

Thai skryke in the skowes,
That *hatheles* may here.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 10.

This is expletive of what is said a few lines before.

The grete *grendes* wer agast of the gryn bere.

And afterwards ;

Hathelese might here so fer into halle.

This is the same with *ATHILL*, q. v.

HATHER, *s.* Heath, Acts Ja. VI. V. HADDYR.

HATRENT, HEYTRENT, *s.* Hatred.

"Ther ringis na thing amang them bot anareis, inuy, *hatrent*, dispyit." Compl. S., p. 69.

Dr. Leyden has observed that the same analogy prevails in other words, as *kinrent*, kindred, *banrent*, banneret. V. Gl.

Kinrent, however, is merely A.-S. *cynren*, *cynryn*, natio, genus, with *t* affixed. *Banrent* seems to have been formed in a different manner; to which we may add *manrent* homage. This is either from A.-S. *man-raedn*, by transposition; or from *manred*, id., by the insertion of *n*.

Wachter has observed that *end*, in Germ. is a term corruptly formed by epenthesis. Thus, *tugend* is used for *tuged*, *duguth*, virtue; and *jugund* for *juguth*, youth. He ascribes this change to the Franks. Proleg. Sect. 6. They may have borrowed this form from the Moeso-Goths, or had it in common with them. For Ulph. uses *junda*, ablat. *jundai*, for youth.

HATRY, *adj.* Disordered. *A hatry head*, when the hair has not been combed out for a long time, S. B. *A hatry hesp*, a hank of yarn that is tangled or disordered.

It seems originally the same with *Atry*, q. v. only used in an oblique sense.

HATTER, *s.* 1. A numerous and irregular assemblage or collection of any kind; as, "a *hatter* of stanes," a heap of stanes; "a *hatter* of berries," a large cluster or great quantity crowded together, a confused heap, S. The face is said to be "a' in a *hatter*," when entirely covered with any eruption, as of small-pox, &c., Dumfr.

2. The term is also applied to a great number of small creatures, as maggots, &c., crawling together in a confused manner, Fife.

3. A state of disorder, S.

This might seem to claim affinity to A.-S. *hadrian*, angustare, or *heather-ian*, cohibere; as a cluster or crowd naturally suggests the idea of confinement in consequence of pressure.

To HATTER, *v. n.* 1. To gather, to collect in crowds; as, "to *hatter* in the eaves" of a house, Fife.

2. To be in a confused but moving state; as "A' *hatterin*," all stirring in a confused mass, Dumfr. V. HOTTER, *v.*

HATTERAL, HATERAL, HATREL, *s.* [1. Augmentative of HATTER, *s.*, in sense 1; as, "Ye'll never get a crap aff o' that lan': it's

naething bit a *hatteral* o' stanes." Gl. Banffs.]

2. A dirty and confused heap, Ayr., Fife.

"He threeps that the body is no his wife's, and ca's it a *hateral* o' clay and stanes." The Entail, i. 307. V. HATTER, *s.*

3. A collection of purulent matter in any part of the body, S. B. V. ATIR and ATRY.

To HATTER, *v. n.* To speak thick and confusedly, Ettr. For.

To HATHER, *v. a.* 1. To batter, to shatter; as allied in sense to *hew*.

Helmys of hard steill thai *hatterit* and heuch,
Gawan and Gol., iii. 5.

This *hatters* and chatters

My very soul wi' care :

It racks me, it cracks me,

And dings me to despair.

Trav'n's Poetical Reveries, p. 49.

[2. To treat harshly, or with hatred; as, a "hattered bairn;" Isl. *hatr*, hatred, *hata*, to treat with spite or hatred. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

Perhaps related to Su.-G. *hot-a*, *hoet-a*, Isl. *heit-ast*, to threaten; Sw. *hoet-a aat eller til naegon*, to aim a blow at one; Isl. *haett-a*, periclitare, Edd.

HATTIE, *s.* "A game with preens (pins) on the crown of a *hat*; two or more play; each lay[s] on a pin, then with the hand they strike the side of the hat, time about, and whoever makes the pins, by a stroke, cross each other, lift[s] those so crossed." Gall. Encycl.

HATTIR, *adj.* Maple. V. HALTIR.

HATTIT KIT. A wooden bowlful of sour cream, Linlithg. *Sour cogue*, synonym. S.

This is undoubtedly the same dish with that mentioned by Wedderburn; "Lac coagulatum, a *kit* of milk." Vocab., p. 14.

"Thaireftir I suld meit your lo. in Leith or quietlie in Restal., quhair we sould haue preparit ane fyne *haitit kit* with suckar and comfeitis and wyne, and thaireftir confer on materis." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 421. *Hatted Kit*, Cromerty's Trial of Logan, p. 101.

"He has spilled the *hatted kit* that was for the Master's dinner." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 275.

In M. Lothian this dish has also a local designation, *Corstorphin Creem*.

This might seem to be denominated from its having a thick covering on the top, q. *hatted*. But Teut. *hott-en* signifies to coagulate; whence *hotte*, milk in a coagulated state.

HATTOCK, *s.* A diminutive from E. *hat*. *Horse and hattock*, "be covered and ride."

Now horse and *hattock*, cried the laird, —

Now horse and *hattock*, speedelie;

They that winna ride for Telfer's kye,

Let them never look in the face o' me.

Border Ballad, Tales of my Landlord, i. 153.

HATTOU. *What hattou, what are thou named.*

The king seyd,—“Wher wer thou born,
What *hattou* belanye?”
Sir Tristrem, p. 33, st. 49.

V. HAT, and HASTOW.
It is a common phraseology in Sweden, *Hwad hette*,
what called?

HATTREL, *s.* The core or flint of a horn,
S. O.

HATTREL, *s.* V. HATTERAL.

HAUCH, *s.* A term used to denote the forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke, S. *hech*.

—Bissy with wedgeis he
Stude schidand ane foursquare akyne tre,
With mony pant, with felloun *hauchis* and quaikis,
Als eft the ax reboundis of the straikis.
Doug. Virgil, 225, 28.

Rudd. views this as an *interj.*
Germ. *hauch*, halitus, Belg. *hyging*, panting. V.
HECH, *v.* and *s.*

[To HAUCH, *v. a.* and *n.* To make a noise in the throat, as if to expel mucus. Banffs., Clydes.

2. To expel anything from the throat by the force of the breath, *ibid.*
3. To hesitate and make much ado about anything before beginning it, as in preparing to read or speak; the prep. *about* generally follows the *v.* in this sense, *ibid.*]

[HAUCHIN, *part. pr.* Making a noise in the throat, expelling mucus from the throat; hesitating, &c. Used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

To HAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden, Upp. Lanarks. V. HAIGLE, *v.*

HAUHLIN, *part. adj.* Slovenly, Mearns.

HAUCHS of a sock. The three points into which the upper part of a ploughshare is divided, and by which it clasps in the wood, Ang.

Isl. *haeck*, Dan. *heckte*, *hage*, uncus, a hook. Sw. *hake*, *haekt-a*, *id.*

HAUD, *s.* “A squall,” Gl. Surv., Moray; pron. as if *houd*, like E. *loud*.

Teut. *haude*, a whirlwind. Perhaps we may trace the original idea in Isl. *hvida*, impetus, fervida actio.

To HAUD, *v. a.* To hold, S.

Neither to haud nor bind. V. under HALD, *v.*

[To HAUD-OOT, *v. a.* To assert and persist in asserting what is wrong or false; to make believe, Clydes., Banffs.]

HAUGH, HAUCH, HAUCH, HALCHE, *s.*
Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed, S.

He gert set wrychtis that war sleye,
And in the *halche* of Lyntailó
He gert thaim mak a fayr maner.
Barbour, xvi. 336, MS.

Amyd the *havoches*, and eury lusty vale,
The recent dew begynnis doun to skale.
Doug. Virgil, 449, 25.

“The *haughs* which ly upon the Glazert and Kelvin, are composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in floods.” P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 316.

This has been generally derived from Gael. *augh*, which has the same signification. It may, however, with as much propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ. *hage* denotes not only a mall, and a field, but an inclosed meadow; Wachter. Isl. *hage*, a place for pasture; A.-S. *ge-heige*, a meadow.

It deserves to be remarked that old Teut. *auwe* seems radically the same with our *haugh*, and Gael. *augh*. It is rendered *pratun*, *pascuum*; et *insula*; et *ager*; et *Tempe*: locus *pascuus* et *convallis*: *qualia* loca *inter montes ac amnes visuntur*: *hinc multa oppidorum et paganorum nomina*. Kilian. Germ. *auw*, *id.*

Schilter has also observed that Teut. *awe* and *auge*, denote a plain hard by a river; hence the origin of the names of many places from their situation corresponding with this description; as *Reichenaw*, *Picaw*, &c. He even thinks that *Bel-aw*, Batavia, is to be traced to this origin, ob *pascuorum praestantiam*. V. *Auwe*, Lex. Teut.; also Wachter, vo. *Ach* and *Auwe*.

HAUGH-GROUND, *s.* Low-lying land, S.

“The *haugh-ground* is generally ploughed 3, and sometimes 4 years, for oats, and then allowed to lie as long in natural grass.” P. Pettinain, Lanarks. Stat. Acc., xii. 34.

HAUHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to low-lying ground, Roxb.

And i' the night, whan mortals sleep,
Comes Tweed red down wi' vengefu' sweep,
An' his braid fields o' *haughland* corn,
On flood red tumbling waves are borne.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 19.

HAUGH, *s.* The ham or hough, Roxb.
Hence,

HAUGH-BAND, *s.* A cord used by those who milk cows, by which the hams are bound together, to prevent the cows from kicking, *ibid.*

To HAUGH, *v. a.* To propel a stone, with the right hand under the right *hough*, Teviotdale.

HAUGULL, *s.* A cold and damp wind blowing from the sea, during summer. This word is used on the N. E. coast of S.

It is evidently the same with Isl. *hafgola*, flatus ex oceano spirans, et refrigerans, from *haf*, the sea, and *gola*, anc. *goolu*, a chill breeze; G. Andr., p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, is denominated *haf*, on account of the motion and elevation of the waves, from *haf*, clevo; Gl. Kristnisag. V. DOISTER.

HAUGULLIN', *part. adj.* Applied to the weather, Fife. "A *haugullin'* day," a day marked by a good deal of drizzling. V. HAUGULL.

HAUK, *s.* A pronged instrument for dragging dung from a cart, Loth. Hence,

To HAUK, *v. a.* To drag out dung with this instrument, *ibid.*

Isl. *hack*, uncus, a hook; Dan. *heckle*, *hegle*, *id.* Teut. *haeck*, harpago, a grappling hook; Belg. *haaken*, to hook; Su.-G. *hak-a*, unco prehenders. Hook is indeed radically the same word, although like many others in the E. language, it has varied in form from all the cognate terms.

[HAUK, *s.* A hawk, S.]

HAUKIT, HAUKE, *adj.* Having a white face. V. HAWKIT.

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Every way equal, Berwicks. *Equal-aqual*, *Eeksie peek-sie*, *synon.*

As it is used to denote that every one pays the same, the last part of the word might seem to refer to the *plack*, a small piece of Scottish money, anciently much used in reckoning, q. "*plack-about*," A.-S. *umb*, signifying circum. V. HACKUM-PLACKUM.

[HAUL, *s.* A support; as, "He's gotten his back till a *haul*," Banffs.]

[HAUL, *s.* A great quantity of anything; as, "a *haul* o' siller." Clydes., Banffs.; *synon. jaw*, also *claut*.]

HAULD, *s.* Habitation. V. HALD.

[To HAULD, *v. n.* To take shelter, or to lurk, Dumfr. V. HALD.]

HAULING. A mode of fishing. V. HAAVE, *v.*

[HAUNIE, HANNIE, *s.* Dim. of hand, S.]

HAUNTY, *adj.* "Convenient, handsome," Shirr. Gl. V. HANTY.

To HAUP, *v. n.* To turn to the right, a term used in the management of horses, or cattle in the yoke. It is opposed to *wynd*, which signifies to turn to the left, or towards the driver, S.

"To *haape* is generally applied by ploughmen to the forcing the oxen backward, to recover the proper direction of the furrow, which is termed *haaping them back*; and the word of command to the bullocks in this case is, *Haape! haape back!*" Exm. Gl. Grose.

But he could make them turn or veer,
And *hap* or *wynd* them by the ear.

Meston's Poems, p. 16.

This exactly corresponds, in the general meaning, to Isl. *hap-a*, retro cedere; *hop*, *hopan*, retrocessio; G. Andr., p. 119.

HAUP WEEL, RAKE WEEL. Try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase bor-

rowed from ploughing, Fife. The literal meaning is, "If the horse will not go to the right hand, let him take the opposite direction." V. RAKE.

We say of a stubborn person, by allusion to a horse, *He will neither haup nor wynd*, S. In provincial E. there is a similar allusion: "He will neither *heit* nor *ree*; he will neither go backward nor forward. *Heit* and *Ree* are two words used in driving a cart. North." Grose. In Clav. Yorks., *height* is the orthography.

HAUP, HAP, HUP, *interj.* A word to make a horse turn to the right, S.

"Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 503.

To HAUR, *v. n.* To speak with what is called a *burr* in the throat, Lanarks.

HAUR, *s.* The act of speaking in this way, *ibid.*

To HAURK, *v. n.* Apparently, to lay hold of, to seize, Gall.

This term is thus illustrated:

"*Haurk*—a term much used by Scotch fox-hunters, when the hounds find the scent of Reynard in one of his keeps, or challenge him. The terriers—are brought to the place; and desired to go below:—and keep up a continued barking. When the hunter hears by them the situation they are in, he hawls to them to *haurk* to him;—so, in defiance of the tusks of the fox, they seize on, and drag out the crafty villain." Gall. Encycl.

O. Teut. *herck-en* is expl. *rastello corradere*, to gather together with a rake, and the same word in Sax. and Fris., *inhiaere*, capture. But it seems rather from C. B. *herc-ian*, "to reach forward quickly, *here*, a reach, a thrust forward; *here-u*, to reach, to fetch," Owen.

HAURL, *s.* "A female careless of dress." Gall. Encycl.; probably an oblique sense of *Harle, s.*, the act of dragging, q. *harling* her clothes.

To HAURN, *v. n.* To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the *girdel*: a common term in Nithsdale.

"The Brownie does not seem to have loved the gay and gaudy attire in which his twin-brothers, the Fairies, arrayed themselves: his chief delight was in the tender delicacies of food. Knuckled cakes, made of meal, warm from the mill, *haurned* on the decayed embers of the fire, and smeared with honey, were his favourite hire; and they were carefully laid so that he might accidentally find them. It is still a common phrase, when a child gets a little eatable present, 'There's a piece would please a Brownie.'" Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 336, 337.

She *haurned* it weel wi' ae blink o' the moon,
She *haurned* it weel wi' ae blink o' the moon,
An' withreshines thrice she whorled it roun'.

Ibid., p. 233.

It is spoken of the witch's cake.

"All reflection forsook him, he cried, 'Oh to be *haurning* bread at my aunt's hearthstane.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 165.

This might seem, at first view, to be merely softened from the E. *v.* to *harden*, as denoting induration by means of heat. But we are not reduced to the neces-

sity of making this supposition ; as not only Isl. *hiarn-a* signifies calescere, to wax hot, but *orn-a* has an active sense in the closest connection, signifying calefacere ; G. Andr., Haldorson. This provincial term appears to be merely old Gothic *orn-a* aspirated. Indeed, Isl. *hiarne* signifies nix densata et congelata, ac *indurata* ; G. Andr.

HAURRAGE, s. "A blackguard crew of people." Gall. Encycl.

O. Fr. *herage*, race, lignée, extraction ; Roquefort. He deduces it from Lat. *haereditas*. Cotgr. gives as the primary sense, "An airie of hawkes ; and hence," he adds, "a brood, kind ; stock, lineage."

This, however, may be the same with *Haryage*, *Hairyche*, "herd of cattle, a collective word ; as of sheep we say, a hirsell or flock." Gl. Sibb. He refers to O. Fr. *haraz*, a troop.

HAUSE, HAUSS, s. A hug or embrace, Roxb. V. HALS, s.

To HAUSE, v. a. To take up in one's arms, Ettr. For.

HAUSS-SPANG, s. An iron rod, which surrounds the beam and handle of the Oradian plough at the place where the one is morticed into the other.

To HAUT, v. a. Properly, to gather with the fingers, as one collects stones with a garden-rake. *To haut the kirn*, to take off all the butter, Ettr. For. Hence the phrase,

Hautit the kirn, i. e., skimmed off the cream ; perhaps, q. took the *hat* off it, from the name of that dish called a *Hattit Kît*, q. v., but improperly used. C. B. *hveda*, however, signifies a taking, a taking off.

He steal'd the key, and *hautit the kirn*,
And siccan a feast he never saw.
Jacobite Relics, i., p. 97.

To HAUT, v. n. 1. To limp, Clydes.

2. To hop, *ibid.* *Hat*, Ettr. For.

HAUT, s. 1. An act of limping, Clydes.

2. A hop, *ibid.*

HAUTER, s. One who can hop, *ibid.*

HAUT-STAP-AN'-LOUP, s. Hop, skip, and leap, *ibid.*

HAUT-STRIDE-AND-LOUP, s. A very short distance ; literally, the same with *Hap-stup-an-loup*, the sport of children, Ettr. For.

"Bnt, my maisters, it's nae gate ava to Gorranberry,—a mere *haut-stride-and-loup*." *Perils of Man*, i. 60.

These terms, in the exclusion of the letter *l*, most nearly resemble Teut. *hout-en*, claudicare.

HAUVE-NET, s. A kind of bag-net, Dumfr. V. HALVE-NET.

To HAVE, v. a. Mr. Macpherson has justly observed that this *v.*, besides its common modern acceptations, occurs in several senses which are now obsolete. 1. To carry.

"That na man *have* out of the realm gold nor silver, bot he pay XL. d. of ilk pund of custume to the King." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1424, c. 15, Edit. 1566.

First see that him to his lang hame thou *have*.
Doug. Virgil, 168, 14.

And thus his spreith he *had* vnto his in.
Ibid., 248, 24.

2. To behave.

Of gret pepil the multitude—
Commendyt heily his afere,
His aporte, and his manere,
As he hym *hawyit* adresly,
And his court taucht sa virtuously.
Wynloorn, ix. 27. 318.

To HAVE TO DO. To be in trying circumstances, to be under the necessity of making great exertions.

"He knew him to be both hardie and treu to his grace, sundrie times befoir, when he *had to doe*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 216. *Had a do*, Ed. 1728.

To HAVE OVER, v. a. To carry over, to transfer, to transmit, S., *to hae ouer*.

"The rental was given up by virtue of ilk heritor's oath, subscribed by the Oldtown Baillies, and *had over* by Mr. Thomas Gordon their commissioner, to the master of Forbes' lodging, and produced before Patrick Lesly, provost of Aberdeen." *Spalding*, i. 254.

HAVEAR, s. A possessor, Aberd. Reg. ; *haver*, E.

To HAVER, v. n. To talk foolishly or incoherently, S. pron. *haiver*.

Yet gleg-eyed friends throw the disguise
Receiv'd it as a dainty prize,
For a' it was sae *hav'ren*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

"He ken'd weel the first pose was o' his ain hiding, and how could he expect a second. He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur." *Antiquary*, iii. 322.

Isl. *gifr-a*, loquitor, *gifr*, hattologia ; G. Andr., p. 88 ; *hefer*, garrulus, Edd. Saemund.

HAVEREL, HAVREL, adj. Foolish in talk.

Sometimes twa *havel* wives east ont,
Wi' tongues sae gleg might elip a clout.
The Har'st Rig, st. 59.

To HAVEREL, v. n. To talk foolishly, Ayr.

"Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gaffawing and *haverelling* with Jeanie, the consequence of which was, that all the rest of the day she was light-headed." *The Provost*, p. 279.

HAVERS, HAIVERS, s. Foolish or incoherent talk, jargon, S.

Your fable instantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave us wi' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, xi. 101.

V. CLAVER, I.

H A V E R I L, *s.* One who habitually talks in a foolish or incoherent manner; "a chattering half-witted person;" Gl. Sibb., S.

It is often used as an *adj.*

Frae some poor poet, o'er as poor a pot,
Ye've lear'd to crack sae crouse, ye *haveril* Scot.
Fergusson's Poems, xi. 75.

Poor *hav'ril* Will fell aff the drift.—
Burns, iii. 126.

H A V E R, *s.* An old term for oats, *Ettr. For.*, Hence,

H A V E R - B A N N O C K, *s.* A *bannock* of oatmeal, *ibid.*

H A V E R - M E A L, *s.* Oatmeal, South of S.; A. Bor. *id.*

Dr. Johns., when he gives this as a word of the northern counties, says; "Perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Lat. But had he looked into Kilian, he would have found that Teut. *haveren meel* has the same signification, Farina *avenacea*; *Haver*, *avena*, oats; Su.-G. *hafra*, Sw. *hafre*, Belg. *hauer*, Germ. *haber*, *id.*

This both Ihre and Du Cange trace to L. B. *aver*, *aver-ium*, a beast employed in labour. The latter observes that *avercorne* occurs in a charter of 1263; which, he says, is from *aver*, jumentum, and *corne*, granum. He seems to think that it has this name, as being carried by horses to the granaries of the landlord or superior. I should rather think, that it is named from being the food allotted to horses when engaged in labour. V. ARAGE.

H A V E R - M E A L, *adj.* Of or belonging to oatmeal, Roxb.

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Song, Bonny Dundee.

H A V E R - S A C K, *s.* A bag hung at a horse's mouth, containing his oats, *ibid.*, Fife.

H A V E R - S T R A W, *s.* The straw of oats, Dumfr.

"Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap o' *haver straw*, wi' a couple o' cauld sacks on their riggin—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefou," &c. *Black. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 146.

H A V E R E L, *s.* The name given in some parts of S. to a castrated goat.

"Capra Hircus.—Mas, Scot. The *Buck*. Castratus, Scot. A *Haverel*." Dr. Walker's *Essays on Natural History*, p. 509.

This term, I am informed, is used in E. Loth. as well as in Lanarks. V. HEBURN.

H A V E S, *s. pl.* "Goods, effects," Gl. Sibb. Teut. *have*, facultates, opes, bona mobilia; Kilian.

H A V I N G S, **H A V I N S**, **H A W I N S**, *s.* 1. Carriage, behaviour in general. An *adj.* is sometimes conjoined, expressive of quality.

Their gudelie *havings* made me nocht affeird.
Bellend. Evergreen, i. 35, st. 8.

Bot the King, that wes witty,
Persawyt weil, be thair *having*,
That thair luffty him na thing.
Barbour, vii. 135, MS.

The King has sene all thair *having*,
And knew him weil in to sic thing,
And saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic contenance, and sa hardy,

For owt effray ar abaying,
In his hart had he gret liking.
Ibid., xi. 246, MS.

Havings is often used, in the same sense, by O. F. writers.

—"I assure you, although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly *havings*, well fashion'd 'haviour,'" &c. B. Jonson's *Cynthia's Revells*.

2. Good manners, propriety of behaviour, S.

"Hear ye nae word, what was their errand there?"

"Indeed, an't like your honour I dinna ken."

For me to speer, wad nae gweed *havings* been."
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

V. VOGIE.

Havance, manners, good behaviour, Devonsh. Gl. Grose.

3. Weeds, dress, S. B.

To them he says, Ye'll tak this angel sweet,

And dress with *havings* for your mistress meet.
Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

Isl. *haeverska*, politeness, civility of manners; *haefverskar*, modest, civil. G. Andr. derives the former from *Hebe*, Jupiter's waiting maid. But I need scarcely say that this is a mere fancy. It is obviously from *haef*, Su.-G. *hof*, manners, conduct; and this from Su.-G. *haefv-a*, decere, Isl. *haef-er*, decet, impers. v. Hence also *haefelatr*, temperans, modestus, the last syllable being the same with our *Lait*, *Laits*, q. v.

H A V I N G S, *s. pl.* Possessions, Dumfr.

Having is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

H A V I O U R, *s.* Abbrev. of E. *behaviour*, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.

Archdeacon Nares has observed that this form of the word is very frequently used by Shakespear.

H A V O C - B U R D S, *s. pl.* "Those large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe." Gall. *Encycl.*

Apparently denominated from the *havoc* they make among grain.

[**H A W**, *s.* A hall.

"Item, to Lylle for resschis (rushes) to the *Haw* off Lythgow the tyme of the Imbassatouris, vs." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, 1489, i. 118, Ed. Dickson.

From the same Accounts we learn that these were Spanish Embassadors come to the Scottish Court to ratify certain contracts.]

To **H A W**, *v. n.* Perhaps, to huzza, or ha-ha.

And when they chance to mak a brick,

Loud sound their *having* cheers;

While Colly tents his master's stick,

And tugs, and takes, and wears,

Fu' staunch that day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

H A W, **H A A V E**, *adj.* 1. Azure; or a colour between blue and green.

The dolorus altaris fast by war vp stent,

Crowned with garlandis all of *haw* sey hewis.

Doug. Virgil, 69, 16.

Caeruleum, Virg.

Thus mekill said sche, and tharwyth bad adew,

Hir hede walit with ane *haw* claith or blew.

Ibid., 446, 9.

Glaucus, amictus, Virg.

2. Pale, wan, S. B.

—Up there comes twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like and blasting, and as *haw* as death.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

He look'd sas *haave* as gin a dwam
Had just o'ercast his heart.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8.

Rudd. refers to *haws*, the fruit of the hawthorn, Sibb. to Sw. *haf*, the sea, as the origin. Whether the term may have any ultimate connexion with this, I cannot say. But it is immediately allied to A.-S. *haewen*, glaucus, "gray of colour, or blew, skie-coloured; Chaucer, *hewen*, *hewed*, coloratus, *haewen-gren*, alias *gren-haewe*, caeruleus, blew, azure." Somner.

HAW-BUSS, *s.* The hawthorn-tree, Niths.

"We had na suttan lang aneath the *haw-buss*, till we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs.—We—sunne saw it was the *Fairie fowk's Rade*." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 298.

[HAWBREKIS, *s. pl.* Hauberks, Barbour, viii. 232.][HAWBRYSCHOWNYS, *s. pl.* Hubergeons, Barbour, xi. 131.][HAWCH, *s.* Haugh. V. HAUGH.][HAWE, *v. a.* To have; imp. *hawys*, have ye. Barbour, i. 5, 21, xiii. 305.]To HAWGH, *v. n.* "To force up phlegm with a noise," S. to *hawk*, E.

C. B. *hochio*, Dan. *hæck-er*, Isl. *hræck-ia*, screeare, *hraeke*, Dan. *harck-en*, screatus.

HAWICK GILL, the half of an English pint, S.

And weel she loo'd a *Hawick gill*,
And leugh to see a tappit hen.
Herd's Coll., ii. 18.

HAWK, *s.* A dung fork. V. HACK, 2.HAWK, *s.* "A kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart. V. HACK and HAWK.HAWKATHRAW, *s.* A country wright or carpenter, Teviotd.; perhaps from the idea that he *caus* or drives *through* his work, without being nice about the mode of execution.HAWK-HENS, *s.* A duty exacted in Shetland. V. HALK-HENNIS, REEK-HEN.HAWKIE, HAWKEY, *s.* 1. Properly a cow with a white face, S.

2. Often used as a general name for a cow, S.

3. "An affectionate name for a favourite cow;" Gall. Encycl.

4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S. O.

Whan han'-for-nieva, the *hawkies* stan',
Wha live by dissipation,
I'm red ye'd tins yer self-comman'.—
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

The term, as expressive of contempt, seems transferred from a cow.

5. *Brown Hawkie*, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S.

But we drank the gude *brown hawkie* dry,
And sarkless hams came Kimmer and I.
Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 95.

V. HAWKIT, and Cow—*Brown Cow*.HAWKIN' AND SWAUKIN. 1. In a state of hesitation or irresolution, wavering in mind; a common phrase, Loth.; synon. in a *dackle*, Ang.; in the *wey-bauks*, S.

It can scarcely be doubted, that the part. *hawkin'* is radically the same with Isl. *hwik-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*, whence *hwik-ull*, *tergiversans*, (G. Andr., p. 126) and *hwik*, *inconstantia*, *instabilitas*, (Verel.) Su.-G. *hwek-a*, also *wek-a*, *vacillare*, to move backwards and forwards.

Swaukin is undoubtedly a synon. term which has many cognates in the Goth. languages. Isl. *sveig-ia*, *flectere*; Su.-G. *swig-a*, *cedere*; Germ. *schwæch-en*, *debilitare*. But perhaps it is more immediately allied to Teut. *swack-en*, *vibrare*, to poise. All these terms are, by lexicographers, traced to the same fountain with those mentioned as allied to *Hawkin'*; the letters *s* being prefixed.

Thus it appears that this phrase consists of two synonymous words, both containing an allusion to the wavering motion of external objects; and perhaps immediately like the synon. phrase given in the definition, to the fluctuation of the scales of a balance: or the second may be allied to Teut. *swack-en*, *vibrare*; or rather in the sense of *debilitari*. From the apparent origin of the term, it would seem that its primary application had been to a person in an infirm state, but not under positive disease; q. "still ejecting phlegm and moving about feebly." According to this view, it corresponds with the expressions, *stappin' about*, *shoygin' about*, &c.

2. Denoting an indifferent state of health, Loth.

3. Used with respect to a man who is struggling with difficulties in his worldly circumstances, Loth.

The phrase, as used in Roxb., is *Hawkin' and Swappin'*; applied to a person falling back in the world, who uses every means to keep himself up, by borrowing from one to pay another.

If we might view this as the proper form, it would suggest a different origin; as alluding, perhaps, to the custom of attempting to push off goods by *hawking* them through the country, and *swapping*, or hartering them for others.

HAWKIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, silly, without understanding, Aberd.

Most probably signifying that one is as stupid as a cow. V. HAWKIE.

HAWKIT, *adj.* Having a white face, having white spots or streaks; a term applied to cattle, S.

He maid a hundreth nolt all *hawkit*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 13.

I watna bit I've gotten a fley,
I gatna sic anither,
Sin Maggie flait the *hawkit* quey
An' reeve her-o' the tether.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gealc-am*, to whiten.
Hence *Hawkey*, "a cow, properly one with a white face."

Nae mair the *hawkeys* shalt thou milk,
But change thy plaiding-coat for silk,
And be a lady of that ilk,
Now, Peggy, since the king's come.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 96.

The term is also used to denote "a stupid fellow,"
Shirr. Gl.

HAWK-STUDYIN, *s.* "The way hawks *steadily* hover over their prey before they pounce on it;" Gall. Encycl.

It would appear that in Galloway *steady* is pron. *q. study*; and that M'Taggart views the name of the *stithy* as formed from the idea of making *steady*. V. *Hammer, Block, &c.* Ihre, indeed, considers it as probable that Su.-G. *staed*, a *stithy*, and *stadig*, stable, firm, are both from *staa*, stare.

[To **HAWM-OUR**, *v. a.* To do work in a slovenly, careless manner, Banffs.]

[**HAWMIN'-OUR**, *s.* Slovenly, careless performance of work, *ibid.*]

[**HAWMER**, *v. n.* To walk or work in a noisy, slovenly manner; part. pr. *hawmerin'*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

[**HAWMER**, *s.* 1. Noisy, clumsy, walking or working, *ibid.*

2. One who walks or works in a noisy, clumsy manner, *ibid.*]

[**HAWMERER**, *s.* A big, awkward fellow with clumsy unwieldy feet, who makes much noise in walking, *ibid.*]

HAWNETT, *s.* A species of net. V. **HALFNETT**.

* **HAWS**, *s. pl.* The fruit of the hawthorn.

As it is an idea commonly received, that, if there be a great abundance of haws, it is generally indicative of a severe winter, food being thus provided for the small birds; it is a vulgar saying in Ayrshire, that the devil threw his club over the hawthorn berries on *auld Halloween* night, so that they are not fit to be eaten after. This seems to have been invented by some sage in days of yore, for the purpose of deterring young people from eating of them, that they might be preserved for the birds.

HAWSE, *s.* The throat.

Wi' Highland whisky scour our *hawses*.—
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 14.

V. **HALS**.

[**HAWTANE**, *adj.* Proud, haughty, Barbour, i. 196. Fr. *hautain*.]

HAWTHORNDÉAN, *s.* A species of apple, S.

"The *Hawthorndean*, or White Apple of Hawthorndean, derives its name from the romantic seat, in Mid-Lothian, of the poet and historian Drummond, at which he was visited by the celebrated Ben Jonson." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl., p. 209.

HAWY, *adj.* Heavily.

HAWELY, *adv.* "*Hawely* menit and exponit."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1525. V. 15.

[**HAWYNG**, *s.* Lit. having; manner mien, bearing, Barbour, vii. 135, Skeat's Ed.; Edin. MS. *hawing*. V. **HAWEL**.]

HAWYS, *imperat. v.* Have ye.

He cried, "*Hawys* armys hastily."
Wyntown, ix. 8. 127.

i. e., "Take to your arms without delay."

—Schyr, sen it is sua
That ye thus gat your gat will ga,
Hawys gud day! For agayne will I.
Barbour, xiii. 305, MS.

Have good day, edit. 1620. This is certainly the meaning. But *hawys* has been used by Barbour as the 2d. sing. imperat. after the A.-S. idiom; as in O. E. we often find *worketh* for *work thou*, &c. In the same sense Barbour uses *haldis* for *hold ye*, *Ibid.*, v. 373, MS.

—*Haldis* about the Park your way.

HAY, *interj.* 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others.

Italy, Italy, first cryis Achates,
Syne all our feris of clamour mycht not ceis,
But with ane voce atanis cryis *Itale*,
And halesing gan the land, with *hay* and hale.
Itale, i. e., *hail*.

Doug. Virgil, p. 86, 2.

Hay; let vs sing and mak greit mirth,
Sen Christ this day to vs is borne—
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 66.

2. Sometimes it is used merely for excitement.

Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
Swyith outwith, al the sanctuary hy yon *hay*.
Doug. Virgil, 172, 13.

Hay, hay, go to, than'cry thay with ane schout.
Ibid., 275, 2.

In the latter passage Douglas uses it for Lat. *eia*, (*Virg. lib. 9.*) which old Cooper in his *Thesaurus* explains by E. *eigh*; "an interjection of sudden delight," Johns.

To **HAYLYS**, **HAYLS**, *v. a.* To hail, to address; *Wyntown*.

Til Schyr Knowt than als fast
Blythely this Traytoure past,
And thowcht rewardyt for to be
On this wys than hym *haylyssyd* he;
"Of all Ingland my Lord and Kyng,
Now Cryst not grawnt yow hys blyssyng."
Wyntown, vi. 17. 48.

Su.-G. *hels-a*, salutare, to wish health; from *hel*, sanus, bene valens. V. **HALLÉS**.

[**HAYME**, *s.* Hone; used also as an *adv.*, homeward, home, Barbour, xvi. 667. Isl. *heimr*, home, *heim*, homeward.]

HAZEL-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote a drubbing, from the use of a twig of *hazel* in the operation, S. V. **STRAP-OIL**.

HAZEL-RAW, *s.* Lichen pulmonarius, S. "Lungwort Lichen, Anglis. *Hazleraw*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 831.

This is found "upon the trunks of old trees, in shady woods." *Ibid.*

HAZEL-SHAW, s. An abrupt flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with *hazels*, Teviotd.

A place of this description is also called *Birkin-shaw*, *Braken-shaw*, according to the wood or plants which it bears. *Shaw*, in this use, nearly corresponds with Flandr. *schawu*, umbra. Dan. *skov*, and Isl. *skog*, denote a wood, a thicket, a bush. Some might, however, prefer *skaga*, isthmus prominens, *skag-a*, prominere, as the origin; as tallying more strictly with the sense given of the term.

HAZELY, adj. A term applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the *hazel-tree*, Banffs.

"*Hazely* ground being naturally loose and light, will not admit of clean ploughing twice for one crop, unless it be overlaid with very binding dung."—"Our own soil—is most part *hazely*, and made up of sand and light earth, where sometimes one, and sometimes another, has the ascendancy in the composition." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 37, 38.

HAZY, adj. Weak in understanding, a little crazed, Roxb., Loth.

HAZIE, HAZZIE, s. A stupid, thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

Isl. *haus* signifies the skull. This, however, seems to be an oblique use of E. *hazy*, as denoting mental mistyness.

HE, s. A male, S. B.

—She well meith be,
Gentle or simple, a maik to any *he*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HE, adj. Having masculine manners; as, "She's an unco *he* wife," Clydes.; *Manritch*, synon. S. B.

A.-S. *he man*, sexus virilis.

HE AND HE. 1. Every one.

The Trojanis with him samyn, *he and he*,
Murmurid and bemyt on the ilke wyse.
Doug. Virgil, 140, 27.

2. Both, the one and the other.

—Coupis ful of wyne in sacrifice
About the altaris yettis *he and he*.
Ibid., 413, 23. *Ilic et ille*. Virg.

III, HEE, HEY, adj. High; *heiar*, higher.

The gret kyrk of Sanct Andrewis *he*
He fowndyd.—
Wyntown, vii. 7. 259.

A.-S. *hea, hel*, Dan. *høi*, Isl. *hau*.

Hence *hely*, highly.

This dede Walays at Strevelyne,
And *hely* wes commendyt syne.
Wyntown, viii. 13. 172.

