W. Loth.; probably corr. from *pass-over*.

PASTANCE, s. Pastime, recreation.

Quhat gudlie *pastance*, and quhat minstrelsie!
Palice of Honour, i. 32.

Fr. *passetemps*.

[**PASSIONIS, s. pl.** Sufferings, agonies. Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 329.]

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PASSIONALE, s. A state of suffering, a kind of martyrdom.

Quhat is the warld without plesance or play
Bot *passionale*? Than lat ws unak sum sport.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

L. B. *passionale*, martyrology. This name is given to the necrology of the Church of Paris. V. Du Cange.

PASSIS, pl. A term occurring in the amplifications of our old acts, apparently equivalent to E. *passages*.

—"Confirmis the saidis infestmentis & gifte, and ilkane of thame respectiue, in all & sindrye pointis, *passis*, priuilegia, clausis & conditionis contenit thairin." Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 549.

"Quhilk infestment, in all and sindrye *passis*, articles, contenttis, and clausis thairof, our said souerane—ratifiis," &c. Ibid.

—"Dispenssis for ever, in all—beadea, articles, clausis, oblesiments, pointes, *passis*, circumstances and conditiones of the samyn." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 152.

L. B. *pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, Gall. *passage*. Venit ad quemdam *passum* Scripturae. Vit. S. Thom., Aquin. ap. Du Cange.

[**PASSIVERE, s.** V. under **PASS**.]

[**PASTANCE, s.** V. under **PASS**.]

[**PASTE, pret.** Passed, did pass, Lyndsay, The Cardinal, l. 93.]

PASTISAR, s. A pastry-cook. V. **PATTICEAR**.

PASUOLAN, PASVOLAND, s. A small species of artillery; Fr. *passévolant*.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—murdresaris, *pasuolans*, bersis," &c. Compl. S., p. 64.

"Item, ane *pasvoland* of brace [brass] upone ane traist." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

"Item, ane litle *pasvoland* of brace mountit upone stok quheillis." Ibid., A. 1566, p. 168.

Fr. *passévolant*, "the artillerie called a base;" Cotgr.

PAT, pret. of the v. To **PUT**.

Feir *pat* my hairt in sic a flocht,
It did me much mischief.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 47.

"So the governour *pat* the realme to guid ordour and peace, and so departed to France." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 304.

"Heirwith the messengers returning to the Cateynea camp, *pat* them all in such a fray, that it was not possible for Earle George to retein or stay there, although he did watch in person all that night." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 242.

PAT, PATT, s. A pot, S.

My daddy left me gear enough,—
An auld *pat*, that wants the lug,
A spurtle and a sewen mug.

Willie Winkie's Testament, Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

PAT-LUCK, s. To *tak pat-luck*, to take dinner with another upon chance, without preparation, sometimes without previous invitation, S.; i.e., the *chance of the pot*.

"If you and the young folks, and my Leddy Mary, wad come in a canny way and *tak pat-luck* wi' Jean and me, I sall promise ye nae grit things; for it's na a

hunger an' a burst in my house, I gie nae dinner ae day but what I can gie ilka day in the year." Saxon and Gael, i. 55.

"I hope we will be better acquaint yet, ye'll just tak *pat-buck* wi' her an' me the morn." *Ibid.*, i. 193.

PATE, PATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Patrick*, and *Peter*, S.

PATELET, s. A kind of ruff, part of a woman's dress, formerly worn in S.

"Of the dress of a lady, Henryson gives an idea by mentioning—an upper gown or robe purfled and furred,—a hat, tippet, *patelet*, perhaps small ruff," &c. *Pink. Hist.*, ii. 435. V, **PATLATTIS**.

Hir hat suld be of fair having,

And hir tepat of trewth,

Hir *patelet* of gude panging,

Hir hals-ribbane of rewth.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 104.

PATENE, s. The cover of a chalice.

"The Alter Grayth quhilk wes quene Magdalenia, quhome god assolye.—Item, ane challeis and ane *patene* gilt." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 58.

E. *patine*, Fr. *patene*, *patine*, id. from Lat. *patin-a*.

* **PATENT, adj.** Ready, willing, disposed to listen.

"He would give a *patent* ear hereafter to their grievances.—promise by public proclamation to give a *patent* ear to all his subjects complaints." *Spalding*, i. 302. [Lat. *patens*, open.]

PATENTER, s. A patentee.

"The saidis *patenters* be the foirsaid act obleist them, thair aires, &c. not to—seik any greater dewetie," &c. *Acta Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 585.

To **PATER**, (pron. like E. *pate*), *v. n.* To talk incessantly, to be tiresomely loquacious, Roxb.

Originally the same with *Patter*, q. v. Hence,

PATER, s. A loquacious person, generally applied to a female, *ibid.*

PATES, s. pl. "The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses for the easier climbing to the top," *Ayrs.*, *Renfr. Corbie-steps*, synon.

The garse, like beards o' eldrin gaits,
Hang wavan, shaggy, frae the *pates*,
An' scatter'd chick-weed, rais'd in tait,
Grew here an' there.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

This, although it must be originally the same word with *Peat-stone*, differs in sense, as the latter is used in *Angus* at least.

* **PATH, s.** A steep and narrow way, S. V. **PETH.**

PATHLINS, adv. By a steep declivity, S. B.

—On a high brae head she lands at last,
That down to a how burnie *pathlins* past.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

It is *pillens* in First Edit. V. **PETH.**

PATHIT, part. pa. Paved.

The fare portis alsua he ferlyt fast,—
The large stretis *pathit*, by and by
The bissy Tyrianis laborand ardently.

Doug. Virgil, 26, 12.

Teut. *pad*, semita, via trita; from *pad*, vestigium, in its primary sense, palma pedis. This word *pathit*, S. properly refers to a foot-path beaten hard by the feet of passengers.

PATIENT OF DEATH, s. A throe, a struggle, one of the agonies that precede dissolution, S.

—He streek't himsell i' the *patients* o' dead,

Wi' mony a waesome main.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

Probably corr. from *passion*, suffering, agony. To denote mortal agony the Fr. say, *Il souffre mort et passion*.

To **PATIFIE, v. a.** To make known, to manifest; literally, to lay open, Lat. *patefio*.

"Beside that common light, and supernaturall vnderstanding, hee hath *patified* him selfe to vs be ane heauenlie light, and supernaturall vnderstanding." *Bruce's Eleven Serms.*, Sign. P. 3, a.

PATRELL, s. "The poitrell, or breast leather of a horse, S. the tie," *Rudd*.

For enery Troiane perordour thare the Kyng

With purpouir houssouris had ane cursoure bryng,

Thare brusit trappouris and *patrellis* reddy boun.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 24.

Fr. *poitrail*, L. B. *pectorale*.

Sibb. conjectures that it probably signifies "also some defensive covering for the neck of a war horse." This seems the sense in the following passage:—

— Euralus with him tursit away,
The riall trappouris, and mychty *patrellis* gay,
Quhilkis were Rhamnetes stedis harnessyng.

Doug. Virgil, 288, 49.

"The poitrial, pectoral, or breast plate, was formed of plates of metal rivetted together, which covered the breast and shoulders of the horae; it was commonly adorned with foliage, or other ornaments engraved or embossed." *Grose's Milit. Antiq.*, ii. 260. O. E. *poytrelle*. V. Note, *ibid.*

O. E. "*paytrel* for a horse;" *Palagr. B. iii.*, F. 52, a.

PATRICK, s. A partridge, *Tetrao perdix*, Linn., [now, *Perdix cinereus*]; pron. *païtrick*, S.

"For my part, I never wish to see a kilt in the country again, nor a red coat, nor a gun, for that matter, unless it were to shoot a *patrick*." *Waverley*, iii. 273, 274.

—Ae night lately in my fun,

I gaed a rovin wi' the gun

An' brought a *patrick* to the grun'.

Burns, iii. 259.

"*Païtrick*, a partridge;" Gl. *ibid.*

Patrick or *Païtrick* is the general pronunciation, S., though our old writers use *Partrik*, q. v.

PATRON, PATRONE, s. A pattern; also, a patron, S.

Maistir Jhon Blayr that *patron* couth rasaiff,

In Wallace buk brewyt it with the layff.

Wallace, ix. 1940, MS.

i. e., he received the description formerly given, as sent from France. For that is here called *patron*, which in ver. 1908, is called *descriptioun*. What the E. call *pattern*, is in S. invariably, in vulgar language, pronounced *patron*. This might at first seem to be a corr. of the E. word. But the E. word is itself the corr.; from Fr. *patron*, id.

["In many parts, as in *Lincolns* and *Camb.*, the common people aay *patron* for *pattern*, and rightly."]

Skeat's Etym. Dict.] It is merely the Fr. word, signifying a patron, a protector, as used in its secondary sense. And the transition is exceedingly natural. For nothing is more common than to propose him as a *pattern*, to whom we look up for patronage.

PATROCYNIE, s. Patronage; Lat. *patrocini-um*.

"But my lord shall have libertie of me, to alledge in suche cases what pleaseth him, so long as his allegation shall not prejudice the veritie, nor give *patrocynie* to a lie, in matters of religion." Reasoning betwix Croeraguell and J. Knox, C. I. a.

—"This part of my misreported paines, I humbly present vnto your Maiestie;—as not only to the most glorious *patrocynie*, but therewith also the most learned censure." Bp. Forbes on the Revel., Dedic.

PATRONATE, s. The right of presenting to a benefice.

"In the competition between the College of Glasgow, &c. about the vacant stipend, the Lords found the Bishops presenting, as patron, made it a *patronate*, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk," &c. Fountainh. 4 Suppl., Dec., p. 143.

L. B. *Patronatus*, jus patronatus.

PATRON-CALL, s. The patronage of a church, the right of presentation, Aberd.

PATRONTASHE, s. A military girdle.

"As also in respect that at the said tyme money was given by neighbours and inhabitants of this city for buying baggenots and *patrontashes* to their captaines of every company or other officers, The estates doe ordain and require the respective captains to make furth cominge the said baggenotts or *patrontashes* and other armes, or otherwayes to refund the pryce therof to the Coll. or Lev^t. Coll. or major." Act anent the Militia Men in the Towne of Edinburgh, 1689. Act Parl. IX. 30.

"Round the waist they (Italian Banditti) wore an ammunition belt called here a *padrocina*, made of stout leather, having slips for cartridges." Maria Graham's Three Months near Rome, 1820.

To PATTER, v. a. 1. To repeat in a muttering sort of way without interruption, to repeat as one who has learned any thing by rote.

Sum *patteris* with his mouth on beids,
That hes his mind all on oppressioun.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 40, st. 3.

Before the people *patter* and pray.

Chaucer, *Rom. Rose*.

In some places of E. they yet say in derisory language, to *patter* out prayers. V. **PITTER-PATTER**.

This term has been generally and very naturally deduced from the first word of the *Pater-noster*: Arm. *pater-en*, to repeat the Lord's prayer. Seren. however, mentions Sw. *paetra*, Arm. *patter-en*, as synon.; deriving them from Isl. *patte*, puer, q. to imitate the language of boys.

O. E. "I *patter* with the lypes, as one doth that maketh as though he prayed, and dothe nat: Je palarde. He dothe nat pray, he dothe but *patter* to begyle the worlde with." Falsgr. B. iii. F. 316, b.

2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone; to be engaged in a whispering conversation, Aberd.

PATTERAR, s. One who repeats prayers, who is engaged in the acts of devotion.

Preistis suld be *patteraris*, and for the pepyl pray,
To be Papis of patrymons and prelatris pretendis.

Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 239, a. 8.

i. e., Priests, who should, &c.

PATTERING, PATTRING, PATTRYNG, s. Vain repetition.

Prudent S. Paul dois mak narratioun
Tuiching the divers leid of everie land,
Sayand thair bene mair edificatioun,
In five wordis that felk dois understand,
Nor to pronouuce of wordis ten thousand,
In strange langage, sine wait not quhat it mennis:
I think sic *pattring* is not worth twa pennis.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 17.

To PATTER, v. n. 1. To walk with quick short steps; referring also to the sound made, S. V. **PADDER**.

[2. To beat with light, rapid strokes, as when hailstones strike a window, S. In this sense the sound also is included.]

[To **PATTER, v. a.** To tread, to trample; as, to *patter* the grass, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

[To **PITTER-PATTER, v. n.** 1. To patter backwards and forwards, or out and in doors; to continue pattering; generally applied to children, Clydes.

2. To continue beating with light rapid strokes; a freq. of *patter* in s. 2, *ibid.*]

[**PATTER, s.** 1. The act of walking with a quick, short step, S.

2. The act of striking or beating with a light, rapid stroke, S.

3. The sound made by such action.

Pitter-patter is also used in the same senses in the West of S.; but properly it is a freq. of *patter*, implying rapidity of the action and continuance of the sound. Sometimes *patterin* and *pitter-patterin* are used.]

[**PATTERIN, adj.** Moving, striking, or beating as indicated under the *v.*, S.

In the West of S., and especially in Ayr., *patter* is pron. *paiter*; and for *pitter-patter* in s. 1, *paiter-paiter* is often used; as, "He has just *paiter-paitered* out an' in a' day." Also, *paiterin*, as an *adj.*, is used like *paidin*, i. e., walking or working aimlessly, or taken up with trifling things.

Patter is freq. of *pat*, which is prob. allied to A.-S. *plattan*, to strike; like Sw. dial. *plätta*, to strike lightly and often, allied to Sw. *plätta*, to tap, *plätt*, a tap, a pat. V. Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Dict.]

PATTICEAR, PASTISAR, s. A pastry-cook.

"It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane *Patticear*, under the pane of ane americiament; and siklyke ane *Patticear* may not be ane baker of bread to sell." Leg. Burg., Balfour's Practicks, p. 72.

"Ane *pastisar*, callit Patrick Rannald." Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

Fr. *pâtissier*, *pasticier*, *pastissier*, "a pasterer or pie-maker; also a maker of past-meates;" Cotgr. from *pastin*, paste.

PATTLE, PETTLE, s. A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough, S.

I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murr'ring *pattle*.
Burns, iii. 146.

This seems the same with E. *paddle*, as used to denote something resembling a shovel; C. B. *pattal*.

[To **PATTLE, v. n.** Corr. of *paddle, paidle*, generally applied to the moving of the hands in a liquid or semi-liquid, West of S., Orkn. V. **PAIDLE**, and **PAUT.**]

[**PATYNIS, PATYNNIS, s. pl.** Pattens, clogs, formed of a wooden sole set on a ring of iron, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 28, 29, Dickson.]

To **PAUCE, v. n.** To prance with rage; or to take long steps, in consequence of that stateliness which one assumes when irritated, S. B. perhaps from Fr. *pas*, E. *pace*; or in allusion to the capers made by a mettlesome horse.

PAUCHTIE, PAUGHTY, adj. 1. Proud, haughty, S.

With hairt and mynd I luif humilitie;
And *pauchtie* pryd rycht sair I do detest;
But with the heich yet man I heichlie be:
Or with that sort I sall na sit in rest.

Mailland Poems, p. 153.

"A boon, a boon, my father deir,
A boon I beg of thee!"

"Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 10.

When trees bear naithing else, they'll carry men,
Wha shall like *paughty* Romans greatly swing
Aboon earth's disappointments in a string.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 326.

2. **Petulant, saucy, malapert.** This is the more general sense, S. It suggests the idea of conduct more contemptible and disgusting than even that which flows from haughtiness; being usually applied to persons of inferior rank who assume ridiculous airs of importance.

Scarce had he shook his *paughty* crap,
When in a customer did pap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 456.

A *paughty* answer, a saucy reply. A *paughty* dame, a petulant woman, S.

Perhaps Belg. *pochg-en*, to vaunt, to brag, is allied; *ge-poch*, boasting, *pochger*, a boaster.

To **PAUGE, v. n.** 1. To prance; synonym. with *Pauce*, Fife.

2. To pace about in an artful and designing way, till a proper opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan, *ibid.*

3. To tamper with, to venture on what is hazardous in a foolhardy manner, *ibid.*

Used in a proverbial mode of expression;—"He's neither to play nor *paug* wi'," not to be tampered with in any way whatsoever.

Perhaps the latter part of *Rampage* is formed from this word, as used in sense 1; and the first from *ram*, *aries*; q. to prance like a furious *ram*.

PAUIS, PAVIS, s. 1. A large shield.

Ans balen *pauis* coveris thare left sydia,
Maid of hart skynniss and thik oxin hidis.

Caetrs, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 235, 1.

Rudd, in his Gl. renders *balen*, "belonging to a whale." If this be the passage referred to, the only one indeed in which I have observed the epithet, he is certainly mistaken. For the *caetra* was a target or buckler made of the ounce's or buffalo's skin; used by the Africans and Spaniards. *Scutum loreum, quo utuntur Afri et Hispani*; Serv. in Virg. Now *balen* seems to signify, belonging to a skin, q. pelliceus, from Su.-G. Isl. *baelg*, Germ. *balg*, a skin of any kind.

It is this kind of shield which W. Britto is supposed to describe--

Hunc praecedebat cum parms garcio, sub qua
Nil sibi formidans obsessos damnificabat
Assidue, poterat nec ab illis damnificari,
Asseribus latis dum parms protegit ipsum,
Quam nexu *taurina* tegit septemlice *pellis*.

