H.

HA', HAA, HAW, *s.* 1. The manor-house, S.; synon. with *Ha'-house.*

The hen egg goes to the *haa*,
To bring the goose egg awa.

S. Prov., "spoken when poor people give small gifts to be doubly repaid." Kelly, p. 316. Elsewhere he writes it *Hall.* V. SLIDDERY, *adj.* slippery.

2. The principal apartment in a house, S.; the same with *Hall*, E.

"All that is said in the kitchen, should not be heard in the *hall.*" Kelly's Prov., p. 9.

He followed me for seven year
Frae hour out and frae *ha'*,
Till the grammar-book frae his bosom
In my gown-tail did fa'.
Old Song.

HA-BIBLE, *s.* The large Bible, formerly appropriated for family-worship, and which lay in the *Ha'*, or principal apartment, whether of the *Laird*, or of the tenant, S.

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *Ha-Bible*, ance his father's pride;—
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.
Burns's Works, iii. 178.

"The big *ha'-Bible* was accordingly removed from the shelf where it commonly lay undisturbed from the one sacramental occasion to the other," &c. The Entail, i. 158.

HA'-CLAY, *s.* Potter's earth, a tough blue clay; so called because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses or *ha's*, Roxb.; synon. *Cam-stane.*

HA'-DOOR, *s.* The principal door of a gentleman's, or of a respectable farmer's house, S.

HA'-HOUSE, HALL-HOUSE, *s.* 1. The manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor, S.

"Like James the First—the present proprietor—was more pleased in talking about prerogative than in exercising it; and excepting that—he set an old woman in the *jougs* (or Scottish pillory) for saying 'there were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatly,' I do not learn that he was accused of abusing his high powers." Waverley, i. 130.

—"I dare say, Mr. Wauverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sae weel roasted at supper in the *ha'-house* were aye turned by our Davie." Ibid., iii. 236.

"Some of the feuars and portioners of Linton, hold their properties of their superior by the following singular tenure; that they shall pay a plack yearly, if demanded from the hole in the back wall of the *Hall-house* in Lintown." Notes to Pennicuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 161.

"I was just seeking you that you may gang after him to the *hall-house*, for, to my thought, he is far frae weel." The Pirate, i. 182.

2. The farmer's house, as contrasted with those of the *cottars*, Galloway, Aberd.

The halloo rais'd forth frae the *ha'-house* swarm
A pack of yelpin tykes. The cottar's cur,
At's ain fire-side, roused by the glad alarm
Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

"The cottage, built on an inferior scale, differed in no other respect from the farmer's or *ha-house.*" P. Monquhitter, Stat. Acc., xxi. 242.

HA'-RIG, *s.* The first ridge in a field; thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics on the farm, i.e., the members of the farmer's family. It is deemed the post of honour, and given to them, as they are generally the most expert and careful reapers. The other reapers are understood to keep always a little behind those who have this more honourable station, which is therefore also called the *foremost rig*, Loth., Roxb.

The *ha'-rig* rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangled ans and a'.
The Har'st Rig, st. 12.

HAAF, *s.* The sea, as distinguished from inlets, or fishing-ground on the coast. This term is equivalent to the *deep sea*, Shetl.

"The average number of trips to the *haaf* seldom exceeds eighteen in a season." Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl., i. 242.

"Much goodly ware will ere now be seeking a new owner, and the careful skipper will sleep sound enough in the deep *haaf*, and cares not that bale and kist are dashing against the shores." The Pirate, i. 138.

HAAF, HA-AF, HAAF-FISHING, *s.* The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shetl.

"The Udaller invited, or rather commanded, the attendance of his guests to behold the boats set off for the *haaf* or deep sea *fishing*." The Pirate, ii. 194.

"Many persons now alive remember when there was not one six-oared boat in the ministry; and the first master of a boat to the *Ha-af*, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive." P. Aithsting, Statist. Acc., vii. 593.

"Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the *haaf* fishing. This *haaf* fishing (as the word *haaf*, or distant sea, implies,) is carried on at the distance of from 25 to 30 miles from land." Neill's Tour, p. 107. Hence,

To go to haaf or *haaves*, in Orkney, signifies, to go out to the main sea; this being the sense of *haaf;* Isl. Su.-G. *haf*, mare, oceanus.

The phraseology, used on the E. coast, is perfectly analogous. The cod and ling-fishing "is called the *out sea fishing*, from the fishing ground lying at the distance of 40 or 50 miles from shore." P. Benholme, Kincard. Statist. Acc., xv. 230.

HAAF-BOAT, *s.* A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fishing, Shetl.

"The farmers pay—casual teinds from their cows, sheep, and *haaf*, or fishing *boats*,—for every *haaf boat* 12 ling." P. Unst, Stat. Acc., v. 196, N.

HAAF-FISH, *s.* The Great Seal, Phoca barbata, Shetl. *Selchy* is the name of the Common Seal, Phoca Vitulina.

HAAFLANG, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

[HAAG, *s.* Thrift, economy, Shetl.; Isl. *hagr*, id.]

[HAAGLET, *s.* Old pasture; applied to an animal that has strayed and come back to its old pasture, Shetl. Isl. *hagi*, pasture, and *leita*, to seek.]

To HAAP, *v. n.* To hop, S.; the same with *Hap*. But *haap* expresses the sound more properly.

Frae hallak to hallak I *haapit*, &c. V. HALLAK.

HAAR, *s.* 1. A fog. *Sea haar*, a chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea, S.

[Applied to the fog caused by frost after rain, Clydes., Perths.]

[2. Rime, hoar-frost; synon. *cranreuch*, Clydes., Perths.]

3. A chill easterly wind, S.

"In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons, and coming up the narrow Frith, are exceedingly penetrating." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 438.

"In common with all the eastern part of the island, this parish is well acquainted with the cold damp easterly winds, or *haar* of April and May. These *haars* seldom fail to affect those who have ever had an ague." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii. 197.

Skinner mentions *a sea harr* as a phrase used on the coast, Lincoln.; he expl. it, tempestas a mari ingruens. Most probably it had originally the same sense with our term; which seems radically the same with HAIR, *adj.* q. v.

This is expl. as denoting a gentle breeze, Fife.

Appears full many a brig's and schooner's mast,
Their topsails strutting with the vernal *harr*.
Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 6.

"The *harr* is the name given by the fishermen to that gentle breeze, which generally blows from the east in a fine spring or summer afternoon," N.

From S. *haar harr*, perhaps we may derive A. Bor. *harl*, a mist; Ray's Coll., p. 35.

The term *Easterly Har* is used in the West of S.

"The winds from the easterly points, which, coming from the continent, over a narrow sea, are sharper, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country, so that the cold damp called *Easterly-hars*, so prevalent on the east coast, seldom arrive here: consequently the cold is moderate." Agr. Surv. Clydes, p. 4.

HAAR, HAUR, *s.* An impediment in speech, Roxb., E. Loth.

This is understood as generally applied to some impediment in the throat, which makes necessary for a person as it were to *cough up* his words, before he can get them rightly articulated; perhaps expressing the same idea with E. *husky*, as applied to speech. It is also expl. as synon. with *Burr*.

I know not whether we should view this as having any connexion with *Haar*, as denoting thickness in the atmosphere, often producing catarrh; or trace it to O. Teut. *harr-en*, haerere, commorari.

[HAAR, *s.* A hair, a filament of hemp or flax, Shetl.]

HAAVE, *s.* *Mill-haave*, a name given to the vessel used in a corn-mill for measuring what is called the *Shilling*, M. Loth. It varies in size at different mills; but is generally less than a *pease-firlot*.

Isl. *haefe*, also *hof*, modus, meta; *haef-a*, adaptare.

To HAAVE, *v. a.* To fish with a pock-net, Bord.

"A second mode of fishing, called *haaving* or *hauling*, is standing in the stream, either at the flowing or ebbing of the tide, with a pock net fixed to a kind of frame, consisting of a beam, 12 or 14 feet long, having three small sticks or rungs fixed into it.—When ever a fish strikes against the net, they, by means of the middle rung, instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water," &c. P. Dornock, Dumfries, Statist. Acc., ii. 16.

This is evidently from Su.-G. *haaf*, funda, rete minus, ex pertica suspensum, quo ex aqua pisces tolluntur. Ihre properly derives it from *haefw-a*, tollere, levare, to *heave*, because by means of it the fish are lifted above water; Dan. *haav*, a bow net. It is

singular, that to denote this mode of fishing, we should use the same phraseology with the Northern nations, as well as with respect to the *Leister*, q. v. Isl. *haaf-r* denotes a drag-net; sagena, G. Andr., p. 103.

[To HAAVER, Hauf, Hauve, *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts, Banffs.]

[Haaverin, *part. pr.* Halfing, dividing fairly; used also as a *s.* Banffs.]

[Haavers, *s. pl.* Halves, equal shares with another, Shetl.]

Haavers and Shaivers. A phrase used among children or those at school. If one, who sees another find any thing, exclaims in this language, he is entitled to the moiety of what is found. If he who is the finder uses these terms before any other, he is viewed as having the sole right to the property, Loth.

The phrase more fully is, *Haavers and Shaivers, and hale a' mine ain.* This is pronounced indiscriminately by the finder, and by one who claims a share. But it seems probable that the words, *Haavers and shaivers*, were originally uttered only by the person who did not find the property; and that he who did find it tried to appropriate it by crying out, so as to prevent any conjunct claim, *Hale a' mine ain*, i.e., "Wholly mine." It is also expressed differently.

"So soon as he got into the grave, he struck his pike staff forcibly down. It encountered resistance in its descent; and the beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy, when he finds any thing, *Nae halvers and quarters, hale a' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's.*" Antiquary, ii. 223.

Sharers also is sometimes used for *Shaivers*. *Haavers* is merely the pl. of *Halfer*, *Halver*, still retained in the phrase, *To gang halvers*. V. under Half. *Shaivers* is undoubtedly a corruption of *Savers;* as he who claims a moiety, does so on the ground of their being mutually engaged in *saving* this property. V. Safer and Sefor.

Dan. *halver-er*, to divide in halves, to part.

HAB, Habbie, abbreviations of Albert, or as expressed in S., *Halbert*. V. Hobie.

"James Crawfurd son to *Hab* Crawfurd." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 175.

To HABBER, *v. n.* To snarl, to growl, S. B.; corrupted perhaps from *Habble*.

Habber, *s.* The act of snarling or growling like a dog, Aberd.

—Whan fell death had came to see them,
An' gi'en a *habber*,
Wi' solemn air, fu' douce he'd gie them,
No more Lochaber. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 12.

To HABBER, *v. n.* To stutter, to stammer, S.

Belg. *haper-en*, Germ. *hapern*, id. Teut. *haper-en met de tonge*, haesitare lingua, titubare; Kilian. In Sw. it is *happla*.

[Habber, *s.* One who stammers or speaks thickly, Banffs.]

[Habber-jock, *s.* 1. A turkey cock, Banffs.

2. A big, senseless fellow, who speaks thickly and hurriedly, ibid.]

Habbergaw, *s.* 1. Hesitation, suspense, S. B.

2. An objection, S. B.

From *Habber*, *v.* and Isl. *galle*, vitium, defectus. V. *Weathergaw*. Some derive Belg. *haper-en*, from Isl. *hap-a*, to draw back, because he who hesitates retraces his former footsteps.

To HABBERNAB, *v. n.* To drink by touching each others' glasses, S.; *hobnob*, E.

The term was originally used adverbially, signifying what was done at random.

"*By habbe or by nabbe;* Par vne voye on aultre." Palsgr. F. 439, a.

By Johnson, Stevens, and others, it is thus resolved, *hap ne hap*, i.e., let it happen or not, like *would ne would, will ne will*. V. Reed's Shakesp., v. 369. I would prefer tracing it to A.-S. *habb-an*, habere, and *nabb-an*, i.e., *ne habb-an*, non habere. It might be an old A.-S. phrase, formed from these two verbs; q. "have or not have."

HABBIE, *adj.* Stiff in motion, Loth., perhaps in allusion to the motion of a *hobby-horse*.

[HABBIE-GABBIE, *v. n.* To throw money, etc., among a crowd to be scrambled for, Shetl.]

[HABBIEGOUN, *s.* A habergeon, a coat of mail, Sir D. Lyndsay, ii. 178, Laing's Ed.]

To HABBLE, *v. a.* To confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, Roxb.

To be Habbled, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, ibid.

Habble, Hobble, *s.* A difficulty, a perplexity, S.

—Let Reason instant seize the bridle,
And wrest us frae the Passions' guidal;
Else, like the hero of our fable,
We'll aft be plunged into a *habble*.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

2. A squabble, Clydes., Ayrs., Loth., Mearns.

"*Habble*, a mob, fight;" Gl. Picken.

To HABBLE, *v. n.* 1. To snap at any thing, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. *happ-en*, to snatch, Teut. *habb-en ende snabb-en*, captare, captitare. Hence,

3. To stutter, S. V. Habber.

4. To speak or act confusedly.

To habble a lesson, to say it confusedly, S.

Habble, *s.* The act of snapping, S.

[HABBLER, *s.* One who causes, or delights in, a squabble, Clydes.]

HABBLIN, *s.* 1. Confused talk, as that of many persons speaking at once, Fife.

Sic *habblin'* an' gabblin',
Ye never heard ner saw.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 121.

"Speaking or acting confusedly;" Gl.

This may rather be allied to Fr. *habler*, which Cotgr. explains as signifying to babble. The etymon given, from Teut. *hobbel*, nodus, *hobbel-en*, in nodi formam involuere, may perhaps be properly transferred to *Habblie*, having big bones, ill-set, &c.

To HABBLE, *v. n.* To hobble, Ayrs., Gall.

Some, *habblan* on without a leg,
War tholin muckle wrang by't.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 132.

"*To Habble, to hobble*, to walk lamely;" Gall. Encycl.

Fland. *hobbel*, nodus; *hobbel-en*, in nodi formam involuere.

HABBLIE, *adj.* Having big bones, ill set; a term still applied to cattle, S.

HABBOWCRAWS, *interj.* "A shout the peasants give to frighten the crows off the corn fields, throwing up their bonnets or hats at the same time." Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *habb-en*, captare; q. "Catch the rooks."

[HABERIOWNYS, *s. pl.* Habergeons, Barbour, xi. 131.]

HABIL, HABLE, *adj.* 1. Fit, qualified, S.

To that, baith curtas and cunnand
He wes, bath *habyl* and aveuand.
Wyntown, ix. 26. 78.

"But if only one goes, he is entitled by use and wont, and writings explanatory of the will, without any competition to the benefit of this legacy; if found *habile* or fit for being received at a college, and if attested by the parson of Mortlach." P. Mortlach, Statist. Acc., xvii. 433.

2. Prone, disposed to.

Be na dainser, for this dangeir
Of yew be tane an ill consait,
That ye ar *habill* to waist geir.
Maitland Poems, p. 329.

3. It is frequently used in the common sense of modern *able*.

"Swa the commandimentis of the kirk and al vthir hiear poweris ar nocht allanerlie ordanit for thame self, bot rather to geue men occasioun to be the mair *habyl* to keip the command of God." Kennedy, Commendater of Crosraguell, p. 71.

Abill is also used as synon. with *habil*, fit.

Was neuer yit na wretche to honour *abill*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

In this sense, it was used by old E. writers, as in a letter of Mary of England, A. 1554.

—"Also to will and requier you to put furthwith in a redynes of your owne servants,—as many *hable* men, as well on horsebacke as on foote, as ye ar *hable* to make:—Requiring you—to have your force in suche redynes, as you maye with the same be *hable* to represse any other tumult that maye fortune to springe, or arrise, in any other parte of that our countrie where you dwell." Sadler's Papers, i. 368.

4. Liable, exposed.

—Like to the bird that fed is on the nest,
And can not flee, of wit wayke and unstable,
To fortune both and to infortune *hable*.
King's Quair, i. 14.

Lat. *habil-is*, Fr. *habile*.

5. A version is said to be *habil*, that does not contain twenty-one, or any other determinate number of, errors, Aberd.

HABILITIE, *s.* Ability, bodily strength.

"And sielyk the names—be put in roll & writ,—with the qualitie & *habilitie* of euerie manis person, and quantitie of thair substance & gudis mouable and immovabill, &c. Acts Mary, 1556, Ed. 1814, p. 604.

—"In trauelling quhairin, not onlie is our body, spirite, and seneis sa vexit, brokin, and vnquyetit that langer we ar not of *habilitie* be ony meane to indure sa greit and intollerabill panis, and trauellis, quhairwith we ar altogidder veryit," [wearied] &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 12.

Fr. *habilité*, "ablenesse, abilitie, lustiness," &c.

HABILL, *adv.* Perhaps, peradventure; *ablins*.

"And onre consent to the sade coronatioun, gife it wer interponit thairto, myeht *habill* preinge ws and remanent rychtuns blude anent the sade successioun." Protest Duke of Chattelherault, Acts, Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507, 508.

This is the only instance I have met with of the use of this term as an adv.; but it certainly indicates the origin of *Able, ablins*, S., and A. Bor. *yeable sea*, perhaps, peradventure. V. ABLE.

The passage, if resolved, would be, "might be *habill*," fit, sufficient, or able "to prejudge us and the rest of the rightful heirs;" or, it may *possibly* do so, i.e., may have *power* to do so.

Fr. *habile*, able, powerful; sufficient, apt unto. It is used to denote one who has powers proper for doing any thing, or qualities which render him sufficient for filling any situation; whence the phrase, *habil à succéder*. It has thus been transferred to probabilities. The termination *ins*, in *ablins*, seems to be the same with that in *halflins, blindlins*. V. LINGIS.

To HABLE, *v. a.* To enable, to make fit.

Than wold I pray his blissful grace benigne,
Te *hable* me unto his service digne.
V. the *adj.* *King's Quair*, ii. 20.

To HABILYIE, *v. a.* To clothe, to dress, to array; Fr. *habiller*.

"Yet dois he nocht stand in ony way content, haueand cled and *habilyieth* [*habilyiet*] him selfe with the mantell of the Apostles,—onles moreover he declair him self indewed with the spreit of prophecie," &c. J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref.

HABIRIHONE, *s.* A habergeon.

To me he gaif ane thik clowtit *habirihone*,
Ane thrynfald hawbrek was all geld begone.
Doug. Virgil, 83. 50. V. AWBYRCHOWNE.

O. E. "*Haburion*, Lorica." Prompt. Parv.

HABITAKLE, *s.* A habitation.

—They haue of Sanctis *habitakle*,
To Simon Magus maid ane tabernakle.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 142.

Lat. *habitacul-um*.

HABIT-SARK, *s.* A riding-shirt; a piece of female dress, now common to all ranks, Perths.

A *habit-sark*, wi' lace as braid's my loof,
O'erspread a breast, perhaps, o' virtue proof.
Duff's Poems, p. 81.

To HABOUND, *v. n.* 1. To abound. "To habound & multiply." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

O. Fr. *habond-er*, id.

2. To increase in size.

—Hir figure sa grisly grete *haboundis*,
Wyth glourand eue byrnand of flambis blak.
Doug. Virgil, 222. 46.

Hence *habowndand*, abounding; *habowndans*, abundance, Wyntown. Chaucer uses *habundance*.

[HABOUNDANCE, *s.* Abnndance. Barbour, xiv. 229.]

HACE, HAIS, *adj.* Hoarse.

Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to flite,
Chide quhill thare hedis riffe, and hals worthe *hace*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66. 29.

A.-S. Isl. *has*, Su.-G. *haes*, *hes*, Belg. *hesch*, Germ. *heisch*, id. V. HERS.

[To HACH, *v. n.* To clear the throat of phlegm, to cough, Clydes.; pron. *haugh*.]

HACHART, *s.* A cougher.

Ane was ane hair *hachart*, that hostit out fleume.
Maitland Poems, p. 54.

In edit. 1508, it is *hogeart*; perhaps an *errat.* Probably from HAUGH, *v.* q. v.

HACHEL, *s.* A sloven, one dirtily dressed, Ayrs.

"A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper." Sir A. Wyllie, ii. 149.

HACHES, *s. pl.* Racks for holding hay.

His stede was stabled, and led to the stalle,
Hay hertely he had in *haches* on hight.
V. HAOK, 1. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, ii. 9.

[HACHIT, *s.* A hatchet. Barbour, x. 174.]

HACHT. "A lytill *hacht* hows." Aberd. Reg.

HACK, HAIK, HAKE, HECK, HEK, *s.* 1. A rack for cattle to feed at, S. Lincoln.

To live at hack and manger, S. Prov., to live in great fullness. V. HACHES.

At hack and manger Jean and ye sall live,
Of what ye like with power to tak or give.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

—From him they took his good steed,
And to his stable could him lead,
To *hecks* full of corn and hay.
Sir Egeir, p. 36.

I haif ane helter, and eik ane *hek*.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

Skinner and Ray have derived this from A.-S. *hegge*, *haege*, sepes, or *haeca*, Belg. *heck*, pessulus, repagulum. But Su.-G. *haeck* exactly corresponds; locus supra praesepe, ubi foenum equis apponitur; Ihre. The cognate Belg. word is *hek*, rails, inclosure.

2. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, containing different shelves, for drying cheeses, S.

A *hake* was frae the rigging hanging fu'
Of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

[In Banffs. the structure of such a hack is somewhat different, being "an open kind of cupboard suspended from the wall," Gl. Banffs.]

3. The wooden bars used in the *Tail-races* of milldams, S.

"That ilk *hek* of the forsaidis crufis be thre inche wyde, as it is requirit in the auld statutis maid of before." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 5. *Heck*, Ed. 1566 and Skene.

—"To require the said proprietors and tenants—to put their cruive and dam dykes, intakes and canals into the state required by law; and particularly to put proper *hecks* on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them; and regularly to shut their sluices every night, and also from Saturday night to Monday morning." Aberd. Journ., Aug. 2, 1820.

4. *Fish-hake*, a wooden frame on which fishes are hung to be dried, S.

5. *Fringe-hake*, a small loom on which females work their fringes, Loth.

HACK, *s.* "A very wild moorish place," Gall.

"*Hacks*, rocky, mossy, black wilds." Gall. Encycl.

This, as far as I can discover, is merely a provincial variety of *Hag*, as denoting moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; from "*Hack*, to hew," ibid.; especially as *Hags* is expl. "Rocky, moor ground, the same with *Hacks*."

HACK, *s.* *Muck-hack*, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts, when it is carried out to the fields for manure, Ang., Mearns. V. HAWK.

"Sometime after this, and before the root appears above ground, they loosen all the ground completely with a *hack*, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards." Stat. Acc., xix. 534.

Sibb. writes it *Hawk*.

"*Hawk*, a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart; Swed. *hake*, uncus." Gl.

Su.-G. *hacka*, a mattock.

HACK, *s.* A chap, a crack or cleft in the hands or feet, as the effect of severe cold or drought, S. Hence the hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be *hackit*.

From Isl. *hjakk-a*, Su.-G. *hack-a*, to chop, in the same manner as the E. word is used in this sense.

[To HACK, *v. n.* 1. To chap, to become chapped through cold, Clydes.

2. To cut or chop; also, to indent, ibid.]

[HACKAMUGGIE, *s.* The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meats, Shet.; Sw. *hacka*, to hash.]

To HACKER, *v. a.* To hash in cutting, q. to hack small, South of S.

He turned him about, an' the blude it ran down,
An' his throat was a' *hackered*, an' ghastly was he.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

Evidently a frequentative from E. *hack*, like Teut. *hackel-en*, conscindere minutim. Isl. *hjakk-a*, id. is itself a frequentative from *hugga*, to which our *hag* is immediately allied.

HACKREY-LOOKED, HACKSEY-LOOKED, *adj.* Having a coarse visage, gruff; or pitted with the small-pox, Orkn. and Shetl.

HACKS, HATCHES, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, Dumfr.; synon. *Stells.*

"As the use of crampits is now very much laid aside, a longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee, and at right angles with a line drawn from the one end of the rink to the other. This is called a *hack* or *hatch*." Acct. of Curling, p. 6.

"*Hack*, from the Icelandic *hjakka*, signifies a chop, a crack." N. ibid. Dan. *hak*, a notch; C. B. *hac*, id. Teut. *hack-en*, fodere.

HACKSTER, *s.* A butcher, a cutthroat.

"At his return into Scotland,—he found Alaster Macdonald, son to Coll Macgillespick, commonly called Coll Kittagh,—with a crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat *hacksters*, gathered in the Isles." Craufurd's Hist. Edin., p. 155.

I have not found this word any where else. But it obviously denotes men who *hack* and hew without mercy, whose trade is butchery.

HACKSTOCK, *s.* A chopping-block, or block on which flesh, wood, &c., are hacked, S. Germ. *hackstock*, id.

HACKUM-PLACKUM, *adv.* Denoting that each pays an equal share, as of a tavern-bill, Teviotd.; synon. *Equal-aqual*; perhaps from A.-S. *aelc*, each, dat. plural, *aelcum*, aspirated, and *plack*, (q. v.) q. "everyone his *plack*."

[HA' CLAY, *s.* V. under HA'.]

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND.

"Item, thrie *hacquebut of fovnd*, whole, and one broken:—Item, viii. barreillis of *hacquebutis of fovnd* poulder." Bannat. Journal, p. 127. V. HAGBUT.

Fauchet derives *hacquebut* from Ital. *arca bouza*, the bow with a hole. V. Grose, Mil. Hist., ii. 291.

HACSHE, *s.* Ache, pain.

Ane *hacshe* hes happenit hestelie at my hairt rute.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 52.

A.-S. *aece*, Isl. *ecke*, *ecki*, dolor.

To HAD, *v. a.* To hold, to keep, S.

—"Grantit to the proueist, &c., to haue and to *had* thairin ane mercatt day ouklie—to haue and to *had* ane vther mercatt ouklie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 93. V. HALD, *v.*

[HAD, *s.* A hold, grip, something to hold by, as for a child beginning to walk, Clydes., Shetl.]

[HADABAND, *s.* A wooden band for securing the ribs of a boat, Shetl.]

HAD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Took, taken, or carried.

"They began and spoilyied a number of cattle frae the ground of Frendraught, and avowedly *had* them to Bryack fair." Spalding, i. 34.

"Gylderoy and five other lymmars were taken and *had* to Edinburgh." Ibid., p. 53.

"He is *had* to Aberdeen, and warded in the tolbooth." Ibid. p. 126.

This seems merely a softened pronunciation of *haefde*, *haefed*, the A.-S. pret. and part. pa. of *habb-an*, *haebb-an*, habere. V. HAVE, *v.* to carry.

[HAD, *s.* A hole, a place of retreat, Shetl.]

HA'D, *s.* Restraint, retention; applied with the negative to denote prodigality, Ayrs.

"My people were wont to go to great lengths at their burials, and dealt round short bread and sugar biscuit, with wine,—as if there had been no *ha'd* in their hands." Annals of the Parish, p. 365.

HADDER AND PELTER. A flail, Dumfr.

This designation seems descriptive of both parts of the instrument. The *hadder*, or *halder*, is that part which the thrasher lays hold of; the *pelter*, that which is employed for striking the corn.

HADDIE, *s.* A haddock, S.

"Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller *haddies*, and they'll bid me unco little indeed at the house if ye want crappit heads the day." Antiquary, iii. 216.

"The substantialities consisted of rizzard *haddies*," &c. Smugglers, ii. 75. V. RIZAR, *v.*

HADDIES COG, a measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants, Ang. It contained the fourth part of a peck. V. HADDISH.

Perhaps from A.-S. Su.-G. *had*, Alem. *heit*, a person; as being originally used to denote the portion allotted to an individual. V. COG.

HADDIN', HAUDING, *s.* 1. A possession, a place of residence, S.; q. *holding.*

Tho' her *haddin'* it be sma,
An' her tocher nane ava';
Yet a dinker dame than she
Never blessed a lover's e'e.
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 116.

V. HALD.

"And what would harm my bonny bairn in the gloaming near my poor *haddin'?* said Janet," Blackw. Mag., July 1820, p. 378.

A wee bit honsie to my mind,
Wi' twa three bonny trees confin'd,—
Is a' I'd seek o' *haddin'* kind
To mak me weel.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 168.

2. As signifying the furniture of a house, Clydes.; synon. *plenissing.*

Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess
A gude bein house, wi' *haudin* neat an' fine;
Sax acre-braid o' richest pasture grass;
The grun' was Ramie's ance, but now is mine.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

3. *The haddin o' a farm*, the quantity or number of scores of stock, i.e., sheep, which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze, Roxb.

4. Means of support; as, "I wad fain marry that lass, but I fear I haena *haddin* for her," S.

"He said, it was na in my heart—to pit a puir lad like himsell,—that had nae *hauding* but his penny-fee, to sick a hardship as this comes to." Rob Roy, ii. 232.

5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayrs.; synon. *riding-graith.*

"Ye maun just let me ride my ain horse wi' my ain *ha'ding.*" Sir A. Wylie, i. 225. V. HALD, HAULD, *s.*

HADDIN AND DUNG. Oppressed, kept in bondage; like one who is *held* that he may be *beaten.* V. DING, *v.*

"My lassie's—*haddin an' dung*, daresna speak to them that I'm sure she anes liket." Campbell, i. 334.

HADDISH, HADISCH, *s.* A measure of any dry grain, one third of a peck; according to others, a fourth, Aberd.

"The *Haddish* is one third of a peck.—By Decree Arbitral—one peck of meal to the miller, and 1 *haddish* to the under miller, for each boll of sheeling of increase of all their corn, bear, and other grain." Proof—regarding the mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814.

"Twa *hadischis* of meill," Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This is evidently the same with *Haddies Cog*, q. v. But the measures differ in different counties. I shall venture another conjecture. Perhaps this is q. *half-dish*, as denoting a vessel which contains the *half* of what was held by that called the *Dish*; from *half* and A.-S. *disc*, Su.-G. *disk*; Teut. *disck*, &c., an ancient term which was in general use among the northern nations.

HADDO-BREEKS, *s. pl.* The roe of the haddock, Roxb. A.-S. *bryce*, fructus?

HADDYR, HADDER, *s.* Heath, ling, Erica vulgaris, Linn.; *heather*, S. *hadder*, A. Bor.

In heich *haddyr* Wallace and thai can twyn.
Throuch that dounwith to Forth sadly he soucht.
Wallace, v. 300, MS.

i.e. high or tall heath; in Perth edit. incorrectly *heith haddyr.*

"In Scotland ar mony mure cokis and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seid or croppis of *hadder.*" Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

When April winds the *heather* wave,
And sportsmen wander by yon grave,
Three vollies let his mem'ry crave—
Burns's Works, iii. 121.

Moes-G. *haithjo*, ager, *haithiwisk*, silvestris; Isl. *heide*, silva, tesqua. Su.-G. *hed*, solum incultum, Germ. *heide*, solitudo, also, erica. It is strange that Dr. Johns. should refer to Lat. *erica*, as if it could have been the origin of E. *heath.*

To HAE, *v. a.* 1. To have; commonly used *have*, S.

But we *hae* all her country's fead to byde.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89. V. HAIF.

2. To take, to receive, S.

Hae is often used in addressing one, when any thing is offered to him; as, *Hae*, sometimes expl. by *tak that.*

"*Hae*, lad; and run, lad;" S. Prov. "Give ready money for your service, and you will be sure to be ready served." Kelly's Prov., p. 131.

"*Hae* will make a deaf man hear;" Kelly, p. 133. Note; "Here, take." More properly, "*Hae* gars the deaf man hear."

This is merely the imperative of the v.

Hae is half full; S. Prov. "Having abundance makes people's stomachs less sharp and craving." Kelly, p. 152.

3. To understand; as, "I *hae* ye now," I now apprehend your meaning, Aberd.

HAE, *s.* Property, possessions, Aberd.

Belg, *have*, Germ. *habe*, Su.-G. *haefd*; all from the verb signifying to *have.*

Hence the phrase, S. B. *hae and heil*, "wealth and health." It is thus expressed:—

Lord bless you lang wi' *hae and heil*,
And keep ye ay the honest chiel
That ye hae been,
Syne lift you till a better beil!
Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

Alliterative phrases of this kind, were very common among the northern nations. Isl. *heill oe holldin*, illaesus, incorruptus.

HAE-BEEN, *s.* An ancient rite or custom, Dumfr.; from *Have been.*

"Gude auld *hae-beens* should aye be uphauden." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1820, p. 660.

HAEM-HOUGHED, *part. adj.* Having the knees bending inwards, S.

She was lang-toothed, an' blench-lippit,
Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,
Lang-neckit, chaunler-chaftit,
An' yet the jade to dee!
The auld man's mare's dead, &c.
A Mile aboon Dundee, Old Song, Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 238.

The idea seems to be borrowed from *haims* or *hem*, i.e., a horse-collar, because of its elliptical form.

HA'EN, *part. pa.* 1. Had, q. *haven*, S.

Gryte was the care and tut'ry that was *ha'en*
Baith night and day about the bony weeane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Here, however, it may be for *hadden*, held. Chaucer uses *han* in the same manner—

—Ye *han* saved me my children dere.
Clerkes Tale, v. 8964.

2. Often implying the idea of necessity, S. "He had *ha'en* that to do," S.; a dangerous and delusory mode of expression, commonly used as a kind of apology for crime, as if it were especially to be charged to destiny.

[HAERANGER, *s.* A boat of from 14 to 16 feet keel, Shet.; Isl. *heringr.*]

HA'F-AND-HA'F, *adj.* [1. In equal parts of two liquids or solid, Clydes.]

[2. Neither the one nor the other correctly, ibid.]

3. Half-drunk, S.

This term is also used as a *s.*

Steeking his ein, big John M'Maff
Held out his musket like a staff;
Turn'd, tho' the chield was *ha'f-and-ha'f*,
His head away,
And panting cry'd, "Sirs, is she aff?"
In wild dismay.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 47.

HAFF, *s.* Distant fishing ground, Shet.; the same with *Haaf*, q. v.

[HAFFANT, *s.* A paramour, Shetl.]

[HAFFIN, *s.* A concubine, a leman, Shetl.]

HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET, *s.* 1. The side of the head; pl. *haffits*, the temples, S. It has been defined, perhaps more strictly, "the part of the face between the cheek and the ear, and downward to the turn of the jaw;" Gl. Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama.

"He had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his *haffits*, which wan down to his shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." Pitscottie, p. 111.

And down thair *haffats* hang anew
Of rubies red and saphirs blew.
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

Her hand she had upon her *haffat* laid.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

—Euer in ane his bos helme rang and seunndit,
Clynkand about his *halffettis* with ane dyn.
Doug. Virgil, 307. 28.

Of roses I will weave
To her a flowery crown;
All other cares I leave,
And busk her *haffets* round.
Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

"I'll take my hand from your *haffet*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396, i.e., I will give you a blow on the cheek.

The same idiom occurs in O. E., although the terms be different. "And you make moche a do I wyll take my fyste from your cheke:—Je partiray mon poyng dauec vostre ioe." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 293, a.

2. Used elliptically for a blow on the side of the head; as, *I'll gie you a haffit, and I'll scum your chafts to you*, Loth.; i.e., give you a blow on the chops.

This is viewed by Rudd. q. *half-head*. I have been apt to think that it was merely A.-S. *heafud*, caput, which in latter times, when going into desuetude, might have been used in an oblique sense. But I find that the former etymon is confirmed by the use of A.-S. *healf-heafod*, in the sense of semicranium, sinciput, and of *healfes heafdes ece*, for the megrim, q. the *half-head*, or *haffat ache*.

Mœs-G. *haubith*, Su.-G. *hufwud*, Isl. *haufud*, *hofud*, the head.

A GOWF ON THE HAFFET. A stroke on the side of the head, S.

"(Clenching his fist.) Noo could I gi' him sic an *a gowf* o' *the haffet!*" Deserted Daughter.

To KAIM DOUN ONE'S HAFFITS. To give one a complete drubbing, S.

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim,
An' *down* their *haffits kaim*.
Tarras's Poems, p. 139.

In allusion to combing down the hair on the temples.

HAFFLIN, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HAFFLIN, *s.* That instrument used by carpenters, which in E. is denominated a *trying-plane*, S.

HAFFMANOR, *s.* Expl. "having land in partnership between two;" Gall. Encycl.

From *half*, and *manor*, L. B. *maner-ium*, villa.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE, or BRIDAL, a clandestine marriage, S.

