

To HOD, HODE, *v. a.* 1. To hide; pret.
hod, S. B.

What's i' your laps ye *hod* sae sair?
Lat's see, I'll wad its nae draff.
Morison's Poems, p. 17.

Belg. *hoed-en*, *hued-en*, Alem. *huod-en*.

2. To hoard.

The fourt cryis out for knocked beir;
How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?
Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 324.

[HODLINS, *adv.* Secretly; same as hiddlins,
Mearns.]

HODDEN-CLAD, *adj.* Dressed in *hodden*.

And from Kingsbarns and hamlet clep'd of boars,
—Sally the villagers and hinds in scores,
Tenant and laird, and hedger *hodden-clad*.
Anster Fair, C. ii. st. 21.

HODDEN-GREY, *adj.* A term used with
respect to cloth worn by the peasantry,
which has the natural colour of the wool, S.

But Meg, poor Meg! man with the shepherds stay.
And tak what God will send in *hodden-grey*.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 178.

Hodden is also used as a *s.*

“Of the wool— is manufactured almost every
kind of cloth worn in the parish; *hodden*, which is
mostly used for herd's cloaks, and is sold at 1s. 8d. the
yard; plaiding, &c.” P. Barrie, *Forfar. Statist. Acc.*,
iv. 242.

Perhaps from E. *hoiden*, rustic, clownish; from
Germ. *heide*, heath.

HODDIE, *s.* A carrion-crow. V. HUDDY.

HODDIN, *part.* A term expressive of the
jogging motion of one who rides a horse
that moves stiffly, and who receives in his
own body the impetus of every movement;
S. O.

Here farmers gash, in ridin graith
Gaed *hoddin* by their cotters.
Burns, iii. 31.

It seems radically the same with *Houd*, q. v.

HODDINS, *s. pl.* Small stockings, such as
are used by children, Perth. ; supposed to
be a dimin. from *Hoe*, a stocking.

To HODDLE, *v. n.* To waddle, Ang.

Thy runkled cheeks and lyart hair,
Thy half-shut een and *hodling* air,
Are a' my passion's fewel.
Herd's Coll., ii. 38.

—“Sir John would not settle without his honour's
receipt.” ‘Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes,
Steenie,—Play us up ‘Weel *hoddled*, Luckie.’” *Red-
gauntlet*, i. 251.

This, I suspect, rather denotes a waddling motion in
dancing.

This seems originally the same with the E. word;
of which no probable etymon has been given either by
Skinner or Junius. That, which is most likely, has
been overlooked, Sw. *wed-ja*, mentioned by Seren. as
corresponding to E. *wriggle*. We may add, that Germ.
watsch-eln, to waddle, is probably derived from the Sw.
term.

HODDLE, *s.* A clumsy rick of hay or corn,
Teviotd.

Perhaps from a common origin with the E. *v.* to
Huddle, q. what is *huddled* up.

To HODGE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To move in a
trotting way; the same with *Hotch*, Aberd.

He nimbly mounted on his beast;
An' hame a smart jog-trot came *hodging*.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 29.

2. To shake in consequence of laughing
violently, *ib.*

Auld daddie *hodgin* yont the bink,
Fu' blythe to see the sport,
Cries, “Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
And on the bannocks clort.”
Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

3. Expl. “to stagger,” Aberd.; as denoting
unsteadiness of motion.

Sae he took gate to *hodge* to Tibb,
An' spy at hame some faut;
I thought he might hae gotten a snib,
Sae thought ilk ane that saw't
O' the green that day.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., st. 17.

This is given according to Ed. 1805. In that of
1809, *hodge* is changed to *slip awa'*.

[4. To push roughly; as, “*Hodge* the stane
doon the brae,” Clydes., Banffs.]

5. To move or walk in a rough, ungainly
manner, *ibid.*]

[HODGE, *s.* 1. A rough push, *ibid.*

2. A big, ungainly person; generally applied
to a female, *ibid.*]

[HODGIN, *part. pr.* Moving about awkwardly,
pushing about roughly. Used also as a *s.*,
implying the act or habit of moving about
so. With the prep. *about*, it implies a
staggering, unsteady motion, as of one car-
rying a very heavy burden, *ibid.*]

[HODGIL, *v. a.* and *n.* To move by slight
jerks and with difficulty, or slowly and
clumsily; *part. pr.* *hodgilin'*, used also as a
s., and as an *adj.* With the prep. *about*, it
denotes continuance of the action, or habit
of so acting, Banffs.]

[HODGIL, *s.* 1. A push or clumsy jerk, *ibid.*

2. A stout, clumsy person; applied generally
to females and children, *ibid.*]

HODGIL, *s.* “A dumpling,” Gl. An oat-
meal *hodgil*, a sort of dumpling made of
oatmeal, Roxb.

But should a *hodgil*, in sweet rolling gleam,
Be seen to tumble in the scalding stream,
What prospects fair when stomachs keenly crave,
To view it sporting in the stormy wave;

While ragged children, with a wistful look,
Espy the treasure in the glob'lar brook,
With hunger smit, mayhap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the *hodgil* weel?

Lentrin Kail, A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

i.e., "Is the dumpling ready for eating, is it sufficiently boiled?"

Properly allied to Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatore, concutere, agitare, because of its being tossed in the pot; especially as beef or mutton cut into small slices is denominated *huts-pot* for the same reason. Dicitur, says Kilian, a concutiendo; quod carnes conscissae, et in jure suo coctae à coquo in olla fervente concutuntur, succuaentur, et invertantur. Hence E. *hodge podge*, successively from Fr. *hochepot*, id.

HODLACK, s. A rick of hay, Ettr. For.

To HODLE, v. n. Denoting a quicker motion than that expressed by the *v. to Todle*, Lanarks.

"*To Todle*, is to walk or move slowly like a child. *To Hodle*, is to walk or move more quickly." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 95.*

I suspect that *Hodle* is a diminutive from *Houd*, to wriggle.

HODLER, s. One who moves in a waddling way, Lanarks.

"She who sits next the fire, towards the east, is called the *Todler*; her companion on the left hand is called the *Hodler*." *Ibid.*

These terms occur in a curious account of the baking of what are denominated *sour cakes*, before St. Luke's Fair in Rutherglen.

[**HODLE, s.** A small roadside inn, Banffs.]

[**HODLINS. V. HOWDLINS.**]

HOE, HOE-FISH, s. The Piked Dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, Linn.; but more frequently called *dog*, Orkney.

"The Piked Dog-fish,—here known by the name of *hoe*, frequently visits our coasts; and during the short time it continues, generally drives off every kind of fishes." *Barry's Orkn., p. 296.*

It has no other name than *hoe*, Shetl.

Sw. *haj*, Dan. *hae*, pron. *ho*, *Squalus acanthias*, Wiedg. Germ. *haye*, the generic name for a shark; *sper-haye*, the piked dog-fish; Schonevelde. V. Penn. *Zool., iii. 77.*

[**HOE-EGG, s.** The eggs or spawn of the hoe, Shetl.]

HOE-MOTHER, HOMER, s. The Basking Shark, Orkn. [*Isl. homar, Squalus maximus.*]

"The basking shark (*squalus maximus*, Lin. Syst.)—has here got the name of the *hoe-mother*, or *homer*, that is, the mother of the dog-fish." *Barry's Orkney, p. 296.*

HOE-TUSK, s. Smooth Hound, a fish, Shetl.

"*Squalus Mustelus* (Lin. syst.) *Hoetusuk*, Smooth Hound." *Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 304.*

[**HOEG, s.** A sepulchral mound, of which there are many in Shetland. *Isl. haug, Su.-G. hoeg, id.*]

HOESHINS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, Ayr.