V. Du Cange.

Philipp. Lib. 10.

2. A testudo, used in assaulting the walls of a fortified city.

The Volscaners assemblit in ans sop,
To fyll the fowsysis, and the wallis to slop:
All samyn hystand with sne *pauis* of tre
Heissit togiddir, above thare hedis hie
Sa surely knyt, that manere embuschment
Semyt to be sne clois volt quhsre they went.

Doug. Virgil, 295, 5. also 1, 24.

The term *pauis* is extended to this, because they were

Vnder the volt of *targis*—1, 26.

"The *pavais, pavache, or tallevas*, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants, whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. As this must have been a service of danger, it was that perhaps which made the office of scutifer, or shield-bearer, honourable, as the mere carrying of a helmet or shield on a march, or in a procession, partook more of the duty of a soldier.—Under the protection of the *pavaches*, workmen also approached to the foot of the wall in order to sap." Grose's Military Antiq., ii. 257.

"*Pavashes*—were also used at sea to defend the sides of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war; this defence was called a *pavisade*, and may be seen in the representation of antient ships." *Ibid.*

Hence it is mentioned as one of the means of nautical defence employed by our ancestors.

"Boitis man, hayr stanis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top, and *pauis* veil the top vith *pauesis* and mantillis." Compl. S., p. 64.

Here *pauis* is also used as a v. *Mantil* is the same with *Mantlet* mentioned by Grose, in his description of the *pavais*.

Fr. *pavois*, Ital. *pavese*, L. B. *pavas-ium, paves-ium, paves-is, paves-us, paves-ius*, &c. Gr. B. *πᾶσις-ιου*. C. B. *pafais*. Menage, in his usual way, by a very severe distortion, derives the word from Lat. *parma*. V. Rudd. Gl. Borel more rationally deduces it from Ital. *paveso*, Sp. *pavez*, Fr. *pave*, a covering. According to Boxborn, C. B. *pafais* is formed from *pays*, to strike, and *ais*, a shield, because it receives the strokes. V. Wachter, vo. *Puffen*.

The soldiara who carried shielda of this kind were called, L. B., *pavisarii*, *pavexarii*, *pavesiatores*, Tho. Walsingham, Edw. III., Fr. *pavesiera*, *pavescheura*, Froisart, iv. 13, sometimea *pavoisiera*.

PAUK, *s.* Art, a wile, S.

Prattis are repnte policy and perrellus *paukis*.
Doug. Virgil, Prof. 238, b. 37.

PAUKY, PAWKY, *adj.* 1. Sly, artful, S.
"Arch, cunning, artful, North;" Gl. Grose.

The *pauky* auld carle came o'er the lee,
Wi' mony gude e'ens and days to me.

Callander's A.S. Poems, p. 1.

Pauky, witty, or aly, in word or action, without any harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams. This word does not indeed, in its modern use, properly denote that kind of design which has a hurtful tendency. But it appears to have been softened in its signification. For there acema no reason to doubt that it ia from A.-S. *paec-an*, *paec-an*, decipere, mentiri; whence *paeca*, deceptor. Thus it originally denoted that deception which implies falsehood, or lying. The E. terms *packing*, *patcherie*, and *packe*, as they are nearly allied in sense, seem to acknowledge the same origin.

—You hear him *cogge*, see him dissemble,
Know his grosse *patchery*, lone him, feede him,
Keeps in your bosome, yet remaine assur'd
That he'a a made-up villaine.

Timon of Athens.

—What hath bin seene
Either in snuffes, and *packings* of the dukes,
Or the hard reine which both of them bath borne
Against the elde king.

King Lear.

On this passage Mr. Steevens observes; "Packings are underhand contrivance. So in Stanihurst'a Virgil, 1582.—'With two goda *packing*, one silly woman to cozen.' We still speak of *packing* juries." V. Diversa. Purley, ii. 368.

Some have a nama for thefts and bribery,
Some be called crafty, that can pyke a purse,—
Som liddorous, som losels, som naughty *packes*
Som facers, som bracers, som make gret cracks.

Skelton, p. 15. Edit. 1736.

Mr. Tooke traces these words to the A.-S. verb. Had he been acquainted with our S. terms, he might justly have given them in confirmation of his etymon.

2. As applied to the eye, it signifies wanton, Ang.

It does not seem to admit thia sence as used by Ramsay.

—But Mary Gray's twa *pauky* een.
They gar my fancy falter.

Poems, ii. 224.

This is perhaps the proper meaning in the following passage:—

The Howdie lifts frae the beuk her ee,
Says, Blessings light on his *paukie* ee!
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 78.

PAUKERY, PAWKERY, PAUKRY, *s.* Cunning, slyness, S.

"Nethynge—waa ferder fra myne heid thane onye sikkan wyld sneckdrawinge and *paukerye*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

PAUKILY, PAWKILY, *adv.* Slily, artfully.

"'I'm thinking,' said he,—looking *paukily* and peeringly round the table, 'that I have seen you before.'" Sir A. Wylie, i. 85.

[PAUL, *s.* A puzzle, Banffs.]

[To PAUL, *v. a.* 1. To surpass, overreach, overcome; as, "That pauls a'"]

2. To puzzle, nonplus, *ibid.*]

PAUL, *s.* A hold; a leaning-place; S.B.

Isl. *pall-r*, Su.-G. *pall*, acamnum, a bench; also, a stage or frame supporting something else.

PAULIE, PAILIE, *adj.* 1. Impotent or feeble, applied to any bodily member, S.

2. Small in size, applied to lambs, Roxb.

3. Insipid, inanimate; applied to the mind, Lanarks. A *pailie creature*, a silly insipid person.

4. Lamé, dislocated, or distorted, S.

A lamb that is lame ia sometimes called *Pawlie*, Loth., Roxb. A *pawlie* hand ia one that has been dislocated and not properly set.

PAULIE- (or) PAILIE-FOOTIT, *adj.* 1. Flat-footed, Strathmore.

2. Splay-footed, or having the foot turned in, Loth.

I know not the origin, unless the term be allied to C.B. *pall*, loss of power, energy, &c., *pallu*, to be deficient; Owen. *Pally*, to benumb, or to be benumbed; Lhuyd. C.B. *pyyllig*, slow; W. Richardsa.

PAULIE, PAWLIE, *s.* 1. A slow, inactive, inanimate person, Lanarks., Mearns.

2. An unhealthy sheep, South of S.

"There was Geordie Skin-him-alive the flesher, him that took away the crocka, and the *paulies*, and my brockit-lamb." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 158.

"I yeance coft thei crocka an' thei *paulies*, an' tou guidit me like a gentleman." Wint. Tales, i. 269.

3. A term applied to the smallest lambs in a flock, Roxb.

PAULIE-MERCHANT, *s.* One who hawks through the country, purchasing lambs of this description, *ibid.*

[PAUPIS, *s. pl.* Paps, breasts, Lyndsay, Experience and Courteour, l. 4009.]

PAUSTIE, *s.* V. POUSTIE.

To PAUT, *v. n.* 1. To paw, to strike the ground with the foot; to stamp, S.; [to stamp about in a passion, Banffs.] "To kick; as to *paut* off the bed-clothes. Yorks." Gl. Grose.

The term is used metaph., in allusion to the prancing of a horse, in the following passage:—

Up starts a priest and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to cave and *paut*,
While clyed back was prickt and gald.

Cleland's Poems, p. 66.

2. To push out the feet alternately, when one is lying in bed or otherwise, Dumfr.

3. To strike with the foot, to kick, S.

"*Paut*, to kick; as, to *paut* off the bed-clothes, Yorksh." Grose.
His. *pate-ar*, to kick; from *pata*, a foot.

4. Also expl. "to move the hand as a person groping in the dark," Ettr. For.; [hence, to work in a listless, aimless manner, Ayrs.]

PAUT, s. 1. A stroke on the ground with the foot; *He gae a paut with his fit*, he stamped on the ground, S.

Paut seems erroneously used for *paut* by Kelly. "She has an ill *paut* with her hind foot," S. Prov., "signifying that such a woman is stubborn. Taken from cows who kick when they are milked," p. 297.

2. A stroke with the foot at any object, a kick, S.; synon. *Funk*.

Teut. *pad*, *patte*, Sw. *pota*, Fr. *patte*, the paw of a beast, whence the idea is borrowed. Kilian mentions Gr. *παρω*, *calco*, as synon.

To PAUT, *v. a.* To *paut* one's foot at a person, to stamp with the foot in a menacing manner, Aberd. This is a very common way of expressing anger, and is viewed as a token of great disrespect.

[PAUTIN, PAUTAN, s. 1. The act of stamping the foot, Banffs.]

2. The act of stamping about in a passion, *ibid.*][PAUTENER, *adj.* Rascally, ribald, Barbour, i. 462, Skeat's Ed. V. PANTENER.]PAUYOT, s. [Prob. an *errat.* for *Pauisot*, a shield-bearer; L. B. *pavesiator*, O. Fr. *pa-voisier*, *parvoiseux*, "a targueteere," Cotgr.]

Ane *pauyot* premlie brocht him his palfray;
The king thoct lang of this lyfe and lap on in by [hy.]
Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. a.

PAVADE, s. Expl. a dagger, Teviotdale; and said to be an old word.

PAVASIES, s. *pl.* "A sort of artillery mounted on a car with two wheels, and armed with two large swords before;" Pink. Hist., ii. 223.PAVEN, PAVIN, PAUAN, s. "A grave dance, brought from Spain, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails, whence it has received its name;" Dict. Trev., i.e., Fr. *pavane*, from *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, *-onis*, a peacock.

We sall leir you to daunce,
Within ane bonny littill space,
Ane new *paven* of Francke.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 183.

—"Pauuans, galyardis, turditions," &c. Compl. S., p. 102.

In Dict. Trev. a more particular account of it may be found. Dr. Johns. seems to have mistaken its

nature, when, after Ainsworth, he defines it "a kind of light-tripping dance."

The ingenious Editor of the Compl. observes that "the words *pavie* and *paw* seem to be contractions of this technical name." V. next word.

PAVIE, PAW, s. Lively motion of whatever kind, S. 1. It is used to denote the agile exertions of a rope-dancer.

"The 10 of Julii, ane man, sume callit him a juglar, playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow, qlk wes festinit betwix the top of St. Geill's Kirk steiple and ane stair beneathe the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyke was nevir sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow, and playit sa maney *pavies* on it." Birrell's Diarey, Dallyell's Fragments, p. 47.

"To play sic a *pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland;" Gl. Compl., p. 361. In this sense the Editor quotes a passage, in which *paw* is left by Ritson as not understood.

The durk and dour made their last hour,
And prov'd their final fa', man;
They thought this devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* than.

Battle of Gillierankie, Ibid.

For some of such had play'd a *pavie*,
Though all the cables of the navie
In one, should pass through needles-eye,
Whiggs still would doubt their honesty.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. i., p. 72.

2. A ridiculous or fantastic air, a mighty flourish, great fuss; as in bodily motion, or in the mode of doing courtesies, S.

He was well versed in court modes,
In French *pavies*, and new coin'd nods,
And finally, in all that can
Make up a compleat pretty man.

Cleland's Poems, p. 47.

"He came in with a great *pavie*," i.e., He entered the apartment with a great many airs. It is used to describe the manners of a fribble. V. PAWIS.

3. Transferred to rage; from the violent and ridiculous motions one sometimes makes under its influence, S.

Paw is merely Fr. *pas*, a step, and *pavie*, *pas vis*, a quick step, a lively motion; a term perhaps borrowed from the change of step in military manoeuvres.

PAVIE, s. The same with *Pauis*, *pavis*. Balfour uses *paveis* as the pl.

"The Admiral—may alswa put pulderis, *paveis*, and speiris, for sic quantitie as sall be requirit, viz.—ane *pavie* and a fyre speir for thre tunnis," &c. Sea Lawis, Pract., p. 631.

PAW, s. Quick motion. V. PAVIE.

PAW, PAUW, PAWAW, s. 1. The slightest motion; as, "He ne'er played *pauw*," he did not so much as stir, Ettr. For.

His neck in twa I wat thay hae wrung,
Wi' hand or foot he ne'er play'd *paw*.

Jock o' the Side, Poetical Mus., p. 148.

"Ne'er play'd *paw*, never mov'd hand or foot." Gl. *ibid.*

"Did ye never think that they had be revisited on your heads some day when ye couldna play *paw* to help yoursels?" Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

2. Transferred to one who cannot take his meat, or who does so with great difficulty,

who is unable to make the slightest exertion, *ibid.* Ettr. For.

3. To Play one's Paws, to act that part which belongs to one, whether becoming or ridiculous.

Return hameward, my heart, again.—
And [At?] hame with me then tarry still,
And see wha can best *play* their *paws*,
And let the filly fling her fill,
For fint a crum of these she fa's.

Herd's Coll., ii. 44.

The phrase seems to have been borrowed from the tricks of jugglers, or from the feats of rope-dancers, &c.; q. to go through one's different steps or motions. V. PAVIE.

PAWCHLE, *s.* 1. One who is old and frail, Gall.

2. One low in stature and weak in intellect, *ibid.*

"*Pawchle*, a frail old body;—also a person of low stature, rather silly;" Gall. *Encycl.*

PAWIS, *s. pl.* Parts in music. Lord Hailes.

Remans with me, and tarry still,
And se quha playis best thair *pawis*,
And lat fillok ga fling her fill.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 204.

From the allusion to music, or perhaps rather to dancing, it is here used for the part which one acts, in a general sense; from Fr. *pas*, a step. V. PAVEN, and PAVIE.

PAWKIE, *s.* A sort of woollen glove or mitten, having a thumb without separate fingers, Ettr. For. *Doddie Mitten* synon. S. B.

To PAWL, *v. n.* To make an ineffective attempt to catch, Roxb. The prep. *at* is often added. *To Glaum*, synon.

—"The corpse again sat up in the bed, *pawled* wi' its hands, and stared round wi' its dead face." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 148.

This *v.* seems allied to C. B. *palv-u*, to paw, to grope gently with the hand.

PAWMER, *s.* A palm tree; Fr. *palmier*.

—Hys handis maid rycht lik till a *pawmer*,
Off manlik mak, with naless gret and cler.

Wallace, ix., 1920, MS.

Naless, i. e., nails. This is a strange metaphor. But thus the Minstrel intimates that the hands of Wallace were large and well spread.

PAWMER, *s.* 1. One who goes about in a shabby, threadbare dress; indicating poverty or slovenliness, S.

- [2. Clumsy, noisy walking, Banffs.]

This has evidently had its origin from *Palmer*, a pilgrim who had been in the holy Land, after pilgrimages came into contempt, in consequence of the superior light of the Reformation. According to Dr. Johns., the *palmer* received his name from the *palms* which he bore, when he returned from Palestine. *Seren.* gives the same etymon. But *Ihre* deduces Isl. *palmare* (peregrinator, *wanderingman*, Sw. *Verel.*) from Su.-G.

palm, contus, fustis. They received this name, *he* says, because they set out on their journey with no other provision than a staff; whence Fr. *prendre le bourdon*, to set out on such a pilgrimage.

Spirit, Sverd, oc mangel palm,
The af staden med sik baro.

Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.

i. e., "They carried with them, from the city, javelins, swords, and many poles."

"Foreign writers," he adds, "commonly assert, that staves of this kind receive their name from the wood of the palm tree, which was brought home [during the crusades] in token of the victory gained over the infidels." If the last assertion be true, both etymons run into one; with this difference, however, that *Ihre* supplies us with an intermediate link, in the use of the word *palm*, as transferred from the palm tree to a large staff.

To PAWMER, *v. n.* 1. To go from place to place, in an idle, aimless way, S. V. the *s.*

- [2. To walk clumsily and with much noise, Banffs.]

[PAWMERAN, PAWMERIN, *adj.* 1. Roaming about idly and aimlessly, S.

2. Walking clumsily; also rude and clumsy, Banffs.]

[PAWMERER, *s.* One who walks noisily and clumsily, *ibid.*]

[PAWMERIN, *s.* The act of walking noisily and clumsily, *ibid.*]

PAWMIE, PANDIE, *s.* A stroke on the hand with the ferula; a word well known in schools, S. from Lat. *palm-a*, the palm of the hand; synon. *Luffie*, *Liffie*, q. v.

Fr. *paumée*, "a clap, stroke, or blow with the hand;" Cotgr.

I find that L. B. *palma* is used in a similar sense, *Alapa palmis* inflictis. Hence *palm-are*, *de-palm-are*, and *palm-izare*, *alapam* infingere. *Baronius*, A. 1055, says that the hands of penitents were beaten with a ferula. V. Du Cange, vo. *Palmata*, which he explains in the same sense with our *Pawmie*. Whether it was first used in the monastic cell, or in the school, he does not say.

To PAWMIE, *v. a.* To strike the palm with a ferula, S.

PAWN, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part of a bed, S.

Belg. *pand*, a lappet, a skirt.

PAWN, PAWNE, PAWNIE, *s.* The peacock.