A.-S. *healice*, alte.

To HE, HEE, HEY, v. a. 1. To raise high, to heighten; Dunbar.

He send for maysonys fer and ner,
That sleast war off that myster,
And gert weill x fute *hey* the wall
About Berwykis toune our all.
Barbour, xvii. 939, MS.

A.-S. *he-an*, id.

2. To raise in rank, to dignify; *heyit*, part. pa.

—The King his ire him forgave :
And for to *hey* his state him gave
Murreff, and Erle thareoff him maid.
Barbour, x. 264, MS.

—I wate weill thai sall nocht fail
To be rewardyt weill at rycht,
Quhen ye ar *heyit* to your mycht.
Ibid., lv. 667, MS.

***HEAD, s.** To be in *head o'*, to fall foul of, to attack, Aberd.

This figure might seem to be borrowed from the mode of attack used by an animal that butts; and also to resemble the Belg. phrase, *Met het hoofd tegen*, to run full butt at one; Sewel.

[To HEAD, HEDE, v. a. To behead, to execute.

Sum sayis ane king is cum among ns,
That purposis to *head* and hang us.
Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 3219.]

HEADAPEER, adj. Equal in tallness, applied to persons, Lanarks. V. HEDY PERE.

HEADCADAB, s.

"I suppose, mother, that you and that wily *head-cadab* Geordie has made naething o' your false witnessing." The Entail, ii. 189.

Perhaps q. an adept in understanding, one who is a *dab* for a *head*.

HEAD-ILL, HEAD-SWELL, s. The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

"Jaundice, or *Head-ill*, or yellows.—Yellowses or *Headswell*, Mr. Beattie.—*Head ill*, Mr. W. Hog."

Mr. Beattie mentions, "that there is a great swelling and falling down of the ears, and that when too long neglected, the *head swells*, and the sheep dies." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 439, 441.

HEAD-LACE, s. A narrow ribbon for binding the head; pron. q. *headless*, Ang. synon. *snood*.

HEAD-MARK, s. 1. Observation of the features of man or any other animal, S.

2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, S.

"*Head-mark*, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 191.

3. Sometimes used to denote thorough or accurate acquaintance, S.

"K. James VI.—knowing them all by *head-mark*, having been with them who were his greatest opposites, retaining their zeal and faithfulness, he sent for eight of them to London, and ten he banished to Holland." Walker's Passages, p. 169.

"An intelligent herd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called *head-mark*, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could do to that of a fellow-servant." P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., i. 139.

HEAD-MAUD, HEADY-MAUD, s. A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, q. a *maud* for the *head*, Ettr. For.

This is larger than what is called a *Faikie*, *ibid.*, which denotes a small bit of plaid for wrapping round the shoulders (V. FAIK, *v.*); as the term *Maud*, used by itself, denotes a plaid of the ordinary size for covering the whole body.

HEADSTALL, s. The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, bridle or *branks*, Ang.

A.-S. *stealle*, locus, q. the *place* for the *head*.

HEADSTONE, s. An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the *head* of the corpse lies, S.

HEAD-WASHING, HEIDIS-WESCHING, s. An entertainment given to their comrades as a fine, by those who have newly entered on a profession, or have been advanced to a situation of trust or dignity; or who, like those who for the first time *cross the line*, have made an expedition they never made before, S.

"The bankat of the *heidis wesching* of the merchants that sailit in the Danskin schip." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21, p. 235.

HEADING, s. SCORN.

"If one, presentlie, writing a storie, should therein affirme, that in Italie all universally did now hold the Roman religion; the future ages could have no reason but to esteeme it true: but we, who now live, would laugh him to *heading* as a shameless liar; if hee but denied that many hundreth were even in Rome, who hold the Pope to be Antichrist." Forbes's Defence, p. 35. V. HEYDIN.

HEADLINS, adv. Headlong, S. B.

—I play'd a better prank;
I gard a witch fa' *headlins* in a stank,
As she was riding on a winkle strae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

HEADSMAN. V. HEDISMAN.

[**HEAD-BUIL, s.** A manor house, the chief residence or farm on an estate; *hoved-balle*, head-house, in old Danish laws. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[**HEADY-CRAW, s.** A somersault, Shetl.]

HEAD-DYKE, s. A wall dividing the green pasture from the heath, S.

"The *head-dyke* was drawn along the *head* of a farm, where nature had marked the boundary between the green pasture, and that portion of hill which was covered totally or partially with heath." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 108.

HEADRIG, HETHERIG, HIDDRIG, s. The ridge of land at the end of a field, on which the horses and plough turn, S.; i.e., the *head ridge*. "Its gude, when a man can turn on his ain *head-rig*."

"*Headrigg*, the ridge which runs along the ends of the others;" Gall. Encycl.

HEAD-MAN, s. A stalk of rib-grass, Perth. ; *Carldoddie*, *synon.* Angus; *Kemps*, *Kemps-seed*, Etrr. For.

I know not if denominated from the use made of them by children in their play, one stalk being employed to strike off the head of another; so as perhaps to have suggested the idea of the victor resembling a *heads-man*, or executioner. V. KEMPS.

HEADS. A shower *i' the heads*, a flood of tears; a ludicrous phrase used by those in a pastoral district, and borrowed from the proof that rain is falling in the high grounds, or at the *heads* of rivulets, by their swelling below, Selkirks.

"He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end—there's a *shower i' the heads* wi' Barny—his heart can stand naething—it is as soft as a snaw-ba', an' far mair easily thawed, but it is aye in the right place for a' that." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 155.

HEADS OR TAILS. A species of lottery used by young people, and by the lower classes, especially in the low game called *Pitch and Toss*, S. A halfpenny or penny-piece is tossed up, one cries *Heads* or *Tails*; if it lie on the *head-side*, he who called *Heads* gains, and *vice versa*.

M'Taggart has undoubtedly given a just account of the origin of *Tails*, as here used.

"*Heads and Tails*.—The one cries *Heads*, (when the piece is a-whirling in the air,) and the other *Tails*; so whichever is up when the piece alights, that settles the matter; *heads* standing for the King's head, *tails* for—Britannia." Gall. Encycl.

I need scarcely add, that the latter refers to the *skirts* appearing in the female dress; the very same figure that marks the *Britannia* of Hadrian.

This is the same with *Cross and Pile* in England, where, as we learn from Strutt, the phraseology, *Head or Tail*, is also used. This was once a court-game. Edw. II. spent much of his time at it, and other diversions of a similar kind, and sometimes borrowed from his barber to pay for his losses. "*Cross and pile*," says Strutt, "is evidently derived from a pastime called *Ostrachinda*, known in ancient times to the Grecian boys, and practised by them upon various occasions; having procured as hell, it was smeared over with pitch on one side for distinction sake, and the other side was left white; a boy tossed up this shell, and his antagonist called *white* or *black* (*Νύξ* et *ἡμερα*, literally *night* and *day*) as he thought proper; and his success was determined by the white or black part of the shell being uppermost." Sports and Pastimes, p. 250, 251.

We learn from Macrobius, that the Roman boys used a piece of money for this purpose. "This people," he says, "preserved the memory of Saturn on their brass money; a ship appearing on one side, as the emblem of his mode of conveyance to Italy, and his head on the other." "That the brass was struck in this manner," he says, "is evident in the game of hazard at this day, in which boys, throwing *denarii* aloft, cry, *Copita* aut *Navim*," i.e., *Heads* or *ship*, "the game attesting its own antiquity." Saturnal., lib. i., c. 7. His meaning is, that although the *denarius*, or Roman penny of silver, the coin used in his time for this purpose, had no ship on the reverse, they still retained the old language.

HEADS-AND-THRAWS, *adv.* 1. With the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions, S.

Two persons are said to be lying *heads and thraws* in a bed, when the one lies with his head at the head of the bed and his feet towards the bottom, while the other lies with his head at the bottom, and his feet towards the head of the bed, S.

Pins are said to lie *heads and thraws*, when they are placed parallel to each other with the point of the one directed towards the head of the other, S. Isl. *thra*, quod adversum est.

TO PLAY AT HEADS AND THRAWS, to play at push-pin, S.

HEADS AND THRAWARTS, in a state of disorder, S. Yarn is said to be so when *ravelled*; also corn cut down, when disordered in the sheaf, &c.

HEADUM AND CORSUM. 1. Used of objects which lie transversely, some with their heads the one way, others with their heads the other, Dumfr.

2. A game with pins, Galloway.

"Pins are hid with fingers in the palms of the hands; the same number is laid alongside them, and either *headim* or *corsim* called out by those who do so; when the fingers are lifted, if the heads of the pins hid, and those beside them, be lying one way, when the erier cried *Headim*, then that player wins; but if *Corsim*, the one who hid the pins wins." Gall. Encycl.

Um is certainly the proper termination of both words; originally used perhaps like Germ. and O. Su.-G. *um*, Sw. *om*, as an adv. denoting overturning. Dicitur—de eversione rerum, & conversione superi et inferi; Wachter.

Head and *cross*, *q. across*. Or it may allude to the form of our old silver money, in which the King's head was on the one side, and a cross, S. *corss*, on the other; as the same allusion to modern money is vulgarly expressed by *heads* or *tails*. In like manner *heads and thraws* signifies higgledy-piggledy, S. The Sw. have a similar phrase, *Haers och twaers*, i.e., *here and across* or *athwart*.

TO HEAGUE, *v. n.* A term applied to bulls or oxen, when they "try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is undoubtedly the same with **HAIG**, *q. v.* To the etymon there given, we may add, Isl. *hagg-a*, comovere, quassare.

TO HEAL, HEEL, *v. a.* To conceal, Aberd.; the same with **HOOL**. V. **HEILD**.

HEALING LEAF.

"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling Ill]—by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and *Healing leaf* boiled in buttermilk." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 389.

TO HEALLY, *v. a.* 1. To "take an affront in silence;" Gl. Surv. Moray. That is, to conceal; evidently the same with *Heal*. V. **HEILD**.

2. To abandon, to forsake, S. B. "A bird forsaking her nest and eggs, *heallies* it;" *ibid.* V. **FORLEIT**.

Su.-G. *haall-a up* signifies to cease, to give over.

TO HEALTH, *v. n.* To drink *healths*.

"Because *healthing* and *scolding* is the occasion of much drunkenness,—the *estatis*—extend this act—and the respective penalties—against all those who under whatsoever name, or by whatsoever gesture, drink *healths* or *scolls*, and motion the same, and urge others thereunto." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vi. 368.

Scolding is synon. with *healthing*, as undoubtedly appears from the resolution of the terms. V. **SKUL**.

* **HEAP**, *s.* 1. One fill of the firloft, *heaped* till it can hold no more, Berwickshire.

"In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the eorn firloft, up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, called *sleaks* or *streaks*, or four fills, heaped by hand as high as they can go, called *heaps*, are counted as one boll." Agr. Surv. Berwickshire., p. 448.

2. Used in relation to number; as, "a great *heap*," a great number, S.

[3. Used in relation to quantity or amount; as, "a *heap* better," a great deal better, very much better, S.]

HEAP, *s.* 1. A term of reproach applied to a slovenly woman, S. It is usually conjoined with some epithet expressive of the same idea; as, a *nasty heap*.

2. In a general sense, in a confused state, higgledy-piggledy, S.; synon. *throwither*.

* **TO HEAR**, *v. a.* 1. To treat; when conjoined with *weel* or *best*, expressive of favourable treatment, S.

"Last in bed *best heard*," S. Prov.; "spoken when they who lie longest are first serv'd." Kelly, p. 238.

2. To reprove, to scold; as preceded by *ill*, S. V. **ILL-HEAR**, *v.*

"Neither of these idioms, as far as I can find, occurs in E., or indeed in any of the kindred tongues. The only conjecture I can form as to their origin, is that they have both been borrowed from courts of judicature. As L. B. *audire* is used in the sense of *judicare*, and *audientia* as equivalent to *judicium*; one sense of the E. *v. is*, "to try, to attend judicially." Where we read in our version, "*Hear* the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously," Deut. i. 16, in Aelfric's version the only word used is *demath*, judge ye. *Demath* aelcon men riht. Thus the idea thrown out under **ILL-HEAR** may perhaps be inverted. Instead of—to make one *hear* what is *painful* to the feelings,—the sense seems rather to be, to resemble a judge who gives an unfavourable *hearing* to a cause, or who passes a sentence of condemnation on him who has been pleading it; as the other mode of expression, *best heard*, refers to the favourable acceptance which he meets with who is preferred to the opposite litigant.

* **HEARING**, *s.* 1. A lecture, S.

"She aye ordered a dram or a soup kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a *hearing* on our duties." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 13.

2. A scolding; as, "I trow I gae him a *hear-ing*," S.

[HEAR TILL HIM. Listen to him; implying disbelief of what one is asserting, Shetl., Clydes.]

HE'AR, *adj. compar.* Higher.

"That nane of his liegis refuse thaim in tym to cum, nor rase thar penny worthis *hear* na thai wald sell for vther money." Acts Ja. III., 1485, p. 172. V. HE.

* To HEARKEN, HEARKEN *in*, *v. n.* To whisper, Aberd.

To HEARKEN *in*, *v. a.* To prompt secretly, *ibid.* V. HARK, *v.*

HEARKNING, *s.* Encouragement, S. B.

And for the gear, his father well can draw:
For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year;
That's *hearkning* gweed, the match is feer for feer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

If this be not a corr. of *heartening*, from the E. *v.*, it may be allied to Isl. *harka* of *sier*, fortiter se habere et praestare bono animo; *harka*, fortitudo, *herkin*, fortis; from *hardr*, *hard*, durus; G. Andr., p. 107; or O. Tent. *herck-en*, affectare, cum affectu quacere aut petere; Kilian.

*HEART, *s.* The stomach; as, when it is said that one is *sick at the heart*, S.

The good people who use it understood the region of the heart as the place affected. But the term evidently has the same signification with Fr. *coeur*, which is often used for the stomach. V. Dict. Trev., vo. *Coeur*.

To GAE, or GANG, wi' one's HEART. 1. To be grateful to one's stomach, S.

2. To be agreeable to one in whatever respect, S.

In like manner, the *heart* is said to *gae* or *gang wi'* a thing. To express the contrary feeling, the negative particle is used before the *v.* In the same sense a thing is said to *gang against one's heart*, S. B.

To GATHER HEART. Gradually to acquire fertility; applied to land allowed to lie uncropped, S.

HEART-AXES, *s.* The heartburn, or Cardialgia, Loth. The common cure for it, in the country, is to swallow *sclaters*, or wood-lice. A.-S. *heort-ece*, *id.*

HEART-HALE, *adj.* Internally sound, not having any disease that affects the vitals, S.; *heart-whole*, E.

HEART-HUNGER, *s.* A ravenous desire for food, S.

HEART-HUNGER'D, *adj.* Starved, having the appetite still unsatisfied, from want of a sufficient supply of food, S. B.

HEART-SCALD, HEART-SCAD, *s.* 1. Heart-burning pain at the stomach.

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scald* tease us,
Or ony inward dwaam should seize us,
It master's a' sic fell diseases.—

Fergusson's Poems, xi. 40.

"Cardialgia, the *heart-scald*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

2. A disgust.

"I put on a look, my lord,—that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands." Nigel, ii. 62.

3. Metaph. regret, remorse; nearly synon. with E. *heart-burning* in its figurative sense.

"What an *heart-scald* should this bee vnto us, that wee have so long neglected this best part, not remembering our latter end?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1266.

The last syllable is S. *scald*, the same with E. *scald*, Belg. *schaud-en*.

HEART-WORM, *s.* The heart-burn, Mearns.

To HEART, *v. a.* To stun, so as to deprive of the power of respiration, or of sensation, by a blow near the region of the *heart*, S.

Analogous to this is the use of the *v. to Melt*, from the stroke affecting the *mill* or spleen; and of the E. *v. to Brain*.

Teut. *hert-en*, carries the idea farther; *trajicere cor* cuspidae, *transadigere pectus*, to pierce the heart.

To HEART UP, *v. a.* To encourage, to hearten, S.

HEARTENING, HEARTNIN', S. Encouragement, S.

"To the great disgrace of many preachers, to the *heartening* and hardening of lewd livers,—men, whose life was full of scab & scandales,—are—decked & busked vp with flowers of rhetorick, so wrapped vp into hyperbolick commendations as it were into a seare-cloath, for thereby to keepe close within smothered the stinking smell of their most filthie memorie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1053.

HEARTIE, *s.* A little heart, S.

'Twas then blind Cupid did lat gae a shaft,
And stung the weans, strangers to his craft;
That baith their *heartie's* fand the common stound,
But had no pain but pleasure o' the wound.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

HEARTSOME, *adj.* 1. Merry, cheerful, S.

Dear Katie, Willy's e'en away!

Willy, of herds the wale,—
Ay *heartsome* when he cheer'd our sight,
And leugh with us all day.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 42.

2. Causing cheerfulness; applied to place, S.

—A' our sighs are vain,
For never mair she'll grace the *heartsome* green.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 16.

"He was a *heartsome* pleasant man, and company for the best gentlemen in the county, and muckle mirth he's made in this house." Guy Mannering, i. 180.

3. Exhilarating; applied to moral objects, S.

"Indeed, it was a *heartsome* word the Lord said unto Moses, *I have seen the affliction of my people, and I am come down to deliver them.*" Michael Bruce's Lectures and Sermons, p. 8.

*HEARTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, gay, S.

—Come, deary, gie's a sang,
And let's be *hearty* with the merry thrang.

Ros's Helenore, p. 117.

2. Liberal, not parsimonious, S.

But as the truth is, I'm *heartly*,
I hate to be scrimpit or scant ;
The wie thing I hae, I'll make use o't,
And nae ane about me shall want.
My Heart's my ain, Herd's Coll., ii. 137.

3. Eating freely at meals ; denoting that the fare is good and that the guests enjoy it.

"The carly breakfast, the journey, and the sermon, enabled them—to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake ; and again and again she pressed them to be *heartly*." *Glenfergus*, i. 334, 335.

4. Exhilarated by drink.

"The pannel was *heartly*, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well." *Edin. Even. Cour.*, 8th Oct., 1818.

5. Plump, inclining to corpulence, S. B.

This corresponds to the E. phrase applied to thriving cattle, *in good heart*.

HEART-BRUNT *about*. Very fond of, greatly enamoured of, Aberd.

This may be merely q. having a *burning heart*. But Isl. *brund* is expl. *Pecudum coeundi appetitus*.

[HEART-SHOT, s. An exclamation after sneezing, Shetl.]

HEARY. V. HERIE.

HEASTIE, s. The murrain, Sutherl. V. HASTIE.

*HEAT, s. The act of heating, S.; synon. a *warm*.

To HEAT A HOUSE. To give an entertainment to friends, when one takes possession of a house that has never been occupied before, S.

The same custom prevails in Italy and France, and perhaps generally on the continent. The phrase used in France to denote this practice, is *chasser les Esprits*, to drive away the ghosts. This custom, Guthrie says, has had its origin from that of the ancient Romans. When the building of a house was finished, the proprietor first saluted the *Lar*, or household god of the family, and by consecrating it to him expelled the *Lemures*, or evil spirits. *De Jure Manium*, Lib. ii., c. 16, p. 275.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. The act of entertaining friends when one takes possession of a house, S.

"On Monday night a promiscuous assemblage, who had been attending a *house-heating* on the Perth road, sallied from their place of merriment, and assaulted and knocked down every unlucky wight who happened to fall in their way." *Dundee Advertiser*, Nov. 27, 1823.

HEATHENS, HEATH-STONE, s. *pl.* Gneiss, Kincard.

"There is a variety of this that is known under the name of *Heathens* or *heath-stone*, and is, I think, what is otherwise called *Gneiss*." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 3.

HEATHER, s. Heath, S. V. HADDYR.

To Set the *Heather on Fire*, to raise a combustion, to excite disturbance, S.

"It's partly that quhilk has set the *heather on fire* e'en now." *Rob Roy*, iii. 234.

[HEATHER-AN-DUB. Tawdry, Aberd.]

HEATHER-BELL, HETHER-BELL, s. The flower of the heath, S.

'Tis sweet, beneath the *heather-bell*,
To live in autumn brown ;
And sweet to hear the *lav'rock's* swell
Far far from tower and town.
Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr., ii. 391.

"*Hetherbells*, the heath blossom ;" *Gl. Shirr.* V. Bell.

— Blue *heatherbells*
Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fells.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
Or naething else to trouble thee ;
But stray among the *hether-bells*,
And tent the waving corn wi' me.

Burns, iv. 81.

[HEATHER-BILL, s. The dragon-fly, Banffs.]

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. *pl.* The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. BIRN.

HEATHER-BLEAT, HEATHIER BLEATER, s. The Mire-snipe, Lanarks.

"*Hether-bleet*, the Mire-snipe," Gall.

The *laverock* and the lark,
The *bawckie* and the bat,
The *heather-bleet*, the *mire-snipe*,
How many burds be that ?

"There are some who must think a while before they answer this question rightly, by saying *three*. The snipe is called *heather-bleet* from her loving wild *heathery* marshes, and when soaring aloft, *bleating* with her wings, in the spring-time. Yes, *bleating* with her wings, not with her mouth ; she vibrates her wings quick against the air, causing the sweet *bleating* noise to take place." *Gall. Encycl.*

This seems the same with *eather-bleater*, Perth.

Hark ! the *heather-bleater* neighs ;
In yon sedgy loch resounding,
Hear the wild duck's scraieching cries.

Donald and Flora, p. 187.

The name of this bird is strangely varied in form. It is called *Earn-bliter*, q. v. ; also *Heron-bluter*, *Yern-bliter*, *Yern-bluter*.

HEATHER-CLU, s. The ankle, Ang. q. what cleaves or divides the heath in walking ; Su.-G. *klyfw-a*, Isl. *klofv-a*, to cleave.

HEATHER-COW, HEATHER-COWE, s. 1. A tuft or twig of heath, S.

"Have you not heard of one, who, in cases of necessity, kissed a *heather cove* ?" *Hogg's Winter Tales*, i. 243.

2. A sort of besom made of heath, Gall.

"*Heather-cow*, a heath-broom ;" *Gall. Encycl.*

[HEATHER-CUN-DUNK, s. The dun-diver, a bird, Orkn. and Shetl.]

[HEATHER-LINTIE, s. *Linarie montana*.]

HEATHER-PEEP, *s.* A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound.

HEATHERIE, *adj.* 1. Heathy, S.

The hard lone-danderin gaes,
Thro' cowslip banks, and *heatherie* braes.—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 98.

2. Rough, dishevelled; generally used as to the hair. In this sense the phrase *heatherie head* is applied to one whose hair, being coarse, uncombed, or bristly, resembles a bunch of *heath*, S.; *synon.* *Tattie*. Hence,

HEATHERIE-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a head of hair of this description, S.

HEAVEN'S HEN, *s.* The lark, Mearns. V. **LADY'S HEN**.

HEAVENNING, **HEAVENNING PLACE**. A harbour.

—"Creatis the foirsaid burgh of Anstruther bewast the burne, port and *heavening place* thereof—in ane frie burgh regall at all tymes heireftir." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 584.

"*Heavening places*." Ibid., 1621, p. 658.
Su.-G. *haemn-a*, portum attingere; Isl. *hafn-a*, *sig*, in portum se recipere.

HEAVY-HEARTIT, *part. adj.* Lowering; a term applied to the atmosphere when it threatens rain, Fife.

HEAWE EEL. The conger, *Muraena conger*, Linn.

"Conger; our fisher's call it the *Heawe Eel*, 'tis usually some two ells long, and of the grossness of the calf of a man's leg." Sibbald's Fife, p. 121.

This is nearly allied to its Sw. name *hafn-aal*, i.e., sea-eel. V. *Seren*. *Heawe* has evidently the same signification with *haf*. V. **HAAP**.

HEBEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to ebony.

"Hebens, vel hebenum, an *heben* tree." Despaut. Gram. D. 11, b.

HE-BROOM, *s.* A name given to the *Lamburnum*, Fife.

Can this be viewed as a corr. of part of its common name in S., the *Hoburn* or *Hobron Saugh*?

HEBRUN, **HEBURN**, *s.* A goat of three years old, that has been castrated, Loth. Before this it is called a *buck*; Lanarks. *Haiver*, *id.*

This term seems nearly allied to Fr. *cheveron*, a kid; as its *synon.* in Lanarks., *haiver* and *haïvre* are to *chevre*, a she-goat, and *chevreul*, a roe-buck, also a wild-goat. The Fr. term, while it preserves a great resemblance of Lat. *capra*, exhibits also a strong affinity to C. B. *gavyr*, *gafur*, a goat, in pl. *geivyr*. But Isl. *hafur*, *capra*, whence *hafurkid*, *capra junior*, (Verel. Ind.) has at least an equal claim. I need scarcely add that the Lat. word seems to be from a common root.

To **HECH**, **HEGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To breathe hard or uneasily, to pant, S.

Nae ferlie, though it pierc't my saul,
I pegh't, I *hegh*, syne cried, Waul! waul!
Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

Teut. *hygh-en*, Germ. *hauch-en*, to breathe quickly
Belg. *hyg-en*, to pant, to puff.

HECH, **HEGH**, *s.* The act of panting, S. Rudd. vo. *Hauch*. V. **HAUCH**.

Hence, *Hegh-hey*, *q. v.*

HECH, **HEGH**, *interj.* 1. Often used to express contempt; as, "*Hech* man! that is a nichty darg ye hae done," S.

2. An exclamation expressive of surprise; as, *Hegh! Hech me!* "*Hech* man! is that possible?" S.

"*Hech* na, Katie, here are we ance mair i' our auld wynd agen!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171.

3. An "interjection of sorrow;" Gl. Picken.

4. "An expression of fatigue;" *ibid.*

5. Expressive of sudden or acute pain; as "*Hegh!* that's sair," S.

HECH HEY, **HOCH HEY**, *interj.* An exclamation, S.; *synon.* with E. *heigh ho!*

HECH-HOWE, *interj.* 1. Expressive of sorrow, S.

O Richie Gall! could 'mang the dead,—
Thou's left us a' without remead
To sigh *hech howe*,
That on that heart the worms should feed,
Or gowan grow.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 119.

2. Used as a *s.* In the *auld hech-how*, in the old state of health, or of circumstances, denoting complaint of ailment or difficulty, Upp. Clydes., Loth.

Can this be retained from C. B. "*haiwchw*, *s.*, a cry of murder, *haiwchw*, *interj.*, hollo, murder?" Owen.

HECH-HOW, *s.* "The name of the poisonous herb hemlock;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems a fanciful designation, from the expression of sorrow produced in consequence of any one having eaten of this noxious plant.

HECHIS, *s. pl.* The hatches of a ship.

—The plankis, *hechis*, and mony brokin are,
That on the streme went fetand here and there.
Doug. Virgil, 326, 25.

To **HECHLE**, **HEGHLE**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe short and quick, as the effect of considerable exertion, S.

2. To *Hechle*, to *Hechle up*. To exert one's self in climbing a steep, or in getting over any impediment, Roxb.

The first sense would suggest the S. *v.* to *Hech*, *Hegh*, to breathe hard, as the origin. The second, however, would rather point to Isl. *haeck-a*, *elevare*, in altum crescere.

3. *To Hechle on.* To advance with difficulty; applied either to the state of the body, or to one's temporal circumstances, South of S.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Isl. *haekill* signifies extremitas, and *haekilega*, aegre, in extremitato.

To HECHT, *v. a.* To raise in price, to heighten.

"It hes bene sene be experience that princea, vpoun neccessite of weiris and vther wechtie effairis, hes at all tymes raisit and *hechtit* the prices of tho cunye." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 131. V. HICHT, *v.*, 2.

To HECHT, HEYCHT, *v. a.* 1. To call, to name.

There was an ancient cleté *hecht* Cartage.
Doug. Virgil, 13, 23.

O. E. *hight*, id.

Henry toke his way toward the Emperoure,
To the Emperour of Almayn his douhter to gyue.
Malde *hight* that mayden, a fayrer mot non lyue.
That mayden moder *hight* Malde the gode quene.
R. Brunne, p. 105.

2. To promise, to engage, to feed with promises.

This sense is retained in a ludicrous phrase, not of the most moral tendency however; "*Hecht* him weel, and haud him sae;" i.e., Promise well, but perform nothing, Roxb.

Thai may weill monyss as thai will:
And thai may *hecht* als to fulfill,
With stalwart hart, thair bidding all.
Barbour, xii. 384, MS.
Than *hecht* thai all to bide with hartlye will.
Wallace, iii. 115, MS.

Hete, *hight*, O. E.

Seynt Edmunde the martire his help I yow *hete*.
R. Brunne, p. 148.

He had hold his way as he had *hight*.
Chaucer, W. Bath's T., v. 6696.

3. To offer, to proffer, S.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart leal and loving:
The Laird did address her wi' matter mair moving,
A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle,
A whip by her side, and a bonie side-saddle.
Burns, iv. 54.

4. To command.

Hidder at the command of Joue cummin am I,
Quhilk from thy nauy stanehit the fyre, quod he,
And from hie heuin at last *hecht* reuth on the.
Doug. Virgil, 152, 10.

Literally, commanded pity; *miseratus*, Virg.

A.-S. *hai-an*, Su.-G. *het-a*, and Isl. *heit-a*, are used in these different senses; signifying, vocare, promittere, jubere; also Alem. *heizan*, *heizz-an*; Moca.-G. *hait-an*, to call, to command, *ga-hait-an*, to promise; Germ. *heiss-en*, to call, to command. From Isl. *heit-a*, promittere, vocere; and *kona*, a woman betrothed, is called *heitkona*.

HECHT, HEYCHT, *s.* A promise, an engagement. This word is still used, Loth.

If that thow gevis, deliver quhen thow *hechtis*,
And suffir not thy hand thy *hecht* delay.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 148.

To that this King gert put his sele:
Bot in that *heycht* he wes noucht lele.
Wyntown, viii. 18. 12.

Bruce uses the old Prov. in which this term signifies a promise, rather in an improper sense, as if it denoted a prediction whether of good or evil.

"For so soone as I heard the prophet say, that I suld dy, so soone I begouth to mak me for it; for gif all *hechts* had, as the Prophete hath said, gif I get no outgait in the mercie of God, I man die." Eleven Serm., G. 2, a.

Isl. *heit*, votum.

HECK, *s.* A rack for cattle. V. HACK.

HECK, *s.* "The toothed thing which guides the spun thread on to the pirn, in spinning-wheels;" Gall. Encycl.

Haik, Loth. In Angus this is called the *Flicht* (gutt.)

[HECK, *s.* A crutch, Shetl.; Isl. *hækja*, id.]

[To HECK, *v. n.* To limp, to halt, to move about on crutches, Shetl.]

[HECKIE, *s.* A cripple, one who uses a crutch in walking, *ibid.*]

[HECKSTER, *s.* Same as HECKIE, *ibid.*]

HECK-DOOR, *s.* The door between the kitchen of a farm house and the byre or stable, S. O.

—"The cattle—generally entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the trans-door to the kitchen,—the other turning the contrary way by the *heck-door* to the byre or stable." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114, 115. V. TRANSE-DOOR.

This might at first seem to have been denominated from its contiguity to the *heck*, or rack for cattle. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *heck*, porta cataracta, pendula ac recidens; cancellatae portarum fores pendulae; cratis [L. crates] portarum, pensiles clathri, &c.; Kilian. It seems to have received its name as being made of wattled twigs. It may be observed, however, that *heck*, as thus used, is originally the same with *heck* as denoting a rack.

HECKABIRNIE, *s.* Any lean, feeble creature, Orkn. V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HECKAPURDES, *s.* The state of a person, when alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity, Orkn.; q. a quandary.

HECKIEBIRNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, *s.* 1. A term of imprecation; as, *I dinna care though ye were at Heckiebirnie*, or, *as far as Heckiebirnie*; Loth. The only account given of this place is, that it is three miles beyond *Hell*.

In Aberd. it is used nearly in a similar manner. If one says, "Go to the D—!" the other often replies, "Go you to *Heckiebirnie*."

2. *Hecklebirnie* is a play among children, in which thirty or forty, in two rows, joining opposite hands, strike smartly, with their hands thus joined, on the head or shoulders of their companion as he runs the gauntlet through them. This is called "passing through the mires of *Hecklebirnie*," Aberd.

In Aberdeenshire this term has by some been resolved into "*Hekla-burn-ye*." One might, indeed, almost suppose, that this singular word contained some allusion to the northern mythology. The only conjecture that I can offer in regard to it, (while it must be acknowledged that it is mere conjecture,) has this reference. We learn from the *Speculum Regale*, that it was an ancient tradition, among the heathen, that the wicked were condemned to suffer eternal punishment in *Hekla*, the volcanic mountain in Iceland. Bartholin, in his *Caus. Contempt. Mort.*, p. 369, gives it as his opinion that those who introduced Christianity, along with the errors of that age, had viewed it as most subservient to their interest to suffer this idea to remain. As *Su.-G. brinna*, and *Isl. brenna*, signify to burn, the latter also signifying incendium; we might suppose that *Heckie-birnie* has been corr. from *Hekla-brenna*, "the burning of Hekla."

Something may also be found to correspond with the otherwise unaccountable idea of this place being beyond *Hell*. There was another mountain, or rather a *fell* or rocky hill situated in the isthmus of Thornes, i.e., "the Ness of Thor," which the Heathen viewed as the receptacle of the dead. This, however, seems to have been considered as a more comfortable place; for it was consecrated to Thor by Thorolf, a great stickler for the ancient worship, who had fled from Norway to Iceland, to avoid persecution from Harold Harfager, on account of religion. Arngrim. *Islandia*, p. 35, 36. The name of this hill was *Helga*, thus denominated, it has been said, as being consecrated to Thor, from *Isl. helgi*, holy. But it is remarkable that it so nearly corresponds with *Moes.-G. halge*, inferorum sedes, tartarus; *Alem. hella*, A.-S. *hell, helle*, id.; *Su.-G. hael*, mors. How far this hill is from *Hekla*, I cannot pretend to say. The distance may perchance exceed "three miles."

One great difficulty as to this etymon undoubtedly is, that it seems hard to conceive how any phraseology, referring to local description in so remote an island, should reach ours; especially as Iceland was not colonised till the ninth century. But as there was a constant intercourse between Iceland and Norway, I need scarcely observe that this intercourse was not less strictly maintained between Norway and the Orkneys, as well as the north-eastern coast of Scotland. Perhaps the use of this Scandinavian term is not more surprising than that of some others, which undoubtedly claim the same origin. V. QUIDDERFULL.

Heckabirnie, denoting a lean, feeble creature, and being an Orkney word, has most probably originated from Norway; and might have referred to one who had an appearance of having escaped from purgatory, or from a state of severe suffering.

[HECKLA, *s.* The dog-fish, *Squalus archarius*, Shetl.; *Isl. hákall*, id.]

To HECKLE, HEKLE, *v. a.* To fasten by means of a hook, *fibula*, or otherwise.

The gown and hoiss in clay that claggit was,
The hude *hecklyt*, and maid him for to pass.
Wallace, xi. 453.

In MS. *hecklyt*.

Teut. *haeck-en*, to fix with a hook, from *haeck*, a hook; *Su.-G. haekt-a*, *fibula connectere*; *haekte*, *fibula uncinolus*, quo vestis constringitur. Hence also *haekte*, *haektelse*, a prison, a place where persons are bound or fastened. The origin is *hake*, a hook, *hak-a*, to lay hold of with a hook. *Isl. haek*, *fibula*.

To HECKLE, *v. a.* 1. To dress flax, *S. hackle*, *E.*

2. *Metaph.* to tease with questions, to examine severely, *S.* One who has undergone a strict examination, or been sharply handled in a course of probation, is said to have *come o'er the heckle-pins*, *S.*

[3. To scold severely, Clydes.]

Johns. derives *hackle* from *hack* to chop; not observing that Teut. *hekel-en* has precisely the same meaning; *carminare*, *pectere linum*; *Sw. haekla*, id. The latter is also used *metaph.* *Haekla naegon*, to find fault with one, to censure one; *Wideg.* The teeth of the *hackle* are in like manner called *haeckle-pinn-ar*. The origin is Teut. *haeck*, *Su.-G. hake*, *cuspid incurvus*, a hooked point.

To HECKLE ON, *v. n.* To continue in keen argumentation.

"The King—entering to touch matters, Mr. Andrew broke out with his wonted humour of freedom & zeal, & there they *heckled* on till all the house and closs both beard much of a large hour." *Melvill's MS. Mem.*, p. 302.

[HECKLAN, HECKLIN, *s.* 1. A severe questioning or examination, *S.*

2. A severe scolding, Clydes.]

HECKLE, *s.* [1. A hackling comb, *S.* Teut. *hekel*, id.

2. The feathers on the neck of a cock, *S.*]

3. A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather, *S.* from its resemblance of a comb for dressing flax.

HECKLER, *s.* A flaxdresser, *S.* Teut. *hekelaer*, *Sw. haeklare*, id. V. HEKKIL.

HECKLEBACK, *s.* The fifteen spined Stickleback, a fish; *Gasterosteus spinachia*, Linn.

"*Aculeatus marinus longus*, *Shoufeldii*; our fishers call it the *Stronachie* or *Heckleback*." *Sibb. Fife*, p. 128.

The name is evidently borrowed from its resemblance to a *hackle* or flax-comb.

[HECKLEPIN, The Muir O', *s.* A game among children, Banffs.]