Teut. *huysken*, theca, q. a case for the leg; V. HOGGERS; or rather A.-S. *scin-hose*, ocreae, greaves, inverted. V. MOGGANS. C. B. *hosan*, a stocking.

New to the weod they skelp wi' might,
The lasses wi' their aprons;
An' some wi' wallets, some wi' weghts,
An' some wi' *hoshens* cap'rin
Right heigh, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

The word *hosen* is sometimes used in the singular, especially for an old stocking without the foot, Gall.

HOFFE, s. A residence. Dan. *hof, id.*

"Having happily arrived in Denmarke, his Majestie—did appoint a fair *hoffe*, to receive all our wounded and sicke men, where they were to be entertained together, till they were cured." *Monro's Exped. P. I., p. 33.* V. HOIF.

To HOG trees. To make pollards of them; to cut them over about the place where the branches begin to divide. In this case they are said to be *hoggit*, Perth. Apparently from S. *hag*, to hew.

HOG, s. "A young sheep, before it has lost its first fleece; termed *harvest-hog*, from being smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be called a lamb." *Gl. Compl., S.* A sheep of a year old, A. Bor.; also Northampt. and Leicest. *Hogrel, E. id.*

"The names of sheep are—1st. Ewe, wedder, tup, lambs, until they are smeared. 2d. Ewe, wedder, tup, *hogs*, until they are shorn." *P. Linton, Tweed. Statist. Acc., i. 139.*

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkia follouit on the fellis haytht youis and lammis,—and mony herueist *hog*." *Compl. S., p. 103.*

—Ane calf, ane *hog*, ane fute-braid sawin.—

Bannatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3.

It retains this name till it be a year old. Then it is called a *dimmond*, if a wedder; and a *gimmer*, if a ewe.

Dr. Leyden mentions Norm. *hogetz* as rendered young wedder sheep; remarking that this may be a mistake, as the term *ewe-hog* and *wedder-hog* are current among the peasantry.

Bailey, under the designation O. L. (expl. Old Lat.), by which he certainly means L. B., mentions *hoggaeius*, and *hoggaster*, as signifying "a young sheep of the second year."

"Habent apud Sproustoun duas carucatas terre in dominico vbi solebant colere cum duabus earucis cum communi pastura dicte ville ad duodecim boves quatuor afros & ecc *hogastros*." *Rot. Red. Abb. Kelso.*

HOG and SCORE. A phrase formerly used in buying sheep, one being allowed in addition to every score, Teviotdale.

HOG and TATOE. Braxy mutton stewed with potatoes, onions, salt, and pepper. It is customary with those who have store-farms to salt the "fa'en meat," (i.e. the sheep that have died of "the sickness,") for the use of the servants through the winter, Teviotdale.

HOG-FENCE, s. A fence for inclosing sheep, after they become *hogs*, that is, after Martinmas, when lambs are usually thus denominated, or after returning from their summer pasture.

"The ewes are milked for about eight weeks after the weaning, and sometimes longer; and are then put out with the lambs, into the *hog-fence*, for the winter." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 192.

"In a *hog-fence* or pasture capable of keeping thirty score of hogs, there is some years a loss of from three to four score [by the disease called the braxy.]" Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 393.

HOGGING, s. A place where sheep, after having arrived at the state of *hogs*, are pastured, South of S.

HOG-IAM, s. Hung mutton of a year old sheep, that has died of disease, or been smothered in the snow, Tweed.

HOG IN HARST. V. HARVEST-HOG.

[**HOGREL, s.** A young sheep, one not a year old, Teviotd.]

HOG, s. In the diversion of curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the *distance score*, S. It seems to be denominated from its laziness, and hence the distance-line is called the *hog-score*, S. B. It is thrown aside, as of no account in the game.

—Say, canst thou paint the blush
Impurpled deep, that veils the stripling's cheek,
When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the *rank*,
And stops mid-way!—His opponent is glad,
Yet fears a sim'lar fate, while ev'ry mouth
Cries "Off the *hog*,"—and Tinto joins the cry.
Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 44.

To HOG, HOGG, v. a. To shog, Ang.

You'll *hogg* your lunach in a skull.

Old Ball.

i. e., shog your child in a basket used for a cradle.

Isl. *hagga*, commoveo, quasso; *haggast* or *hoeggian*, parva commotio; G. Andr., p. 104.

HOGALIF, s. A payment made in Shetland for the liberty to cast peats.

"If there be no moss in the scathold contiguous to his farm, the tenant must pay for the privilege to cut peat in some other common, and this payment is called *hokalif*." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, i. 149.

"*Hogan* or *Huaga* is a name given to a pasture ground." N. *ibid.*

But I suspect that *hokalif* properly signifies permission; from Isl. *hoegg-va*, caedere, and *hlif*, tutamen, *hlif-a*, indulgere; q. "indulgence to cut." *Hogan* or *Huaga*, is evidently the same with Isl. and Su.-G. *hage*, locus pascuus. Hence *haesthage*, a place where horses are pastured; *kohage*, a pasture for cows. This is only a secondary sense of the same word, which signifies a rude inclosure, whence E. *hedg*.

[**HOGGER, s.** End, upshot; as, "To come to an ill *hoger*"—to come to an ill end; Isl. *hagr*, condition, state. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HOGERS, HOGGERS, s. pl. Coarse stockings without feet, S. [*Huggers*, Clydes., Perth.]

A pair of grey *huggers* well clinked benew,
Of nae ither lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 137.

"He observed one of the black man's feet to be cloven; and that he had *hogers* on his legs without shoes." Glanville's *Sadducismus*, p. 393.

I know not if this be allied to O. E. *cokers* used by Langland.

I shal aparel me, quod Parken, in pilgrims wise,
And wend with you I wyl, tyl we finde truthe,
And cast on my clothes clouted and hole,
Mi *cokers* and mi cufes, for cold on my nails.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 31, b.

An old stocking, without a foot, is still called a *cocker*, A. Bor. V. Grose's Gl. He also gives A. Bor. *coggers* "a sort of yarn spatterdashes," evidently the same word, i. e., as would seem, coverings both for legs and arms. Skinner thus defines the term; *Magnae ocreae rusticorum et Piscatorum*, ab A.-S. *cocer*, Belg. *koker*, theca, q. theca crurum; or a case for the legs. It must be observed, however, that our *huggers* would be no safeguard for the nails.

HOGGED, part. pa. Fallen behind in substance or trade, Renfr.

"The ballast o' every business has shifted; an' there's no a merchant among us that's no *hogged* mair or less." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 307.

This term has been properly borrowed from the diversion of curling.

HOGGLIN AND BOGGLIN. Unsteady, moving backwards and forwards, Ang.

Hogglin may be allied to Isl. *hoggun*, e loco motio; or *hokt-a*, claudicare. I am doubtful, however, whether both terms be not corrupted from E.: q. *hagglin* and *bogglin*, hesitating about a bargain, and starting at petty difficulties.

To HOGHLE, v. n. To hobble, S.; *Hughyal*, id., Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwik-a*, vacillare, titubare, whence *hwikull*, vagus, fluxus, inconstans; q. having an unequal motion.

HOGLING, HOGLYN, s. A pig.

"Of ilk sowme, that is, ten swine, the King shall have the best swine, and the Forestar ane *hogling*." Leg. Forest., Balfour's Pract., p. 139.

Thus he renders the low Lat. word *hogaster*. Both it and *hogling* are evidently diminutives formed from E. *hog*.

—Wrotok and Writhneb,—

With the halkit *hoglyn*—
Colkebbie Sow, F. i., v. 165.

Halkit, white-faced. V. HAWKIT.