The papingo in hew
Excedis birdis all;
The turtill is maist trow;
The *pawne* but peregal.

Maitland Poems, p. 142.

The paynted *pawn* with Argos eyis,
Can on his mayock call.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

Pitcottie writes it *pawmie*. The mod. pron. is *pownie*, S. B. V. BRISSEL-COCK.

Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo*, *onis*; C. B. *payn*, *poin*, *pawon*, Corn. *paun*, Arm. *paun*, id. *Lhuyd*.

[To PAWN, *v. n.* To move: prob. allied to *pawmer*, *q. v.*, Shetl.

[PAWNCH, *s.* The belly, Barbour, ix. 398.]

[PAWNEE, *s.* A scythe, Shetl.

PAWNS, *s. pl.* The timbers, in a thatched roof, which extend from the one gable to the other; being placed under the *cabers*, and supporting them, Ang.; synon. *bougars*.

Perhaps from Fr. *panne*, used in *panne de bois*, the piece of timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two houses, Cotgr.

To PAWVIS, *v. n.* To "dally with a girl;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693. V. PAVIE.

To PAY, *v. a.* 1. To please, to satisfy.

The Byschape that tyme of Glasgw,—
And Schyr Walter Alaynsown
Justys of Scotland, quhen this wes down,
Past a-pon delywerans
Oure se to-gyddyre in-to Frans,
For to se thare Dama Mary,
Schyr Ingramys douchtyr de Cowcy.
Thai held thame *payid* of that sycht;—
And browcht hyr wyth thame in Scotland.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 449.

Than Wallace said, This Mater *payis* nocht me.
Wallace, ix. 789, MS.

Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal pured to *pay*, prodly pight.—
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

This seems to signify, "in fine cloth furred in such a manner as to please." V. PURRY.

Evil payit, not satisfied, ill pleased, S.

Sir, I pray you be not *evil payit* nor wraith.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 35.

2. To beat, to drub; as, "I gae him a weel *paid* skin," S.

3. To defeat, to overcome; as "He's fully *paid*," Roxb.

PAY, *s.* 1. Pleasure, satisfaction.

I can nocht get a freind yit to my *pay*,
That dar now tak in hand, for onie thing,
With me to compeir befor yon king.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 41.

2. Beating, drubbing.

And he tauld how a carle him maid
With a club sic felloun *pay*,
That met him stoutly in the way,
That had nocht fortoun helpit the mar,
He had bene in gret perell thar.
Barbour, xix. 609, MS.

Wyth stansys thare thsi made swytk *pay*,
For thare-of thame inew had thay,
That the Schyrrave thare wes slayne.
Wyntown, viii. 29. 193.

It is now used in pl. in S., as A. Bor. "*pays*, strokes; threshing, beating." Gl. Grose.

PAYMENT, *s.* Drubbing, [i.e. a delivery of blows, Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

—He, that stalwart wes and stout,
Met thaim rycht stoutly at the brs;
And sa gud *payment* gan thaim ma,
That fyvesum in the furd he slew.

V. PAY, *v.* *Barbour*, vi. 143, MS.

PAY-WAY, *adj.* Valedictory; given when one is leaving a place, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road; used also as a *s.*, Ayr.

"Lies were told of a respectit and pious officer of the town's power, if he did not find the causey owre wide when he was going home, after partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way* supper." R. Gilhaize, ii. 131.

PAY, *s.* [Prob., region, country; Fr. *pais*, id.]

Thus tha Roy, and his rout, restles thai raid
Ithandly ilk day,
Our the mountains *pay*,
To Rome tuke the redy way
Withoutin msre abaid.

Gawan and Gol., Edit. 1508.

Pink. Ed., i. 24.

As *Rome* seems to be an error of the press for *Rone*, (the river *Rhone*.) Mr. Pinkerton has substituted the latter. But both here and in st. 18 he has altered *pay* to *gay*, without any intimation. The Alps, here referred to, could scarcely be denominated the *mountains gay*. The phrase seems to signify, "the mountainous region," or "the country of the mountain;" from Fr. *pais*, a region or country.

PAYMENT, *s.* Pavement, Aberd. Reg. V. PAITHMENT.

PAYN, A PAYN. V. APAYN.

To PAYNE, PANE, *v. n.* To labour, to be at pains. *Gan him payne*, Barbour; Began to be at pains.

Schyre Andrewe syne, the gud Wsrdane,
—Wyth all poware can hym *pane*
For to recovir agane the land.
Wyntown, viii. 34. 2.

Fr. *se pein-er*, to trouble one's self.

PAYNE, *adj.* Pagan, heathenish.

On the l esl with humyl hart and milde;
Calliope, nor *Payne* goddis wilde
May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene.
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11. 30.

Panys, Pagans, O. E.

Hys thre sones he byleved eyrs of ys kynedom,
That were *panys* alle thre, & agen Cristyndom.
R. Glouc., p. 233.

Fr. *payne*, from Lat. *pagan-us*. It is generally known, that, after the Christian religion was embraced by the Roman emperors, those who were most warmly attached to the heathen worship, retired from the cities to the more remote villages, that they might be more secure from disturbance in the celebration of their rites. Hence the name *Pagani* came generally to be given to the heathen, from Lat. *pag-us*, a village.

PAYNTIT, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149, st. 4.

The poet, having warned James V., against covetousness, under the metaph. of a cramp in his hands, adds;

Bot quhen thyn handis ar bundin in with bandis,
Na surrigiane may cure thame, nor confort:
Bot thow thame oppin *payntit* as a port,
And frely gife sic guds as God thé send.

The allusion to an harbour plainly shews that Sibb. is right in viewing this, to which he undoubtedly refers, as "printed erroneously for *paytent*."

[PAYS, PAYSS-WOUK, &c. V. under PAS, PASE.]

[PE, *pl.* PEYS, *s.* A loose coat or gown, generally of coarse cloth; Du. *pj*, S.

“Twa *pe* gowns, ane of Franch blak, ane vthir of tany.” Acta Domin. Auditorum, p. 112.]

PEA-TREE, *s.* The Laburnum, a species of the Cytisus, Loth.; named from the resemblance of its blossoms and pods to those of the *pea*.

PEAK, *s.* An old word for lace, Roxb.; perhaps that which was used for the *peak* of a cap.

To PEAK, PEEK, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken, S.

2. To complain of poverty, S. *synon.* *peenge*. Hence the prov. phrase; “He’s no’ sae *puir* as he *peaks*.”

Isl. *puk-ra*, insurrare, occulte agitare, is perhaps a cognate term. Hence, *puk-r*, mussitatio, occultafactio, G. Andr.

PEAK, *s.* A triangular piece of linen, used for binding the hair below a child’s cap or woman’s *toy*, Ang., probably so named because in form it resembles a *peak*, or point of a hill.

To PEAL, PEEL, *v. a.* To equal, to match. V. PEEL, PEIL, *v.*

PEANER, *s.* “A cold-looking, naked, trembling being—small of size;” Gall. Encycl.

PEANERFLEE, *s.* One who has the appearance of lightness and activity, Gall.; perhaps from the preceding term conjoined with *Flee*, a fly.

It is oddly defined in these words:—

“*Peanerflee*, a light looking *craw* o’ a body;” Gall. Encycl.

PEANIE, *s.* A female turkey, *pea-hen*, Gall.

“*Peanies*, female turkies;” Gall. Encycl.

—She is yellow,

And yawps like a *peany*.

Ibid., p. 343.

Qu. if q. *pea-hennie*? V. POLLIE-COCK.

PEANT, *adj.* A term denoting a particular kind of silk.

“Item, a stand of *peant* silk with the like pertinents conform.” Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559. Hay’s Scotia Sacra, MS., p. 189.

[PEAR, PEARS, PEART. Corr. of appear, appears, appeared, Clydes.]

[PEARTLY, *adv.* Openly, Barbour, x. 315, Herd’s Ed. V. APERTLY.]

PEARA. *Peara parabit*, *peara-bo*.

This is sent to me as a line of an old song in Roxb. I suspect that it is merely the *o’erturn*; but insert it,

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as it may chance to be understood, at least as to its reference, by some of my readers.

Dan. *paraab-er* signifies, to invoke, to implore. It may be the remnant of an old Dan. Northumbrian song; being sent from the Cheviot.

PEARIE, PEERIE, PEERY, *s.* A kind of top used by boys, S.; in England called a *peg-top*. PEAR, Aberd.

It seems to have been named from its exact resemblance of a *pear*. The *humming-top* of E. is in S. denominated a *French pearie*, probably as having been originally imported from France.

“I can use a little wee bit freedom wi’ Mr. Daniel Taffril—mony’s the *peery*—the tap I wrought for him langsyne, for I was a worker in wood as weel as a tinkler.” Antiquary, ii. 129.

Auld Sanders begoud for to wink,

Syne couped as sound as a *peerie*.

A. Wilson’s Poems, 1816, p. 21.

This is also written, but improperly, *Pirie*.

—“Dosing of taps, and *piries*, and *pirie-cords*, form the prevailing recreation.” Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 34.

PEARL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. To cast up a *pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong, S.; *Purl*, Teviotd.

In Fr. this word is used in working gauze. On appelle *Perles* en termes de fabrique de gaze, de petits globes d’email, percés par le milieu avec une petite queue ouverte, &c. Dict. Trev.

[PEARL, *s.* A kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*, S. V. PEARLIN.]

[To PEARL, *v. a.* To edge with lace; also, to border, to ornament with a knitted border, S.]

PEARLED, *part. adj.* Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border.

“He had on his head a white *pearled* mutch; he had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of mools on his feet.” Spalding, ii. 218.

PEARLIN, PEARLING, *s.* A species of lace, made of thread, or of silk, S.; properly, a coarse sort of bone-lace.

“On everie elne of imported *pearline* of threid or silke betuix three and six punds—00 12 00.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 76.

Sse put on your *pearlins*, Marion,

And kirtle o’ th’ cramesie.

Old Song, Gang to the Erve-buchts.

It is perhaps originally the same with E. *purl*, “a kind of edging for bone-lace;” Phillips. Minshew strangely thinks that it is contr. from *purfle*. Fr. *perlé*, rough, not smooth; *fil perlé*, hard-twisted thread; Cotgr. V. PEARL, *s.*

Then round the ring she dealt them ane by ane,
Clean in her *pearlin* keek and gown alane.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 116.

—We maun hae *pearlins*, and mabbies, and cocks.

Song, *Ibid.*, p. 137.

It is most probably the same that is meant in the following statute:—

“That no person of whatsoever degree, shall have *pearling*, or ribbening, upon their rufes, sarkes, napkins, and sockes: except the persons before priviledged.

And the *pearling*, and ribbening,—to be of those made within the kingdom of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 25. Murray.

This is distinguished from "gold-smiths worke, stones, and *pearles*," in the next paragraph.

PEARL BARLEY. The name given to the finest kind of barley.

"When the husks are taken off for making broth, the grain is moistened, and beaten with a large wooden mallet, or pestle, in a stone mortar. This is called *knocked bear*, to distinguish it from the *pearl barley*, which is done in the mill." Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters, i. 89, 90.

The ingenious editor understands the term differently from the general use of it in S. For *Pearl barley* is distinguished from common barley, although both kinds are prepared at the same mill; and seems to have received its name from its pure and *pearly* appearance.

PEARL SHELL. The Pearl Mussel, S. B.

"*Mytellus Margaritifera*, Pearl Mussel, vulgarly called *Pearl shell*." Arbutnot's Peterh. Fishes, p. 32.

[PEARTLY. V. under PEAR.]

[*PEAS, PEASE, *s.* A contr. for *peasemeal*, Clydes.]

[PEASE-BANNOCK, *s.* A bannock or thick scone made of pease-meal, S. V. BANNOCK.]

[PEASE-BROSE, *s.* Brose made of pease-meal, S. V. BROSE.]

PEASE-BRUIZLE, *s.* The same with *Pease-kill* in sense 1. *Bruizle* is here used as merely a variety of *Birsle*, *Brissle*; the term in the north of E. being *Brusle*, as *brusled pease*, Grose.

PEASE-KILL, *s.* 1. A quantity of field-*pease* broiled in their pods till they are fit for eating. They are then gathered out from the ashes; Border.

The allusion is obviously to roasting or drying grain in a *kiln*.

2. Used figuratively for a scramble, where there is great confusion, Roxb.

3. *To mak a pease-kill* of any thing, to squander it with the greatest lavishness. When a man's affairs go wrong, and interested persons get the management of his property, it is commonly said, "They're *makin'* a bonny *pease-kill* o't," in allusion to the rapidity with which this treat is consumed by young people.

Thus a law-suit is said to be "a *pease-kill*, for the lawyers," Roxb.

[PEASE-LILTS, *s.* A vulgar name for *pease-brose*; prob. so called because in hard times the poorer classes live almost entirely on this article of food; and frequent partaking of the same dish is *lilting*, taking a *lilt*, q.v. Clydes.]

PEASE-MUM. *To play pease-mum*, to mutter, Dumfr.

Mum itself signifies a mutter. Teut. *pays*, is peace.

PEASSIS, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock.

"To wend [wind] the *peassis* thair of," viz. of the clock; Aberd. Reg. V. PACE, *s.*

PEASY-WHIN, *s.* The Greenstone, S.

—"In many parts of the district, a granite, called *peasy-whin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors." Surv. Banffs., p. 57. V. PEYSIE-WHIN.

* **PEAT, *s.*** 1. Vegetable fuel. The *heart* is said to grow as *grit's* a *peat*, when it is ready to burst with suppressed sorrow, Ang.

Then Nory with her finger in her ee
With *heart as great's* a *peat* begins to free
Hersell to them the best way that she mought.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 87.

Gryl, First Edit.

The allusion seems to be to the swelling of a *peat* with rain.

2. Applied as a contemptuous name, suggesting the idea of pride in the person to whom it is addressed, S.

"'Chuse, you proud *peat*,' said the page, drawing off in huge disdain, at the calm and unembarrassed ridicule with which this wild proposal was received." The Abbot, i. 239.

Perhaps in allusion to the spunginess of a *peat*, or its turgid state when soaked with moisture.

[PEAT-BANK, *s.* The place from which peats are cut, West and North of S. V. PEAT-POT.]

PEAT-CLAIG, *s.* "A place built with stones to hold peats;" Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of the word is probably from Gael. *clach*, a stone, q. "peat-stones."

PEAT-CORN, *s.* Peat-dust, Dumfr.

PEAT-CREEL, *s.* A basket for carrying *peats* in, S.

My dadly left me gear enough,—

A muck-fork, and an auld *peat-creel*, &c.

Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

[PEAT-HAG, *s.* A place from which peats have been *hagged* or cut, an old *peat-pot* filled with water, Ayr.]

PEAT-MOSS, *s.* The place whence *peats* are dug, S.

"*Peat-mosses*, or turf bogs, are found in all the hilly country, and in various patches through the low lands." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 57.

PEAT-MOW, *s.* 1. A quantity of peats built or piled up under cover, Dumfr.

[2. The place where peats are piled or stored for use, West of S.]

3. The dross or dust of peats, S. B.

"Our great gilligapous fallow o' a coach-man turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o' shirrrels an' *peat-mow*." Journal from London, p. 3.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *mo*, terra sabulosa, et prae ariditate sterilis. V. Mowe.

This term is at least three centuries old.

—"Casting of *petmow* & dub [foul water] in hir hall dur." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

This is the sense given of the term, Gl. Shirrefs. It is used differently, S. A.

PEAT-POT, PEAT-PAT, s. The hole from which peat is dug, S.

Besides I hae, frae the great laird,
A *peat-pat* and a lang kail-yard.

Herd's Coll., ii. 74.

"Out of the *peat-pot* into the mire," S. Prov., given as equivalent to the E. one. "Out of the frying pan into the fire." Kelly, p. 268.

PEAT-REEK, s. 1. The smoke of turf-fuel, S.

2. Transferred to the flavour communicated to aquavitae, in consequence of its being distilled by means of turf-fuel, S.

3. "Highland whisky," S.

Wi' gude *peat-reek* my head was light.

Duff's Poems, p. 115.

PEAT-SPADE, s. The spade used in digging *peats*, S.

"The *peat-spade* is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also with a cutting wing on the right side, both of well-tempered metal, to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss; the wooden shaft terminates at the end near the iron, in an oblong square shape, on which the peat reata when lifted up." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 209.

PEAT O' SAPE. A bar of soap, S.; denominated from its resemblance to a *peat* cast for fuel.

PEATSTANE, s. The stone at the top of the wall of a house, which projects, and with which the angle towards the chimney begins, S.

"A son of the Laird of Durris, surnamed Fraser, built a part of Kincardine-O'Neil's lodging; for his name and armorial-coat were upon one of the *peat-stones* thereof." *Orem's Descr. Aberd.*

PEAX, s. Peace; an old forensic term still used in *Retours*, S.

"Na wife can clame tierce of ony landis pertening to hir be deceis of hir husband, except the lands al-lanerlie, quhairin hir husband deceisist last veat and seasit as of fie, at the *peax* of our soverane Lord." A., 1536, *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 106; i. e., in a state of allegiance, as opposed to that of rebellion or outlawry.