———I carena by,
Tho' I try my luck with thee,
Since ye are content to tye
The *haff mark bridal* band wi' me.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 309.

To gae to the half-mark kirk, to go to be married clandestinely. The name seems to have arisen from the *price* of the ceremony.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE KIRK. The place where clandestine marriages are celebrated, S.

"1663, July.—Bruce, Broomhall's brother, being a student of philosophie in St. Andrews, went away with one Agnes Allane, a common woman, daughter to the deceased Johne Allane, taverner ther, to the borders to be married at the *halfe marke church*, (as it is commonlie named.") Lamont's Diary, p. 207.

HAFLES, *adj.* Poor, destitute.

Quhen ilka thing hes the awin, suthly we se,
Thy nakit corss bot of clay and foule carion,
Hatit, and *hafles*; quhairof art thow hé?
Houlate, iii. 27, MS.

A.-S. *hafen-leas*, inops, literally, *loose from having*, or without possession; Alem. *habelos*, Belg. *havelos*, id. A.-S. *haefen-least*, Su.-G. *hafwandsloesa*, egestas, paupertas.

To HAFT, *v. a.* To fix or settle, as in a habitation, S.

—"I hae heard him say, that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 28.

HAFT, *s.* Dwelling, place of residence. *To change the haft*, to remove from one place to another, S. B.

Now, loving friends, I have you left,
You know I neither stole nor reft,
But when I found myself infeft
In a young *Jack*,
I did resolve to change the *haft*
For that mistake.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 46.

"'Her bairn,' she said, '*was* her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding.'" Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 147.

Su.-G. *haefd*, possessio, from *haefd-a*, a frequentative from *hafw-a*, habere; Isl. *hefd-a*, usucapere.

HAFTED, *part. pa.* Settled, accustomed to a place from residence, S.

"Ye preached us out o' our canny free-house and gude kale-yard, and out o' this new city of refuge afore our hinder-end was weel *hafted* in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206. V. the *v.* HEFT.

"Animals are said to be *hafted*, when they live contented on strange pastures, where they have made a haunt." Gall. Encycl.

HAFT AND POINT, a phrase denoting the outermost party on each side in a field of reapers, Dumfr.

"Those on the *haft* and those on the *point* of the hook exerted themselves with so much success, that Hamish Machamish was compelled to cheer up his lagging mountaineers by the charms of his pipe.—The Highland sickles—could not prevent the *haft* and the *point* from advancing before them, forming a front like the horns of a crescent." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

To HAG, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to hew; *hack*, E.

Isl. *hogg-ua*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, id. Isl. *hoegg*, verber.

—"Some friends said to him, 'Sir, the people are waiting for sermon,' (it being the Lord's day), to whom he said, 'Let the people go to their prayers; for me, I neither can nor will preach any this day; for our friends are fallen and fled before the enemy at Hamilton, and they are hashing and *hagging* them down, and their blood is running down like water." Peden's Life, Biographia Scoticana, p. 489.

2. To mangle any business which one pretends to do.

"But let them *hag* and hash on, for they will make no cleanly work neither in state nor church." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 80.

HAG, *s.* 1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping-knife, S.

2. A notch, S. "He may strike a *hag* i' the post," a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate, Lanarks.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.

"Woods that are extensive are divided into separate lots called *hags*, one of which is appointed to be cut annually." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 137.

4. A term often used in public advertisements to denote one cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood, S.

"They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate *hags* or parts, one of which may be cut every year." P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc., xvii. 244.

"There is to be exposed for sale by public roup, ——a *hag* of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot. Edin. Even. Courant, March 26, 1803.

Sw. *hygge*, felling of trees.

5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work; sometimes *auld hag*, S.

6. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit, or break in a moss, S.

"The face of the hill is somewhat broken with craigs and glens; the summit and back part is a deep muir ground, interspersed with moss *hags*." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 317, N.

He led a small and shaggy nag,
That through a bog from *hag* to *hug*,
Could bound like any Bilhope stag.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv., st. 5.

There is no affinity to Teut. *ghehecht*, lignetum sepibus circumscriptum, to which Sibb. refers. Both are from the *v.*, denoting the act of *cutting*. The word, in sense 6, might indeed be traced to Isl. *hogg*, hio, as applicable to the yawning of a pit.

"His Honour was with the folk who were getting down the dark *hag*."—"Edward learned from her that the *old hag*, which had somewhat puzzled him in the butler's account of his master's avocations, had nothing to do either with a black cat or a broomstick, but was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day." Waverley, i. 121, 127.

The term *hugg* was used, in the laws of Norway, in the same sense with our *hag*. Hence the phrase *Hugg oc hamna*, expl. Limites communis saltus pascui et cædui, jus pascendi et lignandi. Verelius here transposes the terms in his Lat. version; although he has preserved the natural order when translating the phrase into Sw., *Scogshugge och Mulebete*, i.e., the felling of wood, and pasture, from *mule*, the mouth, and *bet-a*, to feed, *to bait*. Isl. *hamna* has properly no immediate reference to pasture, but has the general sense of community of possession; originally applied to the division of inhabitants in a certain district, who were liable to be called out on a predatory expedition by sea, from *hamn*, portus, the same with *hafn*, a haven.

HAG-AIRN, *s.* A chisel on which the blacksmith cuts off the nails from the rod or piece of iron, of which they are made, Roxb.

From *Hag*, v., to hack, and *airn*, iron.

HAGGER, *s.* 1. One who uses a hatchet, Lanarks.

2. One who is employed in felling trees, ibid.

HAGMAN, *s.* One who gains his sustenance by cutting and selling wood, S. B.

HAG-WOOD, *s.* A copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it, S.

"A very small number of the remains of ancient oak forests are to be found in a few places on the banks of streams among the hills, which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland *hag woods*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 334.

To HAGGER, *v. a.* To cut, so as to leave a jagged edge; partly to cut and partly to rive, to haggle. *Hagger'd*, cut in a jagged manner, full of notches, mangled, Buchan, South of S. V. HACKER, *v.*

[HAGGER, *s.* A large ragged cut, a deep and coarse indentation, Clydes., Banffs.]

[HAGGERAL, *s.* A very large ragged cut, a large festering wound, Banffs.]

[HAGGERIN', *part.* Cutting in a careless, rough manner: used also as a *s.*, ibid.]

HAGABAG, *s.* 1. Coarse table-linen; properly cloth made wholly of tow for the use of the kitchen, S. B.

Clean *hagabag* I'll spread upon his board,
And serve him with the best we can afford.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 84.

2. Refuse of any kind, S. B.

Perhaps from Teut. *hacke*, the last; always used as denoting something of inferior quality; or *huycke*, a cloak. For it seems originally the same with E. *hucka-back*, although differently defined.

[HAGASTED, *adj.* "Familiarised to a particular place by a long stay in it, Shetl., Dan. prev. *hagastet*, id." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HAGBERRY, HACK-BERRY, *s.* The Bird-cherry, S. In Ang. pron. *hack-berry*.

"Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as crab-apples, hazle-nuts, geens, bird-cherry, called here *hagberry*.—The fruit of the bird-cherry (*prunus padus*), or the bark in winter, is an excellent astringent, and a specific in diarrhoeas and fluxes. The disease common to cows in some pastures, called the *moor-ill*, is cured by it." P. Lanark, Statist. Acc., xv. 25.

"Prunus padus. Bird-cherry, Anglis; *Hagberries*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 253.

"On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the *hack-berry* (prunus padus) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, but their particular qualities are not known." P. Clunie, Perths. Statist. Acc., ix. 239.

"The name *haigs* is, in Lancashire, given to the white thornberry;" T. Bobbins. But this signifies haws, from A.-S. *hagan*, in pl. id.

It is singular that the E. name should be a translation of the Sw. one of Prunus avium, *Folgelbaer*, q. the Fowl-berry; and ours the very designation given in Sw. to the Padus,—*Haeg;* Linn. Fl. Suec., N° 431. *Haeggebaer*, the fruit of bird's cherry; Wideg. I know not, if the name refers to *haegd*, *hage*, a hedge; or to *hage*, a field, a pasture. The account given of it by Linn. might agree to either; for he says, it is an inhabitant of villages and fields.

HAGBUT of CROCHE, or CROCHERT. A kind of fire-arms anciently used.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—bersis, doggis, doubil bersis, *hagbutis of croche*, half *haggis*, culuerenis, ande hail schot." Compl. S., p. 64.

"Euerie landed man—sall haue ane *haqbute of found*, callit *haqbute of crochert*, with thair calmes, bulletis, and pellokis of leid or irne." Acts J. V., 1540, c. 73, Edit. 1566, c. 94, Murray.

Fr. *arquebus a croc;* Gl. Compl. But the term is more nearly allied to O. Fland. *haeck-buyse*, O. Fr. *hacqubute*, sclopus. This is said by Cotgr. to be somewhat bigger than a musket. *Croc* denotes the grapple or hook, by means of which the arquebuse was fixed to a kind of triped or small carriage. Fr. *crochet*, corr. to *crochert*, also signifies a hook or drag.

"It appears to me," says Grose, "that these culverines or hand canons, which were fixed on little carriages, were what we now call the arquebus á croc (arquebus with a hook) or something very like it. They were since called the arquebus with a hook, on account of a little hook, cast with the piece; they are placed on a kind of tripod,—are of different lengths, and for caliber, between the smallest cannons and the musket; they are used in the lower flanks, and in towers pierced with loop-holes, called murderers. A long time after the name of arquebus was given to a fire-arm, the barrel of which was mounted on a stock, having a butt for presenting and taking aim: This was at the soonest about the end of the reign of Louis XII. It became in time the ordinary piece borne by the soldiers." Hist. Eng. Army, I. 152. V. HAGG.

In O. E. the term retains more of the original sound.

"Which syde also they fenced with ii. felde peces, and certeyn *hagbuts a crok* liynge vnder a turf wal." Patten's Expedicion D. of Somerset, p. 41.

HAGBUTAR, *s.* A musqueteer.

"He renforsit the towne vitht victualis, *hagbutaris*, ande munitions." Compl. S., p. 9. [*Hagbutteris*, Sir D. Lyndsay.]

HAGBUT of FOUNDE. The same instrument with *Hagbut of Croche*, q. v.

"It is ordained that every landed man have a *hagbut of founde*, called a hagbut of crochert," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 407. V. HACQUENUT.

At first view one might be apt to suppose that the term *founde* were from Fr. *fond-er*, to found, to cast metals. But it is from O. Fr. *fonde*, thus defined by Du Cange, *funda*, machina oppugnatoria, qua jactantur lapides. This is the same with L. B. *fundabulum*.

This was probably somewhat different from the *haqbut of croche;* although I find no account of it. I suspect that it was of a larger size than the other.

HAGE, *L. Hagis*, *s. pl.* Hedges, fences.

Hagis, alais, be labour that was thar,
Fulyeit and spilt, thai wald na froit spar.
Wallace, xi. 21, MS.

A.-S. Teut. *haege*, Belg. *haegh*, Dan. *hage*, id.

HAGG, *s.* "*Haggis*, hagues or haquebutts, so denominated from their butts, which were crooked; whereas those of hand-guns were straight. *Half-haggis*, or *demihaques*, were fire-arms of smaller size." Gl. Compl. V. HAGBUT.

The same account is materially given by Grose; although he speaks uncertainly.

"This piece is by some writers *supposed* to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first handguns being, *it is said*, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved." Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "tak vpone hande to schute at deir, ra, or vther wylde beistis or wylde foulis, with *half-hag*, culuering, or pistolate." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harquebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. *arca bouza*, or the bow with a hole. But the Teut. name is evidently from *haeck*, a hook, and *buyse*, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su.-G. is called *hake-byssa*, from *hake*, a crooked point, cuspis incurva, uncus, and *bysa*, *boessa*, the name given to fire-arms. According to Ihre, the O. Fr. changed this word into *haquebuse*, and the moderns to *arquebus;* vo. *Hake*. But we have seen, that in O. Fr. *hacquebute* is used, which Thierry properly defines, sclopus uncinatus.

It appears that the *Byssa* was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. Ihre, vo. *Byssa* and *Hake*.

[To HAGG, *v. a.* To butt with the head, to fight, as cattle do, Banffs.]

[HAGGIN', *part.* Butting with the head; used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, ibid.]

HAGGARBALDS, *s. pl.* A contemptuous designation.

—Vyld haschbalds, *haggarbalds*, and hummels.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

V. HEGGERBALD.

HAGGART, *s.* A stack-yard. This word Hag-yard, is used in Wigtonsh. and some of the western parts of the Stewartry of Kircudbright. It has most probably been imported from Ireland, where it is in common use.

This is given in the form of *Hag-yard.*

"*Hag-yard.*—A stack-yard. The phrase *clear the hag*, means, clear all out of the way." Gall. Encycl.

This might seem derived from *hay*, A.-S. *heg, hig*, and *geard*, q. a yard for containing hay; or from A.-S. *haeg, hag*, sepes, septum, q. a yard inclosed by a hedge. But as this seems rather tautological, I prefer deriving it from *haga*, Su.-G. *hage*, agellus, praedium, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house, E. *haw*, and *geard*, sepes, sepimentum; q. an inclosed piece of ground.

HAGGART, *s.* An old useless horse, Loth., supposed to be a dimin. from E. *hag*.

[To HAGGER, *v. a.* To cut so as to leave ragged edges. V. under HAG.]

[HAGGER, HAGGERAL, HAGGERIN. V. under HAG.]

To HAGGER. *It's haggerin*, it rains gently, Ang., whence *hagger*, a small rain; *hutherin*, synon. *It haggles*, it hails, A. Bor.

HAGGERDASH, *s.* Disorder; a broil; Lanarks.

Perhaps from *hagg*, to hack, and *dash*, to drive with violence.

HAGGERDASH, *adv.* In confusion, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Haggerdecash.*

HAGGERDECASH, *adv.* In a disorderly state, topsy-turvy, Ang.

HAGGERIN AND SWAGGERIN. 1. In an indifferent state of health, Loth.

2. Making but a sorry shift as to temporal subsistence, or business, ibid.

HAGGERSNASH, *adj.* 1. A term applied to tart language, Ayrs.

"I maun—lea' them to spaing [Leg. *spairge*] athort their tapseltirie tauntrums an' *haggersnash* pilgatings upo some hairum-skairum rattlescull," &c. Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, Ayrs.

HAGGERSNASH, *s.* Offals, S. B. Perhaps from S. *hag*, Su.-G. *hugg-a*, to hack, and *snaska*, devorare; q. to devour what flies off, or is cast away, in *hacking;* originally appropriated to dogs. Isl. *sneis*, portio excisa, G. Andr., p. 219.

HAGGERTY-TAGGERTY, *adj.* In a ragged state, like a tatterdemalion, S. B. *Haggerty-tag, adv.* and *haggerty-tag-like, adj.*, are synon.

Formed perhaps from the idea of any thing that is so *haggit* or hacked, as to be nearly cut off, to hang only by a *tag* or tack.

HAGGIES, *s.* A dish commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the lungs, heart and liver of the same animal, minced with suet, onions, salt and pepper.

From the attachments of the Scots, who had in former ages resided in France, to their national dish, most probably arose the ludicrous Fr. phrase, *Pain benist d'Escosse*, "a sodden sheep's liver," Cotgr.; q. "blessed bread of Scotland."

A very singular superstition, in regard to this favourite dish of our country, prevails in Roxburghshire, and perhaps in other southern counties. As it is a nice piece of cookery to boil a haggis, without suffering it to *burst* in the pot, and run out, the only effectual antidote known is nominally to commit it to the keeping of some male who is generally supposed to bear antlers on his brow. When the cook puts it into the pot, she says; "I gie this to—such a one—to keep."

O. E. "*haggas*, a puddyng, [Fr.] culiette de mouton;" Palsgr., B. iii. F. 38. "*Hagas* puddinge. Tucetum." Prompt. Parv.

The Germ. in like manner, call a haggies *leberwurst*, i.e., a *liver-pudding*. Sometimes it consists only of oat meal, with the articles last mentioned, without any animal food, S.

The dish expressed by this term in S. is different from that to which it is applied in E. In the latter country, it denotes "a mess of meat, generally of pork, chopped, in a membrane;" Johns. It is properly a large sausage.

The gallows gapes after thy graceles gruntle,
As thou wald for a *haggies*, hungry gled.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

Dr. Johns. derives *haggess* from *hog* or *hack*. The last is certainly the proper origin; if we may judge from the Sw. term used in the same sense, *hack-polsa*, q. minced porridge. *Haggies* retains the form of the S. *v. hag*. In Gael. it is *tagais*, as there is no *h* in that language; Arm. *hacheis*, Fr. *hachis*.

HAGGIS-BAG, *s.* The maw of a sheep used for holding *haggies*, which is sewed up in it, S.

"It is more like an empty *haggis*-bag than ony thing else—and as the old Scotch proverb says, 'an empty bag winna stand.'" Black. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 677.

HAGGILS, *s. pl.* *In the haggils*, in trammels, Fife.

I know not whether this be allied to Dan. *hegle*, a flaxcomb; or Teut. *hackel-en*, haesitare lingua. The s. *hackelinge* denotes hesitation in general; and may at any rate be viewed as the origin of *haggle*, to hesitate in a bargain.

[HAGGLE, *s.* A boundary line or division mark between districts, Shetl.]

To HAGGLE, *v. a.* To mar any piece of work, to do any thing awkwardly or improperly, Fife; apparently a diminutive from *Hag*, to hew.

HAGGLIE, *adj.* Rough, uneven, Clydes., q. what bears the marks of having been *haggit* or hewed with an axe.

HAGGLIN, *part. adj.* Rash, incautious; as "a *hagglin'* gomrel," Fife. V. HAGGLE, *v.*

[HAGGLIN', *adj.* Weather in which the wind dies away during the day, and springs up in the evening, is called *hagglin'* weather. Banffs.]

[HAGGRIE, *s.* An unseemly mass; as food when badly cooked and slovenly served, Banffs.]

To HAGHLE, HAUCHLE (gutt.), *v. n.* To walk slowly, clumsily, and with difficulty; dragging the legs along, and hardly lifting the feet from the ground, Loth., Roxb.

Hechle, is used in a sense very nearly allied, Roxb.

HAGIL-BARGAIN, *s.* "One who stands upon trifles in making a bargain;" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

The first part of the word is obviously the same with E. *haggle*, to be tedious in a bargain. *Eaggle-bargain* is viewed, in Gl. Ramsay, as synon. with *Aurglebargain*. But it more nearly resembles this term.

HAGMAHUSH, *s.* A slovenly person, Aberd.; most commonly applied to a female, and expl. as equivalent to "an *ill-redd-up* person."

O! laddy! ye're a' *hagmahush*,
Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush;
Gae wash yersel, an' get a brush;—
Yer head's just like a heather-bush,
Wi' strabs an' straes.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

HAGMAHUSH, *adj.* Awkward and slovenly, ibid.

Might we suppose the first syllable to signify, as in E., an old ugly woman, the last might seem to be formed from Isl. *huss-a*, sibilo excipere, Teut. *hussch-en*, instigare, q. one on whom the dogs might be hounded.

HAGMAN, *s.* One employed to fell wood, S. V. HAG.

HAGMANE', *s.* The last day of the year. V. HOGMANAY.

HAGMARK, *s.* A march or boundary, Shetl.

Either from Isl. Su.-G. *hag*, sepimentum rude, or *haug-r*, tumulus, cumulus, and *mark*, limes, q. a boundary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

HAG-MATINES.

His pater-noster bocht and sauld,
His numered Aneis and psalmes tald.——
Their haly *hag matines* fast they patter,
They giue yow breid, and selles yow water.
Poems 16th Cent., p. 189.

There must certainly be an error here; for no reasonable interpretation can be given of the phrase as it stands.

[HAG-WOOD, *s.* V. under To HAG.]

HAGYARD, *s.* V. HAGGART.

HAGYNG, *s.* Inclosure, q. *hedging.*

"Als gud *hagyng* throucht the cloiss & langous the hous syd." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.

HAICHES, *s.* Expl. "force," S. B.

A mim mou'd maiden jimp an' spare,—
Mistook a fit for a' her care,
An' wi' a *haiches* fell.
Morison's Poems, p. 25.

Perhaps it is originally the same with HAUCH or HAUCHIS, q. v., the effect being put for the cause. *Haichess*, as used in Aberd., is expl. "the noise made by the falling of any heavy body."

HAICHUS (gutt.), *s.* A heavy fall, Mearns. V. AICHUS, and HAICHES.

HAID, *pret. v.* Did hide, S.

"There was mony ane i' the days o' langsyne, who *haid* weel, but never was back to howk again." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 329.

HAID. Philot., st. 106. V. HAIT, *s.*

HAID NOR MAID. *Neither haid nor maid*, an expression used, in Angus, to denote extreme poverty. "There is neither *haid nor maid* in the house." It is sometimes pron. q. *heid, meid.*

Haid signifies a whit. V. HATE. *Maid* or *meid* is a mark. V. MEITH. The meaning is, "There is neither any thing, nor even the vestige of any thing, in the house."

To HAIFF, HAIF, *v. a.* To have, to possess, &c., pron. *hae*, S.

I *haiff* gret hop he sall be King,
And *haiff* this land all in leding.
Barbour, ii. 89, MS.

Isl. *haf-a*, Su.-G. *hafw-a*, Moes-G. *hab-an*, id. Ihre observes, from Hesychius, that the Greeks used *αβ-ειν* for *εχ-ειν*, to have.

To HAIG, *v. n.* To butt, or strike with the head, applied to cattle, Moray; synon. *Put.* V. HAGG.

The caure did *haig*, the queis low,
And ilka bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther meiris.
Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, i. 286.

"If-you were to look through an elf-bore in wood,—you may see the elf-bull *haiging* (butting) with the strongest bull or ox in the herd, but you will never see with that eye again." Northern Antiq., p. 404.

Isl. *hiack-a*, feritare, pulsitare; a frequentative from *hoegg-a*, caedere, q. to strike often; *hiack*, frequens et lentus ictus, expl. by Dan. *stoeden* (Haldorson) a push. *At stoede med horner*, to gore with the horns.

HAIG, *s.* The designation given to a female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours, Ayrs. V. HAIK.

This seems radically the same with *Haik*, v., signifying to go about idly. Isl. *hagg-a*, movere, dimovere, *haggan*, parva motio; Haldorson.

HAIGH, *s.* Used as equivalent to *Heuch*, a precipice, Perths.

Syne a great *haigh* they row'd him down,
A hideless corse,

A pray to a' the tykes aroun',
That wale o' horse.
The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 87.

To HAIGLE, *v. n.* To walk as one who is much fatigued, or with difficulty, as one with a heavy load on one's back; as, "I hae mair than I can *haigle* wi';" or, "My lade is sae sad, I can scarcely *haigle*," Roxb.

Haghle, Hauchle, Loth., is very nearly allied. But *Haigle* is also used; and this difference of idea is marked; that *Haigle* properly denotes the awkward motion of the whole body, while *Hauchle* is confined to that of the limbs. *Hechle* is nearly allied in sense, but seems primarily to refer to difficulty in breathing. *Haingle*, Angus, is perhaps originally the same with *Haigle*.

To HAIGLE, *v. a.* To carry with difficulty any thing that is heavy, cumbersome, or entangling, Berwicks., Roxb.

This might seem a dimin. from Isl. *hagg-a*, commoveo, quasso; G. Andr., p. 104.

To HAIGLE, HAIGEL, HAGIL, *v. n.* "To use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain;" Border, Gl. Sibb. *Higgle*, E. must be originally the same.

"I airghit at keuillyng withe hirr in that thraward paughty moode, and baid na langer to *haigel*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

"I'll ne'er *haigel* wi' my king's officer about three and aughtpence." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 122.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *hackel-en*, balbutire, and *hackelinghe*, difficultates. Isl. *hiegyla* signifies, res nihili; and *heigull*, homuncio segnis, a slow little fellow.

[HAIK, *s.* A rack. V. HACK.]

To HAIK. V. BOLYN.

To HAIK, *v. n.* 1. To go about idly from place to place; as *haikin throw the country*, S. *To hake*, to sneak or loiter, A. Bor.

I find this *v.* used, but apparently in a sense somewhat different.

In that hardy, in hy he *haiket* to that hall
For to wit gif Wymodis wynning was thair.
Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

It would seem here to denote vigorous, expeditious motion forwards. Isl. *hak-r* signifies, vir praeceps, vehemens.

"*A haking fellow*, an idle loiterer;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 329.

[2. To roam about over the pasture; applied to cattle, Banffs.

3. To wander from the pasture, ibid.]

Most probably it has been originally applied to *pedlars*, as from the same origin with E. *hawk*, whence *hawker*. Germ. *hoeker*, Su.-G. *hoekare*, a pedlar. This has had many etymons. Perhaps the most probable is *hoecke*, sarcina, a truss or pack. V. Wachter and Ihre.

To HAIK, *v. a.* *To haik up and down, To haik about*, to drag from one place to another to little purpose, conveying the idea of fatigue caused to the person who is thus carried about, or produced by the thing that one carries; as, "What needs ye *haik* her *up and down* throw the haill town?" Or, "What needs you weary yoursell, *haiking about* that heavy big-coat whare'er ye gang?" South of S.

[HAIK, *s.* 1. A person who wanders about from place to place in idleness, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A person who wanders about prying into the affairs of others, or living on his friends, ibid.

3. An animal that wanders from its pasture or can't settle with the others, Banffs.; called also, a *haiker*.]

[HAIKIN', *part. pr.* 1. Wandering about idly, Clydes.

2. Roaming in or straying from pasture.

3. As an *adj.*; having the habit of wandering, or roaming, or straying as before stated.

4. As a *s.*; continual wandering as before stated, or the habit of it, ibid.]

The prep. *about* is generally used with the part. in each of its senses, but with an adv. meaning.

[To HAIK, *v. a.* To anchor, to cast anchor, Maitland P.; Teut. *haecken*, id.]

To HAIK, HAIK *up*, *v. a.* To kidnap, to carry off by force.

They'll *haik* ye *up*, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day;
Then gie ye frogs instead of fish,
And play ye foul foul play.
Katherine Janfarie, Bord. Minstr., i. 242.

The term is still used in the same sense by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

Teut. *haeck-en*, captare rem aliquam.

HAIK, *s.* A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, Aberd.

Perhaps from the general custom of tattlers in *haiking* about idly.

HAIK, HAKE, *s.* That part of a spinning-wheel, armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the *pirn*, Loth.

HAIK, *s.* *A woman's haik.*

"That William Striuiling sall restore—thre sekkis price vj s., thre firlotis of mele price xij s., a *womanis haik*, price x s., a stane of spune yarne price xvj s.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 106.

This is in another place conjoined with gowns and cloaks.—"Twa govnys, price iij lb., a *haik*, price x s., a pare of clokis, price x s." Ibid., p. 132.

Teut. *huyk*, denotes an old kind of cloak; Flandr. *heycke*, most probably the same with our *haik*, is rendered by Kilian, toga. Thus a *womanis haik* may denote some kind of gown worn by a woman. Or, V. HAIK of a spinning-wheel.

[HAIKNAY, *s.* A horse, a riding horse, Sir D. Lindsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 3238.]

To HAIL, *v. a.* "A phrase used at football, when the victors are said to *hail the ball*, i.e., to drive it beyond, or to the goal;" Callander. Hence to *hail the dules*, to reach the mark, to be victorious.

—Fresche men com and *hailit the dulis*,
And dang thame doun in dalis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 22. *Chron. S. P. R.*, ii. 366.

——— The ba'-spell's won,
And we *the ba'* hae *hail'd*.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 133. V. BA'-SPELL.

Perhaps the most simple derivation of the word would be from Teut. *hael-en*, ferre, adferre, accersere. Callander views the word as probably derived from Isl. *hille*, tego; and this from Goth. *hulj-an*, to cover. Or the expression may refer to the *cry* given by the victor, as *hail* is used in E.

HAIL, *s.* 1. The place where those who play at football, or other games, strike off.

The term is also used in *pl.*

The *hails* is wun; they warsle hame,
The best they can for fobbin.
Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary, S.

"Transmittere metam pila. *To give the hail.* Hic primus est transmissus. This is the first *hail.*" Wedderb. Vocab., p. 37.

This would seem to correspond with Teut. *hael*, latio, adferendisive adducendi actus.

HAIL-BA, *s.* Synon. with HAN'-AN'-HAIL, Dumfr.

HAIL-LICK, *s.* The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and gains the game at foot-ball, Kinross.

To HAIL, *v. a.* To haul, to hale, to drag, S.

"*Hail* al and ane, *hail* hym vp til vs." Compl. S., p. 62.

"On the morrow this erle was *hailit* with his complicis throw all streitis of the toun." Bellend., c. xvii. c. 8.

Belg. *hal-en*, Fr. *hal-er*, id.

[HAILIN-MUFF, *s.* A mitten used by fishermen to protect the hand when hauling deep-sea lines, Shetl.]

To HAIL, HALE, *v. n.* To pour down, used with respect to any liquid, S.

—They are posting on what e'er they may;
Baith het and meeth, till they are *haling* down.
Ross's Helenore, p. 73.

"Als sone as hir friendis apperit to hir sicht, the teris began fast to *hale* owre hir chekis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 101.

To heald, id. A. Bor., Ray; *to hell*, Cumb.

Hele is used in an active sense, as signifying to pour, in a Poem which seems originally S.

I toke the bacyn sone onane,
And *helt* water opon the stane.
Ywaine, v. 367. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*, i. 16.

Isl. *helle*, fundo, perfundo; Su.-G. *haella*, effundere; Ihre, to pour down, Seren. A. Bor., *heald*, to pour out, Ray; *hylde*, to pour, Chaucer; *that hyldeth all grace; inhilde*, to pour in. *Held, hell, hill*, Junius.

The phrase, *Its hailin on*, or *doun*, is commonly used with respect to a heavy rain; Isl. *helle-steypa*, imber ingens, effusio aquarum; G. Andr., p. 110.

HAILICK, *s.* A romping giddy girl, Roxb.; synon., *Tazie*. V. HALIK, HALOH, *s.*

[HAILICKIT, *adj.* Romping, giddy, Clydes.]

[HAILICKITNESS, *s.* Thoughtlessness, frivolity, ibid.]

HAILIS, *s.* "To byg ane commound *hailis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

Can this denote an oven? O. Teut. *hael, haele*, furnus, clibanus.

HAILL, *adj.* Whole, S. V. HALE.

[HAIL-LICK, *s.* The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and so gains the game at football, Kinross.]

HAILL RUCK. The sum total of a person's property, Teviotdale; like *Hail Coup*, &c.

This is q. "wholo heap;" Isl. *hrauk*, cumulus. V. RUCK, *s.*

HAILSCART, *adj.* Without injury. V. HALESKARTH.

HAILSUM, *adj.* 1. Contributing to health, S.; as, *hailsome air*, a *hailsome situation*.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind, like E. *wholesome*.

"The Confessioun of Fayth,—ratifeit and approvit as *hailsome* and sound doctrine grounded vpoune the infallibill trewth of Godis word." Acts, Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

By another writer the term is applied to doctrine directly contrary.

"The Minister of thir new sectes hes na vther subterfuge,—bot to reiect the *hailsome* doctrine of thir most lernit and godlie fathers." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 22.

There is no evidence that this word was ever used in A.-S. But we have Teut. *heyl-saem*, salubris, salutaris, Germ. *heilsam*, and Su.-G. *helsosam*, id. V. HEIL.

HAILUMLIE, HAILUMLY, *adv.* Wholly, completely, S. B.

But Bydby's dridder wasna quite awa'.
—She says to Nory, O yon dreadfu' crack!
I *hailumly* thought wad ha been our wrack!
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

"For certain," Gl.

V. GRETUMLY, and HALE.

For fan I saw yon, I thought *haleumlie*,
That ye wad never speak again to me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

[HAILSED, *pret.* Hailed, saluted. Barbour, iii. 500. Barbour also uses *hailsyt*. V. Gl. Skeat. Sw. *hels-a*, to salute.]

[HAIM, *s.* Home. V. HAME.]

To HAIMHALD. V. HAMHALD.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, *adj.* Used to denote what belongs to home; the produce or

manufacture of our own country, home-made, domestic, Ang., Mearns, Ayrs. [*Haimertly* is also used in the last sense, Clydes.]

Haimeart, Haimart, domestic, home-made, home-bred;" Gl. Picken. V. HAMALD.

[HAIMERTNESS, *s.* Attachment to home, homeliness, Clydes.]

[HAIMO'ER, *adv.* Homewards, Mearns.]

HAIMS, HAMMYS, HEMS, *s. pl.* A collar, formed of two pieces of wood, which are put round the neck of a working horse, S. *Heams* id., A. Bor.

Of golden cord wer lyamis, and the stringis
Festinnit conjunct in massie goldin ringis;—
Evir *haims* conuenlent for sic note,
And raw silk brechamis ouir thair halsis hingis.
Palice of Honour, i. 33.

The *haims* are said to be of *evir* or ivory.

Hem is sometimes, although more rarely, used in the singular.

"Depones that—the deponent remembers to have seen her father carry a horse and *hem* to Muirtown." Case, Duff of Muirton, &c., A. 1806.

Sibb. has referred to Teut. *hamme,* numella, rendering it "fetters, to which they bear some resemblance." He has not observed, that this properly means a collar; and that Kilian uses the phrase *koe-hamme,* i.e., *haims,* or a collar for a cow.

To HAIN, HANE, *v. a.* 1. To inclose, to defend by a hedge, Galloway.

"It is defended and forbidden, that anie man dwelland within the wood, or anie other, sall enter within the close, or *hanite* parts of the wood, with their beasts or cattell." Forest Lawes, c. i., § 1. Qui coopertorium sylvarum intrent, Lat.

On this passage, Skinner says: Videtur ex contextu densiorem seu opaciorem sylvae seu saltus signare, ab. A.-S. *heah,* altus, sublimis, i.e., pars illa sylvae quae altissimis arboribus consita est.—But here the cattle could do very little injury.

The wood of Falkland, after being cut, is to be "of new parkit agane, keipit and *hanit* for rising of young grouth thairof;" Acts Mar., 1555, c. 23, edit. 1566, c. 49, Murray.

Those who "cuttes or pulles *haned* brome," are to pay ten pounds for the first offence, twenty for the second, forty for the third, &c. Pec. Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3, § 5.

It is a curious fact, that whereas proprietors and tenants are now at such pains to clear their lands of broom, they were formerly bound by statute to *sow* it, as would seem for the purpose of forming hedges.

"The Lordis thinkis speidful, that the King charge all his frehalders,—that in the making of thair Witsondayis set, thay statute and ordand, that all thair tenentis plant woddis and treis, and mak heigis, and *saw brome* efter the faculteis of thair malingis." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 191, edit. 1566, c. 81, Murray.

Su.-G. *haegn-a,* tueri circumdata sepe, from *hag,* sepimentum; *haegn-a aarf,* to protect one's inheritance; Mod. Sax. *heg-en,* to keep, to defend one's property; Germ. *hain,* septum; locus septus, Wachter.

2. As applied to grass, to preserve from being either cut down, or pastured, S.

"If you live in a soil of ground, dry and early, when the flowers are gone,—carry your hives, especially the weak ones, to a muirish place, at least a mile's distance, that the bees may feed on the flowers of the heath, and late meadows or *hain'd,* that is, kept grass; and, when they have given over work, bring them home again." Maxwell's Bee-Master, p. 55.

Wi' tentis care I'll flit thy tether
To soms *hain'd* rig,
Whare ye may nobly rax your leather,
Wi' sma' fatigue.
Burns, iii. 145.

3. To spare, not to exhaust by labour, S.

Gif that ane man had stedingis ten,
Quhilk requyrit mony beistis and men,
And greit expensis for to cure thame,
Gif that this man had, till manure thame,
Bot aucht oxin into ane pleuch,
Quhilk to all wald not be eneuch;
Quhidder wer it better, think ye,
Till laubour ane of thame onlie,
Quhare ilkane wald ane uther *hane,*
And quhilk to teill his beistis miche [might] gane,
Or in ilk steding teill ane rig,
Quhairto ane saifguard he must big?
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 22.

They are so fed, they lie so saft,
They ars so *hain'd,* they grow so daft;
This breeds ill wiles, ye ken fu' aft,
In the black coat,
Till poor Mass John, and the priest-craft
Goes ti' the pot.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 42.