[HECKSTER, *s.* A cripple, Shetl. V. under HECK.]

* To HECTOR, *v. a.* To oppose with vehemence.

"Sir George Lockhart *hectored* that doctrine of visible and invisible estates," &c. *Fountainhall*, *Suppl. Dec.*, iv. 139.

HEDDER-BLUTTER, HETHER BLUTTER, *s.* The bittern.

The Hobie and the *Hedderblutter*
Aloud the Gae to be thair tutor.

Burel's Pilgremer, Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

"A bird, which the people here call a *hether blutter*, perhaps it is the bittern, (it makes a loud roaring noise), built its nest on the island in the loch, about eight or nine years ago: but as some superstitious people

suggested that its loud and uncommon cries forboded no good, [it was] soon either destroyed or banished." P. Galston, Ayr's Statist. Acc., ii. 72.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of the name. Aelfr. in his Gl. expl. *haefenblaete*, bugium, viewed as an error for *buteo vel butio*, a buzzard.

HEDDLES, HEDELES, HIDDLES, s. pl. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed, S. called also *the graith*, because necessary to prepare the warp for being wrought.

With subtell slays, and hir *hedeles* slee
Richs lenye wobbis naitly weiffit sche.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 45.

"The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, or something similar, seems also to have been called *Licia*; hence, *Licia telae addere*, to prepare the web for weaving, to begin to weave; Virg. G., i. 285." Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 523.

The analogy between this term and that used in Isl. can not be easily accounted for. *Haafhalld*, vulgo *hofudd*, nexura quibus stamina licio annexuntur, ut fiat filorum volutio, et texturæ pro trama transitus; G. Andr., p. 105. He derives it from *hafr*, *haf*, threads, yarn.

A.-S. *hebel*, *heheld*, signifying licium; "the thread on the shuttle, or on the weaver's beam;" Somner.

HEDDLE-TWINE, s. The name of the thread of which *heddles* are made, S.

"*Heddles*,—that part of the apparatus of a loom necessary for raising and separating the threads of the warp, so as to admit the shuttle. They are frequently prepared by females, and are made of very strong thread called *heddle-twine*." Agr. Surv. Renfr., p. 257.

[HEDE-SOYME, s. Traces; the rope reaching to the heads of the oxen, Barbour, x. 180, Skeat's Ed.]

[HEDE-STELE, s. "The part of a halter that goes over the crown of the head," Gl. Banffs. V. HEADSTALL.]

HEDE-STIKIS, s. pl. "A species of artillery; likewise denominated *stock-fowlers* and *staggs*," Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons,——*hede stikkis*, *murdresaris*." Compl. S., p. 84.

Su.-G. *stykke*, in re bellica tormentum majus; Ihre. Germ. *stuck*, tormentum bellicum; Wachter. Tent. *stuck-geschutz*, tormentum acneum, bombardæ; Kilian. These terms primarily signify a part, a portion. Ihre says, he will tell why this term is transferred to artillery, when the Fr. have told why they use the word *piece* in the same sense. The *s. hede* may have been prefixed, as denoting a principal piece, a large cannon; as in Teut. a principal person, a captain, is called *hoofd-stuck*.

HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache.

"Til eschajp the eyyl accidentis that succedis fra the onnatural dais sleip, as caterris, *hedeverkis*, and indegestionie, I thocht it necessair til exerce me vith sum actyue recreatione." Compl. S., p. 56.

"The sicknesse as yce see, is not some light trouble, a toothache, or an *head-worke*, as we say, but a deadly disease," &c. Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 59.

Sw. *hufvud waerk*, id.

A.-S. *heafod-waerc*, cephalalgia; *waerc* signifying an ache or pain. *Head-wark*, id. Northumb. Lancash.; *Teeth-wark*, the tooth-ache.

[HEDENEX, adj. Lit., *head and neck*; wholly engaged, absorbed; engaged with a person, but with a bad meaning, Banffs.]

To HEDGE, v. n. To shuffle in narration, to equivocate, Loth.

It is used by Shakespear in a sense nearly allied; "to shift, to hide the head;" Johns.

HEDINFULL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

[HEDIN'-SHEAF, s. The crowning act, the worst or the best, the last straw, the completion of a work, Banffs.]

HEDISMAN, HEADSMAN, s. 1. A chief, a principal man in a district.

Glaid wox the Troyane Aestes, and but mare
Did make proclame thare merketis and thare fare;
And al the *hedismen* thadderis and set down,
Stabillis thare lawis and statuis for that toun.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 18.

Patres, Virg. q. Patricians.

"This trubyll was pecifyit with smal labour, fra the *heidismen* (be quhom the first occasioun rais) war punist." Bellend. B., ix. c. 30. Cesisque *ducibus*; Boeth.

"The King seeing he dantoned the North-country and the Isles, and tharethrough he fand he had great peace and rest, and there was great riches and policy, by the taking of the *headsmen* of the country, and putting of them in ward; and so conquest great love of the commons, because of the peace and rest in his time." Pitscottie, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

"The *heidismen* and maisters of the hammermen craft, baith blacksmaythes, goldsmaythes, lorymeres, saidlaris, cutlars, bucklemakars, armoraris and all wthers presentit in their bill of supplicatioun," &c. Scill of Caus, Edinr., 2nd May, 1483, MS.

"That the said craft is abusit, and the Maisters and *Hedismen* thair of gretly skaithit by the daily market maid in cremys, and he vile persones throw the hie street,—in bachlyng of the Hammyrmenis work and thair craft," &c. Seal of Cause, Edinr., 12th April, 1496. Blue Blanket, p. 11.

A.-S. *heafod-man*, primus, dux, praepositus; tenens in capite; Su.-G. *hufvudman*, antesignanus; Isl. *haufuismadr*, capitaneus; *hoof-man*, praefectus, princeps; et dux militum; Kilian.

HEDT, pron. It, Orkn. V. HIT.

HEDY PERE, s. Of equal stature or age, S. Rudd. pl. *hedisperes*; and *peer*, Fr. *pair*, Lat. *par*; q. whose heads are on a level, who are of equal height.

HEEDIFULL, adj. Scornful. V. under HEYDIN.

HEEL, *s.* *Heel of the twilight*, the termination of twilight, Ayr.

"Having loitered on the way thither, they reached Paisley about the *heel of the twilight*." R. Gilhaize, iii. 46.

To HEEL, *v. n.* To run off, to take to one's heels, Buchan.

She wand the clue wi' tentie han',
An' cries, "Wha hauds the end o't?"
But knap it braks, and tho' she fan',
She didna bide to mend it,
But *heel't* that night.

Turra's Poems, p. 68.

HEELIE, HEILIE, *adj.* Expl. "crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome," Fife.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *healic*, altus, sublimis, as signifying that one carries one's self *high*; or to Isl. *hael-iz*, gloriari, whence *haelinn*, jactabundas.

[HEELIE, HEELLIE, *s.* An affront, an ill-natured answer, Fife, Banffs.]

[To HEELIE, HEELLIE, *v. a.* To despise, to look upon with disdain, to affront, *ibid.*]

[HEELIEFOU, *adj.* Haughty, disdainful, *ibid.* V. HEILY, HELY.]

HEELIE, *adj.* Slow; also, *adv.* slowly, Aberd. V. HULY.

HEELIEGOLEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, in a state of confusion, Ang. *tapsalteerie*, *heels o'er gowdie*, synon.

HEELS O'ER GOWDY. Topsy-turvy, S. B. V. GOWDY; [HEELSTER-GOWDIE, Banffs.]

HEELS O'ER HEAD. 1. Topsy turvy, in a literal sense, with the bottom uppermost, S.

—I coup'd Mungo's ale
Clean *heels o'er head*, fan it was ripe and stale,
Just whan the tapster the first chapin drew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This phrase exactly corresponds in literal signification with Teut. *steert-bollen*, to tumble, from *steert*, cauda, and *bol*, *bolle caput*, q. the tail over the head.

2. In a state of disorder, S.

Now by this time the house is *heels o'er head*,
For ae thing some, and some anither said.

Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

3. Without distinction, or particular enumeration, S.

4. To turn any commodity *heels o'er head*, to gain cent. per cent. upon it, Aberd.

[HEEMLIN, *adj.* Rolling, rumbling; applied to a continual rumbling sound, Banffs.]

HEEPY, *s.* 1. A fool, a stupid person, S.

But Mause begrutten was and bleer'd,
Look'd thowless, dowf, and sleepy;
Auld Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd,
Cau'd her a poor daft *heepy*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 273.

In the Gl. this is explained "a person hypochondriac," as if formed from the E. word. Callander, however, MSS. Notes on Ihre, renders it "a stupid man," viewing it as allied to Su.-G. *haepen*, attonitus, thunderstruck, *haepna*, obstupescere. V. HARP.

2. Expl. "a melancholy person;" Gl. Picken.

HEER, HIER. The sixth part of a *hesp* or hank of yarn; or the twenty-fourth part of a *spyndle*, S.

"The rock and the spindle were then used, by which a woman could spin at an average 'only 3½ *hiers* in a day.—A *hier* is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each of them 91 inches long." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc., iv. 19.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hoor*, linum rude, lineamentum; G. Andr., p. 107; or originally the same with Su.-G. *haerf-wa*, a handful of yarn, a skain; pensum fili, quantum scilicet verticillo semel explicatur, colo exceptum; Ihre, p. 788.

HEEREFOR, *adv.* For this reason.

—"The number characterized with this name, is 144000, which number *heerefore* may well be called the number of the name of God, or God his number, as 666 is called of the name of the beast, or the beast his number." Forbes on Revelation, p. 120.

This is a compound to which I find nothing analogous.

HEERS. *The seid of the heers*, the side of the lords.

"In the year of God 1527 [1526, Godscroft, p. 253.] the feild of Melross was strukin, quherin the laird of Cesfurd was slain, quherof the laird of Buckleugh bure the *seid of the heers*." Majoriebanks' Annals, p. 4.

I see no sense this can bear, but that Buccleugh "supported the *side of the lords*," or nobles, in their association against the Earl of Angus. This is the latest proof I have met with of the use of the term. V. HER, HERE.

HEEVIL, *s.* The conger-eel, Loth.

"M. Conger. Conger-eel; *Hewe-eel* of Sir Robert Sibbald; or *Heevil*." Neill's List of Fishes, &c., p. 2. V. HEAWE EEL.

To HEEZE, HEEZY. V. HEIS, HEISIE.

HEFF, *s.* 1. A holding, or place of rest, So. of S. [Synon. *houf*.]

—"A weel-hained *heff*, and a beildy lair." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 287.

2. An accustomed pasture, *ibid.*

3. The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *haefid*, possessio, Isl. *hefd*, usucapio, Dan. *haevd*, maintenance, protection.

To HEFF, *v. a.* To accustom to a place, Ettr. For.; merely a variety of *Heft*, q. v. Hence,

HEFFING, *s.* Keeping, maintenance, sustentation, Ettr. For.

"O'er muckle—meldar i' the brusket. Gin I had the *heffing* o' them,—I sude take a stanp out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55.

Su.-G. *hafro-a*, Isl. *haf-a*, habere, *haf-az vid*, bene sustentare.

To HEFT, *v. n.* 1. To dwell, Aberd.

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I has *heft* near fifty year,
'Twill come in course, ye need na fear,
The part's weel kent.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

This word is evidently the same with Su.-G. *haefl-a*, colere, possidere. *Konungr take ey aalla haefdi sina undidana gods*; Let not the king take or possess the fields or goods of his subjects; Kon. Styr. This, as Iire observes, coincides both in sound and sense with the Lat. cognate *habit-o*. He, certainly with propriety, views *haefda* as a frequentative from *haef-a*, habere. Alem. *puhafta* is expl. inhabitantem, Schilter, vo. *Buen*. Germ. *wonhaftig*, domiciliatus, *Ibid.*, q. *hefted* to a *wonning* or place of dwelling. Isl. *hefd-a*, usucapere, usufructu.

2. It is used in a transitive sense, as signifying, to cause or "accustom to live in a place," Gl. Rams. S.

For single times they e'er come back,
Wha anes are *heftit* there.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 44.

The *s.* is written HAFT, q. v.

3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, S. A.

"Maister Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling." *Redgauntlet*, i. 193.

[4. To be suited with, provided, supplied, Shetl.]

HEFT, HAFT, *s.* Dwelling, place of residence, S. B. V. HAFT, *s.*

To HEFT, *v. a.* To confine nature, to restrain.

A cow's milk is said to be *heftit*, when it is not drawn off for some time, S. This inhuman custom very generally prevails, that the udder may make a great appearance in a market.

One is said to be *heftit*, S., when, in consequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

Teut. *haef-en*, tenere, figere, to which Sibb. refers on the preceding word, is more analogous to this. Su.-G. *haefl-a*, impedire, detinere. It primarily signifies to seize, to lay hold of; and is, like the former, a frequentative from *hafwa*. Isl. *hefte*, coerco, *haft*, a knot. Germ. *haft-en*, to hold fast, Belg. *heft-en*, to detain; A.-S. *haefling*, a captive, Sw. *haefla*, tenemus, are all radically allied.

HEFT, *s.* A handle, as that of a knife, &c., S.; *haft*, E.

Cripple Archy gat up bethout e'er a stammer,
An' strak like a Turk wi' the *heft* o' a hammer.

MS. Poem.

A.-S. *haeft*, Teut. *heft*, id. Dr. Johns. derives *haft* from the *v.* to have or hold. But as Teut. *hecht* is synon. with *hecht*, and *hecht-en* signifies apprehendere, tenere, *haft* and *heft* may rather be traced to A.-S. *haeft-an*, capere, apprehendere, Su.-G. *haefl-a*, id. These verbs, however, are most probably frequentatives from that simply signifying to have, as Moes.-G. *hab-an* is used in the sense of laying hold of, Mark iii. 21.

VOL. II.

HEFT AND BLADE. The entire disposal or power of any thing.

"Now hes fortoun geuyn baith *heft* & *blaid* of this, mater to ws." Bellond. Cron., B. x., c. 3. *Hujus rei ansam mediumque nobis obtulit, Boeth. Lat. dare ansam, to give occasion.*

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase in S.

To *hae* baith *heft* and *blade* to *hadd*. To have any thing wholly at one's option, to have the power of settling it what way soever one pleases, S. B.

—Gin I

Some sic like words might happen then to say
They've been but said to please a fool like you.
—Why did you say? says Bydby, for ye had
In your ain hand to *hadd*, *baith heft and blade*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 83.

Q. "You had the full power of the knife."

To HEFT, *v. a.* To fix, as a knife is fixed in its haft.

"They *heft* their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus, without whom we can do nothing." Guthrie's Trial, p. 249.

Sw. *haeft-a*, arcto unire; *haeft-a in*, infibulare; from *hafw-a*, habere, ancientsly apprehendere.

To HEFT, *v. a.* To lift up, to carry aloft, Gall.

—Upo' the cliff

The eagle has his haunt, a royal nest,
Bequeath'd to him and his, since time unken'd;
There to the beetling cliff he *hefts* his prey
Of lam or hars, ta'en frae the vale below.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

Apparently a frequentative from Su.-G. *haefl-a*, Teut. *heff-en*, levare, elevare, to heave.

HEGE-SKRAPER, *s.* A designation given to an avaricious person.

Ane curlorous coffe, that *hege-skraper*,
He sittis at hame quhen that thsy baik,
That peddar brybour, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

Pedder Coffeis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

Q. One who may be said even to *scrape hedges* from covetousness; or synon. with Teut. *hegh-dief*, viator, latro; also one who lurks about hedges that he may steal and spoil; Kilian. It is probable, however, that the term may be used in a different sense; especially as the passage contains a description of the most rigid household economy. Germ. *hage*, signifies a house, *hag-en*, to receive under one's roof, to cherish; Isl. *hag-speki*, is the knowledge of household affairs; *hag-raeda*, to consult about family management, *hag-ur*, the state of family matters.

HEGGERBALD, *s.*

Thou and thy quean as greidy gleds ys gang,—
Foul *haggerbald*, for hens this will ye hang.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55, st. 13.

Dunbar also writes it *Haggarbald*, q. v. But the sense seems quite uncertain. A.-S. *higre*, is a bondsman. Thus it might signify a bold or presumptuous slave.

To HEGH, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe quickly. V. HECH.

HEGHEN, HECHEN, *s.* The fireside, Ayrs.

Isl. *hie*, ignis minutus, whence *hiegetell*, silex, q. scintillipara, as producing sparks; G. Andr., p. 112.

hielog, ignis fatuus; Haldorson. Perhaps we may view as a cognate *hi*, otium, mansio securam domus, and *hia*, otium, desiderare; q. to loiter at home, or by the fireside.

HEGH-HEY, HEGH-HOW, HEIGH-HOW, interj. Expressive of languor or fatigue, sometimes of sorrow, S.

Heigh hey! she says, as soon as she came near,
There's been a langsome day to me, my dear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

Heigh how is heavysome,
An old wife is dowisome,
Aud courtesy is cumbersome
To them that cannot shew it.

Kelly, p. 156, 157.

HEGHT, s. A heavy fall, Gall.

—The cottar's cur,

At's ain fire-side, roused by the glad alarm,
Out o'er the porritch-plinge takes a sten,
Laying the brosy weans up' the floor
Wi' densy heght, and rins unto the bent.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

I know not if this be allied to Teut. *hacht-en*, conscindere; or Germ. *hack-en*, caedere pulsando; Wachter.

HEGRIE, s. The heron, Shetl.

"Ardea Major, (Linn. syst.) *Hegrie*, Heron, Heronshaw." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 266.

"*Hager*, the Crested Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. *heyre*, and *hegre*, the Common Heron." Penn. Zool., p. 339, 340.

HEGS, interj. An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, Ayr.; changed perhaps from *Haith*, q. v., as *Fegs* from *Faith*.

Hegs, Jock, gin ye war here like me,
I cou'd na swear that ye wad be
Mair honest than ye soud be.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

It is changed to *Fegs*, Ed. 1813.

HEICH, (gutt.) adj. 1. High, S.

King Eolus set *heich* apoun his chara.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 51.

2. Tall; as, "That boy's very *heich* o' his eild," i.e., very tall for his age, S.

A.-S. *heah*, *heag*, Moes-G. *hauhs*, Belg. *heagh*. Seren. mentions the very anc. Scythic word *ha*, id. as the root.

HEICH (gutt.), s. A slight elevation; as a pimple, a very small knoll. *Heich and how*, hill and dale, Upp. Clydes.

HEICHNESS, s. Height, highness, *ibid.*

To **HEICHT, v. a.** To raise. V. **HICHT.**

HEICHT, part. pa. Inflated; applied to the mind.

"We exhort yow alsua, as ye know science to be the gift of God, sua ye wald rembir it to be indifferent to guid or evil; sua that naturalie, without the heit of cheritie, it makis men bowldin [swelled] and *heicht*." N. Winyet's *Fourscoir Thre Questionis*, Keith's Hist., App., p. 253.

He alludes to the apostolical language, "Knowledge *puffeth up*," 1 Cor. xiii. V. **HICHT.**

HEID, HED. A term, denoting state or quality; as in *bairnheid*, *youthheid*; corresponding to

E. hood, A.-S. *had*, *hade*, Su.-G. *had*, Alem. Germ. *heit*, Belg. *heyd*, persona, status, qualitas. Germ. *keit*, is used in a similar manner. Ihre conjectures that the term is from Su.-G. *het-a*, A.-S. *hat-an*, Moes-G. *hait-an*, to name, name and person being often used as synon.

HEID, s. Heat; q. "oppressed with heat."

They hard harness men thay hewit on in haist,
They worthit heuy with *heid*, and angerit with all.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

Dan. *hede*, aestus, *heed*, fervidus; Isl. *heid*, sudum, serenum, a clear sky.

HEID-GEIR, s. Attire for the head.

"Item, ten *heid geiris* of fadderis for hors." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. GER.

[**HEIDLANGS, HEIDLANS, adv.** Headlong, S.]

HEID-ROUME, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill.

All landis, quhairver thay be,
In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;
Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord.-
Heid-roume is to the hill direct,
Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Balfour's Pract., p. 439.

At first view, this might seem to signify the chief or best ground on an estate, from *heid*, i.e., head or principal, corresponding to Isl. *haufud*, Su.-G. *hufuod*, A.-S. *heafod*, Teut. *hoofd*, id., and *roume*, a farm. V. Rowm. But it undoubtedly denotes the ascent of land from the plain to the hill. This seems to be determined by the following words:—

Thorton burnis in monthis hie
Sall stop na *heid roume* thoch thay be.

Ibid.

Thus the term must denote the extension of the land to the *head* or summit of a mountain, or of the highest ground adjacent. V. BORD, MONTHIS BORD.

HEIFFLE, s. Expl. "a *toolyie* with a young wench," Fife.

This would seem allied to Isl. *hiahvita*, contubernium; consuetudo, concubinatus.

HEIGHEING, s. A command, an order.

After him he sent an *heigheing*,
Fram court he dede him be.

Sir Tristrem, p. 182.

V. **HECHT, s.**

HEIGHT, pret. Promised, engaged to.

"To conclude, because God promised not so carelle nor plentifulle opened his grace, that, therefore, he performed not also truelie what hee *height*: it is, first, a vicious argumentation, and iuxt a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God." Forbes's *Defence*, p. 29. V. **HECHT, v.**

HEIL, HEYLE, HEILL, HELL, HEAL, s. Health, S.

Mastir Jhone Blayr to Wallace maid him boune;
To se his *heyle* his comfort was the mor.

Wallace, v. 547, MS.

"Domiciane empiour aduertist of his vehement dolour, causit hym to returne in Italy to recour his *heil* be new air and fude." Bellend. *Crou.*, Fol. 46, a.

Auld Colin says, He wad be in the wrang,
Gin fras your *heal* he held you short or lang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a growthy *heal*.
Ibid., p. 65.

Makyne, the howp of all my *heill*,
My hairt on the is set.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 102, st. 15.

I am not certain, that here it is not used in the
secondary sense of Su.-G. *hel*, as denoting felicity,
It occurs in O. E.

Tille Acres thei him led, better *hele* to haus.
R. Brunne, p. 192.

A.-S. *hael*, Su.-G. *hel*, *salus*, *sanitas*.

TO HEILD, HEILL, HEYL, HEAL, HELE, v. a. 1. To cover, [hold, preserve.]

—Thair gownys, delinerly,
That *heylt* thaim, that kest away.
Barbour, viii. 469, MS.

—This party popil grane
Heildit his bede with skug Herculeane.
Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.

[Ans velvet cap on heid he bair,
Ane quaif of gold to *heild* his hair.
Lyndsay, Hist. Sq. Meldrum, l. 373.

2. To conceal, to hide, S. *heal*. Gl. *Shirr*.

Steup-fulls of crouds and ream shs aft wad steal,
And cou'd her souple tricks frae minny *heal*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

"I sall be lele and trew to you, my liege Lord, Schir
James, King of Scottis. And sall nocht heir your
scaith, nor se it, but I sall lat it at all my power, and
warn you therof. Your consell *heil* that ye schaw me:
The best consale that I can to gif to yow, quhen ye
charge me in *verbo Dei*. And als help me God, and
haly owangelis," &c. *Forma fidelitatis Prelatorum*, A.
1445. Harl. MS., 4700; Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., I.
App. 476.

3. To defend, to save; used obliquely.

They cast dartis thikfald thare lord to *heild*,
Wyth schaftia schot and flansys grete plenté.
Doug. Virgil, 343, 36.

It signifies to cover in various parts of E. *Hilid* is
used in this sense by *Wiclif*. "The schip was *hilid*
with wawis;" Matt. viii. *Unhile*, to uncover. "Thei
unhiliden the roof where he was;" Mark ii.

This seems to have been the general orthography
in O. E. "*Hyllen* or *eoueren*. Operio.—*Velo*.—*Hillinge*
of clothes. Tegumentum.—*Hillinge* of what thing it
bee. Cooperitura." Prompt. Parv.

A.-S. *hel-an*, Isl. *hael-a*, tegere, to cover; Su.-G.
hael-a, id. Alem. *hel-an*, Belg. *heel-en*, Isl. *hyl-ia*,
occultare, to hide. Both Rudd. and Ihre refer to
Lat. *cel-o*, *h* and *c* being letters often interchanged.
Lat. *coel-um* and *cil-um* are supposed to belong to the
same family. The latter is expl. by Isidore, tegmen
oculorum.

Sibb. derives *hell* from *heyl* to cover. Junius with
less probability deduces it from *holl*, antrum, a hole or
pit; Etym. The idea of Ihre deserves attention, that
the primary meaning of Su.-G. *hael* is death; and, that
as this word occurs in all the Scythian dialects, the
name was given to death, before it was used with re-
spect to the mansions of the dead. It is still used in
composition; as *haelsot*, a mortal disease, *haelwan*, a
symptom of death, *slaa i hael*, to put to death. Isl.
hael, *helia*, is the Hecate, or Lethe, of the Edda, the
goddess supposed to have the power of death. It must
be acknowledged, however, that in Moes-G., the most
ancient dialect of the Gothic we are acquainted with,
halje has no other sense than that of the place of
suffering.

HEILDYNE, s. Covering.

Off gret gestia a sow thal maid,
That stalwart *heildyne* aboyn it had.
Barbour, xvii. 593, MS.

A. Bor. *hylling*, stragulum; a *bed hilling*, a quilt or
coverlet, Northumb. This is certainly the meaning of
a term left as not understood by Ritson.

Your fester pery at your heed,
Curtaines with pepinjaye white and reed.
Your *hyllnyges* with furres of armyne,
Powdred with golds of hew full fyne.
E. Met. Rom., iii. 130.

TO HEILD, HEYLD, v. n. 1. To incline.

This gudely carvell taiklit traist on raw,—
Now sank scho law, now hie to heuin up *heildit*.
Palace of Honour, iii. 9.

2. Metaph. to give the preference. This is the word used in MS. Barbour, vi. 353, where it is *hald*, Pink. edit., *hold*, edit. 1620.

I wald til hardyment *heyld* haly,
With thi away war foly :
Fer hardyment with foly is wice.
Bot hardyment that mellyt is
With wyt, is worschip ay, perdé ;
Fer, but wyt, worschip uay nocht be.

O. E. *hyilde*. "I *hyilde*, I lean on the one syde as a
bote or shyp, or any other vessel.—*Sytte fast*, I rede
you, for the bote begynneth to *hyilde*." *Falsgr.*, B. iii.,
F. 262, a.

A.-S. *held-an*, *hyld-an*, Su.-G. *haell-a*, Isl. *hall-a*,
Teut. *held-en*, Germ. *hell-en*, anc. *hald-en*, inclinare;
A.-S. *heald*, bending. To *heald a vessel*, to incline it
to one side in order to empty it; to *heal*, to lean or in-
cline to one side, Northumb.

HEILD, s. On *heild*, inclined to one side.

Eneas houit stil the schet to byde,
Hym schreudand vnder hys armour and his scheild,
Bowand his hech, and stude a lytle on *heild*.
Doug. Virgil, 427, 41.

V. the v.

HEILIE, adj. Holy; or having the appear- ance of sanctity.

Heilie harlettis, in hawtane wyis,
Come in with mony sindrie gyis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 27.

Alem. Germ. *heilig*, Su.-G. *helig*, A.-S. *haelig*. V.
HALY.

HEILY, HELY, HIELY, adj. Proud, haughty.

They begin not quhair thair fathers began.
Bet, with ane *heily* hart, baith deft and derft,
Thay ay begin quhair that thair fathers left.
Priests of Peblis, *Pink. S. P. R.*, i. 9.

The reason is here given why

—Burgees bairnis—thryve net to the third air.

Mr. Pink. expl. this *silly*. But the sense is deter-
mined by the use of the same term by Doug.

This ilk Numanus Remulus in that stede
Befers the frontis of the batellis yede,—
Richt proude and *hiely* in his breist and hert,
That newlingis of the kinrik was ane part
To hym befel, his grete estate this wise
Voustand he schew with clamour and loud cryis.
Virgil, 293, 46.

Tumidus is the word expl. by both epithets.

Knaifatica coff misknawis himsell,
Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown;
Grit Lucifer, maister of hell,
Is nocht sa *hele* as that leoun.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

It occurs in Wallace—

A sone he had ner xx yer of age :
Into the toun he usyt euerilk day,
Thre men or four thar went with him to play ;
A *hely* schrew, wanton in his entent ;
Wallace he saw, and towart him he went.

B. i. 211, MS.

Hiely, edit. 1648.

“Fynallie, thair brek this command, thair ar in thair wordis prydful, *helie*, vaine glorious, thair that auantis or prysia thame self of thair wisdome, rycheousnes, rychea, strenth, or ony vther thing.” Abp. Hamiltoun’s Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 32, a. b.

The term is also used adverbially, Priests of Peblis, p. 42—

I have na ma friends for to cnm to,
Bot ane the quhillk is callit my third freind ;—
And as my freind he was not in my mynde ;
Bot *helelie* and lichtlie of him leit :
And now to him thus mon I ga and greit.

The copulative between the adverbs precludes the idea of *wholly* being the *aenae*. As allied to *lichtlie*, it may signify *contemptuously*.

This may be deduced from A.-S. *heatic*, *heahlic*, *summus*, *sublimis*, *excelsus*, q. *high-like*; or *heallic*, *aulicus*, *palatinus*, belonging to a prince’s court.

[HEIMILT, *s.* The pasture near an enclosure, Shet.; Isl. *heimili*, a homestead.]

HEIN-SHINN’D, *adj.* Having large projecting shin-bones, S.

She’s bow-hough’d, she’s *hein-shinn’d*,
Ae limp’in’ leg a handbread shorter.
Burns, Song, Sic a wife as Willie had.

Corr. perhaps from *hem-shinn’d*, q. having shins like *haims* or *hems*, i.e., projecting like an ox-collar.

HEIR, *s.* Army, or warlike retinue.

He did the conquer to know all the cause quhy,
That all his hathillis in the *heir* hailly on hight,
How he wes wounyng of wer with Wawan the wy.
Gawan and Got., iv. 24.

i.e., “He informed the conqueror of all the reasons of his yielding; and that all the nobles in his army, who from on high viewed the conflict, were convinced that he was overcome by Gawan.” For it seems necessary to view *hailly* as a verb. It may signify to confirm or ratify, A.-S. *halg-ian*, sancire.

A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. Isl. *haer*, Germ. *her*, exercitus. V. HERE.

HEIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning this, S.

—“Hes gevin full pouer and commissioun to the saidis burrowis and commissioneris thair of to tak ourdour *heiranent*.” Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174. V. ANENT.

HEIRATOUR, *adv.* In this quarter, Brechine Reg. V. ATOUR.

[HEIR-CUMMING, *s.* Coming hither, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1686.]

HEIR DOWNE, *adv.* Below on this earth.

Complane I wald wist I quhome till,—
Quhidder to God, that all thing steirs,—
Or unto warldie prince *heir downe*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

[HEIRFOIR, *adv.* Therefore, wherefore, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1805.]

HEIRINTILL, *adv.* Herein; *intill*, i.e., into, being commonly used for *in*, S.

“Approveis the foresaidis,—conform to the tennoris of the samene q^{lke} ar inaert *heirinwill* ad longum.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 305.

HEIRIS, *s. pl.* Masters, K. Hart. V. HAR, *s. l.*

HEIRISCHIP. V. HARSCHIP.

HEIRLY, *adj.* Honourable, magnificent.

—Parte of the feild
Was silver sett with a hairt, *heirly* and he.
Houlate, ii. 8.

Mr. Pink. expl. *herlic*, heartily. But this is evidently the same with Germ. *herlich*, clarus, illustris, Su.-G. *herrlig*, magnificus. A.-S. *haerlic*, laudabilia. Various terms have been referred to as the root; Germ. *her*, high, *her*, glory, *herr*, a lord; Su.-G. *haer*, an army. Even supposing that the *adj.* had been immediately formed from *her*, glory, which seems the proximate idea; it is by no means improbable, that this may be ultimately resolved into *haer*, *her*, an army. For the ancient Goths had no idea of glory, save what was gained by arms. And it is to be regretted, that this idea is far from being relinquished by their descendants. Analogous to this, Germ. *herzog*, a duke, properly signifies the leader of an army; A.-S. *hertoga*, Su.-G. *haertig*, Isl. *hertog*; from *haer*, exercitus, and *tog-a*, ducere.

HEIR-OYE, *s.* A great-grandchild. V. IER-OE.

HEIRSKAP, *s.* Inheritance; succession to property, especially to that which is denominated *heritable*, Roxb.; E. *heirship*.

Teut. *erf-schap*, haereditas. V. AIRSCHIP, under AIR, an heir.

HEIRTHROW, *adv.* By this means; Aberd. Reg., A. 1535.

To HEIS, HEYS, HEEZE, *v. a.* To lift up, E. *hoise*. Pret. *heissit*.

All Samyn haistand with ane pauis of tre
Heissit togiddir.—

Doug. Virgil, 295, 6.

Rudd. mentions A.-S. *heahsian*, id. But I cannot find it in any Lexicon. Su.-G. *hiss-a*, [Germ. *hissen*, Fr. *hisser*,] Belg. *hys-en*, from Dan. *hoei*, altus. A.-S. *heah*, id.

HEIS, HEEZE, HEYS, HEISIE, *s.* 1. The act of lifting up.

The samyn wyse, as thay commandit ware,
Thay did anone,—

Towart the left wyth mony *heis* and hale
Socht al our flot fast hayth with rouch and sale.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 21

2. Aid, furtherance, S. B.

Gin that be true, I’ll gie the match a *heeze*,
And try to cure auld Helen o’ the bees.

Sturrefs’ Poems, p. 77.

Ha, heh! thought I, I canna say
But I may cock my nose the day,
When Hamilton the bauld and gay
Lends me a *heezy*.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 328.

3. The act of swinging, Loth.

—“A crazy gate—was bestrode by a parcel of bare-legged boys. ‘What are you about, you confounded raseals?’ called Mr. Gaffaw to them.—‘We’re just takin’ a *heize* on the yett.” Marriage, ii. 92.

4. A swing, the instrument of swinging, Loth.

5. Used, in a general sense, as denoting any thing that discomposes one, *synon. taissle.*

My gutcher left a gude braid sword,—
And if I can but get it drawn,—
I shall lay bath my lugs in pawn,
That he shall get a *heezy*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

The word now most commonly used is *heisie*, *heezie*; one is said to get a *heisie* in a rough sea. *Heeze*, however, is used for a lift, or help, Ang.

[HEISAU, *s.* A sea cheer. V. HEYS and HOW.]

HEIYEARALD, *s.* A heifer of a year and a half old, Loth.

I have given this term as near the provincial pronunciation as possible. It is evidently corr. from *half-year* (often *hellier*) and *auld*; as a beast at the end of the first year is called a *year-auld*, and at the end of the second a *twayear-auld*. The term *half*, for the sake of the sound, has been prefixed, instead of being postponed. This mode of transposition is not without example in the kindred tongues. Dan. *halv tre*, “three and a half; *halv tredie*, two and a half;” Wolff. Sw. *halftredie*, id. *tredie*, in both languages signifying a third; *halfannan*, *halfannat*, one and a half, Widegr., i.e., half of another. Dan. *half anden*, “one and a half.”

HEK. V. HACK.

HEKKIL, HECKLE, *s.* 1. A hackling-comb, a comb for dressing flax, S. Rudd.

Tent. *hekel*, Sw. *lin-haeckla*, id. The root, according to Kilian, is *haeck*, crooked.

2. “A cock’s comb,” as expl. by Rudd.

Phebus rede foule his curale creist can stere,
Off strekand furth his *hekkil*, crawand clere
Amyd the wortis, and the rutis gent,
Pikland hys mete in alayis quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 51.

[3. An artificial fly for angling. V. HECKLE.]

Rudd. has mistaken the meaning of the word as here used. It signifies the feathers on the neck of a cock; and thus conveys quite a different idea from the *curale creist*, or comb mentioned in the preceding line. A feather from the neck of a cock still receives this designation, as well as a fishing-hook dressed with one of these. V. HECKLE.

To HELE, *v. a.* To conceal. V. HEILD.

HELDE, *s.* Age; instead of *eld*.

—The King wes than hawand
Bot nyne yhere, but may, of *helde*,
All wayk than wapnys for to welde.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 17.

To HEL, HELE, *v. a.* To pour. V. HAIL, *v. 3.*

HELELIE, *adv.* Wholly.

—“The present rent of the said bishoprick is werray meane and sobir to intertene his estait,—be rossoun thaire of the patrimonie of the said bisshoprik being *helie* delapidat and exhaustit be his predecessoris deidis,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 151. V. HAIL, *adj.*

HELGAFELS, *s.* The “consecrated mountain, used by the Scandinavian priests, for the purposes of their idol-worship.”

“His meaning was dark and obscene, like that which the Pagan priests were wont to deliver, in the name of their idols, to the tribes that assembled at the *Helgafels*.” The Pirate, ii. 141.

Traced to Isl. *heilg-r*, holy, and *fell*, *fiell*, mons minor, monticulus. But V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HELIE, *adj.* Holy, Roxb. [“*The Helie*,” the holy time—the interval between Saturday evening and Monday morning, Shetl.]HELIE-HOW, *s.* A caul or membrane, that covers the head, with which some children are born. Hence the old saying; “He will be lucky, being born with the *helie-how* on his head,” Roxb.