The phrase may have been immediately borrowed from the Fr., as *paix* not only signifies peace, but *homme de paix*, "a vassal that ought to be at peace with his Lord; or ought (by the virtue of his homage) to keepe the peace made by his lord; or one that hath sworn freindship, and fellowship with a greater than himselfe;" *Cotgr.* Lat. *pax*, id.

[**PECE, PEIS, PEYCE, PEYSS, s.** 1. A piecc; *the pece*, each, S.

2. A piece of bread, luncheon; as, "Gie the bairn a *pece*;" "Come hame at *pece*-time," *Clydes.*]

PECE, PESE, s. 1. A vessel for holding liquids.

And vtheris (quhilk war ordanyt for sic notis)

The warne new b.ude keppit in coup and *pece*.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 47.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gawin.

A capen rosted brecht she sene,
A clene klath, and brede tharone,

And a pot with riche wine,

And a *pece* to fill it yne.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 33.

Fr. *piece*, id. "as S. a *piece* of wine, i. e., Hogshead," *Rudd*.

[2. Pl. *peces, pennis*, pieces of plate, such as cups, &c., *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 262, *Dickson*.]

"Quhyt werk.—Item, ane silver pane [pan] to heit meit with. Item, twa *peces*." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 72.

"In the Court Cophous that aervis the houshal—sex *peces* ungit. Item, four small *peces*." Item, ane cover to the saidis small *peces*." *Ibid.*, p. 74, 75.

L. B. *peces*, vas calix, Gall *pot*. Thomae filio meo xxiiii discos argentos, xii. saucera, ii. bacynes, & ii. cavers, vi. *Pecces* unde ii. cooperta, & iv. aine cooperulis de argento. *Testam. Jode Nevill*, A. 1396, ap. *Madox*. V. *Du Cange*.

To **PECH, PEACH, PEGH, (gutt) v. n.** To puff, to labour in breathing, to pant, S. *hech*, synon.

—Quhair sic wer went brauely to mak thame bewne

With Lord or Laird to ryde to burrowis towne;

Quhair sic wer went at all games to be reddy,

To schuit or leup, for to exerce thair body;

Now men thay werk and labour, *pech* and pant,

To pay thair Maisters maillis exorbitant.

L. Scotland's Lament, Fel. 5, b.

This term expresses the sound emitted from the breast, which indicates oppression or great exertion.

—Straight a grumbletonian appears,

Peching feu sair beneath a laid of fears:—

"Wow! that's braw news," quoth he, "to make fool's fain."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 53.

He *peching* on the cawsey lay,

O' Kicks and cuffs weel sair'd.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 29.

"He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilst they grone and *peach*." *Rollocke on the Passion*, p. 188.

They wha had cerns, or broken wind,

Begood to *pegh* and limp behind.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 33.

Hence homeward they

Post *peghing*, wi' their spoil.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

C. B. *pech-aw* has a sense nearly allied,—to sigh; also Isl. *pu-a*, aspirare.

Perhaps Lancash. to *peigh*, to cough, is merely this v. used in an oblique sense.

Sibb. views this as formed from the sound. But it is radically the same with Sw. *pick-a*, to pant, *Seren. Dan. pikk-er*. These verba properly denote the palpitation of the heart; Germ. *poch-en*, id.

PECH, s. [A laboured, hard-drawn breath, S.]

He gaif ane greit *pech* lyk ane weill fed stirk.

L. Scoll. Lament. Concl.

[**PECHIN, PECHAN, PECHING, s.** The act of breathing hard, laboured breathing, as when one issuffering from asthma, S.]

To PECHLE, *v. n.* A freq. of *Pech*, *v.* It is always conjoined with *Hechle*; to *hechle* and *pechle*, to pant much in doing any work, Ettr. For.

PECHAN, *s.* The crop, the stomach, Aysr.

An' tho' the gentry first are stechin,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their *pechan*
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and siclike trashtrie,
That's little short o' dewright wastrie.

Burns, iii. 4.

PECHLE, *s.* (gutt.) A parcel or budget carried by one in a clandestine sort of way, Loth.

Most probably a dimin. from the same origin with *E. pack*, Su.-G. *packa*, Isl. *piack-ur*, sarcina. Germ. *paeklein*, fasciculus.

PECHTS, PEAGHTS, PEHTS, *s. pl.* The name given by the vulgar to the Picts in S. They are denominated *Peghs*, S. O. Wyntown writes *Peychtis*.

Twa hundyr wyuter, and na mare,
Or that the Madyn Mary bare
Jesns Cryst, a Cumpany
Out of the Kynryk of Sythy
Come of *Peychtis* in Irland, &c.

Cron., iii. c. 19.

"The common denomination among the people of Scotland from the Pechts Wall in Northumberland to the Pechts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is *Pehts*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 367.

Much has been written on the origin of this name; which is still enveloped in the clouds of conjecture. One thing, however, seems certain;—that the *Nec falso nomine Picti*, of Claudian, urged by many writers as a decisive proof that the people were thus denominated because their bodies were painted, is a mere play of words, which, having struck the fancy of the poet, was too pretty a conceit for him to withhold; although there is no evidence that he was himself really persuaded that this was the origin of the name. Ere this etymon can be rationally received, it must be proved that the Romans did not alter the term to suit their own fancy; that the custom of painting their bodies was peculiar to the Picts in contradistinction from other barbarous nations of the north; that they either imposed on themselves a name, from a circumstance that would not strike them as singular, or consented to receive it in a late age from a band of invaders; and that the name itself, by a singular chance, had precisely the same meaning in their own language as in that of the Romans.

It is unquestionable, however, that they never received this name from those who had far more correspondence with them than the Romans ever had. The vulgar traditional designation of this people, making allowance for the difference of termination, may be viewed as the same with that given by the earliest A.-S. writers. King Alfred, in his translation of Bede's history, about 880, calls them, in the nominative, sometimes *Peahte*, and at other times *Peohtas*, and their language, *Peohta*. Hist. i. c. 1. It is probable, that Bede, as a classical scholar, not venturing to deviate from Roman authority, had written *Picti*. But it is a circumstance which merits particular attention, that his royal translator neither renders the name by any term in the A.-S. signifying *painted*, nor adopts its Roman form; but resumes the established name of the people among his own countrymen. Wittichind, a Saxon of Germauy, who wrote about 950, calls them *Pehiti*. Saxo Grammaticus denominates their country *Petia*,

as distinguished from Scotia and the Hebrides. Lib. ix. The Icelandic writers use the name *Pets* for the people, and design the Pentland Firth *Petland Fiord*. V. Pinkerton, ubi sup. In the Saxon Chronicle, they are denominated *Peohtas*, *Pyhtas*, and *Pihtas*. The term used as an adj. is *Phytisc*.

In the Triads, or most ancient writings of the Welsh, they are called Gwyddelian *Fichti*; and are said to have come into Alban [Scotland] over the sea of Llychlyn [Denmark], "and also to be in Alban on the sea of *Lychlyn*." Davies's Celt. Research, p. 156.

To PECKLE, *v. n.* To peck at, Nithsd.

Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds,
Come down an' byde wi' me;
Ye sall *peckle* o' the bread and drink o' the wine,
An' gowd yere cage sall be.

Rem. of Nithsd. Song, p. 245.

V. PICKLAND.

PECKMAN, *s.* One who carries smuggled spirits through the country, Perth.

Ye crockery wives an *Peckmen** a',
I dread yere trafec's now but sma;
Ye'll hae few errands north awa';—
Yere coothie friend an' mine's awa'.

Duff's Poems, p. 65.

* "Men who carried whisky in a dish like a *peck* measure." N.

[PEDAILL, *s.* Rabble, Barbour, xiii. 229, Hart's Ed. V. PETTAIL.]

PEDDIR, PEDDER, *s.* A pedlar, a travelling merchant. Still used in Roxb. pronounced *pethir*, sometimes *pehirt*.

The pirate preissis to peil the *peddir* his pak.

Doug. Virgil, Præl. 233. b. 9.

"Ane *pedder* is called a marchand, or creamer, quha bears ane pack or creame vpon his back, quha are called beirares of the *puddill* be the Scottesmen of the realme of Polonia, quhair of I saw ane great multitude in the towne of Cracowia, anno Dom., 1569." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Pede-pulverosus*.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *ped*, Lat. *pes*, the foot; because they commonly travel about on foot. Perhaps rather immediately from L. B. *ped-are*, pedibus metiri, or *pedar-ius*, nudis ambulans pedibus.

As, however, O. E. *peddar* signifies a basket-man, or one who carries a pannier, this may perhaps point out the origin. "*Peddar*. Calatharius. Piscarius.—*Pedde*. Calathus." Prompt. Parv.

PEDEE, *s.* A kind of foot-boy.

"That supernumeraries, women and *pedees* be purged out of the army." Acts Cha. I., 1649, vi. 463.

"No allowance—is to be given to any officers or souldiers for the tenth man, or the *pediese* or boys and horse." Ibid., p. 233.

Apparently corr. from O. Fr. *pedisseque*, valet, laquais, Lat. *pedisequus*.

PEDRALL, *s.* "A child beginning to walk;" Gall. Encycl.

[PEDRALL, *adj.* Pattering; applied to a young child; synon., *toddlin*, Aysr.]

Prob. a dimin. from *Peddir*, like *Gangrel* from *Ganger*, &c.

To PEE, *v. n.* To make water, S. O.

To PEE, *v. a.* To wet by making water, S. O.

He never steal though he was poor,
Nor ever *pee'd* his master's floor.
Favourite Cat, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 47.

To PEEVER, *v. n.* The same; a dimin. from *Pee*, more commonly used in regard to a child, S. O.

Ihre observes that some from modesty substitute Su.-G. *pink-a, piss-a, mejere*. Our words have most probably originated from a similar feeling.

PEEBLE, *s.* The vulgar generic name for agates, S.; apparently from E. *pebble*, or A.-S. *paebol-stana*.

To PEEBLE, *v. a.* To pelt, properly with stones, Loth.

"But I ken, when we had a king, and a chancellor, and parliament-men o' our ain, we could aye *peeble* them wi' stanes when they were na gude bairns." Heart Mid Loth., i. 100.

PEEGGIRIN BLAST. A stormy blast; a heavy shower, Ayr.

Teut. *picker-en*, pungere; as weather is said to be sharp, biting, &c.

[To PEEK, *v. n.* To peep; to complain. V. PEAK, *v.*]

To PEEL, PEAL, PEIL, *v. a.* To equal, to match, to produce anything exactly like another, Loth., S. O.

When Ardrose was a man,
He cou'd not be *peal'd*;
At the old sport he wan.—
But now he neither may nor can;
Alas! he is fail'd.

When Ardrose was a man,
He cou'd not be *peal'd*.
Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 62.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *peyl-en*, to measure, because in barter one quantity is given as an equivalent for another.

PEEL, PEIL, *s.* A match, an equal, Loth., S. O. "Shew me the *peil* of that," Gl. Sibb.

In time of peace, he never had a *peel*,
So courteous he was, and so genteel.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 153.

She fuish him John Gilpin, nae sang is its *peil*,
For a pattern to work by.—
Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

PEEL, *s.* A pool; the pron. of S. B.

Sae she escapes by favour of her heels,
And made nae stop for scrabs, or stanes, or *peels*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

PEEL, *s.* A place of strength. V. PELE.

PEEL-A-FLEE, *s.* "A light person, and not heavily clothed;" Gall. Encycl.; from the idea of stripping a *fly* of its covering.

PEEL-AN'-EAT. A designation given to potatoes, when presented at table unpeeled, S. A. and O.

"*Peelaneets*, Potatoes boiled, with their skins on. *Peelocks*, id.;" Gall. Encycl.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. WILLOW-WAND.

PEELER, *s.* A portmanteau, Teviotd.; an old word.

PEELIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, S.

Perhaps *q.* having the flesh peeled off the bones, Fr. *pele*. I am not certain, however, that it does not also include the idea of *paleeness*.

PEELING, *s.* "Travelling in a windy-day, with light clothes on;" Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *pila* and *fla* signify stragula tenuis, filorum consutura. But this term, I suspect, is, like *Peelaytee*, allied to the E. *v.* to *peel*.

PEEL-RINGE, PEEL-RANGE, *s.* 1. A scrub, a mean fellow who would do anything to make money, a skin-flint, Fife; *q.* "take the bark off a *ringe* or *whisk* made of heath."

2. Expl. "A cauldribe dozent person," Roxb.

3. A tall meagre-looking fellow, *ibid*.

PEELRINGE, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre, Roxb.

2. Not able to endure cold, *ibid*.

PEEL-SHOT, *s.* The dysentery; a term used in regard to cattle, Fife. The same disease in horses is called a *Scourin*; *ibid*.

As our ancestors attributed most of the diseases of cattle to the influence of witchcraft, or to the revenge of the Fairies, when they were not treated with due respect; it might seem probable that the term were allied to Belg. *pylschutter*, one who shoots arrows, and equivalent to *elf-shot*; Teut. *pyl*, sagitta, an arrow, and *shot*, jaculatio. Hence the flint-arrows, found in our fields, are still believed by the vulgar to be arrows shot at cattle by fairies. Teut. *shot*, *ghe shot in de syde*, seems to convey a similar idea, as rendered by Kilian; Telum, lateris morbus; *q.* a shaft, or shot in the side. But it is unfavourable to this idea, that both these terms *Peel-shot* and *Elf-shot* are used in that county (Fife); the former denoting a lingering disease, the latter—sudden death, as if the heart were pierced by the stroke of a bullet.

From the resemblance of the terms one might suppose that this were the same with *Pilsoucht*, *q. v.* A quite different disease, however, is signified by it; and the latter part of the word varies considerably.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Wan, sickly in appearance, West of S.

Composed perhaps of E. *pale*, or rather S. *peelie*, meagre, and *wersh*. V. WARSCHIE, sense 3.

PEEN, *s.* The sharp point of a mason's hammer, South of S.

Teut. *pinne*, spiculum, cuspis, aculeus. Quintilian remarks that the Latins anciently denominated any thing sharp *pinn-a*. To this source must we trace E. *pin*.

To PEENGE, PINGE, *v. n.* 1. To complain, to speak in a querulous tone, to whine, S.; pron. *peenge*.

A bytand Ballad on warlo wives,
That gar thair men live *pinging* lives.

Fleming, Evergreen, 2. 51. Rubr.

"O Becky, if that useless *peenging* thing of a lassie there,—that canna keep her neer-do-weel father within bounds—if she had been but a lad-hairn, they could nae hae sell'd the auld inheritance for that fool-body's debts." Guy Mannering, ii. 341.

2. To pretend poverty, *S.*, to *mak a puir mouth*, synou.

"I ne'er likit to be nippit or *pinging*, gie me routhrie o' s' thing." Saxon and Gael, i. 121.

In the first sense, it might seem allied to *Su.-G. weng-a*, id. *S. whinge*, *v* or *w* being often used for *p* in Goth.; in the latter, to Teut. *pynigh-en*, *cruciare*, *affligere*. It seems doubtful if the term, in the passage quoted above, does not denote a state of thralldom or oppression, including also the idea of murmuring under it.

PEENGIE, PEENJIE, *adj.* Complaining about the weather; not able to endure cold, Roxb.

[PEENIE, *s.* Pinafore, of which it is a contr. *S.*]

[PEENIE, PEENIE-ROSE, *s.* The Peony; the plant or the flower, generally the flower, *S.*]

To PEENJURE, *v. a.* To hamper, to confine, *Ayrs.* O. Fr. *poncoir*, signifies a bolt.

PEEOY, PIOYE, PEOE, *s.* A small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top, *S.*

"He was apt to puff and fiz, and go off with a pluff of anger like a *pioye*." The Provost, p. 191. Pron. *q. Peooy*.

PEEP, *s.* A feeble sound; To *play peep*, to utter such a sound; "He darna *play peep*," he dare not let his voice be heard, *S.*

To PEEP, *v. n.* To make a feeble sound, to complain, to pule. *V. PEPE, s.*

[PEEPER, *s.* A complaining, whining person, *S.*]

[PEEPIE, *adj.* Weak, feeble; complaining, of a whining disposition, Banffs.]

PEEPIE-WEPIE, *adj.* Of a whining disposition, *Ang.*

This reduplicative term may have been originally *peepie-weepie*, from two words nearly synonymous; *peep* and *weep*, or *Su.-G. pip-a*, to utter a shrill voice, and *weip-a*, to whoop. *V. PEPE, s.*

PEEP-SMA', PIPE-SMA', *s.* A silly, useless, weak-minded person; one who is feeble both in body and in mind, Roxb.

I should suppose that *Peep* were the preferable orthography, from the common use of the phrase, as applied to those who are still complaining of poverty, "Ye're no sae *puir*, as ye *peep*," *S.* Should *pipe-sma'* be preferred, it might be traced to *Su.-G. pip-a*, *tibiis canere*, to pipe, and *smaa*, *parvus*, *q. a* feeble piping.

PEEPER, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass, Roxb.; from the *E. v.*

PEEPERS, *s. pl.* The eyes; also, a cant term for spectacles, Roxb.