HOGMANAY, HOGMENAY, s. 1. The name appropriated by the vulgar to the last day of the year, S.

In Northumb. the month of December is called *Hagmana*. This designation Lambe derives from Gr. *ἀγία μνη*, the holy moon. Notes to Battle of Flodden, p. 67.

This seems to be also the pron. of the South of S.

"It is ordinary among some plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from door to door on New-

year's Eve, crying *Hagmane*." Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. 133.

2. It is transferred to the entertainment given to a visitor on this day ; or to a gift conferred on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, S.

The cottar weanies, glad an' gsy,
Wi' pocks out owre their sheuther,
Sing af the doers for *hogmanay*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

Sibb. thinks that the term may be connected with Teut. *met heughe ende meugh eten*, to eat with pleasure and appetite; or derived from A.-S. *hogen-hyme*, one's own domestic servant; or allied to Scand. *hog-tid*, "a term applied to Christmas and various other festivals of the church." A very ingenious essay appeared on this subject, in the Caledonian Mercury for January 2, 1792, with the signature *Philologus*. The work being fugitive, it may be proper to give a pretty large extract from it.

"The cry of *Hogmanay Trololay*, is of usage immemorial in this country. It is well known that the ancient Druids went into the woods with great solemnity on the last night of the year, where they cut the mistletoe of the oak with a golden bill, and brought it into the towns and country-houses of the great next morning, when it was distributed among the people, who wore it as an amulet, to preserve them from all harms, and particularly from the danger of battle.

"When Christianity was introduced among the barbarous Celtæ and Gauls, it is probable that the clergy, when they could not completely abolish the Pagan rites, would endeavour to give them a Christian turn. We have abundant instances of this in the ceremonies of the Romish church. Accordingly, this seems to have been done in the present instance, for about the middle of the 16th century, many complaints were made to the Gallic Synods, of great excesses which were committed on the last night of the year, and on the first of January, during the *Fete de Fous*, by companies of both sexes, dressed in fantastic habits, who run about with their Christmas Boxes, called *Tire Livre*, begging for the lady in the straw, both money and wassail. These heggars were called *Bachelettes*, *Guisards*; and their chief *Rollet Follet*. They came into the churches, during the service of the vigils, and disturbed the devotions by their cries of *Au gui menez, Rollet Follet, Au gui menez, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis*. Thiers, Hist. des Fetes et des Jeux.

"At last, in 1598, at the representation of the Bishop of Angres, a stop was put to their coming into the churches; but they became more licentious, running about the country, and frightening the people in their houses, so that the legislature was obliged to put a final stop to the *Fete de Fous* in 1668.

"The resemblance of the above cry to our *Hogmanay, Trololay, Give us your white bread, and none of your grey*; and the name *Guisards* given to our Bacchanals, are remarkable circumstances; and our former connexions with France render it not improbable that these festivities were taken from thence, and this seems to be confirmed by our name of *Daft Days*, which is nearly a translation of *Fetes de Fous*.

"It deserves also to be noticed, that the Bishop of Angres says, that the cry, *Au gui menez, Rollet Follet*, was derived from the ancient Druids, who went out to cut the *Gui* or *mistletoe*, shouting and hollowing [hollaing] all the way, and on bringing it from the woods, the cry of old was, *Au Gui Van neuf, le Roi vient*. Now, although we must not suppose that the Druids spoke French, we may easily allow that cry to have been changed with the language, while the custom was continued. If the word *Gui* should be Celtic or even

Scandinavian, it would add force to the above conjecture. Perhaps too, the word *Rollet* is a corruption of the ancient Norman invocation of their hero *Rollo*."

In confirmation of this account, it may be added, that according to Keysler, in some parts of France, particularly in Aquitaine, it is customary for boys and young men, on the last day of December, to go about the towns and villages, singing and begging money, as a kind of *New-year's gift*, and crying out, *Au Guy! L'An Neuf!* "To the Mistletoe! The New Year is at hand!" Antiq. Septent., p. 305. V. *Ay-guy Van-neuf*, Cotgr.

Hence the phrase used by Rabelsis, B. ii., c. 11, *aller à l'aguillan neuf*, rendered by Sir T. Urquhart, "to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year."

In England, it is still a common custom among the vulgar, to hang up a branch of mistletoe on Christmas day. This, in the houses of the great, is done in the servants hall or kitchen. Under this, the young men salute their sweethearts. This is evidently a relique of Druidism; as the mistletoe was believed to be peculiarly propitious. It is customary, I am informed, during the same season, to adorn even the churches with it. This may certainly be viewed as a traditionary vestige of its consecration in the worship of the ancient Britons.

Some give this cry a Christian origin. Supposing that it alludes to the time when our Saviour was born, they imagine that it immediately respects the arrival of the wise men from the East. It has been generally believed, in the Church of Rome, that these were three in number, and that they were kings or *reguli* in their own country. Thus, the language as borrowed from the Fr. has been rendered; *Homme est né, Trois rois allois*; "A man is born, Three kings are come."

Trololay has also been resolved into *Trois rois là*, "Three kings are there."

As many of the customs, in Popish countries, are merely a continuation, or slight alteration of those that have been used during heathenism, it is only to carry the conjecture a little farther, to suppose, that, after the introduction of Christianity, the druidical cry was changed to one of a similar sound, but of a different signification. The strong attachment of a people to their ancient customs, has, in a variety of instances, been reckoned a sufficient excuse for this dangerous policy, which retained the superstition, while it merely changed the object, or the name.

The night preceding *Yule* was, by the Northern nations, called *Hoggu-nott*, or *Hogenat*. This may be literally rendered, *the slaughter-night*. The name is supposed to have originated from the great multitude of cattle, which were sacrificed on that night, or slaughtered in preparation for the feast of the following day.

Although the origin of this term is quite uncertain, one, eager to bring everything to the Gothic standard, might find himself at no loss for an etymon. One of the cups drunk at the feast of *Yule*, as celebrated in the times of heathenism, was called *Minne*. This was in honour of deceased relations, who had acquired renown. The word *Minne* or *Minni* simply denotes remembrance. V. *Mind*, v. As our Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name of *Thor*, and gave the name of *Oel* to any feast, and by way of eminence to this; the cry of *Hogmanay Trololay* might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the celebration of the Festival of their great god; q. *Hogg minné! Thor oel! oel!* "Remember your sacrifices: The Feast of Thor! The Feast!"

But so wide is the field of conjecture, that I should not wonder although some might be disposed to trace this term to Hercules. For we learn from Lucian (in Herc.) that the Gauls called him *Ogmios*. V. Bochart. Chan., p. 737. This might for once unite Gothic and

Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, Nenius mentions *Ogomun*, whom Keysler views as the same person with Hercules. *Antiq.*, p. 40. Our Irish brethren could scarcely dissent; as this *Ogmios*, (whether Hercules or Mercury, as some say, signifies nothing) is supposed to have had his name from the *Ogam*, or ancient and sacred characters of their country. V. SINGIN-E'EN.

HOGREL, *s.* A dimin. from *Hog*, q. v.

North of E. id. Grose.

HOGRY-MOGRY, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth. corr. from *hugger-mugger*, E. V. HUDGE-MUDGE.

HOG-SCORE, *s.* "A kind of distance-line, in curling, drawn across the *rink* or course," S. Gl. Burns.

It is used metaph. in allusion to this sport—

But now he lags on death's *hog-score*.

Burns, iii. 318.

This is called the *coal* or *coll*, S. B. As the stone which does not cross this mark is pushed aside, not being counted in the game, the name may allude to the laziness of a *hog*. V. Hog.