4. To save, not to expend; most commonly used to denote parsimonious conduct, S.

The Miser lang being us'd to save,—
Jumpt in, swam o'er, and *hain'd* his plack.
V. KNACK. *s.* *Ramsay's Poems,* ii. 468.

"*Hain'd* geer helps well," S. Prov., Kelly, p. 148; equivalent to "Eng. A penny sav'd is a penny got."

"Lang fasting *hains* nae meat;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 48.

"They that *hain* at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper;" Ibid., p. 72.

"It's a' ae woo; the warld's nae the poorer for't a' —what's been wastit ben the house, has been *hained* but." Tennant's Card. Beatoun, p. 168.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase used in Fife.

"The thing that wives *hains,* cats eat;" S. Prov. "What is too niggardly spar'd is often as widely squander'd." Kelly, p. 326.

5. To save from exertion, in regard to bodily labour or fatigue, S.

"Work legs, and win legs, *hain* legs, and tine legs," S. Prov., illustrated by the Lat. adage; Decrescit requie virtus, sed crescit agendo." Kelly, p. 342.

5. Used in a metaph. sense, as signifying chaste, *Weel-hained,* not wasted by venery, S.

This word seems to have been primarily applied to the care taken of one's property, by securing it against the inroads of beasts; from Su.-G. *haegn-a,* Teut. *heyn-en,* Belg. *be-heyn-en,* to inclose with a hedge. Accordingly, *to hain,* is to shut up grass land from stock; Glouc. What is parsimony, but the care taken to *hedge* in one's substance? It might indeed be traced to A.-S. *hean,* pauper, humilis, *honth,* penuria, rès angusta. But the former etymon is preferable.

To HAIN, HANE, *v. n.* To be penurious, S.

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
That canna use what God has lent;
But envious girns at a' he sees,
That are a crown richer than he's;

Which gars him pitifully *hane*,
And hell's ase-middins rake for gain.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 385.

HAINER, *s.* One who saves any thing from being worn or expended; as, "He's a gude *hainer* o' his claise;" "He's an ill *hainer* o' his siller;" Clydes.

HAININ', HAINING. V. HANING.

HAIN, *s.* A haven, Ang. "The East *Hain*," the East Haven. In Fife it resembles *heyan*.

Isl. *hafn*, Dan. *havn*, id.

HAINBERRIES, *s. pl.* Rasps, or the fruit of the Rubus Idaeus, Roxb.

This may be merely a corr. of E. *hind-berry*, which is synon. with *rasp-berry*. A.-S. *hind-berian*, id. This term corresponds with the Sw. name, at least in Scania, *hinn-baer*, and with the Teut. *hinnen-besie*, morum rubi Idaei; *besie*, signifying a berry.

HAINCH, *s.* The haunch, S.

To HAINCH, *v. a.* To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, Ayrs.

—They aften hae the conscience
To *hainch* a chield aboon the moon,
For speakin' lumps o' nonsense
In rhyme, this day.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

Gude sense to Fate maun aften coure,
Frae vice's biddin' swervan;
While nat'ral fools to rank or power
She *hainches* undeservan. *Ibid.*, p. 158.

"*Hainsh*, to heave;" Gl. ibid.

Apparently the v. *hench* or *hainch*, (to throw as making the hand to strike the haunch) used in a figurative sense.

HAINGLE, *s.* A lout, a booby, an awkward fellow, S.

"I'll gar ye,—ye wilycart *haingle*; an ye gie me sic a fright." Saint Patrick.

To HAINGLE, *v. n.* 1. To go about in a feeble and languid way, as one does who is only recovering from disease, S.

2. To hang about in a trifling manner, to dangle, S.

This, in the first, which seems the proper sense, is merely a Sw. word; *haengl-a*, to languish. *Han gaer och haenglar*, he goes languishing about; Wideg. Hence,

HAINGLES, *s. pl.* 1. The expressive designation given to the Influenza, Ang.; perhaps from *hanging* so long about those who are afflicted with it, often without positively assuming the form of a disease; or from the feebleness induced by it.

2. *To hae the haingles*, to be in a state of *ennui*, Ang.

HAIP, *s.* A sloven, Ang., Fife.

She jaw'd them, misca'd them,
For clashin' clackin *haips*.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 125.

It sometimes simply denotes slothfulness; at other times, unwieldiness of size conjoined with this. Shall we view it as merely an oblique sense of E. *heap*, cumulus, S. B. pron. *haip*; or as allied to Teut. *hoppe*, obscoena, spurca mulier?

HAIR, *s.* A very small portion or quantity; as, *a hair of meal*, a few grains, S. V. PICKLE, sense 1.

"*Hair*. A small quantity of anything." Gall. Encycl.

It is used very nearly in this sense in E.

HAIR, *s.* *A hair of the Dog that bit one*, a proverbial phrase, metaph. applied to those who have been intoxicated, S.

"*Take a hair of the dog that bit you*. It is suppos'd that the *hair* of a dog will cure the bite. Spoken to them who are sick after drink, as if another drink would cure their indisposition." Kelly, p. 318.

This phrase is not unknown in England; although I have met with no example of the use of it except in the Dictionaries of Cotgrave, Ludwig, and Serenius. They all give the same sense with that above mentioned. Cotgrave, (or Howell,) renders it by the analogous Fr. phrase, *Prendre du poil de la beste*; of which he adds the following amusing explanation: "To take a remedy for a mischiefe from that which was the cause thereof; as to go thin cloathed when a cold is taken; or in [after] drunkenesse to fall a quaffing, thereby to recover health or sobriety, neare unto which sence our Ale-knights often use this phrase, and say, Give us a *haire* of the dog that last bit us." Vo. *Beste*.

That this Prov. is used in France, appears beyond a doubt from what is said by Leroux; Quand quelq'un a mal à la tête le lendemain qu'il a fait la debauche, on dit *qu'il faut prendere du poil de la bête*, qu'il faut recommeucer à boire.

It is thus given by Serenius, vo. *Hair*: "To take a hair of the same dog, *supa sig full af samma vin*." This, however, seems to be merely a translation of the proverb. I find no proof that the figure is used in any of the northern languages.

So absurd did this phrase seem, that I would never have thought of investigating it, had I not accidentally met with a passage in a publication, the writer of which could have no end to serve by relating what was totally unfounded, and so unlike the apparent simplicity of the rest of the narrative.

Having mentioned that, when at Wampoa in China, his dog Neptune had bit a boy, who was meddling rather freely with the articles belonging to him, and that he "dressed the boy's hurt, which was not severe," he adds: "In a short time after I saw him coming back, and his father leading him. I looked for squalls, but the father only asked a few *hairs* out from under Neptune's fore leg, close to the body; he would take them from no other part, and stuck them all over the wound. He went away content. I had often heard, when a person had been tipsy the evening before, people tell him to *take a hair of the dog that bit him*, but never saw it in the literal sense before." J. Nicol's Life and Adventures, Edin., 1822, p. 100.

It may seem unaccountable that there should be any connexion between a proverbial speech of the western nations, and a custom among the Chinese. But this will not appear incredible, when it is recollected that mankind migrated from the east towards the west, and that the traces of very ancient affinity may be discovered in customs that might otherwise appear ridiculous, or destitute of any foundation but the gross ignorance of the modern vulgar. Who could suppose that any of the customs of our children might be traced to the borders of the Caspian sea? Yet this cannot

be doubted by any one who will look into the article THUMBLICKING; where it has been shown that this practice must have been traduced from the ancient Scythians. It is highly probable that the person, whom this mariner met with, was a Tartar; and we know that this is only another name for Scythian. At any rate, there must be a great similarity of customs and rites between the Tartars and Chinese.

Pliny, when speaking of the cure of the bite of a mad dog, obviously refers to a process nearly of the same kind.

"There bee some againe, who burne the *haires* of the same mad *dogg's* taile, and conveigh their ashes handsomely in some tent of lint into the wound." Hist. B., xxix. c. 5.

In both instances, the hair of the offending animal is viewed as the means of cure; this hair being taken from a particular part of the body, and applied to the place that had been bitten.

This does not appear to have been viewed in the light of a charm, but as an application that possessed a real physical virtue; like that employed for healing the bite of a serpent, scorpion, &c.

"If the same scorpion [that gave the bite] or another be bruised and laied to the wound, it is the wholesomest remedie, for the vennome of stinging *turneth againe into the body that it came out of.*" Batman vppon Bartholme, B. vii., c. 70.

* HAIR, *s.* *To hae a hair in one's neck*, to hold another under restraint, by having the power of saying or doing something that would give him pain, S.

"I canna but think I maun hae made a queer figure without my hat and periwig, hinging by the middle like baudrons.—Bailie Graham wad *hae* an unco *hair in* my *neck* an' he got that tale by the end." Rob Roy, iii. 266.

I see ye hae hair on your head, a proverbial phrase signifying, "You are clever, cautious, or wise," Fife.

HAIR, HAR, HARE, *adj.* 1. Cold, nipping.

And with that wird intill a corf he crap,
Fra *hair* weddir, and frostis, him to hap.
Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 114, st. 21.

Ane schot wyndo unschot ane litel on char,
Persauyt the mornyng bla, wan and *har*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202. 25.

I have met with one instance of *hair* being used as a *s.*, in O. E., precisely in the same sense with the Teut. word, and very nearly allied to our *Haar*.

This place has too much shade, and looks as if
It had been quite forgotten of the Spring,
And sun-beams love, affect society,
And heat; here all is cold as the *hairs* of winter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation, p. 3207.

It is surprising that Rudd. should attempt to trace this word to E. *harsh*, Gr. χερρος, incultas, C. B. *garo*, or to Ir. *garg*, asper, when the *s.* occurs precisely in the sense in which the *adj.* is used by Doug. *Haere*, urens pruina, urens frigore ventus, adurens frigus, gelida aura; Kilian. V. HAAR.

2. Metaph. keen, biting, severe.

—— Ye think my harrand some thing *har*.
Montgomerie. V. HARRAND.

3. Moist, damp. This sense remains in *hair-mould*, a name given to that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c., and in *hayr rym*, hoar frost.

"The *hayr rym* is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird." Compl. S., p. 91, 92.

With frostis *hare* ouerfret the feildis standis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200. 47.

——My *hair-mould* milk would poison dogs.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 3.

Hair-mould is also used as a *s.*

It is doubtful whether this or that of *cold, nipping*, be the primary sense. Perhaps the latter; because the moistness, with which the chill air is filled, in what we call a *haar*, produces the hoary appearance of the earth; mouldiness also proceeds from dampness. The word, in sense 3, immediately corresponds to Isl. *hor*, mucor.

4. Harsh, ungrateful to the ear.

Thy cristal eyen myngit with blud I mak,
Thy voce so clere, unpleasaunt, *hare* and haec.
Henrysone's Test. Creseide, Chron. S. P., i. 167.

5. Hoary, with age.

—His figure changeit that tyme as he wald,
In likenes of ane Bules *hare* and ald.
Doug. Virgil, 300. 55.

Rudd. views this as a different word from that which occurs in sense 1. But if the term, as denoting *moisture*, be radically the same with that used in the sense of *cold, nipping*, it must be also the same as signifying *hoary*. Junius, accordingly, derives Isl. *har*, canus, from *hor*, mucor. Thus, the term as applied to the head, is borrowed from the appearance of nature, when it often assumes the badge of that dreary season, which bears a striking analogy to the decay of human life.

That gars me oftsyis sich full sair;
And walk amang the holtis *hair*,
Within the woddis wyld.
Maitland Poems, p. 205.

Mr. Pink. renders *hair*, high, from Isl. *haar*, altus. But if *holtis* signify groves, as in E., perhaps *hair* should be expl. *hoary*. Thus A.-S. *of clife harum*, de clivis canis; Boet. Consol., p. 155.

This sense, however, of *holtis*, causes rather a redundancy; *woddis* being so nearly allied. As the poet speaks of *wyld* woods, *holtis* may denote *rough places*, from Isl. *holt*, glaretum, terra asper et sterilis, gleba inutilis. In this case, *hair* would be most naturally rendered *high*.

To HAIR BUTTER, *v. a.* To free it of hairs, &c., by passing a knife through it in all directions, S. A.

"About 30 years ago, very little attention was paid to cleanliness; and after the butter was taken from the churn, a large knife, hacked saw-ways (*r.* saw-wise) on the edge, was repeatedly passed through it in all directions, that *hairs* and other impurities might be removed, by their adhering to the ragged edge; this practice, then universal, was called *hairing the butter.*" Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 81.

HAIR-KNIFE, *s.* The knife which was formerly appropriated to the work of freeing butter from *hairs*. V. Cottagers of Glenburnie.

HAIR'D, *part. adj.* A *hair'd cow* is one whose skin has a mixture of white and red, or of white and black hair; i.e., a grisled, or gray cow, Fife.

Isl. *haera*, capillus canus, Dan. *graa haar*, i.e., gray hair; *haerd-r*, canus, (Dan. *graehardet*); *haer-ar*, canescere, canitiem induere; Haldorson.

HAIREN, *adj.* Made of hair, Aberd.

A.-S. *haeren*, id., cilicius.

[HAIREN-TEDDER, *s.* A hair tether, Shetl.]

HAIR-FROST, HAIRE-FROST, *s.* Hoar-frost, Ang.

There God the Lord did feed that numbrous hoast
With sweet Mannah, round, small as the *haire frost.*
Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 60.

A.-S. *har, hare*, canus.

HAIRIE HUTCHEON, *s.* The Sea urchin, Mearns.

HAIRIKEN, *s.* Hurricane; so pronounced by the vulgar in some parts of S.

"I wish the prince o' the air be nae fa'en a brewing some o' his hellish storms and *hairikens* on us." Perils of Man, ii. 81.

To HAIRM, *v. n.* To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, continually upbraiding the defaulter or sufferer, Clydes.

HAIRMER, *s.* One who acts in this manner, ibid.

HAIRMIN', *s.* A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, ibid.

Isl. *iarm-a* signifies balare, to bleat, and *iarm-r*, bleating; also, lamentation. It signifies, besides, garritus avium, the chattering of birds. *Hairm* is synon. with *Chirme*; and they may have both primarily denoted the chirping or chattering of birds.

HAIR-MOULD, *adj.* Moulded in consequence of dampness, S.

——I was musin i' my mind,—
In a wee hut mouse-webb'd, and far frae clean.
On *hair-mould* bannocks fed—
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

V. HAIR, *adj.* sense 3.

HAIRSCHIP, HAYRSCHIP. V. HERSCHIP.

HAIRSE, *s.* A lustre, a sconce with lights, S. B.

Germ. *kerze*, Belg. *kaers*, Isl. *kerti*, a candle; *kerta-pipa*, a candlestick, Alem. *kerzistal*, id. Wachter refers to Lat. *cereus*, supposing that the word was originally applied to wax-candles.

HAIRSE, *adj.* Hoarse; a term applied only to the human voice, S.

HAIRSELIE, *adv.* Hoarsely, S.

HAIRSENESS, *s.* Hoarseness, S.

The E. and S. differ from almost all the other northern dialects in the insertion of the letter *r*: A.-S., Isl. *has*, Su.-G. *haes, hcs*, Germ. *heisch*, Belg. *heesch*, id. The O. Flemish, however, has *heersch*, and *haersch*; Kilian.

To HAIRSHILL, *v. a.* To damage, to injure, to waste, Ettr. For.

"I bond haye bein dementyde to kicke ane stoure, to the skaithinge of his preelair pounyis, and *hairshillynge* myne ayin kewis." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

Isl. *herskiolld*, clypeus bellicus. *Fara herskilldi*, bello persequi; or from *har*, exercitus, and *skil-ia*, disjungere, q. to separate by means of war.

HAIRST, HARST, *s.* Harvest, S. *haist*, Moray.

Labour rang wi' laugh and clatter,
Canty *Hairst* was just begun;
And on mountain, tree, and water,
Glinted saft the setting sun.
Macneill's Poet. Works, i. 12.

To awe one *a day in hairst*, to owe a good deed in return for one received, S.

"Heark thee, man, I owe thee *a day in harst*—I'll pay up your thousand pund Scots," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 216.

Q. I will give you a day's work, when you have most need of it, for cutting down your crop.

A.-S. *haerfaest*, Belg. *harfst, herfst*, Alem. *haruest*, Germ. *herbst*. Some derive this from *Hertha*, the Earth, a deity of the ancient Germans, and Belg. *feest*, feast, q. the feast of Earth. V. Skinner, vo. *Harvest*. Seren. from Su.-G. *ar*, annus, and *vist*, victus, q. victus et alimentum totius anni, provision for the whole year.

It has been observed concerning the inhabitants of Moray, that "they suppress *r* in a good many words, as *fist* for *first*, *hoss* for *horse*, *puss* for *purse*," and that "this is the more remarkable, as in general the Scotch pronounce this letter much more forcibly than the English do." P. Duffus, Statist. Acc., viii. 397, N.

But *pus* is Isl. for a purse (pera); and *haust*, for harvest, Su.-G. Dan. *hoest*, id.

[To HAIRST, *v. n.* To harvest, to do harvest work; part. pr. *hairstin'*, used also as an *s.*, Banffs.]

HAIRST-MUNE, HARVEST-MOON. The moon during her autumnal aspect, when she appears larger, and remains longer above the horizon than at other seasons, S.

'Twas in the bonny *harvest-moon*,
Right fair an' dry the day,
Lads an' lasses frae the toun,
Fu' bent on sport an' play,
Did to the hazle bank repair, &c.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

M'Taggart writes it *Harrist-Moon*, Gall. Eneycl. V. MICHAELMAS.

HAIRST-PLAY, *s.* The vacation of a school during the time of *harvest*, Aberd.

HAIRST-RIG, *s.* 1. The field on which reaping goes on; as, "Will ye gang out and see the *hairst-rig?*" S.

Hence the name of the humorous Scotch Poem, "The Har'st Rig."

2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, Clydes.

HAIRT, *s.* *Fleing Hairt.*

First Iovis fonle the Eagill fair
I saw discend down from the air;
Syne to the wood went he:
The Heron and the *fleing Hairt*,
Come fleing from ane vther pairt,
Beside him for to be.
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

What this bird is that accompanies the heron I have not been able to discover.

HAIR-TETHER. A tether made of hair, supposed to be employed in witch-craft. V. *To* MILK *the Tether*, and NICNEVEN.

[HAIRUM-SCAIRUM, *adj.* Unmethodical, thoughtless, rash, regardless; used also as a *s.*, as, "He's a wild *hairum-scairum*," S.]

[HAIRY-BUMMLER, *s.* A name applied to several species of crabs, Gl. Banffs.]

HAIRY-MOGGANS, *s. pl.* Hose without feet, Fife. V. MOGGANS.

To HAISK, *v. n.* To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat, Ettr. For.

From O. Su.-G. and Dan. *haes*, Germ. *heisch*, hoarse; or a frequentative from Su.-G. *hwaes-a*, A.-S. *hweos-an*, Isl. *hwas-a*, sibilare, q. to *wheeze*.

HAIST, *s.* The harvest, Moray. V. HAIRST.

To HAISTER, *v. n.* 1. To speak or act without consideration, Roxb.

2. To do any thing in a slovenly manner; as, "A *haisterin'* hallock," a careless or slovenly gillflirt, ibid.

Probably from the idea of doing every thing in *haste*; like the Dan. phrase, *i hast*, cursorily.

To HAISTER, *v. a.* 1. Applied to bread, when ill toasted, Roxb.

2. Any work, ill done, and in a hurried way, is also said to be *haister'd*, ibid.

HAISTER, *s.* 1. A person who does things confusedly, Ettr. For.

2. Often used to denote a slovenly woman, Roxb.

3. A confusion, a hodge-podge. It is sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down, ibid.

HAISTERS, *s.* One who speaks or acts confusedly, ibid.

Isl. *hastarleg-r*, repentinus, *hastarlega*, subito, repente. V. HASTARD.

To HAISTY, *v. a.* To hasten, Bellend. Cron. V. AVENTURE. Fr. *hast-er*, id.

—"Thay will *haisty* thameself to here thir novelties and recent dedis done in our dayis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 2.

HAISTLIE, *adj.* Hasty, expeditious.

"We humlie beseik your Grace and noble L. for your princelie honour and nobiliteis, to gif your *haistlie* help and remeid in thir behaulis." Supplication, 1546, Keith's Hist., p. 62.

From *haste* and *lic*, similis.

HAIT, *part. pa.* Called. V. HAT.

HAIT, *s.* The most minute thing that can be conceived. V. HATE.

HAITH. A minced oath, S. Generally viewed as a corr. of *faith*. V. Shirr. Gl.

—*Haith*, Allan hath bright rays,
That shine aboon our pat.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 88.

HAIVER, HAIVREL, *s.* A gelded goat, Lanarks. V. HAVEREL.

[To HAIVER, *v. n.* 1. To talk foolishly or or rashly, Clydes., Loth. V. HAVER.

2. To make pretences about the doing of anything, Banffs.

3. To make appearance of working busily, when one is lazy and idling, ibid.]

[HAIVER, *s.* 1. Foolish talk. V. HAVERS.

2. Hesitation accompanied with great fuss, pretence about doing anything, Banffs.

3. A person who talk or acts so, ibid.

4. A lazy fellow who pretends to be very busy, ibid.]

[HAIVERIN, *part. pr.* 1. Talking foolishly or acting pretentiously, Banffs.

2. As a *s.*, the act of talking or acting so, ibid.

3. As an *adj.*, having the habit of talking or acting so, ibid.]

[HAIVEREL, HAIVREL, HAVREL, *s.* V. HAVERIL.]

HAIVRELLY, *adj.* Uttering foolish discourse, talking nonsense, Aberd. V. HAVERIL.

[HAIVLESS, *adj.* Slovenly, Banffs.]

HAIZERT, *part. pa.* Half-dried, Ayrs.

As A.-S. *sear-an*, signifies siccare, arefacere, this may be q. *half-sear'd*.

HAKE, *s.* A frame for holding cheeses. V. HACK.

[HALBERT, *s.* A tall, thin person, Shet.]

HALBRIK, *s.* [An err. for HALKRIK, q.v.]

"That those of smaller income in the low-lands have a jack of plate, *halbrik* or brigantine;—that unlanded gentlemen and yeomen have jacks of plate, *halbriks*, splents," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 406.

Mr. Pinkerton, doubtless supposing the *hauberk* to be meant, has twice altered the term to *halbrik*. The act referred to is that of Ja. V., c. 87. He has quoted either from Skene or from Murray. Both, however, have *halkrik*; as also Ed. 1566. In that of 1814, it is *halkrek*.

[HALCHE, *s.* A haugh, Barbour, xvi. 336. V. HAUGH.]

To HALD, *v. a.* To hold, S. Generally pron. *had*, A. Bor. *haud*, id.

——He of Rome wald his day
Hald wytht thi he payid na mare,
Than hys eldaris payid are.
Wyntown, v. 9, 773.

Moes-G. A.-S. *hald-an*, Isl. *halld-a*, Alem. *halt-en*, id.

This *v.* admits of a variety of senses, both active and neuter, as conjoined with prepositions, nouns, &c.

1. To HALD AFF O' one's sell, to protect or defend one's self; pron. *had aff*, Aberd.

2. To HALD AGAIN. (1). To resist, to withstand, by word or action, S.

(2). To stop, to arrest, S.

3. To HALD AT. (1). To persist in, S.

(2). Not to spare, as in striking, &c., S.

4. To HALD BY. To pass, S.

5. To HALD DAYIS. V. DAYIS.

6. To HALD DOWN. To suppress, to keep under, S.

"They hae been well *hauden down* in regard to this, sin the Proclamation." St. Johnstoun, i. 99.

7. To HALD FIT. To keep pace with; used both literally and metaph., S. B.

8. To HALD GAAIN. To continue, to go on, S.

Belg. *gaande houd-en*, to keep one's course.

9. To HALD HAND. To co-operate equally with another in using means for effecting any purpose, q. to hold hand with another.

"The qucene of England directit Sr Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches, desyring him to mak sum incursiounes against the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should *hald hand* upoun hir syde that they should not escape butt capituitye or punishment." Hist. of James the Sext, p. 237.

Teut. *hand-houden* is given by Kilian as synon. with *hand-haven*, asserere manu.

10. To HALD, or HAUD one's hand. It is used in relation to desisting from eating, S.

When hunger now was slak'd a little wee,
She taks hersell, and aff again she'll be;
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer here;
—She *hads* her *hand*.——
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

11. To HALD IN. (1). To supply. *Hald in eldin*, supply the fire with fuel; spoken of that kind which needs to be constantly renewed, as furze, broom, &c., hence called *inhaddin eldin*, S. B.

(2). To contain any liquid, not to leak. *That lume does na hald in*, that vessel leaks, S.

(3). To confine, to keep from spreading, S.

—They ran on the braes sae sunny,
That *haud in* the river Dee.
Gall. Encycl., p. 272.

(4). To save, not to expend; as, "He *hauds in* the siller weel," S.

"Little wats the ill-willy wife, what a dinner may *had in*." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23. "For a handsome treat may procure good friends and great interest." Kelly, p. 236.

This term is viewed as somewhat more forcible than the v. *to Hain*.

To Hald in is also used in this sense as a *v. n.* Hence,

(5). To save, to render unnecessary, in regard to fatigue, S.

"Ilk presbyter had given up—the names of the disaffected ministry within their presbytery—whilk *held in* their travels frae coming to Turriff to the meeting." Spalding, ii. 195.

12. To HALD IN ABOUT. To curb, to check, to keep in order, S.

13. To HALD IN WITH. To keep in one's good graces, to curry favour, S.

14. To HALD ON. (1). To continue to supply a fire by still adding very combustible fuel, as dried furze, broom, &c., S.

Hadd on a cow, till I come o'er the gate,
An' do the best ye can to hadd you hett.
The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gaes,
An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty blaze,
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 70.

Hence the phrase, *Inhaddin Eldin*, q. v.

(2). A phrase used in sewing, when two pieces are sewed together, to keep the one side fuller than the other, S.

15. To HALD OUT. (1). To pretend, to allege, S.

(2). To extend to the full measure or weight, S. *Will that claith hald out?* Will it be found to contain the number of yards mentioned?

(3). To attend regularly, to frequent, Aberd.

16. To HAUD SAE. To cease, to give over; applied in a variety of ways, as, "I think I'll *haud sae* for a'night," S.; equivalent to *hold* myself *so*.

17. To HALD STILL. To be at rest, to stop, S.

Sw. *haalla stilla*, to stop.

18. To HALD TILL. To persist in assertion, intreaty, argumentation, scolding, fighting, &c., S.

19. To HALD TO. To keep shut; as, *Hald to the door*, keep the door shut, S. Sw. *haalla til*, or *haalla til doren*, id.

20. To HALD UP WI'. To keep pace with; synon. with *Hald fit*.

21. To HALD WI', or WITH. To take part with, to support, S.

22. To HA'D or BIND, used negatively. *He was neither to had nor bind*, a proverbial phrase expressive of violent excitement,

whether in respect of rage, or of folly, or of pride, S.; borrowed perhaps from the fury of an untamed beast, which cannot be so long *held* that it may be *bound* with a rope.

They wistna fum to send upon the chase,
Or how to look the squire into the face,
That wadna be, they kent, to *hadd nor bind*
When he came back, and her awa' sud find.
Fum, whom. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 72.

"A lord came down to the Waal [well]—they will be *neither to haud nor to bind now*—ance wud and aye waur." St. Ronan, ii. 44.

"The folk in Lunnun are a' clean wud about this bit job in the north here—neither to *haud nor* to *bind*, a' hirdy-girdy." Roh Roy, ii. 9.

The corresponding E. phrase is, "neither to tie nor to hold." Rosina, ii. 189.

To HALD, HAD, *v. n.* To stop, to cease, S.

Enough of this, therefore I'll *had*,
Lest all the Poland dogs go mad
Before their wonted time of year,
When such poor cowish stuff they hear.
Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

HALD-AGAIN, HA'D AGAIN, *s.* Opposition, check, Aberd.

HALDER-IN, HAUDER-IN, *s.* A niggard, Aberd.

HAUD-SAE, *s.* A sufficiency, in whatever respect. "Ye've gotten your *haud-sae*," i.e., your allowance, Roxb.

HALD, HAULD, *s.* 1. A hold, vulgarly *had*. *To gae be the hadds*, to go in leading strings, to go by the help of another supporting.

2. A habitation. *Neither house nor hald*, no kind of dwelling-place, S.

—Thay thir cruell marchis left for fere,
And in the Cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty *hald*, within laithlie to se.
Doug. Virgil, 89. 16.

Out of house and hald, destitute, ejected, stripped of everything, S.

"The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of everything—though, when his daughter Miss Lucy grew up, she tried to keep order within doors—but what could she do, poor thing?—so now they're *out of house and hauld*." Guy Mannering, i. 193.

3. A stronghold, a fortified place.

Roxburch *hauld* he wan full manfully.
Wallace, vii. 913, MS.

This evidently signifies a place that may be *held*, or defended; Su.-G. *haall-a*, tueri, defendere, whence *haldande hus*, Isl. *haald*.

The hade af Hertuganom et hald.
Habebant a Duce *arcem*.
Chron. Rhythm, p. 42, ap. Ihre.

4. A possession.

Than lat vs striue that realme for to possede,
The quhilk was hecht to Abraham and his sede:
Lord, that vs wrocht and bocht, graunt vs that *hald*.
Doug. Virgil, 358. 11.

5. [A place of resort or retreat, especially for animals; as a pool, or under the projecting bank of a stream, where trout and salmon lie;] q. their *hold*, South of S. *Hauld, haul'*, is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety, Clydes.

"All & haill the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the garthis and pullis vnderwritten, &c., with all vtheris garthis, pullis, *haldis*, laikis, and nettis within the boundis foirsaidis.—The salmond fischeing—of the scarris, and cowpis of Cummertreis,—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, *hauldis*, laikeis, and nettis within the boundis abovewritten," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

To HAULD, HAUL', *v. n.* To flee under a stone or bank for safety, applied to the finny tribes; as, "The trout has *haul't* under that stane;" Dumfr.

To HAUD, HOLD, *v. a.* To preserve for stock; applied to cattle. *A haudin' cawf*, one not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity, S.A.

"The whey is used instead of water, for making the oat-meal porridge, to the considerable saving of meal, and the residue is given to pigs; sometimes, instead of water for drink, to weaned calves for *holding* stock." Agr. Surv. Peeb., N., p. 82.

[HALDAR (*pl.* HALDARIS), *s.* Holder, defender, i.e., of a castle, Barbour, iv. 82.]

HALDING, *s.* 1. Tenure.

"And ffindis and declaris that the changeing of the auld *halding* of the saidis landis,—ffra waird to blenche—is weill and lauchfullie done be his maiestie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

[2. Holding, possession, Barbour, xix. 66.]

To HALE, *v. n.* To pour down. V. HAIL. *v.*

To HALE, *v. n.*

"What is that but the faithfull soule *haling* like an hawk for to flie from the mortall heart as from the hand of a stranger, for to come home to her Lord in eternitie?—My soule is sa ravished with your speech that it fluttereth within mee & *haleth* to bie away from this mortalitie."—Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 848, 849.

I can scarcely think that this is used in the sense of the E. *v.* signifying to drag. As it respects the attempt of a hawk to take flight, it may be allied to Isl. *hal-a sig up*, scandere, to ascend.

HALE, HAILL, *adj.* Whole, entire, S.

He thocht he saw Faudouu that vgly Syr,
That *haill* hall he had set in a fyr.
Wallace, v. 208, MS.

All hale is, sometimes at least, used adverbially, q. entirely all.

Thus all that land in herytage
He wane *all hale*, and made it fre
Tyl hym and hys posterytè.
Wyntown, ii. 8. 121.

All hale my land sall youris be.
Barbour, i. 497, MS.

Hence the phrase, so common to this day in legal deeds, *all and haill*, S. The term is also used adverbially.

Isl. *heill*, Su.-G. *hel*, Belg. *heel*, integer, totus. Ihre refers to Gr. ελ-ις, unus et totus.

Hale and fare. V. FERE.

HALE-WARE, HALE-WAIR. 1. The whole assortment, used in relation to things, S. from *hale*, whole, and *ware*, merchandise; A.-S. *ware*, Su.-G. *wara*, Belg. *waere*, merx.

2. The whole company, applied to persons; all without exception, S.

An' frae the weir he did back hap,
An' turn'd to us his fud:
And gar'd the *hale-ware* o' us trow
That he was gane clean wud.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

Whole-ware is also used.

Yea, they'r alledging that his Grace
Must to his Ladie's wit give place;
Then this will follow, I suppose,
She drags the *whole-ware* by the nose.
Cleland's Poems, p. 18.

3. The whole amount.

"This first and speciall part, and almaist the *hale-wair* is, that they confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore, in the preching of the hevinlie and eternal word of almychty God, contrare baith their conscience and science, schamles lcaris, and be fals doctrine wilfull dissavearis and poysounaris of the peple of God, forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditour, efter the fassoun of schipmenis breiks, mete for every leg." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App. 219.

HALEUMLIE, *adv.* Wholly. V. HAILUMLIE.

HALE WATER. A phrase denoting a very heavy fall of rain, in which it comes down as if poured out of buckets, S.

"The rain, which fell almost in *hale water*, as we say, has washed away half the school-master's kail-yard." Glenfergus, i. 203.

HALEWORT, *s.* The whole, Ettr. For.

"The half of the expencis thare wad lye to him at ony ratc; and if he made weel through wi' his hides, mayhap he wad pay the *halewort*." Perils of Man, iii. 283.

"Ye shoot fock for praying an' reading the Bible, an' whan ane curses and damns ye, ye ca' him a true honest man! I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 25.

This may be from A.-S. *hal*, totus, and *worth*, fundus, praedium, q. the whole property; or *wyrt*, herba, q. the whole produce. But it seems rather corr. from from *Hale-ware*, q. v.

HALE, HAILL, *adj.* 1. Sound, in good health, S.

All sufferyt scho, and rycht lawly hyr bar:
Amyabill, so benyng, war and wyss,
Curtass and awete, fulfillit of gentryss,
Weyll rewllyt eff tong, rycht *haill* of contenance.
Wallace, v. 599, MS.

This, however, may signify, "having a collected appearance;" or, "a good command of the countenance."

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous. Of a robust old man, it is said, *He's a hale carl yit*, S.

Moes-G. *hails*, Precop. *hels*, Su.-G. *hel*, A.-S. *hal*, sanus, bene valens. Hence, as Ihre proves at large, the salutation, *hail*, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

HALE AND FEER. Whole and entire; in perfect health, and enjoying the use of all the corporeal powers, S. V. FERE.

HALE-HEADIT, *adj.* 1. Unhurt, applied to persons; q. coming off without a broken head, S.

2. Whole and entire; said of things, Aberd.

HALE-HIDE, *adj.* Not having so much as the *skin* injured, S. B.

But he gaed aff *hale-hide* frae you,
Fer a' your windy veust;
Had ither fouk met wi' him there,
It had been till his cost.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

HALE-SKARTH, HAIL-SCART, *adj.* or *adv.* Wholly safe, entirely sound, "q. *whole* from so much as a *scratch*, S. *skart;*" Rudd., Sibb.

Thecht I, sal scho pas to the realme of Spert
Hale skarth, and se Mycene hir natiue land?
Doug. Virgil, 58. 19.

"Upon the 13 of Apryle 1596, the laird of Balcleuch accumpanied with threescoir personis or thearby past to the castle of Carlell, ledderit and clame the walis thearef and tuik furthe of the same Will. Armstrang called of Kynmonthe, being theare in prissoun, as taken immediatelie befoir be the Inglischemen at a meeting at a day of trew of the opposit warden with Balcleuche, being lord and keipar of Liddisdeall, and his dishonour as he comptit, cause blaw his trumpet on the hicht of the castell wall, and then brocht the said Will. away *hailscart*, slaying and hurting in the meantyme three of the watches," &c. Belhaven MS., Moyse's Mem., James VI., p. 71.

The use of *scartfree*, S. in the same sense, may seem to confirm the etymon given by Rudd. But it seems doubtful, whether we should not rather refer to Su.-G. *skaerd-a*, a hurt, a wound, Alem. *erscardi*, laesio auris, a hurt in the ear, *lidscardi*, laesio membri.

[HALESOME, HALESUM, *adj.* Wholesome, S.]

* HALF, *s.* This term frequently occurs in Scottish idiom, which affords mirth to our southern neighbours. If you ask, "what's o'clock," when it is half-past three, a Scotsman replies, "*Half-four.*" "Ha!" says the Englishman, "then I must wait dinner a long while, for it is only two o'clock!"