To PEER, *v. n.* To appear; accounted a very old word, Roxb. *V. PER, v.*

To PEER, PEIR, *v. a.* To equal, to make equal, *S.*

O that's a queen o' woman kind,
And neer a ans to *peer* her.

Burns, iv. 395.

Fr. *pair*, a match.

[PEER, *adj.* Poor, *Aberd.*]

[PEER-MAN, *s.* A candlestick for candles made of bog-fir. It consisted of a stone with a hole in the centre, in which a cleft stick was fixed to support the candle, Banffs.]

[PEER, *s.* A pear, West and North of *S.*]

PEERIE, *adj.* Little, small. *A peerie foal*, a small bannock or cake, *Orkn. Shetl.*

This term is used in the same sense in *Fife*, and in *E. Loth.* We may undoubtedly view it as radically allied to *Norw. piril*, a small or little person; *Hallager*.

PEERIE-WEERIE, *adj.* Very little, *Orkn. Peerie-weerie-winkie*, excessively small, *Shetl.*

[In *Ayrs.*, *peerie-weerie* is used as a *s.*, as a name for any very small thing; and in one of the nursery-rhymes of the district it is the name of the little finger or the little toe; thus,

"Wee *peerie-weerie* paid for s'"]

[PEERIE-WINKIE, *s.* A childish name for the little finger or the little toe, *Ayrs. V. PEERIE-WEERIE.*]

PEERIE, *adj.* Timid, fearful, Roxb. O. Fr. *peeur*, fear: *peureux*, fearful.

To PEERIE, *v. n.* "To purl," *S. O., Gl. Picken.*

PEERIEWEERIE, *s.* 1. A slow-running stream, *Ayrs.*

2. A mysterious and hidden person, *ibid.*

PEERY, *adj.* Sharp-looking, disposed to examine very narrowly.

"We have been wasting our precious time here, till folks have grown very *peery*; and when we have no more goods or money to spend amongst them, the fellows will be for grabbing the ship." The Pirate, iii. 78.

This is a cant *E.* word. "*Peery*, inquisitive, suspicious." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

Evidently from *E. to Peer*, to examine narrowly.

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* [Blinking, small-eyed; also, sore-eyed.] Expressive of the blinking motion of small or sore eyes, *Ayrs.*

"He is an elderly man, of a composed appearance, with something, however, of a *peery-weery* twinkling about the een, which betrayed that he knew more than he let on." The Steam Boat, p. 295.

PEES, *interj.* A peculiar call made to calves, pigeons, &c., Upp. Clydes.

PEESKIE, *s.* and *adj.* A term used to denote short wool, stunted grass, &c., Ayr.

[To PEESTER, *v. n.* To squeak, to make a peculiar sound, Shetl.]

[PEESTER, *s.* A squeak, as of a mouse, *ibid.*]

[PEESTERIN, *s.* Squeaking, *ibid.*

Prob. allied to Isl. *piskra*, to whisper.]

PEESWEEP, PEEWEEP, *s.* A lapwing, S.

"*Tringa vanellus*, Linn. Lapwing, *Teuchit*, *Peesweep*." P. Luss, Dumbarton Statist. Acc., xvii. 251.

"Save at times the melancholious note of the *peesweep*, neither the sound nor the voice of any thing living was heard there." R. Gilhaize, ii. 290.

Perhaps corr. from E. *peewet*, or formed, as this may originally have been in Teut. *piewit*, from the cry. This bird, however, is in Sw. called *wipa*, *kowipa*, Dan. *vibe*, *kivit*.

In regard to this bird, an amusing account is given, by one of our Agricultural writers, of an old act of Parliament, which, I suppose, stands only on the widely-extended roll of popular tradition.

"In consequence of the inveteracy excited by the ambitious pretensions of Edward I. to the Scottish crown, an old Scottish parliament passed an act, ordering all the *peesweeps* nests to be demolished, and their eggs to be broken; assigning as a reason, that these birds might not go south, and become a delicious repast to our unnatural enemies the English." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 459. Hence,

PEESWEEP-LIKE, *adj.* Having sharp features, the appearance of feebleness, and a shrill voice; q. "resembling a lapwing." Thus one is contemptuously called a "*peesweep-like* thing," Fife.

PEESWEEPY, *adj.* Poor, pitiful, silly, whining, Loth. A *peesweepy* creature, a whinging sort of person.

To PEEUK, *v. n.* To peep, to chirp, Moray; synon. *Cheep*; merely a variety of *Peak*, *Peek*, q. v.

To PEEVER, *v. n.* To make water, S. O. V. under PEE, v.

PEE-WYT, *s.* "The green plover or lapwing;" Gl. Sibb., South of S.

This is nearly the same with the E. name *Pewet*. V. PEESWEEP.

[PEFF, *s.* 1. A dull, heavy, step, blow, or fall; also, the sound made by these, Banffs.

2. The act of walking, striking, or falling with a dull heavy sound, *ibid.*

3. A big, stupid person, *ibid.*]

[To PEFF, *v. a.* and *n.* To walk, strike, or fall with a dull heavy sound, *ibid.* The preps. *doon*, *in*, and *owre*, are generally

used with the *v.*; and the part. pr. *peffin* is used also as a *s.* in each of these senses.]

[PEFFIN, *s.* A very big, stout person; an augmentative of *peff*, *ibid.*]

PEG, *s.* "The ball *shintie* players play with;" Gall. Enc.; apparently a peculiar use of the E. *s.*

To PEG *off*, or *away*, *v. n.* To go off quickly, Loth. Dumfr., perhaps corr. from cant E. *pike off*, to run away; Grose's Class. Dict.

PEG, *s.* A stroke, Loth. Dumfr. Isl. *piack-a*, frequenter *pungo*.

PEGGIN'-AWL, *s.* A kind of *awl* used by shoemakers for entering the *pegs* or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes, Teviotd.

To PEGH, *v. n.* To puff, or breathe hard. V. PECH.

PEGHIN, (*gutt.*), *s.* The stomach, Ettr. For. V. PECHAN.

To PEGHLE, *v. n.* See under PECH, *v.*

PEGIL, PAIGLE, *s.* The dirty work of a house. *Working the pegil*, Ang. is synon. with acting the *scodgie*, S.

[To PEGIL, PAIGLE, *v. n.* To do the rough or dirty work of a house; part. pr. *paiglin* is used also as a *s.*, Ayr.]

As *scodgie* seems to be a corr. of Su.-G. *sko-swen*, a servant who puts on the shoes of his master, *pegil* may denote the employment of a young person, to whom the dirtiest part of the work is commonly allotted; [prob. allied to Low L. *pagius*, a servant, *pagensis*, a rustic, a serf. V. under PAGE in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

PE GOVNE. Some sort of gown for a man.

—"xiiij eln of quhite claith price xxviiij s. a *pe govne* & a dowblate price xx s." &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282. [V. under PE.]

PEGPIE, *s.* "The magpie;" Gall. Encycl.

PEG PUFF. "A young woman resembling an old one in her manners;" Gall. Enc.; evidently a cant term.

PEGRALL, PYGRALL, *s.* Petty, paltry.

Ane *pegrall* thief, that steillis a cow,
Is hangit; bot he that steillis a bow
With als mekill geir as he may turss,
That theiff is hangit be the purss.

Lindsay's S.P.R., ii. 164.

And cheiffie Mortoun, and Lochlevin be name,
That of his bluide resavit the *pygrall* pryce,
So with the silver sall ye have the schame.

Maitland Poems, p. 233.

This refers to the money received for treacherously delivering up the Earl of Northumberland.

"Corr. from *beggar*, q. *beggral*;" Gl. Sibb. But this is quite improbable. Isl. *pekil*, evidently signifies what is little; *pekilhufa*, a small coif or cap, *capitium parvum*; G. Andr.

[PEGY-MAST, *s.* The top-mast or staff to which the pennon is fastened, Accts. L. Treasurer, i. 300, Dickson.]

[PEHTS. *To mak' pehts an' kail o'*, to beat very severely; also, to destroy, Banffs.]

PEICE. *The Fest of Peice*, Pasch or Easter.

"That lèttrez be directe—to warne all—that hes rasit ony signaturis &c. that thai cum and pass vnder the said selis ordourlie as efferis betuix this and the fest of *Peice* next to cum." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. V. PASE.

TO PEIFER, *v. n.* To be fretful, discontented, to whimper, Roxb. V. PYFER.

Lat. *pipire*, to cry as chickens do.

PEIK, LEAD-PEIK, *s.* A long piece of lead, used for ruling paper, Aberd.

PEIKMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-Man*.

"Ane bannak of flour [flour] gevin be thame [the baxteris] to the *peikman* of the mylnis." Aberd. Reg.

PEIKTHANK, *adj.* Ungrateful, unthankful; generally conjoined with *Pennyworth*, as a reproachful name for a person, Aberd.; apparently by an improper use of the E. *s.* *Pickthank*.

PEIL, *s.* "Equal, match to match;" Gl. Picken, S. O. V. PEEL.

PEIL, PEILL, *s.* A place of strength. V. PELE.

TO PEILE, PELE, *v. a.* 1. *To packe or peile fish.*

—"Fra twa houris efter nane, to sax houris at euin, it sall not be lesum to hy, pak or *ele* fische, bot that all our Souerane Lordis liegis, at the saidis tymes of day, may be seruit of all maner of fische, and by the samin for their siluer, for sustentatiounis of thair house, and seruing of the cuntrie about." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 78, Edit. 1560. *Peile*, Skene, c. 98.

More than a century ago, the sense of this term seems to have been lost.

"By the 84th act Parl., 1503, and 24th act, 1633, the merchants must only *pack and peil* at free burghs: Now, loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called "packing," the stowing of goods in packs, and "peiling," they did not agree what it meant; some thought it was the furring of goods like a pile of wood." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 81.

We might view *peil* as allied to Teut. *peghel*, Belg. *peyl*, the capacity or measure of a vessel; *peghel-en*, *peyl-en*, to measure; *metiri vasis capacitatem*; and thus consider the phrase as probably of Belg. origin. For *haering-pakkerij* is a place where herrings are packed up in barrels and salted anew. But I am inclined to think that it is the same with the E. *v.* *pile*, "to heap, to coacervate." I prefer this sense, because *peiling* is not confined to fish, but extended to other goods, as wool, hides, &c.

—"That na persoun vse pakking nor *peiling* of woll, hydis, nor skinnis, lose nor laid, outwith fre burgh and priuilege thair of." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 88, Edit. 1566.

I am not certain, however, whether *peiling*, *peiling*, may not signify, pairing, adjusting to one size; which

is generally attended to in packing fish in barrels. V. PEEL, *v.* and *s.*

When I threw out the idea, that *Peil* might be the same with E. *pile*, I had not observed that this is favoured by the orthography of our term in that act of Parliament in which it first occurs.

—"That na persounis dwelland outwith Burrowis vse ony merchandice:—And that nane pak nor *pile* in Leith, nor vthers placis without the Kingis Burrowis vnder the pane of the escheting of the gudis to the Kingis vse, that beis tappit, sauld, pakit, or *pilit* agane this statute." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, c. 119, Ed. 1566. It is *pele*, however, in Ed. 1814.

2. The phrase *packing and peiling* now denotes unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when a freeman allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not his privileges, S.

"The Saddlers—were erected into an incorporation, by seal of cause, in 1536, with exclusive privileges.—James Dunlop and others, merchants in Glasgow, [1757], entered into copartnery, purposing upon their own stock and credit, to carry on the manufactory of saddles, principally for exportation. They assumed as partners three persons who were freemen of the incorporation; and they set up shop in their name. The incorporation brought an action against them, including that the *three saddlers* should be discharged to *pack and peil with unfreemen*, and the merchants prohibited to work in the business appropriated to the incorporation.—That they shall not *pack or peil with unfreemen, nor cover unfreemen's goods.*" Faculty Decisions, Vol. II., p. 30, 31. (Edin. 1788.)

It must be admitted, however, that a reason may be urged for preferring the sense of *measuring*, which certainly deserves consideration. As the goods thus packed were generally, it would seem, for exportation, it might be necessary that they should be gauged or measured, to secure the duty imposed in this case. Belg. *peyler* denotes a gauger, or one who measures the quantity of goods; as *peyl-en*, signifies to gauge.

PEILD, *adj.* Bald.

"Q. *peeled*, from *peil*, to rob. Fr. *pillier*;" Gl. Sibb. Here two etymons seem conjoined, neither of which is the true one. For Fr. *pele* is presently used in the sense of *bald*; *pieled*, Shaksp. id.

[To PEILK, *v. a.* To pick up, to steal small things, Shetl.]

PEILOUR, *s.* A thief. V. PELOUR.

PEIMANDER, *s.* Prob. a pantler or confectioner.

—"It will utterlie overthrow their own mayn claime from Henricus de Sancto Claro, and also their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's *peimander*, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of one Malise, earl of Catteynes." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 438.

Expl. as synon. with "the king's pantrierman," L. B. *panetarius*.

"Where was William Sinclair, the king's *pantrier*, or pantrier-man, during this disposition or forfaltrie of Malesius, and during the forfaltrie of the Earl of Rosse?" *Ibid.*, p. 440.

It seems, however, to be corr. from L. B. *pigmentarius*, *imentarius*, a confectioner.

[PEIPAND, PEEPAND, *part. pr.* Peeping, whining, Lyndsay, Pedder Coffeis, l. 23. V. PEEP.]

PEIR, *s.* Equal. *Bot peir*, matchless, un-
parelled; literally, without equal. V. PEER.

Bot paine thair is na vther way
To cum to gloir, and put away
Eternal hellis paine, *bot peir*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29.

This, in the following stanza, is denominated *peir-les paine*.

PEIRLING, PEARLING, *s.* Pearl-fishing.

"Anent the article against the patent—to James Bannatyne for the *peirling*, &c.—The article against Mr. Mellwillis patent of *pearling*."—Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 259, 261.

PEIRS, *adj.* "A sky colour, or a colour between green and blue," Rudd.

—Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew,
Sum *peirs*, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew.
Doug. Virgil, 401, 1.

Chaucer *perse*, "skie-coloured, of a blewish grey," Tyrwhitt.

O. Fr. *pers*, *perse*, caesius, glaucus; c'est un azur couvert et obscur qu'on pretend estre venu de Perse, ou de couleur de pêche Persienne. Dict. Trev.

[PEIRSIT, *pret.* Pierced, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 269.]

[PEIRTE, *adj.* Pert, Lyndsay, The Papyngo, l. 400.]

[PEIRTYE, *adv.* Pertly, impudently, Ibid., Compl. to King, l. 157.]

To PEIS, PEISS, PESE, *v. a.* To assuage, to appease; according to Rudd.

—And quhen he spak all ceissit,
The heuinlie hie hous of goddis was *peissit*.
Doug. Virgil, 317, 4.

Rudd. mentions O. Fr. *paise* as the origin, a word I cannot find in any dictionary. But as *silescit* is the term used by Virg., *peissit* properly signifies, was made, or became silent; corresponding to Fr. *s'appaier*, as used by R. Stephena. Terent. Dum hae silescunt turbae, *S'appaierent et cessent*. Dict. Latinogallic, A. 1538, vo. *Sileseo*.

"O. E.—Pease. "I pease, I styll one; Je rapaise." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 316. "Peesyn, or styllyn. Pacifico. Placo." Prompt. Parv.

PEISLED, PYSLIT, *part. adj.* Snug, in easy circumstances; as, "Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-peislet bodic;" Teviotd.

[PEIST, *s.* A little weak person, Banffs.]

[To PEIST, *v. n.* To work feebly, to trifle; part. pr. *peistin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*

Peistin as an *adj.* implies weak, not able to do much work.]

[PEITAN, *s.* A diminutive, ill-tempered person, Shtel.]

[PEK, PEKKE, *s.* A Scottish measure, the fourth part of a firloft, Lyndsay, Kitteis Confessioun, l. 10.]

PEKLE-PES, *s.* The name given to a hen, from *picking pease*.

Her best brod hen called Lady *Pekle pes*.
Colkelbie Sow, v. 816.

V. PICKLE, *v.*

PELE, PEYLL, PEILL, PEEL, PAILE, *s.* A place of strength, a fortification.

—At Lythkow was then a *pele*,
Mekill, and stark, and stuffy wele
With Inglis men; and was reset
To thaim that, with armuris or met,
Fra Edynburgh wald to Stewelyn ga.

Barbour, x. 137, MS.

The site of this fortification at Linlithgow is still called *the Peel*.

—Men assayit mony wyss,
Castellis and *peyllis* for to ta.

Barbour, x. 147, MS.

The Castle of Saynct Andrewys town,
And sere *Pelys*, sum wp, sum down,
This Edward, sa gret a lord wes then,
That all he stwfyd with Inglis men.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 94.

On Gargownno was byggyt a small *peill*,
That warnyst was with men and wittail weill,
Within a dyk, bathe closs, chawmer, and hall.

Wallace, iv. 213, MS.

This name is given to a Roman *castellum* at Kirkin-tilloch.

"At this town there is another fort upon the wall, called *the Peel*." Gordon'a Itin. Septent., p. 54.

The term occurs in O. E., and is written *pele*, *pell*, *pile*.

The Romancer it sais, Richarde, did mak a *pele*
On kastelle wise, all wais wrouht of tre fulle welle.