"*Hog-scores*, distance-lines in the game of curling. They are made in the form of a wave, and are placed one fifth part of the whole *rink* from either *witter*; that is to say, if the *rink* be fifty yards long, from *tee* to *tee*, the *hog-scores*—are thirty yards distant from each other." *Gall. Encycl.* Hence the phrase,

To LIE AT THE HOG-SCORE, not to be able to get over some difficulty in an undertaking, Clydes.

HOG-SHOUTHER, *s.* "A game in which those who amuse themselves juggle each other by the shoulders," S. Gl. Burns.

Isl. *hagg-a*, to move, to shake, to jog; or *hogg-e*, to strike. It seems allied to the game in E. called *hitch-buttock* or *level coil*.

To HOG-SHOUTHER, *v. a.* To juggle with the shoulder, as in the game.

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouter, jundie, stretch an' strike;
Let me fair Nature's face describe.

Burns, iii. 252.

This use of the word, I suspect, is from the liberty of a poet.

HOGTONE, *s.* A leathern jacket; the same with *Acton*, q. v.

"A *hogtone* of demyostage begareit with veluot." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

"Hat, bonet, gowne, *hogton*," &c. *Ibid.*, v. 15, A. 1335.

HOHAS, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by public criers, when they call the people to silence.

"The serjandis,—with thair noyis and *hohas*, warnit in speciall the Albanis to here the kingis concioun." *Bellenden's T. Liv.*, p. 50.

O. Fr. *ho*, interjection qui sert imposer silence. *Hahai, hahai, hahay*, cri pour reclamer justice ou pour demander du secours; *Roquefort*. V. Ho.

HOHE. *Le red Hohe*, *Chart. Aberd.*, dated A. 1285.

HOICHEL, HOIGHEL, *s.* A person who pays no attention to dress, a sloven, Ayr.

Perhaps originally the same with *Hechle*, *v.*

HOICHLIN', HOIGHLIN', *part. pr.* Doing any thing clumsily, Kinross.

HOIF, HOFF, HOVE, HOUFF, HUFÉ, *s.* 1. A hall.

Bellenden, in the account given of the expedition of Julius Cæsar into Britain, says, that according to "our vulgare cronicles, Julius came to the Callendare wod, and kest down Camelon the principall ciete of Pichtis, efter that the samyn was randerit to hym. Syne leif behynd hym nocht far fra Carron, ane round hous of square stanis, XXIII. cubitis of hecht, and XII. cubitis of breid, to be ane memory of his'cumyng to the place. Otheris sayis he vsit this hous (as his tent) in al his viage, and had it ay tursit with him. And for that caus it was callit *Julius hoif*." *Cron.*, Fol. 27, b. It is more fully expressed in the original. "Hancque *Julis Hoff*, id est, *Julis aulam seu curiam*, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum." *Boeth. L.* iii. c. 4.

But *Bellenden* has not told that *Boece* discredits this account, and prefers that left by *Veremund*, who is said to have viewed this as a temple built by *Vespasian* in honour of *Claudius Cæsar*, and the goddess *Victory*.

It is evident indeed, that those who explained the designation, *Julius hoif*, in relation to *Julius Cæsar*, were entirely ignorant of the ancient history of Britain; as he never penetrated into this part of the island. They have confounded two illustrious persons, who had the same *praenomen*. It had received this name, not from *Julius Cæsar*, but from *Julius Agricola*, by whom this *sacellum* appears to have been built: although *Stukeley* ascribes it to *Carausius*. *Medallic Hist. of Caraus.*, i. 132. *Gordon's Itinerar.*, p. 26.

This is the primary sense of *Su.-G. hoif*, as given by *Ihre*; *aula*. He here uses *aula* as equivalent to *templum*, *fanum*. This building was in the vicinity of *Camelon*, which has been fabulously viewed as the capital of the Pictish kingdom; although undoubtedly a Roman station. But, as this was situated on the confines of the Pictish kingdom, and as the name, *Julius' hoif*, has no affinity to the Celtic, it is highly probable that it was imposed by the Picts. Thus it affords no inconsiderable presumption that the language of the Picts was Gothic.

This building has been more generally known by the name of *Arthur's Oon* or *Oven*. But there is every reason to believe that the other was the more ancient designation. *Usher* speaks of both names, indeed, as used in his time; "*Arthur's Oven et Julius hoif* appellat hodie." *De Brit. Eccles. Primord.*, c. 15, p. 586.

In another part of his work, *Boece*, as translated by *Bellenden*, says with respect to *Edw. I.*, "Attoure this tyrane had sic vane arrogance that he kest him to distroye all the antiquiteis of Scotland. And efter that he had passit throw sindrie boundis of Scotland, he commandit the round tempill besyde Camelon to be cassin down, quhilik was biggit, (as we haue schawin,) in the honoure of *Claudius Impreour* and the goddess *Victory*; nocht suffering be his inuy sa mekill of the antiquiteis of onre eldarns to remane in memorie. No the les the inhabitantis saiffit the samyn fra vttir euer-sioun; and put the Roman signes and superscriptionnis out of the wallis thereof. Als thair put away the armes of *Julius Cæsar*; and ingrauit the armis of *King Arthour*,

commanding it to be callit *Arthouris hoif*." B. xiv., c. 7, MS. pen. Auct.

In the printed copy, instead of *superscriptionis*, it is *superstitionis*.

Bellenden here, as in many other places, has used great liberty with the original. Boece says, "that this order being given for the destruction of the temple, as the inhabitants, from their love to their antiquities, did not immediately execute it, Edward forthwith changed his mind, and saved the walls and roof of the temple." To him also he ascribes the deletion of the memorials of Cesar, and the change of the name. For he adds; "But it was his pleasure that all the remembrances of Cesar should be obliterated: and the stone, on which the names of Claudius and Victory were engraved, being taken away, he ordered that the name of Arthur, formerly king of the *English*, should be substituted, and that it should be called his hall; which name it retains even to our time, being called *Arthur's hoif* in the vernacular language of the Scots."

Our learned Spottiswoode has a remark on this subject that deserves to be noticed:

"As to K. Edward giving it the name of *Arthur's Hoff* or house,—it had the name of *Arthur's Oon* or Kiln long before K. Edward entered Scotland in a hostile manner; as appears from a charter granted by William Gowrley to the Abbay of Newbottle, dated 3rd July, 1293, in which it is called *Furnum Arthuri*." Cartular. Newbottle, Adv. Libr., Fol. 49. Hist. Dict. MS. vo. *Arthur's Oon*.

By the way I may observe, that it is a singular circumstance, that this very ancient monument of our country should survive the devastations of *Edward*, and perish by the orders of one of the name of *Bruce*.

The account, given by Boece, has, at least, more credibility than many others that have proceeded from the pen of Boece. Fordun assigns a reason for the designation still less credible. While he ascribes the work to Julius Cæsar, he says that, as Arthur, king of the Britons, when he resided in Scotland, used often, as it is reported, to visit this place for the sake of recreation, it was thence by the vulgar called *Arthur's Hove*. Scotichr. Lib. ii., c. 16.

Many readers will be disposed to prefer a hypothesis different from either of these. It is unquestionable, that many Roman encampments in this country are by the vulgar ascribed to the Danes; for no other reason than because their invasions were of a later date than those of the Romans. In like manner, it appears that after the romantic histories of Arthur came to be known in this country, his name was imposed on several places which Arthur himself never saw.

Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, calls the constellation Arcturus, *Arthur's Hufe*, 85. 42, and in this designation seems to allude to that building which had been so long famous in S. For *hufe* is evidently the same with *hoif*. Now Boece and Douglas were contemporaries, the History of Scotland being published only five years after the death of the Bishop of Dunkeld. Even previous to this era, the Scots seem to have begun to acquire a taste for these *Romances* well known in other countries. V. Barbour, iii. 73. 437; Wallace, viii. 344. 885. 966. Arthur being so much celebrated in these works, the principle of imitation would induce them to feign some memorials of him in their own country. Hence we have got *Arthur's Seat*, *Arthur's Round Table*, and *Arthur's Oon*.