But this is a good Gothic idiom, still common in Sweden; *half-fyra*, "half-past three, half an hour after three; Wideg.; literally "half-four."

* HALF, *s.* 1. Side; *a half*, one side.

Schyr Gilis de Argenté he set
Apon *a half*, hys regngye to kept;
And off Walence Schyr Aymery
On othyr *half*, that wes worthy.
Barbour, xi. 175, 177, MS.

2. Quarter, coast, as relating to country.

Tharfor into the Fyrth comc thai,
And endlang it wp held thai,
Quhill thai besid Enuerkething,
On west *half* towart Dunferlyng
Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve.
Barbour, xvi. 550, MS.

3. Part, side in a metaph. sense.

The trew on his *half* gert he stand
Apon the marchis stabily.
Barbour, xix. 200, MS.

A.-S. *haelf*, pars, latus, ora, tractus; *east-healf*, ora orientalis; Isl. *haalfa*, *aalfa*, pars, plaga mundi; *Nordurhaalfa*, Europa, *Sudurhaalfa*, Africa, *Austurhaalfa*, Asia, *Westurhaalfa*, America; G. Andr., p. 9.

To HALF, HAUF, HAUVE, *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts, S.

To HAUF and SNAKE. To divide, especially applied to a tavern bill or *lauwin;* as "We'll *hauf and snake*," we shall pay equal shares, Loth.

This is obviously from E. *snack*, a share, and equivalent to the phrase, "to go *snacks*." Johns. derives this from the v. to *snatch*. If there be any connexion it more nearly resembles Teut. *snack-en*, captare, the synonymous verb. But I would prefer *snoeck-en*, Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. V. SNECK, v.

HALF-FOU, *s.* Two pecks, or half a bushel, Lanarks., Roxb.

"There was some *half-fous* o' aits, and some taits o' meadow-hay, left after the burial." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 179.

For I brought as much white monie,
As gane my men and me;
And I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red goud,
Out o'er the sea wi' me.
Sir Patrick Spens, *Minstrelsy Border*, i. 66.

Expl. by mistake, "the eighth part of a peck," Gl.

HALF-GAITS, HALF-GATES, *adv.* Half-way, S.

"I wud be verie happy,—verie weel-pleased to meet him *half-gates*." Glenfergus, iii. 231.

HALF-GANE, *adj.* About the middle period of pregnancy, S.

It is singular that this is completely the Sw. idiom. *Hon aar halfgongen;* "She is quick with child;" Seren. *Past halfgongen*, "Gone with child about twenty weeks;" Wideg.

HALF-LOAF. *To leap at the half loafe*, to snatch at small boons; or to be fully satisfied with a mean or dependent state.

"The Barron of Fowles, of worthy memory, thought it no disparagement at first to follow my Lord of Rhey and his regiment, as a volunteer,—coming at last with credit to be Colonell over horse and foote, and that to animate others of his name and kindred to follow his example, rather to live honourably abroade, and with credit, then to encroach (as many do) on their friends at home, as we say in Scotland, *leaping at the half loafe*, while as others through vertue live nobly abroade, served with silver plate, and attendance." Monro's Exped., P. i., p. 36.

This expression seems anglicised a little. In S. it must have been, *loupin' at the half-laif*.

The phrase, "loupin at the half-loaf," is still used, Roxb. This is half a loaf which happens to exceed the number of loaves allotted for the reapers; which, being divided, the one is thrown up for a scramble, among the women, and the other among the men.

HALF-MARROW, *s.* A husband or wife, S.

"—Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous *half-marrow* to her husband Jesus." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., Ep. 123. V. MARROW.

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. HALF-MARK.

HALFNETT, *s.*

"An *halfnett* & half hawnett of the Pott water," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Halfnett seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net: *Half hawnett*, the same to a net for fishing in the deep sea, a net of a larger kind. V. HAAF, HAAF-BOAT, &c.

HALF-ROADS, *adv.* The same with *Half-gaits*.

[HALF-WATTER, *s.* Half-way between the boat and the bottom of the sea, Shet.]

HALF-WITTED, *adj.* Foolish, scarcely rational, S.

Sibb. defines *Haverel*, a "chattering *half-witted* person;" Gl.

Isl. *haalfvita*, semifatuus; Ol. Lex. Run.

HALFER, HALVER, *s.* One who has a moiety or one *half* of any thing, S.

"The way, that is *halfer*, and compartner with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul and false way." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. Ep. 173.

"If sorrow be the greediest *halver* of our days here, I know joy's day shall dawn, and do more than recompence all our sad hours." Ibid., Ep. 40. *To gang haavers*, to be partners, S.

HALFINDALL, *adv.* "About half," Pink.

Befor the toune thai come alsone:
And bot *halfindall* a myle of way
Fra the cité, a rest tuk thai.
Barbour, xiv. 497, MS.

Haluendele, O. E. id.

Haluendele his godes he gaf to Gode's werkes,
Sustened abbeis, norised pouer clerkes.
R. Brunne, p. 24.

Halfendeale, Spenser.

Teut. *half deel*, dimidia pars.

HALFLANG, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HALFLANG, HALFLING, *s.* 1. A stripling, S.

"A man servand, of younger yeires, commonlie a *halflang*, is to have, for fie and bounteth, ten merkes, termly, with a paire of shooes and hoise, and no more." Act Counc. of Rutherglen, A. 1660, Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 65.

2. A person who is half-witted, Sutherl.

HALFLIN, HAFLIN, HAAFLANG, *adj.* 1. Not fully grown. *A haflin laddie*, a male who has not reached his full stature.

The *haaf-lang* chiels assemblin there,
In solemn council bent were
Wi' utmost vigour, to prepare
For mony a bauld adventure
On Lammas day.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems. ii. 00.

The word is also used as a *s.*

"Wages of a man servant, (1742) L. 2, (1792) L. 10. ——Of a *haflin*, (between man and boy,) (1742, 11s. 8d. 1792) L. 5." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc., xii. 304.

It may indeed be q. *half lang* or *long;* but perhaps radically the same with *Half-lying*.

"A man cam jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that

was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

Sw. *halflangd*, is used in the same sense.

2. This term is applied to *scripture*, as apparently accusing the Protestant versions of puerility and imperfection.

I vil not say bot braggand Ferguson
Vith *halflang* suord sould claim to this degrie.
—Thou with thy scripture callit *halflang* I vene,
The peperit beif can tailye be the threid.
N. Burne's Admonition.

In A.-S. a person of this description is called *healfeald*, of middle age, Su.-G. *half-wuxen*, i.e., half-grown.

HALFLINGS, HALFLYING, HAFFLIN, HALLINS, *adv.* Partly, in part, S. q. *by one half.*

Thus *halflyng* lowse for haiste, to suich delyte,
It was to se her youth in gudelihed,
That for rudenes to speke thereof I drede.
K. Quair, ii. 30.

I stude gazing *halflingis* in ane trance.
Lindsays Warkis, Prol. p. 3, 1592.

How culd I be bot full of cair,
And *halflings* put into dispair,
So to be left alone?
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 30.

Gin ye tak my advice ye've gane enough.
I think nae sae, she says, and *hallins* leugh.
Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

O. Sw. *halving*, *haelfning*, half. Teut. *halveling*, dimidiatim, semi: et dividue: et fere, ferme, quodammodo, propemodum; Kilian. V. *term.* LING.

HALFLIN, *s.* The plane that is used after the *Scrub* or *Foreplane*, and before the *Jointer*, Aberd.

HALFE-HAG, *s.* A species of artillery. V. HAGG.

[HALF-WEB, *s.* The Gray Phalarope; *Phalaropus lobatus*, Orkn.]

[HALIDAY, HALIDOME, HALIKIRK. V. under HALY.

HALIEFLAS, HALYFLEISS. *Halieflas lint.*

"Ho bocht & rescawit fra him certane *halyfleiss* lint & hardis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1560, 1563, V. 24, 25. Perhaps the name of a place.

HALIS, *s.* A measure for grain.

"The townis consent to mak a *halis* to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to thia burgh to sell," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

This seems to be the same with *Haddish*, *Hadisch*, Aberd.; q. *half dish.*

HALK HENNIS. [Hens for the hawks; i.e., the King's hawks, Orkn.]

"xxx cunningis tantum [as many] skynnis for Sanday; with xxiiij cunningis tantum skynnis for Sandisend, & xxiiij *halk hennis.*" Rental Book of Orkney, p. 11.

[Jamieson's note on this term has been deleted as worthless. From Edmonston's Gl. of Orkn. and Shetl. we learn that, when the King's falconers went to Orkney to procure hawks, the proprietors had to contribute a supply of hens for the support of the royal birds; and that this Tax was paid down to 1838 and 1839.]

HALKRIG, HALKRIK, *s.* A corslet.

"Sone efter he armyt hym with his *halkrig*, bow and arowis, and fled with two scruandis to the nixt wod." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 5.

"That all vthers of lawar rent and degre in the lawland haue jak of plate, *halkrik*, or brigitanis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 57, Edit. 1566, c. 87, Murray.

Fr. *halcrat*, Arm. *halacrete*, id.

"The *halccret* was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass." Grose's Ant. Arm., p. 250.

Our word most nearly resembles Belg. *halskraagie*, a collar. The corselet was also called in Teut. *ringhkraege.*

HALLACH, *adj.* Crazy; the same with *Hallach'd*, Aberd.

[HALLACH, HALLICH, *v. n.* To behave in a crazy, half-witted, noisy manner, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.; part. pr., *hallachin'*, *hallichin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*, ibid.]

HALLACH'D, *adj.* Crazy. V. HALLOKIT.

HALLAK, *s.* A provincialism for *hillock*, Perths.

Frae *hallak* to *hallak* I haapit,
My heart was as light as a strae;
But now I'am grown auld an' bald-scapit.
Duff's Poems, p. 133.

HALLAN, HALLON, HALLAND, *s.* 1. In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire place and the door, and extending backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door, when it is opened. It is generally composed of stone and clay to the height of the side walls and brace. At this height the mud or *cat* and *clay* wall begins, and is carried up to the chimney top. The term is sometimes applied to a partition of this kind extending to the opposite wall, but the first seems to be the original sense, S. *Hollen*, A. Bor. *Spirewaw*, synon. S. B.

Hab got a kent, stood by the *hallan*——
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 529.

Your niece is but a fundling, that was laid
Down at your *hallon*-side ae morn in May.
Ibid., p. 116.

The gude-man, new come hame, is blyth to find,
When he out o'er the *halland* flings his een,
That ilka turn is handled to his mind.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

V. COSH.

2. *Hallen*, a screen, Gl. Shirr.

3. "More properly, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage," Gl. Burns.

I have not observed that it is used in this sense by Burns. The following passage cannot well be understood as bearing it.

The soupe their only Hawkie does afford,
That yont the *hallan* snugly chows her cood.
Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 11.

I have sometimes been inclined with Sibb. to derive this name from the circumstance of its extending *half-*

way, q. *halflin*, as the *f* is often sunk in pron. Germ. *theilen* signifies a partition. But this seems formed from Goth. *del-a*, to divide. I therefore prefer deriving it from Su.-G. *haell*, which denotes the hearth-stone, also the stone laid at the threshold of the door, Thus *hallan* may be q. the wall near the hearth or the threshold.

HALLAN-SHAKER, HALLAND-SCHECKAR, *s.* 1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.

"I believe gin ye had seen me than, (for it was just i' the glomin) staakin about like a *hallen-shaker*, you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some gruous ghaist." Journal from London, p. 4. "Sturdy beggar;" Ibid. Gl.

2. A beggarly knave, a low fellow.

Sic knavis and crakkaris, to play at carts and dyce,
Sic *halland-scheckaris*, quhilk at Cowkelbyis gryce,
Are haldin of pryce, when lymaris do convene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 12.

Halland-shaker, Draught-raker, Bannock-baiker——
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 30.

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallenshakers*,—
I'd rather roost wi' causey-raikers.—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

"The trembling attendant about a forgetful great man's gate or levee, is also expressed in the term *hallen-shaker*." Note, Ibid.

Hallanshakerlike is a phrase commonly used of one who has a very suspicious appearance, or who is very shabby in his dress, nearly corresponding to E. *ragamuffin*.

Lord Hailes derives it from Fr. *haillons*, rags, and *shaker*. But this seems extremely questionable; not only as the word is thus supposed to be formed from two languages, but as there is no vestige of the Fr. term being adopted by us in any other instance. There seems greater probability in another etymon, to which this has been preferred. According to ancient and established custom, it is said, although a beggar might come within the outer door, he had no right to advance any farther than the *hallan*. There he was bound to stand, although *shaking* with cold, till he received his alms, or obtained leave to come towards the fire. Hence, according to some, he was called a *hallan-shaker*, because he shivered with cold behind the *hallan*. Others, however, expl. *shaker* actively, and view the compound term as denoting one who, if not immediately supplied, made such disturbance as to *shake* the mud-wall.

HALLENS, *s. pl.* *To goe* [gae] *by the hallens*, to go by holds as a child, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.; q. by the *haldings*.

To HALLES, HAILS, HALSE, HELSE, HAILST, *v. a.* To salute, to hail, S. B.

"Of this sort the said galiasse in schort tyme cam on vynduart of the tothir schip: than eftir that thai hed *hailsit* vthirs, thai maid them reddy for battel." Compl. S., p. 65.

Without thair naikit face I se,
They get na ma gude dayis of me,
Hails ane Frenche lady quhen ye pleis,
Scho will discouer mouth and neis;
And with ane humbill countenance,
With visage bair, mak reuerance.
Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 310.

And first scho *helsit* him, and then the queine,
And then Meliades, the lustie ladie scheine.
Clariodus and Meliades, MS. Gl. Compl.

This is radically different from *hals*, to embrace, although Rudd. and others seem to confound them. 1. Both terms are retained, S. B. but differently pron., the one being varied as above, the other invariably pron. *hause*. 2. They are differently written in other Northern languages. While in Su.-G. we find *hals-as*, in Alem. *hals-an hels-an*, to embrace; they are distinguished from Su.-G. *hels-a*, Alem. *heiliz-an*, to salute. 3. They are radically different; the former being from *hals*, the neck, the latter from Su.-G. *hel*, A.-S. *hal*, Alem. *heil*, Moes-G. *hails*, sanus, salvus. Hence the last word is used also in the sense of salve, hail, *Hails thiudan iudaie*, Ave rex Judaeorum; Mark xv. 18. i.e., in the primary sense of *hail*, "enjoy health and prosperity." Dan. *and hil vaere*, ave; Su.-G. *helsa*, Isl. *heilsa*, salus. They are accordingly distinguished in O. E.

"I *haylse* or greete, Je salue.—I *halse* one, I take hym aboute the necke; Je accole." Palsgraue, Fol. 156. b. Hence,

HALESING, HALSING, *s.* Salutation.

The saule we bery in sepulture on this wyse,
The lattir *halesing* syne loud schoutit thrys,
Rowpand attanis adew!———
Doug. Virgil, 69. 23.

Furth sprent Eurialus formest,———
With rerde and fauorabyl *halsingis* furth he sprang,
As oft befallis sic times commouns amang.
Ibid., 138. 50.

HALL-HOUSE. V. HA' HOUSE, under HA'.

HALLIE, HALLYIE, *s.* Romping diversion, Aberd.

[HALLIE-BALLOO, *s.* A racket, great noise and uproar, Clydes.]

HALLIRACKIT, *adj.* Giddy, hair-brained, ibid.

HALLIRAKUS, *s.* A giddy hair-brained person, Aberd., Mearns. It is also used as if an *adj.*

Fat keeps that *hallirakus* scum,
The tailor, 'at he winna come
An' mend the hairns' duds.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

Fancy might trace it to Isl. *hala*, a tail, and *rek-a*, to drive, as if in allusion to a dog that is still moving its tail.

[HALLIGIT, *adj.* Wanton, flighty, wild, Shetl.; Isl. *hali*, the tail, *katr*, merry, wanton.]

HALLIK, HALOK, a giddy young woman, Roxb. V. HALLACH.

"*Halok, Halayke*, light wanton wench;" Gl. Sibb.

HALLIER, *s.* *Half a year*, S. B. V. HELLIER.

HALLINS, *adv.* Partly, S. B. V. HALFLYNG.

HALLION, HALLIAN, *s.* 1. A clown, Gall., Roxb.

But should some rustic *hallion* see thee here,
In thy luxuriant pastime, tent him well;
Against thy life he lays the noosing grin
Of hair, well twisted frae the filly's tail.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

2. A clumsy fellow, Lanarks.

3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banffs.

"*Hallyon*, a lubberly fellow." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692.

4. A good-for-nothing idle fellow; synon. with *Scurrie-vaig*, Roxb.

Perhaps it is in this sense that it is used in the following passage :—

They lay aside a' tender mercies,
And tirl the *hallions* to the birsles.
Burns, *New Monthly Mag.*

"*Hallion*, a blackguard." Gall. Encyel.

5. A gentleman's servant out of livery, Roxb.

6. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman; including the idea of vulgarity of manners; Berwicks.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Hullion*, Fife, rendered "a sloven." V. vo. The word is also pronounced *hallion* in that county. This term, I strongly suspect, is originally the same with E. *hilding*, "a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow," Johns. This has been deduced from A.-S. *hinderling*, a term of contempt applied to one viewed as remote from all that is excellent or honourable. Dr. Johns. mentions Sax. *hild*, as denoting a lord, conjecturing that *hilding* might originally "signify a little *lord* in contempt," &c. But I find no proof that A.-S. *hild* was used in this sense. A.-S. *hilde* is rendered Prælium, pugna; also *Bellona*. Isl. *hild-r* has the same meaning. From the same origin is Teut. *held*, heros, vir fortis et strenuus; A.-S. *haeleth*, id., Dan. *hold*, a general. From Isl. *hild-r* is formed *hilding*, a king, q. one entitled to supreme authority from his warlike qualities. But it must be acknowledged that it is not easy to conceive how these terms should come to denote a mean person, unless at first applied in the way of derision. It is worthy of notice, however, that as E. *hilding* is also used for a mean woman, that Teut. *heldinne*, evidently formed from *held*, denotes a heroine; heroina, virago; Kilian. Becanus views *hel*, high, as the root.

HALLIOR, *s.* A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane, Aberd.

"It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two; that the moon is in the *hallior*, or clouded, and at such times they are winnel-skewed, or their eyes deceive them." Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.

Su.-G. *haelare* signifies occultator, q. that which conceals. But it seems rather to suggest the same idea with Isl. *hall-a*, Su.-G. *haell-a*, Dan. *held-er*, inclinare, declinare. Isl. *hallar ut degi*, dies in vesperam vergit; Dan. *dagen helder*, id., *solen helder*, the sun is going down.

HALLOKIT, Hallikit, Halligit, Hallach'd, *adj.* 1. Crazy, S. This is one sense given of *hallach'd*, Gl. Ross; and it seems the more ancient one.

"Most men at first did (and not a few continue to do so to this day) out of a kind of foolish pity, look upon them as a well-meaning kind of harmless, though half-*hatlocked* persons." Poster. to Rutherford's Lett., p. 515.

2. Giddy, foolish, harebrained; often implying the idea of light behaviour, S.

At last her dolour gets the upper hand;
She starts to foot, but has na mnaughts to stand;
Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell,
Her limbs they faicked under her and fell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

My neebours, she sang, aften jeer me,
An' ca' me daft, *halucket* Meg.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 157.

V. Haloc.

"*Hallagad*, Orkn., is used as a *s.*, and expl. "a person somewhat foolish." [*Halliyat*, Shetl., wanton.]

HALLOO-BALLOO, Hallie-Balloo, *s.* A great noise and uproar, Renfr.

The first part of the word seems to be the same with E. *holla*, Fr. *hola*. For the latter, V. Balow.

To HALLOP, *v. n.* To frisk about, at the same time conveying the idea of precipitation; as, *a hallopin creature*, Fife. Hence,

Halloper, *s.* One who is giddy and precipitate, ibid.

Apparently from the same origin with E. *gallop*, which Serenius deduces from Su.-G. *loep-a*, currere, with the Moes-G. prefix *ga*, equivalent to A.-S. *ge*.

Hallopin', *part. adj.* Unsteady, unsettled; foolish; as, "a *hallopin'* gowk," a giddy senseless fellow, ibid.

HALLOW, *adj.* Hollow, Aberd.

"The witch mark is sometimes like a blew spot, or a little tate [teat], or reid spots, like flea biting; sometimes also the flesh is sunk in, and *hallow*." Bell's Trial of Witchcraft, Law's Memor. Pref., xxxii.

To Hallow, *v. a.* To make hollow, ibid.

[HALLOW, *s.* A bundle of straw, a sheaf, Shetl. Isl. *halva*, a part of anything.]

[HALLOW, *s.* A saint. V. Halow.]

Hallow-day, *s.* The day of All-saints; Nov. 1st, S.

Halloween, *s.* The evening preceding Allhallows, or the day set apart by the Church of Rome in honour of *All Saints*, and for praying for the souls that are supposed to be in Purgatory, S.

To haud Halloween, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening.

Some merry, friendly, countra folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou' their stocks,
An' *haud* their *Halloween*.—
Burns, iii. 125.

A great variety of superstitious rights are still observed on *Halloween*. Many of these are particularly and accurately described in the Notes to Burns's picturesque Poem on this subject, which it would be superfluous to transcribe. Some of them bear unquestionable masks of a heathen origin; as it is acknowledged that the observation of this day was borrowed from heathenism.

As observed in the Church of Rome, it corresponds to the *Feralia* of the ancient Romans; in which they sacrificed in honour of the dead, offered up prayers for them, and made oblations to them. This festival was celebrated on the 21st of February. But the Church

of Rome translated it, in her calendar, to the 1st of November. She observes it with the same intention as the heathen did. It was anciently designed to give rest and peace to the souls of the departed.

Est honor et tumulis, animas placate paternas.
Ovid. Fast., Lib. ii.

It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his father Anchises; Virg. Aen., Lib. v.

"Such," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in *Purgatory*, by praying at the graves, and performing processions round the Churchyards with lighted tapers, that they called this month the Month of Pardons, Indulgences and Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purged and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, flagellations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, p. 178, 179.

It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the accustomed service of the dead was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us, that when, in consequence of wars, the observation of this festival was omitted, it was reported that the dead left their tombs, and were heard to complain and howl, during the night, through the streets of the city and in the fields: but that, upon the wonted honours being paid to their *manes*, there was an end of these prodigies.

At quondam, dum longa gerunt pugnacibus armis
Bella, Parentales deseruere dies,
Non impune fuit, &c. Fast. Lib., ii.

In some parts of S., it is customary on this evening for young people to kindle fires on the tops of hills or rising grounds. A fire of this kind they call a HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. Whatever was the original design of kindling these fires, they are used as means of divination.

This is evidently a remnant of heathen superstition; especially as both Celts and Goths were greatly addicted to divination by lots. Of the same kind is the custom of burning nuts on Hallow-even, under the names of any two persons supposed to be sweethearts.

"On All-Saints Even, they set up bonefires in every village. When the bonefire is consumed, the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone put in, near the circumference, for every person of the several families interested in the bonefire; and whatever stone is moved out of its place, or injured before next morning, the person represented by that stone is devoted, or *fey*; and is supposed not to live twelve months from that day. The people received the consecrated fire from the Druid priests next morning, the virtues of which were supposed to continue for a year." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc., xi. 621, 622.

The more ignorant and superstitious in Scotland are persuaded that, on the night of All-Saints, the invisible world has peculiar power; that witches, and fairies, and ghosts, are all rambling abroad; and that there is no such night in the year, for intercourse with spirits, or for obtaining insight into futurity. Many, from an unwarrantable curiosity as to their future lot, perform various rites, which in themselves can be viewed in no other light than as acts of devil-worship. Among these may be reckoned, winding a blue clue from a kiln-pot, sowing hemp seed, *lifting*, as it is called, *three wecht-fulls of naithing*, &c., &c., in expectation of seeing the person who is to be one's future husband or wife, or of hearing his or her name repeated.

These, as observed by some, may immediately flow from mere frolic, or an ostentation of courage and contempt of the fears of others. But the intention of the agent cannot alter the nature of the work.

The ancient Romans, during the *Feralia*, used to walk around the places of interment with lighted torches. To this custom Ovid evidently alludes:

——Habent alias moesta sepulcra faces.
Fast., Lib. ii.

Suetonius also informs us that Octavius, while in the Isle of Caprea, saw from his dining-room a great crowd of people carrying torches at the tomb of one who had died a year before. They celebrated the praises of the deceased in extemporary verses. Vit. Octav., p. 104.

This night is also celebrated in some places by blazes of another description, which more nearly resemble the torches of the Romans and other ancient nations.

"On the evening of the 31st of October, O. S. among many others, one remarkable enough ceremony is observed. Heath, broom, and dressings of flax, are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it upon his shoulders, and running, bears it round the village; a crowd attend. When the first faggot is burnt out, a second is bound to the pole, and kindled in the same manner as before. Numbers of these blazing faggots are often carried about together, and when the night happens to be dark, they form a splendid illumination. This is *Hallow-een*, and is a night of great festivity." P. Logierait, Perths. Statist. Acc., v. 84, 85. V. SHANNACH.

In the celebration of the *Feralia*, the Romans always offered gifts to the *manes* of their ancestors. These were accounted indispensible. But Ovid represents the souls of the departed as very easily satisfied.

Parvaque in extinctas munera ferte pyras,
Parva petunt manes. Pietas pro divite grata est
Munere. Non avidos Styx habet ima Deos.
Fast., Lib. ii.

Virgil introduces Aeneas as saying, with respect to his deceased father:

Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas
Exsequerer; strueremque suis altaria donis.
Aen., Lib. v.

There is one thing, however, in which the Romans differed much from our ancestors, as to the Festival in honour of the dead. They reckoned it a time peculiarly unpropitious to love. On the contrary, if we may judge from the customs still remaining in this country, it has been accounted very favourable in this respect; the most of the charms that are used having this direction. But Ovid describes this season as unfriendly to love.

Dum tamen haec fiunt, viduae cessate puellae:
Expectet puros pinea taeda dies.
Nec tibi, quae cupidae matura videbere matri,
Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas.
Fast., Lib. ii.

According to the testimony of some of her own members, the Church of Rome borrowed her prayers for the dead from heathenism.

"This," says Meagher, speaking of the funeral procession in the Isle of Caprea formerly mentioned, "is taken notice of by Cardinal Baronius, and acknowledged to be the same with the anniversary service for the dead, as performed in the Church of Rome." Popish Mass, p. 179. "The custom of praying for the dead," says Polydore Virgil, "is of ancient date. Cicero shows it in his first harangue against Antony, where he says: *Let funeral honours and supplications be made for him whose grave is not known.* Thus they performed an anniversary service, that is, they offered sacrifices every year in honour of the dead.—Thus we observe the same ceremony for the salvation of the dead." De Rer. Invent., Lib. 6, c. 9. About the year 608, as we learn from Alcuin, (de Divin. Offic.) the Pantheon at Rome, which had been consecrated to the service of *all demons*, omnium daemoniorum,

with the vilest rites, was by Boniface IV. dedicated in honour of "the holy Mother of God, and of all Saints;" and it was ordained that this should be observed during the kalends of November. Sigebert informs us that this feast was received through all Gaul, by the authority of the Emperor Louis the Pious, A. 835, Chron., Fol. 64, b.

With respect to the reason of observing this feast in November rather than in February; it is probable that this was done in compliment to the barbarous nations that formed the ten horns or kingdoms of the Beast. For November was accounted a holy month by some of them in their heathen state. Hence we find that the ancient Saxons called it *Blotmonat*, that is, the *month of sacrifices*. Keysler Antiq., p. 368.

A.-S. *ealra halgena maessa*, Su.-G. *all helgona dag*, Dan. *alle helgens dag*, Germ. *tage aller heiligen*.

HALLOWEEN BLEEZE. A blaze or bonfire kindled on the eve of Hallowmas, S. V. HALLOWEEN.

HALLOWFAIR, *s.* A market held in November, S.

"*Halow-fair* is held on the day of all saints" Gl. to Wynt. Cron.

HALLOWMASS, *s.* Allhallows, S.

HALLOWMASS RADE, the name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season, S.

"Trystes where the whole warlocks and witches of a county are assembled, are yet remembered among the peasantry with terror; they were wont to date their age from them; thus—'I was christened o' the Sunday after Tibbie Fleucher's *Hallowmass Rade*.'"

"Apart from these general meetings or *Hallowmass Rades*, as they are yet called, there were trystes of friendly converse and of consultation, held between a few of the presiding Carlins, where the private emolument of the parties, or the revenge of injury offered them, was amply discussed." Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 282.

The term *Rade* evidently refers to their riding by virtue of their enchantments to these meetings. It is borrowed from a military expedition. V. RADE.

HALLUM, *s.* The woody part of flax, Loth.

A.-S. *halm*, *haelme*, *healm*, stipula, E. *haum*.
This is also called the *Bune*; q. v.

HALLY-BALLOW, *s.* An uproar, Banffs. V. HALOO-BALLOO and HILLIEBALOW.

HALLYOCH, HALYOCH (gutt.), *s.* "A term used to express that strange gabbling noise people make, who are talking in a language we do not understand;" Gall.; synon. *Glabbering*.

"A club of Manxmen together are said to haud an uneo gabbie labbio o' a *halyoch* wi' ither." Gall. Encycl.

From its form, this word seems to claim a Celtic origin. But the only term I have met with, which may be viewed as a cognate, is C. B. *chwal-u*, to babble, or talk idly. Its primary signification is to disperse, to diffuse.

HALOC, *s.* "A light thoughtless girl, a term of common use in the South of S." Gl. Compl. vo. *Glaykit*.

Dunbar uses the phrase *halok lass* in this sense. Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Perhaps from A.-S. *haelga*, levis, inconstans; Lye.

[HALOK, *adj.* Giddy, thoughtless.]

[HALOKIT, HALLOKIT, HALLIGIT, *adj.* Crazy. V. HALLACH'D.]

HALOW, *s.* A saint.

Coldinghams than fowndyd he,
And rychely gert it dowyt be
Of Saynt Eb a swet *Halow*;
Saynt Cuthbert thare thai honowrs now.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 15.

"Pers. *owlia*, the saints, the holy;" Gl. A.-S. *halga*, sanctus.

HALS, HAWSE, S. A. Bor. *Hause*, *Hass*, (pron. *hass*) *s.* 1. The neck.

"About this tyme Somerleid thane of Argyle son to Somerleid afore rehersit rasit gret truble in al partis quhare he come, quhil at last he wes brocht be the erle of Merche with ane cord about his *hals* afore the king, and gat remissioun be that way of his offence." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 15.

Ponce Pylate was thair hangit be the *hals*,
With vniust judges for thair sentence fals.
Lindsays Warkis, 1592, p. 232.

O. E. "*Halce* or necke. Amplexatorium." Prompt. Parv.

2. The throat, S.

He got of beer a full bowl glass,
Which got bad passage at his *hasse*;
His throat was so to excess dry,
It spung'd it up ere it got by.
Cleland's Poems, p. 22.

"Like butter in the black dog's *hause*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 50. This is said of anything that is past recovery.

When a particle of food or drop of liquid goes into the windpipe, it is vulgarly said that it has gone into the *wrang hause*. The Germans have a similar idiom. As *kehle* denotes the throat, they say; *Eskam mir in die unrechten kehle*, it went into the lungpipe instead of the weasand-pipe.

Hals signifies the throat, O. E.

Mylys ete ther of als,
He seyde, Ilyt stekyth in my *hals*,
I may not gete hyt downe.
Le Bone Florence, *E. M. R.*, iii. 62.

"*Halce* or throte. Guttur." Prompt. Parv.
A. Bor. the *hause* or *hose*, the throat; Ray.

3. Metaph. any narrow entry or passage.

The hauyn place with ane lang *hals* or entre——
Within the wattir, in ane bosum gais.
Doug. Virgil, 18. 5.

Throuch out the moss delyuerly thai yeid;
Syne tuk the *hals* quharoff thai had most dreid.
Wallace, vii. 808, MS.

It is used to denote a defile, a narrow passage between hills or mountains, S.

"A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-*hawse*, and we shall have nothing but a wild night." Lights and Shadows, p. 114.

In Iceland it has a sense very nearly allied. "I proceeded—up a short, but very steep mountain-road, called *Tröllahâls*, or the Giant's Neck." Henderson's Iceland, ii. 58.

4. "A shallow in a river;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The first is undoubtedly the primitive sense. Moes-G. A.-S. Su.-G. Dan. Isl. Germ. Belg. *hals*, collum. *Hals* is also rendered *throat* by Seren., by G. Andr., *jugulus*. *Haufud haugqua ec mun ther halsi;* Edda. For-Skirnis, xxiii. I must strike off your head by the neck. This in O. S. would be: *Ich mon hag aff your head be the hals.* Stiernhielm derives *hals*, from *haall-a*, *hald-a*, sustentare, because it supports the head; Ihre, from Lat. *coll-um*, the neck.

The metaph. use of *hals*, sense 3, resembles that of E. *neck* as applied to an isthmus. *Pap of the hass* is a vulgar phrase for the *uvula*, or lid which guards the entrance into the *trachea*, or wind-pipe, sometimes called the *hock*, E. Germ. *zapflein*. *Klap of the hass* is synon. Hence,

To HALS, HAWSE, *v. a.* To embrace.

——Quhen sche all blithest haldis the,—
And can the for to *hals* and embrace,
Kissand sweitly thy quhite nek and thy face,
Than may thou slely thy venymous ardent fire
Of freindful lufe amid hir breist inspire.
Doug. Virgil, 34. 52.

Collo, dare brachia circum, Virg.

Su.-G. Isl. *hals-as*, amplexari, ut solent amantes; Alem. Belg. *hals-en*, *hels-en*. Chaucer, *halse*. In a similar manner, from Lat. *coll-um*, the Ital. have formed *accoll-are*, and the Fr. *accoll-er*, to embrace. V. HALLES.

"*Halsyn* or ben *halsed*. Amplector, amplexus.—Amplexor. *Halsinge*, Amplexus." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. mentions *halsyng*, rendering it by Fr. *accollée;* B. iii., F. 38. "To *hose* or *hause;* to hug or carry in the arms, to embrace;" Ray's Coll., p. 36.

The term is still used in vulgar language. The nurse says to her child, "*Hass* and go;" Roxb.

HALS, *s.* *To hold* one *in the hals*, to keep one in a state of suspense, and at the same time of expectation.

I find this phrase used only by Andro Hart.

"Edward had spoken often times seuerally, & long time *holden* them *in the hals*, upon vain hope of the kingdome, and so vsed their means in the conquest of the same, being both men of great power and friendship." Pref. to *The Bruce*, Ed. 1620, p. 14.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, q. "retained in his embrace," as if he had a peculiar favour for them.

HALS, *s.* Embrace, kiss.

Defy the warld, feynyeit and fals
With gall in hart, and hunyt *hals*.
Quha maist it servis sall sonast repent.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 122.

i.e., honied kiss.

HALSBANE, *s.* The collar-bone; *hause-been*, S. B.

There's gowd in your garters, Marion,
And silk on your white *hauss-bane*.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 50.

HALSFANG, *s.* The pillory.

"Gif they trespasse thrise,—the Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or *halsfang*) and the Browster vpon the Cockstule." Burrow Lawes, c. 21, § 3. Lat. *collistrigium*.

A.-S. *halsfang*, id. from *hals*, collum, and *feng-an*, capere.

HALTAND, HALTYNE, *adj.* 1. Haughty, proud.

Proude and *halland* in hys hert walkit he.
Doug. Virgil, 185, 3.

2. Scornful, contemptuous; as proceeding from a *haughty* mind.

Quhen Jhon off Lyn saw thaim in armour brycht,
He lewch, and said thir *haltyn* words on hycht;
Yon glakyt Scottis can ws nocht wndyrstand,
Wallace, x. 844, MS.

Edit. 1648, *naughty*.

Fr. *haultain*, *hautain*, proud. This has been derived from *hault*, *haut*, height, as formed from Lat. *alt-us*, high; with less probability from Moes-G. *hauhs*, id.

HALTANDLIE, HALTANELY, *adv.* Proudly.

—*Haltanely* in his cart for the nanis
He skippis vp, and mustouris wantonelye.
Doug. Virgil, 420. 34.