R. Brunne, p. 157.

Here it is described as a wooden building.

Chaucer uses the term *pell*.

God saue the Lady of this *pell*,
Our owne gentill Ladie Fame.

House of Fame, iii. 220.

Urry has this note. "A house, a cell. Sp. and Sk. f. a pallace." But it is evidently used as equivalent to *castell*, the designation previously given to this house.

—It astonieth yet my thought,
And maketh all my witte to swinke,
On this *Castell* for to thinke.

—All was of stone of berile,
Both the Castell and the Toure.

Ibid., ver. 83. 97.

Where *piles* he pulled down apace,
And stately buildings brought to ground;
The Scots, like loons, void of all grace,
Religious precepts sore did wound.

Battle of Flodden, ver. 144.

Lambe has the following note on this passage:—"In Lancashire, there is an old fort called the *Pile* of Fouldery. *Peel*, as it is called in Scotland, is a small castle, *Bastillon*, or *Basile*; in French, *Bicocque*, which Cotgrave calls a little paltry town, hold, or fort, not strong enough to hold out a siege, nor so weak as to be given up for words." P. 34.

Bower uses *municipium* as corresponding to *Pele*. Hoc in anno *municipium* de Linlithgw, quod Anglice *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliae constructum est. Scotichr. Lib. xii. c. 1.

Municipium, in the dark ages, was generally thus understood. The only sense given of it by Du Cange is, *castrum*, *castellum muris cinctum*.

A *Pele*, according to the proper sense of the term, was distinguished from a Castle, the former being wholly of earth. Such is the account given by Lesly, when describing the manners of the Scots Borderers. "They give themselves little concern," he says, "though

their buildings, which are but huts and cottages, be burnt. For they construct for themselves stronger towers, of a pyramidal form, which they call *Pailes*, entirely of earth, which can neither be burnt nor overthrown, without great exertion on the part of the assailants." D. Orig. Scot., p. 57—58. *Ædificia, &c.*

L. B. *Pela* is used in ancient MSS. for a tower or castle. Thus, in a charter of Henry IV. of England, A. 1399, it is said. "De gratia nostra speciali et ex certa scientia nostra, dedimus et concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriae insulam, Castrum, *Pelam*, et dominium de Man.—Castrum, *Pelam* et dominium predicta nna cum regaliiis." Rymer. Foed. Tom. viii. p. 95, ap. Du Cange.

Pelum is used in the same sense, in a charter of Edward III. concerning Scotland. "Quod custodes omnium aliorum castrorum, *Pelorum* et fortalitiorum, in dicta terra Scotiae, et alii in eis ad fidem nostram commorantes, eadem castra, *Pela* et fortalitia libere et absque perturbatione qualibet exire." Rymer. Foed. Tom. iv. p. 686. Du Cange seems to think that this is originally the E. word *pile*. If so, we must trace it to A.-S. *pil*, moles, cumulus, acervus. Bullet, however, gives *pill* as a Celtic word, signifying a castle, a fortress.

It seems highly probable that the origin is Lat. *Phalae*, oval towers; from *Falae*, *Phalae*, the pillars erected in the Roman Circus. V. FYELL, PHOLL. The term *Pala* occurs in this sense in the Acts of the Synod of Frankfort, so early as the year 794.

In Alem. this had the form of *Pal* and *Pfal*. Schilter defines *Phala*, castellum ligneum. *Phalz*, in the Book of the Monastery of Ebersheim, denotes the place of judgment. The small palace of Julius Cæsar, erected near Treves, was called *Pfalzin*. V. Schilter, vo. *Pal*.

PELEY-WERSH, adj. Sickly, Strathmore; evidently the same with *Peelie*, only with the addition of *Wersh*, as descriptive of that insipid sort of look which often distinguishes a sickly person. V. WARSHIE.

PELL, s. Buttermilk very much soured, Etrr. For.

This term occurs in the proverbial phrase, *As bitter's pell*, S.; sometimes, *As salt's pell*. For the sense attached to the expression is by no means definite. Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *fel*, or Lat. *fel*, gall; q. as bitter as gall?

PELL, s. 1. A soft, lazy, lumpish person, S.B., often conjoined with an adj.; as *lazy pell*, *nasty pell*, Ang.

[2. Useless or worthless thing; applied to things that are torn, broken, or out of repair, Shetl. In the *pl.* it means rags, tatters.]

Perhaps from Teut. *pelle*, a husk, as the E. word *slough* is sometimes used S. as a reproachful term in a similar sense.

To **PELL** a dead candle. V. PALE, v.

[To **PELL**, v. a. and n. To drive, dash, or strike with force; the sound made by the action is sometimes included, West of S.]

[**PELL, s.** A heavy dash, blow, or fall; as, "Ga'in hame he got twa or three gae *pells* on his head," *ibid.*]

[**PELL, adv.** With force or violence, violently; as, "He fell *pell* down on the pavement," *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[**PELT, s.** The noise made by one body striking another violently; as in falling to the ground, or when thrown, *ibid.*]

[**PELT, adv.** With force and noise, *ibid.*]

[To **PELT**,* v. n. To drive or labour with energy at working, walking, etc.; the prep. *at, on, or up*, generally follows; as, "He *pellit* at it for three hours," *ibid.*]

PELLACK, PELLOCK, s. [Porpoise, *Delphinus Phocæna*.]

"There are likewise a great number of little whales, which swim through these isles, which they call spout-whales, or *pellacks*;—and they tell us it is dangerous for boats to fall in among them, lest they be overturned by them." Brand's Descr. Orkn., p. 48.

This seems to be the *paluch* of Sibb., now called *pellock*, S. the porpoise or sea-hog, *Delphinus phocæna*, Linn.

"A species of sea animals, most destructive of the salmon, are almost every summer found in numbers, playing in the Clyde off the Castle. These are called buckers, *pellocks*, or porpoises." P. Dunbarton, Statist. Acc., iv. 22. V. BUCKER.

This term is pronounced gutturally, Dumfr.

"The *pellocks* had followed the fish amaiist up to the town, and heaps of them war caught at the Castle-dykes, and as muckle oil gotten as kept mony a cruzy gangin' the hale winter." Dumfr. Paper, Edin. Star, Aug. 22, 1823.

Pellokis are distinguished from the Porpoise. A. 1331. "Et eidem per unam petram de porpoys et tres *pellokis* xv. T." Comp. Cam. Scoc. 1331; Accounts, &c. i. 227.

"This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuous of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, *pellok*, mereswyne, & quhalis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

Here he does not adhere to the Lat. of Boece. He distinguishes the *pellock* from the *mereswyne*, or what we now call the porpoise, because, in his time, the latter name seems to have been confined to the Dolphin. V. MERESWYNE.

Gael. *pelog*, id.

[**PELLAT, adj.** Matted together, tufted, Shetl.]

[**PELLAT-ROOL, s.** A young horse, having his hair hanging in tag-locks, *ibid.*]

PELL-CLAY, s. Pure and tough clay; sometimes called *Ball-clay*, Lanarks.

Fr. *pel*, "lome, dawbing, or plaister for the walls of a house;" Cotgr. Perhaps from C. B., as *paletu* signifies to plaister. *Pell clay* may be the *ball-clay*, from C. B. *pell*, a ball. V. BALL-CLAY.

PELLET, PELLOT, PELT, s. 1. A skin; commonly applied to a sheep-skin without the wool; *pellet*, *pellot*, pl. *pelletis*, *pellotis*, Roxb., Loth., *pelt*, pl. *pelts*, Ayr., Clydes.

Veneriall pastoris in vomiting thair faith,—
Filling thair purses with the spirituall grate,
Plucking the *pellotis* or ever the schein be slane.

Legend. Bp. St. Androis, Poems
Sixteenth Cent., ii. 303.

E. *pelt*, a skin; Fr. *pellet-ier*, a skinner.

2. A term of reproach; *pelt* is mostly used.

The cuff is well wared that twa hame brings;
This Proverb, foul *Pelt*, to thee is applyit;
First spyder of spite, thou spews our springs.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

This may be equivalent to "foul skin." It may, however, be traced to Su.-G. *pilt*, Isl. *pilt-ur*, a boy; whence *pilt-skapr*, loose morals, nequities; because, according to Ihre, youth is more prone to wickedness.

PELTIS HOYLL. An opprobrious name given to a female.

"Maly Awaill was conwickit, &c. for myspersonyng of Besse Goldsmycht, calland her *peltis hoyll*," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* V. MISPERSONING.

Equivalent perhaps to *tan-pit*, q. a hole for steeping pelts or skins in. V. PELLET. *Pelt*, however, is used by itself as a term of reproach.

[**PELTRIE, PELTRY, s.** Skins of animals, sheep or lamb skins without the wool, S.]

Teut. *pell*, Lat. *pell-is*, a skin; L. B. *pell-is*, *pellis depilata*, E. *pell*.

PELLOCK, s. A ball, a bullet.

Pellokis paisand to passe,
Gapand gunnys of brase,
Grundin ganyeis thair wase,

That maid ful gret dyn.—*Gawan and Gol.*, ii. 12.

i.e., "weighty bullets." It occurs also, *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, c. 73. V. CALMES.

"That every landed man have a hagbut of founde—with their calms, bullets, and *pellacs* of lead," &c. *Pink. Hist.*, ii. 407.

Corrupted from Fr. *pelote*, *pelotte*, a ball, C. B. *pel*, id.

[**PELLOCK, s.** A porpoise. V. PELLACK.]

PELONIE, s. A sort of dress. V. POLONIE.

PELOUR, PELLOUR, PEILOUR, s. A thief.

Be I ans lord, and not lord-lyk,
Than every *pelour* and purs-pyk
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

Pyloure, Pillour, O.E.

Without pitie, *pyloure*, pore men thou robbedst,
And bar hyr bras at thy backe, to Calleis to selle.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14. b.

i.e., Carried their money to Calais, to dispose of it there.

Chaucer *pillour*, id. and *pille*, to rob; *pylle*, Gower, *Conf.* Fol. 60, b.; Fr. *pilleur*, a ravager, *pill-er*, to rob, to plunder. Hence E. *pillage*.

Lat. *pil-are*, *ex-pil-are*, *compil-are*, id. *Pilare et compilare*, qui Graece originis.... Graeci enim fures *pileias*. This, from Du Cange, in *Dict. Trev.* is ascribed to Festus. But it is given as the language of Paulus Diaconus, *Auctor. Lat. Ling.*, p. 367. 51.

[**PELT, s.** A term of reproach. V. under PELLAT or PELL.]

[**PELT, s.** 1. A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag, Banffs.

2. Any thing that is waste or dirty, trash, *ibid.*]

[**PELTIN-POCK, PELTIN-PYOCK, s.** A thick, worthless, dirty bag, or a piece of thick, clumsy, ill-fitting dress, *ibid.* V. PAIKIE, s. 1.]

PELTRIE, PELTRY, PALTRIE, s. Vile trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing that is worthless or troublesome, S.

Sic *peltrie* was never seen.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 7.

"Gif a man's heart be set vpon the gear of this warld, vpon the *paltrie* that is in it, greedines commandeth that man, as ordinarlie, and mair constantlie nor any maister is able to command his seruand." Bruce's *Eleven Serm.*, Sign. Y. 4. a.

"Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the Anabaptistes.—The Spirite of Jesus shall abhorre that trashe and *peltrie*." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 418.

[2. Wet stormy weather, Banffs.

3. Applied to badly cooked food, *ibid.*]

[**PELTRIE, adj.** Worthless, bad, troublesome, *ibid.*]

Su.-G. *pallor*, old rags. This Ihre derives from *palt*, a shirt or smock. But Teut. *palt*, a fragment, is preferable. Hence Su.-G. *palt-byke*, a beggar, Ital. *paltone*, *paltonnier*, Fr. *pautonnier*, id. and perhaps *palleteaux*, pieces of cloth for mending an old garment; Rom. de la Rose. This, or Teut. *pelterije*, *pelles*, is a more natural origin for E. *paltry*, mean, than *poltron*, from which Dr. Johns. derives it.

PELURE, PELOUR, PILLOUR, s. Costly fur.

This Jhon the Ballyol dyspoilyd he
Of all hys robys of ryalte.
The *pelure* thair tuk off hys tabart,
(*Trome Tabart* he wes callyt eftyward)

And all othire insyngnys,
That fel to kyngis on ony wys,

Bathe scepter, swerd, crowne, and ryng.

Wyntown, viii. 12. 19.

Her hode of a herde huwe, that her hede hedes,

Of *pillour*, of palwerk, of perre to pay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 2.

Langland uses *pelure*, evidently in the same sense.

I loked on my lefte halfe, as the lady me taught,
And was wars of a woman, werthelich clothed,
Purfiled with *pelure*, the finest vpon erthe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 8. a.

Shal no sergeant for his seruice, wear no silke howne
Ne no *Pelure* in his cloke, for pleadyng at the barre.

Ibid., Fol. 16. a.

"Fr. *pelure*, peeling, paring," Gl. Wynt. This can scarcely be the origin. *Pelurae* occurs, *Fleta*, L. 2. c. 14, rendered *pelles* by Du Cange. The word may be from L. B. *pelipar-ius*, *peliper-ius*, a currier, a preparer of skins, *p* being changed to *v*, as in the O. E. *v. ipelwred*.

Har manteles were of grene felwet,
Ybordured with gold, ryght well ysette,
Ipelwred with grys and gro.

Lawnfal, Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 180.

Launfal yn purple gam hym schrede,
Ipelwred with whyt emyne.

Ibid., p. 187.

It must be observed, however, that Teut. *palure*, which so nearly resembles our word, is used with greater latitude; insigni gestamen. Kilian mentions *liureye*, livery, nota centurialis, as synonym. Alem. *pellele*, by some rendered *pelliculae*, is by others expl. *texta pretiosa*, from Goth. *pell*, id. our pall. Schilter says; Dicitur etiam *pfeler*, *pfeller*. In Voc. Lat. Germ. *coccinus*, *rol pfellor*.

[**PEMMINT, s.** A thrashing, mild chastisement, Shetl.]

PEN, s. A peak or conical top, generally in a range of hills; as, Penchrise-*pen*, Skelf-hill-*pen*, Roxb.; Ettrick-*pen*, Selkirks.; Eskdale-muir-*pen*, Dumfr.

"Lee *Pen* is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidal shape; on its summit, 2150 feet above the sea's flow, is an immense quantity of small stones." Stat. Acc. Inverleithen.

"Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as Law, *Pen*, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, Top, Drum, Tor, Watch, Rig, Edge, Know, Knock, Mount, Kaim, Bank, Hope, Head, Cleugh-head, Gare, Scarr, Height, Shank, Brae, Kneis," &c. Armstrong's Comp. Maps of Peebles. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Tweed, p. 50, 51.

These names, it is evident, are not given in order, or as expressive of the relative magnitude of hills. Nor do they all respect magnitude, several of them merely denoting the peculiar form, as Rig, Shank, &c.

"*Pen*, in the British and Armoric, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a head, a chief, the beginning, the top, or summit, a cape, a promontory." Caledonia, i. 55.

In Gael. *b* is used for *p*, as in *beinn*, a mountain, a hill, the summit. Cluverius in his German Antiq., B. i., p. 188, says; *Excelsarum rerum summitates dicimus pinnen*, et singulari numero *pin*. But Wachter views the word as Celtic; observing that, from this primitive, the Latins formed *Penninus* and *Apenninus*; and that the deity worshipped on the summit of the Alps was hence called *Deus Penninus*. This is supposed to have been the Celtic Jupiter, whom the Germans called *Pinn*. V. Wachter, vo. *Pfin Pinn*, *summitas*.

PEN, s. Part of a stem of colwort, Clydes.

"The fate of mendicants at that period was hard indeed. For, instead of a handful of meal, the usual alms in the farm-houses of the south-western counties of Scotland, a beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, or *pen*, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colwort stalk." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 330.

This refers to "the dear years at the beginning of last century."

Probably of C. B. origin; *pen* signifying an extremity or end; Owen.

PEN, s. The dung of fowls. V. HEN-PEN.

PEN, s. 1. Expl. "an old saucy man, with a sharp nose;" Gall. Encycl.

This, like many others in this singular collection, seems merely cant.

[2. A small, neat person, or animal; *pinn* is also used, Banffs.]

[* **PEN, s.** A quill. S. V. PENNER.

2. A *snuff-pen*, a quill shaped like a spoon, used in taking snuff; a snuff-spoon, S.

She took the pestle an' the *pen*,
She coost them but she coost them ben;
Sair e'er they ca'd me Kirsten Pen,
I never wanted sneeshin!

Auld Wife ayont the Fire.

3. A spoon; as, "He taks a guid *pen-fu'*," i.e., a good spoonful, hence, a good meal, Clydes.

Pen-fu' is also used to imply a mouthful, and is applied to drinking; as, "He whiles taks a gae *pen-fu'*,"

i.e., more than enough of liquor; or, with a touch of humorous exaggeration, "His *pen-fu's* a chapin jug."

* To **PEN, v. a. and n.** To take snuff with a quill, or something made in a similar form; originally used as a frugal plan; Aberd.