Sibb. gives this as *Haly-how*, Gl. V. HOW, *s.*

HELIE, *adj.* Proud, haughty. V. HEILY.[HELIER, *s.* A cave into which the tide flows, Shetl.; Isl. *hellir*, id. V. HELYER.][HELIER-HALSE, *s.* A cave with a strait or narrow entrance, *ibid.*]HELIMLY, *adv.* Actually, truly; wholly, Aberd.; undoubtedly the same with *Hailumly*, q. v.[HELIT, *pret.* Hid, covered, Barbour. V. HELE.][HELIT, HELYT, *part. pa.* Healed, Barbour, xv. 85.][HELJACK, *s.* A large flat stone on the sea-shore forming a natural quay, Shetl.; Isl. *hella*, a flat stone. V. HELLIO.][HELLI-BRIN, *s.* V. YELLIA-BRIN.]HELLICAT, HELLICATE, *adj.* Lightheaded, giddy, violent, extravagant, South of S.; *Hellocat*, rompish, Dumfr.

“I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny Rintherout’s doing—folk said she wasna weel.—She’ll be vexing hersel about Steenie the silly tawpie, as if he wad ever hae lookit our his shouther at the like o’ her?” Antiquary, iii. 216.

“He took nae supper, for he said he was defeat wi’ travel a’ the night afore. I dare sae now it had been on some *hellicat* errand or other.” Guy Mannering, ii. 177. V. HALLOKIT.

HELLICAT, *s.* A wicked creature, Ettr. For.

“Murrain on the gear!—say nought about them. Let us but get poor Grace out o’ that auld *Hellicat*’s clutches.” Tales of my Landlord, i. 179.

"Either gar thae *hellcats* gang about their business, or—I'll thrav your neck about." Perils of Mau, ii, 61. This is viewed as quite different from *Hallokit*. Perhaps like E. *hell-kite*; or q. *hell-cat*.

HELLIE-LAMB, s. A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back, Clydes.

Teut. *lamme* signifies impedimentum, nocumentum. *Hellie*, however, may have the sense of *Helie*, holy. Thus it may be viewed as containing a profane allusion to one carrying a lamb, devoted to sacrifice, on his back; especially as, by the vulgar, a natural defect is supposed to be a presage of good luck.

[**HELLIE-MAN, s.** A name for Satan, Gl. Banffs.]

[**HELLIE-MAN'S RIG, s.** A portion of land devoted to the devil; an ancient custom to propitiate the "holy man," *ibid.*]

HELLIER, HALYEAR, s. Half a year, S.

Three *halyears* younger she than Lindy was.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

Improperly expl. Gl. to Ross, "a whole year;" from "half and year."

[**HELLIO, s.** A stone with a rim of clay, used for parching corn for burstin, Orkn.; Isl. *hella*, a flat stone, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HELLIS. This in pl. is used by some of our writers for *hell*.

"—His godheid was sa fast ionit with his manly nature that suppose the saule and the bodie was perfitte syndry, yet his diuinitie remanit bayth with his body lyand in the graif, and also with his saule descendand to the *hellis*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 106, b.

The use of the pl. has been introduced by Popish writers, as corresponding to the term in the creed, *Inferos*; especially as they view the word in different senses. Hence Hamiltoun adds:

"*Hellis*. Heir is to be notit, quhair is hell, and how mony distinct partis or placis thair is of hell." Of these he reckons four; the hell of the damned, the hell of children dying unbaptised, the hell of purgatory, and the hell of the fathers, or *limbus patrum*.

This mode of expression, in consequence of its being familiar, was occasionally used by early Protestant writers, although in quite a different sense.

"Greater vnquietnesse is not out of the *hells*, nor hee getteth on all sides." Bruce's Eleven Serm., S. 1, b.

Bp. Douglas uses the phrase *the hell*. V. STICHLING. Even when the term occurs in sing., it is almost invariably preceded by the demonstrative article. That this was the general use would appear from the following example:—

"Tartarus, idem est quod Infernus, *the Hell*." Des-paut. Gram., C. 11, b.

The general acceptation is perfectly analogous to that of the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, *Sheol*, *Hades*, and *Inferi*; which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are dis-united, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A.-S. *hell* is used for the grave; *Te fare to minum sunu to helle*: Gen. xxxvii. 35. I will go down into the grave unto my son. The term has been deduced from *hel-an*, tegere; as Moes-G. *halje* from *hul-jan*, Alem. *hella*, from *hel-en*, id. Isl. *hel*, in like manner signifies death, and *helae*, *helia* sedes, locus mortuorum. *Ganga i open mun heliar*; Ad certissimum necem ruere; Verel. V. HEILD, v. a.

HELLIS-CRUK, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a *clips*.

His nailis wes lyk ans *hellis cruk*,
Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.

Bludy Serk, st. 4. *Pink. S. P. R.*, iii. 190.

From Teut. *hels-en*, to embrace; or Su.-G. Isl. *haell*, clavus, a spike or nail, *hael-a*, clavis figure.

HELLOCK, s. A romp, Dumfr. V. HALOC.

HELL'S-HOLES. "Those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." Gall. Encycl.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

HELM of WEET. A great fall of rain, Ang.

A.-S. *holm*, water, the sea; *ofer holm boren*, carried on the waters. I know not if Su.-G. *haell-a*, &c., to pour out, has any affinity; Isl. *helling*, effusio.

HELMY, adj. Rainy, Ang.

"There is a severe monsoon, on the mountain of Crossfell in Westmoreland, called the *Helm-wind*." Note on this article by Sir W. Scott.

The following account is given of this by Gough:—

"The *helm wind* is a phenomenon peculiar to this county [Westmoreland], and the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire.—A rolling cloud hovers over the mountain tops for three or four days together, when the rest of the sky is clear, and continues notwithstanding the most violent hurricane and profound calm alternately succeeding each other." Camden's Brit., iii. 402.

Helmy weather nearly corresponds to the A.-S. phrase, *holmeg weder*, procellosus coelum; Caed. ap Lye, vo. *Waeder*: from *holmeg*, pluviosus, procellosus. This term especially denotes rainy weather, as proceeding from that quarter on which the sea lies. Thus, the affinity between it and the A.-S. is still more evident; as *holm* not only signifies water in general, but the sea.

HELME STOK, s. "The helm of a ship, gubernaculum," Rudd.; more strictly, the handle of the helm.

Sic wourdis he saide, grippand the *helme stok* fast,
Lenand theron—

Doug. Virgil, 156, 55.

Teut. *helm-stok aen t' schip*, ansa gubernaculi, pars summa clavi; Kilian.

HELPLIE, adj. Helpful, much inclined to give assistance, S. B.

"Bos [i.e., *bose*, drink] quhay that will, draw sobirnes to hym, scho is *helplie*, of littil appesit, help of the wittis, wache to hele [health,] kepar of the body, and contynewal lythnare [lengthener] of the lif. For to excesse, thair may nevir cum gud nor profit, nor body nor lif is nevir the bettir. And sa it tynis all maner contience, voce, aynd, lythenes and colour. A gluton all way has sum seiknes or sorow. He is hevy, fat and foule; his life schortis, and his dede approchis." Porteous of Nobilnes, translatit out of Frenche in Scottis be Maistir Andrew Cadiou; imprinted Edr. 1508. I have given a long quotation from the *levynth vertu*, viz. *Sobirnes*; this work being, as far as is known, the earliest translation in prose, the first work indeed printed in S.

Teut. *helpelick*, auxiliaris, Sw. Dan. *hielpelig*, id. A.-S. *ulph*, auxilium.

"—Howbeit sum erdite thal had afor this amangis godly and peaceable persones, quha of reuthfull compassion wes *hελplie* unto thame, lippynaud, as reasone eravis, for recompence and payment, quhilk can nocht be maid sa lang as this inobediens is unremedit, with this thair credlite is fastlie tynt." Aet. Priv. Counc., A. 1563. Keith's Hist. App., p. 190.

HELPLYK, adj. Helpful.

"Decessit at Paslay Thomas Tarvas abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was ane richt gud man, and *hελplyk* to the place of any that euer wes." Addic. to Scot. Cron., p. 19.

Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term. V. HELPLIE.

[HELSE, v. a. To have a liking for, to accept as a lover, Shetl.; Isl. *elska*, Dan. *elska*, to love. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[HELTTERS, s. Same as Branks, q. v., Shetl.]

HELRY, adv. Loudly, highly. V. HE.

Men mycht her wemen *hελry* cry,
And fle with cataill her and thar.

Barbour, iii. 734, MS.

[In viii. 143, and xviii. 509, the same term is used in the sense of *haughtily*, *proudly*.]

HELYER, HELIER, HALIER, s. A cavern into which the tide flows, Shetl.

"—A deep indenture of the rocks gave the tide access to the cavern, or, as it is called, the *Helyer* of Swartaster." The Pirate, ii. 142, 202.

"Minna dreamed that she was in one of the most lonely recesses of the beach,—where the incessant operation of the waves, indenting a calcareous rock, has formed a deep *halier*, which, in the language of the island, meant a subterraneous cavern, into which the tide ebbs and flows." Ibid., ii. 122, 123.

Isl. *hellir*, antrum, specus; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives *heller*, spelunca; referring to *hol*, caverna, antrum. But as Haldorson explains the term by Dan. *klippe-hule*, i. e., literally, "rock, hole," or "hollow in a cliff," it is more probable that the origin is Isl. *hella*, petra. Ihre traces Su.-G. *haell*, id. to *hall-a*, *haell-a*, inclinare. He has, indeed, defined *haell* as properly denoting a rock whose ridge gently and gradually declines. [V. HELIER-HELSE.]

[HELYIES-AM, s. A pleasant agreeable person, Shetl.]

HELYNES, s. Prob., duplicity.

"—The said Master James [Lyndesay] was exeludit fra the counsall of the forsaid king, & fra the court, & for his werray *helynēs*. And had been slane for his demeritis, had nocht bene he was redemit with gold." Addic. Scot. Croniklis, p. 22.

The word is evidently used in a bad sense; but what that is must be left undetermined. Perhaps it may signify duplicity; Teut. *hael*, subtilis.

HELYNG, s. Covering.

And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomys alsua,
To wyn the *hελyng* off thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyntir had thame rewid.

Barbour, v. 11, MS.

V. HEILD, HEILDYNE.

[HELYS-COST, s. Food provided for the "Helie"—i. e., to last from Saturday evening to Monday morning, Shetl. V. HELIE.]

HEM, s. Edge. Stones are said to be set on their *hems*, when they rest on their edges, as opposed to their sides, S. B.

Thus the word seems to have been anciently used with greater latitude than it now admits, as preserved in E.

HEM, pron. pl. Them.

Thai werrsy the wyldē swyne, and worchen *hem* wo.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 5.

This O. E. term occurs frequently in this poem, which retains much of the A.-S. idiom, having been either written in England, or altered by an English writer.

A.-S. *heom*, *him*, not the accus. as Skinner says, but dat. pl. *illis*.

HEM, s. A horse-collar. V. HAIMS.

[HEMMA, s. 1. Home, Shetl.; Isl. *heima*, id.

2. A housewife, a wife, *ibid.*]

[HEMLY, adv. Homely, without ceremony, Shetl.]

HEMMEL, HAMMEL, s. A square frame, made of four rough posts, connected with two or three bars each, erected in a cattle-court or close, for the cattle to eat straw out of, Roxb., Berw.

"As it is understood that cattle thrive better, and are more fit for travelling to distant markets, when, instead of being tied up to a stake, they are allowed to move about, with a choice of eating their food, either under or without covering, feeding houses are therefore made as open shades, with a narrow inclosed yard along their outside. Both the covered shed, and the adjoining yard, are divided into spaces for two, or at most three cattle each, by cross divisions or racks, having a row of troughs along the covered shed, with a passage for filling them, either under the roof or on the outside. These are called *hम्मels* in Berwickshire, and have been found to answer uncommonly well.—Horses also, when kept in this manner, are found to be much less liable to grease, than in close warm stables." See Report of Berwicks., p. 95; and Sir John Sinclair's Husbandry of Scotland, p. 23; also, General Agr. Report of Scotl., i. 146.

"Sheds are named *hम्मels*," Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503. *Hम्मel* is expl. "a fold, North." Grose.

This might seem allied to Teut. *hammey*, a bar, a rail; lignum transversum quod ostiis opponitur in postem utrinque immissum; clathrum; Kilian: or to Isl. *hamla*, impedimentum; as a verb, impedire; *hemill*, tutela, custodia. But the term rather seems to be Teut. *hemel*, Alem. *himil*, or Germ. Su.-G. and Dan. *himmel*, a canopy. Teut. *hemel van de koetse*, the roof of a coach. Hence *hemel-en*, tegere; concamerare. The radical term appears to be O. Su.-G. *hem-a*, or *ham-a*, tegere; also tecto recipere, of which we must certainly view as derivatives, A.-S. *hama*, tectum, a covering, and *hamod*, indutus, tectus, covered. This is most probably the origin of A.-S. *ham*, Su.-G. *hem*, Germ. *heim*, &c., a house, q. that which covers or protects from the inelmeny of the weather. It had occurred to me, that we ought also to trace to this ancient Goth. v. Teut. *hemel*, Su.-G. and Germ. *himmel*, &c., signifying heaven, as naturally suggesting the idea of what is a cope or canopy to the earth; whence the language of the Poet, quod tegit omnia coelum, as it has indeed been supposed by some that the Latins gave it the name of *coelum*, from *caelare*: and I observe with

satisfaction that Ihe has thrown out the same idea. As the Moeso-Goths called heaven *himins*, retained in Isl. *himin*, he traces this to the same origin; remarking that, in the old laws of Dalecarlia in Sweden, *himin* and *taeckio* are used as synonymes, both signifying a covering, or as we would express it in S., that which *thacks*.

HEMMIL, s. A heap, a crowd, a multitude; as, *a hemmil of folk*, a great assemblage of people; *a hemmil of beasts*, a great number of cattle, S. B.

Wachter mentions *wimmel*, *gewimmel*, as denoting a great body of people, from *wimmeln*, redundare multitudinem; which, he thinks, may be traced to Gr. *ἄμιλος*, coetus, multitudo.

To HEMIL, v. a. To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang. q. to environ with a multitude.

HEMMYNYS, s. pl. Shoes made of untanned leather.

—At sa gret myschef he wes,
That hys knyghtis weryd rewelynys
Of hydys, or of hart *hemmynys*.

Wyntown, viii. 29, v. 274.

That the shoes here mentioned were usually made of the skins of *harts* or deer, appears from the language of our celebrated Thomas of Erildoune—

Tristrem schare the brest,
The tong sat next the pride;
The *heminges* swithe on est,
He schar and layd besid.

Sir Tristrem, p. 31, st. 44.

This passage is aptly illustrated by the following Note, p. 262:—

“The mode of making these rullions, or rough shoes, is thus described; ‘We go a hunting, and after we have slain red deer, we flay off the skin by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, for want of cunning shoemakers, by your grace’s pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof as shall reach up to our ancles, pricking the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may re-pass where it enters, and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same, above our said ancles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairie side outwards, in your grace’s dominion of England, we be called *Rough-footed Scots*.” Elder’s Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton’s History, II. 397.

A.-S. *hemming*, pero, which Lye expl. as meaning the same with *brogue*; Jun. Etym. vo. *Brogue*. The word properly signifies a covering; Su.-G. *ham*, A.-S. *ham*, *hama*; from O. Su.-G. *haem-a*. A.-S. *cild-hama*, the womb, i.e., the covering of the child, *heort-hama*, the covering of the heart, &c. Isl. *hemingr* is used perhaps in a more primitive sense, denoting the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle afterwards fitted for brogues: *Pellis seu corium, cruribus armentorum detractum*; sic vocatur, quod *dimidium* qualemcunque figuram representet, qualis peronibus rusticis solet aptari; G. Andr., p. 110. He derives it from Lat. *semi*, half. It seems more allied to Isl. *ham*, induviae. V. REWELYNYS.

It may be subjoined, that the learned Somner thus expl. A.-S. *hemminy*, “*i. ruh sco*. Pero; a kind of shoe (called a *Brogue*), made of a rough hide, such as the Irish-men sometimes use.” Dict.

HEMP-RIGGS, s. pl. 1. *Ridges* of fat land whereon *hemp* was sown in the olden time;” Gall. Encycl.

2. Land, that is viewed as remarkably good, “is said to be as strong as *hemp-riggs*;” *ibid*.

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN, one who seems to be ripening for a death by *hemp*, Fife.

A play on the name of the county called *Hampshire*.

HEMPY, s. 1. A rogue; one for whom the *hemp* grows; S. V. Gl. Rams.

Aft thrawart *Hempies*, not a few,—
Laws human an’ divine brick thro’;—
Till on a woodie, black an’ blne,
They pay the kain.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 52.

2. A tricky wag, S.

—He had gather’d seven or aught
Wild *hempies* stout and strang.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 273.

Now souple *hempies* to the green
Skelp aff wi’ the fit-ba.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 37.

I suspect the etymon given; although I cannot offer one that is satisfactory. Isl. *huompa*, celeriter ruo.

HEMPY, HEMPIE, adj. Roguish, riotous, romping, S.

Sine a’ the drochlin *hempy* thrang
Gat o’er him wi’ a fudder.

Christmas Ba’ing, Skinner’s Misc. Poet., p. 123.

“I hae seen’t mysel mony a day syne. I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o’t.” Tales of my Landlord, iv. 288.

[HEMPYN, *adj.* Hempen, Barbour, x. 360.]

* **HEN, s.** To sell a hen on a rainy day, to make a bad market, S.

“You will not sell your hen on a rainy day,” S. Prov.; “you will part with nothing to your disadvantage, for a hen looks ill on a rainy day.” Kelly, p. 373.

“This is the price their indemnity must be purchased at. For the Devil is not such a fool as to sell his hen on a rainy day.” M’Ward’s Contend., p. 328.

CROWING HEN. This is reckoned very *unsonsie* or *uncannie* about a house, Teviotd.

HEN-BIRD, s. A chicken, properly one following its mother, S.

HEN’S CARE, a proverbial phrase, used in Fife, perhaps in other counties, to denote the exercise of care without judgment. It is exemplified by the watchfulness of a hen over ducklings which she has bred, as if they were her own species; and by her extreme anxiety lest they should perish, when, according to their natural propensity, they betake themselves to the water.

The Icelanders have a proverbial phrase bearing a sense nearly the reverse. From *haene*, gallina, they have formed the v. *ad haen-ost*. Thus they say, *Ad haenost ad annan*, in alicujus tutelam se committere,

veluti pulli gallinae, et hacc homini ; "to commit one's self to the care of another, as chickens to a hen." G. Andr., p. 105.

HEN'S-FLESH, s. *My skin's a' hen's-flesh*, a phrase used when one's skin is in that state, from extreme cold, or terror, that it rises up at every pore, Loth.

HENS'-TAES, s. pl. A term applied to bad writing; scrawls, pot-hooks, Aberd., Ang.; q. only resembling the marks made by the scratching of a *hen*.

HEN-WYFFE, s. 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry about the house of a person of rank, S. Hence the metaph. phrase, *Hen-wyffis of Venus*, applied to bawds.

With Venus *hen-wyffis* quhat wyse may I flyte?
That straykis thir wenschis hedes them to pleis.
Doug. Virgil, ProL 96, 53.

He—had thsme heme to his place quhair he wone,
And chairgeit sone his *henwyffe* to do hir cure
And mak thame fruct.—

Colkelbie Sone, v. 844.

"This was a half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*; for in a Scottish family of that day there was a wonderful substitution of labour." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 43.

2. A woman who sells poultry, S.

"In comes Jenny Featherbed the *henwife*, in an awfu' passion, saying she had heard that a great heap o' hens had come down frae Lunnon for the King, wha had said afore ane o' our Scotch lords, that he wadna eat a hen brought up about a Scotch house, because we didna keep our doors clean." Pettiecoat Tales, ii. 162.

HENWILE, s. A stratagem, a circumvention.

"—The great hopes they put us in at first,—they somewhat blasted, by their needless lingerings here, and using, as we suspected, such courses as savoured of their old unhappy and unprofitable way of *hen-wiles*, to make and increase parties among us." Baillie's Lett., ii. 80.

—This dull and unstable birth,
Which at this time pessess the earth,
Seeks out raw shifts, and peer *hen wiles*,
And with such trash themselves beguiles.

Cleland's Poems, p. 55.

The last syllable is evidently the same with E. *wile* used in the same sense; perhaps q. the *wile* used by a *hen* for gathering in her brood.

The only word which I have met with that has any resemblance is Flandr. *hand-wyle*, momentum temporis. It might indeed signify a delay.

To HENCHII, v. n. To halt, to limp, Gall., Roxb.

Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Teut. *hinck-en*, id.; radically the same with Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare. Dan. *hink-er*, id., *hinken*, lameness.

To HENCH awa', v. n. To move onward in a halting way, S.

To HENCHII, v. a. To throw stones by bringing the hand alongst the *haunch*, S.

To HENCHILL, HAENCHILL, v. n. To rock or roll from side to side in walking; as, "a *henchillin'* bodie," Roxb.

From *hench*, E. *haunch*; or Teut. *hinckel-en*, unico pede saltare, *hinck-en*, vacillare gressu, titubare.

HENCH-VENT, s. A triangular bit of linen, Gall.

"*Hench-vents*, the same with Gores, pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt, to make that end wider than the other, to give *vent* or room for the *haunch*." Gall. Encycl.

To HENDER, v. a. To hinder, to detain, Ang.

HENDER, s. Hinderance, S. B.

"xiiiij s. to himself for his *hender* of labour & skavth," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

HENDER, HENDRE, adj. Past, by-gone.

Quhen I was young this *hendre* day,
My fadyr wes kepar off yon hous.
Barbour, x. 551, MS.

HENDEREND, s. Latter part, *hinder end*.

"That—in the *henderend* of the said cheptour [chapter] thir wordis be eikit, without dispensatioune of the quenis grace and her successouris." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

HENDERSUM, adj. Causing hinderance, *ibid.*

[**HENDMAST, adj.** V. **HENMAST.**]

Moes-G. *hindar*, Germ. *hinder*, retro. Su.-G. *hindraedag*, however, denotes the following day; and most properly, the day succeeding marriage, when the young husband presented a gift to his spouse, called *hindradags gief*, by way of recompence for the sacrifice she made to him.

Hence, as Rudd. observes, E. *hinder*, Teut. *hinderu*, &c., impedit. He who hinders another, says *lhre*, lays some impediment in his way, which keeps him back, or throws him *behind*. The *v.* is pron. *hender*, *hendir*, S. B. as written by Doug.

"Narratione shewing the causes wherfore Juno *henderid* the Troians." P. 13, Marg.

[**HENGERS, s. pl.** The curtains of a bed, Shetl., Clydes.]

[**HENGSIIE, s.** A clownish, clumsy fellow, a loafer, Shetl.]

[**HENGSIIT, adj.** Clumsy, clownish, *ibid.*]

[**To HENK, v. n.** To limp in walking, Shetl.; Germ. *hinken*, id.]

[**HENKIE, s.** A person who limps or halts, *ibid.*]

[**To HENKLE, v. a.** To wind up a line or cord, as a fishing-line or tether, Shetl.; Isl. *hank*, to coil.]

HENMEST, s. Last, S. B.; *hindmost*, E. "To pa [pay] the *henmest* penny of the said fiftene £," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

HENNY, s. *Honey*, S. B.; elsewhere *hinney*.

HENNEY-BEIK, s. Honey-hive, *ibid.*

To him she says, Well fed me, Lindy, now,
That e'er I got a tasting o' your mou',
Nae *henny beik* that ever I did pree,
Did taste so sweet or smervy unto me.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 103.

Belg. *hennig, id.*

HENNIE, s. The abbrev. of *Henrietta, S.*

HENOU, interj. A word giving notice, to a number of persons, to pull or lift all at once; corresponding with the *Heave-a'* (or all) of sailors, Clydes.

HEN-PEN, s. The dung of fowls; perhaps properly that of hens, Ang.

HENSEIS, s. pl. Prob., retainers, followers, parasites.

Bot fowl, jow-jourdane-heded, jevens,
Cowkins, *henseis*, and culroun kevels—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

From the connexion, this contemptuous designation seems nearly allied in signification to Teut. *henne*, homo imbellis, muliebris animo. Perhaps, however, it is merely an abbrev. of *Hensemán*, q. v.

Isl. *haen-iz* signifies, Favorem alicujus captare, ei adherere. If allied to this, the term may signify retainers, parasites.

HENSEMAN, HEINSMAN, s. A page, a close attendant.

Robene Reid-brest nocht ran,
Bot raid as a *hensemán*.
Houlale, iii. 1, MS.

This office was formerly well-known even in the Highlands of S.

"The foster-brother having the same education as the young chief, may, besides that, in time become his *Hanchman*, or perhaps be promoted to that office under the old patriarch himself, if a vacancy should happen. This officer is a sort of secretary, and is to be ready, upon all occasions, to venture his life in defence of his master; and at drinking-bouts he stands behind his seat, at his *hawuch*, whence his title is derived, and watches the conversation, to see if any one offends his patron." Burt's Letters, ii. 156, 157.

Palsgr. renders it, *paige d'honnevr, enfant d'honnevr*; B. iii. f. 39, b., and "Mayster of the *henshmen*, esevier de pages d'honnevr;" F. 47, b. It is most probably in the same sense that *Heynceman* occurs in Prompt. Parv., although it has no corresponding Lat. term.

E. *henchman* is used in the same sense. Skinner derives it from A.-S. *hine*, a servant, and *man*, q. *hinesman*. A.-S. *hine-man* is used in the sense of agricola. Spelman deduces it from Teut. *hengst*, a horse and man, q. *equus vel equi curator*. He has observed that *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two famous Saxon invaders of E., had their names from this animal; *Hengist* being denominated from a war-horse, *Horsa* from a common one. Which of the etymons given above, has the best claim, is very dubious. From the use of the term here, it appears to have belonged to a *hensemán*, to ride.

HENSOUR, HENSURE, s. Perhaps a giddy young fellow, or a braggadocio.

Ane haistie *hensour*, callit Harie,—
Tytt vp ane tackle withouten tary;
That turment so him teynd.
Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

Callander refers to Celt. *hein*, a strong young man. Sibb. says, "perhaps one who had been trained to the use of arms; See **HEYND**; or one who was expert in making stake and ryce fences, from Teut. *heyn-en*, sepire." The latter idea is quite outré.

We learn from G. Andr. that the ancient Norwegians called their noblemen *henser*; *primorum nomen*. He also renders *hensing*, *caterva*, *cohors*, q. 111. I suspect, however, that *hensour* is of German extract; from *hanse*, a society, whence L. B. *ansuarii*, qui ceteros mortales fortuna et opibus antecellunt; Kilián. The Germ. word may be traced to Moe.-G. *hansa*, a multitude, a band; whence evidently Isl. *hensing* mentioned above, and perhaps *henser*, as denoting the leader of a band. *Hensour* may thus be equivalent to a comrade, a fellow, or one belonging to a society. Hence the designation of the *Hanse* towns in Germany. Sw. *hensker*, however, Isl. *heimskur*, denotes a fool.

HENS-WARE, HENWARE, s. Eatable fucus, *S. Fucus esculentus*, Linn. This is also called *Badderlocks*, q. v.

HENT, pret. Laid hold of. V. **HINT.**

To HENT, v. a. To gather, to glean, Shetl.

From Isl. *hendte*, manibus jacto, G. Andr. Su.-G. *haent-a*, A.-S. *hent-an*, capere, recipere: from *hand-manus*. There is, however, another Su.-G. *v.* which is more immediately synonymous. This is *hent-a*, colligere, afferre, domum ducere; from *heim*, domus, q. to bring home; Isl. *heimt-a*. *Xeimta saman skatta*, vegetable colligere; Heims Kringl.

[**HEN-WIFE AND HEN-WILE. V. under HEN.**]

[**HEOGALDS-RIG, s.** That part of the spine that adjoins the "navers bane;" Isl. *hauga-aldur*, the top of a mound, *ryg*, the back. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HEPTHORNE, s. The brier, *Rubus vulgaris major, S.*

On cae thare stude ane lityl mote nere by,
Quhare *hepthorne* buskis on the top grow lie.
V. HAP. *Doug. Virgil, 67, 51.*

HER, HERE, s. 1. A lord, a person of distinguished rank.

Als fele wrinkis and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,
Fleand and seirsand swiftilie thare and here,
Oure the grete lúgeingis of sum michty here.
Doug. Virgil, 427, 1.

This designation is given even to a sovereign.

The Kyng hym self Latinus the gret here
Quhisperis and musis.—
Ibid., 435, 8.

2. A chief, a leader.

Bayth comoun pepyl and the *heris bald*
To bryng agane Eneas ful fane thay wald.
Doug. Virgil, 281, 41.

3. The magistrate of a burgh.

His leiff he tuk at *heris* of the toune;
To Meffane wode rycht glaidly maid him boune.
Wallace, iv. 419, MS.
Perth edit., *has*; edit. 1758, *her, then*; edit. 1648, *heirs*, corresponding to *heris*, MS. i. e., those who had the rule, the Mayor and others formerly mentioned.

4. A master.

—Ay for ane thar wes twenty,
And twa men ar a manys *her*.
Barbour, ix. 640, MS.

i.e., "Two men are able to master *one*."
In edit. 1620,

And two men is over mony heere ;
which does not make sense of the passage.
This term seems used by Shakespear ; "Will you go on, *heris*?" although by some changed to *hearts*, merely in a conjectural way ; by others, to *heroes*, &c. The term does not signify, as Warburton says, *master*, but *masters*. For it is in the plural ; the question being addressed both to Shallow and Page.

[HERLICH, *adj.* Lordly, masterly.]

A.-S. *hera*, Su.-G. *herre*, Teut. *herr*, Belg. *heer*, dominus. Rudd. views Lat. *her-us*, as the root. But it is more probable, that this word has a common origin with the rest. This some suppose to be Isl. *ha*, altus ; others *her*, prior, which Wachter derives from *er*, ante ; others, *her*, Su.-G. *haer*, an army. V. HEIRLY. I need scarcely add, that this, which was given as a title of respect to the highest personages, is now used in the Low Countries as we use *Master*. For it is well known, that *Mynheer* properly signifies, *my lord*.

HER, HERE, *s.* Loss, injury, damage.

Wallace raturnd toward the court sgayne,
In the mursyde sone with his cyme he mett,
And tauld how thair way for his man sett,—
"The horsis thair reft quihilk suld your harnes *her*."
Schir Ranald said, "That is hot lill *her*.
We may get horsis and gud in playne ;
And men be lost, we get neur agayne."
Wallace, iv. 60, MS.

Sir Ranald said, that is but little *deare*.
Edit. 1648, i.e., injury. The reading in MS. suggests a similar idea ; as appears from the use of the term in another work.

Helmys of hard steill thair hatterit and heuch.
In thair hailing thair hynt grete harmys and *here*.
Gawan and Gal., iii. 5.

It seems synon. with *herschip*, spoil, from A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. *haer*, an army. Ihre mentions a similar use of Su.-G. *haer*. Effectu pro causa posito, notat vim hostilem, aut quamlibet hostilitatem. *Fara med haer*, hostilitat grassari ; p. 823.

HER, *pron.* Their, O. E.

With fresch houndes, and fele, thair folowen *her* fayre.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 4.

A.-S. *heora*, *her*. V. HIM.

HERAGE, *s.* Inheritance.

—"And bathe the partijs to haue priuilege to persue vther lauchfully for any accioun that outhir of thaim has again vther for *herage* of landis, or movable gudis of areschip pertening to ane are," i.e., heir. Act. Dom. Cone., A. 1478, p. 15.

HERALD-DUCK, *s.* The Dun-diver, a bird, Shetl.

"Mergus Castor, (Linn. syst.) *Herald-duck* or Goose, Dun-diver." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 255.

HERANDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Errands.

—Thare had thair,
And thare gawe absolutyown,
As thair had in-to commyssyown,
To the clerkys, that come of thair north landis,
That to thame soucht in-to thair *herandis*,
That thair pure and sympyl thowcht,
And lill had to gyve or noucht.

Wynntown, vii. 9. 204.

2. In another place, it may rather signify tidings, *q. hearings*.

Of Ingland this Kyng, for-thil
For gret *herandis* and hasty
Sped hym swne owte of oure land.
Ibid., viii. 16. 40.

[HERANGER, *s.* V. HAERANGER.]HERBERE, *s.* A garden for rearing herbs.

Ane paradise it semyt to draw nere
Thair galzeard gardingis, and eik grene *herbere*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401, 45.

Lat. *herbar-ium*. On the word *herber* Warton says ; "An herbery, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.—In the Glossary to Chaucer *erbers* is absurdly interpreted *arbours* ; Non's Pr. T., v. 1081. 'Or erve Ivo growing in our *erberis*.' Chaucer is here enumerating various medical herbs, usually planted in *erberis* or herbaries." Hist. E. P., ii. 231.

It would seem, however, that it is used for *arbour* by James I.—

Now was there maid fast by the touris wall
A gardyn faire, and in the corneris set
Ane *herbere* grene, with wandis long and small,
Rallit about, and so with treis set
Was all the place, and hawthorn hegis knet,
That lyf was non, walkyng there forbye
That mycht within scarce sui wight aspye.
So thick the beuis and the levis grene
Beschadit all the allyes that there were,
And myddis every *herbere* mycht be sene
The scharp grene suete jenerpere, &c.

King's Quair, ii. 12, 13.

It seems elsewhere used in the same sense ; as being a place for birds to nestle in—

Then soon after great din heard I
Of hony birds in a *herbeir*,
That of love sang with voice so clear,
With diverse notes.—

Sir Egeir, v. 356.

HERBERY, HERBRY, HARBORY, *s.* 1. A place of abode for troops, a military station.

To Berwik with all his menyne,
With his bataillis arrayit, come he ;
And till gret Lordis ilk ane sundry
Ordsnyt a feld for thair *herberie*.

Barbour, xvii. 208, MS.

2. A dwelling place, a place of residence.

"He giffis the meit, drink, and claith & *harbory*, cattel, geir, & corne, and al gud thair thow hes." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 171, b.

This term seems to have been powerfully conjoined with house. "And nother *houss nor herbry* hir [here]." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Herborowe*. Hospicium." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. expl. *herborowe* by Fr. *hostelaige*, *logis*, *herberie* ; B. iii., F. 38, b.

3. The same term has been used for a haven or harbour.

"Quhair ony great presse of slippis lysis in ane *harberie*,—and ilk ane fallis out over on uthervis, and dois uthir damnage,—the skaith—sall be equallie partit amangis the shippis that ly upon ather sydis," &c. *Ship lawis*, Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 623.

—"To pas to the burgh of Air,—thair to visie and consider the *herberie* and sea port, and brig of the said burgh. To grant—an e resounnable generall stent—for help and support of the same decayit *herberie*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519.

Herberwe seems used in the same sense by Chaucer, v. 405.

Teut. *herberghe*, having the sense of diversorium, caupona, Sibb. derives it from *her*, publicus, communis, and *berghen*, servare, tueri. Su.-G. *haerberge* is indeed used in the same sense, signifying an inn, a lodging, a place where a multitude may be entertained; deduced by Ihre from *haer*, a crowd, and *berga*, to store, to nourish. But the word originally denoted a military station, as indeed it is used by Barbour; A.-S. *hereberga*, the abode of an army, a tent, a camp. Thence it came to signify a lodging of any kind; and particularly, one appropriated for the reception of a multitude. Gl. Pez. *herpergo*, diversorium. Rudd. derives our word from Fr. *hauberge*, *auberge*, Hisp. *alvergue*, Ital. *alvergo*, id. But these are all corr. of the Goth. term. *Harborowe*, is used in O. E. Langland, speaking of the ark, says:—

Of wights that it wrought, was none of hem saned;
God leue it fare not so by folke that the fayth teacheth.
Of holy kirke the *harborowe* is, & Gods house to saue,
And shilden vs from shame therin, as Noes ship did,
And men that made it amyd the flood he drowned.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 51, b.

TO HERBERY, HERBRY, *v. a.* 1. To harbour, to station.

He till the New Park held his way,
With all that in his leding war,
And in the park thaim *herberyt* thar.
Barbour, xi. 356, MS.

—Thay may this night, and thai will,
Gang *herbery* thaim, and slep and rest.
Ibid., ii. 276, MS.

“Na men dwelland within burgh, sall *harberie* in his house any stranger, langer than ane nicht, except he will giue ane pledge for him.” Burrow Lawes, c. 90.

2. It is metaph. used concerning a person.

—Till the gud Lord of Dowglas,
Quham in *herbyrd* all worschip was.
He taucht the archerys euirrkane.

Barbour, x. 42, MS.

A.-S. *herebeorg-an*, hospitari, Teut. *herbergh-en*, id. O. Fr. *heberg-ier*, Rom. Rose.

[HERBREYNG, *s.* Lodging, Barbour, ix. 703. V. HERBERY, *s.*]

HERBRIOURIS, *s. pl.* An advanced corps, sent to occupy a station, or provide an encampment, for the rest of an army.

At Melross schup thai for to ly;
And send befor a cumpany,
Thre hundre ner of armyt men.—
The King of Ingland, and his men,
That saw thair *herbriouris* then
Cum rebutyt on that maner,
Anoyit in thair hart thai war.

Barbour, xviii. 291, 334, MS.

[HERBRY, *s.* Quarters. V. HERBERY.]