HALTIR, HALTIR GEISTIS.

And principally sen this hors was here,
Of *haltir geistis* beildit vp but dout,
The stormy cloudis ouer all the are can rout.
Doug. Virgil, 42. 21.

Trabibus acernis, Virg.

This ought to signify joists of *maple*. But the word has no affinity to any other use in this sense. Perhaps it denotes beams chained or fastened together; from Su.-G. *haella*, *haelda*, Alem. *helde*, *helte*, Teut. *held*, compes, pedica. The Su.-G. word also signifies the iron which surrounds the rim of a cart-wheel. Ihre derives it from *haall-a*, tenere. I suspect that E. *halter*, capistrum, has a common origin with Su.-G. *haelda*, &c., although the word has been disguised in A.-S. *halftre*, Germ. *halfter*. *Halter*, as well as *halfter*, occurs in this sense in Teut.

[HALTUGONGA. "An expression used by fishermen to check the running of a halibut that has been hooked, Shetl. Isl. *haltu*, *ganga*, cease running." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HALVE-NET, HAUVE-NET, *s.* A standing net, placed within water-mark, to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide, Galloway. It seems to be q. "sea-net." V. HAAF, *s.*, and HAAVE, *v.*; also HALF-NETT.

"*Halve-nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gilse, and sea-trout. They are about fourteen feet long, with three perpendicular rods under them, one at each end, and one in the middle to keep down the nets. In this manner they are held by men in the current of the flowing or ebbing tide, to intercept the fish." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 603.

"A few nights after his marriage, he was standing with a *halve-net*, awaiting the approach of the tide." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 305.

To HALVER, *v. a.* To halve, Aberd.

This *v.* has apparently been formed from the *s.* V. HAAVER.

HALY, *adj.* Holy, consecrated.

Thir Papys war gud *haly* men.
Wyntown, vi. 2. 113.

He honoryd God, and *Haly* Kyrk. *Ib.* vi. 3. 39.

A.-S. *halig*, *halga*, Isl. *heilagr*, which Seren. derives from *hal-a*, laudare.

HALIDOME, *s.* 1. Sanctity.

"'I swear to ye,' said the Highlander, 'upon the *halidome* of him that sleeps beneath the gray stane, at Inch-Cailleach.'" Rob Roy, ii. 217.

"By my *halidome*, he is drunken with wine, and comes to our presence with his jolly catches in his throat." Monastery, i. 201.

A.-S. *halig-dome*, sanctimonia; res sacrae; sanctuarium; Lye.

2. The lands holding of a religious foundation.

"Simon Glendinning was soon under the necessity of marching with the men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of Saint Mary's, in that disastrous campaign which was concluded by the battle of Pinkie." Monastery, i. 100.

HALIEDAY, *s.* A holiday.

"In the hinderend of thai dayis that are callit the *Haliedayis* of Ynill, past he, by the consent of the gentilmen, to Hadingtoun." Knox's Hist., p. 51.

A.-S. *halig dag*, holy day.

HALIKIRK, *s.* Used in our old Acts as one word, to denote the Catholic Church, as she denominates herself.

"In the First, to the honour of God and *halikirk*, that the ministers of it joiss and bruk their auld privilegis and fredomys." Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 3.

A.-S. *halig*, sanctus, and *cyric*, ecclesia.

HALYNES, *s.* Sanctity, holiness.

This eldest brodyre Karoleman
Til *halynes* all gawe hym than.
Wyntown, vi. 4. 42.

HALY, HALILY, *adv.* Wholly, entirely.

He levyt nocht about that toun
Towr standand, na stane, na wall,
That he na *haly* gert stroy thaim all.
Barbour, ix. 455, MS.

And thair till in to borwch draw I
Myn herytage all *halily*.
Barbour, i. 626, MS.

V. HALE, I.

HALY DABBIES, *s. pl.* V. DAB, *v.*

HALY-HOW, *s.* V. SELY-HOW, under HOW, a coif.

To HAM, *v. a.* To salt the hind quarters of beef, pork, or mutton, and hang them up to be smoked or dried; as, "To *ham* the leg of a sheep;" Tweedd.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAIMALD, *adj.* 1. What belongs to one's house or home, domestic, S. pron. *hamelt, hamel, haimeld.*

Eolus, ane pepill unto me inmemye
Salis the sey Tuskane, carryand to Italie
Thare uincust *hamald* goddis, and Ilione.
Doug. Virgil, 15. 11.

i.e., household gods, Penates.

2. What is one's own property, or what he holds at home by unquestionable right; *proprius.*

"And quhen that thing is entered be the defender, and is challenged be the persewer, as ane thing wavered fra him, ane certaine space, and vnjustlie deteined, and withhaldin fra him, and is readie to *haymhald* the samine *(to proue it to be his awin haymhald proper beast)* and the defender alledge his warrant, he sall haue ane lawfull day to produce him." Quon. Attach., c. 10, § 2.

In the same sense Skene speaks of "lauchfull and *haimhald* cattell;" Verb. Sign. vo. *Haimhaldare.*

3. What is the produce or manufacture of our own country, as distinguished from that which is imported, S.

"*Hamhald*, lint, or *haimhald*, hemp, is that quhilk growis at haime, within this realme, and is opponed to lint and hempe quhilk is brocht furth of vther cuntries." Skene, ibid.

Whisky is made to say—

——I can het the skin,
And set the saul upo' a mirry pin;
Yet I am *hameil*, there's the sour misehance,
I'm nae fra Turkey, Italy, or France.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

4. In a more restricted sense, what is wrought or made at home, i.e., in one's own house, S.

Haimilt claith is that which has been spun at home, and given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the manufacture of the country, S. This is also called *haimilt-made.*

5. Vernacular, in the language of one's country, S.

Thus I ha'e sung in *hamelt* rhyme,
A sang that scorns the teeth o' time.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 576.

Nae herds on Yarrow's bonny braes,
Or banks of Tweed,
Delight to chaunt their *hameil* lays.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 24.

The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
Nor can refuse
To send some *hamelt*, rustic lays,
To your sweet Muse.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 93.

Young Ferguson, in our ain days,
Began to sing in *hamel* lays.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 25.

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank, S. B.

But now and then to spin a line
Or twa, nor fash the tunefu' nine,
I'm seir, there's nae man needs repine,
Whae'er he be,
Critic, or bard, or *hamil kine*,
Or high degree.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

"Homely kind, vulgar," Gl.

Skene writes *haim-hald*, as if he had viewed it q. *haim*, home, and *hald*, hold; or perhaps merely as he found it written in the L. B. of our old Laws, in which the *v.* is *haymhaldare.*

I find no traces of the word, except in Su.-G. Isl. *heimil*, proprius; Isl. *heimild*, proprietates, *heimilt*, familiare, Verel. *heimile*, domicilium; *heimilis quedar vitni*, familiarium attestatio et sententia in re dubia; Cod. Leg. ap. G. Andr., p. 108, 155. I need scarcely add that the origin is *heim*, domus. V. HAME.

To HAMALD, HAYMHALD, *v. a.* 1. To prove any thing to be one's property, which is presently in possession of another, or claimed by him.

"And gif the defender hes na just cause, to reteine that thing; the challenger sall *haymhalde* that thing, as his awin. And gif it be ane beast, ane buke being placed betwix the hornes of the beast, or vpon his forehead, and he and his witnes, at the least twa, sall

sweare that that beast did waver away from him." Quon. Attach., c. 10, § 6. V. also the quotation under the *adj.* sense 2.

2. To domesticate. A beast is said to be *haimilt*, when, after a change, it becomes accustomed to the pasture to which it is sent, or to the place where it is housed; Loth.

Haldorson expl. the Isl. term in language strictly analogous to the sense of the v. *to Haymhald* in our law. *Heimil-a*, jus impertire; vel, auctor alicui esse; illustrating it by Dan. *heimle*, which he renders, "to confer a perfect right to any thing."

He gives a similar interpretation of the s. *Heimilld*. Auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis. *Hann var ecki heimilldar vandr;* De jure acquirendi non erat sollicitus.

Isl. *heimil-a*, domo recipere; Verel.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, *s.* *Borgh of ham-hald*, one who pledges himself, or becomes security, that the goods bought from the seller shall be safely delivered to the purchaser.

"It is statute be King David, that na man sall buy anic thing, except he quha selles the samine finde to the buyer ane lawfull borgh *(quhilk commonlie is called an borgh of haimehald.)*" Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 18, § 1.

"Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient *borgh of haymhalde*, except meate, drinke, claiès shappen and cutted to be worne, and sic like other small merchandise." Burrow Lawes, c. 128, § 1.

The Su.-G. *v. hemull-a* conveys a similar idea; evictionem praestare, ut solet venditor fidem dare, fore, ut rem acquisitam quietus possideat emtor. He also gives the following explanation; Dicitur de rebus mobilibus, quarum certa possessio emtori praestatur. This learned writer observes, that while some derive the *v.* from *heimil*, proprius, others view it as comp. of *hem* and *mull*, or *muld*, dust; in allusion to the custom of giving to the purchaser possession of landed property, by laying a turf or handful of dust, taken from that property, in his lap or bosom. Isl. *heimild*, alienatio, guarenniatio. *Heimilldar madr* exactly corresponds to our *Borgh of ham-hald*, being rendered *guarendator*, G. Andr., p. 109, a warranter, literally *a ham-hald man*.

Sw. *hemul* denotes "the satisfaction, which he who sells a thing he has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer when the right owner claims it as his property;" Wideg.

HAMART, HAMERT, HAIMART, HAMEWARD, *adj.* 1. Domestic, of or belonging to home; as, *hamert claith*, cloth made at home, Ang., Ayrs. *Haimilt*, id., South of S., and *haimiltmade*.

"It was conducted with all that crafty dexterity, with which the infidel and jacobin spirit of the French Revolution had corrupted the honest simplicity of our good old *hameward* fashions." Ann. of the Par., p. 376.

2. Plain, without ornament, ibid.

Thou sonsiest, *hamart*, auld clay biggin,
That ever wore a wa' or riggin',
Whar ance thou stood, clown chiels are diggin'
Wi' pick and shool.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

3. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue, S.

—Fortune has gie'n him a darl
O' *haimart* rhime.
Ibid., ii. 39.

—I score them down in *haimart* rhime.
To please mysel'. *Ibid.*, ii. 40.

A lang epistle I might scribble,
But aiblins ye will grudge the trouble,
Of reading sic low, *hamert* rhyme,
And sae it's best to quat in time.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 103.

4. Childishly, attached to home, Lanarks.

5. Condescending in manner, not haughty. It is said that a person of rank is *hameart*, who is courteous, Ang. *Hamely*, synon.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed q. *hameward*, which would properly denote motion towards home; or as compounded of *hame* and *art*, a termination expressive of quality or disposition. V. ART, ARD.

HAIMARTNESS, *s.* Childish attachment to home, ib.

HAMBRO BARREL, a barrel of a particular description, of a large size.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—thre malvysy bocis,—a *hambro barrel* price iij s." Act. Dom. Conc., 1489, p. 129.

"Thir great barrelles," says Skene, "ar called *Hamburgh* trees, and ar in greatnes not vnlike to our Salmond trees, and suld conteine fourteene gallones." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

HAME, HAIM, *s.* Home, S.

—That Emperowr thare-eft
That Kyng hys Lutenand left——
Hame tyl Rome quhen that he
Agayne passyd wytht hys reawté.
Wyntown, v. 3. 81.

I winna stay at *hame*, lord Thomas,
And sew my silver seam;
But I'll gae to the rank highlands,
Tho' your lands lay far frae *hame*.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 114.

A.-S. *ham*, Alem. Isl. Germ. Belg. *heim*, Su.-G. *hem*, domus, mansio; Moes-G. *haim*, ager, also villa. Wachter derives *heim* from *heim-a*, to cover. Ihre inverts the idea, vo. *Hem;* although he admits it, vo. *Ham*. Mr. Tooke views E. *home* as the past part. of A.-S. *haem-an*, coire.

HOUSE NOR HAME; a redundant phrase, which, as far as I have observed, occurs only in a negative form, used to denote in the most forcible manner the destitute situation of any one, S. *He had neither house nor hame*.

Another term is sometimes conjoined for still greater emphasis; as in the old song:

In Scotland there lived a humble beggar,
And he had neither *house*, nor hald, nor *hame*.

This is a northern idiom. Sw. *Gaa fraan hus och hem*, "to go from house and home;" Wideg.

TO BRING HAME, *v. a.* To import any commodity, S. V. HAMEBRINGING.

TO GANG HAME, the technical phrase used when a person, engaged as a servant, goes to the master or mistress's house, S.

HAME-BRED, *adj.* Unpolished, S.

But it is mair nor strang what ane like you
Sud hae with sic a *hame-bred* man to do.
Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

HAMEBRINGARE, *s.* One who brings home goods from a foreign country.

"That quhatsumeuer persoun—that will cum, reuele, and declair the names of the *hamebringaris* of sicklyke fals cuinyie—sall haue the ane half of all the eschet," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to by or bring hame—to be sauld ony kind of Inglis claith—vndir the pane of confiscatioun of the same claith—and all vthiris the mouable guidis of the *hamebringaris* to his maiesties vse." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

HAMEBRINGING, *s.* 1. The act of conducting home, S.

"And attour the thro Estatis hes grantit for the augmentatioun of the said taxtis to give ane thousand pund for the honorabill *hamebringing* of a Quene," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.

"Our souerane Lady—appreuis all actis maid of befoir twiching the *hamebringing* of fals cuinyie of gold or siluer," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"His Maiestie—hes thocht meit and conuenient to restreane the *hamebringing* within this realme off all Inglis claith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., ut supra.

HAME-COME, *s.* Return, arrival, S.

Now thy sounis dede corpis cruelly slane,
Thou sall behald, alace the panis strang!
This is ouer *hamecome* thou desyrit lang.
Doug. Virgil, 361. 28.

The *hame-come* of King Robert
Out of Ireland fra Sir Edward.
Bruce,—Rubr. of one of the sections, Edit. 1620, p. 323.

A.-S. *ham*, and *cyme*, adventus; Isl. *heimkoma*, domum adventatio, Sw. *hemkomst*, id. *hemkomma*, to come home. V. WELCOME-HAIM.

HAMECUMMING, *s.* The same with *Hame come*, return, S. *Haymecumyng*, Reg. Aberd., vol. 20.

—"The burrowis of this realme, and merchandis within the samin, quha hes thair trauelling in the cist partis,—ar maist heuylie hurt and extremelie handillit be the lait impositioun and custumo rasit vpone thame be the king of Denmark, his officiaris and subiectis, quha causis be tane, in the passing and *hamecumming* of thair schippis, the fyft penny of all thair gudis, quhairof befoir na thing was crauit and desyrit of thame and thair schip bot ane Rois Nobill allanerlie, without ony forther trouhill, serching, or demand," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

[HAME-DRAWN, *adj.* Looking sharply after one's own interest, Bauffs.]

[HAME-DRAUGHTIT, *adj.* Selfish, looking after one's own interest, ibid.]

HAME-FARE, *s.* The removal of a bride from her own or her father's, to that of her husband, S. from *hame*, and *fare*, to go.

This in Isl. is *brudferd;* Sponsae deductio ad domum; Verel., q. *bridefare.* V. INFAR.

HAMEGÄIN', HOME-GOING, *s.* The act of going home, or returning to one's own habitation, S. Thus, it is said ironically, when one meets with something very disagreeable on one's return, *I gat a bonny walcom for my homegäin*, Ang.

Gäin corresponds with E. *going*. Isl. and Su.-G. *hemgong* suggests a very different idea, being equivalent to *hemsokn*, and signifying "violence offered to a man at his own house or home;" Wideg.

Spalding uses *home-going*, giving the term an E. form. "The masters being under fear that the committee holden at Turiff would come and visit their college in their *home-going*, therefore they set their haill students to liberty, closed up the gates, and ilk man went a sundry way." Troubles, i. 110.

"The highlandmen got away, and in their *home-going* plundered the earl Marischal's lands of Strathauchan," &c. Ibid., p. 172.

HAMEIL, *adj.* 1. Domestic, Roxb.

2. Intestine, ibid.

Our grumblin' reschin' some folk's ears,
Of *hameil* brulies rais'd their fears.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 15.

HAMEL, HAMELT, *adj.* Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAMELAN, *adj.* Domestic, Loth.

The *hamelan'* servants tak' the lead;
The cottars next come on wi' speed.
The Har'st Rig, st. 18.

Isl. *heimalinn*, indigena, domi natus et educatus; perhaps from *heim*, domus, and *linni*, servus. It is here given as if it properly were *hameland*. But I would suppose *hamelin* the preferable orthography.

HAMELY, HAMLY, *adj.* 1. Familiar, friendly, such as the intercourse of companions is wont to be, S.

The ost baith met samyn syne,
Thar wes rycht *hamly* welcummyn
Maid amang thai gret Lordis thar:
Of thair metyng joyfull thai war.
Barbour, xix. 794, MS.

Unwarly wening his *fallowis* we had be,
In *hamly* wordis to vs thus carpis he:
Haist you, matis, quhat sleuth tariit you thys late?
Doug. Virgil, 51. 37.

Thocht ye be *hamely* with the King,—
Bewar that ye do not doun thring
Your nichtbouris throw authoritie.
Lyndsays Warkis, 1592, p. 203.

2. Free, without ceremony; as persons are want to demean themselves at home, S.

Thare fand thai Inglis men *hamly*
Duelland, as all thare awne ware.
Wyntown, ix. 8. 202.

3. Condescending, courteous, S.

His frendes thusgat curtasly
He couth ressawe, and *hamely*,
And hys fayis stoutly stonay.
Barbour, xviii. 546, MS.

The harrold than, with honour reuerendly,
Has salust him apon a gudly maner.
And he agayn, with humyll *hamly* cher,
Resauit him in to rycht gudly wyss.
Wallace, viii. 1656, MS.

4. Plain, destitute of refinement, S.

Rudd. seems to say that this word is not used in S. in the same sense with E. *homely*. But it certainly is, in the following Prov.:—

"Hame's ay couthy, although it be never sa *hamely*."

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis;—
Ane *hamelie* hat, a cott of kelt.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 327.

In the same sense a vulgar style is called *a hamely way of speaking*, as opposed to elegant diction. This, however, may be understood in the sense of familiar, or condescending.

This use of the word is rare, and may be viewed as a deviation from the proper signification. It occurs in another S. Prov., in which it must be interprcted in sense 1.

"Hame is a *hamely* word." Kelly, p. 132. "Familiar, easy, pleasant. It differs from *homely* in the English, which is coarse." Ibid., N.

5. Easy, not attended with difficulty.

"And it is very *hamely* to you to knawe what is meant be the highest mountaines: be them hee vnderstandeth the greatest kings and kingdomes in the earth." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Q. 5, b. Expl. "easy," Eng. edit., p. 288.

6. Destitute of affectation, S.

"*Hamely*,—unaffected in manner;" Gl. Picken.

7. Coarse, not handsome, South of S.; E. *homely*.

Wad ye hand sic a brisk and a gallant young heir,
And has three *hamely* daughters ay suffering neglect?
Though laird o' the best o' the Forest sae fair,
He'll marry the warst for the sake of his neck.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 59.

Our word is not a corr. of the E. one, but exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *heimlig*, Alem. *haimleich*. Notat *familiarem*, ut esse solent, qui in eadem *domo* vivunt. *War allom blidr, ok aengom ofmykit litillatugr, ok fam hemelikr;* Be courteous to all, more humble than what is proper to none, and familiar with few. Kon. Styr., p. 92, ap. Ihre.

[HAMELY, HAMLY, HAMLYLY, *adv.* In a homely manner, kindly, heartily, Barbour, xi. 259, xvii. 4.]

HAMELINESS, *s.* Familiarity, S.

"O'er mickle *hameliness* spills courtesy;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 270; equivalent to the E. adage; "Too much familiarity breeds contempt."

HAMELY-SPOKEN, *adj.* Having no affectation of refinement in language, S.

"She is sae plain put on, and sae *hamely spoken*, I kent every word she said." Saxon and Gael, i. 34.

HAME-O'ER, *adv.* Homewards, S.

Barefoot horse, like pedlar's packs,
Boot dear the middens on their backs;—
An' cadge the craps, fan cuttit down
In hairst, *hame o'er* unto the town.
Piper of Peebles, p. 5.

Gin he shou'd rise, and *hameo'er* gang,
Lang was he in a swidder;
For bleed frae's mou' and niz did bang,
And in gryt burns did bludder
His face that day.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

It is improperly printed *hame o'crgang*, which totally loses the sense, and indeed makes nonsense of the passage. This *adv.*, which is very commonly used, especially in the north of S., is evidently compounded in the same manner as *Attour*, *Outour*, &c., from *hame* and *over*, like Su.-G. *oefwer*, signifying trans; as denoting change of place, or a passing over the intermediate space. *Outour* expresses a similar idea; as, "Gae *outour*," i.e., "go *out* from the place presently occupied, so as to go *beyond* certain limits which must be kept clear."

HAME-OWER, *adj.* 1. Rude, rustic; applied to manners, Ang.

"Wha, I wid like to ken, has a better richt to mak' ye his ain than ye'r ain cusin, though he be a gay *hame-ower* loun, Edy?" St. Kathleen, iii. 192.

2. Coarse, homely; respecting food, ibid.

"Will ye tak' a cup o' tea? for ye'll no like our *hame-ower* meal, I doot. Here, Edy, fill him out a drap, for he's no used wi' north country fare, honest fallow!" Ibid., p. 232.

HAME-SICKNESS, *s.* Intense longing for home, which affects the health. *Maladie de pais*, S.

HAMESPUN, *adj.* 1. Spun at home, S.

2. Mean, contemptible, vulgar, S.

HAMESUCKEN, HAIMSUCKIN, *s.* "The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house," Erskine's Instit., 719. 51.

"Gif ane man will challenge ane other of *Haimsuckin*, it is necessare, that he alledge, that his proper house quhere he dwelles, lyes and ryses, daylie and nichtlie, is assailyied." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 9, § 1.

Although this term be used in the Laws of E., I take notice of it, because it has been differently explained. Spelman, as Sibb. has observed, explains *hamsoken* of the privilege or immunity of a man's own house, from A.-S. *ham*, domus, and *socne*, libertas. It is also defined by Rastall: "*Homesoken* (or *hans soken*), that is, to be quit of amercements for entrynge into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the kinge. And that you hold plea of such trespas done in your court, and in your land." Exposition of Difficult words, Fol. 138, b. V. also Collection of Statutes, Fol. 167, b.

Ranulf of Chester, however, explains the term as we do, making it equivalent to *hamfare*. *Hamsockne*, vel *hamfare*, insultus factus in domo. Lib. i., c. 50. And Bracton; Invasio domus contra pacem Domini Regis; Lib. iii., Tr. 2, c. 23, ap. Spelm.

How, then, are we to account for these contradictory explanations? It appears, that the early writers on the E. law had suffered themselves to be misled by the apparent formation of the term. As A.-S. *socne*, *socna*, as well as *soc*, *soca*, signify privilege, immunity, also, the power of holding a court; they had probably, as Spelman does, viewed the word as composed of *ham*, home, and *socne*, privilege. Hence, from the use of *soca* in the same sense, they had occasionally changed the very form of the original word, rendering it *hamsoca*.

Sibb. rightly conjectures, that the original signification of the E. term was the same with ours. For even the learned Spelman has totally misunderstood the authorities he brings for his explanation.

The first is from the laws of Edmund, c. 6, which he thus quotes; Statuit——*Hamsocae* violatores rebus omnibus plectendos, &c. But in the A.-S. it is; *Eac we cwaedon be mundbryce and hamsocnum*, &c.; literally, Also we say concerning *mundbryce* and *hamsocne;* or, as in the Lat. version of Lambard, A. 1568, Decrevimus, ut si quis pacem violarit, aliumque domo sua manentem oppugnarit, &c. These two words regard crimes nearly allied, *mundbryce* denoting the breach of the peace. In the A.-S. inscription, they are equally used as denominating the crimes specified in the statute; *Be*

mundbryce and hamsocne, properly rendered, De pace rupta, et *immunitate domus violata*.

His next quotation is from the Laws of Canute, MS., c. 39, in Lambard, c. 14. In Danelega habet Rex Fightwitam, i.e., forisfactum expeditionis: Grithbrech, i. infractionem pacis: et *Hamsocnam*, i. invasionem mansionis. Here he explains the word properly. But he mistakes the sense of *Fyhtwite*, which signifies the fine for *fighting*, dimicationis—mulcta, (Lambard;) having overlooked the A.-S. word *fyrdwite*, which, in Spelman's translation, corresponds to forisfactum expeditionis; although rendered by Lambard, militiae devitatae—mulcta, by Lye, expeditionis detrectatae mulcta, as denoting the fine paid for being absent from the host.

Spelman, however, virtually retracts the just explanation he had given of *hamsocne*, when he adds; Capite autem 52 adjungit mulctam. *Gif wha hamsocne gewyrce*, &c. Si quis Hamsocam *violaverit;* jure Anglorum Regi emendet 5 libris. This in Lambard is c. 59. Here he strangely mistakes the meaning of a very simple and common A.-S. verb, *gewyrce*, i.e., work or perpetrate. Lambard thus gives the sense; Si quis alterius in domum invaserit, &c.

Thus, it is evident, that the sense of the term has been misapprehended by some of the most learned E. writers, which has produced such confusion in their definitions. But still a difficulty occurs as to the use of this word in the E. law. In many old charters it is granted as a privilege, *ut quictus fit de Hamsoca;* in others, *hamsoca* is granted as a privilege. I can scarcely think that the former denoted an immunity to the actual transgressors, as this would have been a dispensation for the crime. Might it signify an exemption from paying a share of the fine which was probably exacted by the king or superior, from the district, hundred, or other division, where this crime was committed, and when the offender was not discovered? The latter seems to denote the right of holding courts for enquiring into, and punishing, the crime of *hamsocne*.

Skene has materially given the true origin; as he derives it from *haim*, and Germ. *suchen*, "to seek or serche, persew, or follow," understood in a hostile sense. Teut. *heym-soecken*, invadere violanter alicujus domum; Kilian. Germ. *heimsuchung, heimzucht*, invasio domus; Wachter. Su.-G. *hemsokn*,—dicitur, quando quis vim alteri in sua ipsius domo infert; *hemsoek-a*, aedes alterius invisere, atque adeo usui debet, quod violentiae ideam includat; Ihre. Isl. *sokn*, insultus, invasio hostilis; Verel. Hence, *soknare*, a kind of messenger or bailiff. Su.-G. *soek-a* is used as signifying to assail with violence, like Lat. *petere*.

HAMESUCKEN, *adj.* 1. Greatly attached to one's home, Clydes.

This is obviously an improper use of the term.

The Isl. term *heimsackinn* is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home." For it is rendered by Haldorson; Avidus domum redeundi.

2. Of a selfish disposition, Ayrs.

HAME-THROUGH, *adv.* Straight homewards, S.

—Beand scapit of that danger,
Hame through he past, and wald not spair.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 232.

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, *adj.* Domestic, native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to *Hamart*, q. v.

HAMEWARD, HAMWARDE, *adv.* Homeward, S.

Their anxious leaders—*hameward* speed
In grand procession.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 77.

A.-S. *hamweard*, id.

[*Hamwart, Hamvard, Hamvardis*, are forms used by Barbour, xvi. 472, vi. 294, vii. 492. V. Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

HAMEWITH. 1. Used as an *adv.* Homeward, S. B.

He taks the gate, and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a wilsome height and how.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

2. Used as an *adj.*

And now the Squire his *hamewith* course intends.
Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

3. Used as a *s.* *To the hamewith*, having a tendency to one's own interest. *He's ay to the hamewith*, he still takes care of his own, S. B.

From A.-S. *ham*, Isl. *heim*, habitatio, and A.-S. *with*, Isl. *vid*, versus, q. towards home.

[HAMIT, *adj.* Same as HAMALD, q. v.]

HAMELL, *s.*

The love of pelf comes from the devil,
It's the root of all mischief and evil.—
It corrupts *hamell*, sharp, and sweet,
It poysons all, like aconite.
Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 77.

This seems to denote some kind of liquor.

[HAMEREST, *s.* The commonage adjoining enclosed land, Shetl.; Isl. *heimrost*, "a lane leading up to houses." Cleasby.]

HAMES, HAMMYS, *s. pl.* "A sort of collar for draught horses or oxen to which the traces are fastened;" Gl. Sibb.

The bodyis of Rutulianis here and thare
Thay did persane, and by the coist alquhare
The cartis stand with lymouris bendit strek,
The men ligging the *hames* about thare nek.
Doug. Virgil, 287. 6.

The word in sing. *hame* is found in E. dictionaries, although not used by E. writers. V. HAIMS.

HAME-BLADE, *s.* The half of a horse-collar, Loth. V. AWEBAND, also HAMES.

HAME-HOUGH'D, *part. adj.* A term applied to a horse when it is straiter above than below the *hough;* from the resemblance of its hind legs to a pair of *hames*. V. HAMES.

HAMERSTAND, *s.* An anvil, but the term is now obsolete.

"ij *hamerstandis* and an brewyne falt [vat]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, xvi. 535.

HAMIT, *adj.* What has been produced in our own country. *Hamit linjet*, flax-seed which has been raised at *home*, Ang.

—Nane but meadow girs was mawn,
An' nane but *hamit* linjet sawn.
Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

V. HAMALD, *adj.*

HAMMELS, *s. pl.* Open sheds, Berwicks. V. HEMMIL.

HAMMER, BLOCK, AND STUDY; "a school game. A fellow lies on all fours. This is the *block;* one steadies him before, this is the *study;* a third is made a *hammer* of, and swung by boys against the block." Gall. Encycl. V. HAWMER.

HAMMERFLUSH, *s.* The sparks which fly from iron when beaten with the *hammer;* used for rubbing up iron-work, Ang. *smiddie aiss*, synon. S. This is elsewhere pron. *Hammer-flaught.*

Isl. *flys*, offa; G. Andr. It denotes a fragment of any kind, as of broken bones; Ihre.

[HAMMERS, *s. pl.* Large masses of earth-fast stones on the side of a hill, Shetl.; Isl. *hamar*, a steep place, "a crag standing out like an anvil," Cleasby.]

HAMMIT, HAMMOT, *adj.* Plentiful; used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw; it is also applied to corn which has many grains on one stalk; to potatoes, when there are many at one stem, Ang.

It cannot reasonably be referred to *healme*, straw; because it is often said, "The corn's very *hammit*, though there be little fodder." Perhaps from Moes-G. *hiuhma*, *hiuma*, multitudo; or rather A.-S. *hamod*, tectus, q. well covered with grains. Or can it be a corr. of Su.-G. *ymnig*, abundans? *Et ymnigt aar*, a fruitful year; Wideg. *A hammit crop*, S. B.

Shalloch is used in the same sense, Mearns; which, according to analogy, may naturally enough be derived from Isl. *skiol-a*, *skyl-a*, operire, tegere; Su.-G. *skyl*, *skiul*, a corn rick, *skyla saad*, to make up ricks of corn.

To HAMMLE, *v. n.* To walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Ettr. For.

This is certainly allied A.-S. *hamel-an*, to hamstring, poplites scindere, suffraginibus scissis mutilare, q. to walk as if hamstrung; especially as E. *hamble* is given, both by Johnson and Todd, as signifying to cut the sinews of the thigh, though without any example. Chaucer writes it *hamele*, using it metaphorically.

Algate o fote is *hameled* of thy sorowe.
Troilus, ii. 964.

i.e., "at any rate one foot of thy sorrow is cut off."

As this *v.* may be traced to *ham*, poples, it might reasonably be supposed, from analogy, that *Hochle*, a synon. *v.*, was in like manner formed from *hoh*, E. *hough*, id. But Germ. *hammel-n*, mutilare, is, according to Wachter, a frequentative from *hamm-en*, caedere, secare. Isl. *haml-a*, cohibere, impedire. This is probably the secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying to mutilate. For Verelius says; In legibus passim, *Hamla* est membri alicujus laesione vel mutilatione alium impedire quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit efficiendi. Su.-G. *haemm-a*, impedire, cohibere, might seem the more ancient form.

To HAMP, *v. n.* 1. To halt in walking, Tweedd.

This seems the primary sense.

2. To stutter, to stammer, Loth. S. A. *mant*, synon.

3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking or mispronouncing the words, Clydes.

HAMP, *s.* A halt in walking, Tweedd.

HAMPER, *s.* One who cannot read fluently, but frequently mistakes or mispronounces terms, Clydes.

HAMP, *s.* The act of stuttering.

To HAMPER, *v. a.* To straiten, to confine by giving little room, S.

Thare lay ane vale in a crukit glen,—
Quham wounder narrow apoun athir syde
The bewis thik *hamperith*, and dois hyde
With skuggis derne.——
Doug. Virgil, 382, 27.

Both Junius and Rudd. view this as a different word from that which is used in E. But in some instances they approach very near. I mention this therefore, especially in regard to the etymon. It has been derived from *hamper*, a basket; from *hanaper*, the exchequer, &c. The only probable origin is that mentioned by Seren. Isl. *hampr*, funiculus grossus lineus; Sw. *hamp-as*, *(med nogot)* rei difficili intricatus laborare.

To HAMPHIS, *v. a.* To surround, Gl. Ross; to hem in, to confine, Gl. Shirr.

Syne in a clap, as thick's the motty sin,
They *hamphis'd* her with unco fyke and din.
Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

Out gush'd her een, but word she cudna say,
Sae *humphis'd* was she atween glee and wae.
Ibid., p. 82.

Agast the Sothroun stood a stound,
Syne *hamphisd* him, pele-mele, ane and a'.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., xi. 175.

"Enclosed and crowded round," Gl.

This may be referred to the same origin with HAMPER.

HAMREL, *s.* One who stumbles often in walking, one who walks heedlessly, Ettr. For.

This would seem to have a common origin with Sw. *haemt-a i uttalet*, id. balbutire; perhaps from *haemma*, impedire.

To HAM-SCHAKEL, HABSHAIKEL; HOBSHAKLE, *v. a.* "To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. Teut. *hamme*, poples, numella." Sibb.

If *hamme* be here taken in the first sense, it may be objected that cattle are thus bound, not by the *ham*, but under the knee; if in the second, that the component words are of the same meaning. The origin must therefore be left as uncertain.

HAMSCHOCH, HAMSHOGH, *s.* 1. A sprain or contusion in the leg, a hurt, a severe bruise, Fife.

2. It is also used to denote a severe bruise in general, especially when accompanied by a wound, Fife. It is often pron. *Hamsheugh.*

The same term, pron. *haumshock*, denotes a severe laceration of the body, Ayrs.

3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, Fife.

4. A misfortune, an untoward accident, Fife.; pron. *hamsheugh*, Kinross.

"Wat yo na that we're gaun straught the gate wo paetioned about, afore thir *hamshoghs* dang a' our plans heels-o'er-head." Saint Patrick, ii. 77.

Perhaps this is only *Amshach*, a misfortune, aspirated, and applied in a restricted sense. Or can it be from A.-S. *ham*, the hip, the thigh, and *shach*, *v.* to distort? The last syllable might, however, seem allied to Gael. *siach-am*, to sprain.

To HAMSH, *v. n.* To eat in a voracious noisy way, like a dog.

The origin may be Isl. *kiams-a*, buccas volutare, forcibly to move the cheek-bones; from *kiammi*, maxilla, *kiamt*, motio maxillarum; Haldorson. V. Hansh.

HAMSHOGH, *s.* V. Hamschoch.

Hamshoch, Hamsheugh, *adj.* 1. Much bruised; often referring to a contusion accompanied with a wound, Fife.

2. Severe, censorious, as applied to critics, Ayrs.

"Thae *haumshoch* bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings," &c. Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

HAMSTRAM, *s.* Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair ner fain,
To crack with Nory, and her story ken.
With great *hamstram* they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a ned to her to after gang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

We might view this as composed of Su.-G. *haemma*, impedire, and Isl. *strembin*, pererassus, difficilis; or of Teut. *ham*, peples, and *stremm-en*, cohibere, in allusion to a horse being S. *ham-shackled*.

HAN, *pret.* Have.

He made knight with his hond;
He dede him *han* on heye
The fairest that he fand,
In place to riden him by.
Sir Tristrem, p. 45.

"He caused him instantly to have;" Gl.

—Mi maiden ye *han* slain.—
Ibid., p. 104.