Barbour mentions the Round Table at Stirling—

—Be newth the castell went thal sene,
Rycht by the *Round Table* away;
And syne the Park enweround thai;
And towart Lithkow held in hy.

B. xiii. 379, MS.

Nimmo, in his History of Stirlingshire, mentions a round artificial mount still remaining in the gardens of Stirling Castle, called *Arthur's Round Table*; and, as

Mr. Pink, has observed, seems rightly to imagine that it is this to which Barbour refers. Mr. Pink, has also observed, in proof of the early diffusion of the fame of Arthur through Scotland, that the royal palace at Stirling was called *Snowdon*; and that one of the Heralds of Scotland is termed *Snowdun Herald* to this day. Barbour, i. 103, 104, N.

Sir D. Lyndsay mentions both—

A dew fair *Snowdoun* with thy towris hie,
Thy Chapel royal, Park, and *Tabill Round*.

Warkis, 1592, p. 206.

It may be added, that, before the age of Barbour, the fame of Arthur was so much revived, that Edw. III. of England, in the year 1344, resolved to institute a new order of knights, who were to be denominated *knights of the Round Table*. This was his original plan with respect to that order which afterwards borrowed its name from *the Garter*. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 213, 214.

The learned Strutt has thrown considerable light on the reason of this designation in later times. "During the government of Henry the Third," he says, "the just assumed a different appellation, and was called the *ROUND TABLE GAME*; this name was derived from a fraternity of knights who frequently justed with each other, and accustomed themselves to eat together in one apartment, and, in order to set aside all distinction of rank, or quality, seated themselves at a circular table, where every place was equally honourable." In a Note on the word *Just*, it is observed: "Matthew Paris properly distinguishes it from the tournament. *Non hastiludio, quod tornameum dicitur, sed—ludo militari, qui mensa rotunda dicitur*. Hist. Ang. sub an. 1252." He adds; "In the eighth year of the reign of Edward the First, Roger de Mortimer, a nobleman of great opulence, established a round table at Kenelworth, for the encouragement of military pastimes; where one hundred knights, with as many ladies, were entertained at his expense. The fame of this institution occasioned, we are told, a great influx of foreigners, who came either to initiate themselves, or make some public proof of their prowess. About seventy years afterwards, Edward the Third erected a splendid table of the same kind at Windsor, but upon a more extensive scale. It contained the area of a circle two hundred feet in diameter; and the weekly expence for the maintenance of this table, when it was first established, amounted to one hundred pounds.—The example of King Edward was followed by Philip of Valois king of France, who also instituted a round table at his court, and by that means drew thither many German and Italian knights who were coming to England. The contest between the two monarchs seems to have had the effect of destroying the establishment of the round table in both kingdoms; for after this period we hear no more concerning it. In England the *round table* was succeeded by the *Order of the Garter*," &c. Sports and Pastimes, p. 109, 110.

If Hardyng were worthy of the least credit, we would be under the necessity of assigning a very different reason for these designations. But it would appear that, as this writer during his travels through Scotland, found the name of Arthur attached to different places, he was determined to assign him a complete sovereignty over this kingdom. He accordingly gives a very particular account of the perambulations of this prince; and sets up his *Round Table* in many parts of the country where there is not a vestige of his name. This, doubtless, was one of the powerful arguments by which he meant to prove that Scotland was merely a fief of the crown of England—

He helde his householde, and the *rounde table*
Some tyme at *Edenburgh*, some tyme at *Striueline*,
Of kings renowned, and most honourable;
At Carleile somewhite, at *Aclud* his citee fine,
Among all his knightes, and ladies full femanine:—

And in Scotlands at *Perth* and *Dumbrytain*,
At *Dunbar*, *Dumfrise*, and *Saint Jhon's towne*;
All of werthy knightes, mo than a legion;
At *Donidoure* also in Murith region;
And in many other places, both citee and towne.

Chron., Fol. 65, a.

This zealous abettor of usurpation does not appear very well versed in the topography of the country he wished to subjugate to the E. crown, as he distinguishes *Alclud* from *Dumbrytain*, and *Perth* from *Saint Jhon's towne*.

In addition to what has been said concerning Arthur, it may be mentioned, that there are two places in the North of S. which contend for the honour of retaining *Guaynor*, the wife of Arthur, as a prisoner. These are Barrie, a little to the N. E. of Alyth, where the remains of the vitrified fort are still to be seen; and Dunbarrow in Angus, between Forfar and Arbroath, where are the vestiges of an old fortification. The vulgar, in the vicinity of both places, resting on ancient tradition, severally give the palm to each of these places. The former, indeed, seems to have the preferable claim, as far as there can be any preference in such a legendary tale; as they still pretend to shew her grave in the church-yard of Meigle, which is at no great distance from Barrie. Her name is corr. pronounced *Queen Waners*; and the accounts given of her incontinence tally perfectly well with what is related in old Ballads and Romances.

As Arthur was so much celebrated in S. when Bp. Douglas wrote, and even before his time, it may be supposed that he so far complied with the humour of the age as to give him a place in the heavens. On the ground of Arthur's celebrity, he might judge that the British hero had as good a claim to this distinction, as Cesar had to the celestial honour of the *Julium Sidus*; especially as the name *Arcturus* was prior to the other.

It may indeed be supposed, that, in this country, some of the monks, who were versant in the fables of Geoffry of Monmouth, had rendered the Lat. name of the constellation *Arthur's hoif*, out of compliment to the memory of Arthur; and that when the designation came to be used among the vulgar, they, finding that a place celebrated in the history of their country was called *Julius' hoif*, had at first conjoined the term *hoif* with that of *Arthur*. It may seem to favour this conjecture, that Douglas uses this as if it were a name equally well known with that of *Charlewaine*, or the *Ehwand*; as it occurs in different parts of his translation, in connexion with other designations generally received. V. *Arthur's Hufe*, and Virgil, 239, b. 9. But the principal objection to this idea is, that it is not easily conceivable how the constellation should be viewed as a *hoif*, hall or temple, without an allusion to the building to which Arthur's name was latterly given.

Whether, therefore, it be supposed that the name *Arthur's hoif* was imposed by Edw. I., or borrowed by the natives of our own country from books of chivalry; it seems most natural to think that it was primarily applied to this Roman structure, and afterwards poetically transferred to the heavens. The designation, *Arthur's Oon*, does not occur in any of our old writings. Hence, it is most probable that it was gradually substituted, in the mouths of the vulgar, for the former designation; either from the similarity of sound, or from the resemblance of the building itself to an *oven*, as being of a circular form, or partly from both; especially as the term *hoif* has been gradually going into disuetude, and is now no longer used in its original and proper sense.

I have fallen into a mistake in supposing, that the idea of giving a place in the heavens to Arthur had originated with the Bishop of Dunkeld. Lydgate, in his *Fall of Princes*, B. viii., c. 24, speaks of this as an astronomical fact well known in his time. He calls Arthur *the sonne*, i. e., sun, of Bretayn.

Thus, of Bretayn translated was the sonne
Up to the rich sterry bright dungeen;

Astronomers wel rehearse konne,
Called *Arthur's constellation*.

2. A burial place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called *the houff*.

Isl. *hof* not only signifies *fanum*, *delubrum*, but *atrium*; G. Andr. This sense is retained in Germ., and evidently seems to be merely a secondary use of the term as originally denoting a hall or temple. Wachter renders *hof*, area, locus ante domum, palatium, templum, ambitu quodam cinctus: impluvium, locus subdialis inter aedes; *kirchhof*, area ante templum, a church-yard.