HERBRYAGE, *s.* A place of entertainment, an inn; used as synon. with *ostrye*, or at least as denoting residence there.

Till ane ostrye he went, and sojorned thar.—
Thai gert go seik Schyr Ranald in that rage;
Bot he was than yeit still at *herbryage*.

Wallace, iv. 107, 108, MS.

This corresponds to the sense of Teut. *herberghe*, Su.-G. *haerberge*.

HERD, *s.* 1. One who tends cattle, S. V. HIRD.

“Now the hail ministers of our landward sessions begins to take up the number of the hail fencible men

—betwixt 60 and 16, so that *herd* and hireman were precisely noted, to the effect the fourth man might be listed.” Spalding, ii. 109, 110.

2. In curling, a stone laid on the ice, with such nicety as to secure the principal stone from being driven out, Galloway; synon. *Guard*.

Gib o' the Glen, a noble *herd*
Behind the winner laid;
Then Fotheringham a sidelin shot
Close to the circle play'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166.

V. CLINT.

TO HERD, *v. a.* To act the part of a shepherd, S.

When they were able now to *herd* the ewes,
They yeed together thro' the heights and hows.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

V. HIRD, *v.*

The E. *v.* is used only as signifying “to throw or put into an herd.”

TO HERD, HIRD, *v. n.* 1. To tend cattle, or take care of a flock, S.

—I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to *herd* this mony a lang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

[HERDA, *s.* Crush, confusion; a term applied to corn that has been trampled by animals; as, “They have laid it in *herda*,” Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HERDIS, HERDS, *s.* Hards, the refuse of flax.

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

Barbour, xvii. 612, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation.

“Quhairfoir let all men fle euill company, and to traist not in men, for reddy ar we to imbrace euill, as reddy as *herdis* to ressaue fyre.” Talla's Confession, Detection Q. Mary, penult p. V. HARDIN.

HER DOUN, *adv.* Here below, in this lower world.

—Clerkys, that ar witty,
May knaw conjunctions off planetis,—
And off the hewyn all halyly
How that the dispositioun
Suld upon thingis wyrk *her doun*,
On regions, or on climatis,
That wyrkys nocht ay quhar agatis.

Barbour, iv. 700, MS.

HERE. A term used in the composition of several names of places in S., pron. like E. *hair*.

I recollect two of this description in Ang. A Roman camp, about four miles S. from Forfar, is called *Here*-or *Haer-fuuds*. I must beg leave here to correct a mistake into which I have fallen as to the meaning of this name, so far back as A. 1786; having expl. it, on insufficient evidence, “the folds of the *strangers*.” Biblioth. Topog. Britan., N° 36. But it undoubtedly signifies, “the folds or inclosures of war,” or “of the army.” There is another place at no great distance, denominated the *Here-cairn*. The same name occurs in other parts of the country. “There is in a muir in this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the *Haer*

Cairns. In this muir, it is thought, that the famous battle between Agricola the Roman general, and Galgacus the general of the Caledonians, was fought." P. Kinloch, Perth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 479. I need scarcely refer to A.-S. *here*, Su.-G. *haer*, Teut. *her*, an army. Many A.-S. words have a similar formation; as *here-berga*, a military station, *here-wic*, a military village, *Harwich* in E.; also in Su.-G., as *haerstrat*, a military way; Germ. *herstall*, a camp, *her-fart*, a military expedition, &c.

While illustrating this term, I may observe, that it has been said that the name of Hercules is of Goth. origin; Isl. *Herkolle*, dux, literally, caput exercitus, from *her*, army, and *kolle*, head; Verel. Wachter indeed deduces it from Germ. *her*, terrible, and *keule*, kule, club; making a remark which certainly merits investigation, that many of the names of the heathen deities are so formed, both in the Scythian and Celtic languages, that if compared with the images representing them, the name will be found exactly to correspond to the image, and the image to the name. That the Germ. nations were no strangers to Hercules, is evident from the testimony of Tacitus, who mentions that, according to their relations, Hercules had been amongst them; and that, when going to battle, they celebrated him in songs as the most illustrious among the brave. De. Mor. Germ., c. 3.

HERE, s. An heir.

"The whole benefeit of the waird, &c., sall solely belong to the *here*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 64.

HERE AND WERE. A phrase used to express contention or disagreement. *They were like to come, or gang, to here and were about it*; they were very near quarrelling. It is still used, both in Fife, and in Roxb.; but mostly by old people, the phrase being almost antiquated. Both the terms are pronounced like E. *hair*, or *hare*, and might be written *hair* and *vair*.

It might seem that the first is the same with the term *Here*, frequently occurring in the composition of the names of places, as denoting an army. V. DICT. The phrase would thus respect a business likely to terminate in the assembling of an *army*, and in actual warfare. Or we may view *here* as the same with Teut. *haer*, *lis*, a controversy, whence *haer-man*, litigious. Thus *haer* and *werre* would denote a controversy likely to end in warfare, or in blood. It must be acknowledged, however, that the Teut. words are nearly synonymous; *werre* itself being rendered, by Kilian, contentio, dissidium; and *haer*, *lis*, being in all probability the same term which formerly denoted an army.

HEREAWAY, adv. 1. In this quarter, S.

2. In the present state, S.

"That light is not *hereway* in any clay-body; for, while we are here, light is in the most part broader and longer than our narrow and feckless obedience." Rutherford's Lett., P. II., ep. 2.

3. To this quarter, S.

I speak net of that balefull band,
That Sathan hes sent *heir away*,
With the black flete of Norrway.
J. Davidson's *Kinyancluch*, Melville, i. 453.

HEREFORE, HERFORE, adv. On this account, therefore.

—"Ordanis our souerane lordia lettrez be direct to distrenye the aaid James, his landis & gudia *herfore*." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 128.

"In sic materis, *herfore*, O Appius, I will be sa gracious to you, that I wil accuse ye alanerlie of ane crime," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 285. He uses it for *itaque* and *igitur*, Lat.

HEREFT, adv. Hereafter, after this.

Ramsay bad cess, and murn nocht for Wallace,—

My hed to wed Lochlewyn he past to se;—

Tithandis of hym ye sall se son *herest*.

Wallace, ix. 1209, MS.

It is absurdly rendered, in edit. 1648,

Tydings off him full soon ye shall *hear of*.

From A.-S. *her*, here, and *Eft*, q. v.

HERE'S TYE. A phrase used in drinking one's health, now confined to the vulgar, S.

"The sailors were called down one by one to get a glass of grog, which they bumpered off with "*Here's t'ye*, gentlemen." The Smugglers, i. 129.

TO HERE TELL, v. n. To learn by report, S.

Fra tyme that he had semblit his barnage,

And *herd tell* weyle Scotland stude in sic cace,

He thoct till hym to mak it playn conque.

Wallace, i. 59, MS.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 240—

Sir Edward *herd* wele *telle* of his great misdede.

Also by Palsgrave; "If you anger hym you are lyke to *here tell* of it;" B. iii., F. 149.

This is an Isl. idiom, *heyrdi tala*; Edda Saem. andvrit.

HEREYESTERDAY, s. The day before yesterday. The ancient pronunciation is retained in Bauffis., without the aspirate; *air yesterday*, S.

"Always *hereyesterday*, when we were at the very end of it [the Directory,] the Independents brought us so doubtful a disputation, that we were in very great fear all should be cast in the hows, and that their opposition to the whole Directory should be as great as to the government." Baillie's Lett., ii. 73.

This term, although not common in our old books, is very ancient; being evidently the same with A.-S. *aer-gystran daeg*, nadius tertius, "the day before yesterday, three days before;" Somner. Belg. *eergisteren*, id.; from A.-S. *aer*, Belg. *cer*, before. Germ. *ehegstern*, id.; from A.-S. *cher*, before, and *gestern*, yesterday, Franc. *gesteron*, id. *Vorgestern* is used in the same sense. Mr. Tooke views A.-S. *gestran*, in *gestran daeg*, as the part. past of *gestrin-an*, acquirere; and says "a day is not gotten or obtained till it is passed, therefore *gestran daeg* is equivalent to the passed day." Divers. Parley, ii. 292.

HEREYESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight, S. Gl. Shirt. V. YESTREEN.

HERIE, HERYE, HEARY, s. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes *vice versa*, S.

My father first did at my mither spear,

Heary, is Nery fifteen out this year?—

I mind it well enough, and well I may,

At well I dane'd wi' you on your birth day;

Ay *heary*, qu' she, now but that's awa'.

Ross's *Helene*, p. 20, 21.

2. This term is addressed to a female inferior, in calling her; as, "Come this gate, *Heery*," Dumfr.

The phrase is expl. "Come this way, *hussy*." But I cannot suppose this a synon. term. *Heerie* or *Hearie*, seems to be always expressive of some degree of affection.

It is expl. "a conjugal appellation, equivalent to *my dear*," Gl. Ross. But although the females of this age may be unwilling to admit of the genuine meaning, it is properly a term expressive of subjection; being formed from A.-S. *hera*, Teut. *herre*, Belg. *heer*, lord, master. I need scarcely add, that this mode of address is as ancient as the patriarchal age. *At well*, corr. of *I wat*, or *wot, well*; also, *atweel, S.*

HERING, *s.* Apparently for *ering*, the act of earing land.

"And for the wrangwiss eting of the gers, & *hering* & manuring of the samin," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1439, p. 37.

HERINTILL, HEREINTILL, *adv.* Herein, in this.

"The pain of x lb. to be takin of the saidis officiaris that beis negligent *herintill*." Acts. Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

HERIOT, *s.* The fine exacted by a superior on the death of his tenant, Galloway.

This, at first view, might seem to be a corruption of our old word *Herreyelde*, which is used in the same sense. It is, however, radically different, being from A.-S. *heregeat*, compounded of *here*, exercitus, and *geot-an*, reddere, erogare. This primarily signified the tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war; but came at length to denote the *best aucht*, or beast of whatever kind, which a tenant died possessed of, due to his superior after death. It is therefore the same with the E. fornsic term *Heriot*. V. Lye and Jacob. V. HERREYELDE.

HERIS, *imperat. v.* Hear ye.

As the matir requiris, ane litil *heris*.
Doug. Virgil, 111, 27.

HERISON, *s.* A hedgehog.

The Houlet and the *Herison*,
Out of the airt Septentrion,
Come with ane feirfull voca.
Burel, Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 26.

Fr. *herisson* signifies a hedgehog. The writer might perhaps suppose it to be a fowl.

HERITOUR, *s.* 1. An heir.

"*Si filii et heredes, &c.* Gyf we be sonnys, we ar also *heretouris*, *heretouris* I say of God and participant of the eternal heretage with Jesus Christ." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 95, a.

2. A proprietor or landholder in a parish, S.

"The rest is divided among a greater number of *heritors*. Thirteen are possessed of a L. 100 Scots, and upwards, of valued rent.—There is a considerable number of smaller *heritors*, possessed of single farms or plough-gates of land." P. Avendale, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., xi. 389.

Fr. *heritier*, an heir; L. B. *heritator*.

HERLE, *s.* A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description; Perth.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Yrle*, id.; especially as it is expl. as exactly synon. with *Wort*.

HERLE, HURIL, *s.* A Heron. *Ane pluchit herle*, a plucked heron. This phrase is given as not understood by Mr. Pink.

I thoct myself ans papingay, and him ane *pluchit herle*.
Maitland Poems, p. 58.

Herle is still the common name in Ang., in some places pronounced *huril*.

In Ang. it is vulgarly believed that this bird waxes and wanes with the moon; that it is plump when the moon is full, and so lean at the change, that it can scarcely raise itself, so that it may almost be taken with the hand.

The name seems a dimin. from Isl. *hegre*, Su.-G. *haeger*, Dan. *heire*, id. The Fr. use the word *herle*, but in quite a different sense, as denoting a sheldrake. Armor. *herligon*, however, signifies a heron.

[HERLICH, *adj.* Lordly. V. HER, HERE.]

HERLING, *s.* A species of sea-trout. V. HIRLING.

[HERMS AND WALLAWA. Scolding and disturbance: a term used to describe a noisy quarrel, Shetl.]

HERNIT, *pret.* Perhaps for *herknit*, hearken-ed.

The king sat still; to travail he nocht list;
And *hernit* syn a quhyle to *Wit* his tall.
King Hart, ii. 48.

HERON-BLUTER, *s.* The snipe, S. B. V. YERN-BLUTER.

HERONE-SEW, *s.* Properly, the place where herons build.

"That quhair ony heronis biggis or hes nestis,—for the space of thre yeiris nixt to cum, na maner of person or persounis slay ony of the said *heronis sewis*, or destroy their nestis, eggis, or birdis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This term has every mark of being originally the same with E. *heronshaw*, or *hernshaw*, a heronry. Mr. Todd, blames Dr. Johns. for joining *Heronshaw* with *Hernury*, "as denoting place, without any authority." He has accordingly separated them; explaining *Hernshaw*, "a heron;" because Spenser uses *herne-shaw*, and B. Jonson *hernsew*, in this sense. But it is a singular fact that this word seems early to have lost its original signification. It had most probably been formed, in the language of the peasantry, from the name given to the bird by their Norman lords, (for the A.-S. name is *hragra*), with the addition of their own country word *shaw*, from A.-S. *scaw*, a shade, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. Cotgr. accordingly expl. *herne-shaw*, a "shaw of wood where herons breed." Phillips and Kersey give the same interpretation, viewing *hernshaw* and *hernery* as synon. Skinner unnaturally derives the last syllable from *sue*, q. *pursue*, the heron being itself a ravenous bird. Eliote and Huloet both understand *heron-sew* as equivalent to Lat. *ardeola*, a young heron; and our ancestors seem to have had the same idea, from their placing *slay* before *heronis sewis*.

HERREYELDE, HERE-GEILD, HYRALD, *s.*

The fine payable, on certain conditions, to a superior, on the death of his tenant.

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land pertaining to ane frie man, and as ane husbandman, haldes lands of him;

and he happin to deccis, his maister sall haue the best caver, or beast (*the best aucht*) of his cattell, provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land, or mair. For gif he had ane les parte of land, he sould giue nathing for his *herrey-eldc.*" Quon. Att., c. 23.

It is sometimes corr. written *hyrald* —

Howbeit the Barrouns thairto will be laith,
From thence furth thay sall want thair *hyrald-hors*,
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 257.

Skene derives the term from Belg. *here, heer*, a lord or master, a *yeild*, a gift, tribute or taxation. He observes, however, that according to others, *herre yeld* signifies what is given to the lord or master, when going to the army, for the support of the war. Verb. Sign. in vo. This is certainly the original sense. *Here-gyld*, accordingly, is mentioned in the Saxon Chron., as denoting a military tribute, from *here*, an army, and *gyld*, tribute or tax.

It is probable that our term was originally used in the same sense as the A.-S., but that it was afterwards extended to the impositions of landholders on their tenants, during the reign of the feudal system. The duty, or *gressoume*, payable, according to the tenor of many modern leases, by every new successor to a lease, seems to be a relict of this custom. The idea was certainly inhumane to think of taxing a man's property because of his paying the common tribute to nature; or even if it should be viewed in this light, of taxing his heirs, at the very time that a family had met with the severest loss.

Lyndsay justly lashes this oppressive custom as one great cause of the ruin of the lower classes.

We had a meir, that careit salt and coil;
And evirilk yeir sche brocht us hame a foill,—
My fader was sa waik of blude and bane,
He dyit, quhair foir my moder maid grit mane;
Than sche deit to, within ane olk or two;
And than began my poverty and wo.
Our gude gray meir was baitand on the feild,
Our landis laird tuik hir for his *here geild*.

Pink. S. P. R., ii. 64.

V. HERRIOT.

To HERRY, HERY, HIRRIE, HARRIE, *v. a.*

1. To rob, to spoil, to pillage, S.

Now ga we to the King agayne,
That off his victory wes rycht fayne,
And gert his men bryn all Bowchane
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane;
And *heryt* thaim on sic maner,
That eftre that weill L. yer,
Men menyit the *Herschip off Bowchane*.

Barbour, ix. 298, MS.

"Mony a kittiewake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up among thae very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 162.

"Als the earle of Northumberland—cam vpon the east borderis, and brunt Dunbar, and *hirried* it." P. 62. V. also p. 68.

E. harrow is viewed as radically the same. But, it seems doubtful, if all the examples given by Johns. are not referable to the *v.* as formed from the *s. harrow*. *E. harry*, signifies to tease, to ruffle, to vex, from Fr. *har-er*, id. Johns. mentions the following as one of the different uses of the word in S. "One *harried* a nest, that is, he took the young away."

2. To ruin by extortion or severe exactions, S.

Sum with deir ferme ar *hirreit* hail,
That wount to pay bot penny mail.
Sum be thair lordis ar opprest;
Put fra the land that thai possesset.
Sair service hes sum *hirreit* sone.

Maitland Poems, p. 321.

Johns. mentions as another use of the term in S., *he harried me out of house and home* [more commonly,

house and hauld] that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors."

Rudd. improperly refers to the Fr. *v.*, which is most probably the Goth. word used obliquely. A.-S. *hergian*, vastare, spoliare, praedas agere; Su.-G. *haer-ia*, bello aliquem infestare, deprædari, from *haer*, primarily a multitude of men, an assembly, secondarily, an army. Alem. *her-en*, Germ. *haer-en*, *verheer-en*, id.

Isl. *her-ia* is used precisely in the same sense. Concerning some, who would not acknowledge the authority of Harold K. of Norway, A. 885, it is said; *Voru i Orkneyum eda Sudreyum a vetrom, enn a sumrom beriado their i Noregi, oc gerdo thar mikin landzskada*: They passed to the Orkneys and Hebrides in winter, and in summer infested the Norwegian coast with predatory incursions, subjecting the inhabitants to great devastation. Snorro Sturl. ap. Johns. Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 2.

It deserves notice, that in anc. Goth. *Herian* was an epithet conferred, by his worshippers, on the god Odin, the Mars of the Northern nations, borrowed from his warlike devastations. After the introduction of Christianity, it was used only by way of contempt. Verel. Ind.

[**HERRIEAL**, *s.* The cause of loss, ruin, or plunder, Banffs.]

HERRIE-WATER, HARRY-NET, *s.* 1. A kind of net so formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and thus to *spoil* the water of its brood.

"—Ordainis the saidis actes to be extended, and have effect—against the slayers of the saidis reil fisch, in forbidden time,—or that destroyes the smoltes and frye of salmound in mil-dammes, or be polkes, eroilles, trammel-nets, and *herrie-waters*." Acta. Ja., 1579, c. 89.

This seems to be the same called a *harry-net*, S. B.

"Depones, that he does not know what a *harry-net* is, unless it be a net that is worked in a burn." State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 79.

2. The term is metaph. used to denote both stratagem and violence. Thus it is applied to the arts of the Roman clergy.

Thair *herrywater* they spred in all countries;
And with their hois net dayly drawis to Rome
The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 136.

Erron. *berry-water*, in later editions.

Applied also to the conduct of conquerors.

"After that Alexander had fished the whole world with his *herrie-water-net*, what found he but follie and euanishing shewes?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 488.

3. Particularly used to denote the doctrine concerning Purgatory.

"O howe miserable comforters are the Papistes I who sende men and women that all their dayes have been boyling [broyling] in the purgatory & pangues of this world, walking through fire and water, to a spiritual purgatorie.—This is ane *herrie-water-net*, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters, and all the people of the world: it was wouen lately: and the same Fathers who speake in some places of it affirmatively, in other places speake of it doubtfully, and in other places negatively." A. Symson's Chrystes Testament Unfolded, E. S. a. b.

HERRYMENT, *s.* 1. Plunder, devastation, S.

2. The cause of plunder, S.

—Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.

Burns, iii. 53.

HERRING DREWE. Liter., a drove of Herrings. When a shoal of herrings appeared off the east coast of Scotland, all the idle fellows and bankrupts of the country run off under the pretence of catching them; whence he, who run away from his creditors, was said to have gane to the *Herring Drewe*, Aberd.

A.-S. *draf*, a drove.

HERRINBAND, s. A string by which yarn is tied before it be boiled. It is warped through the different *cuts* or skeins, so as to keep them separate, Ang.

Isl. *haur*, also *haarund*, coarse linen yarn, and *band*.

HERS, HEARSE, adj. Hoarse, S.

And eik the riuer brayit with *hers* sound,
Quhil Tyberinus bakward did rebound.

Doug. Virgil, 278, 38.

V. SKRAIK, *v.* and ROOPY.

Belg. *haersch*, *heersch*, id. In other dialects the *r* is wanting; Su.-G. *haes*, *hes*, Isl. *haes*, A.-S. *hase*. Wachter views the former as the genuine term; but for a strange reason, as being a transposition of Lat. *raucus*. V. HESS.

HERSCHIP, HEIRSCHIP, HEIRISCHIP, s.

1. The act of plundering, devastation, S.

On Inglisamen full gret *herschipe* thai maid;
Brynt and brak down byggingis, sparyt thai nocht,
Rycht worthi wallis full law to ground thai brocht.
Wallace, viii. 941, MS.

Barbour, ix. 298. V. HERY.

Heirschip is the word by which Bellend. translates *depopulatio*; Cron., B. xi. c. 11, and *rapina*, c. 13.

In Lent, in the year of God 1602, ther happened a great tumult and combustion in the west of Scotland, betuain the Laird of Luss (chieff of the surname of Colquhoun) and Alex^r Mackgregor (chieftane of the Clangregar). Ther had been formerlie some rancour among them, for divers mutuall *harships* and wrongs done on either syd; first by Luss his friends, against some of the Clangregar, and then by John Mackgregar (the brother of the forsaid Alexander Mackgregar), against the Laird of Luss his dependers and tennents." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 246.

It may be observed, that Sir Robert Gordon, a man of sound judgment, and of great candour, except perhaps in some instances where the honour of the house of Sutherland is concerned, gives a far more favourable account of the Macgregors, than the most of writers who have commemorated the extinction of this name. From his account, it appears that although the Colquhouns were the losers in the conflict, they were in fact the aggressors; and that the Macgregors were condemned, and outlawed, without being once heard in their own cause.

The orthography of Fittscottie, Edit. 1814, is *Hirschip*. "Sic *hirschip* was maid at this tyme,—that both the realmes war constrained to tak peace for sewin yeiris to cum." P. 63.

2. The cause of plunder.

Sa to this maist triumphand court of Rome,
This similitude full weil I may compare,
Quhilk hes been *Herschip* of all Christindome.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 141.

3. Booty, prey, that which is carried off as plunder.

Syne westlins thro' the glen his course he steers,
And as he yeed, the track at last he found
Of the ca'd *hership* on the mossy ground.
But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the *hership* had been driven could see.

Ross's Helenore, p. 46.

i. e., Of the cattle driven as booty.

Even within the last century some of the Highlanders used to make predatory incursions into the Lowlands, and either carry off the cattle, or make the owners redeem them by paying a sum of money. This in Stirlingshire, and perhaps in other counties, was called *lyfling the hership*, or corr. *herschaw*. V. *Black Mail*, vo. MAIL.

4. Ruin, wreck of property.

"And speciallie Aduocatis, Procuratours, & Scrybis, —breakis this command twa maner of wayis. First, quhen thai tak wagis to procure or defende a cause, quilk thai ken is unlauchful & aganis Justice. Secondlie, quhen for thair wagis thai tak on hand ane lauchfull cause, bot for luere of geir thay diffar and puttis of the execution of justice, fra day to day, and oft tymes fra yeir to yeir to the gret skaith and *herschype* of thaim quhilk hes ane rycht actioun of the pley." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 60, b.

"Gentle servants are poor mens *hardship*," S. Prov.; because the conceit of their birth, and blood, will make them despise and neglect your service:— Kelly, p. 116. The word ought to be *hership*.

In the same manner must we understand another S. Prov. "*Hareships* sindle come single." Kelly improperly explains it by *hardship*.

5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation.

"The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and *heirschip*, that thair land was left vn-sawin & vnlabourit." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 11.

6. Dearness, high price.

All men makis me debait,
For *heirschip* of horsmeit,
Fra I be semblit on my feit,
The outhorne is cryde.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 198.

Mr. Pink. quotes this among passages not understood. It is explained "stealing of horse-corn," Gl. Compl. But the language signifies, that this poor courtier was constantly engaged in disputes at inns, on account of the extravagant price of provender for his horse; and pursued by the rabble, because he refused, or was unable, to pay to the extent demanded. Any thing very high-priced, which must of necessity be had, is still said to be a *mere herriskip*. This is evidently an oblique use of the term as used in sense 1.

Su.-G. *haerskap*, Franc. *heriscipi*, denote an army. The term might obliquely be used to signify devastation, as the effect produced by hostile irruption; here itself being transferred to harm, injury. V. *Her*.

2. Or, *schip*, as corresponding to the A.-S. term, *scipe*, Sw. *skap*, Belg. *schap*, Germ. *schafft*, may denote action, from *sceop-an*, *skafv-a*, &c., creare, facere. Thus Germ. *herrschafft*, from *herr*, dominus, denotes domination, or the act of ruling. *Herschip* might, in the same manner, signify hostility, q. the act of an army.

HERSKET, s. The Cardialgia, Orkn., the same with *Heartscald*, q. v.

HERSUM, *adj.* Strong, rank, harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder [or shot] the meat wou'd ha' been *hersum*;" Aberd.

Dan. *harsk*, rank, rancid, Su.-G. *haersk*, id., and *sum*, or *som*, a termination expressive of quality.

HER TILL, *adv.* Hereunto, to this.

Her till thar athys gan thsi ma.
And all the lordis that thar war
To thir twa wardanys at this swar.

Barbour, xx. 144, MS.

Sw. *haertil*, id. Ihre has observed that *haer*, and *ther*, there, are formed from *han*, he, and *then*, that; like Lat. *hic* and *illic* from the pron. *hic* and *ille*.

[**HERT**, **HEART**, *s.* The heart, S.]

HERTLIE, *adj.* Cordial, affectionate. V. **HARTLY**.

[**HERT-SAIR**, *s.* Great vexation, constant grief, Clydes.; *hehrt-sehr*, Banffs.]

[**HERT-SAIR**, *adj.* Distressing, grieving, *ibid.*; *hehrt-sehr*, Banffs.]

[**HERTSHOT**, *s.* A burst of laughter; used also as an interjection after hearing a loud laugh or a sneeze, Shetl.]

[**HERTSKAD**, *s.* V. **HERSKET**.]

HERVY, *adj.* Mean, having the appearance of great poverty, Ang.

I am at loss whether to deduce this from A.-S. *herew-ian*, to despise, to make no account of; or *here-feoh*, a military prey, as originally descriptive of one who has been rifled by the enemy, or been subjected to military execution.

[**HE'S AWA WPT**. He is dead, he is gone, Shetl.]

[**HES**, *v.* Has; used also in the pl. for have, *Barbour*, xvii. 904, *Herd's Ed.*]

HESP, *s.* A clasp folded over a staple, for fastening a door, S.; Su.-G. *haspe*, Isl. *hespa*, Germ. *hespe*, id.

Hespe, I find, is an O. E. word. "*Hespe* of dore, *Pessula*." *Prompt. Parv.*

To **HESP**, *v. a.* To fasten, to fix in whatever way; used more generally than *hasp*, E.

SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture in burghs, S.

"Or he sould be saisit *be hesp and stapill*, as the common use is within burgh." A. 1569. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 175, 176.

"The apparent heir—requires the Bailie to give to him state or asein by *hasp and staple*, conform to the use and custom of burgh.—A *staple* of a door, is the cavity into which the bolt or *hasp* is thrust. The *hasp* is a bar or bolt, or other sort of fastening for a door or window. To *hasp*, is to lock, bar or bolt." *Hope's Minor Practicks*, p. 323, 324.

See also *Acts Cha. I.*, Vol. V. 575, *Ed. 1814*, col. 2.

VOL. II.

It would seem that the same custom prevailed in England, if we are to judge from its ancient laws. For *Bracton* says; *Fieri debet traditio per ostium, per Haspam vel Annulum, et sic erit in possessione de toto*. Lib. ii., c. 18, sec. 1. V. *Du Cange*, vo. *Haspa*.

This is obviously the same with *Investitura per Ostium*, or *per Ostium Domus*. *Per ostium domorum vendidi, et manibus meis tradidi, atque investivi tibi, &c.* *Tabul. Casauriens.* A. 951, *Du Cange*, *ibid.* The act of delivering into the hands of an heir or purchaser the *hasp* or clasp, and *staple*, was evidently the same with giving him a right of entry and egress by the door, and of course possession of the house exclusively his own.

The hinge, on which the door turned, was in L. B. denominated *anaticla*; and asein was also given by this means. *Per ostium et anaticula—ei visus tradidisse et consignasse.* *Formul. Lindenbrog.* *Du Cange*, vo. *Anaticla*.

HESP, **HASP**, *s.* A hank of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle or *speynel*, S.

—"About 30 years ago, when they universally spun with one hand, a *hesp* or alip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman." P. Leslie, *Fifes. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 43.

Teut. *hasp*, is used nearly in the same sense; *fila congregata et ex alabro deposita, antequam glomerentur.* *Hasp-en* signifies, to wind on the reel. *Tent. hasp* also denotes a flecce of wool, corresponding to L. B. *hapaum*, *ibid.*

The S. term is often used metaph. "*To make a ravel'd hesp*, to put a thing to confusion; to *redd a ravel'd hesp*, to restore order." *Shirr. Gl. Belg. haspel-en*, which properly signifies to reel, is also rendered to intangle.

"O. E. *Hespe* of threde. *Metaxa.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

HESS, *adj.* Hoarse.

Sister, howbeid that I am *hess*,

I am content to beir ana bess. [i. e., bass.]

Lyndsay's Pink. S. P. R., ii. 35.

V. **HERS**.

[**HESTA**, *s.* A mare, a female of any species, Shetl.]

[**HESTEN**, *s. pl.* Horses; used as a generic term, *ibid.*; Isl. *hestin*, id.]

[**HESTENSGOT**, *s.* An enclosure for pasturing horses, *ibid.*; Isl. *hestin*, horses, and *gardr*, an enclosure.]

To **HET**, *v. a.* To strike, Angus; *hit*, E.

The S. term would seem to claim affinity with Su.-G. *haett-a*, *periclitari*.

HET, **HAT**, *adj.* 1. Hot.

Strike iron while 'tis *het*, if ye'd have it to wald,

For Fortuns ay favours the activa and bauld.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 250.

Het is not only to be viewed as an *adj.*, but is used both as the *pret.* and *part. pa.* of the *v. to heat*; as, "I *het* it in the pan;" "Cauld kail *het* again,"—broth warmed on the second day; figuratively used to denote a sermon that is repeated, or preached again to the same audience, S.

2. Keen, metaph.

Hardy and *hat* contenynt the fell mellé.

Wallace, v. 834.

[To **HET**, *v. n.* To become hot, to fly into a passion, Banffs.; generally followed by *on* or *upon*.]

HET-AHAME, *adj.* Having a comfortable domestic settlement, Gall.

"It is said of those who wander abroad when they have no need to do so, and bappen to fare ill, that they war our *het ahame*." Gall. Encycl.

HET BEANS AND BUTTER. A game in which one hides something, and another is employed to seek it. When near the place of concealment, the hider cries *Het*, i.e., hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it, *Cald*, i.e., cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next, Teviotd.

It resembles *Hunt the slipper*.

HET-FIT. Straightway; used in the same sense, Aberd., with *Fute Hate*.

HET HANDS. A play, in which a number of children place one hand above another on a table, till the column is completed, when the one whose hand is undermost pulls it out, and claps it on the top, and thus in rotation, Roxb.

Invented probably for warming their hands on a cold day.

HET PINT. The *hot* beverage, which it is customary for young people to carry with them from house to house on New-year's-eve, or early in the morning of the New year; used also on the night preceding a marriage, and at the time of childbearing; S.

The lads weel kennin what is due,
Their new-year gifties take;
Het-pints to warm the candrife mou,
And buns an' succar-cake.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

And now cam the nicht o' feet-washin',—
And gossips, and *het pints*, and clashin',
And mony a lie was there.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 295.

A *het pint* in a cap maun neist be made,
To drink the health o' her that's brought to bed.

Morison's Poems, p. 191.

This is made of spirits, beer, sugar, and eggs. It is called a *pint*, most probably from the vessel, or measure of liquids, in which it had been formerly carried about, containing a Scots pint, or half a gallon E. The same custom prevailed in E.

"*Wassail*, or rather the *wassail bowl*, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's Eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The *wassail* is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vertigern, the king of the Britons, said, *Waes Hael laford cynning*, or, *Health to you, my lord the king*.—The *wassails* are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 270, 271.

HET SEED, HOT SEED, *s.* 1. Early grain, S. A.

"These [oats] are distinguished into *hot seed* and cold seed, the former of which ripens much earlier than the latter [*r. latter*]." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 243.

"In some parts of Scotland, the distinction of oats, above-mentioned as *hot* and cold *seed*, or early and late ripeners, is termed ear [*r. air*] and late seed." *Ibid.*, p. 244.

3. Early peas, S. A.

"Peas are sown of two kinds. One of them is called *hot seed* or early peas." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 87.

HET SKIN. "I'll gie ye a *guid het skin*," I will give you a sound beating, properly on the buttocks, S.

HET-SKINN'D, *adj.* Irascible, S.; synon. *Thin-skinned*.

HET STOUP, synon. with *Het pint*, S.

Het stoups an' punch around war sent,
Till day-light was a-missin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 147.

HET-TUIK. A bad taste. V. TUIK.

HET WATER. *To haud one in het water*, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety; as, "That bairn hauds me ay in *het water*; for he's sae fordersonum that I'm ay fear'd that some ill come o'er him," S.

This proverbial language would seem to be borrowed from the painful sensation caused by scalding.

[**HET-WEEDS**, *s. pl.* Annual weeds, as field mustard, Banffs.]

HETFULL, *adj.* Hot, fiery,

A *hetfull* man the stwart was of blude,
And thocht Wallace chargyt him in termys rnde.

Wallace, ii. 91, MS.

HETLY, *adv.* Hotly, S.

The fiercelings race her did so *hetly* cadge,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vittals swage.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

HETHELICHE.

Quath Ganhardin, "Y finde,
That schameily schent ar we;
To wive on our kinde,
Hetheliche holdeth he.

Sir Tristrem, p. 168.

"Haughtily," Gl. But it is either reproachful, or as an *adv.* reproachfully; Isl. *haediligt*, Sw. *haediligt*, contumeliosus, from *had*, irriso cum contumelia. V. HEYDIN.

HETHING, *s.* Scorn, derision. V. HEYDIN.

HETTLE, *adj.* Fiery, irritable, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of *Hetful*, used in the same sense by Harry the Minstrel. V. HET.

HETTLE, *s.* The name given by fishermen, on the Firth of Forth, to a range of rocky bottom lying between the roadstead and the shore.

"The *brassy* is found, in the summer months, on the *hettle* or rocky grounds." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 13.

This term is probably of northern origin, and may be allied to Isl. *haella*, periculum, whence *haell-tig-r*, periculosus; q. dangerous ground for fishing in: or perhaps to Isl. *hvatt*, acutus, acuminatus, as denoting the sharpness of the rocks.

HETTLE CODLING. A species of codling, caught on what is in Fife called the *Hettle*.

Out of the hettle into the kettle, is an expression commonly used by old people in Kirkcaldy, when they wish to impress one with the idea that any kind of fish is perfectly *caller* or fresh.

HEUCH, *pret. v.* Hewed.

Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and *heuch*.
Garcan and Gol., iii. 5.

This is more related in form to Isl. *hogg-va*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, than to A.-S. *heaw-ian*, caedere.

HEUCH, HEUGH, HEWCH, HUWE, HWE, HEW, s. 1. A crag, a precipice, a ragged steep, S.

The Kyng than gert hym doggydly
Be drawyn owt, and dyspytwly
Oure a *heuch* gert cast hym downe,
Doggis til ete his caryowne.

Wyntown, vii. 4. 93.

—From that place syne vnto ane caue we went,
Vnder ane hyngand *heuch* in ane darne went.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 22.

Sub rupe cavata, Virg.

On athir hand als bie as onie toure,
The big *hewis* strekis furth like ane wall.

Ibid., 86, 25.

Scopuli, Virg.

—Sun fledde downe oure the *hwe*.

Wyntown, viii. 33. 92.

The cherries hang abune my heid,—
Sae hich up in the *heuch*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 24.

—Vertice nubifero, Lat. vers.

“Gif an wyld or head strang horse caries ane man against his will over ane craig, or *heuch*, or to the water; and the man happin to drone; the horse sall pertaine to the King as *escheit*.” Quon. Attach., c. 48, § 10.

Dr. Leyden says; “It is exactly the contrary of a rock or steep hill, as it is interpreted by Ruddiman. —*Hingand heugh* is a glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.” Gl. Compl.

But from the examples it must appear that the censure is unmerited. Dr. L. has given too limited an interpretation of the word, which is still used in this sense, S. B. Thus, the precipitous rocks on the side of the sea, between Arbroath and the Redhead, are called *heughs*. In like manner, a proverbial phrase is used, respecting the difference as to the continuance of light, after sunset, in Spring and Harvest, which clearly expresses the use of the term.

The Lentron ewyn's lang and tough;
But the Hairst ewyn tumbles o'er the *heugh*.

Or, as given by Kelly, p. 334.

The Ware evening is lang and tough,
The Harvest evening runs soon o'er the *heugh*.