Han is thus used by R. Gloue., and may be a contr. of the part. pr. *haefen*, or 3rd p. pl., pret. *haefdon*.

HAN'-AN'-HAIL, *s.* A game common in Dumfr.

Two goals called *hails*, or *dules*, are fixed on, at about the distance of four hundred yards from each other, or as much farther as the players can agree on. The two parties then place themselves in the middle between the goals, or *dules*, and one of the persons, taking a soft elastic ball about the size of a man's fist, tosses it into the air, and as it falls strikes it with his palm towards his antagonists. The object of the game is for either party to drive the ball beyond the goal which lies before them, while their opponents do all in their power to prevent this. As soon as the ball is *gowf't*, that is, struck away, the opposite party endeavour to intercept it in its fall. This is called *keppan' the ba*. If they succeed in this attempt, the person who does so is entitled to throw the ball with all his might towards his antagonists; if he *kep* it in the first bounce which it makes off the ground, called a *stot*, he is allowed *to haunch*, that is, to throw the ball by bringing his hand with a sweep past his thigh, to which he gives a stroke as his hand passes, and discharging the ball at the moment when the stroke is given. If the ball be caught in the second bounce, the catcher may *hoch* the *ball*, that is, throw it through below one of his houghs. If none of the party catch the ball, in these circumstances, it must be *gowf't* in the manner before described. As soon as either of the parties succeeds in driving the ball, or, as it is called, *hailin' the dules*, the game then begins by one of the party which was successful throwing the ball towards the opposing goal, and the other party striving by every art to drive it back. The first part is only preliminary to the game to determine which shall have the advantage of getting the first throw. The game is played in the very same manner as the preliminary part.

HANBEAST, *s.* "The horse a ploughman directs with the left *hand*." Gall. Encycl.

HANCLETH, *s.* Ancle.

I will conclude,
That of syde taillis can cum na gude,
Syder ner may thair *hanclethis* hide.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 309, 310.

A.-S. *ancleow*, talus; perhaps from *an*, which in composition has the force of Lat. *ad*, *in*, and *cleofan*, to cleave, q. the place where the bones separate.

HAND, Han', Haun, *s.* The hand.

Ahin the hand. In arrears, in debt, Aberd.; elsewhere more commonly *Ahint*; E. *behindhand*, id.

*[At Hand, At Han'. Near by, ready, convenient, S.]

Weill at hand. In good keeping, plump.

Thew sall tak Ferrand my palfray,
And for thair is na horss in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit sa *weill at hand*,
Tak him as eff thine awyne hewid,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.
Barbour, ii. 120, MS.

This may signify, in good condition. But perhaps it is a French idiom, equivalent to, *à la main*, nimbly, actively, or, *homme à la main*, a man of execution; q. a horse so swift, and of so great action.

Atween hands. In the intervals of other engagements, S.

[Behind hand. Late, dilatory; in secret, underhand, in an underhand manner, Clydes.]

By hand, *adv.* 1. Applied to any work that is already done, or any hardship that has been sustained, S.

2. Out of the way; applied to a person, at times in relation to marriage, S. B.

But the wooers ran all mad upon her
Because she was bonny and bra';
And sae I dread will be seen on her,
When she's *by hand* and awa'.
Ross, Song, Woo'd and married and a'.

To put any thing by hand, to go through with it, S.

"The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it *by hand* easily." Rutherford's Lett. Ep. 11, P. i.

"A good thing *by-hand*; a good thing over."—Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 53.

FRA HAND, *adv.* Forthwith, immediately.

Speid sune your way and bring them heir *fra hand.*
Lyndsay's S. P. R., ii. 238.

Wald thow nocht mary *fre hand* ane uder wyfe?
Ibid., ii. 7.

Thair come till hir anew of men *fra hand,*
Quhilkis chaist your Lords sone efter in Ingland.
Diall. Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 7.

——————And with that we did land,
Syne lap upon our horse *fra hand,*
And on our jornay rudelie raid.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 1.

* [IN HAND. In charge; going on; generally combined with the *v. to take*, S.]

IN HANDS WITH. 1. *To be in hands with*, to possess in a certain way.

"It is a rejecting and opposing of it, which importeth, 1. That men have once, some way at least, been *in hands with* it, or had the offer of it, as is true of the Pharisees. 2. That they do reject, even with contempt, what they had of it, or in their offer." Guthrie's Trial, p. 212.

"If by all thou hast ever heard of that matter, thy heart loveth it, and desireth to be *in hands with* it, thou hast it already performed within thee." Ibid., p. 217.

This phraseology is obviously different from that of the E. of having a thing *in hand.*

2. To be in a state of courtship with; as, "He's *in hands wi'* Jean; do ye think they'll mak it out?" S.

OUT OF HAND. Forthwith, immediately.

"For which purpose we have written *out of hand* for the remanent nobleman now absent to be here with all speed." Answ. Lords of Scotland, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 417.

OUT OF HAND is used in the same sense, S.

"*Out of hand*, immediately. Ex. *He did such a thing out of hand*, for, *he did it immediately.* At the same time, *out of hand* may be found both in Spenser and Shakespear, and is still occasionally used." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 54.

Doug. uses *spede hand*, for, make haste.

Haue done, *spede hand*, and mak na mare delay.
Virgil, 120, 6.

The phrase is mentioned by Rudd. as still in use, S.

HAND O'ER HEAD. "*Han owre Head*, a phrase signifying choosing [*r.* purchasing. or receiving] without selecting." Gall. Encycl.

"Others will take the lot as it is, this is buying them *hand owre head.*" Ibid.

HAN'-FOR-NIEVE, *adv.* Expl. "cheek by jowl," abreast; walking as in a very friendly manner, Ayrs.

—*Han'-for-nieve*, the hawkies stan'
Wha live by dissipation.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

HAND TO NIEVE. Singly opposed, Gall.; equivalent to E. *hand to hand.*

——Some *han' to nieve*,
Wi' manly pith o' arm, beyond the mark,
Far fling the pond'rous mell.—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

For never was there curler yet
Of village or of brae,
That e'er wi' channelstane did come,
But if he would submit
To *hand to nieve*, I'd pledge this crag,
I should his winner hit. *Ibid.*, p. 163.

This phraseology receives light from the language of Shakespeare:

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour.

TO HALD HAND. To concur in, to support; with the prep. *to.*

—"His Maiestie promittis to vse and follow thair counsale, and to *hald hand to* the executioun of quhatsumeuir thing sall be concludit and determinat in this caiss be thame." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 53.

Sometimes it is used without the preposition.

"As your Lordschip findis opportunitie, it will pleis your Lordschip remember on my bisiness; the quhilk I dout not bot my Lord Cardinall of Lorraine with solisit and *hauld hand*, gif his Lordschip be remembrit thairupoun." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135. V. HALD HAND.

Perhaps it is meant as the resolution of the word *maintain*, Fr. *maintenir*, L. B. *manuten-ere*, to hold in hand. Matth. Paris has a phrase nearly allied to that of the Bishop of Ross; Archiepiscopum contra me *mautenere* praesumunt. V. Du Cange.

TO HALD IN HAND, *v. a.* To keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner.

"The Admiral Hamilton,—revealed the king's projects and secrets,—as was thought, to the covenanters, of whom also he politically made his own use, and *held* both the king and them *in hand* for his own ends, not yet known." Spalding, i. 182.

TO HALD *one's* HAND. To stop, to pause, S.; in allusion as would seem, to one's desisting for a time from *manual* exertion.

"Because ye hef biggit up your tour of Babel sa, that nane understandis utheris, I thocht I wald yit anis agane bid you *hald* your *hand.*—Quharefor, my freind, *hald* yit your *hand*, and luke a litle upon your werkmanschip." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 255.

TO PUT HAND IN. 1. To commit murder upon, to put to death.

"As for his conclusion, 'Men may not *put hand in* Tyrants,' it can never be deduced from his text." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 417.

—"All law and justice salbe contemned, and everie man sal *put hand in* the kingis awne persone." Pitscottie's Cron., i. 31.

2. It is used in pl. as signifying to seize forcibly, to lay hold with violence.

—"Tending to have *put handis in* his persoune, &—drawin his grace to thar invtile gydschip and evill wais." Acts Ja. V. V. GYDSCHIP.

TO PUT HAND IN *one's self.* To commit suicide. The prep. *to* or *till* is now used. *To put hand to himsell*, S.

"We find mention made of the Kings of Orkney, and Buchanan tells us of one Belus, who having invaded Scotland, was defeated and put to flight by Ewen II. King of Scots, killing most of his army, upon which

Belus being much discouraged and broken in spirit, despairing of life, *put hand in himself*, and became his own executioner." Brand's Orkney, p. 14.

This phrase only expresses the crime generally. When it is by hanging, one is said *to put himself down*. V. To GAE DOWN.

"Bot these cuill men that sought the death, and *put handes in themselfis*, in their appearance they soght it for a better." Bruce's Eleven Serm., F. 8, a.

Belg. *de handen dan zich selven slaan*, to make away himself; Sewel.

To PUT HANDS ON *one's self*. Used in the same sense.

"William Mearnes, a notorious warlock,—being to be tryed, *put hands on himself*, at the devill's instigation." Law's Memor. Pref. LVIII.

To TAK THROW HAND. To take to task, S.

HANDCLAP, *s.* A moment; q. as much time as is required for *clapping* the *hands* together. *In a handclap*, in a moment, S.B., Roxb.; sometimes *handlaclap*.

"It is God speed, or spulyie wi' thee in three *handclaps*." Perils of Man, iii. 205.

In a clap, id. V. CLAP, *s.*

HANDCUFFS, *s. pl.* Fetters for the wrist, manacles, S.

From *cuff*, q. *sleeves* of iron. Or shall we rather deduce it from Su.-G. *handklofvor*, manacles, from *hand* and *klofwa*, any thing *cloven*; speciatim, says Ihre, tendicula aucupum. Hickes thinks that E. *glove* is from the same source.

To HANDCUFF, *v. a.* To manacle, S.

To HAND-FAST, *v. a.* 1. To betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage.

"This James [the sixth Earl of Murray] begat upon Isobel Innes, daughter to the Laird of Innes, Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. This Isobel was but *hand-fast* with him, and deceased before the marriage; wherethrough this Alexander he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm." Pitscottie, p. 26.

"She not only would not yield to it, but even sued for a divorcement from the Pope, at the Court of Rome, alledging that Angus had been affianced, betrothed or *hand-fasted* to that Gentlewoman [Jeane Douglas,] who bare the childe to him, before he had married her [the Quene Dowager], and so by reason of that pre-contract, could not be her lawful husband." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 249.

2. It is used as synon. with *contract*.

"Though every believing soul is, when the Father draweth it to Christ, contracted and *handfasted* with him, Hos. ii. 19, 20, yet, for good and wise reasons, it pleaseth the Lord Christ to delay the taking of us home to himself, and the accomplishment and consummation of the begun marriage,—even as in earthly marriages there is first, a Contract or Espousals, and then, for just and honest reasons, some space of time ought to intervene betwixt that and the full accomplishment of the marriage." Fergusson on the Ephesians, p. 389.

A.-S. *hand-faest-en*, fidem dare. Su.-G. *hand-faestning*, "a promise which is made by pledging the hand, whether by citizens who thus bind themselves to their prince, or by those who are about to be married, mutually engaging themselves; from the phrase *faesta hand*, which signifies to join one right hand to another. Hence, in the laws of the Westrogoths, *handfaestna darstamma* denotes espousals. V. Ihre, vo. *Hand*.

Su.-G. *faesta*, sensu ecclesiastico notat sponsalia solenni ritu sponsam sponso addicere. Hence *faestemoe*, sponsa, *faesteman*, sponsus, *faesta* and *handfaestnad*, sponsalia. *Faestandafae*, in the laws of Upland, denotes the gift made by the bridegroom to his future father-in-law, as a pledge of the subsequent marriage. Ihre, vo. *Faesta*, p. 436.

The word in Isl. seems to be applied both to espousals and marriage. *Festir*, sponsalia, Verel. *Festing*, alias *festar* in pl., confirmatio nuptialis, G. Andr., p. 68. *Feste* is the very word used in the form of marriage; *Ey feste thig mier til logligrar eigin konu*; Confirmo te mihi legaliter in uxorem.

HAND-FASTING, HAND-FASTNYNG, HAND-FISTING, *s.* "Marriage with the incumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. A perversion of this custom remained till near the end of the last [seventeenth] century;" Gl. Wynt.

"Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of *Handfisting*, in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the white and the black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagements by joining hands, or by *handfisting*, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the *handfisting* was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation.

"This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery: this tract was the property of the abby of Melrose, which through œconomy discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purpose of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called *Book in bosom*, probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast: but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy." Pennant's Tour in S., 1772, P. I., p. 91, 92.

"——At that fair, it was the custom for the unmarried persons of both sexes to choose a companion, according to their liking, with whom they were to live till that time next year. This was called *hand-fasting*, or hand in fist, &c." P. Eskdalemuir, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xii. 615.

It seems to have been occasionally written *hand-fisting*, from the false idea, as in the last extract, that the last part of the word is formed from E. *fist*.

Whatever might be the particular cause of the prevalence of this custom in Eskdale, it is evident from the preceding article, that it had been practised also in the North of S. It prevailed even in the Hebrides.

"It was an ancient custom in the Islands, that a man should take a maid to his wife, and keep her for the space of a year without marrying her; and if she pleased him all the while, he married her at the end of the year, and legitimated the children: but if he did not love her, he returned her to her parents, and her portion also; and if there happened to be any children, they were kept by the father: but this

unreasonable custom was long ago brought in disuse." Martin's West. Islands, p. 114.

The term occurs in the same sense O. E.

"*Vne faincayles* [*fiancayles*] an assuryng or *hand-fastynge*, of folks to be maryed;" Palsgraue's French Gram., B. iii., F. 12, b.

We also meet with some traces of the same custom in France. Sponsalia inter se per verba de futuro contraxerunt, carnali copula subsecuta et prole procreata; cum lapsis aliquibus annis——ad solempnizationem matrimonii in facie Ecclesiae procedere vellent, &c. Charta Amadei Lugdun. Archiep., A. 1438, ap. Du Cange.

HAND-FRANDIE, *s.* The name given, in Fife, to a hand-rick of corn, or small stack no higher than can be reached with the *hand*.

Isl. *froon* denotes any piece of ground that is elevated above the adjacent soil. Belg. *fron*, *vron*, summus. These ancient terms denoting elevation, may perhaps point out the original sense of this provincial designation.

HAND-HABBLE, *adv.* Business that is done quickly, summarily, without any previous plan, or without loss of time, is said to be done *hand-habble*, Roxb. It often includes the idea of something haughty or imperious in the mode of acting.

Perhaps from *hand*, and Fr. *habile*, quick, nimble, expert.

HAND-HAP, *s.* Chance, hazard. *At hand-hap*, by chance; the same with E. *hap-hazard*, Fife.

HAND-HAUAND, *part. pr.* Having in possession; applied to stolen goods.

"Ane frie man sould not be imprisoned at the complaint of ane other,——except—gif he is takin with reid or hait hand of slauchter, or with the fang, or in *handhauang* thrift, or roborie." Quon. Att., c. 39, § 1, 2.

With the fang, is explained as equivalent to *hand-haveand, and back-bearand;* Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Infangthefe*.

Hand-habend is used in the same sense, Laws of E. A.-S. *aet haebbendra handa gefangen*, in ipso furto deprehensus; Lye. Teut. *handhaven*, to possess; Isl. *handhave*, the possessor of any thing, qui possessor est, et in manu tenet. V. Verel.

The same phrase occurs in Fleta, though erroneously printed.—Ubi aliquis latro deprehensus seisitus de aliquo latrocinio *haud habbende & backberynde*, &c. Lib. i., c. 38, § 1. *Haud* is obviously for *hand*.

To HAND-KILL, *v. a.* To slaughter, a term applied to butchers.

"Gif ony fleshour, beand burges, slayis or *handkillis* ony beif or flesh with his awin *handis*," &c. Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 583.

This term seems to allude to the A.-S. designation for a butcher; *cwellere*, carnifex, lanio, from *cwell-an*, mactare.

* HANDLESS, *adj.* 1. Awkward in using the hands; as *a handless taupie*, a woman who exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she still lets her work fall out of her hands, S.

2. Slowly, tardy in manual operation, S.

HANDSEL, *s.* 1. The first money that a trader receives for his goods, as in E.; also, a gift conferred at a particular season, S. Those who are under the influence of superstition, are unwilling to receive their first money from sales for the day, from an unlucky hand. If the money be laid down on the board, they also refuse to accept it in this way; saying to the purchaser, "Gie me't out of your hand," S.

2. A piece of bread given before breakfast, Galloway.

"*Hansle*, a morning lunch;" Gall. Encycl.

This is merely an oblique sense of Su.-G. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiae, from *hand* and *sel-ia*, A.-S. *sell-an*, to deliver; as denoting that this piece of bread is an earnest of the meal which is to succeed it.

Ihre observes, that this term is used by other Gothic nations with greater latitude, as denoting a gift of any kind; and thence restricted to gifts devoted to a religious use. He views Moes-G. *hunsl*, sacrifice, offering, as radically the same; whence, it is believed, A.-S. *husl* was formed, the term used to denote the sacrament of the Supper, as converted into a sacrifice in the Church of Rome, also *husl-ian*. Hence E. *hous-el*, to give or receive the eucharist, in the Romish sense; *unhouseled*, not having received this sacrament.

HANDSEL MONDAY. The first Monday of the New Year, O. S.; so called, because it has been the custom, from time immemorial, for servants and others to ask, or receive, *handsel*, on this day, S.

"On the evening of *Handsel Monday*, as it is called, some of his neighbours came to make merry with him." P. Tillicoutry, Clackm. Stat. Acc., xv. 201, N.

HAND-PAYMENT, *s.* A beating, Aberd.

HAND-PLANE, *s.* The tool used by carpenters, which in E. is called a *smoothing plane*, S.

HANDPUTTING, *s.* Violence used to another with the *hands*.

"Maisterfull & violent *handputting* in his dekin." Aberd. Reg., V. 15; i.e., "attacking the deacon of the trade in a violent manner."

HAND-RACKLE, *adj.* 1. Properly, rash in striking, S.

"With him rode the gentlemen of his own name, the *hand-rackle* Homes, the dorty Dumbars, the strait-laced Somervilles, and the Baillies." Perils of Man, iii. 312. Printed, by mistake, *hard-rachle*.

2. Careless, acting without consideration, Roxb.; the same with *Rackle-handit*.

3. Active, ready; as, "He's as *hand-rackle* a fallow as in a' the parish," ibid.

HAND-SENYIE, *s.* 1. An ensign or standard, corr. from *ensenyie*.

"Heireftir all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest enmitie to the Queene—erectit ane *hand-senyie* of thair awin to invade the toun quhair they frielie dwelt." Hist. James Sext, p. 128.

2. A token.

"He gaue them *handseinyeis* of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark," &c. Bruce's Eleven Serm., P. 8, a. V. ENSEINYIE.

3. An ensign or standard-bearer, denoting a person.

"Item, that the capitanes of men of warre underwritten, with the members of thair cumpanies, shal be comprehendit in this presente pacificatioun :—they are to say, capitane James Bruce, Johnne Hamiltoune of Albowye his Lieutennent, Jon Robiesoun, in Braidwoodsyde, his *handsenyie*." Hist. Ja. IV., p. 226.

HANDSHAKING, *s.* 1. Close engagement, grappling; q. to be as near as to *shake hands*, Roxb.

"My blood boiled when I saw them burning the houses o' Scotsmen, and fain wad I hae had a *handshaking* wi' them." The book not marked, but supposed to be the Brownie of Bodsbeck.

2. An intermeddling in whatever way; as, "I wad like naething better than to hae a *handshakin'* wi' that business," Roxb.

HAND-SPAIK, *s.* A bar or spoke used in carrying the dead to the place of interment, S. V. SPAIK.

HAND-STAFF, *s.* 1. The upper part of a flail, S. the lower being denominated the *souple*.

This exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *handwal*, id. from hand, manus, and *wal*, fustis, pertica.

2. The name of a constellation, supposed to be Orion's sword.

The Elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris huffe,
The Horne, and the *Hand staffe*.
Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 4.

HAND-STANE, *s.* A term formerly used in S. for a small stone, or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the *hand*, in contradistinction from one which required much greater exertion.

"There is a cairn, or great heap of small *handstones*, with five or six high stones erected." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 27.

HAND-WAILLING, *s.* Particular or accurate selection.

"I believe tho' ye be a singular waill'd companie that is in this place, and the best that by *hand waillinq* can be waill'd out of Clydsdale, yet it were not a great difficultie to gar the greater part of you raise [raze] the foundation of your closing with Christ." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 15.

HAND-WAIL'D, *adj.* Remarkable, distinguished, in whatever way; carefully selected, S.

Lord Arnulph quickly after him does send
Fifteen *hand-waild*, well-mounted Englishmen.
Hamilton's Wallace, B. vii. 125.

The raffan rural rhyme sae rare,
Sic wordy, wanton, *hand-wail'd* ware,
Sae gash and gay, gars fowk gae gare
To hae them by them.
Ramsay's Poems, xi. 351.

It is often used in a bad sense; as, *a hand-wail'd waster*, a mere prodigal, S.

HANDWAVING, *s.* A mode of measuring grain by stroking it with the hand, S. B.

"They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal: and are measured by *handwaving*, i.e., they are stroked by the hand about *four* inches above the top of the firlot." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 533.

From *hand* and *wave*, Su.-G. *wefw-a*, Isl. *wef-ia*, circumvolvere.

HAND-WHILE, HANLAWHILE, *s.* A little while, Ettr. For., Peebles.

"*Handwhile*, vulg. *Hanla-while*, a short time;" Gl. Sibb.

This resembles *Handlaclap*; and is evidently corr. from A.-S. *handwhile*, "momentum, a moment of time;" Somner.

As we have several metaphors, expressive of brevity, borrowed from the motion of the eye, *Blink*, *Glint*, &c., so also some from that of the hand; as *Hand-clap*. The A.-S. term *handhwyrft* seems to convey an idea quite analogous to *Handwhile*. It is expl. "Articulum temporis; the *turning* of an *hand*, an instant of time;" Ibid. Flandr. *hand-wijle*, momentum temporis, *hand-wijligh*, momentarius.

HANDICONEIVE, *adv.* In company, conjunctly; as, "We'se gae *handiconeive* about it," Teviotd.

From *hand* and *neive*, q. hand in hand. The connective *co* might be traced to Lat. *con*, with, or Gael. *comh*, id., sounded *co*, were it not to suppose an anomalous composition.

HANDICUFFS, *s. pl.* Blows with the hand, S.; *handy blows*, E.

HANDIE, *s.* 1. A milking-pail, Lanarks. It is often corruptly pron. *Hannie*.

2. A wooden dish for holding food, South of S.

"I flang the *hannie* frae me, flew into the byre, and claucht her just as she was sinkan' in a swoon." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

It seems thus denominated, because it has an ear or *hand* for holding by; like that elsewhere called, for the same reason, a *Luggie*, from *lug*.

HANDIE-FU', HANNIE-FU', *s.* The fill of a milk-dish, Lanarks.

"I had gane into the milkhouse—to teem a *hannie-fu'* o' milk, whan I heard my dochter eryan' ont, 'O mither, mither.'" Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

HANDY-GRIPS, *s. pl.* Close grappling, q. corr. *hanny-grips*, S. B.

"Certainly my light is dim, when it cometh to *handy-grips*." Rutherford's Lett., Ep. 12.

'Tis better then the cause we try
Wi' the wind o' our wame,
Than for to come in *hanny-grips*
At sic a driery time.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

Q. a *grip* or hold with the *hand*. *Handgrep* is an old Su.-G. word, compounded in the same manner, although varying in its signification. It denotes the

knack of using the instruments of any trade, art, &c., in a legal sense, the joining of hands for confirming a bargain.

HANDIE-WARK, *s.* 1. Occupation, calling.

"That na maner of person be sufferit to use merchandice, or occupy the *handie-wark* of ane free craftsman within the burgh,—withont he be burgess and free-man of the same." Blue Blanket, p. 125.

2. The work made by a tradesman, S.

"That any ane craft may conveen—for—making of masters, and trying of thair *handie-wark* allanerly." Ibid., p. 123.

A.-S. *hand-weorc*, "a handicraft; also, workmanship." Somner.

To HANDLE THE DUST, to receive money, a cant phrase, Kinross.

* HANDLING, *s.* 1. Interference, some degree of intermeddling; as, "He wad fain hae a *handling* in that affair," S.

2. Abundance, store, fulness, Aberd.

"Many goodmen—form'd that regiment called the Cameronian Regiment,—thinking thereby to be in a better capacity to drive away the prelatical curats, to apprehend and bring to condign punishment our *hand-wail'd* murderers." Walker's Passages, p. 58.

From *hand* and *wale*, to choose; q. *picked out* by the *hand*.

HANDSLEW CUTTHROT, a piece of ordnance formerly used in S.

"Sevin *handslew cutthrottis* of forgit yron wanting all thair chalmeris." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 252.

Teut. *handslagh*, colaphus, alapa, from *hand*, manus, and *slagh*, *slach*, ictus. *Slew* is the pret. of the old v. *slay*, to strike. V. SLEW FYR.

*HANDSOME, *adj.* Elegant in person, but not applied to the face, S. We indeed say, "She's a very *handsome* woman, but far frae being bonny."

HANDVARP, *s.* The city of Antwerp, Aberd. Reg., *passim*.

[HANDY-CROOPEN, *s.* "A game in which one of the players turns his face to the wall, his hand resting upon his back; he must continue in this position until he guesses who struck his hand, when the striker takes his place, Shetl. Isl. *kroppr*, Da. *krop*, Sw. *krop*, the trunk of the body." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

To HANE, *v. a.* To spare. V. HAIN.

[To HANE, *v. a.* To enclose, to hedge; part. pa. *haned*, *hanite*. V. HAIN, *v.*

HANING, HAINING, *s.* 1. Hedges, inclosures.

"That euerie man spiritnall and temporall, within this realme, hauand ane hundreth pnnd land of new extent be yeir,——plant wod and forest, and mak hedgeis, and *haning* for himself, extending to thre akers of land, and abone or vnder, as his heretage is mair or les." Acts Ja. V., 1535, c. 10, edit. 1566. In c. 11, it is ordained, "that all destroyaris of grene wod,—and sic like of all new *haningis*," be prosecuted and punished.

This seems to be the meaning of *haining*, as used by Ross.

As they grew up, as fast their likings grow,
As *haining* water'd with the morning dew.
Helenore, p. 14.

I hesitate whether *haining*, as used in Ross's Helenore, may not rather mean grass preserved from being pastured. For in the first edition the line reads—

As ever *grass* wet with the morning dew.

The phrases, *hain'd ley*, and *hain'd rig*, are still used to denote a piece of ground on which cattle are not allowed to graze, S. This phraseology is transferred to a man who is plump and well grown: "Ye've been on the *hain'd rig*," Fife.

2. Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether inclosed or not, Aberd.

3. In *pl.*, what is saved by frugality or parsimony, S.

"It would be a black burning shame to allow a daft man any longer to rule—us—wi' a rod o' iron, pooking and rooking me, his mother, of my ain lawful jointure and honest *hainings*." The Entail, ii. 145.

HANGARELL, HANGRELL, *s.* "An implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, &c., are *hung*; commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of knobs left on it;" Gl. Sibb.

This is formed as a dimin. from A.-S. *hang-en*, Su.-G. *haeng-a*, to hang. V. L. *term*.

HANG-CHOICE, *s.* The choice or choosing of one of two evils, S.

"I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the precentor." Antiquary, iii. 35.

The term is evidently borrowed from the idea of *hanging*, or the gallows, being the only alternative, as opposed to something scarcely less ungrateful.

According to the tradition of the South of S., the term had its origin from the alternative which Murray of Elibank proposed to yonng Watt Scott of Harden, who had given him mortal offence by driving the cattle of so near a neighbour as his prey. Old Murray overtook him, recovered his cattle, and consigned the daring freebooter to his dungeon; determined that he should be released from it only to be led to the gallows. When he communicated this resolution to his good and prudent lady, "Na, na," said she, "Elibank, ye'll do nae sic thing. Ye hae three unmarried dochters, and ane o' thae is muckle-mow'd Meg, whase price naebody 'ill speir. Gie Watt his *choice* o' her, or o' being *hangit*." Watt was accordingly brought forth, with the rope about his neck, while the gallows and the *unluesum* lass were both presented to his view. Although to the yonng laird neither of the objects was by any means alluring, he wisely preferred the matrimonial noose to the other: and to this *hang-choice*, it is said, the present family of Harden owe their descent.

[HANG-DOG, *adj.* Villanous, scowling, ugly, Banffs.]

HANG-NET, *s.* A species of net, Dumfr.

"*Hang-nets* are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of abont ten feet long, placed at regular distances of abont eight feet." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 605.

[HANGING-TOGETHER, *adj.* Just alive and no more; as, "Yea, lamb, he's just *hanging-together*." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HANGIT-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a look that seems to point to the gallows, Roxb.; synon. *Gallows-fac'd.*

HANGIT-LIKE, *adj.* A vulgar term, applied to one who is out of countenance, or knows not what excuse to make for his conduct. It is said that he *looks very hangit-like*, S.

It seems borrowed from the appearance of a convict going to execution.

This term generally includes the idea of reluctance and constraint as visible to others, S.

"We have skill of many things, but we have no skill of present duty. There is many of us, when we go about duty, we go about it so *hanged-like*, we disgrace ourselves and the duty both." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 6.

HANIEL, HANYEL, *s.* 1. Properly, a greedy dog, Ettr. For.

2. Transferred to an idle slovenly fellow; often thus expressed, "a lazy *haniel*," Roxb.

"Sae little kend the *haniel* about fencing, that instead o' sweeing aff my downcome wi' his sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 42.

To HANYEL, *v. n.* To have a jaded appearance from extreme fatigue. *To gang hanyellin*, to walk with the appearance of slovenliness and fatigue, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of the v. *Haingle*, q. v. It may be added that Isl. *hengileg-r* signifies vacillans, cernuus; Haldorson.

HANYIEL SLYP, *s.* One who is uncouthly dressed, an ugly fellow, Buchan; improperly printed *hanziel.*

"In came sik a rangel o' gentles, and a lithry of *hanyiel slyps* at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair." Journal from London, p. 8.

This phrase is applied to livery servants. *Hanyiel* may be allied to Teut. *hanghel*, as denoting something in a dependent and dangling state. Su.-G. *slipper* denotes one who is unarmed, from *slap*, lax, remiss; also, empty. Hence *slyp*, as an opprobrious designation, may have had its origin: or perhaps from Teut. *slepp*, a train or retinue; *slepp van knechten ande dienaars*, a long train of clients, servants or attendants. V. Kilian.

[HANITE, HANED, *part. pa.* Enclosed; surrounded by a hedge. V. under HAIN.]

To HANK, *v. a.* 1. To fasten, to secure, so as to prevent removal, S. "*To hanckle*, to entangle;" A. Bor.

And at the schore, vnder the gresy bank,
Thare nauy can thay anker fast and *hank*.
Doug. Virgil, 208. 34.

A man is said to be *hankit*, when he has so engaged himself to a woman, that he cannot recede without the breach of faith, and loss of character, S.

2. To tie any thing so tight, as to leave the impression of the cord; to gall with a rope or cord, *to hankle*, id. S. The neck is said to be *hankit*, when a necklace is tied too strait. It still conveys the idea of a circular impression.

Ye's find that we can cast a harder knot.
And till him straight, and binds him o'er again,
Till he cry'd out with the sair *hanking* pain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. *henck-en*, suspendere. But the origin seems to be Isl. *hank*, as denoting a collar, a small chain, torques, catenula, Sw. id. a withy-band, vinculum ex viminibus contextum et convolutum. Mr. Tooke views *hank* as the part. past of the A.-S. v. *hang-an*, pendere, to hang.

HANK, *s.* 1. A coil, any thing resembling a wreath, S. Thus it is used to denote the coils of a serpent.

Bot they about him lowpit in wympillis threw,
And twis circulit his myddil round about,
And twys faldit thare sprutillit skynnis but dout,
About his hals, baith nek and hede they schent.
As he etlis thair *hankis* to have rent.
Doug. Virgil, 46. 6.

2. The word is now generally applied to thread, cords, &c., formed as a coil, a skein. It is used in E., but as explained by Junius and Johns., it denotes thread in the form of a clue.

"In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each *hank*, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tub:—After rinsing it, you must wring out all the water, by wringing three or four *hanks* at a time." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 344.

Isl. *hank* is also rendered, funiculus in forma circuli colligatus.

To HANKLE, *v. a.* To fasten by tight tying, S.; a dimin. from *Hank*, *v.*

HANKERSAIDLE. V. ANKER-SAIDELL.

HANKIE, *s.* A bucket narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used in carrying water, Dumfr. A bucket with a wooden handle is called a *Stowp.*

Isl. *hank-a*, traducto funiculo tenere; *hanki*, funiculus; because let down by a rope.

HANNIE, *s.* A milk-pail, &c. V. HANDIE.

HANNY, *adj.* Light-fingered, Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly the same word as E. *handy*, dexterous. But although the latter be used in Lanarks. and pronounced with the *d*, the term, when it bears a bad sense, is uniformly pron. without it.

HANNY-GRIPS, *s. pl.* Close grappling. V. HANDY GRIPS.

[HANSEL, HANSELL, HANDSEL, *s.* 1. The first payment in a bargain, given as an earnest of what is to follow, S. V. under HAND.

2. As in E., the first use; the first sale; in general, the first fruits of an undertaking, hence the ironical use of the term in the following passage.

The King gert be departit there
All haill the reif amang his men
And duelt all still thair dais thre.
Sic *hansell* to the folk gaf he,
Richt in the first begynnyng,
Newly at his ariwyng.
Barbour, v. 120. Skeat's Ed.]

Reif, spoil.

To HANSH, HAUNSH, *v. a.* 1. To snap or snatch at, violently to lay hold of; especially applied to the action of a dog, when seizing any thing thrown to him, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he snaps at it, S.

"A number greedily *haunsht* at the argument. Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. J. Adamson, and others; but came not near the matter, let be to answer formally." Baillie's Lett., i. 200.

Hamsh is used merely in the same sense, Ang. to eat in a voracious and noisy way, as a dog tearing at a bone.

2. To eat up greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.

C. B. *gwanc-iaw*, to swallow greedily, to devour; *gwanc*, voracity, greediness.

These terms may be radically allied to Germ. *hasch-en*, capere cum celeritate; Isl. *hąck-a*, avidè et ictibus vorare, canino more; G. Andr., p. 104, col. 1; but more immediately to O. Fr. *hanch-er*, "to gnash, or snatch at with the teeth;" Cotgr.

HANSH, *s.* A violent snatch or snap, S. *gansch*, synon.

To HANT, *v. a.* Used as equivalent to the E. *v.* to *practise*.

"And attour that in na place of the realme be vsit fut bawis, gouff or vthir sic vnproffitable sportis, bot for commoun gude & defence of the realme be *hantit* bowis schvting, and markis tharfore ordinit." Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

"That nae barbar, master nor servant within this burgh, *hant*, use nor exerce the craft of surgery, without he be expert," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 55.

Mr. Todd has inserted, as the first sense of the E. *v. to Haunt*, "Originally to accustom," giving Wiclif as his authority. "*Haunte* thyself to pitee." 1 Tim. iv. 7. This corresponds with our use of the term.

That this is immediately from Fr. *hant-er*, to frequent, to resort unto, cannot well be doubted. But I cannot agree with Roquefort in tracing this to Lat. *habitare*. It seems highly probable that it is a word transmitted by the Franks. It is pretty nearly allied in signification to Su.-G. *haent-a*, capere, accipere, and still more to A.-S. *hent-an*, perquirere, persequi. The root would thus be *hand*, manus.

In Prompt. Parv. *Hawnten* is expl. not only by Frequento, but as equivalent to "ofte vsen."

HANTIT, *part. pa.* Accustomed, wont.

"Horacius, consull, held his army in sic exercicioun, —that thay ware mare *hantit* to confide in him, than to remember ony schamefull harmis fallin to thame be unhappy chance of ten men." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 294, *Assuefecerat*, Lat.

An oblique use of the *v.*, as properly signifying to frequent, to be familiar with.