3. A place which one frequents, a haunt, S.

Now sleekit frae the gowany field,
Frae ilka fav'rite *houff* and bield.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 36.

"—The Globe Tavern here—for these many years has been my *houff*." Burns, iv. 253, N° 85.

A.-S. *hofs*, Germ. *hof*, a house, L. B. *hob-a*, *hov-a*, *hov-ia*, villa, praedium. Wachter derives the term as used in this sense from A.-S. *hiw-an*, formare, fabricare. But this etymon is very questionable.

4. It seems occasionally used to denote a place where one wishes to be concealed. Thus the haunt of thieves is called their *houff*. The term is also applied to any place in which one finds shelter from pursuit, S.

It may admit this sense in the following passage—

—She grins [girms] an' glows sae dour
Frae Borean *houff* in angry show'r—

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 33.

A.-S. *hofs* is rendered not only domus, but spelunca, a den; Somner.

HOIGHLIN, *part. pa.* Doing anything clumsily; walking in a shambling manner.
V. HOICHEL.

[HOILL, *s.* A hole, Barbour, xix. 669, Skeat's Ed.]

HOIS, HOISS, *s. pl.* Stockings, hose.

"Item, sex pair of *hois* of blak velvett all of one sort and cuttit out on blak taffatis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 43.

It appears that the hose, worn by our ancestors, in some degree served the purpose of breeches, as covering the *theis* or thighs, and hips. Thus, at least, the hose of the royal wardrobe are described.

"Item, ane pair of *hois* of cramsy velvott, all the *theis* laid our with small freneyis of gold, cuttit out upoun quhyt taffate, and *hippit* with clait of silver." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 93.

"To pay him xsh. & the wtter part of a pair of *hoys*, or than iijsh. tharfor & tua pair of schoime for his half yeiris fee." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. It is also written *Hoess*, *ibid*.

HOY'S NET. Hose-net, according to the pron. of Etrr. For.

"As sure as we saw it, some o' thaeimps will hae his simple honest head into *Hoy's net* wi' some o' thae braw women." Perils of Man, iii. 386.

TO WIN THE HOISS. To gain the prize, to obtain the superiority.

"Now when all his blunt boultis and pithles ar-telyerie ar schot,—hes he nocht *win the hoiss* worthelie, in forging a mok to me mony mylis fra him, callin-

me *Procurator for the Papistis?*" N. Winyet's Quest., Keith, App., p. 222.

A phrase, which seems to have been formerly in common use; borrowed from the custom, which, I believe, still prevails in some parts of S., of running or wrestling, at a Fair, for a pair of *hose* or stockings as the prize. Or it may refer to the old custom of our country, still retained at weddings, in some places, of throwing the stocking, which has been worn by the bride, on her left leg, on the day of marriage, among the company. The person whom it hits, it is supposed, is the first in the company that will be married.

To HOISE, HYSE, v. n. To brag, to vaunt, to bluster, to rant, Aberd.

This seems merely an oblique use of the E. v., as signifying to lift up on high.

HYSE, s. 1. A vaunt, a rhodomontade, Aberd.

2. Bustle, uproar, ibid.

HOISPEHOY, s. A game used in Banffshire, similar to *Hide and Seek*. The name is thought to be of Fr. extract; from *Oyez*, hear, and *espier*, to spy; q. Listen, I espy you. [*High-spy*, Clydes.]

To HOIST, v. n. To cough. V. **HOIST**.

HOISTING, s. The assembling of an host or army,

"This clan, or tryb, at all meetings, conventions, weapon-shews, and *hoisting*, these many yeirs bypast, still joynd themselves to the Seil-Thomas." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 327.

HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently panniers for carrying baggage in *hosting* or a state of warfare.

"That James erle of Buchane restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—a warestall price xxvj s. viij d., twa pare of *hoisting crelis* price of the pare vjs." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 129.

To HOIT, HOYTE, v. n. To move in an ambling but crazy manner; to move with expedition, but stiffly and clumsily, S. The term is often used to denote the attempt made by a corpulent person to move quickly.

The' now ye dow but *hoite* and hoble,
That day ye was a jinker noble,
For heels an' win'.

Burns, iii. 142.

This is the very idea conveyed by Isl. *haut-a*, saltitare, cursitare more detentae volueris; G. Andr., p. 108.

HOIT, s. 1. A clumsy and indolent person; always conjoined with an epithet expressive of contempt; as, *nasty hoit*, Ang.

2. A hobbling motion. One to whom this motion is attributed, is said to be *at the hoit*, S. B.

"*Hoyt*, a natural, or simpleton. North." Grose.

HOKE, s. The act of digging. V. under **HOLK**.

To HOKER, v. n. To sit as if the body were drawn together, as those who brood over the fire in cold weather, South of S.; synon. *Hurkle, Crusil*.

The suld wife cam in, and *hoker'd* herself down,
By the ingle that bleez'd sae finely.

Old Song.

Germ. *hocker*, gibbns; *stuben-hocker*, a lazy fellow who still loiters at home by the fire; from *hock-en*, sedere. Nearly allied to this is Isl. *huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis; whence *arinshukur*, one who is bowed down with age, who sits crouching over the hearth. *Arin* signifies focus. V. **HURKILL**.

* **To HOLD, v. n.** To keep the ground; applied to seeds, plants, &c.; q. to keep hold; S. *haud*.

"Most of these planted under the second turf have *held*, and made good shoots; but a good many of these planted under the uppermost went back." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 101.

HOLDING, adj. Sure, certain.

"This and many other things about them and amongst them are *holding* evidences and sad swatches of antigospel spirits these divided parties are formed of, who do not blush to slander with tongue and pen those who differ from them." Walker's Peden, p. 75.

"It is one of the *holdingest* signs or marks, to try ourselves and others, to know how it is with us and them, according as we remember and keep, or forget and break the Sabbath." Ibid., p. 79.

This is obviously from the E. v. n. to *Hold*, as signifying, "to stand, to be without exception."

HOLE-AHIN, s. Expl. "a term of reproach;" Galloway.

Iir *tittas* [tittles] clasp'd their hips an' hooted,
"Ah, *hole-ahin!*"

Davidson's Seasons, p. 178.

A term most probably borrowed from some such game as *golf*, in which he loses who has not entered the hole as often as his antagonist; q. a *hole behind*.

[**HOLES, s.** A game at marbles, played by running the marbles into holes, generally three in number, Banffs.]

To HOLK, HOUK, HOWK, HOKE, v. a. 1. To dig, to make hollow, S.; pron. *howk*.

Younder v'thir sum the new heuin *holkis*,
And here also ane other end fast by
Lays the foundsment of the theatry.

Doug. Virgil, 26, 21.

—Geordie Girdwood, mony a lang spun day,
Houkit for gentlest banes the humblest clay.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 84.

"*Howking*, digging. North." Grose.

2. Also expl. to burrow, Moray.

It is to be observed that the E. v. to *dig* does not properly convey the idea expressed by *Houk*. For the latter signifies, to take out the middle, leaving the outside whole except a small aperture.

3. Metaph. applied to the heart.

"Thairfoir this heavenlie light, whereby we ar made heires of heaven, and the children of God, is purchased be the word & Spirit of God conjunctlie; by the worde striking & peareing the eare ontwardlie, and the Spirit *howking* the heart inwardlie." Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. R. 6, b.