Ware, spring.

The very passage to which Dr. L. refers can admit no other interpretation.

This term does not necessarily imply, as Sibb. seems to think, that the place is “covered, in part at least, with wood.”

2. Sometimes used to denote merely a steep hill or bank, such as one may ascend or descend on horseback, S.

Sym lap on horschack lyke a rae,
And ran him till a *heuch*;
Says, William, cum ryde down this *brae*.
Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 16.

3. “A glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.” V. sense 1. This is the signification of Loth. and Border.

Dr. L. refers to A.-S. *heolh*, a deep rugged valley or small glen. But I have not been able to find this word in Somner, Lye, or Benson.

4. The shaft of a coal-pit; denominated perhaps from its precipitous form, S.

“They quha sets fire in *coilheuchis*, vpon privat revenge, and despit, commits treason.” Skene, Cap. Crimes Tit., ii. c. 1, § 14.

5. A hollow made in a quarry, Loth.

Rudd. thinks that the term may be derived from A.-S. *heaf-ian*, elevare, attollere. Sibb. refers to Teut. *hoogh*, altus, profundus, arduus, or *here*, elevated. This word has been traced to C. B. *uch*, *uchal*, high, a height, a top, &c. But it is surprising, that none of our etymologists have marked its evident affinity to A.-S. *hou*, mons; *ernes hou*, mons aquilae, the eagle's mountain or cliff; R. Hsgulstad. Lye refers to *Hoga*, Spelm. In L. B. it is also written *hogh-ia*, *hog-ium*, *hog-um*, mons, collis. Spelm. mentions the obsolete E. term *ho*, and *how*, pro monte. In Domesday Book *Grene-how* in Norfolk is called *Grene-hoga*, i. e., *mons viridis*. In an anc. MS. it is said, of Edward of Shanburne; Invenit quendam collem et *hogum petrosum*, et ibi incipiebat aedificare quendam villam, et vocavit illam *Stanhoghiam*. This in S. would be *Stane heugh*; as Spelm. explains it, mons lapidosus. It is evidently this word which occurs in Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5, rendered by Mr. Pink. *holts, hills*.

The huntis thei hallow, in hurstis and *huoes*.

S. P. R., iii. 200.

He derives it from Germ. *hoch*, Alem. *hog*, Belg. *hook*, altus, editus. It is doubtful whether the A.-S. word be the cognate of Isl. *haug-r*, *haugi*, collis, tumulus; Edd. Saemund. Franc. *hog*, promontorium; V. How, s. 2.

To COUP one O'ER THE HEUGH. To undo him, to ruin him, S. B.

—Father, this is hard aneugh,
Against ane's will to *coup* him o'er the *heugh*,
With his een open to the fearsome skaith;
To play sic pranks I will be very laith.
That ye car'd naething it wad vively seem,
Whether poor I sud either sink or swim.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

HEUCK, HEUGH, s. A disease of cows, supposed to proceed from want of water, or from bad water, which eventually inflames the eye, in which case it is accounted dangerous. But it primarily attacks the stomach, or the belly; Ang.

When the eye becomes inflamed, the vulgar cure is to rub it with blue vitriol, which is thence denominated the *heuch-stane*.

This disease, I suspect, is originally the same with that in Teut. called *hueck*, Sax. *huygh*, an inflammation of the uvula; Uva, uvula, columellae inflammatio; Kilian.

HEUCK, HEUK, s. 1. A reaping-hook, S.

2. A reaper in harvest, S.; *Hairst heuk*, id. Aberd.

HEUCK-BANE, *s.* The huckle-bone, Ang.

Belg. *huck-en*, Su.-G. *huk-a*, to bow?

HEUL, a mischievous boy. V. HEWL.

[HEVED, HEVEDE, HEVYD, HEWID, *s.* 1.
The head, Barbour, v. 11.]

2. Head; in that sense in which the E. word is explained by Johns., "spontaneous resolution."

Thow sall tak Ferrand my palfray;
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit sa weill at hand,
Tak him as off thin awin *hewid*,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

Barbour, ii. 121, MS.

Hevyd, Wynt. v. 12. 359.

Here the word appears in a sort of intermediate state between the A.-S. *heafud*, *heafod*, and the modern form. Chaucer writes *heved*; Wynthown *hevyd*. Hence the *v. hevyd*, to behead.

—Schyre Thomas Brown wes tayne;

That syns wes *hevyddyt* hastily;

It semyd that luwyd hym noucht grettrumly.

Wynthown, viii. 31. 99.

Heading-ax is the S. term for an ax used in beheading. Mr. Tooke seems to give a just idea of the etymon of the term denoting the *head*, when he observes that A.-S. "*heafod* was the past participle of *heaf-an*, meaning that part (of the body, or, any thing else) which is *heav'd*, *raised*, or *lifted up*, above the rest." Divers. Purley, ii. 39.

To HEVED, HEVYD, *v. a.* To behead. V. HEWID.

[HEV'IL, *s.* A handle for a pail, Shetl.]

[HEV'IL-DAFFOCK, *s.* A pail with a handle, *ibid.*]

HEVIN, HEWIN, *s.* A haven or harbour.

"Also the said Schir Alexr, hes obtenit the toun and brughe of Faythlie, now callit Fraser brughe, erectit in ane frie brughe of baronie,—with expres libertie to big ane towbnuyth for ministratioun of justice, and ane *hevin* for the eass and commoditie of the cuntrey and liegis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This nearly approaches the pronounciation in Angus, which is *q. hain*.

HEVIN-SILUER, *s.* Custom exacted for entrance into a haven.

—"Grantis to the said lord Robert Stewart,—to vplift—all and sindrie escheittis, vnlawes and vther penalteis,—togidder with all the toill and *hevin siluer* accustumat to be payit befor be quhatsumeuir strangear or vtheris arryvand at ony pairt of the saidis landis of Orknay and Yetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

In Isl. this is denominated *hafner-toll-r*, i. e., *haven-toll*; in Belg. *havengeld*, or haven money; Dan. *havn penge*, *q.* haven-penny.

[To HEVYD, *v. a.* V. HEVED.]

HEW, *s.* A very small quantity, West of S.

Probably from *hue*, *q.* "as much as to shew the colour of it." The radical term, however, as appearing in A.-S. *heaw*, *heow*, *hiw*, signifies also species, forma. Isl. *hy* denotes the most delicate down, that which appears on the face before the beard grows.

HEWAND, *part. pr.* Having.

—"And all and syndrie vtheris *hevand* or pretendand entres in the mater within writtine," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

[HEWID. V. HEVED.]

[HEWIN, *s.* V. HEVIN.]

HEWIS, *3. p. v.*

Luke to thyself, I warn thé weill, on deid;
The cat cummis, and to the mouse *hewis* é.

Hevryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 127, st. 3.

"Probably the same with *heaves*, raises or lifts up his eye. It may however imply no more than *haves* or *has*. So arbitrary was spelling with us." Lord Hailes, Note.

HEWIS, *s. pl.* Shapes, forms; ghosts.

First I conjure thé by Sanct Marie,
Be alrisch king and quene of farie,—
Be sanctis of hevin and *hewis* of hell.

Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 45.

A.-S. *heavogas*, simulacra; or *hive*, a representation, or resemblance. A.-S. *hive*, also signifies a family. But this sense is less natural.

HEWIT, HEWYD, HEWYT, *part. pa.* Coloured.

That ar to say, Chanownys quhyt,
For swa *hewyd* is thare habyt.

Wynthown, vii. 5. 192.

Thar best and browdyn wes brycht baneris,
And horsse *hewyt* on ser maneris;
And cot armowris off ser colowris.

Barbour, viii. 230, MS.

I scarcely think that it signifies *coloured* here, but, "deeked out in various ways;" from A.-S. *hiw-ian*, *speciem illusoriam induere*, or *hew-an*, *ostendere*.

HEWIT, *pret.* Tarried.

Evin to the castel he raid,
Hewit in ane dern slaid.

Garcen and Gol., iii. 15.

Leg. *huvit*, as in edit. 1508.

HEWIT, *part. pa.* Having hoofs, *q.* hooved.

From the tempil of Diane euerno
Thir horny *hewit* horsis bene debarrit.

Doug. Virgil, 237, 3.

HEWL, (pron. *q. hewel*, or *hewit*). A cross-grained mischievous person, Selkirks., Roxb.; *heul*, a mischievous boy, Dumfr.; *Hule*, Galloway.

M'Taggart has a curious fancy as to the origin. "Some," he says, "will have *hule* to be a demon of some kind or other, but I am inclined to think that *hule* is little else than another way of mouthing hell. 'He's a terrible *hule*,' 'He's a *hule's* boy;' and 'Saw ye the *hule*?' " Gall. Encyl.

Here we might refer to C. B. *hoewgall*, quick-witted; and *hoewvach*, briskly proud; or to Teut. *heul-en*, to ferment; or Belg. *heughel-en*, to dissemble. But I see no satisfactory origin.

HEWMIST, HUMIST, *adj.* The last or hindmost, Angus.

I scarcely think that this can be a corr. of the E. word. It may rather be from S. *hufe*, synon. with *hove*, *how*, to halt, to tarry, with the addition of the mark of the superlative, *maest*, *meat*, or *most*. Isl. *hey-a*, however, signifies moror, immoror, tempus fallo; G. Andr., p. 108.

HEWMOND, HEUMONT, *s.* A helmet.

The spulve led away was knaw ful rycht,
Messapus riehe *heumond* schynand brycht.

Doug. Virgil, 292, 51.

"This Cochran had his *heumont* horn before him overgilt with gold; and so were all the rest of his horns." *Pitscottie*, p. 78.

E. helmet, *q. helmond*, has been derived from A.-S. *hel-an*, or Isl. *hilm-a*, to cover, and *mond*, Teut. *mund*, mouth. Isl. *hylminge*, signifies covering.

[HEWY, *adj.* Heavy. *Barbour*, ii. 369.]

[HEWYD, HEWYT, *part. pa.* V. HEWIT.]

[HEWYLY, *adv.* Heavily, *ibid.*, iii. 235.]

[HEWYNES, *s.* Heaviness, *ibid.*, vii. 175.]

HEY, *interj.* 1. Ho, a call to listen, or to stop, addressed to one at some distance, *S.*; synon. with *How*.

"And *hey* Annie, and *how* Annie!

Dear Annie, speak to me!"

But ay the louder he cried "Annie!"

The louder roar'd the sea.

Lass of Lochroyan, Minstrelsy Bord., ii. 64.

Then *hey* play up the rinnawa' bride,

For she has ta'en the gee.

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 87.

This seems to be the same with *Hay*, *interj.*, *q. v.*, and nearly allied to Isl. *hey-a*, *morari*, *q.* Tarry for me! Fr. *hai*, *hay*, an interjection of forwarding or encouragement.

2. A rousing or awakening call, *S.*

Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye wakin' yet?

Or are your drums a heating yet?

Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 84.

As there are various editions of this satirical song, I have heard the second line sung with no other change but that of the interjection.

Hey, Johnny Ceup, are ye wakin' yet?

And *how*, Johnnie Coup, are ye, &c.

To HEY, *v. n.* To hasten, *S.*; *hie*, *E.*

With lightsome hearts now up the burn they *hey*,
And were well on the read by brak of day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 71.

A.-S. *heig-an*, *hig-an*, *festinare*. It also signifies, *moliri*, *niti*, and *persecutare*; and must therefore be viewed as originally the same with Dan. *hig-e*, to long for, to desire, to hanker after. *Serenius* mentions Isl. *hey-a*, *agere*, *inchoare*, as allied to the *E. v.* But, besides that this term does not occur, as far as I can observe, in any Isl. lexicon, the sense is rather remote.

[HEY, HEYCH, *adj.* High, lofty, *S.*]

[HEY, *adv.* Aloud, highly, *Barbour*, ii. 383.]

[HEYCHT, HICHT, *s.* Height, a height, *ibid.*, iii. 707.]

[HEYCHTLY, *s.* Highly, proudly, *ibid.*, xii. 250.]

[HEYIT, HEYT, *part. pa.* Raised on high, exalted, *ibid.*, iv. 667.]

[To HEYS, *v. a.* To lift up. V. HEIS, *v.*]

[HEYS, *s.* V. HEIS, *s.*]

HEYS AND HOW. A sea cheer.

The neyis vpsprange of mony marinere,
Byssy at thare werke, to takilling euery tow,
Thare feris exhertyng with mony *heys* and *how*,
Te spede thame fast towart the realme of Crete.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 39.

Nauticus clamor, *Virg.*

Heisau is used in a similar sense, *Compl. S.*

"The marynalis began to heis vp the sail, cryand, *heisau*, *heisau*." P. 63, *q.* *heis all.* V. *How*.

HEYCHT, *s.* A promise. V. HECHT.

HEYDIN, HEYTHING, HEITHING, HETHYNG, *s.* Scorn, mockery, derision.

Quha wecht thai horss, in gret *heithing* he ast;

He was full sle, and ek had meny cast.

Wallace, v. 739, MS.

Ane young man stert upon his feit,

And he began to lauche

For *heydin*. *Pebelis to the Play*, st. 11.

Ha! quhat do I? quod scho, all is for nocht,

Sall I thus mekkit, and to *heithing* driue,

My first luffaris agane assay beline!

Doug. Virgil, 118, 43.

And thow had to me done enie thing,

Nocht was with hart; bot vane gleir, and *heithing*.

Priest of Pebelis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 43.

In this sense must we understand a passage improperly printed in *Evergreen*, perhaps from the inaccuracy of the transcriber.

Yit at the last scho said, half in *hie thing*,

Sister, this vittell and your royal feist

May weil suffice for sic a rural beist.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 143, st. 12.

It is undoubtedly *heithing*, i.e. "half in derision;" and with this the language agrees, as the *burges mous* derides the rustie state and manners of her sister.

This term is used by Chaucer.

Alas (quod Jehn) the day that I was borne!

Now are we driven til *heithing* and til scorn.

Chauc. Reves T., v. 4103.

As Chaucer ascribes this language to a young clerk educated on the borders of Scotland, Junius thinks that this term had found its way into *E.* from the North. But the town referred to is not on the borders. It is certainly *Anstruther* in Fife.

Jehn highte that on, and Alein highte that othar,

Ofe toune were they born, that highte *Strother*,

Fer in the North, I can not tellen where.

It is also used by R. Brunne.

Alle is thy *heithing* fallen upon the.

Cron., p. 273.

Although Skinner had explained *hethen*, mockery, it is surprising that Rudd. should "incline to think that *drive to heithing* — signifies to traverse the country, *q.* to go a heathing, i.e., through less frequented places, to seek for a match among the Nomades, mentioned in the next verse;" especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated precisely in the same sense.

Thus *dreuin to heithing*, and all thy grace biwaue,

Tynt woman, allace, beris theu not yit in mynd

The manswering of fals Laomedonis kynd?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 8.

Quis me autem (fac velle) sinet? ratibusque superbis.

Irrisam accipet? nescis heu, perdita, &c. *Virg.*

Sibb. renders *heithing*, *haithing*, "q. *oathing*, swearing, cursing, banning." Both Rudd. and he, on the supposition of its signifying mockery, think that it "may be the same as *hooling*." But there is no affinity.

Isl. *haedne*, *haethne*, *illudendi actio*, *haedin*, *ludibriosus*, *haadgiarn*, *illusor*, *q.* one who yearns for sport at the expense of others; *haed-a*, *Su.-G. id.* to expose to derision, *illudere*, *irridere*; *had*, Isl. *haad*, *ludibrium*,

illuſio; *hadungar gabb*, sarcasmus, illuſio contumelioſa; Verel. The radical term is undoubtedly Iſl. *hy-a*, ludifico, derideo; whence *hop og hy*, saltatio et luſus; G. Andr., p. 112. It ſeems doubtful, whether Alem. *hon*, contumelia, opprobrium, *hon-en*, illudere, contumelia afficere, Gl. Pez. *gihontost*, iludiſti, be radically the ſame. Fr. *honte*, ſhame diſgrace, is evidently from the latter.

[HEYKOKUTTY, *s.* A ludicrous dance performed by perſons, generally children, ſquatting on their hunkers, to the tune of "Hey-quo-cutty," Shetl. V. CURCUD-DOCH.]

HEYND, HENDE, *adj.* 1. Gentle, courteous.

Quhen that Eneas *heynd*, curtas, and gude,
Thare peticioun ſa reſſonabyl vnderſtude,
As man that was fulfillit of bounté,
Thare hale deſire ful glaidlie grantit he.

Doug. Virgil, 363, 53.

Hende is uſed by Chaucer and other old E. writers in the ſame ſenſe.

2. Expert, ſkilful.

Ane haſtie heuſour, callit *Harie*,
Quha was an archer *heynd*,
Tytt up ane tackle withouten tary.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

It is ſometimes uſed ſubſtantly.

He had that *heynd* to ane hall, hiely on hight.

Gawan and Gol., i. 15.

Thus that hathel in high withholdes that *hende*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 28.

Skinner views *hende*, *q.* *handy* or *handsome*; Rudd. deduces it from A.-S. *hyndene*, *societas*, *q.* *sociable*. Sibb. with more probability refers to A.-S. *ge-hyman*, *humiliare*. *Ge-hynde*, *ge-heende*, *ge-hende*, *humiliatus*, has conſiderable reſemblance. But perhaps the term moſt nearly allied in ſignification, is Su.-G. Iſl. *hyggin*, *prudens*; and although the form be different, *g* is often loſt in pronouncing A.-S. *higiend*, *intentus*, from *higian*, Iſl. *hygg-a*, *attendere*, Dan. *hig-er*, *desiderare*. The origin is *hige*, *animus*, the mind. Teut. *hegh-en*, *hegen-en*, *instruere*, *ornare*, *colere*; *educare*; *fovere*; are apparently from the ſame ſource.

HEYNDNES, *s.* Gentleness.

Servit this Quene Dame Pleſance, all at richt,—
Conning, Kyndnes, *Heyndnes* and Honestie.

King Hart, i. 15.

HEYND, *s.* A person.

Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche wardour,
That Nature, full nobilie, annamillit fine with flouris
Of alkin hewis under hewin, that ony *heynd* knew,
Fragrant, all full of freſche odour fynest of ſmell.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

The term, as here uſed, is more nearly allied to Su.-G. *hion*, an individual, a perſon, than to A.-S. *hine*, a ſervant. The Su.-G. word occurs only in a ſecondary ſenſe for a ſervant. V. HYNE.

HEYRD, HEYRT. *To gang* or *gae heyrd*, to ſtorm, to fume, to be in a violent rage, Ang. *heyte*, ſynon.

It ſeems questionable if *hyrit* be not uſed in this ſenſe, in the following paſſage, as deſcriptive of the enthuſiaſm of two pilgrims held up to ridicule.

To rowme thay were inſpyrit;—
Tuk up thair taipis and all thair taggis,
Fure furth as thay war fyrit;—
Tnk counſall at Kirkew craggis,
Than hame, as thay war *hyrit*,—
Cum Symmye and his Bruder.

Chron. S. P., i. 360.

Thus Sw. *hira* denotes the ſtaggers in a horſe; Seren. Su.-G. *hyr-a*, *hir-a*, vertigine agi, to become giddy; Iſl. *aer-aſt*, *furere*, *aer*, *furiosus*; *oodr oc aer*. *inſanus et furiosus*. *Aed-a* and *aer-aſt* are given as ſynon. Su.-G. *yr-a*, *cum impetu ferri*, to be hurried away, *yr*, *furiosus*; Iſl. *hyr*, *fire*, *hyr-a*, *heat*. Alem. *ur ferus*, *iratus*. Schilter derives it from Goth. *or-a*, *orr-a*, *hurr-a*, *se movere*. Belg. *erre*, *ira*, *iratus*; A.-S. *erre*, *yrre*, *iratus*.

HEYTIE, *s.* A name for the game elſewhere denominated *Shintie*, Loth. It is alſo called *Hummie*, *ibid.*

[HEY WULLIE WINE, AND HOW WULLIE WINE. An old fireside play of the peasantry, in which the principal aim is, by metrical queries and answers, to diſcover one another's ſweethearts, Gall.

Hey Wullie Wine, and How Wullie Wine,

I hope for hame ye'll no incline, &c.

Gall. Encycl.]

[HIAMSE, *adj.* Awkward and unwieldy, alſo half-witted, Shetl. V. HIMS, HIMST.]

HIAS, *superl.* of HIE, high, Aberd. Reg. xvi. 624. V. HE, *adj.*

HIBBLED, *adj.* Confined, Fife.

This might almoſt ſeem allied to Iſl. *hibyli*, *domicilium*, *ubi otari et manere licet*; from *hi*, *otium*, and *byli*, *habitaculum*.

HICCORY, *adj.* Cross-grained, ill-humoured, Lanarks.; an application ſuppoſed to be borrowed from the tough quality of the wood thus denominated.

HICHT, *s.* 1. Height, S. A.-S. *hith*, *id.*

2. A height, an elevated place, S.

3. Tallness, S.

4. The greateſt degree of increaſe; as, "the *licht* o' the day," noon, or as ſometimes expreſſed in E., high noon. Thus alſo, the moon is ſaid to be *at the licht*, when it is full moon, S.

To HICHT, HIGHT, HEICHT, *v. a.* 1. To raiſe higher, to heighten, S. Thus proviſions are ſaid to be *hichted*, when the price is raiſed.

Thir peur Commounis, daylie as ye may ſie,
Declynes down till extreme povertie;
For ſome ar *heichtit* ſo into their mail,
Thair wyning will nocht find thame water caill.
How kirkmen *heicht* thair teindis it is weil knawin,
That huſbandmen noways may hold thair awin.

Lyndſay, S. P. R., ii. 161, 162.

A.-S. *hiht-an*, *augere*.

HICHTIT, (*gutt.*) *part. pa.* In great wrath, ſuggeſting the idea of indignation approach- ing to frenzy, Ang.; ſynon. *Rais'd*.

HICHTLIE, *adv.* Highly.

"We have thoct neceſſaire to ſend unto your Grace this berar—for declaratioun of ſic thingis as ryndis

nichtlie to the commone weale of baith thir realnes." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII., Keith's Hist., App., p. 12. V. HICHT, v., 2.

HICHTY, adj. Lofty.

Within thay *hichty* boundis Turnus richt
Lay still at rest amyddis the dirk nycht.
Allus, Virg. *Doug. Virgil*, 221, 30.
A.-S. *hith*, altitudo.

To HICK, v. n. 1. To hesitate, as in making a bargain, to chaffer, Fife, Roxb.

2. To hesitate in speaking, Roxb.

Evidently the same with Isl. *hik-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*, expl. in Dan. *tove, staa i tvivl*, "to tarry, to stand in doubt;" *hik*, mora, hesitatio, *hiken*, id.; *hikad-r*, animo fractus, Dan. *tvivlraadig*, "irresolute, undetermined; the contrary of which is expressed by *hiklans*, audax, confidens;" Haldorson, Su.-G. *wick-a*, vacillare, seems originally the same.

A term nearly resembling *Hick* was used by our old writers in the same sense. V. HYNK.

The E. v. to *Higgle* may be a diminutive from this source; although viewed by Dr. Johns. as probably corrupted from *Haggle*.

To HICK, v. n. 1. To make such a noise as children do before they burst into tears; to whimper, South of S. It is expl. as signifying to grieve, Roxb.

2. To hiccup, Ang., Perth.; synonym. *Yeisk*.
Su.-G. *hicka*, Teut. *hick-en*, id.

HICK, s. The act of hiccuping, *ibid*.

Teut. *hick*, id., Su.-G. *hicka*, id.

HICK, interj. A term used to draught horses, when it is meant that they should incline to the right, Dumfr., Liddisdale.

Isl. *hick-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*.

HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, adv. Entirely in a state of confusion, Aberd.; the same with E. *higgledy piggledy*.

Shall we trace it to Isl. *hiack-a*, *feritare*, *pulsitare*, and *pick-a*, frequenter *pungere*, formed from *piak-a*, id.; q. pounded together by repeated strokes?

HIDDERSOCHT.

I was sauld, and thou mee bocht,
With thy blude thou hes mee coft,
Now am I *hiddersocht*,
To thee, Lord allone.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 207.

This apparently ought to be two words. Or it may be viewed as a compound term, (like A.-S. *hider-cyme*, *adventus*), from *hider*, huc, and *sohte*, the part. pa. of *sec-an*, used in the sense of *adire*; "I am now come *hither* to thee alone."

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood with a sharp point at each end, for keeping horses asunder in plowing; synonym. with *Broble*; Berwicks.

Notwithstanding the identity of form, I do not see any affinity of signification to the term as used adverbially; unless it could be supposed that it had been denominated from its being meant to prevent *disorder*.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIRDIE GIRDIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, in a confused or disorderly state.

In come tws flyrand fulis with a fond fair,
The tuquheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede *hiddie-giddie*.
Houlate, lii. 15, MS.

That jurlane I may rew,
It gart my heid rin *hiddie giddy*.
Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 193.

"Mr. Robert Grierson being named, they all ran *hirdie-girdie*, and were angry: for it was promised he should be called *Robert the Comptroller*, alias *Rob the Roicer*, for expriming of his name." Confessions of Scotch Witches, Glanville's *Sadduc*. Triumph., p. 399.

Hiddie-giddie seems the proper pron., as the term is used, in the same sense, Loth., q. *head* in a *giddy* state.

HIDDIL, HIDLINS, adv. Secretly.

I tald my Lord my heid, but *hiddil*,
Sed nulli alii hoc siverunt,
We wer als sib as seif and riddill.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 36, st. 7.

Hidlins is now used, S. V. next word.

HIDDILS, HIDDILLIS, HIDLINGS, s. pl. 1.

Hiding-places, lurking-places.

Thal ordanyt, that he still suld be
In *hiddillis*, and in priweté.
Barbour, v. 306, MS.

Bot Scilla lurkand in derne *hiddillis* lysis.
Doug. Virgil, 82, 19.

In the *hiddils* of a *dyke*, under the cover or shelter of a stone wall, S.

Thair sr nae bounds but I haf bene,
Nor *hidlings* frae me hid.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 55.

In *hidlings*, *adv.* secretly, S. V. STEND, v.

In *hidils* or *hidlis*, O. E. signifies in secret, clandestinely.

"Prie thi father in *hidlis*, and thi father that seeth in *hidlis* schal yelde to the." *Wicl. Mat.*, c. 6.

"Howe king Alnred fled to Ethelyngay in *hidils*, for dread of Danes, and serued an oxherde of the countie." *Hardyng's Chron. Tit.*, ch. 109.

Hiddilins or *Hidlings* is still used as a s., S. B.

The hills look white, the woods look blue,
Nae *hiddilins* for a hungry ewe,
They're sae beset wi' drift.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

2. Clandestine operation, concealment, S.

"I dinna ken what a' this *hidlings* is about." *St. Johnston*, iii. 19.

A.-S. *hydels*, latibulum; spelunca. Su.-G. *hide*, latibulum; Moes.-G. *hethjo*, cubiculum, according to Junius, properly the most remote part of a building, appropriated for preserving treasures, or for doing any thing secretly. Gl. Goth.

To HIDDLE, v. a. To hide, Perth., Fife.

"Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' *hiddle* an' smiddle the deeds o' darkness." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 305.

If not a dimin. from the v., formed from the old *adv. Hiddil*, secretly, q. v.

HIDDLINS, HIDLINS, adj. Concealed, clandestine, S.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* plack,
To spend ahint a comrade's back,
But on the table gar'd it whack
Wi' free guid will.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 115.

"They may caw them what they like, but there's nae waddins [weddings] noo.—I wud nae count mysel married i' the *hiddlins* way they gang about it now." Marriage, ii. 127.

HIDDIRTILLIS, HIDDIRTYL, adv. Hitherto.

"Gif ony of thame *hiddirtillis* has riddin or bene in thair cumpany, or presentlie are with thame, that thai leif thair armour, pas hame to thair dwelling-houses, and allutirilie leif oure saidis rebellis under the pane of tinsal," &c. Procl. Keith's Hist., p. 313.

Schaw——quhiderder your nauy
Has errit by thare cours, and fer game will,
Or yit by force of storme cachit *hiddirtyl*.
Doug. Virgil, 212, 12.

Thus *hiddirtillis* warren dereynes sere
Exercit in wourschip of his fader dere.
Ibid., 147, 48.

Acts Mary, c. 9, *hiddirtils*.
A.-S. *hider*, hither, and *til, tille*, to, Sw. *haertils*, id.

To **HIDE, v. a.** To beat, to thrash, to curry, Lanarks., Aberd.

Isl. *hyd-a*, excoriare; also, flagellare; *hyding*, flagellatio; Haldorson.

HIDING, HYDING, s. A drubbing, a beating, currying one's hide, *ibid*.

"If you do not speedily give me and this good steed of mine entrance, I will bestow upon you such a *hyding* as shall prevent you from having the trouble of opening the gate for some days to come." St. Johnstoun, i. 107.

HIDE, s. A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, also to women; *Pake*, *synon.* Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.

This seems merely a contemptuous use of the E. word, as *skin* is sometimes applied in a similar manner to the whole person.

HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, s. The name given to the amusement of *Hide-and-peek*, Berwicks. V. *KEIK-BO*.

HIDE-BIND, s. A disease to which horses and cattle are subject, which causes the *hide* or skin to stick close to the bone, Clydes. In E. *hide-bound* is used as an adj. in the same sense.

HIDEE, s. 1. A term used in the game of *Hide-and-peek*, by the person who conceals himself, Loth.

"The watchword of this last is *hidee*." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

2. The game itself, Loth.

"Another couplet, addressed to the secreted personage at *Hidee*—

Keep in, keep in, wherever ye be,
The greedy gled's seeking ye;—

must awaken the most pleasing recollections." *Ibid.*, p. 37.

HIDIE-HOLE, s. 1. A place in which any object is secreted, S.

2. Metaph. a subterfuge, S.

A.-S. *hyd-an*, abscondere, or *hydig*, cautus, and *hol*, caverna, latibulum.

HIDWISE, adj. Hideous.

Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law;
Schir Evin hurtis has hynt *hidwise* and sair.

Gowan and Gol., iii. 7.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *hideux*, id. Seren., on the E. word, refers to Isl. *heide*, desertum, locus horridus.

HIEF, s. The hoof, Aberd.

It's nae for raggit poortith, *hief* nir horn,
That I gang dreary frae the bucht alane.

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

Hoof and horn seems to have been an old proverbial phrase for the whole of any thing, like *skin and birn*, borrowed from the carcase of an animal. Both the Swedes and Icelanders have a similar phrase; but it is used as distinguishing cattle from horses: *Horn oc hof*, denotant boves equosque; Thre, vo. *Horn*. *Horn oc hof*, pecus et equi; Verel.

HIEGATIS, s. pl. High ways, Acts Ja. VI.

The public road is still called the *hie gate*, S. V. GATE.

HIE HOW, interj. Bravo, an exclamation, used as equivalent to *Evoe*, Virg.

Sche schoutis *Hie, How!* Bacchus God of wyne,
Thow onlie art wourthlie to haue our virgyne.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 25.

This seems to be the same cry that is still used by our seamen, when wishing to pull at once, or perform any work together.

HIELAND, adj. Of or belonging to the Highlands of S. This is the common pronunciation.

HIELAND PASSION. A phrase used in the Lowlands of S., to denote a violent, but temporary, ebullition of anger.

It evidently intimates the conviction that generally prevails, that the Gaels are

Sudden and quick in quarrel.—

HIELANDMAN'S LING, the act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. LING, LYNG.

HIELAND SERK. V. SARK.

HIER of yarn. V. HEER.

HIERSOME, adj. Coarse-looking, Aberd.

HIE WO, a phrase addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, Roxb. *Synon.* *wynd*, in other countries.

HIGH-BENDIT, part. adj. 1. Dignified in appearance, possessing a considerable portion of *hauteur*, S.

2. Aspiring, ambitious; as, *She's a high bendit lass that, ye needna speir her price*, S.; "She will look too high for you; it is vain therefore to make your addresses to her."

HIGH-GAIT, HIE-GAIT, s. The highroad, the public road, S.; pron. *hee-gait*.

"Out of the *high-gate* is ay fair play," S. Prov. V. OUT-THE-GAIT.

To **HIGHLE, v. n.** To carry with difficulty, Lamarks. This seems originally the same with *Hechle*, q. v.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, adj. The term used to distinguish cattle one year and a half old, Teviotd.; evidently the same with *Heiyearald*.

To **HILCH, v. n.** To hobble, to halt, S.

—Then he'll *hilch*, and stilt, and jimp,
And rin an unce fit.

Burns, iii. 160.

V. CROUCHIE.

Can we view this as corr. from Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare? *Hinchet*, claudicatio, Gl. Pez.

It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to Sw. *halk-a*, to slip, to slide.

He sweer 'twas *hilchin* Jean M'Craw.

Burns, iii. 134.

HILCH, s. A halt; the act of halting, S.

"*Hilch*, a singular halt." Gall. Encycl.

HILCH, s. A shelter from wind or rain, Selkirks. *Beild*, synon., S.

Isl. *hyl-ia*, tegere, celare. From the cognate Su.-G. *v. hoel-ja* is formed *hoelster*, a covering of any kind; synon. with A.-S. *heolstr*, in pl. *heolstra*, "dennes, coves, hollow places, lurking holes, hiding places," Somner; formed from *hel-an*, to cover.

HILCH of a hill, s. The brow, or higher part of the face, of a hill; whence one can get a full view, on both hands, of that side of the hill; Loth.

It is to be observed, that this term does not denote the ridge, from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen. It is also distinguished from the *hip* of the hill, which is a sort of round eminence lower in situation than the *hilch*.

This is most probably allied to Isl. Su.-G. *hals*, collis. The term, indeed, like S. *swyre*, signifies both a neck and a hill. The former is perhaps the primary sense; as descriptive terms are in many instances borrowed from the human form. Ihre observes that in Gloss. Florent. *hals* is rendered *crepido*, denoting the brow of a steep place.

HILDIE-GILDIE, s. An uproar, Mearns; a variety of *Hiddie-Giddie*, q. v.

* **HILL, s.** *To the hill*, with a direction upwards; as, "He kaims his hair *to the hill*," Aberd.

HILL, s. Husk, Aberd.; E. *hull*.

Su.-G. *hyl-ia*, tegere.

HILLAN, s. 1. A hillock, Galloway.

Just at their feet alights the cerby craw,
And frae his *hillan* the poor mowdy whups.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5, 6.

2. Expl. "a small artificial hill," Gall. Encycl.

A diminutive perhaps from A.-S. *hill*, or *hilla*, collis. Armor. *huelen*, however, has the same signification; Lhuud.

HILL-AN'-HEAP. *To mak* any thing out o' *hill-an'-heap*, to fabricate a story from one's own brain, Ayr.

"Gin thai ramstamphich, prickmadainties—ware stentit to the makkin o' a tale out-o'-*hill-an'-heap*, I wadna fairly tho' it were baith feckless an' fushionless." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

HILL-DIKE, s. A wall, generally of sods, dividing the pasture from the arable land in Orkn.

"The arable and waste are divided from each other by what is here called a *hill-dike*." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 55.

HILL-FOLK, s. A designation given to the people in S. otherwise called Cameronians.

"How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain." Waverley, ii. 199.

"Glen, nor dargle, nor mountain, nor cave, could hide the pair *hill-folk* when Redgauntlet was out with bugle and bloodhound after them, as if they had been sae mony deer." Redgauntlet, i. 226.

They are also frequently denominated *Mountain-folk*, or *Mountain-men*. They have received these names, as most frequently assembling, in former times at least, in the open air, and commonly in retired situations. They, however, consider these names, as well as that of *Cameronians*, as nick-names; acknowledging no other distinctive designation but that of the *Reformed Presbytery*. V. *Hill-folk*, Gall. Encycl.

HILL-HEAD, s. The summit or top of a *hill*, S.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Hill-heads were red, and haws were eery grown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

HILLIEBALOW, s. An uproar, a tumult with noise, Roxb.; *Hillie-bulloo*, Ang.; *Hillie-bulloo*, Fife.

"An unco' *hillibaloo* at the Place yonner an' ye heard it mun, about the Druids an' a when an' paerchments that they work their warlock cantrips wi'." Saint Patrick, i. 68.

Hillie, or *Hullie*, must be originally the same with E. *holla*, or as the word is generally pron. in S. *hullo*, which passes from one to another in a mob. As E. *holla* seems to be Fr. *ho la*, ho there, the phrase may be viewed q. *ho là bas loup*, q. Attend, keep quiet, the wolf! O. Fr. *lou* is used for *loup*. It ought to be remarked, however, that Isl. *holla* is expl. by Serenius, Interject. vociferantis.

Smollet writes it *Halloo-baloo*, Lancelot Greaves.

Similar reduplicative terms are used in the same sense in other languages of the north and west of Europe; as Su.-G. *huller om buller*, defined by Ihre, Vox factitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Germ. *holl und boll*; Fr. *hurlu berlu*, id. Ihre also refers to Teut. *hille bil*, a sport of children, in which they stand on their heads with their heels uppermost, whence *hille billen*, nates in altum tollere. V. Kilian.

HILLIEGELEERIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, S. B.

Perths. *hilliegulier, hildegulair*, id.; from Gael. *viel go leir*, altogether; exactly corresponding with Fr. *tout ensemble*.

HILLIEGELEERIE, s. Frolic, giddy conduct.