HANTLE, *s.* 1. A considerable number, S. *hantyl*, Gl. Sibb. *hankel*, S. B. perhaps corr.

"—A *hantle* cries, Murder, and are ay upmost." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11; equivalent to another; "The greatest thief makes the loudest cry."

Rosie had word o' meikle siller,
Whilk brought a *hantle* o' wooers till her.
Ramsay's Poems, xi. 547.

In one instance it would seem to be used as a denomination for a certain number: "*Ane hantill* of hides," i.e., skins; Aberd. Reg.

It may, however, seem in favour of the other etymon, that Lancash. *hontle*, which is undoubtedly the same with our *hantle*, is expl. by T. Bobbins, "handful."

2. Used as equivalent to *much*, S. B.

He sudna get the prize; he's like
The man that clips the sow,
He makes a *hantle* rout an' din,
But brings but little woo.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

According to Sibb, "q. *hand-full*." Sir J. Sinclair also says; "*Hantle* is a corr. of *handfull*." Observ., p. 43. But this corresponds neither to sound nor sense. The term conveys the idea of a greater quantity than *handful*. The one may even be opposed to the other. Su.-G. *tal*, numerus, (A.-S. *tale*) is compounded with a variety of words; as *mantal*, proportio ex numero capitum; *bondetal*, proportio pro numero patrum-familias; *jordatal*, ratio fundi. May not the S. word be q. *handtal*, such a number as may be counted by the hand or finger? Or perhaps it is merely Sw. *antal*, number, aspirated; *stort antal*, a great number; *ringa antal*, few, Wideg. Our word, indeed, corresponds to E. *number*, as signifying many, according to sense 3. Johns. Dict. "Much of that we are to speak may seem to a *number* perhaps tedious," &c., Hooker.

HANTY, *adj.* 1. Convenient, handy, S. O.

Thou wast the *hantiest* biel, in truth,
That e'er I saw.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

2. Not troublesome, often applied to a beast, S.

"*Hanty*,—manageable with ease;" Gl. Picken.

3. "Handsome," Gl. Rams.; *Haunty*, id. Gl. Shirr.

For tho' I be baith blyth and canty
I ne'er get a touzle at a',
But Lizie they think far mair *hanty*,
And she has got naething at a'.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 214.

In the first sense it would seem merely E. *handy* corrupted. In the second, however, it has more affinity to Isl. *hent-a*, decere, *hentilig-r*, decens. In both, indeed, it might admit this origin.

C. B. *hawnt* signifies, alacrity, briskness; and *hawntiawg*, full of alacrity, brisk, hearty; Owen.

[HANYADU, *interj.* A term of invitation to the sea-maws to pick up food thrown from a boat, Shetl.: Isl. *hana*, see here! and *du*, thou.]

[To HANYEL, and HANYIEL SLYP. V. under HANIEL.]

To HAP, *v. a.* 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S.

Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith,
She had wiled by, and row'd up in her waith:

This she ere even had tently laid by,
And well *happ'd* up aneth a coll of hay.
Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

"A. Bor. *to happe*, to cover for warmth, North."—"*Hap*, to tuck in the bed-clothes, North." Grose.

2. To cover, in order to defend from cold. This is the most common sense, S.

"*Hap*, to tuck in the bed clothes;" A. Bor. Gl. Grose. V. UMOST CLAITH.

And quhen that thou are laid into thy hole,
Thy heid will be na hyer than thy sole.
And than quhair is thy cod, courche or cap,
Baith goun and huds had wont the for to *hap*?
Nocht bot ane sheit is on thy body bair;
And as thow hes done heir sa finds thow thair.
Priests of Peblis, p. 47.

This bonny foundling, ae clear morn of May,
Close by the lee-side of my door I found,
All sweet and clean, and carefully *hapt* round
In infant weeds of rich and gentle make.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 182.

3. To defend from rain or snow, S., as, *to hap a stack.*

As Martinmas, when stacks were *happet*,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for ance.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

4. Metaph. to screen, to cover from danger in battle.

Syne slouch'behind my doughty targe,
That yon day your head *happit*.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

This *v.* is also used in Lincolnshire. Skinner derives it from A.-S. *heap-ian*, cumulare; Ray, from *heap*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *hiup-r* denotes a shroud, or winding-sheet, involuerum quo funera teguntur; *hyp-ia*, involvor, G. Andr. Haldorson renders Isl. *hiup-r*, velamen vel indusium.

HAP, HAPPIN, HAPPINGS, *s.* A covering of whatever kind, S. When body clothes are spoken of, any thing proper for defending from the cold is also called a *hap-warm*.

I'll mak a *hap* for my Johny Faa,
And I'll mak a *hap* to my deary;
And he's get a' the coat gaes round,
And my lord shall nae mair come near me.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 178.

—Remember, I'm baith *hap* and saul
To Venus there; but me, she'd starve o' caul'.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 34.

—Fock, the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 26.

The spring-gowan's cald wi' its *happin* of snaw,
But it keeks lovely out when the sun 'gins to thaw.
Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

It is often used in *pl.* to denote the means used to protect one from the effects of a cold day or night; or the additional clothes one puts on in winter; as, "Ye hae nae thrown aff your winter *happins*," S.

"*Happin*, a coverlid;" Westmorel. Gl.

A word occurs in a very ancient Norw. work, which would seem allied, as being used in this sense. *Yfirhaufn* is rendered *toga*, denoting a gown, a mantle, or the upper garment worn by a man. *Haf ok thuilika yfirhaufn;* Have also thy gown, or mantle; Spec. Regale, p. 286. *Yfirhafnarlus* is in like manner rendered, togae expers; Ibid., 296, 297. Isl. *yfir* signifies upper, superior. One would almost think that the term were synon. with S. *uvar*, or upper *happin;* the letters *f* and *p* being frequently interchanged. I have not, however, met with *haufn* by itself; and am therefore uncertain as to its signification.

HAP-WARM, *s.* V. HAP, *s.*

HAP-WARM, *adj.* What covers so as to produce heat, S. B.

Wi' braws I seldom cock my brisket,—
Thinking it best to be owre-laid in
A suit o' sonsy *hap-warm* plaidia.
Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To HAP, *v. n.* To hold off, to go towards the right, S. V. HAUP.

HAP, *interj.* A call to horses to turn to the right, S.

HAP, *s.* An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with, Dumfr.

"His first care is to collect the sleech proper for his purpose; this he effects by means of an implement named a *hap*, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground, and drawn by a single horse." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 527.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *happ-en*, apprehendere, arripere; as it is meant to take hold of the sleech or ooze.

To HAP, *v. n.* 1. To hop, S.

But master Monkey, with an air
Hapt out, and thus harangu'd the fair.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 470.

V. FLEE.

2. To halt, to walk lamely, S. V. HOP.

HAP, *s.* A hop, a light leap, S.

HAP-STEP-AN' LOWP, *adv.* "Hop skip and leap," Gl. Burns, S.

The third cam up, *hap-step-an' lowp*,
As light as onie lambie.
Burns, iii. 20.

The term refers to a common sport of children.

HAP-THE-BEDS, *s.* The game called Scotch-hop, Gall.

"*Hap-the-beds*, a singular game gone through by *happing* on one foot, and with that foot sliding a little flat stone out of an oblong *bed*—divided into eight parts, the two of which at the farthest end of it are called the *kail pots*," &c. Gall. Encycl. V. PALLALL.

HAPPITY, *adj.* Lame, that which causes one to hop, S.

I've a hen wi' a *happity* leg.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

HAP, (pron. *hawp*), *s.* The hip, or fruit of the brier, S. B.

A.-S. *heopa*, id. Seren. says, it has its name from its adhesion; Isl. *hyp-ia*, contrahere. Sn.-G. *niup-on*, id. which Ihre derives, for the same reason, from *niup-a*, primoribus digitis comprimere. V. HEPTHORNE.

*[HAP, HAPE, *s.* Fortune, good fortune, success, good luck, Barbour, xii. 554, v. 538.

Hape is the form used by Lyndsay, Complaynt to the King, l. 102.]

HAPPY, *adj.* Used in a peculiar sense, as signifying lucky, fortunate, i.e., boding good fortune, constituting a good omen, S. synon. *canny, chancy.*

"There are *happy* and unhappy days for beginning any undertaking. Thus, few would choose to be married here on Friday, though it is the ordinary day in other parts of the church. There are also *happy* and unhappy feet. Thus they wish bridegrooms and brides *a happy foot;* and to prevent any bad effect, they salute those they meet on the road with a kiss." P. Forglen, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xiv. 541, N.

This corresponds to the *Dies Fasti et Nefasti* of the Romans. *Felix* and *Infelix* are applied in the same manner.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, *adv.* At all hazards; as, "*Happy-go-lucky*, I'll venture," Roxb.

In Gael. the particle *go*, put before an adjective, makes an adverb. But this combination cannot well be supposed to exist here, the rest of the word being Gothic. It seems to be a conjunction of the E. adjectives *happy* and *lucky;* unless it should be resolved, *Hap I go lucky*, q. "Let it chance," or "happen that I succeed,"—an elliptical speech, the alternative being understood although not mentioned.

HAP WEEL, RAP WEEL. A provincial expression, Gall.

"*Hap weel—Rap weel*, a phrase meaning 'Hit or miss.'"

The literal meaning undoubtedly is; "He is most likely to succeed, or to have a good *hap*, who does not spare his stroke;" from E. *to rap*, to give a smart blow.

HAPPEN, *s.* The path trodden by cattle, especially on high grounds, Ayrs.

Su.-G. *hap* signifies, portio terrae separata, jugerum. But *happen*, in its meaning, seems rather to claim affinity to Isl. *hwappin*, ultro citroque vagari, G. Andr.; *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; expl. in Dan. "a little dale or low place amidst higher ground;" Haldorson. It can scarcely have been denominated from *hap*, chance, as a place that the cattle have *happened* to fix on.

HAPPER, *s.* The hopper of a mill, S.

"They [myllers] malitiouslie occupyes ane greater space betwix the *happer* and the myln-stane, for thair awn profite; for the law permits there na mair space nor ane sommer wand of ane hasel trie." Chalmerlan Air, c. 11, § 3.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and *happer*." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., Tit. iii., § 36.

This cannot apply to the *hopper*, as the size of this cannot benefit the miller. What is now called the *Hupes* must be here meant by *hopper*.

HAPPER-ARS'D, *adj.* Shrunk about the hips.

And there will be *happer-ars'd* Nansy,
And fairy-fac'd Flowrie by name.
Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll., ii. 26.

HAPPER-HIPPIT, *adj.* 1. Synon. with the preceding word, Roxb.

2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to E. *lank*, ib.

My cauldrife muse, wi' age decripit,
Looks e'en right lean and *happer-hippit*,
Wi' neither mast nor sails equippit,
Like some auld coble.
Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 175.

These terms are viewed as containing a reference to the shape of the *happer* of a mill.

HAPPERBAUK, *s.* The beam on which the hopper of a miln rests, S. V. BAUK.

HAPPER, *s.* A vessel made of straw, for carrying grain when the ploughman is engaged in sowing, Mearns.

Teut. *happ-en*, apprehendere, capere.

To HAPPERGAW, *v. a.* To sow grain unequally, in consequence of which it springs up in patches; *happer-gaw'd*, unequally sown, E. Loth.; *Hoppergaw*, Teviotd.

As this defect is said to be occasioned by the *hopping*, or unequal motion of the sower, the term is traced to this origin. By others, however, this defect is ascribed to another cause,—the want of skill in the sower, in not opening his fingers sufficiently when quitting the seed. It may be allied, however, to Teut. *haper-en*, haesitare, haerere.

HAPPERGAW, *s.* A blank in growing corn, caused by unequal sowing, Berwicks.

[HAPPY, and HAPPY-GO-LUCKY. V. under HAP, *s.*]

[HAPRICK, *s.* Two cassies attached by a band laid over a horse's back, used for carrying manure, Shetl.]

To HAPSHACKLE, *v. a.* To bind the fore feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying, Ettr. For.; to bind a fore and hind foot together, Galloway.

"*Hapshackled.* An horse is said to be so when an hind and fore foot are confined by a rope fixed to them; this is to hinder them to *hop* or leap." Gall. Encycl.

Although Sibb. gives *Habshaikel* and *Hobshackle* as varieties of the v. to *Hamschakel*, he expl. the term as denoting a different mode of restraint. V. HAMSCHAKEL.

HAPSHACKLE, *s.* A ligament for confining a horse or cow, Ettr. For., Galloway.

An intelligent correspondent from Ettr. For. informs me, that he "never saw the operation of *hapshackling* performed otherwise than by fastening the *hapshackle* round the *fore* feet of the animal."

HAR, HAUR, *s.* The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfr.

A coarse proverbial phrase is used in this district. *To ruse* one's *arse out o' har*, to praise a person till he be too much elated. The use of this term illustrates Bp. Douglas's phrase, *out of har*, and also confirms the etymon given.

HAR.

Qwhil thai ware lyand at that town,
Thai had oft-tymys bykkeryng,
Qwhare there wes *har* and nere schotyng.
Wyntown, viii. 37. 54.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an error "for *hard* or *far*;" Gl. As Doug. uses *har* for sharp, nipping; it may be here metaph. transferred to warfare, like E. *keen*.

HAR, HARE, *adj.* Cold; also hoary. [Also as a *s.*, rime, hoar frost.] V. HAIR.

[HAR, *s.* Hair. Barbour, i. 384.]

HAR. *Out of har*, out of order, in a state of confusion.

The pyping wynd blaw vp the dure on char,
And driue the leuis, and blaw thaym *out of har*,
Intill the entre of the caue again.
Doug. Virgil, 83. 11.

Perhaps from A.-S. *hearre*, Teut. *harre, herre*, cardo, a hinge; as we use to say that any thing is unhinged, when out of order. Rudd. observes that "in Orkney they say, *The door is off o' har*, i.e., off the hinges." Addend.

HARBERIE, HARBERY, HARBRY, *s.* A port, a harbour.

"The said burgh of Pittenweyme—hes ane guid and saiff *harberie*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 95.

"Portus, an haven or *harbery*." Despaut. Gram. C. 8, b.

"You must resolve to stay two or three days at least, for the more commodious seeing and observing the following things. 1st. The *harbory* or port, which is very spacious and deep, and exceedingly well guarded," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 46. V. HERBERY.

[HARBERIT, HARBREIT, *part. pa.* Lodged, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 4313.]

HARBEROUS, *adj.* Providing shelter or protection; from *Herbery*, q. v.

"Ane bischope sould be gentle,—poore and humble in spirit, *harberous* to the poore," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 459.

[HARBRIELES, *adv.* Unsheltered, Lyndsay, Satyre, l. 1202.]

HARBIN, *s.* The Coalfish, in a certain stage. V. SEATH.

HARCHATT. V. HARESHAW.

[HARD, *adj.* 1. Severe.

And thair him tuk sic ane seiknes,
That put him till full *hard* distress.
Barbour, Ix. 36. Skeat's Ed.]

2. Used as a *s.*, difficulty, hardship. *To come through the hard*, to encounter difficulties, to experience adverse fortune, S. B.

Hard is said to *come to hard*, when matters proceed to extremity.

"This implicit faith—would have made melancholy suffering, when *Hard came to Hard*, of Boots, Thumbikins, and Fire-matches, the bloody rope to the neck, and bullets to the head." Walker's Passages, p. 120.

HARD-HANDED, *adj.* Not signifying, as in E. coarse, &c., or exercising severity; but stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, S. B.

*HARD, *adj.* [Firm, solid, dried.] When two pieces of wood, &c., that are to be fitted together, are close at one place and not at another, they are said to be *hard* where they thus come into close contact, Aberd.

HARD-FISH. The name indiscriminately given in S., to cod, ling, and torsk, salted and dried.

HARD-GAIT. Hard road. This phrase is used in a S. Prov. "The hare maun come to the *hard gait*," matters must take their course, whatever be the consequence.

It is generally addressed to those who appear wilful, and also are determined to take their own way apparently against their interest.

HARD-HEADED, *adj.* Unyielding, stubborn, not easily moved, Ettr. For.

"The *hard-headed* Olivers could be led, but never driven.—He was ane o' the *hard-headed* Olivers. What cares an Oliver for a man's life, or a bairn's either?" Perils of Man, ii. 243, 272.

HARD, *s.* The place where two pieces of wood meet as above described, ibid.

[To HARDEN UP, *v. n.* To become clear and settled after rain, Banffs. Gl.]

[HARDENIN' O' THE DROUTH. The *drouth* or dry weather becoming more settled, Clydes.

This term regarding the weather is used by country people when, during a time of *drouth*, a dull threatening day has become clear and settled, "It was jist a *hardenin' o' the drouth*."]

HARDENS, HARDS, *s. pl.* The thin *hard* cakes that come off the sides of a pot in which *sowens*, porridge, &c., have been prepared; also *Hards*, and *Gersels*, Upp. Lanarks.

HARD-HEAD, *s.* 1. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper.

"Dailie thare war suche numbers of *Lions* (alias called *Hardheids)* prented, that the basenes thareof maid all thingis exceiding dear." Knox's Hist., p. 147.

According to Fynes Moryson, in his Itinerary, *hard-heads* were "worth one penny halfpenny." Part I., p. 283.

Mr. Pink. thinks that "Moryson's fugitive intelligence misled him," and that "the hard-head is really the French *hardie*, Scotified." "*Hardies*," he adds, "were black money struck in Guienne, and equal, in all points, to the *liards* struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis XI. mentions their both having been current time out of mind; and the *hardie* is supposed to be so called from Philip le Hardi, under whom they were first struck, and who began to reign in 1270.—Now the *hardie*, as the *liard*, was three deniers, or three pennies Scotish, instead of a penny halfpenny." Essay on Medals, ii. 110.

Moryson's intelligence, however, is confirmed by the testimony of Godscroft concerning the earl of Morton.

"The commons, and chiefly the Town of Edinburgh were offended with him, because he had diminished the value of a certain brasse or copper coyne (called *Hard-heads)*, and abased them from *three half pence* to a penny: and also the plack piece (another brasse coyne), from four pence to two." Hist. Douglas, p. 334.

They may have been called *Lions*, from the lion rampant being struck on the reverse.

Mr. Cardonnel, speaking of Ja. VI. says, concerning his copper coins; "Of this king there are only two. N° 1. [Plate II.] was called the *Hardhead*. The reverse has two points behind the lion to denote its value of *two* pennies." Numism. Scot. Pref., p. 37. This proves the depreciation; and may refer to what was

done by Morton. But it is evident that the coin, also bearing a lion, struck under Mary 1559, had previously received this name. For the complaint already quoted from Knox, refers to this year.

If, however, we can depend on Birrel's testimony, there must have been, several years after this, an importation of money of this description from the continent, either struck as counterfeits of the Scottish coin, or equivalent in value, although properly a foreign coin.

"1567. Dec. 31. The last day of December, Robert Jacke merchant and burges of Dundie, ves hangit and quartred for fals cunyie, called *hard heads*, quhilk he had bronght out of Flanders.—And this for the yeir 1567." Diarey, p. 14.

This passage may be viewed as amounting to a proof, that the coin referred to, whether at first imported from France or from the Low Countries, had at least received its denomination from one of a similar value, at that time current in one or other of these countries.

The name of this coin in L. B. is *Ardic-us*. We learn from Du Cange, in vo., that it was a coin, in value three deniers, denominated in Guienne *Hardie*, and in Languedoc *Ardic* and *Ardie*. He describes it as the same with the *Liard;* and even supposes that this name was formed from the other, quasi *Liard*, (perhaps rather *Le hardie.*) This he gives as the more general denomination in France. He mentions the opinion, that the name originated from Philip le *Hardi;* but thinks that as the term was equivalent to *black money*, it might be derived from O. Fr. *ards*, which was opposed to *blanc* or *white*, as applied to money; silver being called *argentum album*, and brass *argentum nigrum*, *argentum arsum*, Gall. *ards*. But this is no proof as to the origin of the name. For it does not appear that *ard* ever signified *black* by itself. It is rather a presumption that the term came to receive this distinctive denomination, in consequence of the coin, called *hardie*, being made of copper. V. Du Cange, vo. *Argentum Album*. Cotgr. mentions *ardit* and *ardy* as synon. with *liard*.

2. Sneezewort, Achillea ptarmica, Linn., S. O. Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 675.

3. One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, Firth of Forth.

"Trigla *Gurnardus*. *Crooner* or *Crointer*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain *Hardhead*," &c. Neill's List. of Fishes, p. 14.

4. A species of sea scorpion; apparently the *Father-lasher* of Pennant, Cottus Scorpius, Linn.

"Scorpius major nostras; our fishers call it *Hardhead*." Sibb. Fife, p. 128.

From the following description, this designation seems proper enough:—

"The head is very large, and has a most formidable appearance, being armed with vast spines, which it can oppose to any enemy that attacks it, by swelling out its cheeks and gill covers to a large size." Pennant's Zool., iii. 179, 180.

HARD-MEIT, HARD-MEAT, hay and oats, as food for horses, in contradistinction from grass, and sometimes from boiled bran, refuse of barley, &c., as opposed to *Saft meat*, S.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of derth of victuallis,—is—the halding of horses at *hard meit* all the somer seasoun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581. V. COWPAR.

This is what is called *horsmeit*, in the "Lament of a Pure [Poor] Courtman;" in which he evidently complains of the high price demanded for baiting at *hostillaries*.

All men makis me debait,
For heirischip of *horsmeit*, &c.
Maitland Poems, p. 198.

I am surprised that neither Dr. Johns. nor Mr. Todd has attended to this phrase. If not classical English, it is certainly used in E. For Serenius introduces it. "*Hard meat* (for horses)," rendering it in Sw. *Stadig mat foer hestar, hoe och hafre;* i.e. "Solid meat for horses, hay and oats."

HARD-WOOD, *s.* The name given to close-grained trees, or to the timber of these trees, S.

"The whole of this is thickly planted with deciduous trees, or what is here called *hard wood;* in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer and of less value." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 343.

"Sir Charles Edmonstone has planted on the Duntreath estate upwards of 200,000 trees of various kinds, but chiefly *hard wood*, that is oak and ash." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 220.

HARDIN, HARDYN, *adj.* Coarse; applied to cloth made of *hards* or refuse of flax; pron. *harn*, S. A. Bor. id.

"In the ferd he ordand that na Scottis man suld veir ony clais bot *hardyn* cotis." Compl. S., p. 150.

"They prayed that the honest women might be tried what webs, of *hardin* or sheets they might spare, that every four soldiers might be accommodate in a tent of eight ells." Baillie's Lett., i. 202.

"—Of artificers 57, of whom 44 are weavers, who—manufacture for sale a great deal chiefly of what they call *Harn*, and coarse packing cloth, for which they find a ready market in the town of Dundee." P. Kinnaird, Perths. Statist. Acc., vi. 236.

Teut. *herde, heerde*, fibra lini; A.-S. *heordas*, stupae, tow-hards; Somner. Perhaps the word appears in a more primitive form in Isl. *haur*, linum rude; G. Andr., p. 107. Sw. *hoor*, undressed flax.

HARDEN POCK, a bag made of hards or *harn*.

"The particular evidents mentioned thercin are bund in a string with the inventar, except the charters, sasines & reversions which are put in ane *harden pock* with the rest of the annual evidents." Acts Cha. II., v. VII., p. 146.

[HARDIMENT, HARDYMENT, *s.* Hardihood, courage, bravery, Barbour, xiii. 179; xv. 270. O. Fr. *hardement*, id.]

HARDS, *s. pl.* 1. That part of boiled food which adheres to the pot, Lanarks.

[2. The refuse of flax. V. HARDENS.]

[HARDYNES, *s.* Hardship, Barbour, i. 448.]

HARE, *adj.* Rugged, shaggy, hoary. V. HAR, *adj.*

—Thare ilk man a fagote made,
Swá towart Perth held strawcht the way.—
Quhen thai of the town can thame se,
That semyd ane *hare* wode for to be.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 228.

And thryis this Trioane prince euer al the grene,
In tyl his stalwart stelit scheild stekand out,
Lyke ane *hare* wod the dartis bare about.
Doug. Virgil, 352, 38.

Immanem silvam, Virg.

This seems to signify, rugged, shaggy, *hirsutus;* as rendered Gl. Wynt. A.-S. *haer*, Sn.-G. *haar*, crinis, pilus. [Isl. *haera*, cani, Gl. Douglas.]

[HARE, HAIR, *s.* A very small quantity; dimin. *harein*, *harin*, the least quantity possible, Clydes. V. HAIR.

Prob. the use of this term originated in the sorting and sampling of wool and yarn for qualities and colours. A sample, or *hair*, of any given colour of yarn would be a thread or *hair* of it; and a sample of any particular quality of wool would be a small quantity so arranged as to show the *hair* or fibre.]

* HARE, *s.* The hare.

Borlase concludes, from the conduct of Boadicea queen of the Britons, as recorded by Dion Cassius, that the Druids were wont to divine by means of the hare. Before a battle with the Romans, she opened her bosom, and let go a hare which she had concealed there, that according to the turnings and windings of the animal in its course, the augurs might divine concerning the issue of the intended enterprize. V. Borlase's Antiq. of Carnwath, p. 135.

The hare has still been considered as a beast of evil omen. The Roman augurs viewed it as an inauspicious circumstance to meet a hare. The Greeks had a similar idea. Hence we find that Archidamus, when besieging Corinth, having observed that a hare ran off from the vicinity of the walls, endeavoured to turn this important event to his own advantage, by assuring his soldiers that it was a presage that his enemies, as actuated by the constitutional fear of this animal, would become an easy prey. V. Pier. Hieroglyph., F. 95, E.

In latter ages, this idea may have in fact originated from another equally ridiculous, that witches have the power of transforming themselves into the likeness of hares. Brompton, who wrote in the reign of Edward III. of England, says that, "in Ireland and Wales, certain old women transmute themselves into the leporine form, and suck the udders of cows, that they may thus carry off the milk of their neighbours, and that by their swiftness they fatigue the harriers of the nobles;" adding, "truly an ancient and to this day a common complaint." Dec. Script., col. 1076.

See a curious article on the strange whims that have been entertained concerning this animal, in Archdeacon Nares' Glossary, vo. *Hare*.

Not the hare only, but the more puny *rabbit* is viewed as a quadruped whose movements are linked with the destiny of rational beings.

"By good luck, neither Clawson's boat, nor Peter Groat's are out to the haaf this morning, for a *rabbit* ran across them as they were going on board, and they came back like wise men, kenning they wad be called to other wark this day." The Pirate, ii. 277-8.

HAREFRA, *adv.* Herefrom, from this.

"Let no man withdraw himself *harefra*." Knox's Hist., p. 167. Sw. *haerifraan*, id.

HAREIN, *s.* Herring. "Ane *harein* nett;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

HARE-SHARD, HARESHAW, *s.* A fissure in the upper lip, a harelip, S.; anciently *harchatt;* still *hareskart*, Renfrews.

The *harchatt* in the lippis befoir.——
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. S., p. 331.

This is probably formed like Germ. *haasenschraat*, *hasenscharte*, id. *scharte* signifying a notch or gap. If *shaw* be viewed as a term originally different, it may be derived from Su.-G. Isl. *ska*, a particle denoting separation or division. In Sw. this is called *harmunt*, *harmynt*, from *har*, hare, and *mund*, *munn*, mouth.

The term used S.B. in *hareshard*. As Germ. *scharte* signifies a gap, Isl. *skard* is used precisely in the same sense, *Skard i voer*, a notch or gap in the lip; Dan. *hareskaar*, id.

HARIE HUTCHEON. The name of a play among children, in which they hop round in a ring, sitting on their hams, S. B. Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to sit stooping. V. CURCUDOCH, and BLIND HARIE.

HARIGALDS, HARICLES, *s. pl.* 1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck, S.

"He that never eats flesh, thinks *harigalds* a feast." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 37.

2. Used metaph. and ludicrously, although improperly; being applied to the tearing of one's hair, a rough handling, &c.

I think I have towzled his *harigalds* a wee!
He'll no soon grein to tell his love to me.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 150.

This has probably received its name from Fr. *haricot*, a dish of boiled livers, this forming part of what in S. is called *a head and harigals*.

HA'-RIG, *s.* V. under HA', HAA, and RIG.

HARING, *s.* Prob. an edging or border of fur.

"Ane uther lang lows gowne of yallow satine pasmentit with silver and a *haring* of martrikkes." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219; i.e., *hairing*, q. a little of the marten's *hair* or fur used as a facing, as distinguished from a lining or complete furring.

HARI NOBIL, a gold coin of one of the *Henries* of England, formerly current in S.

"Item, in *Hari nobilis* and salutis, fourti & ane." Inventories, p. 1.

"Fourti *Hare noblis*." Ibid., p. 14.

This is the same coin that in our old Acts is denominated *Henri Nobill*. "The *Henri Nobill* to xxvii. s. vi. d." Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 22.

HARIT, *part. pa.* Apparently, equivalent to E. *furred*, q. "haired," or "having hair."

"Item, ane coit of black taffiteis, lynit with tod pultis, and *harit* with martrik sabill." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37. V. HARING.

Perhaps it merely signifies "edged," or "bordered;" as the coat is said to be lined with fur. For we find "twa schort coitis of blak satyne, lynit with quhit *furring*, and *harit* with martrikis sabill." Ibid.

* To HARK, *v. n.* To whisper, S.

He said no more, but set him down;
Then some began to *hark* and rowm:
Some's heart began to faint and fail,
To think that cabbage, beef, and ale,
Mutton, and capon, should be wantin;
Such thoughts made some to fall a gaunting.
Cleland's Poems, p. 99.

Then whispering low to me she *harked*,
Indeed your hips they should be yarked,
No more *Mass John*, nor dare you clark it.
Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 38.

This must be merely an oblique use of Fris. *harken*, S. and E. *hurk*, to listen; as when persons whisper, the mouth of the one is applied to the *ear* of the other.

"*To hark*, to whisper and listen;" Cumb. Gl. Relph.

HARK, *s.* A secret wish or desire, Roxb.

Take heart till I tell you the *hark* of my mind.
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 207.

It is merely a secondary use of the word as denoting a whisper.

HARKER, *s.* A listener, S.

Although the v. *to hark* is used by Shakespeare and Butler, and therefore given by Johns. as an E. word, it is not to be found in Huloet, Barret, Phillips, Junius, or Skinner. Bailey is the first who gives it. The *s.*, as far as I can observe, does not occur at all.

It is still commonly used in the S. Prov., "*Harkers* never heard a gude word of themselves."

[HARKIE, *s.* A pig, a boar-pig, Shetl.]

To HARLE, *v. a.* 1. To trail, to drag along the ground. The idea strictly attached to the term, as thus used, is that the object lies in a flat or horizontal position, S.

About the wallis of Troy he saw quhat wyse
Achilles *harlit* Hectoris body thrys.
Doug. Virgil, 28. 9.

Vnto the caue ay bakwartis be the talis
To turne thare futesteppis ha thaym *harlis* and tralis.
Ibid., 248. 23.

2. To drag with force; implying the idea of resistance, S.

Lo the ilk tyme *harland* vnto the King
Troiane hirdis with gret clamour did bring
Ane young man, baith his handis behind his bak
Hard bundin———
Doug. Virgil, 40. 33.

Gif thou list pas, quod sche, thy self to spill,
Harll vs with the in all perellis, quhar thou wyl.
Ibid., 61. 25.

"Heir sall thay *harle* Chestetie to the stokkis."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 136.

"I never lov'd 'bout gates, quoth the goodwife, when she *harl'd* the goodman o'er the fire;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 205.

It is certainly the same word that R. Glouc. uses; in Gl. rendered, "hurled, whirled, hurried, harassed, drove, thrust, cast."

———The sserreue vaste
Bi the top hii hente anon, & to the grounde him cast,
And *harlede* him vorth villiche with mani stroc among.
P. 536.

It also occurs, although with less proximity of signification, p. 487.

Kyng Richard this noble knigt Acres nom so,
And *harlede* so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute,
That the ssrewen ne dorste in non ende at route.

3. To draw one's self by griping or violent means; S. Hence it is said, "Ye're come of the house of *Harletillem*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 86. V. HARLE, *s.*

4. To roughcast a wall with lime, S. perhaps from the motion of the trowel on the surface.

—"On the outside they fill up those interstices by driving in flat stones of a small size; and, in the end, face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call *harling*." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 65.

"Within these five years, a very few of them [farm-houses and cottages] have been—snecked or *harled* with lime." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 534.

Junius views this as the same with *hary* used by Chaucer, rendered *hurry*, from Fr. *hari-er*.

"—On the left side, mo devils than any herte may thinke, for to *hary* and drawe the sinful soules to the pitte of helle." Persones, T. III., 151.

This idea is very doubtful. But the origin seems buried in obscurity; unless we should suppose it to have some affinity to Isl. *whirla*, turbine versari continuo, which is considered as radically the same with Su.-G. *hurr-a*, cum impetu ferri, circumagi, mentioned by Seren. as a very ancient word.

To HARLE, HAURL, *v. n.* 1. "To peel;" Gl. Burns.

He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak;
For some black, grousome carlin;
An' loot a winze, and drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes came *haurlin*
Aff nieves that night. *Burns*, iii. 136.

This is merely an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to drag. The skin "came *haurlin'*;" i.e., it was dragged off by the force of the stroke.

2. To move onward with difficulty, implying the idea of feebleness, S.

3. *To harle about*, To go from place to place. It generally conveys the idea of inconstancy, of feebleness, or of some load or incumbrance, S.

HARLIN FAVOUR, some degree of affection. The phrase is most nearly allied in sense to Fr. *penchant*.

"I believe she was a leel maiden, an' I canna say but I had a kine o' a *harlin favour* for her." Journal from London, p. 7.

Either an attachment which makes one *hang on*, or which as yet *moves slowly*.

Sometimes *harlin* is used by itself in this sense.

An' as for Poortith, girnin carline!
Wha for the Bardies has a *harlin*,
Aft hae I borne her wickit snarlin.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 120.

HARLE, *s.* 1. The act of dragging, S. Thus of a paralytic person, it is said, *He has a harle with the left leg.*

2. An instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure; used especially in the cow-house, Roxb.; synon. *Clat*, *Claut*, S.

3. Money or property obtained by means not accounted honourable; as, *He gat a harle of siller*, S.

4. A small quantity of anything; as, "Gie's a *harle* o' meal;" Give me a little meal; Fife.

5. Any thing attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, South of S.

"Indeed, ony *haurl* o' health I had was aye about meal-times." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

"For a sign of his condition, I would say,—ony *harl* of health he has is aye about meal-time." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 244.

HARLE, *s.* "The reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament;" S. B., Gl. Surv. Moray.

"The advantage of crushing and rubbing before swingling is this: The straw being crushed and broke in different places of the stalk, these broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the *harle* or flax, and as it were projecting a little from it, receive each stroke with the scutching handle, and are thereby stripped off, while the flax itself is but slightly touched, and remains entire." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 331.

Perhaps allied to Sw. *hoer*, flax; a word commonly used in the province of Scania. Or should we rather view it as a diminutive from Teut. *herde*, the *hards* or refuse of flax? The word is used in E.; but I take notice of it in relation to its origin.

HARLE, HARLE-DUCK, *s.* The Goosander, a fowl, Orkney.

"The Goosander (Mergus merganser, Lin. Syst.) the *harle* of this country, remains with us constantly, and may be seen every day in the lochs, and in the sea." Barry's Orkney, p. 302.

"*Harle* avis palmipes Anate major. An Merganser?" Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

This learned naturalist was right in his conjecture. The name seems of Fr. origin. Merganser, *l'Harle*. Brisson, Penn. Zool., p. 556.

[HARLIKINS, *s.* A kind of tight pantaloons for children, opening behind, Shetl.]

[HARLIN-FAVOUR, *s.* V. under To HARLE, *v. n.*]

HARLOT, *s.* 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

Gud men mon thoill off *harlottis* scorn in wer,
Wallace, viii. 1027, MS.

"He repudiat his nobyl quene Agasia the kyng of Britonis dochter. And gart his vicious *harlotis* deforce hir." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a. *Nebulonum* turbae foedissime prostitutum; Boeth.

Tyrwhitt has justly observed, that this name was anciently given to men as well as to women. Thus it is used by Chaucer, Prol. Cant. T., 649.

He was a gentil *harlot*, and a kind.