This is merely Su.-G. *holk-a*, cavare, from *hol*, cavus. Iire seems to think that this is the origin of Su.-G. *holk*, E. *hulk*, the body of a ship; and that the term was originally applied to the trunk of a tree hollowed out; for such, he says, were the first vessels of the Scythians. The term *holk* is also used in general as to any piece of wood that is excavated.

HOLK, HOKE, s. The act of digging, Galloway.

His faithfu' dog, hard by, amusing, stalks
The benty brae, slow, listening to the chirp
O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carkin *hoke*.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

HOLKIS, s. pl. A disease of the eye; the same with *heuk*, S. B.

Quhat wens thou, freynd, thy craw be worthin quhite,
Suppois the *holkis* be all ouer growin thi face?
Doug. Virgil, 66, 35.

Sibb. refers to Tent. *hol-ooghe*, coclophthalmus. But this simply signifies, hollow-eyed, like Sw. *holoegd*; without denoting any disease. V. HEUCK.

To **HOLL, v. a.** To dig, to excavate, S. A.-S. *hol-ian*, Franc. *hol-on*, Germ. *hol-en*, id.

To **HOLL, v. n.** 1. To dig, to delve, Aberd.

2. To employ one's self in a sluggish, low, dirty manner; to satisfy one's self with any occupation, however mean or dishonourable; in this sense, commonly *To Hawk and Holl*, *ibid*.

Mr. Todd has given *Hole*, *v. n.* as signifying to excavate; but without any example. A.-S. *hol-ian*, to hollow.

[3. To frequent a place in a lazy, low manner, Banffs.]

[4. In the pass. voice it implies to be closely confined to one's work; as, "He's *hollt* now fra mornin' to nicht." Clydes., Banffs.]

[**HOLL, s.** A low, mean place of meeting, Banffs.]

[**HOLL-ABOUT, v. n.** Same as **HOLL**.]

HOLL, HOWE, adj. 1. Hollow, deep; *how*, S.

Skars said he thus, quhen of the *holl* graif law
Ane great eddir slidand can furth thraw.
Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Ane terribill sewch, birnand in flammis reid,
Abhominabill, and *how* as hell to see—
I saw—

Palice of Honour, iii. 4.

—*How* cavernis or furnys of Ethna round
Rummysit and lowit.—

Doug. Virgil, 91, 10.

2. Concave.

—As quhen the birnand sonnys bemes bricht
The wattery cloud peirsand with his licht,
Schynand on fer, forgane the skyes *howe*
Schapis the figure of the quent rane bow.

Doug. Virgil, 565, 38.

Isl. *hol-r*, concavus.

3. Giving a hollow sound, S.

It spak right *howe*.

Burns, iii. 43.

This is not a corr. of E. *hollow*, but the same with A.-S. Germ. Belg. *hol*, Isl. *hol-r*, cavus. Some have supposed that there is an affinity between these and Gr. *κολ-ος*, cavus.

HOLL, s. The hold of a ship.

Bathe schip maistir, and the ster man also,
In the *holl*, but baid, he gert thaim go.
Wallace, ix. 122, MS.

Out of the *holl* thai tuk skynnys gud speid.
Ibid., x. 836, MS.

Not from the *v. hold*, tenere, as Johns. seems to derive it, but from *hol*, cavus. (Sw. *holskepet*, the hold of a ship; Seren.) That this is the origin, appears farther from its being sometimes written *How*, *q. v.*

[**HOLLIN', part. pres.** Haunting low, mean places; keeping closely to one's work. It is also used as a *s.* implying the act of so doing; and as an *adj.* meaning lazy, unskilful, Banffs.]

HOLLAND, adj. Of or belonging to the holly; S. *hollen*.

The first place I saw my Duncan Graeme
Was near yon *holland* bush.

Herd's Coll., ii. 4.

V. HOLYN.

HOLLIGLASS, HOWLEGLASS, s. "A character in the old Romances;" Gl. Poems, 16th Cent.

Now *Holyglass*, returning hame,
To play the sophist thought no schame.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Sixteenth Cent., p. 311.

—"Speaking of the Council, that he had called them *Holliglasses*, Cormorants, & men of no religion." Spotiswood's Hist., p. 424.

Mr. Steevens, in his notes on Shakespeare, gives some account of this fictitious character. He mentions an old black letter book, without any date, entitled, *A merye jest of a man that was called HOWLEGLAS, &c.* "How *Howleglas* was buried." The author tells a silly story of the cord breaking at the feet, so that, when he was put into the grave, the coffin stood bolt upright. "Then desired the people that stood about the grave that tyme, to let the coffyn to stand bolt upright. For in his lyfe tyme he was a very marvelous man, &c. and shall be buried as marvailously; and in this manner they left *owleglas*."

"That this book," says Mr. Steevens, "was once popular, may be inferred from Ben Jonson's frequent allusions to it in his *Poetaster* :

'What do you laugh, *Owleglas* ?'

'Again, in *The Fortunate Isles*, a masque :

'What do you think of *Owleglas*,
Instead of him ?'

—"This history," he adds, "was originally written in Dutch. The hero is there called *Uyle-spegel*, [i.e., the *Speculum* or *Looking-glass of the Owl*.] Under this title he is likewise introduced by Ben Jonson in his *Alchymist*, and the masque and pastoral already quoted."

But undoubtedly, the reason why Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was dubbed *Howleglass*, appears from what follows :

"Menage speaks of *Uylespeigle* as a man famous for *tromperies ingenieuses*; adds that his life was translated into French, and gives the title of it." Reed's Shakespeare, vi. 91, 92.

The connexion, in which the term is introduced by Semple, shows that he especially attached to it the idea of deception. Besides what has been already quoted, he says—

But how this discharges was gotten,
When *Holieglass* is deid and rotteu,
His smaikrie sall not be foryett,
How Dector Patrick payit his debt.
Ane new conceat this knif hes tane, &c.
Legend, ut sup., p. 315.

But *Howlieglass*, lang or the morne,
New falsset forced out for to defend him.
Ibid., p. 316.

Their *Holieglas* began his gaidis,—
—Quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That *Holieglas* wald sone decave him.
Ibid., p. 328, 329.

Simple indeed alternates the term with *Lowrie lurcan* (i.e., *lurking*) *Lowrie*, and *deceatful Lowrie*, p. 211, 318, 319, 324.

HOLLION, *s.* A word in Ang. sometimes conjoined with *hip*. The precise sense seems to be lost.

An' o'er, baith *hip an' hollion*,
She fell that night.
Morison's Poems, p. 24.

Su.-G. *hel och haallen (hollen)*, entirely, quite.

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small, in wood, S.

"*Hollows and Rounds*, per pair, to 1½ inch, 0—3 4." Arthur's List of Tools, Edin.

HOLM, *s.* 1. A small uninhabited island, an islet, Orkn., Shetl.

"The several isles—are divided into such as are inhabited, and so are more commonly called *Isles*; and such as are not inhabited, which they call *Holms*, only useful for pasturage." Brand's Orkn., p. 28.

"On the other side it is protected by a *holm* or islet." Scot. Mag., Nov., 1805, p. 180, N.

The term, as used in E., denotes a river island. Su.-G. *holme*, insula. Ihre observes that there is this difference between *oe* and *holme*, that *oe* is used to denote a greater island, and *holme* one that is less, as those in rivers. But, he adds, this distinction is not always observed, as appears from *Bornholm*.

The *a*, *ay*, or *ey*, which forms the termination of the names of the larger islands of Orkney, and of some of those in Shetland, corresponds to Su.-G. *oe*.

2. A rock surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from the adjoining rocks or from the mainland, *ibid.*

"Easily a man in a cradle goeth from the Ness to the *Holm* or rock, by reason of its descent. This *holm* is much frequented by fowls," &c. Brand's Descr. Orkn., p. 119.