PEN-GUN, s. 1. A quill open at each end, used as a pop-gun by children, S.

"*Pen-guns* are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

"*Pen-gun*, a pop-gun;" Gl. Antiq.

To crack like a *pen-gun*, to be very loquacious, S.

"Ye ken as weel as me—that naething louses the jaw like a soup drink;—sae e'en let's get a mouthfu', maister, and then I'll crack like a *pen-gun*."

[2. A loquacious person; generally applied to one of small stature, S.]

PEN, PENN, s. A small conduit, Dumf.; "a sewer;" Gall. Encycl. V. **PEND.**

[**PENCEFU', PENCIE.** V. under **PENS, v.**]

PENCH, PENCHE, s. 1. Belly, paunch.

Swa live thir lyars, and thair lawis allane,
Packand thair *penche* lyk Epicurianis.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems
Sixteenth Cent., ii. 307.

2. *Penches*, pl. the common name for tripe, or the entrails of an animal, S.

Upo' the brow he sits and round him deals,
Unto his unfledg'd sons, the fleshy feast.
Himself wi' *penches* staw'd, he dights his neb,
And to the sun in drowsy mood, spreads out
His boozy tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

PEND, PENN, PEN, s. 1. An arch, any kind of vault; as the arch of a bridge, a covered gateway, S.

— Thai yon image framit,
Aboon ths *pend* quihilk I defend. —

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 360.

"Fornix, a *pend* or vault." Despaut. Gram. A. 12, b.
"They came all riding up the gate to St. Machar's kirk, ordained our Lord Jesus Christ his arms to be cut out of the fore front of the pulpit thereof, and to take down the portraiture of the blessed Virgin Mary and our Saviour in her arms, that had stood since the up putting thereof, in curious work, under the ceiling at the west end of the *pend*, whereon the great steeple stands, unmoved till now." Spalding, i. 246.

2. The arch of heaven, the sky.

Begaried is the sapphire *pend*
With sprangs of skarlet hew,
And preciously from end to end,
Damasked white and blew.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iiii. 387.

The word has no affinity with Gael. *pen*, a high mountain. It is evidently borrowed from the manner in which arches are built, the stones being in a *pendent* form; Lat. *pend-ere*; Fr. *pendre*.

- [3. A covered sewer, small conduit ; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer, South and West of S.]

PENDEd, PENDIT, PENNED, *part. pa.*
Arched, S.

"A bra place this for a skoug—siccan a gousty lump o' black *pended* stancwark's no in a' Crail parish." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

"The gulf was crammed *sae fu'*, as that ane could hae gade ower it like a *pendit* brigg." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 320.

"Major Learmont—was taken in his own house, within three miles of Lanark, in a vault which he diged under ground, and *pennded* for his hiding." Law's Memorials, p. 216.

[PENDIN, PENDING, *s.* Arching, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 181, 342, Dickson.]

PEND-STANE, *s.* A stone for building an arch, as contradistinguished from such as are used for a wall, S. [A ring-stone.]

"Fyw scoir layd of *pendstanis* & vj scoir xv. laidis of wall stanis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, v. 15.

PENHEAD, *s.* The upper part of a mill-lead, where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill ; [also, the grating at the opening of the lead], S.

"Depones, That they take in water from the river Don, at the intake or *penhead* of the meal-mill, for their whole operations of bleaching and driving their machinery." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c., 1805, p. 229.

"That the mill-lead of said field may be about four feet broad near to the *penhead*, and about a foot of water deep at that place in general." Ibid., p. 235.

[PEN-MOUTH, *s.* The entrance of a pend or covered gateway ; as, "When I gaed by, he was stannin' at the *pen-mouth*," Clydes.]

PENDE, *s.* A pendant ; pl. *pendes*.

The fey girdil hie sette did appere,
With stuthis knaw and *pendes* schinand clere.
Doug. Virgil, 447, 37.

Bulla, Virg. The term used by Doug. refers to the convex or arched form of the Roman *bulia*. Speaking of pendants, Rudd. says, "S. we call them *pendles*." The latter is merely Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs dangleingly," Cotgr.

"Item, a brasselat of gold with hede & *pendes* of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

"Ane reyld belt with *heyd pendes* & four stuthis of syluer." Aberd. Reg., V. 15, p. 720.

[PENDENTIS, *s. pl.* Unpaid claims, Accts. L.H. Treas., i. 206, Dickson ; Lat. *pendentia*.]

PENDICE, PENDACE, *of a buckle.* That part of it which receives and fastens the one latchet, before the shoe be straitened by means of the other, S. q. something that hangs from the buckle.

"I sell leid ye to the place—quhar thou tynt the *penlace* of thi belt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"*Pendass* of ane silwer belt." Ibid., Cent. 16.

PENDICLE, *s.* 1. A pendant ; L. B. *pendiculum*.

"But that which is the great *remora* to all matters is the head of Strafford : as for poor Canterbury, he is so contemptible that all casts him out of their thoughts, as a *pendicle* at the Lieutenant's ear." Baillie's Lett., i. 251.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner, S.

I find this term used in a deed, A. 1556.

"Gif ony man be infest in landis, &c. the King, nor na uther man, without his consent, may not infest or dispoise the samin, or ony part, *pendicle*, or pertinent thairof, to ony uther person." Balfour's Pract., p. 156.

"Most of the farms have cottages, whence they obtain assistance in hay-time and harvest. Besides these, there are many *pendicles* (*praediola*) partly let off the farms, and partly let immediately by the proprietor." P. Kettle, Fife Statist. Acc., i. 379.

3. Applied to a church dependent on another.

"It was called in ancient times the parsonage of Stobo.—It was a parsonage having four churches belonging to it, which were called the *Pendicles* of Stobo, viz. the church of Dawick," &c. P. Stobo, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., iii. 330.

4. An appendage, one thing attached to another ; a privilege connected with any office or dignity.

—"That in all tyme heireftir the keiping of the saidis signettis shall be at the dispositioun of his maiesteis secretarie present and to come, as a particular *pendicle* of the said office of secretarie, vndisponible in ony sorte and vnseperable thairfra." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 448.

"The heads of our sufferings are his crown and the *pendicles* of it ; were it not so, we would soon yield and give it over." Society Contendings, p. 147.

5. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another.

"My lord Governour, &c., referris & remittis the summondis vnderwrittin, and all poyntis and *pendiklis* of the samin—to Daud Wod of the Craig hir grace comptroller for hir intres," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

The word evidently denotes any thing depending on another. L. B. *pendicularis*, is used in the latter sense. "Intra Ecclesiam S. Francisci in editorio loco fabricata est *Pendicularis* capella." V. S. Stanisl. ap. Du Cange.

PENDICLER, *s.* An inferior tenant, S.

"The parish also abounded with *pendiclers*, or inferior tenants. These, therefore, with the cottagers, together with a considerable number of families employed in the coal-mines,—contributed much to the multiplication of the inhabitants." P. Denino, Fife Statist. Acc., xi. 357. N.

PENDLE, PENDULE, *s.* A pendant, an ear-ring.

"Yea, one *pendule* of his crown should not be yielded, though it should cost us all our lives." Society Contendings, p. 188.

She's got *pendles* in her lugs,
Cockleshells wad set her better.
Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song, p. 10.

This word is still used in the same sense, but ludicrously, Ettr. For.

Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs dangleingly ;" Cotgr. V. PENDE.

To PENE, PEYNE, POYNE, PYNE, *v. a.* To beat out, to forge.

Amang thame self thay grisly smethis grete
With mekle force did forge, *peyne*, and bete.
Doug. Virgil, 258, 24.

— The sikkir helmes *penys* and forgis out.
Ibid., 230, 21.

The hidduous Ciclopes forgit furth and draue,—
The glowand irne to wel and *poyne* anone.
Ibid., 257, 25.

Sum *pynis* furth ane pan boddum to prent fals plakkis.
Ibid., 238, b. 50.

Rudd. derives this word from Fr. *pen-er*, to toil, or *pointonn-er*, to prick or stamp with puncheons, &c. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *paen-a*, to extend, *paena ut en ting*, rem aliquam in latum deducere; Ihre. This learned writer observes, that some view this as the root of *panna*, a term used to denote a variety of things which are concave in their form. Verelius mentions Isl. *paen-a*, as signifying to strike with a hammer; *paen-at*, that which is thus struck; *pentar-ar*, those who beat metals into thin plates, as coppersmiths, those who work in the mint, &c. Lundius very naturally derives Germ. *paening*, *pfennig*, a penny, from Isl. *paen-a*, cudere, signare; to strike. Not. ad. Verel. Ind. p. 1.

PENEKIS, *s. pl.*

“That Robert of Douglas, &c., sall—pay to maister Andro Stewart provost of Lincluden—for thre chaldre of malt, & thre chaldre of mele, for ilk boll x s., & for vj wetheris for ilk pece axx d., aucht be thaim for the teindis of twa *penekis*, as was prefit before the lordis.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 58.

Prob., a corr. of L. B. *pannag-ium*, the right of feeding swine in a wood or forest?

PENETRIVE, *adj.* Penetrative.

“Brutus, with thir and mair *penetrive* wourdis openly raheisit in his orisoun,—movit the pepill, &c.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 104.

PEN-FAULD, *s.* The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle, Roxb. The same with E. *pin-fold*.

[PEN-GUN, *s.* V. under PEN.]

[PEN-HEAD, *s.* V. under PEND.]

PENKLE, *s.* A rag, a fragment, Perth. Lat. *pannicul-us*, id.

PENNED, *part. pa.* Arched; more properly *pended*, S. V. under PEND.

PENNER, PENNAR, PENNIRT, *s.* A pen-case, or case for holding pens, generally made of tin.

Heels-o'er-goudie coupit he,
And rave his guid horn *penner*
In bits that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

“*Penner* & inkhornes ilk tuo grosse,” &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

“ix *pennaris*, the price vj d.” *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

Teut. *penne*, *penna*, and *waerde*, custodia, q. a *pen-keeper*.

* PENNON, *pl.*, PENNONYS, *s.* A pendant, a small banner.

Thar speris, *pennonys*, and thair scheldis,
Off lycht enlumnynt all the feildis.

Barbour, viii. 227, MS.

“The *pennon* was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Fresne shews that even the esquires might bear *pennonns*, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field.” *Grose's Milit. Antiq.*, i. 179, N.

“The *pennon* was in figure and size like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point.—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the *pennon* was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret.” *Ibid.*, ii. 52.

This I cannot view as a corr. of *pendant*, although *pennant* E. is also used, but as the same with O. Fr. *pennon*. This word was used in the first age of Fr. poetry to denote a feather, or any thing similar, fixed to the end of an arrow. Gl. Rom. de la Rose. It seems to be from Alem. *fan*, *fanen*, *fanden*, *fanon*, vexillum, whence Fr. *gonfanon*, Alem. *chund-fanon*, from *chund*, *kund*, a public indication, and *fanon*, the instrument by which it is made. V. Schilter, p. 77. *Banner* has, according to this learned writer, the same origin with *fanon*; *ban*, *fan*, *van*, being promiscuously used in the sense of *fascia*.

* PENNY, *s.* Used as a general name of money, without any respect to its relative value; a coin.

“That thair be cunyeit ane *penny* of silvir callit the Mary Ryall,—of weicht ane unce Troi weicht,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1565, Keith's Hist. App., p. 118. V. MARY RYALL.

This was in fact a crown in value, or as more commonly expressed, a dollar. But this application of the term corresponds with its original use. A.-S. *penig* is not only used for the Roman denarius, but to denote the Jewish shekel. Teut. *peninck*, and Germ. *pennig*, are both rendered by Lat. nummus. Wachter deduces the term from C. B. *pen*, the head, because the Roman money bore the heads of emperors, &c.; and seems much out of humour with Verelius, and also with his learned annotator Car. Lundius, who derive Sw. *paenings*, id. from Su.-G. *paen-a*, cudere, signare, Not. p. 1; as Verel. vo. *Paetri*, vel *Paenat*, cusum, had referred to the same *v.* Wachter, as if he had imbibed all the warmth of the old Cambrian spirit, not only affirms that Goth. *pentarar*, a moneyer, is manifestly from *monetarius*, with a change of the labial letters only, and *paenat* from *moneta*, but boldly affirms, in opposition to the testimony of both Verelius and Lundius, that *paena* is a *fictitious* verb, which had never till that time been taken notice of by any author,—as if these good men had indeed coined it for the purpose of supplying them with an etymon. It has, however, kept its ground. For Ihre introduces it as signifying, extendere, in latum deducere; which completely corresponds with the ancient mode of beating out or hammering money: and Serenius affirms that in the Su.-G. it is perfectly well known. Thus, “ane *penny* of silvir” merely signifies a coin of silver, or a piece of silver money.

To MAK PENNY of a thing. To convert it into money by the sale of it.

“That lettez be direct to the Schiref of Drumfres to distrenye the said David his landis & gudis, & mak *penny* of thaim for the payment of the said some, & frething of the said Symone of the said borowgang.” Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 32; also Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 110.

Sw. *vaenda nagot i penningar*, to make money of a thing, Wideg. Su.-G. *penning*, and Germ. *pfennig*

signify money in general, in consequence of the common use of the denarius.

To PENNY, *v. n.* To fare; to partake of, to eat, S. B.

And there she gets them black as ony slae,
On them she penny'd well, and starker grew,
And gather'd strength her journey to pursue.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

This *v.* seems formed from the idea of the necessity of money in purchasing provisions, which are *q.* the return for one's penny.

[PENNYIN, PENNYAN, PENNY, *s.* The act of faring on, eating or partaking of, Banffs.]

[PENNY PAP, PENNY BAKE, *s.* A penny roll or biscuit, Clydes. V. BAP.]

PENNY-BLANCH, PENNIE-BLAINCH, *s.* 1. A phrase occurring in many ancient charters, apparently denoting the payment of a silver penny as quitrent, S.

It seems to have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase *Denier blanc*, Lat. *Denarius Albus*, a denomination of silver money current in France at least from the reign of Philip VI. (A. 1349). Of this there were two kinds, the *Gros* or Great, and *Petit* or Small. The great denier was in value about fifteen deniers of copper; the latter being valued as the tenth part of an English penny. Besides the *Denier Blanc*, they had also the *Denier Noir*. Cotgr. defines *Monnoye noire*, "brasse, copper, or iron coin, unsilvered." But it would appear that these had sometimes a small proportion of silver, or were washed with it. Hence the designation given by our ancestors to the base money introduced by James III., *Black money*. Du Cange defines *Blancus* 2. *Monetae minutioris argenteae vel aere et argenteo mixtae species*.

2. Afterwards the phrase was transferred to the particular mode of holding lands. V. BLANCHE.

[PENNY-BOO, *s.* A large top, Banffs.]

[[PENNY-BRAID, *s.* Breadth of a penny, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3588.]

PENNIE-BRYDAL, PENNY-WEDDING, *s.* A wedding at which the guests contribute money for their own entertainment, S.

"The General Assemblée, considering the great profanitie and severall abuses which usually fall forth at *Pennie-Brydals*, proving fruitful seminaries of all lasciviousnesse and debausherie, as well by the excessive number of people convened thereto, as by the extortion of them therein, and licentiousnesse thereat,—ordain every Presbyterie in this kingdom, to take such speciall care for restraining these abuses—as they shall think fit in their severall bounds *respective*." Act Gen. Assembly, 13 Feb., 1645.

"A penny-wedding is when the expence of the marriage entertainment is not defrayed by the young couple, or their relations, but by a club among the guests. Two hundred people, of both sexes, will sometimes be convened on an occasion of this kind." P. Drayn, *Elgin Statist. Acc.*, iv. 86, N.

"One, two, and even three hundred would have convened on these occasions, to make merry at their own expence for two or more days. This scene of feasting, drinking, dancing, wooing, fighting, &c., was

always enjoyed with the highest relish." P. Montquhitter, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xxi. 146.

One great absurdity, and natural source of disorder at such meetings, is the welcome given, in various quarters at least, to every one who chooses to attend the wedding, if willing to pay his share, although not invited, and a stranger to the whole company.

We learn from Loccenius, that *penny-bridals* are common in Sweden. The custom has probably existed from an early period. "In nonnullis locis sumtus nuptialis ab invitatis hospitibus in *cranio vel collectis* solent adjuvari ac sublevari: quum plures unum facilius, quam unus et solus seipsum impensis majori instruere possit." *Antiq. Sueo-Goth.*, p. 109.

It is probably a relique of the ancient custom of friends bringing gifts to the married pair on the morning after marriage. Some by the savings of such a wedding, avowedly gain as much as to form a small stock; others scorn the idea of a wedding of this kind, because, as they say, "they will not begin the world with *begging*."

PENNY-DOG, *s.* A dog that constantly follows his master, S.

His wink to me hath been a law;
He haunts me like a penny-dog;
Of him I stand far greater awe,
Than pupil does of pedagegue.

Watson's Coll., i. 11.

It might be supposed that this term denoted a dog of the meanest species, *q.* one that might be bought for a penny, as the metaph. borrowed from it is always used in relation to a contemptible character, one who implicitly follows another. But this, although the general pronunciation, is not universal. In Ang. *para-dog* is used in the same sense.