"She's unco keen o' daffin tae be sure, like ither young anes, but whuna'be, she ne'er forgets hersel' far, and she's ony thing but glaikit wi' a' her *hilliegeleeries*." Saint Patrick, i. 97.

HILT AND HAIR. The whole of any thing, S.

Why did you say? Says Bydby, for ye had
In your ain hand to hadd, baith heft and blade;
Tho' I did wiss't indeed, and wiss't it sair,
That ye were mine, ev'n ilka *hilt and hair*,
I cudna force you to gee your consent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 83.

This phrase is also used distributively with *or* or *nor* instead of the copulative.

"Where he went, and whom he forgathered with, he kens best himsel, for I never eaw *hilt or hair* of him more that night." The Steam-Boat, p. 267.

"*Hilt nor hair*. Where any thing is lost, and cannot be found, we say, that we canna see *hilt nor hair* o't; not the slightest vestige." Gall. Encycl.

I need scarcely say, that *hilt* is not used in the sense of the E. word, as signifying a handle, or *heft*, as in a preceding line. It is evidently of the same meaning with Su.-G. *hull*, anc. *hold*, flesh, the whole body; also, the outermost skin. Isl. *holld*, in pl. carnes viventinm; G. Andr. Su.-G. *Nyti hull oc hud*; Let him have the flesh, or carcase, and hide. Ihre informs us, that *med hull och haar* is a Prov. phrase denoting the whole; instead of which the Germ. say, *met haut und har*. He derives *hull* and *hold* from *hol-ia*, to conceal, because the skin covers the bones and intestines. V. Ihre, vo. *Hull, Hud, Horund*. *Ata up naagot med hull och haar*, to devour, or, to eat up a thing entirely; Wideg. A.-S. *hold*, a carcase.

HILTED RUNG. A crutch.

—Mayhap, my *hilted rung*,
A stick that never yet was dung,—
May lay your vile ill-scrapit tongue.

Shirrejs' Poems, p. 17.

Q. a stick with a *hilt*, or handle. This phrase has perhaps been formed by the author.

This phrase, I am informed, is used ludicrously or disrespectfully, Aberd.; *Hilted staff*, id.

HILTER-SKILTER, adv. In rapid succession, implying the idea of confusion, S., *helter-skelter*, E.

Grose, however, derives it from *helter*, to hang, and *ketter*, A. Bor. order; "i.e., hang order, in defiance of order." Gl.

This has been supposed to be a corr. of Lat. *hilariter, celeriter*, a phrase said to occur in some old law-deeds, as denoting that any thing was done cheerfully and expeditiously. I have not, however, met with this phrase; and would rather view the term as a corr. of A.-S. *heolstr sceado*, chaos, a confused or disturbed heap of things. *Ne waes her tha giet, nymthe heolster-sceatho*; nihil adhuc factum erat praeter chaos; Somner.

HIMEST, Leg. HUMEST, adj. Uppermost.

Guthre with ten in handys has thaim tayn,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt nayn.

Wallace gert tak in haist thar *humest* weid,
And sic lik men thair waillyt weill gud speid;—
In that ilk soit thair graithit thaim to ga.

Wallace, ix. 705, MS.

Himest, Perth edit., *upmost*, edit. 1648.

This seems to be merely A.-S. *ufemest*, supremus, aspirated. V. UMAST.

[**HIMP, s.** The piece of hair line or gut that attaches each hook to the main line used in fly-fishing, same as *Bid*, *Shetl.*]

[**HIMST, adj.** Hurried, hasty, flighty, half-witted; Isl. *heimskr*, foolish.]

HIMSELL, corr. of himself. The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.

First I conjure thé be Sanct Marie,—
Be auld Sanct Tastian *him sell*,
Be Peter and be Paul.

Pink. S. P. R., i. 45.

AT HIM OR HERSELL. 1. In the full possession of one's mental powers, S. B.

Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce *at her sell*,
Her limbs they faicked under her and fell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

2. In a state of mental composure, as opposed to perturbation.

"Such as are at peace with God, and have seen through their sufferings, will be in a very composed frame, and *at themselves*, in the height thereof." Hutcheson on Job, xviii. 4.

A literary friend remarks, that the S. phrase, *at himsell*, corresponds with that of Terence, *Esse ad se*, Heaut. 5. l. 45; and with Germ. *Bey sich seyn*; Schilteri Praecepta, p. 204. Lips. 1787.

BY HIMSELL, or HERSELL. Beside himself, deprived of reason, S.

Some fright he thought the beauty might have got—
And thought that she even *by hersell* might be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

He gat *hemp-seed*, I mind it weel,
And he made unco light o't;
But monie day was *by himsel*,
He was sae sairly frightened

That vera night. *Burns*, iii. 132.

LIKE HIMSELF. 1. We say of a person, *He's like*, or *ay like himsell*, when he acts consistently with his established character. It is most generally used in a bad sense, S.

2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be *like himsell*, S.

NO, or NAE LIKE HIMSELF. 1. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c., S.

2. When one does any thing unlike one's usual conduct, S.

3. Applied to the appearance after death, when the features are greatly changed, S.

NO or NAE HIMSELF. Not in the possession of his mental powers, S.

ON HIMSELF. One is said to be *on himself*, who transacts business on his own account, *Aberd.*

WEILL AT HIMSELF. Plump, lusty, *en bon point*; a vulgar phrase, used in Clydes.

HINCH, *s.* "The thigh;" *Gl. Aberd.*

— A menseless man
Came a' st anes athort his *hinch*
A sowfl. —

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

Evidently a provincialism for *E. haunch*.

[To HINCH, *v. a.* To throw by bringing the hand athwart the thigh; as, *to hinch a stane*, Clydes., *Mearns. V. HENCH.*]

* HIND-BERRIES, *s. pl.* Rasp-berries, according to *Ainsworth*; but *Mr. Todd* says, "rather, perhaps, bramble-berries." The term denotes rasp-berries, *Upp. Clydes.*

Phillips, Skinner, and Kersey, who call this a north-country word, all understood it of the rasp. In the same manner does *Sommer* render *A.-S. hindberian*, *Teut. himen-besie*. In some parts of Sweden, the *Rubus Idaeus* is called *Himnbaer*; *Linn. Flor. Succ.* *Sommer* and *Skinner* view the name as given from this berry being found where *hinds* and *roes* abound; *Ihre* says, *q.* "the food of does."

It was only to heire the yorline syng,
And pu' the blew kress-flour runde the spryng:
To pu' the hyp and the *hyndberry*,
And the nytt that hang fra the hesil tree.

Queen's Wake, p. 167.

HINDER, HYNDER, *s.* Hinderance, obstruction, *S. B. hender*.

"Yit thair vyce did na *hynder*, nor dirogatioun to thair authoritie, bot thay had the grace of God to do the thing quhilk ryndit to thair office." *Kennedy of Crosraguell*, p. 84.

"The Chancellor sayes, 'We pray yow schortlie to answeir to your summondis, and mak ws no more *hinder*; and ye sall have justice.'" *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 238.

Teut. hinder, impedimentum, remora.

HINDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Causing hindrance, *S.*; *Hendersum*, *Ang.*

—"The suting of lettrez conforme is baith sump-teous to the persewar and *hindersum*." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, *Ed. 1814*, p. 28.

2. Tedious, wearisome, *Aberd.*

HINDER, *adj.* Last, immediately preceding, *Loth.*

—The spacious street and plainstones
Were never kend to crack but anes,
Quhilk happen'd on the *hinder* night.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 67.

Su.-G. hinder, *id. hindradag*, postridie.

HINDER-END, *s.* 1. Extremity; as, the *hinder-end of a web*, *S.*

2. Termination, *S.*

"Falsehood made ne'er a fair *hinder-end*;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 11.

The term is evidently tautological.

3. The last individuals of a family or race, *Ettr. For.*

"They didna thrive; for they warna likit, and the *hinder-end* o' them were in the *Catslackburn*." *Blackw. Mag.*, *Mar. 1823*, p. 314.

4. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to the buttocks or backside, *S.*

"Ye preached us—out o' this new city of refuge afore our *hinder-end* was wecl *hafted* in it." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 206.

5. *The hinder-end o' aw trade*, the worst business to which one can betake one's self, *S. B.*

6. *The hinder-end o' aw folk*, the worst of people, *ib.*

HINDERHALT, *s.* The reserve of an army.

"He drew up very wisely his foure troops in the entry of a wood, making a large and broad front, whereby the enemy might judge, he was stronger than he was; as also, that they might thinke he had musketiers behinde him in ambuscade for a reserve or *hinderhalt*, which made the enemy give them the longer time." *Monro's Exped.*, P. II., p. 98.

Germ. hinterhalt, *id.*, *q.* that which holds or is held behind; *Dan. hinderhold*, "an ambush, a reserve, the arriere-guard;" *Wolff*. In *Belg.* this is called *hinder-togt*, *togt* signifying an expedition.

HINDERLETS, *s. pl.* Hinder parts, buttocks, *Ayrs.*; *Hinnerliths*, *Gall. Encycl.*

His heughs, aneath him, fair sn' clean,
War o' the yellow hue;
An' on his *hinderlets* war seen
The purple an' the blue.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 127.

"She's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her fanerels o' duds flaffin' about her *hinderlets*." *Saint Patrick*, ii. 117.

The pronunciation of *Galloway* seems to point at the origin; *q.* the *hinder liths* or joints.

HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, *s. pl.* The same with *Hinderlets*, *Ettr. For.*

"We downa bide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our *hinderlans*; let a be breeks o' freestone, and garters o' iron." *Rob Roy*, ii. 206.

HINDERNICHT, HINDERNYCHT, *s.* The last night, the past night.

I dreamt a dreary dream this *hinder night*;
It gars my flesh a' creep yet wi' the fright.

Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.

This *hindernycht* bygen,
My corps fer walking wes molest,
Fer lufe only of en.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 212, st. 1.

A.-S. hinder, remotus; *Moes.-G. hindar*, *Teut. hinder*, post. *V. HINDER*.

[HINDERSUM, *adj.* *V.* under *HINDER*.]

HINDHAND, *adj.* The hindermost; as, the *hindhand stane* is the last stone played in *curling*, *Clydes.*

HINDHEAD, *s.* The hinder part of the head, *S.*

"Sinciput, the forehead. Occiput, the *hind head*." *Despaut. Gram. L. 1.*

HINDLING, s. One who falls *behind* others, or who is on the losing side in a game, **Aberd.**

—A chiel came on him wi' a feugh—
Till a' the *hindlings* leugh
At him that day.

Christmas B'ing, Edit. 1805.

[**HIN-DORE, s.** The hinder part of a box-cart, which is always moveable, Clydes., Banffs.]

HIN FURTH, HINNE FURTH, HYNE FURTH, adv. Henceforward.

“Oure souerane lord—grantit tollerance and sufferance til al merchandis of his realm that sales fra *hin furth* to pas with thar schippis and gudis to the toun of Myddilburghe & to do thar merchandise thar,” &c. Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87. *Thyne furth*, Ed. 1566.

—“That fra *hinne furth* the Scottis grote of the crowne that past for xiiij d. of befor—hafe coursse ymang our souerain lordis liegis for xiiij d.” *Ibid.*, p. 90. *Hynefurt*, Ed. 1566.

A.-S. *heanon-forth*, abhinc, deinceps.

To **HING, HYNG, v. a.** To hang, to suspend, **S.**

—Yhone is he,——
The thryd armoure or riche spulye grete
Reft from chiftane of were, this Marcellus
Sall *hyng* vp to the fadir Quirinus.

Doug. Virgil, 196, 53.

Isl. *heng-ja*; Su.-G. *heng-a*, Dan. *haeng-er*, Teut. *heng-en*, id.

To **HING, v. n.** 1. To hang, to be suspended.

Elisian fields had never braver alleys
Then we imagine, and for wonders rare,
More than the Carian tombe which *hings* in air,
Do we conceave.

Muses Threnodie, p. 143.

His soft enfeebled hands supinely *hing*.
Ramsay's Poems, i, 96.

It is used in an expressive Prov., “Let every herring *hing* by its ain head.” St. Ronan, ii, 170. Expl. by Kelly: “Every man must stand by his own endeavour, industry, and interest.” P. 240.

2. To be in a state of dependance.

“Neuertheles the summondis that ar now dependand and *hingand* betuix ony parteis, to be proceedit, as thay war wont.” Acts Ja. IV., 1494, c. 90. Edit. 156., c. 57, Murray.

3. To *Hing about*, to loiter about, to lounge, **S.**

4. To *Hing on*, to linger, **S. B.**

[5. To *hing by the breers o' the een*, to be on the eve of bankruptcy, Banffs.]

HINGAR, adj. Pendant, hanging.

“A small carcan with *hingar* perll and small graynis anamalit with blak.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.

HINGARE, HYNGARE, s. 1. A necklace; “because it hangs from, or about the neck;” **Rudd. vo. Hing, Doug.**

Perhaps it is in the same sense that the term occurs in the Collect. of Inventories, p. 6.

“Item, a collar of gold maid with elephantis [ivory?] and a grete *hinger* at it.”

The collar may denote what properly surrounds the neck, the *hinger*, q. what falls down.

2. *Hyngaris*, pl. hangings, tapestry.

“He maryit the said erlis dochter, & gat fra hym besyde mony goldin and siluer veschell, sindry riche & precious *hyngaris*, in quhilkis war the history of Hercules maist curiously wrocht.” Bellend. Cron., B. xvii., c. 1. Auleis byssinis, Boeth.

3. Apparently an hat-band, with part of it *hanging* loose.

“Item, ane black hatt with ane *hingar* contenand ane greit ruby balac.—Item, v hattis of silk without *hingaris*.” Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

HINGARIS AT LUGIS. A singular periphrasis for ear-rings, *lugis* being evidently used for ears.

“Tuentie nyne *hingaris at lugis*, of divers fassonis, with a lous perill, & tua small perill, and a cleik of gold lows [loose].” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.

The same composition occurs in Teut. *oor-hangher*, an ear-ring.

HINGING-LUG, s. An expression of ill-humour, or of ill-will, **Gall.**

“Such a one has a *hinging-lug* at me, means that one is not well disposed towards me.” Gall. Encycl.

HINGING-LUGGED, HINGING-LUGGIT, adj. 1. “Dull, cheerless, dejected;” Gall. Encycl.

2. “A person is said to be *hinging-lugged* when having an ill-will at any one, and apparently sulky;” *ibid.*

[**HINGIN'-MOOT, adj.** In low spirits, Banffs.]

HINGINGS, s. pl. “Bed-curtains;” **S., Gall. Encycl.**

To **HINGLE, v. n.** To loiter, **Fife, Aberd.**

—Artless tales, an' sangs uncouth,
Shamm'd aff the *hinglin* hours.

Tarras's Poems, p. 16.

This is merely a variety of *Haingle*, q. v.

[**HINGUM-FRINGUM, adj.** 1. In low spirits or weak health. Banffs.

2. Worthless, disreputable, *ibid.*]

HIN'-HARVEST-TIME, s. “That time of the year between harvest and winter; the same with *Back-en'*;” Gall. Encycl.

To **HINK, HYNK, v. n.**

Thy corps sall clyng, thy curage sall wax cold,
Thy helth sall *hynk*, and tak a hurt but hone.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

“Thy health shall incontinently haste away, nor will there be any relief or intermission from disease. *Hynk* is from A.-S. *higan*, festinare; hence, to *hie*.” Lord Hailes, Note.

It may be added, that in the v. to *Hynk* we have the origin of E. *hanker*, used in the same sense. Johnson refers to Belg. *hankeren*. But the term is *hankeren*. Although this signifies to hanker, we have it with greater resemblance in Isl. *hinkr-a*, to delay, also to halt; cunctor; claudico; G. Andr., p. 113. *Hink* is still a more primitive form.

But several other etymons may be offered, which suggest a more natural sense of the passage. Germ.

henk-en, to suspend. Thus, it would signify: "Thy health shall be in a state of suspense." This metaphor is used Dent. xxviii. 66. "Thylife shall hang in doubt." Su.-G. *haeng-siuk*, appellatur, qui inter aegrotum et sanum medius est, et de quo neutrum dici potest; Inre, vo. *Haenga*. Germ. Belg. *hinken* signifies to halt, to stagger; which suggests a similar idea. Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare, to waver, to fluctuate.

I have met with it in another passage, which seems to allude to the motion of a door that is moving backwards or forwards. This suggests the idea of hesitation or suspense.

And when this *Test* came first a thort,
Any that saw his strange deport,
Perceiv'd his maw to *hink* and jarr.
He went abroad, but not so farr.
As soon as London air he got,
It slipt like oysters ov'r his throat.
He said no more, but down did get,
And keekled at his own conceit.

Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

HINK, s. Apparently, hesitation, suspense.

"But the doing of it at that time, and by such a compaction, was a great *hink* in my heart, and wrought sore remorse at the news of his death." Mellvill's MS., p. 307.

"—You can say you are perswaded of this, that the doctrine, discipline, worship, and government of the Church of Scotland, according to Presbyterian Government, was a real work of God, and that you have not a *hink* in your heart to the contrarie.—He comes to the length of a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a *hink* in our hearts about it." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 8.

Perhaps q. *halt*, from Teut. *hinc-en*, Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare.

HINKLINE, s. An obscure inclination, same as *E. inkling*.

"He wrote to Geneva & Tiguria sinistrans informations of all our proceedings, & as might best serve to purchase if it had been never so little a *hinkline* of their pen to have boru out his course," &c. Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 104.

Sren. derives the *E.* word from Isl. *inn-a*, intimo impendere. But as Su.-G. *wink* is synon., perhaps rather from *wink-a*, to beckon.

HINKUMSNIVIE, s. A silly stupid person, Aberd.

HIN-MAN-PLAYER, s. One who takes the last throw in a game, Gall.

"*Hin-man-players*. For common the best players at the game of curling of their party; they play after all the others have played, and their throw is always much depended on." Gall. Encycl.

HIN'MOST CUT. He, or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, Teviotd.

HINNERLITHS, s. pl. "The hind parts;" Gall. Encycl. V. **HINDERLETS.**

[**HINNIE-WAAR, s.** A species of seaweed; *Alaria esculenta*, Shetl. Dan. *hinde*, a membrane.]

[**HINNIE-SPOT, s.** A three-cornered piece of wood connecting the gunwales with the stern of a boat, Shetl.]

HINNY, s. 1. A corr. of *honey*, S.

Nor Mountain-bee, wild hummin roves,
For *hinny* 'mang the heather.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

2. A familiar term expressive of affection among the vulgar, South of S.

"Sooth! ye see, *hinnies*, Madge Mackittrick was nae to be saired sae—I e'en grappled dowry wi' her, and a fearfu' tug we had." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 514.

"*Hinny*. My Honey. A term of endearment; as, my honey bairn, my sweet child. North." Gros.

HINNY-BEE, s. A working bee, as contrasted with a drone, S. This term occurs in a very emphatic proverb, expressive of the little dependance that can be had on mere probabilities. The humour lies in a play on words, however. "Maybe was neer a gude *hinny-bee*," Ang.

HINNY-CROCK, s. The earthen vessel in which honey is put, S.; *Hinny-pig*, synon.

The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom,
And *hinny-crock* ev'n wi' the laggin lick'd,
Long looking for black Beltan's wind to blow,
Drops frae his waxen cell upo' the stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1, 2.

V. HENNY.

HINNY and JOE. A' *hinny* and *joe*, all kindness, kindness in the extreme, S.; *Bird and joe*, synon.

"I hae indeed an auld aunt,—but she's no muckle to lippen to, unless it come frae her ain side o' the house; an' then she's a' *hinny* and *joe*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 124.

Giving the idea that no language is used but that of endearment.

HINNIE-POTS, HONEY-POTS, s. pl. A game among children, Roxb.; *Hinnie-pigs*, Gall.

"*Hinnie-Pigs*, a school-game.—The boys who try this sport sit down in rows, hands locked beneath their hams. Round comes one of them, the honey-merchant, who feels those who are sweet or sour, by lifting them by the arm-pits, and giving them three shakes; if they stand those without the hands un-locking below, they are then sweet and saleable." Gall. Encycl. in vo.

To **HINT, HYNȚ, v. a.** To lay hold of, to snatch, to grasp, S.

Quhill Warans ost thik on the bryg he saw,
Fra Jop the horn he *hynty*, and couth blow
Sa asprely, and warned gud Jhon Wricht.

Wallace, vii. 1179, MS.

Swyth *hynt* your armour, tak your wappinnis all.

Doug. Virgil, 274, 54.

He hent it in his hand, he laid hold of it, S. Chaucer uses *hente* in the same sense; immediately from A.-S. *hent-an*, capere, rapere. But we trace the origin by means of Sn.-G. *haent-a*, id. manu prehendere, from *hand*, manus. Accordingly, it is also written *haend-a*; Isl. *hendt-a*, *hent-a*.

O. E. "*Hyntyn* or *hentyn*. Rapio.—Arripio." Prompt. Parv.

"To *hent*, to catch a flying ball;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 330.

HYNT, s. Act of exertion.

Conscience to Sin gave sic ane [angrie] dynt ;—
Yit Conscience his breist hurt with the *hynt*.
King Hart, ii. 15.

HINT, prep. Behind, contr. from *ahint*,
Clydes., Ayr.

The sun, sae breem frae *hint* a clud,
Pour't out the lowan day.
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

To HINT, v. n. [1. To slip about watching
for chances, Banffs.]

Ye robins *hintin* teet about,
Fending the frost,
Tell ilka ha' that fends yer snout,
Jock Downie's lost.

Tarras's Poems, p. 44.

[2. To go about in a sly manner: the prep.
after is generally used with the *v.* in this
sense, *ibid.*]

HINTIN', part. pr. Making a habit of moving
about looking for chances. Used also as an
adj., sly, cunning; and as a *s.*, implying
the act expressed by the *v.*

HINT, s. An opportunity, Gl. Ross. I have
heard the word used in this sense, Ang.
Thus one asks a *hint* of a book, or an op-
portunity of running over it.

That lad I liked aboon ony ane,
And like him yet, for a' that's come and gane ;
And boot to tell for fear I lost the *hint*,
Sae that I on him hadna steal'd a dint.

Ross's Helenore, p. 102.

Force will compel you to comply at last ;
Sae look about you ere the *hint* be lost.

Ibid., p. 103.

It may either be q. *hold*, from the *v.*; or from Su.-G.
haend-a, accidere, the idea of opportunity and accident
being intimately connected. Isl. *hend-er*, *v.* impers.
contigit, accidit. Iire derives the *v.* from *hand*, manus;
because what succeeds or fails, is said to go well, or ill,
in one's hand.

HINT, s. In a moment of time. *In a hint*,
in a moment, S. B.

Out thro the thickest of the crowd he sprang,
And in a *hint* he claspt her hard and fast.

Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

This may be from the *v.*, as implying that a thing is
done as quickly as one *grasps* an object.

[**To HINT, v. n.** To disappear quickly, Shetl.]

HINT, adv. *To the hint*, behind, S.

Moes.-G. *hinder*, A.-S. *hinder*, Teut. *hinder*, post.

HINTINS, s. pl. "The furrows which
ploughmen finish their ridges with," Gall.

"These furrows are not like the others; they are
lifted out of the bottom of the main furr, and are soil
of a different nature. The greatest difficulty young
ploughmen have to surmount when learning the tilth
trade, is the proper way to *lift hintins*." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently corr. from *hind-ends*, i.e., the hinder ends
of ridges.

[**HIONICK, s.** A little man, a contemptible
person, Shetl. Dimin. from Isl. *hion*.]

To HIP, v. a. To miss, to pass over, S.; *hap*
is used, S. B.

—Rather let's ilk daintie sip ;—
An' ev'ry adverse bliffert *hip*
Wi' raptur'd thought, no crime.
Tarras's Poems, p. 28.

Oerhip occurs in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's
Fr.-English Dictionary.

"The reason why the French *orehips* so many
consonants is to make the speech more easy and fluent."
Ed. 1650.

It is from the same origin with *hap*, E. Alem. *hopp-an*,
Su.-G. *hopp-a*, Germ. *hupf-en*, Belg. *hupp-en*, Gloss.
Eston. Spiegel. *hypp-aen*. Sw. *hoppa oefwer* is expl. to
overpass, omittere; Seren. A similar term was used
in O. E.

—One word they *ouerhipped* at ech time that they preach,
That Poule in hys pistle to al the puple told ;
Periculum est in falsis fratribus.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 65, b.

Ouerhipped, edit. 1561.

HIP, s. An omission, the act of passing over,
S.

To HIP, v. n. To hop, Roxb.

Tent. *hupp-en*, saltitare. *Hippel-en* is used as a di-
minutive.

In O. E. this *v.* signified to halt. "*Hippinge* or
haltinge. Claudicatio." Prompt. Parv.

* **HIP, s.** 1. The edge or border of any dis-
trict of land, S.

—"Decrettis—that—the said Andro dois wrang in
the approp'ing of the said thre akeris of land hand
on the *hip* of Gaustoune Mure, contigue & liand with
the said land of Richartoune." Act. Audit., A. 1489,
p. 146.

2. A round eminence situated towards the
extremity, or on the lower part of a hill, S.
V. HILCH.

HIPLOCHS, s. pl. "The coarse wool which
grows about the *hips* of sheep;" Gall.
Encycl. *Loch* corr. from *Lock*.

HIPPEN, s. A kind of towel used for
wrapping about the *hips* of an infant, S.
hipping, A. Bor.

Neist, the first *hippen* to the green was flung,
And thereat seeful words baith said and sung.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This respects a superstition used after childbirth.

I'd rather seen thee piss'd and worn

Wi' nursing bouts,

Or a' to duds and tatters torn,

For *hippin* clouts.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

Hippink, Lancash., id.

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adv. *To rin*
hippertie-skippertie, to run in a frisking way,
Etrr. For.

HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, adj. V. NIP-
PERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPIT, part. pa. Applied to the seat of
the breech.

"Item, ane uthir pair of crammesye velvett, raschit
with frenyeis of gold, cuttit out on quhite taffatiis, and

hippit with fresit claith or siluir." Inventories, p. 44.

From this, and many other passages, it appears that the hose, worn by our forefathers, were a kind of trousers or pantaloons, serving for breeches as well as for stockings. For the article refers to "hois of crammesy velvett."

HIPPIT, part. pa. A term applied to reapers, when, in consequence of stooping, they become pained in the back, loins, and thighs, Roxb.

A.-S. *hipe*, coxendix; like *hipes-banes-ecce*, Teut. *heupenwee*, sciatica.

To HIRCH (*ch* hard), *v. n.* To shiver, to thrill from cold, S. *groue*, synon.

Perhaps radically the same with *Hurckle*, *q. v.*

To HIRD, v. a. 1. To tend cattle, S.

"The principles of *herding* are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year; so as that all the different kinds of herbage may be completely used, in their respective season, and a sufficiency be left, in a proper eatable state, for winter provision." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 195.

2. To watch over, to guard any person or thing.

Su.-G. Isl. *hird-a*, A.-S. *hyrd-an*, custodire, servare.

HIRD, HYRDE, s. One who tends cattle, S.

Was it not euin be sie ane fenyet gird
Quhen Paris furth of Phryge the Troyane *hird*
Secht to the cieté Laches in Sparta,
And thare the deuchter of Leda stal awa?

Doug. Virgil, 219, 23.

A.-S. *hyrd*, *hyrde*, Isl. *hyrde*, *hirder*, Su.-G. *herde*, anc. *hirde*, Moes.-G. *hairdes*, Alem. *hirde*, *hirte*, Belg. *hirder*, id. Junius observes that in A.-S. the term was originally used with great latitude, as denoting a keeper of any kind; *cylta-hyrde*, a pedagogue, *cwen-hyrde*, a eunuch or keeper of women: and that it came afterwards to be restricted, as in the Gl. of Aelfric, who uses *hyrde* in the sense of *pastor*; Gl. Goth. But all that appears is, that the latter was the more proper, and perhaps the primary, signification.

HIRDIEGIRDIE. V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s. Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, Roxb.

Sie *hirdum-dirдум*, and sic din,
Wi' he o'er her, and she e'er him,
The minstrels they did never blin,
Wi' meikle mirth and glee, &c.

Muirland Willie.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, adv. Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

It might perhaps be traced to the conjunction of Teut. *hier-om*, hinc, and *daer-om*, propterea; or *om* may be rendered circum, with the interposition of *d*, *euphonia causa*; *q.* "here and there," or "hereabout and thereabout," as denoting a constant change of place or of purpose.

HIRDY-GIRDY, s. Confusion, disorder.

Rewehrnuple eut ran
Weill me than I tell can,
With sic a din and a dirdy,
A garray and *hirdy-girdy*,
The fullis all afferd wer.

Colkelbie Sov, F. i. v. 184.

Su.-G. *hird* denotes an assemblage of men, properly those of one family, A.-S. id. also *hired*. Su.-G. *hird-gaerd*, aula, a hall where multitudes are often assembled.

HIRDIE-GIRDIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

"The turns of this day hae dung my head clean *hirdie girdie*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 198.

"He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy*—naebody to say 'come in' or 'gae out.'" Redgauntlet, i. 233. V. HIDDIE-GIDDIE.

To HIRE, v. a. To let, S.

"The Scotch use *hire*, as the Fr. do *louer*, which signifies both to *hire*, or to *get* the temporary use of any thing, and to *let*, or *give it*." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 87.

"A *horse-hyrer*, is properly one that gives the hyre, and not he who gets it." Ibid., p. 121.

HYREGANG, s. In *hyregang*, as paying rent, as a tenant.

Rewardis of riche folkis war to hym vnknew:

His fader erit and sew ane pece of feild,

That he in *hyregang* held to be hys beild.

Doug. Virgil, 429, 7.

Conducta tellure, Virg.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *hyr*, merces, and *gang*, mos, consuetudo.

HIREMAN, HYREMAN, s. A male servant who works for wages or hire, S. B.

"The wages of a *hireman*, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year, capable to hold the plough, and work with horses, were formerly 16s. 8d.; such a man's wages now are L. 3, or L. 3 10s." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc., iv. 15.

A.-S. *hyreman* is generally used to denote a client, a vassal; derived from *hyr-an*, obedire. It occurs, however, in the same sense with *hyrting*.

HIRER, s. V. HORSE-HIRER.

HIRESHIP, s. Service; also, the place of servants; Gl. Shirr.

HIREWOMAN, s. A maid-servant, S. B.

"Thow sall nocht cowet thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his serwand, nor his *hyr woman*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 72, a. V. BALBEIS.

* **HIRED, part. pa.** Any kind of food is said to be *weel hired*, when it has those ingredients, or accompaniments, which tend to render it most palatable, S.

It is often used of food that might be otherwise rejected. I have heard inferiors say, "Nae faut but the gentles should sup partridge, whan they maun be *thrice hired*; wi' butter, and sucre [sugar], and strong yill." This refers to a species of luxury of the olden time.

HIRLING, HERLING, s. "A small kind of trout, a little bigger than a herring, and shaped like a salmon: its flesh is reddish, like that of the salmon or sea trout, but considerably paler." Dumfries, Statis. Acc., i. 19.

"The Cluden abounds in fine burn trouts,—some salmon, some sea trout, and *herlings*."—They abound in all the rivers in this part of the country, and have

the name of *herling* in all the adjoining parishes." Statist. Acc. Holywood, i. 19.

"The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herrings, called *hirlings*." P. Dumfries, *Ibid.*, v. 132.

They are said to be "peculiar to the rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway firth." *Ibid.*, vii. 505, 506.

It can scarcely be supposed that its name has been formed from its resemblance, in size, to the *herring*. This is in Isl. called *har*, from *her* or *haer*, an army, says Seren., because they appear in great troops.

The *Shad* is by the Welsh called *herlyng*, *herling*, Penn. Zool., iii. 350.

But Sibb. says that the *Hirling* (nostris Dnmfrisiensis) is like the Scomber, and resembling the *Asellus Merluccii* in flavour; Scot., p. 24. He conjectures that it is the *Trachurus*; Scomber *Trachurus*, Linn.; and the *Scad* or Horse-mackerel, Willough.

By others they are called sea-trouts.

"It [Tarff] abounds with trout and pike, and in the summer and harvest there are sea-trouts, called *herlings*, and grilse, and salmon, which run up into it from the sea." P. Tunland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 320.

It is the same fish which is called a *whiten* in Annandale. V. Statist. Acc., xiv. 410. V. WHITEN.

From all that I can learn, this fish is of the *Salmo* genus. It is common in the Earn in Perth., where it is called a *whiting*, also *whitting*. It comes up from the sea along with the grilse. I am assured by a gentleman, who has frequently caught them both in Dumfries. and Perth., that there is no difference between the *hirling* of the former, and the *whiting* of the latter. Some view the *hirling* as the sea trout the first time that it returns from the sea; others, as a young salmon of the same age, supposing that the next year it is a grilse. The former is the more probable opinion. For it is certainly the *Salmo Trutta* of Linn. after its first visit to the sea. It is therefore a mistake to view this fish as "peculiar to those rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway Frith."

HIRNE, HYRNE, s. 1. A corner.

"Vnto the al-seeing eie of God, the maist secret *hirne* of the conscience is als patent, cleare and manifest as onie outwarde or bodilie thing in the earth can bee to the outwarde eie of the bodie." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacrament, O. 5, a.

To ilka *hirn* he taks bis rout,—
And gangs just staving about
In quest o' prey.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 32.

2. A retirement, a recess, a lurking place.

Vnder the quhilck big iland in the se
Ane coif thers is, and *hirnes* fels thar be,
Like tyl Ethna holkit in the mont.

Doug. Virgil, 257, 9.

Hid hirnis is used instead of *cavas latebras*, in the description of the wooden horse, *Ibid.*, 39, 51.

Heryn occurs for *hirne*, Ywain and Gawin.

He herd thair strakes, that war ful sterin,
And yeru he waytes in ilka *heryn*.

Ritson's E. M. Rom., i. 135.

Hurne, a corner, Prompt. Parv. A.-S. *hyrn*, Isl. horn, Dan. *hoorne*, Su.-G. *horn*, anc. *hyrn*, id. angulus. Rudd., apparently without good reason, derives all these from Lat. *cornu*. Sibb. mentions A.-S. *aern*, *ern*, locus, frequentius autem locus secretior, as the origin of *hirn*. But *aern* properly signifies a house, a cottage; casa, domuncula; also, a privy place, a closet; Somner.

To HIRPLE, v. n. 1. To halt, to walk as if lame, S. A. Bor.

Hard hurcheon, *hirpland*, hippit like an arrow.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17.

To Colin's house by luck that nearest lay,
He, tired and weary, *hirpled* down the brae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

It is especially used to denote the unequal motion of the hare.

Far o'er the fields the rising rays diffuse
Their ruddy pow'r; an' frae the barley field
The maikin *hirples*, fearfu' o' the blade
Her trembling foot has mov'd.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 58.

This has no affinity, as Sibb. supposes, to Teut. *hippelen*, saltare, subsilire: It may be radically the same with E. *cripple*, from A.-S. *crýpel*, Teut. *krepel*, by a slight change of the letters, unless we should view it as from Su.-G. *hwerfla*, to move circularly; or rather Isl. *hrap-a*, vacillanter in lapsus progredi; Olai Lex. Run.

2. To move crazily, as if lame, S.

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs. —

Burns, iii. 28.

HIRPLOCK, s. A lame creature, S. O., Gl. Picken.

To HIRR, v. n. "To call to a dog to make him hunt;" Gall. Encycl.

Formed perhaps from the sound. Germ. *irr-en*, however, signifies irritare, and C. B. *hyr*, pushing or egging on, as well as the snarl of a dog; Owen.

To HIRRIE, v. a. To rob. V. HERRY.

HIRRIE-HARRIE, s. 1. An outcry after a thief, Ayrs.

2. A broil, a tumult; *ibid.*

A reduplicative term, of which the basis is obviously *Harro*, q. v.

HIRSCHIP, s. The act of plundering. V. HERSHIP.

HIRSELL, HYRSAL, HIRDSEL, HIRSLE, HISSSEL, s. 1. A multitude, a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S.

—Empresowneys in swilk qwhile
To kepe is dowt, and gret peryle;
Thai thowcht for-thi mare honesté
Wnyholdyn to sla thame in mellé,
Than swilke ane *Hyrsale* for til hald,
And bargane to be in battale bald.

Wyntown, viii. 11. 33.

"They thought it better to slay those whom they took in the ships, than to keep such a multitude of prisoners."

2. A flock, S.

"They are never confined in *hirsels*, nor in folds by night; they seek their food at large." P. Castletown, Roxb. Statist. Acc., xvi. 65.

"Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale *hirdsell*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 10.

Near sixty shining simmers he has seen,
Tenting his *hirsle* on the moorland glen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

On Crochan-buss my *hirdsell* took the lee.
Starrat, Ibid., ii. 389.

This is corr. pron. *hissel*, Ayrs.; expl. "so many cattle as one person can attend;" Gl. Burns.

The herds and *hissels* were alarm'd.
Burns, lii. 255.

3. A great number, a large quantity, of what kind soever, South of S.

"'Joek, man,' said he, 'ye're just telling a *hirsell* o' eendown lees [lies].'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 160.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. *haraz* or *harelle*; Sax. *herd*, *grex*. In Ang. the term is by no means restricted to a flock. A drove of cattle is indeed called a *hirsell* of *beasts*. But it is common to speak of a *hirsell* of *folk*, a *hirsell* of *bairns*, &c.

