

PILGER. A fish-spear. *East.* Most probably connected with *algere*, q. v.

PILGRIM-SALVE. An old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass.

PILIER. Places on the downs interrupting their equable smooth surface, tufts of long grass, rushes, short furze, heath, &c. often matted together and often forming good cover for hares. *Cornw.*

PILIOL. Wild thyme. It is mentioned in a receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 286.

PILL. (1) To steal; to spoil.

Thou sal nocht be tyrant til thaim, to *pille* thaim, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princez dus.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the intent to make warre on the foresaid lordes, and suffered them to robbe and *pill* without correction or reпре.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 7.

(2) To peel. Dent's Pathway to Heaven, p. 20.

(3) The kernel of a nut; the rind green shell of fruit. "The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh ones fingers and hands," Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. "Pyll of hempe, *til*," Palsgrave.

(4) The refuse of a hawk's prey.

(5) A kind of pitcher. *South.*

(6) A small creek. *Heref.* "S. Caracs pill or creeke," Harrison, p. 61. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*.

From S. Juste *pille* or creke to S. Manditus creeke, is a mile dim.

Leland's Itinerary, 1769, lii. 29.

(7) A rock. *Somerset.*

PILLAW. A sea dish, mentioned in the novel of Peregrine Pickle, cap. 9.

PILL-COAL. A kind of peat. *West.*

PILLED. Bald. "Pyllid as one that wanteth heare, *pellu*," Palsgrave. A bad head when the hair comes off was also so called.

The Sphinx or Spingia is of the kinde of apes, having his body rough like apes, but his breast up to his necke, *pilde* and smooth without hayre: the face is very round yet sharp and piked, having the breasts of women, and their favor or visage much like them: In that part of their body which is bare without haire, there is a certaine red thing rising in a round circle like millet seed, which giveth great grace and comelinesse to their coulour, which in the middle parte is humane. *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607.

He behelde the body on grownde,

Hyt stanke as a *pyllyd* hownde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 192.

PILLER. A robber. *Palsgrave.* One who committed depredations without indulging in a criminal act was also so called; a person who imposed, as an overcharging innkeeper.

PILLERDS. Barley. *Cornw.*

PILLET. A skin or hide. *Pr. Parv.*

PILLEWORTHIS. Pillows.

PILLIARD. A kind of cloak. (*A.-N.*)

PILLICOCK. The penis. It occurs very frequently in Florio, pp. 159, 382, 385, 409, 449, 454, &c. A man complaining of old age, in a poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, says,—

Y ne mai no more of love done,
Mi *pilkoc* pisseth on mi schone.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

The word also occurs in some lines in King Lear, iii. 4, which are still favorites in the nursery under a slightly varied form. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 427. It was likewise a term of endearment. "A prime-cocke, a *pillicocke*, a darlin, a beloved lad," Florio, p. 382. See also *ibid.* p. 554; Cotgrave, in v. *Turelureau*, *l'itault*.

PILLION. The head-dress of a priest or graduate. "Hic pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati, Anglice a hure or a pyllon," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12. In the MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89, a king is represented as wearing a "pillione hatt."

PILLOWBERE. A pillow-case. "vij. pylloberys," inventory, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

Also called a *pillow-slip* or *pillow-tie*.

PILL-PATES. Shaven heads; friars.

PILM. Dust. *Devon.* Grose has *pillum*.

Hence *pilmy*, dusty.

PILMER. Fine small rain. *Devon.*

PILRAG. A fallow field. *Sussex.*

PILT. Put; placed. (*A.-S.*)

Now am y of my lande *pylte*,

And that ys ryght that y so bee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 242.

And ho so curseth withoutyn gylt,

Hyt shal on hys hede be *pylt*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 9.

PILWE. A pillow. (*A.-S.*) "*Pulvinar*,

pylwe," MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

PIME. To peep about; to pry. *North.*

PIMENT. A favorite drink with our ancestors.

The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of the fifteenth century in Mr. Pettigrew's possession, "Take clowis, quibus, maces, candel, galyngale, and make powdir therof, tempyring it with good wyne, and the thrid party hony, and clense hem thorow a clene kloth; also thou mayest make it with good ale."

Ther was *piment* and claré,

To heighe lordinges and to meyné.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 116.

Hyt was y-do without lette,

The cloth was spred, the bord was sette,

They wente to hare sopere.

Metre and drynk they hadde afayn,

Pyment, claré, and Reynysch wyn,

And elles greet wondyr hyt wer.

Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 13.

And gaf him souke of the *pyment* soote.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.

And yafe hym sauke of the *pyment* sote,

That spronge and grewe oute of the holy rote.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 53.

Malmases, Tires, and Rumneys,
With Caperkis, Completes, and Osneys,
Vernuge, Cute, and Rasplays also,
Whippet and Pyngmedo, that ben lawyers therto;
And I will have also wyne de Ryne,
With new maid Clarye, that is good and fyne,
Muscadell, Terantyne, and Bastard,
With Ypocras and *Pyment* comyng afterwarde.

MS. Rawl. C. 82