PENNY-FEE, *s.* Wages paid in money, S.

"He said, it wisna in my heart,—to pit a puir lad like himsell—that had na hauding but his penny-fee, to sic a hardship as this." Rob Roy, ii. 232.

No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he,
Whose base-brib'd drone whiff's out its wind for hire,
Who, having stroll'd all day for penny-fee,
Couches at night with oxen in the byre.

Anster Fair, c. ii. st. 54.

PENNY-FRIEN', *s.* A deceitful interested friend, Clydes.

PENNY-MAILL, PENNY-MALE, *s.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from what is paid in kind.

"The uther nine parts thereof sall perteine to our Sovereine Lorde: and this to be nocht onelie of the *penny-maill*, but of all uther dewties, that suld be payed for teind and stock." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 29. Murray.

—"And as to the caponis & hereyelde hors, because the said James allegiis that he has the said landis in tak for *penny-male* alanerly,—assignis the samyn day to the saidis tutoris to preif that the said James tuk the said hereyeld hors, & the avale of him." Act. Audit., A. 1498, p. 147.

2. A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgement of superiority, rather than as an equivalent.

It is accordingly contrasted with *deir ferme*, or high rent.

Sum with *deir ferme* ar hirreit hall,
That wount to pay bot penny maill.

Mailland Poems, p. 321.

From *Penny*, used in the sense of money, and *Mail*, *q. v.*

PENNY-MAISTER, s. A term formerly used in S. for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; now *Box-master*.

"*Ferdingmannus*, ane Dutch word, ane penny-maister, or thesaurar." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Ferdingmannus*. Skene, who was no etymologist, at random calls *Ferdingman* "ane Dutch worde." But with more reason might he have said this of the term by which he expl. it. For Belg. *penningmaester*, is "a treasurer, a receiver;" Sewel.

PENNY-PIG, s. A piece of crockery formerly used for holding money; apparently what is now called a *pinner-pig*. [V. **PINE-PIG**.]

"*Capsella fictilis*, a penny pig." Wedderburn's *Vocab.*, p. 13.

PENNY SILLER, s. A term used to express an indefinite quantity of money, S.

"I was somewhat daunted, and withdrew myself to call upon siater Babie, who fears neither dog nor devil, when there is in question the little penny siller." The *Pirate*, iii. 57.

PENNYSTONE, PENNY-STONE, s. A quoit made of stone, or a flat stone used instead of a quoit. *To play at the pennystone*, to play with quoits of this kind, a common game in the country, S.

"Most of the antient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling, and fishing, are now disused; those retained are;—throwing the penny-stone, which anawer[a] to our coits: the *shinty*, or the striking of a ball of wood," &c. Pennant's *Tour in S.*, 1769, p. 214.

[Just as he landed, at the other bank,
Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank;
And round about him bickered a' at anes,
As they were playing at the penny-stanes.

Ross's Helenore.]

Hence a penny-stane cast, the distance to which a stone quoit may be thrown.

Mycht nane behind his falowis be
A pennystone cast, na he in hy
Wes dede, or tane deliuerly.

Barbour, xiii. 581, MS.

—The way
Wes not a pennystone cast of breid.

Ibid., xvi. 383, MS.

Qu. because it was usual to play for money? Or, as allied to Sw. *pen-a*, *utpen-a*, to flatten, because only flat stones can be used?

PENNY UTOLE. A term in law deeds, signifying the symbol used for the infertment or resignation of an annual rent. This term is peculiar to Aberdeen.

"The lords found that the resignation of an annual-rent out of a tenement in Aberdeen in the year 1720, being made with the symbol of a penny utole, and not with the lawful symbola of staff and baton, was therefore, upon the act of sederunt 1708, void and null." Kilkerran, p. 504. V. **UTOLE**.

[**PENNY-WABBLE, s.** Same as **PENNY-WHEEP**, q. v. **Banff's**.]

PENNY-WHEEP, PENNY-WHIP, s. The weakest kind of small beer, sold at a penny per *gallon*, S.

Perhaps from ita *briskness*, or flying off quickly. V. **WHIP**.

"Twenty years back—the poor man could—have his amorie filled with wholesome provisions at a cheap rate, and was able to get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence." *Blackw. Mag.*, Dec. 1821, p. 671.

Unlike the poor, sma' penny-wheep,
Whilk worthless, petty change-folk keep,
—I've seen me joyous frisk an' leap,
Wi' Allan's ale. *Tannahill's Poems*, p. 81.

Penny-whip, id. *Gl. Lancash.*

PENNY-WIDDIE, s. V. **PIN-THE-WIDDIE**.

To PENS, PENSE, PENCE, v. n. 1. To think; to think highly of one's self. V. **PANCE**.

[2. To walk with measured, conceited step and air, **Banff's**.]

PENSEFU', PENCEFU', adj. Proud, self-conceited, **Ayrs**.

I dare do naething now but glour;
Nor thus be fash't wi' three or four
Sic *pencefu'* breed.

Picken's Poems, 1786, p. 62.

V. **PENSIE**.

PENSIE, PENSY, PENCIE, adj. 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit and affectation in one's appearance, S.

Furth started neist a pensy blade,
And out a maiden took;
They said that he was Falkland bred,
And danced by the book.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 263.

A pensy ant, right trig and clean,
Came yae day whidding o'er the green.

Ibid., ii. 476.

2. Expl. "spruce, clean and neat in one's dress and appearance, as rich people in low life are expected to be."

There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker,
Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Hench.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 292.

Probably from Fr. *pens-er*, to think, *pensif*, "thinking of," Cotgr., because a person of this description seems to think much of himself.

It may, however, be corr. from Gael. *feinspeis*, self-conceit; compounded of *fein*, self, and *speis*, liking, fondness.

PENSIENESS, PENSFUNESS, s. Self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

PENSYLIE, adv. In a self-important manner, S.

He kames his hair indeed, and gaes right anug,
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug,
Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

PENSAL, PENSEIL, PINSEL, s. A small streamer, borne in battle.

Baneris rycht fayrly flawmand,
And penselys to the wynd wawand,
Swa fele thar war off ser quentiss,
That it war gret slycht to diuise.

Barbour, xi. 193, MS.

Pinsel, Doug.

Mr. Pinkerton describe these as "small pennons with which the spears of knights were ornamented."

But we learn from Grose, that "the *pensil* was a small streamer fixed to the end of a lance, and was adorned with the coat armour of the *csquire* by whom it was carried, and served to point him out in the day of battle." Milit. Antiq., ii. 53. The pennon was worn by a knight bachelor. V. PENNON.

This word is also used in O. E.

Mekill pride was thare in prese,
Both on *pencell* and on plate.

Minot's Poems, p. 23.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *penonceau*, *penoncel*, a flag, a streamer. Some write *pignonciel*. Du Cange mentions L. B. *penicell-us*, *penuncell-us*, *penonsell-us*, as dimin. from *pennon*.

[PENSHENS, *s. pl.* Puddings or tripe; *pench-puddings*, Shetl.]

PENTEISSIS, *s. pl.* Prob., a corr. of *pent-houses*, sheds.

"Gif thair be ony *pentessis*, that is under stairie, haldin on the fore-gait, or farder furth nor the law permittis." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *penthouses*, sheds.

PENTHLAND, *s.* The name given to the middle part of Scotland, especially to that now called Lothian.

"The second and myd part (because it was inhabit be *Pichtis*) was namit *Pentland*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 3. Elsewhere he says, that Forth is "ane arme of the see dinyding *Pentland* fra Fife." Cron. B. iv., c. 5.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *Pichtland*, or *Petland*, in the same manner as the designation of *Pichtland Firth* has been changed to *Pentland*. For the oldest Norwegian writers call this *Petlandz-fjaerd*; Heimskringla, II. 50, Ed. Peringskiold.

To PENTY, *v. a.* To fillip, S.

Or shall I douk the deepest sea
And coral pou for beads to thee;
Penty the pepe upon the nose?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 550.

As Fr. *pointe*, *point*, denotes the tip of any thing, whence the phrase, *point du nez*, the tip of the nose; the *v. point-er*, *pointer*, is expl. *blesser*, *porter des coupes de la pointe*; Dict. Trev.

PENTY, PENTIE, *s.* A fillip, (talitrum), S.

PEP, *s.* A cherry-stone, S. V. PAIP.

PEPOCH, *s.* The store of cherry-stones from which the *castles of peps* are supplied; called also *Feeddow*, Roxb.

PEPE, *s.* 1. The chirp of a bird, S.

Now, swete bird, say ones to me *pepe*,
I dee for we; me think thou gynis slepe.

King's Quair, ii. 38.

He dares na play peep, a S. prov. phrase; He dares not mutter.

2. The act of speaking with a shrill small voice, S. *peep*.

The tothir ansueris with ane piteous *pepe*.

Doug. Virgil, 175, 30.

This implies the idea of a plaintive voice. Thus the *v. peep*, although properly an E. one, is used in a proverbial phrase, in a peculiar sense; *Ye're no sae*

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puir as ye peep, Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85. You complain more of poverty than your situation warrants.

Teut. *piep-en*, Su.-G. *pip-a*, Fr. *pep-ier*, Lat. *pip-ire*.

To PEPPEN, PEPPIN, *v. a.* To bring up young persons or beasts so delicately as to render them unfit for the ordinary duties of life. It most frequently denotes such improper management of a daughter by her mother, Moray.

Pappant, sense 2, is evidently the part. pa. of this *v.* Instead of deriving it from Teut. *poppen*, the dolls of children, as under *Pappant*, perhaps it may be viewed as having more resemblance to Teut. *peppe*, *pap*, milk-porridge, as denoting soft nutriment; if not to Lat. *pappas*, used by Juvenal to denote a foster-father, or *papp-are*, to feed with *pap*.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, Fife. V. CURN, *s.*

PEPPERCURNS. A simple machine for grinding pepper, consisting of a piece of wood about six inches in length, and three in breadth, in the middle of which a hole is bored, but not quite to the bottom, of about two inches in diameter; in this aperture a few grains of pepper are put, and by means of a handle, into which some rough nails are driven at the lower end, the pepper is bruised till it be fit for use, Teviotdale.

The latter syllable is evidently the same with *quern*, a handmill, Su.-G. *quarn*. It nearly resembles the oldest form of the word, in Mees.-G. *quairmus*, id.

PEPPER-DULSE, *s.* Jagged fucus, S. *Fucus pinnatifidus*, Linn. V. DULSE.

To PER, *v. n.* To appear.

The Ingliss wach that nycht had beyne on steir,
Drew to thair est rycht as the day can *per*.

Wallace, vi. 541, MS.

Pere, Chaucer, id. E. *peer* is used as signifying, just to come in sight, contr. from *appear*.

[PERAL, PERALL, PEREL, *s.* Peril; *pl. peralis*, Barbour, iv. 146.]

[PERALOUS, PERELOUS, *adj.* Perilous, *ibid.*, iii. 685.]

PERALIN, PERALING, *s.* Prob., a kind of dress.

"That William Struiling brother to the lard of Kere sall restore—twa gownis price iij li., a clok price xx s. a pare of dovne coddis [down pillows] price vj s. a blew *peralin* of worstet contened v eln price xs.", &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 106.

Perhaps *q.* a blue *apparelling* or dress of worsted. Chaucer uses *paraille*, contr. from the Fr. term for apparel.

Thise wermes, ne thise mothes, ne thise mites
Upon my *paraille* frett hem never a del.

Wif of Bathes, *Prolog.*, v. 6143.

"A *peraling* of the hall" is mentioned as an article of household furniture, Acts ut sup., p. 131, perhaps as denoting some sort of tapestry for adorning the principal apartment.

PERANTER, *adv.* Peradventure, contr. from Fr. *par aventure*.

Howbeid ane hundreth standis heirby,
Peranter ar as gauckit fulis as I.

Lyndsay, *S.P.R.*, ii. 93.

To **PERBRAIK**, **PERBREK**, *v. a.* To break,
to shatter.

*Perbrekit schyppis bot cabillis thare mycht ryde,
Nane anker medis make thame arreist nor bide.*

Doug. Virgil, 18, 22.

Rudd. views it as perhaps from Fr. *pour*, or Hisp. *para*, *q. profRACTis*, or *semifRACTa*. It is more natural to view this term as formed directly in imitation of Lat. *perfractus*, thoroughly broken. **PARBREAK**, *q. v.* is used in a different sense.

PERCEPTIONE, *s.* The act of gathering or receiving rents, &c.

"The lordis—deliueris, that for ocht that thai haf yit sene Alex' Inness of that ilk dois wrang in the *perceptione*, vptaking, and withhalde, of the malez and gerssoumez of the landis of Menedy," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 184.

Fr. *perception*, "a gathering, taking, receiving, of;" Cotgr.

PERCONNON, **PERCUNNANCE**, *s.* Expl. condition, proviso, S. B.

But upon this *perconnon* I agree,
To lat you gae, that Lindy marry me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

Sibb. strangely views these terms as connected with *park*, to perch. But they seem compounded of Fr. *par*, by, and *convine*, *convenance*, both used in the sense of condition. **V. CONUYNE**.

PERCUDO, *s.* Some kind of precious stone.

Vpon thair brest bravest of all,
Were precious pearls of the Eist ;—
Thair nicht ye se, mangs moné mo,
The Topaz and the *Percudo*.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

I find no similar word. The first syllable may be from Fr. *pierre*, a stone. *Cueut* signifies a whet-stone.

PERDE', *adv.* Very, truly.

The samyn wise did grete Elymus *perdé*,
Richt so himself King Acestes the auld.

Doug. Virgil, 129, 48.

"From the Fr. *pardieu*, *pardieur*, per Deum, per Deos. Though this be the true etymon of the word, yet it is not to be thought that our religious Prelate, by using it, swears or prophanes the name of God: For the word had been long before received by the common people, who either not knowing, or not adverting to the primary signification of it, meant no more by it but *truly*, *surely*, or such like," &c. Rudd.

But the "religious Prelate" certainly was better instructed in the meaning of words than the common people. Tyrwhitt, without ceremony, calls it an oath.

PERDEWS, *s. pl.* Soldiers appointed to the forlorn hope.

"The king presented him battle, waiting in vain a whole day, to see if he might be provoked to come forth: and for that effect sent a number of infantry *perdews* to his trenches to bring on the skirmish." Melvil's Mem., p. 15.

Fr. *enfants perdus*, "the forlorn hope of a camp, commonly gentlemen of companies," Cotgr.

PERDUE, *adj.* Driven to the last extremity, so as to use violent means.

"It was indeed full time to stop MacEagh's proceedings; for not finding the private passage readily,—

he had caught down a sword and target,—with the purpose, doubtless, of fighting his way through all opposition.—'Hold, while you live,' whispered Dalgetty, laying hold on him; 'we must not be *perdue* if possible.'" Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser., iv. 115.

Fr. *perdu*, "past hope of recovery; ungracious, or past grace;" Cotgr.

PERDUELLION, *s.* A designation for treason, borrowed from the Roman law.

"There's no a calland that e'er carried a pock wi' a process in't, but will tell you that *perduellion* is the worst and most virulent kind of treason." Tales, 2d Ser., i. 309.

Lat. *perduellio*, Fr. *perduellisme*, treason against king or country.

PERDURABIL, *adv.* Lasting.

—"And als it var verray necessair that Kyng Darius furnest the Atheniens viht sa mekil money as may resist the Lacedemoniens, and that sal gar al the cuntry of Greice hef *perdurabil* veyr among them selvis." Compl. S., p. 137.

Fr. *perdurable*, from Lat. *perdur-o*.

To **PERE**, *v. a.* To pour.

The fat oyle did he yet and *pere*
Apoun the entrellis to mak thaim birne clers.

Doug. Virgil, 172, 2.

"But *pour*, and *pere*, *S.*, differ in this, that we commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threads, when there is little remaining in the vessel." Rudd.

Pere, I suspect, however, is merely a provinc. pron. of the *E.* word, although used in a peculiar sense.

[**PEREGALL**, *s.* An equal, Lyndsay, Comp. Papyngo, l. 574; Fr. *par egal*.]

[**PERELL**, **PERELOUS**. **V. PERAL**.]

PERELT, *adj.* Paralytic, affected with palsy, Roxb.

PEREMPOR, **PEREMPER**, *adj.* Precise, extremely nice, Loth.

PEREMPTORS, *s. pl.* "He's ay upon his *perempers*," he's always so precise, Loth.

Evidently borrowed from a term frequently used in our courts of law. **V. PEREMPTOUR**.

PEREMPTOUR, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of an allegation for the purpose of defence.

"In this they confess them selvis traitouris, and so am not I bound to answir thame, nor yit there accusation, till that they give answir to my *peremptour*." R. Bannatyne's Transact., p. 110.

This term is obviously borrowed from the language of our law, which distinguishes between defences *dilatory* and those called *peremptory*, which are defined to be "positive allegations, which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and tend to overthrow the very ground of action, or extinguish its effects." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. i. § 66.

Fr. *peremptoire*, "a peremptory rule which determines a cause;" Cotgr.

PERFAY, *adv.* Verily; an asseveration common both with *S.* and *O. E.* writers;