The learned Camden throws out a very fanciful idea on this subject. *Arletta* was the name of the woman who was mother to William the Conquerer. "She," he says, "was for her honesty, closely with an aspiration, called *Harlot*." He seems to think that "this name began from her, and in honour of her, was appropriated by the Normans in England, to all of her kind profession, and so continueth." Remains, p. 202.

It is more probable, however, that this designation was primarily given to men. But whether this was in a sense expressive of immorality of conduct, is doubtful. For it is used both by S. and E. writers.

In this sense it is used by Wiclif:

"And if it be so, as I am sure, that the flesh and blood of Christ ascended, then ye be false *harlots* to God and to vs: for when we shalbe housled, ye bring to vs the dry flesh and let the bloud be away: for ye giue vs after the bread wine and water, and sometimes cleane water vnblessed (rather coniured) by the vertue of your craft, and yet ye say, vnder the hoost of bread is the full manhood of Christ; then by your owne confession must it needs be that we worshippen a false God in the chalice, which is vneoniured when we worship the bread, and worship the one as the other." Wicket, p. 12.

2. As denoting one of low rank, a boor, synon. with *carle*, *churl*.

Gif ony churle or velane the despyse,
Byd hence him *harlot*, he is not of this rout.
Bellend. Proheme to Cron.

Velane evidently signifies a person attached to the glebe. This corresponds to the use of the term by Chaucer.

A sturdy *harlot* went hem ay behind,
That was hir hostes man, and bare a sakke,
And what men yave hem, laid it on his bakke.
Sompn. T., 7338.

It is not easy to determine the origin; as there are several etymons which seem to have nearly an equal claim. L. B. *harelat-us* was used as synon. with *rebellis*. Rebellium seu Harclatorum, Chart. A., 1350. This is derived from *harela*, *harella*, conjuratio, conspiratio. Rebelliones et conjurationes per modum *Harele* et monopolii, contra nos et gentes nostros—commisissent; Ibid. It also signified a military expedition, and in Chart. A., 1206, occurs as equivalent to *exercitus*. Si vero aliquis hominum vel Comitis vel Episcopi remanserint ab exercitu sive *Harella*, &c. Du Cange remarks its approximation in sense to Fr. *harelle*, vexation, from *har-ier*, to vex, referring to Skinner, vo. *Hare*. But as Skinner properly derives the Fr. *v.* from the Goth. term *here*, an army; it is more natural to suppose that *harelle* had a similar origin, without the intervention of the Fr. *v.*

Richards, in his C. B. Dict., mentions *herlod* as signifying simply a young man, and *herlodse*, a young woman. To the latter Bullet refers *harlot* in its modern acceptation.

But with more consonancy to the sense of *harelotus*, we may refer to the Goth. as the source. Seren. vo. *Harlot*, mentions Su.-G. *haer*, exercitus, and *lude*, mancipium vile, a boor or vilain; adding, Inde *Harlot* idem videtur significasse ac mulier, quae in potestatem aut servitium cessit militum. But although he gives this etymon, adverting merely to the modern sense of *harlot*, it is not less applicable to the ancient. It indeed applies with greater propriety. Or, it may be derived from Su.-G. *haer*, and *lyd*, *laud*, Isl. *liod*, A. S. *leode*, populus; q. the lower order, of which the mass of an army is composed. According to this deduction, what is given above as the second sense, is the primary one, although less common with ancient writers.

As Chaucer renders *Roy de ribaulx*, Rom. Rose, *King of Harlots*, v. 6068, a very striking analogy may be observed in the use of these two words. Fr. *Ribaud* seems anciently to have denoted a strong man, and thence to have been transferred to those who, as servants, attended an army. In later times it has been used to signify a scoundrel, a worthless fellow, one devoted to a lewd life. Hence *ribaulde*, a punk, a trull; as exactly corresponding to the modern sense of *harlot*. V. Dict. Trev.

HARLRY. Err. for Harbry, a place of rest.

The Pitill and the Pipe gled, eryand *peuf*,
Befeir thir princis ay past, as pairt of purveyouris.
For thay culd cheires chikkynis, and purchase poultré,
To eleik fra the commenis, as kingis katonris,
Syne *hive* honir, and behald the *harlry* place.
Houlate, iii. 1.

This Sibb. renders *honourable*. But Leg. *harbry* as in MS., the place of harbour or rest. Instead of *hive*,

it is rather *have*, or *hove*. The last might signify that they claim honour as their due. It *behoves* them to receive it; Belg. *hoev-en*, to need, to behove.

* [HARM, *s.* Injury, suffering, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 959.]

HARMESAY, *s.* [A supplication for help in time of suffering.]

A man, allace, and *harmisay*,
That with my only dochter lay,
Syne dang my sell: quhat sall I say
Of this unhappie chance?
Philotus, *Pink.*, *S. P. R.*, iii. 56.

—Makand his bargand with a boy,
Was ower to Flanders fled and ferreit,
Cryand out, *harmesay*, he was herreat;
Lamenting sair his lose and skaith.
Legend, *Bp. St. Androis*, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 311.

It may signify, *woe is me*, as synon. with *allace*; A.-S. *earme*, wretched; *earm-ian*, to grieve. In this sense the *v. erme* is used by Chaucer—

Bot wel I wot, thou dost min herte to *erme*.
Pard. Prol., v. 12246.

Or, *have mercy*; Moes-G. *arm-an*, misereri, *armai ansis*, miscrere nostris. Germ. *arm-en*, id. Augustine (Epist. 178.) refers to the Barbarians, evidently the Goths, as saying in their own language, *Sihora armen*, or as Junius reads it, *armai*, quod interpretatur, Domine miserere. V. Wachter, vo. *Armen*.

HARN. HARDYN, HARDIN.

* HARNASS, HARNES, *s.* Defensive armour, Doug.

Harness being used by E. writers, I mention the word merely to observe, that although immediately allied to Fr. *harnois*, it is of Goth. extraction; Isl. *harneskia*, a solid breastplate; Sw. *harnisk*, id. Some derive the Goth. term from *haer*, exercitus, and *nist*, clenodium, q. clenodium viri armati: others, from *iarn*, iron, and *isk* used as a termination, q. an instrument of iron.

[TO HARNAS, *v. a.* To arm, equip; *part. pa.*, *harnast*, *harnasyt*, Barbour, ix. 710.]

[HARNASING, HARNYSING, *s.* Trappings, trimmings, or mountings, Accts. of L. H. Treasurer, i. 372, 228, Ed. Dickson.]

HARNES, HARNYS, *s.* 1. The brains, Wyntown, S. A. Bor. pron. *harns*.

"Sa they count faith ane imagination of the mind, ane fantasie and opinion, fleeing in the *harnes* of man." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, H. 8, a.

"*Hernys* or brayns. Cerebrum. *Herne panne* of the hed. Cranium." Prompt. Parv.

2. Used metaph. for understanding.

He has nae harns, he has no judgment, S.
Hernes occurs in O. E. as in Minot, p. 10.
—Sum lay knoked aut thaire *hernes*.

Norm. S. *haernes*, Dan. Sw. *hiaerne*, Alem. Germ. *hirn*, *hern*, id. Isl. *hiarne*, the skull. The general origin seems Moes-G. *quairn*, id. which some view as allied to Gr. κρανιον.

HARN-PAN, *s.* The skull, S.

Wallace tharwith has tane him on the croune,
Throuch buckler hand, and the *harnpan* also.
Wallace, iii. 365, MS.

In the *harne pan* the schaft he has affixt.
Doug. Virgil, 291. 25.

Teut. *hirn-panne*, id. cranium; from *hirn*, brain, and *panne*, patella, q. patella cerebri; Kilian. Teut. *panne*, and *hoofd panne* are used in the sense of calva; A.-S. *panne*, cranium, Su.-G. *panne*, frons, Celt. *pen*, caput.

[HARNS-OUT, *s.* A very strong ale; so named from its effect on the *harns* or brain, Lyndsay, Satyre T. Ests., l. 4154.]

HARNESS, HARNESSED. *A harness cask*, one that has a lid, guarded by a rim which comes a small way down on the outside of the vessel, Aberd.

"On Monday night last, some thieves went on board the smack, London packet, at the Waterloo Quay, and breaking open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef." Aberd. Journ., Dec. 2, 1818.

HARNESS-LID, *s.* A lid of this description, ibid.

[HAROLD, HARROT, *s.* Herald, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 199, 91, Ed. Dickson.]

HARP, *s.* 1. An instrument for cleansing grain, a kind of scarce, S. *Skrae*, synon.

Belg. *harp*, *kooren-harp*, an engine to sift corn.

2. That part of the mill, which separates the *dust* from the *shilling*, is thus denominated, Aberd.

To HARP, *v. a.* To sift with a *harp*, ibid.

Belg. *harp-en*, to purge the corn with a corn-harp; *harper*, he that purges the corn with such an engine; Sewel.

Dan. *harpe*, Sw. *harpa*, id. "a kind of grate for separating the rich corn from the poor;" Wideg. Ihre thinks that it has received its name from its resemblance to the musical instrument thus designed. But as Isl. *hrip* signifies cribrum, the origin is more probably *hrip-ar*, perfluit, G. Andr., q. run through.

HARPER CRAB. V. TAMMY HARPER.

[HARR, *s.* A hinge of a door or gate, Shetl.; Isl. *hiara*, A.-S. *hearre*, Teut. *harre*, id. V. HAR.]

HARR, *s.* A chill easterly wind. V. HAAR.

HARRAGE, *s.* Service due from a tenant to a landlord; according to the oppressive system of feudal times; properly *arage*.

"These two species of labour were, in the old tack, distinguished by the names of *harrage* and *carrage*." P. Foulis, Perths. Statist. Acc., xv. 605. V. ARAGE.

HARRAND, *s.* Snarling.

Howbeit ye think my *harrand* some thing har,
Quhen ye leist wein, your haks may to the wall,
Things byds not ay in ordour as they ar.
Montgomerie, *MS. Chron. S. P.*, iii. 499.

Hirring, E. snarling, growling; Lat. *hirr-ire*. *To harr*, to snarl like an angry dog; A. Bor.

[HARRASKAP, *s.* Character, Shetl.]

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE.

—"That, though he had right to their feu-duties till redeemed, yet he had no right to exact the services

in their charters of *harriage and carriage*, or the like; but the same belonged to the King, their superior." Fountainh., iv. 358, Suppl. V. ARAGE.

To HARRIE, *v. a.* To pillage. V. HERRIE.

HARRO, *interj.* 1. An outcry for help; also, often used as a cheer, or encouragement to pursuit, S. *harrow*, E.

And fra the Latine matrouns wil of rede
Persauit has this vile myscheues wraik,
Thay rent thars hare, with *Harro*, and Allake!
Doug. Virgil, 432. 50.

It seems to be merely Fr. *haro, harou*. The term, it is said, was especially used by the Normans, who were wont to give this cry, when any capital crime was committed, as theft, fire-raising, or manslaughter. According to the laws of Normandy, all who heard this cry were bound to go forth, and if they perceived any danger of life or limb, or any deed done which would subject the perpetrator to the loss of life or limb, they were under obligation to retain him, or to raise the cry of *haro* after him. Otherwise, they were to satisfy their prince that they did not hear the cry. Hickes. Thes. Thus the term has much the same meaning as E. *hue and cry*.

Some have considered it as a call addressed to *Rollo*, the chief who led the Normans into France, q. *Ha Roul*, i.e., *O Rollo*; the origin of this custom being indeed ascribed to him, as he was greatly celebrated for the impartial administration of justice.

The old orthography, both in Fr. and E., might seem to favour this derivation. "My mother was a frayde there had ben theues in her house; and she kryed out *haroll* alarome.—Elle se scria *harol* alarme." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 200, a. But

2. Used also as equivalent to *Huzza*, or *Halloo*, S. In some places pron. q. *Hirro*.

Caseneuve justly ridicules the idea that this term has any relation to Rollo; because *haro* denoted the hue and cry long before his birth. For the monk Kero, who was contemporary with Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, in his Gl. expl. *clamat* by *hareet*, and *clamamus* by *haremees*; which shews that *haro* is a word belonging to the old Tudesque. "Thus," he adds, "our forefathers used *haro* absolutely to signify a noise and cry."

I need scarcely mention the etymon given by the learned Hickes, as it evidently has no affinity. He derives it from Cimbr. *hior*, Moes-G. *hairus*, gladius; as the pursuit of the malefactors, against whom this cry was raised, was called *Spada*, i.e., a sword, because they were to be repressed by force of arms.

The notion that this cry was an invocation of Rollo, or *Hrolf*, however whimsical, points to the true source. It indicates a sort of traditionary conviction that the term was introduced into France by the Normans. For it is undoubtedly of Goth. extract.

Tyrwhitt says that it is derived from *har*, altus, and *op*, clamour, two Islandic words, which were probably once common to all the Scandinavian nations. He adds, that the very word *haroep*, or *harop*, was used by some of the inhabitants of the Low Countries, in the same sense in which *Harou* was by the Normans. Cant. T. Note, v. 3286.

But the word in Su.-G. is *haerop*, Isl. *heroop*, clamor bellicus, from *haer*, *her*, an army, and *op*, a cry. Su.-G. *oepa haerop*, clamorem bellicum ciere, a phrase often used by Sturleson. Thus it originally signified what we would now call the *war-hoop* of the Northern nations. G. Andr. renders *heroop*, tumultus, as corresponding to Gr. αλαλη. It is synon. with Su.-G. *dyst*, *dust*, Isl. *thys*, S. dust. *Josua heyrde folksins heroop and thys*; Josua audiret clamorem et sonitum populi; Exod. xxxii. 17. This respects the shouting of the Israelites when they worshipped the golden calf.

To HARRO, HIRRO, *v. n.* and *a.* To huzza, to halloo, S.

HARROWS. *To rin awa' with the harrows.* 1. A phrase applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on, with a great torrent of language, still assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply, S.

The metaphor is evidently borrowed from unruly cattle, that run off with the harrow, instead of proceeding with that sober step that is necessary for breaking up the ground, and clearing away the weeds.

2. Used as signifying to carry off the prize, to acquire superiority, Ayrs.

'Twad be a guid joke, if a rough, kintry chiel
Soud *rin aff wi' the harrows* frae Hector M'Neill.
Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To have one's *leg o'er the Harrows*, to break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox, S.

"'She has her *leg ower the harrows* now', said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can—I see her cocked up behind a dragoon on her way to the Tolbooth.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 191.

HARROW-SLAYING, *s.* A term used to denote the destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized.

"Then sow grass-seeds;—and touch again gently with the *harrows*; but be sure you do not exceed. If you do, the mould—make so very small, will be in danger of being washed from the grain, if rain comes before it strikes root fully; which in that case will malt, then be scorched by the sun, and killed; which is what no doubt you have heard called *Harrow-slaying*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 251.

Q. *slain* by the *harrow*.

[HARROWSTER, *s.* A spawned haddock, Banffs.]

HARRY, *adj.* Obstinate, stubborn, S. B.

Perhaps from the same origin with HAIR, HAR, q. v.

HARRY-NET, *s.* V. HERRIE-WATER.

HARSHIP, *s.* Ruin, Gl. Picken. V. HERSCHIP.

HARSK, HARS, *adj.* 1. Harsh, rough, sharp, pointed.

From that place syne vnto ane caue we went,
Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern went,
With treis eldis belappit round about,
And thik *harsk* granit pikis standand out.
Doug. Virgil, 75. 24.

—On thir wild holtis *hars* also
In faynt pastoure dois thare beistis go.
Ibid., 373. 17.

2. Bitter to the taste; Wyntown.

Su.-G. *harsk*, Isl. *hersk-ar*, Belg. *harsch*, *hars*, austerus.

To HART, *v. a.* To encourage, to infuse spirit into, S. *heart.*

The Byschap that sa weill him bar,
That he all *hartyt* that thar war,
Wes yeyt into fechting sted,
Quhar that v hundre ner war ded.
Barbour, xvi. 662, MS.

Teut. *hert-en*, animare, fortem reddere; A.-S. *hyrt-an*, id.

HARTFULLIE, *adv.* Cordially, earnestly.

"This wyll I hnmelie and *hartfullie* pray the (gentil redare) in reeompanee of my lytle werk, and gret gud wyll (affectioun beand laid on syde) diligentlie and temperatelie to reid this our sobir tractiue." Kennedy's (Crosraguell) Compend. Traetiue, p. 3.

HARTILL, *s.* Heart-ill.

—The Hunger, the *Hartill*, & the Hoiststill, the Hald.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. CLEIK.

Perhaps the same with A.-S. *heort-ece*, eardialgia, heart-ache.

HARTLY, HARTLYE, *adj.* 1. Hearty, cordial.

Than hecht thai all to bide with *hartlye* will.
Wallace, iii. 115, MS.

"That nobil kyng, persauand the gude vil ande *hartly* obediens of this pure man, he resauit that litil quantite of cleen vattir as humainly as it hed heen ane riehe present of gold." Compl. S., p. 11.

Chaucer uses *hertly* in the same sense.

——But swiche thing as I can
With *hertly* wille, for I wol not rebelle
Agein your lust.—
Squire's Prol., v. 10319.

2. It also occnrs as denoting sincere affection. Thus it is applied to our Saviour.

Thairfoir, my *hertlie* Sonne so deir
Goe fetch them from the feindis feid;
Thou man ouerthraw sinne, hell, and deid,
Syne man restoir, baith haill and feir.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 45.

In this sense it very elosely corresponds with the sense of the Teut. term.

Teut. *hertelick*, amicus ex animo; Dan. *hiertelig*, id.

HARTLINESSE, *s.* Cordiality, warmth of heart. *Hartlines*, *Hartliness*, Aberd. Reg.

"By the example of this Apostle we learne,—when we enter in to speak of any ehureh,—to make a deelaration in the entresse, of that loue, that beneuolence, that *hartlinesse*, that we beare to that people, to the end that they may be prepared againe to heare with alike loue, beneuolence, and *hartlinesse*." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 3.

"O. E. *Hertlynesse*. Cordialitas." Prompt. Parv.

HARUMSCARUM, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, S. *Harum-starum*, id. A. Bor. *Harum-scarum* is also given by Grose as a cant E. term; Class. Dict.

We might view this as allied to Germ. *herum-schwarm-en*, to rove about, from *herum*, about, and *schwarm-en*, to live riotously; or from E. *hare*, to fright, and *scare*, to startle, two words nearly of the same import being conjoined for greater emphasis.

HARVEST-HOG, HOG IN HARST. A young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb.

"But the eentral dish was a yearling lamb, called a *hog in harst*, roasted whole. It was set upon its legs, with a hunch of parsley in its mouth." Waverley, i. 307.

A sort of proverbial saying is used in the South of S. "Ask a thief, what's the best mutton, he'll answer *A hog's the best mutton in harst*;" meaning that a young sheep, called a hog, ean be eaten sooner after being killed that one that's older.

It is evident that this designation is at least nearly three eenturies old, from its appearing in the Complaint of Scotland. V. HOG.

HARVEST MOON. V. HAIRST-MUNE.

HARYAGE, HAIRYCHE, *s.* "A collective word applied to horses,—O. Fr. *haraz*," Gl. Wynt.

Ane *haryage* he mycht say he had gud,
That had swylk twelf iu-til his stud.
Wyntown, viii. 22. 55.

The persons spoken of are *erlys* and *gret barownys*. Wyntown seems to allude to a literal stud. The term may be allied to *haraz*, coetus, L. B. *haracium*, whieh Hiekes deduces from A.-S. *hergas*, legiones; Gr. A.-S. p. 37. It is perhaps more immediately allied to A.-S. *herge*, *hergh*, *herige*, turma. As this allusion, however, must appear rather singular, I have a suspicion, that Wyntown refers to the *twelve* peers of Charlemagne; and that *haryage* may he a deriv. from A.-S. *haerra*, Germ. *herr*, dominus, or *herzog*, dux belli. But this is mere eonjeeture. V. HAURRAGE.

HASARD, HASERT, *adj.* Gray, hoary.

Thou auld *hasard* leichoure, fy for schame,
That slotteris furth euermare in sluggardry.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 25.

——Auld dame, thy vyle vnweildy age,
Ouer set with *hasert* hare and fante dotage,——
In sic curis in vane occupyis the.
Ibid., 222, 28.

[Prob. from Isl. *höss*, gray, dusky, and related to A.-S. *hasu*, *heasu*, a dark-gray eolour. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under HAZE.]

HASARD, *s.* An old dotard.

This ald *hasard* caryis oure fludis hote
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit hote.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 51.

HASARDOUR, HASARTOUR, HASARTURE, *s.* A gambler, one who plays at games of *hazard.*

—A hangman, a *hasardour*—
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 76.

Chaucer, id.

The *hasartouris* haldis thame haryit hant thay not the dyse.
Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 10.

Fr. *hasardeur*, Chaucer, *hasardour.*

[HASARDRIE, *s.* Gaming, games of hazard, Lyndsay, Test. and Compl. Papyngo, l. 398.]

HAS-BEEN, *s.* *A gude auld has-been*, a good old custom, Dumfr.; synon. *Hae-been.*

"There are so many relics of ancient superstition still lingering in the land, and worshipped under the

deluding and endearing names of 'Gude all [auld] *has-beens*,' that the amount disturbs the repose of these unfortunate peasants before whom the will-o'-wisp lantern of the Antiquarian Society has been glimmering." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 405.

The term would seem to have been formed in allusion to that of the poet, Troja *fuit*.

HASCHBALD, *s.*

—Vyld *haschbalds*, haggarbalds and hummels,
Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drevels.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Qu. glottons, q. *hals-bald*, powerful in swallowing? Teut. *hals-en* signifies to gormandize.

To HASH, *v. a.* 1. To slash, S. Fr. *hach-er*, from Goth. *hack-a*, secare.

2. To abuse, to maltreat; as, *to hash clothes*, to abuse them by carelessness; *to hash grain*, to injure it by careless reaping, S.

The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash
O' simmer's showery blinks and winter's sour,
Whase floods did erst their mailin's produce *hash*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 56.

Hash, Hashy, *s.* [1. Destruction, careless, wasteful use, S.

2. Work ill and wastefully done, S.

3. Rioting, fighting, low or ribald talk or work, strife. V. Jaw.

4. Confusion, a confused heap; implying waste and destruction, S.

5. A person who is wasteful, destructive, slovenly, or stupid and reckless, Clydes., Banffs., Loth.]

I canna thole the clash
——Of this impertinent auld *hash*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 455.

A set o' dull, conceited *hashes*
Confuse their brains in college classes;
They gang in stirks, and come out asses.—
Burns, iii. 238.

But what think ye of the poor simple *hash*,
Though he by marriage might have muster'd cash?
He liuk'd with one for whom the people say,
He hath baith debts and wedding braws to pay.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 97.

HASH-A-PIE, *s.* A lazy slovenly fellow, and one who pays more attention to his belly than to his work, Roxb.

Perhaps from the good use he would make of his knife and fork in cutting up a *pie*.

Hashin', *part. pr.* 1. Destroying, wasting, or doing work in a careless, wasteful manner, Banffs.

2. As a *s.*, the act of destroying, wasting, or working recklessly, ibid.

3. As an *adj.*, wasteful and destructive, ibid.

Hashly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner, Loth.

What sprightly tale in verse can Yarde
Expect frae a cauld Scottish bard,
With brose and bannocks poorly fed,
In hoden grey right *hashly* cled?
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 383.

Hashmethram, *adv.* In a state of disorder, topsyturvy, S.

Isl. *thraum*, solum transversum, q. *thwer, um*, G. Andr.; i.e., distorted on all sides, cross-grained, S. *thortour*.

Hashrie, *s.* Destruction from carelessness, Roxb. Same as Hash *s.*, 1 and 2.

[Hashy, Hashie, *s.* Same as Hash, *s.* q. v.; but in some cases more emphatic, Banffs., Clydes.]

Hashy, *adj.* 1. Applied to a slovenly person, or one who is careless of dress, who abuses it by carelessness, or who works recklessly; implying destruction, S.

2. Applied to the weather. *A hashy day*, one in which there are frequent showers, so as to render walking unpleasant, from the dirtiness of the streets or roads, Loth., Berwicks.

I knew not if this term owes its origin to the idea of such a day *hashing* and abusing one's clothes.

Hashter, Hushter, *s.* Work ill arranged or executed in a slovenly manner, Ayrs.

[To Hashter, *v. a.* To work in a hurried, slovenly, and wasteful manner, ibid. In the pass., it has the sense of being compelled to work so;] hence,

Hashter't, *part. pa.* "I'm *hashter't*," I am hurried, ibid.

This, however, may be from *haste*, as allied to *hastard*, of a hasty temper.

To HASK, *v. a.* To force up phlegm, E. *to hawk*, Dumfr.

I see no nearer term than C. B. *hoch-i*, id., to which the E. *v.* is traced. In Su.-G. *harkl-a* signifies screare, which Ihre traces to Isl. *harck*, strepitus.

To Hask, *v. n.* To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm, Dumfr.

HASK, *adj.* 1. Hard and dry; used in a general sense, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Applied to food that is dry and harsh to the taste, ibid.

"*Hask*, dry, parched. North." Gl. Grose.

3. Harsh, rigorous.

"The Lords inclined to repel the allegeance, and find the goods poinded, though *bona fide* alienated, might *quoad* their value be repeated. But this were to make it a very *hask* privilege." Fountainh., iii. 33, Suppl. V. Hasky.

HASKY, *adj.* 1. Rank, strong, luxuriant; applied to growing corn or vegetables; also to man, *A hasky carl*, a big raw-boned man, S. B. *gosky*, synon.

2. Coarse to the taste, unpalatable, S. B.

3. Dirty, slovenly; applied to a person, S. B.

4. Applied to coarse or dirty work, S. B.

Isl. *kask-ur*, strenuus; hence, according to Ihre, Su.-G. *kaxe*, vir strenuus, praecellens. *Hask*, dry, parched; A. Bor. Grose.

HASLERAW, Lungwort Lichen, S. Lichen pulmonarius, Linn.

HASLOCH, *s.* "Waste, refuse," &c., Gall. Encycl.; perhaps q. what is *hashed* or abused. V. HASH, *v.*

HASLOCK, *adj.* A term descriptive of the finest wool of the fleece, being the *lock* that grows on the *hals* or throat.

——I'll make you a propine,—
A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo,
Scarlet and green the sets, the borders blue.
Gentle Shepherd, Act 1, Scene 1.

It may be observed, however, that Gael. *ceaslach* is expl. "fine wool;" Shaw.

Hashlock seems to be the pron. of Buchan.

Right weel we wat they're *hashlock* oo,
The best 'at e'er was creesh't, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 94.

HASP, *s.* A hank of yarn, S.

"When they spin in their own houses, they get 4d. for 12 cuts, or a *hasp*, which is reckoned a day's spinning." Stat. Acc., x. 65. V. HESP.

HASPAL, HASPLE, *s.* Expl. "a sloven, with his shirt-neck open," Dumfr.

"*Hasple*, a sloven in every sense of the word." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *gwisg* denotes clothes, dress, and *pal*, a spreading; q. *gwisgpal*, one who has clothes hanging loosely and carelessly about him.

HASPAN, HASPIN, *s.* A stripling, South of S.

"'The love of me,' said the gipsey damsel, 'and hear the budgets of a Cameronian psalmsinger—a raw *haspan* of a callan! he might mind o' that—he'll be aulder gin simmer, as the sang says.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 164.

"That sang-singing *haspin* o' a callant—and that light-headed—widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirn o' Crumacomfort." Ibid., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

Evidently synon. with S. *halflin*, i.e., half-long. It might seem to carry an allusion to insufficient yarn, q. *half-spun*. But as Ray gives, as a North Country word, "*haspat* or *haspenald* lad, between a man and a boy," it is more probably the same word a little varied. Or shall we view it as a C. B. word, borrowed from the pastoral life? In Welsh, *hespin* denotes a ewe of a year old, and *hespwrn*, a young sheep.

HASS, *s.* The throat, S. V. HALS. Hence,

HASS *of a Hill.* A defile, q. the throat or narrow passage, Tweeddale; synon. *Slack.*

Hass is used, in a general sense, to signify any gap or opening, Loth.

HASS *of a Plough.* The vacuity between the mould-board and the beam, Loth.

A SPARK IN *one's* HASS. A phrase used to denote a strong inclination to intemperance in drinking; borrowed, as would seem, from the smithy, where, in consequence of the *sparks* flying from the anvil, it is waggishly supposed that the smith has got one in his *throat*, the heat of which he finds it necessary to alleviate by frequent ablution, S. O.

"Surely it was to be expecket, considering the *spark in* my *hass*, that the first nse I would mak o' the freedom of the Reformation would be to quench it, which I never was allowed to do afore; and whenever that's done, ye'll see me a geizent keg o' sobriety,—tak the word o' a drowthy smith for't." R. Gilhaize, i. 157.

The phrase, *drowthy smith*, is evidently expletive of the other.

To HASS, *v. a.* To kiss. V. HALS, *v.*

[HASSENS, *s. pl.* The bottom boards of a boat next the stern; *hassins-fore-and-aft*, the boards that adjoins the keel about one-third of its length, Shetl. Gl.]

HASSIE, *s.* A confused mass, a mixture of heterogeneous substances, Loth.; probably corr. from *hashie*, a hash. Fr. *hach-er*, to mince.

HASSLIN, ASLIN-TEETH, *s. pl.* The back-teeth, Ayrs.

This, it has been conjectured, may be from *Hass*, because of their greater vicinity to the throat. But the term is obviously the same with *Asil*, *Asil-tooth*, q. v.

HASSOCK, HASSICK, *s.* 1. A besom, S. B.

2. It is applied to anything bushy; *A hassick of hair*, a great quantity of it on the head, S.

"The tither wis a haave coloured smeerless tapie, wi' a great *hassick* o' *hair* hingin in twa-pennerts about her haffats." Journal from London, p. 7.

3. A large round turf of peat-moss, in form of a seat, and used as such, S. A.

Sibb. expl. it as not only signifying a besom, bnt "any such thing made of *rushes*, hair," &c. It may, however, be derived from Sw. *hwass*, a rush, juncus; which seems to be also the origin of E. *hassock*, and *hask* used by Spenser, as denoting a fish basket. V. Seren. vo. *Hassock*, and Johns.

As applied to hair on the head, it may be a corr. of Fr. *à hausse queue*, a phrase metaph. signifying in great haste. According to Cotgr. it alludes to "the fashion of women, who, to make the more haste, tuck up their clothes behind." Perhaps the primary allusion was to the binding of the hair loosely on the head.

HASTARD, *adj.* Irascible, S.; formed perhaps after the Belg. idiom, q. *haastig aardt*, of a choleric nature; or Isl. *hastr*, irabundus, and *art*, natura.

HASTER'D, *part. pa.* "Confounded," S. A.

But Meg, wi' the sight, was quite *haster'd.*—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 160.

Q. fluttered, flurried.

HASTER'D, HASTERN, *adj.* Early, soon ripe; *hastern aits*, early oats, S. B.

Su.-G. *hast-a*, celerare, or *hast-ig*, citus, and *aer-a*, metere, or *aering*, Alem. *arn*, messis, q. early reaped.

HASTOW, *hast thou?*

Quhat sory thoucht is falling upon the?
Opyn thy throte; *hastow* no lest to sing?
King's Quair, ii. 38.

In vulgar S. the *v.* and *pron.* are often conjoined; and *tou, tu*, is frequently used for *thou*, especially in the West. Germ *tu*, id.

HASTREL, *s.* A confused person, one who is always in *haste*, Roxb.

The termination *el* seems at times to denote continuation or habit. V. the letter *L.*

HASTY, HEASTY, *s.* The murrain, S.B.

"The most formidable of these distempers is called the murrain, (provincially *hasty*), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. The symptoms are these: the animal swells, breathes hard, a great flow of tears from its eyes; it lies down, and in some cases is dead in the course of a few hours. The carcase should be buried in the earth as soon as possible, for the contagion is apt to spread among the cattle on the same ground or pasture." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 200.

"The disease called murrain or *heasty*, prevailed among the black cattle of this county when the vallies were covered with wood; since these woods have decayed, this distemper is little known." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 101.

HAT, HATT, *pret.* Did hit, S.

"The chancellour—hearing the grose and ruid speach, and scharp accusation of lord David Lindsay,—thought he *hat* thame ovir near." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 234.

"He knew not quhom he *hat* nor quhat he *hatt.*" Ibid., p. 353.

HAT, *s.* A heap, Roxb. V. HOT.

To HAT, *v. n.* To hop, Ettr. For. V. HAUT, *v.*

HAT, HATE, HAIT, *pret.* and *part.* Was called.

Now gais the messynger his way,
That *hat* Cuthbert, as I herd say.
Barbour, iv. 585, MS.

It is also used for *am called.*

Of the realme Ithachia I am, but leys,
Ane of the cumpany of fey Vlixes,
And Achemenides vnto name I *hate.*
Doug. Virgil, 89. 10.

——The schyl riuer *hait* Ufens
Sekis with narrow passage and discens,
Amyd how valis, his renk and isché.
Ibid., 237, b. 8.

Chaucer, id. *Hote* is used in the same sense, O. E. Moes-G. *hait-an*, A.-S. *hat-an*, Su.-G. *het-a*, Isl. *heit-a*, Alem. *heiiz-on*, Belg. *heet-en*, Germ. *heiss-en*, vocare. V. HECHT.

HAT, *adj.* Hot. V. HET.

To HATCH, HOTCH, *v. n.* To move by jerks, to move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner, S.; *hotch* is most in use.

Some instead of a staig over a stark monk straid,
Fra the how the hight some hobboles, some *hatches.*
V. CATINE. *Montgomerie, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 17.

E. *hitch* is used in the same sense; although it occurs so rarely that Johns. could find but one example. Skinner refers to A.-S. *hicg-an*, to strive, to endeavour, or Fr. *hoch-er*, which has the same sense with our *v.* Isl. *hik-a*, however, cedo, recedo, retrocedo, seems the radical word; *hwik-a*, id.

HATCH, HOTCH, *s.* A jolt, S.

"Carry a lady to Rome, and give her one *hatch*, all is done." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 79. V. HOTCH, *v.*

To HATCHEL, *v. a.* To shake in crying, Fife: a deriv. from *hatch.*

HATE, HAIT, *adj.* Hot, warm, S.

O restles yowth! hie, *hait*, and vicious;
O honest aige! fullfillit with honoure.
Kennedy, Bannatyne Poems, p. 189, st. 3.

A.-S. *hat*, Su.-G. *het*, Isl. *heit-r*, Dan. *heed*, Belg. *heet, heyt*, id.

HATE, HAIT, HAID, *s.* Any thing, the smallest thing that can be conceived. *Ne'er a hate*, nothing at all: *Neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing nor another, S.

It is often used in profane conversation, in connection with *fient*, for fiend, and *deill*, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. P. R., iii. 40, where it is printed *haid*, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 183.

Haid had been the old orthography.

"'The d—l *haid* ails you,' replied James, 'but that you would be all alike; ye cannot bide ony to be abone you.'" M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299, N.

Isl. *haete, haeti*, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minutia, minimum quid; Verel. Sw. *hit, waet, waettar*, a whit; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. Andr. *Haetigi*, ne hilum quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. *iet*, Germ. *icht, ichts*, any thing. Moes-G. *waiht*, res quaevis, aliquid, and A.-S. *wiht*, res vel creatura quaevis, seem radically the same; whence E. *whit*, and *wed*, mentioned by Junius. This is the origin of *naught, nocht;* Moes-G. *niwaiht*, A.-S. *nowiht, nawiht, nawcht, naht.* Alem. *nieuueht, necht, niet*, i.e., no creature or thing.

Ihre has observed that Festus uses *hetta* in the same sense. In transcursu notabo, apud Festum *hetta* occurrere pro re minimi pretii, qui idem auctor habet, *non hettae te facio*, quod est, ne hili quidem te facio. He adds that other Glossarists write *vecta;* as the word was pronounced in both ways by the Gothic nations. V. vo. *Waet.*

HATHILL, HATHELL, *s.* A nobleman, or any person of eminent rank.

His name and his nobillay wes noght for to nyte:
Thai wes na *halhill* sa heich, be half ane futs hicht.
Gawin and Gol., iii. 20.

Wlth baith his handis in haist that haltane couth hew,
Gart stanys hop of the *hathill* that haltane war hold.
Ibid., st. 25.

Thus that *hathel* in high withholdes that hende.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 28.

Hathel in high, q. very noble person. In pl. *hatheles.*