In the South of S. it is applied to sheep.

"The farmer reckons himself fortunate, if he loses only three of each score in his *hirsle*." P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc., ii. 440.

If we suppose that it was primarily applied to cattle, the first syllable may be *hird*, *herd*. But it might be derived from Su.-G. *haer*, an army, and *saell-a*, to assemble, whence *saell*, a company; q. a multitude assembled, which precisely expresses the general idea conveyed by the term. Moes-G. *harjis*, legio, multitudo, is a cognate of *haer*, and perhaps exhibits the most ancient form of the word.

- To HIRSEL, *v. a.* 1. To class into different flocks according to some peculiarity in the animals, S.

"The principles of *hirseling* are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities of searching for food; and to have all that are in one flock, as nearly as possible, upon a par, in this respect." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 195.

"The farms for breeding sheep are from 500 to 2500 acres. In these there is room to *hirsle* or keep separate different kinds of sheep, which makes the want of fences the less felt." P. Hutton, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xiii. 573.

2. To arrange, to dispose in order; applied to persons, South of S.

When a' the rout gat *hirsle'd* right,
The noise grew loud and leuder;
Some till't did fa' wi' awful plight,
That o' their pith were prouder.

Swingling o' the Lint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 14.

- HIRSELING, *s.* The act of separating into herds or flocks, S.

"They are attached in a tenfold degree more to their native soil, than those accustomed to changes by *hirseling*." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 51.

- HIRSILL, HIRSLE, HIRSCHLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1.

"To move or slide down, or forward, with a rustling noise, as of things rolled on ice, or on rough ground;" Rudd. S. Also, to cause anything to slide so.

And when the dawn begoud to glow,
I *hirsle'd* up my dizzy pow.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 219.

Sibb. defines it more justly, "to move one's self in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs." It seems properly to denote that motion which one makes backwards or forwards on his hams. Thus we say, that one *hirsills* down a hill, when instead of attempting to walk or run down, he, to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting, S.

The following may be given as examples of the proper use of the term.

"So he sat himself down and *hirselled* down into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast." Guy Mannering, iii. 106.

"The gude gentleman was ganging to *hirsell* himself down Erick's steps, whilk would have been the ending

of him, that is in no way a crag's-man." The Pirate, i. 182.

2. To graze, to rub on.

Thare on the craggis our nany stude in dout,
For on blynd stanis and rokkis *hirsillit* we,
Tumlit of mont Pachynus in the se.

Doug. Virgil, 92, 7.

Radimus, Virg.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *hyrst-an*, murmurare; and in Addit. to *hristl-an*, crepere. The last approaches to sense 2. But neither expresses what seems the primary signification. Teut. *aersel-en*, Belg. *aarzelen*, retrogredi, q. culum versus ire, from *aers*, podex, may have been transferred to motion on this part of the body.

3. To HIRSLE AFF, is used metaph. as denoting gentle or easy departure by death.

He—liv'd ay douce an' weel respecket;
Till ance arriv't to hoary age,
He *hirsle't* quaintly aff the stage.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 47.

- HIRSIL, HIRSLE, *s.* 1. The grazing or rubbing motion of the body in a sitting or reclining posture, when it is moved forward by the hands, Clydes.

2. The grazing or rubbing motion of a heavy body, or of one that is moved along the ground with difficulty, Aberd.

- HIRSLE, *s.* An iron pen, or sort of auger used for boring, when it has been made red hot. It is commonly used by young people in making their *bouttree guns*, Dumfr.

If we might suppose this boring instrument to have been originally of hard wood, it might seem allied to Isl. *harsl*, lignum admodum durum, qualis carpinus; G. Andr., p. 107.

- To HIRSP, *v. n.* To jar, to be in a state of discord.

"We were wont to close up our great controversies with heartie harmonie: now in common matters we *hirspe* like harp and harrow." Course of Conformitie, p. 56.

We still say to *rispe* the teeth, i. e., to rub them forcibly against each other; *Rispe* is also used in the same sense with E. *rasp*, as signifying to rub with a rough file. The general origin undoubtedly is Su.-G. *rasp-a*, Belg. *rasp-en*, id.

- [HIRST, *s.* A large number, a great quantity; as "a *hirst* o' weans," Banffs.]

- HIRST, *s.* 1. The hinge of a door.

And tho at last with horribill soundis thrist
Thay waryit portis jargand on the *hirst*
Warpit vp brade.—

Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

V. also 27, 5; 229, 54. Rudd. hesitates whether it should not be rendered *threshold*. But in all these places *cardo* is the word used by Virg. In the following passage, however, *limen* is rendered *hirst*:—

Within that girgand *hirst* also suld he
Pronounce the new were, battell and mellé.

Ibid., 229, 37.

But perhaps the phrase is used metaph. for, *within the threshold*.

2. "Miln-*hirst*, is the place on which the *cribs* or *crubs* (as they call them) lie, with-

in which the mill-stone *hirsts*, or *hirsills*;" Rudd.

3. "A sloping bank, or wall of stone work, formerly used in milns as a substitute for a stair." Mearns.

I hesitate if this can be viewed as different from sense 2.

The learned writer properly refers to A.-S. *hyrr*, *cardo*. This he derives from *hyrstan*, "to rub or make a noise." But there is no evidence that the *v*. signifies to rub. Its only senses are, to murmur; and to fry or make a noise, as things do when fried. To A.-S. *hyrr* we may add *hearre*, Isl. *hior*, Teut. *harre*, *herre*, id.

HIRST, s. Apparently threshold; and perhaps connected with the *Hirst* of a Miln.

Thou wert ay the kinsman's hame,
Routh and welcome was his fare;
But if serf or Saxon came,
He cross'd Murich's *hirst* nae mair.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 190.

HIRST OF A MILN. V. HIRST, s. 2.

To **HIRST, v. n.** This *v.* is used by the learned Rudd, as equivalent to *Hirsill*, *Hirsle*. **V. HIRST, s.**, sense 2.

He refers (vo. *Hirsill*) to A.-S. *hyrst-an*, murmurare.

HIRST, HURST, s. 1. A barren height or eminence, the bare and hard summit of a hill, S. A. Bor. *hirst*, a bank or sudden rising of the ground; Grose.

The folk Auruncane and of Rutuly
This ground sawis ful vnrhifitely,
With scharp plewis and steil sokkis sere,
Thay hard hillis *hirstis* for till ere.
And on thair wild holtis hars also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beistis go.

Doug. Virgil, 373, 16.

Branchis brattlyng, and blaiknyt schew the brayis,
With *hirstis* harsk of waggand wyndil strayis.

Ibid., 202, 29.

The huntis thei hallow, in *hurstis* and huwes.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

Sae down she leans her birn upon a *hirst*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 98.

Hurstis, according to Mr. Pink., signifies woods. Sibb. renders *hirs* simply "a knoll or little hill." But this is not sufficiently definite. Doug. uses it as equivalent to *wild holtis*.

2. A sand bank on the brink of a river, S. B.

"—At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or *hirst* that lay on the margin of the river near to the slated corf-house, and placed it in the mouth of the said Allochy Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising or *hirst* above described." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 62.

3. Equivalent to *shallow*, in relation to the bed of a river, S. B.

"Being asked, If these dykes were removed, there would be a ford or *hirst* in the water, and if the dykes do not improve the navigation of the river, by deepening its channel? depones, That he does not know whether if these dikes were removed, there would be fords or *shallows* at the place where they stand." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 192.

The term is most probably allied to Isl. [*hreyssi*, a heap of stones, Cleasby.]

4. It is used for a resting place, S. B.

But, honest man, he scarce can gae,—
—Wi' the help of haul' and *hirst*,
He joggit on.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 219.

This is only an oblique sense; as travellers frequently sit down to rest on an eminence.

5. "A small wood;" Gl. Sibb.

A.-S. *hurst* is rendered *silva*, whence L. B. *hursta*, id. V. Spelman. Germ. *horst*, locus nemorosus et pascuus, ab *opos*, *mons*; Wachter. Teut. *horscht*, *horst*, virgultum; *sylva humiles tantum frutices proferens*; Kilian.

If these terms be radically the same with ours, it is hard to say which of the two significations is the original one. *Hirst*, without any transposition, might be traced to Su.-G. *har*, which exactly corresponds to the common idea with respect to a *hirst*; Locus lapidosus, ubi solum glareca et silicibus constat; Ihre. Or, the term may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as manifested by its producing only useless twigs and brushwood, from Isl. *hreyss*, *hrys*. For in pl. it is rendered, Loca virgultis obsita et sterilia; G. Andr., p. 123. Teut. *horst*, virgultum. Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places, as from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

Hurst occurs in O. E.

The courteous forest show'd

So just conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurs't,
The sylvans in their songs their mirthfull meeting tell.

Drayton's Poly-olbion, Song 2.

Mr. Tooke views *hurst* as the part. past of A.-S. *hyrst-an*, ornare, decorare; and says "that it is applied only to places ornamented by trees." Divers. Parley, ii. 224. But in its general application, it suggests an idea directly the reverse of ornamented.

[To **HIRTCH, v. a. and n.** 1. To jerk, to move by jerks, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To move or push forward by degrees, *ibid.*

3. To approach in a sly, wheedling fashion, *ibid.*]

[**HIRTCH, s.** 1. A jerk, motion by jerks, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A slight push, a hitch in any direction, *ibid.*]

[**HIRTCHIN, part. pr.** 1. Moving by jerks, *ibid.*

2. Wheedling, sneaking, *ibid.*

3. Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[**HIRTCHIN-HAIRIE, s.** A game among children in Banffs. Same as **HARIE HUTCHEON**, q. v.]

HIRY, HARY.

Hiry, hary, hubbilschow,
Se ye not quha is cum now,
Bot yit wait I nevir how,
With the quhirle-wind?

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173, st. 1.

"These words," according to Lord Hailes, "are a corruption of Fr. *haro*, or the cry *a l'aide*." As here expressed, there is something like a confirmation of the opinion that *haro* is formed from Moes.-G. *kiri*, come.

HISHIE, *s.* Neither *hishie* nor *wishie*, not the slightest noise, profound silence, Fife.

This reduplicative phrase may have been formed from the E. v. *to hush*, to still, to silence, and S. *wish*, id. It resembles Su.-G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus, clandestina consultatio; which is undoubtedly from *Hwisk-a*, in aurem dicere, to whisper.

HISK, HISKIE, *interj.* Used in calling a dog, Aberd. V. **ISK, ISKIE**.

[**HISS**, *interj.* A sound used to incite a dog to attack, S.]

HISSEL, *s.* A flock. V. **HYRSALE**.

HISSIE, HIZZIE, *s.* The common corr. of *housewife*; generally used in a contemptuous way, and applied to a woman whether married or single, S.

Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,
For s haughty *hizzie* die?

Burns, iv. 27.

This is also written *Huzzie*.

"A little *huzzie* like that was weel enough provided for already; and Mr. Protocol at ony rate was the proper person to take direction of her, as he had charge of her legacy." Guy Mannering, ii. 319.

HIZZIE-FALLOW, *s.* A man who interferes with the employment of women in domestic affairs, Loth., S. O.; *Wife-carle*, synon.

"There is a sort of false odium attached to men milking cows. His companions would call him *hizzy fallow* and other nicknames, and offer him a petticoat to wear." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 467.

HISSIESKIP, HUSSYFSKAP, *s.* Housewifery, S. B.

My hand is in my *hussyfskap*,
Goodman, as ye may see.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 227.

Mair by chance than guid hissieskip, a Prov. phrase, signifying, that a thing happens rather by accident, than proceeds from proper management. V. the termination **SKIP**.

HIST-HAST, *s.* A confusion; synon. *Hagerdedash*, Upp. Clydes.

A reduplicative term, like many in the Gothic dialects, in which the one part of the word is merely a repetition of the other, with the change of a vowel. This repetition is meant to express expedition, reiteration, or confusion. This, from E. *haste*, or Su.-G. Isl. *hast-a*, is formed like Su.-G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus, mentioned above.

HISTIE, *adj.* Dry, chaff, barren, S. O.

—Thou beneath the random bield
O' clod er stane,
Adorns the *histie* stibble-field
Unseen, alane.

Burns, iii. 203.

Perhaps q. *hirsty*, from *Hirst*, 2.

[**HIST-YE**, Haste you; hurry on, Clydes.]

HISTORICIANE, *s.* An historian.

"This opinioun is mair autenticck than is the opinioun of Piso, *historiciane*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 155.

HIT, *pron.* It, S.

Hit yaules, *hit* yamers, with waymyng wete.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 7.

Hitt is indeed the neuter in Isl.; *Hinn*, *hin*, *hitt*, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*. V. Johnstone, *Lodbrokar-Quida*, p. 50. This word frequently occurs in O. E.

Mr. Tooke, with great appearance of truth, views *hit* as the part. past of Moes-G. *haitan*, A.-S. *haet-an*, nominare; as equivalent to the *said*. Divers. Purley, ii. 56. He justly considers Moes-G. *hait-an* and A.-S. *haet-an*, as radically the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity of this etymon, that the analogy is lost, as to the supposed participle, when the particles are compared. For what is *hit*, *hyt*, in A.-S., is in Moes-G. *ita*. *Mith fahedai nimand ita*; With joy they viewed it; Mark iv. 16. *Wegos wallitedun in skip, swa swe ita juthan gafullmoda*; "The waters beat into the ship, so that it was now full;" Mark iv. 37. Can we reasonably view *ita* as the part. of *hait-an*? Why is the aspirate thrown away?

A.-S. *hit*, Isl. *hitt*, *hid*, Dan. *hit*, Belg. *het*, id.

HITCH, *s.* 1. A motion by a jerk, S. The *v.* is used in E.

As in Prompt. Parv. we find *hytchen* expl. by *remeuen*, i.e., to remove, and Lat. *amoueo*, *moueo*, *remoueo*; and *hytched* by *remeued*, and Lat. *amotus*; *hytchinge* is rendered *amocio*, *remocio*.

2. Metaph., augmentation, assistance in the way of advancing any thing, S.

To say that ye was geck'd yese hae nae need;
We'll gie a *hitch* unto your toucher gweed.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

3. Aid, furtherance, S.

4. An obstruction in mining, when the seam is interrupted by a different *stratum*, or a sudden rise or inequality, S.; synon. *Trouble*.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen coups, and *hitches*, and dykes:—the coal partakes a good deal of the irregularity of the ground above, which is very uneven." Stat. Acc. P. Campsie, xv. 329.

"The coal seams in this, as in other districts, are frequently intersected by dykes, *hitches* and troubles. In some places, they throw the seams up or down several feet, sometimes several fathoms; and in other places, they only interrupt the strata [stratum], but do not alter its position." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 50.

Johns. derives the *v.* from A.-S. *hicy-an*, *niti*, or Fr. *hoch-cr*. But our *hotch* is evidently from the latter; and the former has not the same evidence of affinity as Isl. *hik-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*; *hik*, *tergiversatio*; *comotiuncula*; G. Andr., p. 112.

HITCH, *s.* A loop, a knot, S. O.

Upon her cload she coast a *hitch*,
An' owrs she warsel'd in the ditch.

Burns, iii. 77.

HITE, HYTE. 1. *To gae hyte*, to be in a rage, to act as if one were mad, S. B. synon.

Heyrd, q. v.

If ye be angry, Bessie may gay *hyte*,
Gin ony's blam'd, she's surs to get the wyte.

Shirref's Poems, p. 66.

Aunt, I'm asham'd; s' now maun think you *hite*.

Ibid., p. 165.

It gets me mony a sair rebuff,
An' muckle spite;

Than, they cast up my pickle snuff,
An' pit me *hyte*.

Picken's Poems, p. 132.

2. "Excessively keen," S. O., Gl. Picken.

Various Goth. words resemble this. Isl. *heipt-a*, animo violento agere, *heipt*, iracundia; whence Su.-G. *gen hoefst-a*, sese opponere. Isl. *aed-a*, furere, *aedis geinginn*, provento delirans. This, however, may be rather allied to S. *wod*, furious. Perhaps Flandr. *hayet-en*, desiderare, may be radically allied, as denoting eagerness or vehemence of desire.

HITHER AND YONT. Topsy-turvy, in a state of disorder, S. *Yont* signifies *beyond*. *Hither and yon*, A. Bor., here and there.

"Noo that they're *hither and yont* frae ane anither, it behoves a' that wish them weel—to take tent that a breach is no opened that canna be biggit up." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 20.

This, I observe, is an A.-S. phrase; *hider and geond*, huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*; Bed. 5, 13.

HITHERTILS, HITHERTILLIS, *adv.* Hither-to.

—"For ought that *hithertils* hath been said of any the most learned yet acknowledge an vntried depth of which any one point opened may be a competent recompense of much paines." Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedic.

This is the more modern form of *Hiddirtil*, *Hid-dirtillis*.

"Your majestie being *hithertillis* be severall lettres—fullie acquainted with the proceedings of this meiting," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 23. V. HIDDERTYL.

[HITHIN, s. A piece of bent ash-wood attached to the end of the *souple* of a flail, and by which it is coupled to the *handstaff*, Banffs.][HIVAD, s. A heap, a lump, Shetl.; Dan. *hoved*, the head.]HIVE, s. A haven, Mearns; as *Stone-hive* *Thorn-hive*, &c.

This seems merely an abbreviated corruption of *haven*, which on the coast of Angus is pron. *hain*.

To HIVE, *v. a.* To swell, S.

"Christ *hiveth* me a measured heap up, pressed down, and running over." Rutherford's Lett., P. 1, Ep. 21.

To HIVE, or HIVE UP, *v. n.* To swell, S. BHIVES, HYVES, *s. pl.* Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause, S.

He cou'd hae cur'd the cough an' pthisic,
Hives, pox, an' measles, a' at ance,
Rheumatic pains athort the banes, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 173.

Thus, *bowel-hive* is the name given to a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell.

Hives is used to denote both the *red* and *yellow gum*; Loth. or the *Aphthae*.

Hyvis, pl. occurs in Roull's Cursing.

—Ffluxis, *hyvis*, or huttis ill,
Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill.

Gl. Compl. S., p. 330.

Perhaps from A.-S. *heaf-ian*, Su.-G. *haefw-a*, to rise up, because *hives* appear above the skin. Teut. *heff-en*, id.; hence *hef*, *heve*, leaven, because it swells the mass.

HIVIE, HYVIE, *adj.* In easy circumstances, snug, rather wealthy, Ayr., Clydes.; synon. with *Bein*.

Far in yon lanely vale was Phil's retreat;
A bra'er lass ne'er snuffed the cauler air:
Ilk wond'ring peasant saw that she was sweet,
An' *hyvie* lairds e'en own't that she was fair.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 100.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Hive*, *v.* to swell; A.-S. *heaf-ian*, elevare, Su.-G. *haefw-a*, id.; q. "rising in the world." From the Su.-G. *v.* an *adj.* is formed, not very distant in signification. This is *haefwer*, superbus, elatus, spectabilis. In like manner from the A.-S. *v.* is formed by composition *up-hafen*, *up-ahafen*, arrogans. Both terms express the effect that elevation too generally produces on the mind of man.

HIVING-SOUGH, s. "A singular sound bees are heard to make before they *hive* or cast," S.

"Only *Bee-fowk*, who understand the nature of the insect well, know any thing about this *sough*.—It is commonly heard the evening before their departure.—It is a continued buzzing." Gall. Encycl.

[HIXIE, s. A hiccup, Shetl.; Isl. *hygste*, id.]

[HIZZIE-FALLOW, s. V. under HISSIE, HIZZIE.]

To HNIUSLE, *v. n.* To nuzzle.

"An' what—are ye aye doin' *hnuislin'* an' snuistin' wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, like a brute beast?" Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

I suppose it ought to be *hnuislin'*.

Belg. *neusel-en*, Isl. *hnys-a*, Su.-G. *nos-a*, *nasu vel rostro tacite scrutari*; from Teut. *neuse*, &c., the nose.

To HO, *v. n.* To stop, to cease.

O my dere moder, of thy weping *ho*,
I you beseik, do not, do not so.

Doug. Virgil, 48, 34.

—Sweit hart, of harmis *ho!*

Maitland Poems, p. 210.

i. e., "Cease to grieve; let all your sorrows be gone."

It is improperly explained by Rudd, Tyrwh. and Sibb. as an *interj.* For in one of the places referred to by Rudd., it is the *imper.* of the *v.*

—The dochter of auld Saturn, Juno,
Forbiddis Helenus to speik it, and crys *ho*.

Doug. Virgil, 80, 50.

In the other it is the *subj.*

—Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neuer *ho*,—
Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy

Iris. — *Ibid.*, 148, 2.

V. HONE, HOO.

Tyrwh. views it as of Fr. origin. Perhaps he refers to *hoe*, an "*interj.* of reprehension, also of forbidding to touch a thing," Cotgr. But here it is radically the same with the *v. Hove*, *How*, q. *v.* It must be admitted, however, that Teut. *hof*, *hou*, is used as a sea-cheer, *celeusma nauticum*; Kilian.

HOE, s. A stop, cessation.

At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane pufte,
And hes na *ho* behind.

Chalm. Lyndsay, ii. 17.

"Vpon this earth there hath beene none *hoe* with my desires, which like the sore-crauing horse-leach culd say nothing but *Giue, giue*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 898.

HO, *pron.* She.

Al in gletersand golde gayly *ho* glides
The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the grene welle,
And that barne, on his blonke, with the Quene bides,
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 3.

It frequently occurs in this poem, which is so much in the style of those written in England, when the A.-S. was beginning to assume its more modern form, that it seems doubtful, if it was written in S. Although ascribed to Clerk of Tranent, it abounds much more with A.-S. words and idioms than Gawan and Gologras.

Ho is generally used by R. Glouc. for *she*. A.-S. *heo*, illa. Verstegan observes, that in some places of E. *heo*, *hoo*, are used for *she*; Restitut., p. 148. "In the North-west parts of E.," according to Ray, *hoo*, and *he*, are "most frequently used for *she*;" p. 38. Su.-G. *hon*, anc. *hun*; in some parts of Sweden; *ho* and *hu*, id., Ihre.

HO, *s.* A stocking, S.

His sheen was four pound weight a-piece;

On ilka leg a *ho* had he;

His doublet strange was large and lang,
His breeks they hardly reach'd his knees.

Hog's Mountain Bard., p. 193.

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form; Germ. *hosen*, A.-S. Isl. Franc. *hosa*; C. Br., id. Dan. *hose*, however, signifies "a stocking," Wolff; Belg. *hoos*, id. A.-S. *hosa*, seems to be from *hos*, the heel. *Ho*, in that language, is synon. with *hos*.

HOAKIE, *s.* 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, Ayr.2. Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie*, *ibid.*

Shall we view this term as allied to Isl. *haug-a*, to heap up, to gather together; whence *haug-ur*, Su.-G. *hoeg*, the barrow raised over the dead, a tumulus, and *hauga-eldr*, the name given to the fire seen around tombs? The use of the term as an oath is a strong presumption of its connexion with the ancient Gothic superstition; especially as the Scandinavians seem to have viewed these *ignes fatui* as having the power of enchantment. *Hauga-eldr* is therefore rendered by Haldorsen, *fascinamentum*. By means of these sacred and flickering fires, Odin was supposed to guard the rich treasures deposited in monuments from sacrilegious attempts. V. Mallet's North. Antiq., i. 345, e. 12.

If this be the allusion, swearing *by the hoakie* had been equivalent to swearing by the *manes* of the dead, or by the fires supposed to guard them.

HOAM, *s.* Level, low ground, &c. V. HOLM, and WHAUM.To HOAM, *v. a.* 1. To communicate to food a disagreeable taste, by confining the steam in the pot when boiling, Mearns; *pron.* also *Hoom*.

2. To spoil provisions by keeping them in a confined place, S.

HOAM, *s.* The dried grease of a cod, Ang.HOAM'D, HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* An epithet applied to animal food, when its taste indicates that it has been rather long kept, Clydes.HOARSGOUK, *s.* The snipe, a bird, Orkn.

"The Snipe (*scolopax gallinago*, Lin. Syst.) which is here named the *hoarsgouk*, continues with us the whole year." Barry's Orkn., p. 307.

Sw. *hørsjök*, Faun. Suec. Cimbr. *hossegiog*, id. Dr. Barry seems mistaken in spelling this word, as if it were formed from E. *hoarse*. The Sw. name has no relation to this; for *hes* signifies hoarse in that language. It must be the *horse* (equus) that is referred to; Sw. *hors*. *Hossegiog* may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. *haest*, equus.

HOAS.

"The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Cruives] are ordained to desist from stenting of their nets from the one side of the water to the other coble or net, going pleat, *hoas*, herrywaters, or any other way during the Saturday's sloop [slop]." Deereet, Lords of Session, 1693, State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 330.

HOATIE, HOTS, *s.* When a number of boys agree to have a game at the *Pearie* or *peg-top*, a circle is drawn on the ground, within which all the tops must strike and spin. If any of them bounce out of the circle without spinning, it is called a *hoatie*. The punishment to which the *hoatie* is subjected consists in being placed in the ring, while all the boys whose tops ran fairly have the privilege of striking, or as it is called, *deggin'* it, till it is either split or struck out of the circle. If either of these take place, the boy to whom the *hoatie* belonged, has the privilege of playing again; Upp. Lanarks.

It may be allied to Moes.-G. *hwot-jan*, Isl. *hoet-a*, minari, eomminari; Su.-G. *hot-a*, Isl. *hwot-a*, aciem vel mucronem exerere, acie minitari, G. Andr. p. 127; or to Su.-G. *haett-a*, periclitari, in discrimen vocare; as the idea suggested in both cases is applicable, the *hoatie* being threatened by every stroke, and set up as a mark for destruction.

To HOBBIL, HOBDEL, *v. a.* To cobble, to mend in a clumsy manner.

—All graith that gains to *hobbill* schone.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 9.

Thir eur coffeis that sailis oure sene,—
With bair blue benattis and *hobdel* schone,
And beir bennokis with thame thay tak.

Ibid., p. 171, st. 4.

Perhaps from Germ. *hobel-en*, dolare, to cnt smooth, to rough-hew; *hobel*, a carpenter's axe.

To HOBBIL, *v. a.* To dance; [to rise and fall in a surge; *part. pr.* *hobland*.]

Minstrels, blaw up ane brawl of France;

Let se quha *hobbils* best.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 201.

Teut. *hobbel-en*, saltare.

HOBBLE, *s.* 1. A state of perplexity or confusion; *in a sad hobble*, at a nonplus, S. *habble*, Loth. id. Teut. *hobbel-en*, inglomere.

[2. A swarm of living creatures; applied generally to insects, Banffs.]

[To **HOBBLE**, *v. n.* 1. To shake with a quivering motion; as, "He leuch till he *hobblet*," Gl. Banffs.

2. To swarm with living creatures; applied generally to insects, *ibid.*]

[**HOBBLIE**, *adj.* Quaking under foot, *ibid.*]

[**HOBBLE-BOG**, **HOBBLIE-BOG**, *s.* Wet, tough land that shakes or quivers under foot, *ibid.*]

HOBBLEDEHOY, *s.* A lad, or stripling, Loth.; *Hobbety-hoy*, *id.* A. Bor. *Hobberdehoy*, *cant E.*; sometimes, I am informed, *hobbledehoy*.

I have observed that T. Bobbins defines Lancash. *hobble-te-hoy*, "a stripling at full age of puberty." It is used by Cotgr. or Howell, *vo. Marmaille*, in pl. *hoberdehoies*.

Hoberdehoy has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French. *Hobereau* is expl. by Roquefort, simple gentilhomme, gentilhomme sans fortune; oiseau de proie; according to Borel, from Lat. *umberell-us*, the hobby, a species of hawk.

Of *Haubereau*, or *hobereau*, after explaining it as signifying a hawk, the learned writers of Dict. Trev. observe, that this term is figuratively, ironically, and in burlesque, used to denote those petty noblesse, who, having no property of their own, eat at the expense of others. They add: "It is also applied to those who are apprentices, and novices in the world. *Tyro, tyrunculus*. The latter signification seems clearly to point out this word as the origin of ours. They deduce it from *hober*, a term used in Picardy, which with a negative signifies not to stir from one place, because these gentlemen are home-bred sluggards (*casaniers*) who have never seen the world. They do not seem to have observed, that they thus reject the preceding explanation of the term as an ironical application of that signifying a hawk.

It appears most probable, indeed, that it is neither from *hober*, nor an oblique use of *hobereau*, a hobby. Roquefort gives a more probable etymon. He deduces it from *hauber, hault-ber*, grand seigneur, haut baron. V. *Hauber*. *Haubereau*, or *hobereau*, seems to be a diminutive, denoting one, who although noble by birth, had no fortune. From the mean and parasitical conduct of persons of this description, it had fallen in its application, till used to denote a novice or apprentice; hence with us transferred to a stripling, apprentices being generally in the intermediate state between puerility and manhood.

HOBBIE, **HOBIE**, abbreviations of the name *Halbert*. Acts Ja. VI., 1585, p. 390. Tales of my Landlord, i. 35. V. **HAB**, **HABBIE**.

HOBBLE, *s.* A difficulty, an entanglement, S.; also *Habble*, *q. v.*

"Weel, brither, now that your blast's blawn, will you, or will you no, help us out o' our present *hobble*?" Campbell, i. 240.

HOBBLEQUO, *s.* 1. A quagmire, Ettr. For.

2. Metaphorically, a scrape, *ibid.*

From E. *hobble*, or C. B. *hobel-u*, *id.* The last syllable nearly resembles S. *Quhace*, a marsh; *q.* a moving marsh. C. B. *gwach* signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOBBY.

Thair wes the herraldis fa the *hobby* but fabel,
Stanchellis, Steropis, scryecht to thair sterne lordis.
Houlate, iii. 2.

The passage is quoted by Mr. Pink. as not understood. But a species of hawk, *accipiter columbarius*, is evidently meant. It is known by this name in E.; and is called the *herraldis fa*, i. e., the foe of the swallow, formerly described in this poem, as *herald*.

Belg. *huybe, huybeken*, Fland. *hobbye*, C. B. *hebog*, Fr. *hobereau*, *id.*

HOBBY-TOBBY, *adj.* An epithet used to denote the *tout-ensemble* of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, tumultuariè, confusè, acervatim; Belg. *hobben en tobben*, to toil and toil.

HOB COLLINWOOD, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist, Teviotd.

HOBELERIS, **HOBLERIS**, *s. pl.* 1. "A species of light horsemen chiefly calculated for the purpose of reconnoitring, carrying intelligence, harrassing troops on a march, intercepting convoys, and pursuing a routed army; the smallness of their horses rendering them unfit to stand the shock of a charge." Grose, Hist. E. Arm., i. 106.

Ane hundre thousand men, and ma;
And xl thousand war of tha
Armyt on hors, baith heid and hand.—
And L thousand off archeris
He had, for owtyn *hobeleris*.

Barbour, xi. 110, MS.

These, according to Spelman, were soldiers serving in France, under Edward III. of England, provided with light armour, and horses of a middling size capable of very quick motion. He brought over these troops for the war against R. Bruce.

Spelm. derives it from *hobby*, a small horse; or rather from Fr. *hobille*, a coat of quilted stuff which they wore instead of a coat of mail; *vo. Hobellarii*.

"Some," says Grose, "have derived the term *hobiler* from a Dan. word signifying a mare, not considering that any number of mares could not have been suffered in an army where the men at arms were chiefly mounted on stoned horses, and that besides, in the days of chivalry, it was considered as a degradation for any knight, or man at arms, to be seen mounted on a mare." Hist. ut sup., p. 107. He derives the word from *hobby*. V. **HOBYNYS**.

2. The word is sometimes expl. as merely signifying men lightly armed.

"Sometimes the word signifies those who used bows and arrows, viz., pro warda maris tempore guerrae pro *hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis*, Thorn, A. 1364. Grose, ut sup., N.

Hence Bullet derives the term from C. B. *hobel*, an arrow.

HOBLESHEW, *s.* A confused noise, an uproar, S. V. **HUBBLESHEW**.

HOBRIN, *s.* The blue shark, Shetl.

"*Squalus Glaucus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Hobrin*, Blue Shark." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 303.

Compounded of *Hoe*, the name of the Piked Dogfish, and perhaps Isl. *bruna fuscus*. V. **HOE**.

HOBURN SAUGH, the vulgar name of the Laburnum, a species of the *Cytisus*, S.

HOBYNYS, *s. pl.* "War or carriage horses, strong horses," Pink. But the word signifies light horses.

—*Hobynys*, that war stykyt thar,
Relyt, and flang, and gret rowine mad,
And kest thaim that apon thaim rad.

Barbour, xiv. 63, MS.

Fr. *hobin* signifies a little ambling or pacing horse. It is in the history of the Irish wars that Barbour mentions *hobynys*. This seems to be claimed as a word of Irish origin. Maffeus, speaking of Ireland, says: "The land produces excellent horses, which the inhabitants call *Ubinos*, (*Hobinos*) Hobbies." Ware's *Antiq.*, p. 189. According to the testimony of John Major, indeed, the Fr. borrowed this term from the Irish, who, it is pretended, brought this kind of horses with them from Spain. *Equos quos haubinos vocant suauissimos incedentes gignit. Ansturcones antiquitus vocabantur: eo quod ex Austuribus Hispaniae venirent. Illos equos de Hispani secum attulerunt. Hos equos haubinos seu hobinos de Anglia Galli vocant, eo quod ab Anglis in Gallium veniunt. De Gest. Scot. Lib., i. c. 9, F. 17, b.* "From this kind of horse," says Ware, "certain riders who wear light armour, are called *Hobellarii*," ut sup., p. 166. Two thousand of these were brought by Edw. II. out of Ireland to fight against the Scots. But the terms seem radically different. Bullet mentions *hobin* as an Ir. word denoting a horse whose motion is easy. *H* not being used in Ir., it may be from *obann*, quick, nimble, *obainne*, swiftness. It may be mentioned, however, that Isl. Dan. *hoppa*, denotes a mare.

HOCH, *s.* The hough, S. Doug. Virg.

To HOCH (gutt.), *v. a.* 1. To hough, to cut the back-sinews of the limbs, S.

—"Alex. Cunninghame—come rynnand vpon the said Mr. James with ane drawin swird in his hand, sweiring and boisting with many vglie athis, that he sould *hoch* and slay him." Acts Privy Council, 1580. *Life of Melville*, i. 437.

2. To throw any thing from under one's ham, S. V. HAN' AN' HAIL.

[HOCHMAGANDY, *s.* Fornication, Clydes., Banffs. V. HOUGHMAGANDIE.]

HOCH-BAN', *s.* "A *band* which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs;" Gall. Encycl.

[HOCH-HEICH, *adj.* Tall as a full-grown man's leg, Banffs.]

[To HOCH-HICHT, *v. a.* To be tall enough to stand on one's leg, and put the other over any object, as "I can *hoch-hicht* that dyke," *ibid.*]

HOCHEN, *s.* "Fireside;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 692. Allied perhaps to *Hoakie*.

HOCHIMES, *s. pl.* Apparently, supports for panniers. V. HOUGHAM.

"Work horses with their sleds, creills, *hochimes*, and such like." Acts Cha. II., 1649, vi. p. 463.

To HOCHLE, (gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Hochlin'*, Fife.

I know not if this can have any affinity to A.-S. *hoh*, E. *hough*; *q.* denoting some femoral obstruction or weakness.

2. To shuffle or shamle in one's gait, to walk clumsily and with difficulty, Ettr. For.; synon. with *Hechle*, also used, although *Hochle* is understood as expressing the same thing in a higher degree.

To HOCHLE, *v. n.* "To tumble lewdly with women in open day;" Gall. Encycl.

HOCKEN, *adj.* Keen for food, greedy for food, Shetl.; [Isl. *hacka*, to devour greedily, to feed like a dog.]

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *s.* The houseleek, Annandale; probably a cant or Gipsy term.

HOCKERTY-COKERTY, *adv.* To ride on one's shoulders, with a leg on each, Aberd.

"My side happen'd to be newmost, an' the great hudderen earlen was riding *hockerty-cockerty* upo' my shoulders in a hand-clap." *Journal from London*, p. 3. This in Ang. is called *Cockerty-hoy*, *q. v.*

[HOCKIN', *part. pr.* Scraping or scooping out a hole, Shetl. V. HOLK, and HOUK.]

HOCKIT, *pret.*

The schamon's dance I mon begin;
I trow it sall not pane.

So hevelie he *hockit* about. _____
Pebbis to the Play, st. 20.

Apparently for *hotchit*, moved clumsily by jerks. V. HOCEN.

[HOCKLIN', *part. pr.* Gutting fish, Shetl.]

[HOCKNIE, *s.* A horse, Shetl.]

HOCUS, *s.* Juggling, or artful management; used like *hocus-pocus* in E.

"The king—call'd for the magistrates, to hear what they had to say for the late tumult; which indeed was not owing to them, but to the *hocus* of the clergy and seditious nobles, and practised upon the well-meaning people," &c. *Blue Blanket*, p. 86.

The full term has most probably been formed about the period of the Reformation, in derision of the juggle of Romish priests, who pretend, by pronouncing these words, in an unknown tongue, *Hoc est corpus*, &c., to transmute bread into flesh; Although Dr. Johns. hesitates as to this etymon.

HOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, a fool, a simpleton, S.

Isl. *aukuise*, homo nihili, qui nihil potest sustinere; Olai Lex. Run.