Speaking of the term *Clet*, used in Caithn. for a rock broken off from the land, he expl. it as synon. with *Holm* as used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. CLET.

HOLME, HOWM, s. The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, S. *hoam*, S. B.

Thare wylde in wode has welth at wylle;
Thars hyrdys hydys *holme* and hille.
Wyntoun, Cron., i. 13, 16.

Holme and *hill*, or *holme* and *hycht*, seem to have been phrases in common use; as we now say, *hill and dale*.

In Scotland he send hys Tresorerere,
—To sek bath *holme* and *hycht*,
Thai men to get, gyve that thai mycht.
Wyntoun, viii. 16, 85.

"Between the edge of the river Clyde, and the rising ground, or banks on each side of that river, there are generally valleys, or *holms*, (as they are here called) of different breadths." P. Dalsers, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 371.

Keep halyday en ilka *howm*.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 102.

Su.-G. *holme*, which primarily has the same sense with the E. word, is used also to denote an area separated by hedges from the surrounding soil, from its insulated form. Hence, the Isl. name for a duel or single combat was *hoolmganga*, Su.-G. *holmgang*, because the parties fought on a piece of ground inclosed on all sides with stakes, that a coward might have no opportunity of flying: and the phrase, *Ganga a holm vid annan*, duello cum aliquo congredi. But it is questionable whether the S. term be not radically different; as Isl. *hwam-r*, signifies a little valley, a low place between two hills; *convallieula*, seu *semivallis*; Verel. G. Andr., while *hoolm-r* is rendered *insula parva*.

HOLMING, HOMING, s. Same as **HOLME, HOWM**.

"Another third is *homing* or haugh ground, stretched along the side of a river." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 9. Qu. *holming*.

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, s. A confused mass of any sort of food, as swine's meat, &c. Teviotd.

Perhaps the primary term is Teut. *hulse*, siliqua, as denoting a mess of husks.

To HOLT, v. n. To halt, to stop, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. *holl-a*, cursum sisters: Dan. *hold-er*, to stay, to stand still; *hollt*, interj. stop, stand still.

HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. *Firrie-holt*, a wood overrun with brushwood, brambles, &c., Ayr.

A.-S. *holt, holtc*, lucus, sylvia; Su.-G. *hult*, nemus; Isl. *holt*, aspretum.

HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synon. with *hirst*.

—On thir wild *hollis* hars also
In faynt pastoure deis thare beistis go.
Doug. Virgil, 373, 17.

V. **HIRST**.

Makyne went hame blyth aneweche
Attoure the *hollis* hair.
Bannatyne Poems, 102, st. 16.

Ritson quotes the following passage from Tnrbrer-ville's *Songs and Sonnets*, 1567, in which it is evidently used in the same sense.

Yce that frequent the *hilles*;
And highest *holltes* of all.

Gl. E. M. Rom.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *haut*, *haut*, Lat. *alt-us*, high. But it is certainly the same with Isl. *hollt*, which signifies a rough and barren place, *salebra*, Verel. *Claretum, terra aspera et sterilis, gleba inutilis*; G. Andr. V. **HAIR**, 2.

2. "*Holt* or *Haut* is now diminished to a very small hay cock, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread." P. Hutton and Corrie, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xiii. 568. V. **HUT**, s. 2.

HOLY DOUPIES, the name given to what is commonly called *Shortbread*, Dundee; *Holy-Dabbies*, Lanarks. V. DABBIES.

HOLYN, HOLENE, *s.* The holly; a tree, *S. Ilex aquifolium*, Linn.

The park thai tuk, Wallace a place has seyn
Off gret *holyns*, that grew bathe heych and greyn.
Wallace, xl. 378, MS.

I leivs the maister of Sanct Anthane,
William Gray, *sine gratia*,—
Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,
But quhen the *holene* tree grows grene.
Dunbar, *Bannalyne Poems*, p. 37, st. 8.

This Prov. is still retained.

"He never lies, but when the *hollen* is green;" i. e.,
"he lies at all times." Kelly, p. 174.

A.-S. *holegn*, *holen*, id. Skinner deduces it from
A.-S. *hol*, all, and *ecge*, point, *q. all-pointed*, because of
its prickles.

HOME-BRINGING, *s.* The act of bringing home.

"The earl of Marischal—got for himself a fifteen
years tack frae the king, of the customs of Aberdoen
and Banff, being for a debt owing by umquhile king
James to his goodsire George earl Marischal, for *home
bringing* queen Ann out of Denmark." Spalding, i.
331.

HOME-DEALING, *s.* Close application to
a man's conscience or feelings on any sub-
ject, *S.*

"Sir, prepare yourself, in what follows, to be plain-
ly dealt with; for both the interest of precious truth,
and your great confidence makes plain and *home-deal-
ing* with you in the case indispensibly necessary."
M'Ward's Contendings, p. 196.

HOME-GOING, *s.* V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, *adj.* Clumsy and
confused in manner.

Then cam in the maister Almaser,
Ane *homelty-jomelty* juffler,
Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 94.

Perhaps from *Whummil*, *q. v.* and *E. jumble*. *Juffler*,
for *shuffler*; one who danced with a shuffling motion.
This word, in its formation, nearly resembles Sw.
hummel och *tummel*, topsy-turvy.

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard.

—"That Wil the Wache of Dawic sall content &
pay to Maister Gawan Wache thir gudis vnder-writtin,
that is to say, vii bollis of meile in a pipe.—Item, xii
bollis of sault, price of the salt xxiiiis. Item, vii
chalder of *homnyl corne*. Item, the sawing of vi
chalder of aitis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii
bollis of bere & a half." &c. Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 35.

HOMMELIN, *s.* The Rough Ray, a fish,
Frith of Forth.

"*Raia rubus*. Rough ray: *Hommelín*." Neill's
List of Fishes, p. 28.

Prob. this term is derived from Isl. *hamla*, impe-
dire; *hoemlun*, impedimentum; as from its multitude
of spines, spread not only over the back, but the
upper side of the fins and the head, it must
hinder anything that touches it, and entangle the
nets? It is well known, that for this reason it is

called *Raia fultonica* (Linn.), from its supposed resem-
blance to the instrument used by fullers in smoothing
cloth.

HOMYLL, *adj.* Having no horns, *S.*; *hum-
mil*, *hummilt*, *synon. doddit, cowit*; impro-
perly written *humble* and *humbled*.

"Quhen vncouth ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif
ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat
kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyl* sall
beir the wyte, and the awnar thairof sal recompens the
dammage of the kow that is slane to his nychtboure."
Bellend. Cron. B., x. c. 12. *Incornuta*, Boeth.

This certainly proceeds on the supposition, that the
animal slain exhibits no marks of having been gored.

"Of their black cattle some are without horns,
called by the Scots *humble* cows, as we call a bee an
humble bee that wants a sting." Journey West.
Islands, Johnson's Works, viii. 305.

"I gat the *humble-cow*, that's the best in the byre,
frae black Frank Inglis and serjeant Bothwell, for ten
pund Scots, and they drank out the price at ae doun-
sitting." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 70.

"That," said John with a broad grin, "was Grizel
chasing the *humbled* cow out of the close." Guy
Manning, i. 141.

A. Bor. "*humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle."
Grose.

It is perhaps the same term that is applied to grain.
V. HUMMIL, *v.*

Dr. Johnson, *vo. Humblebee*, has said; "The *hum-
blebee* is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow
without horns an *humble cow*; so that the word seems
to signify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr.
Beattie."

But the supposed analogy is quite imaginary. The
S. term appears to be originally the same with Su.-G.
haml-a, a term used to denote mutilation of any kind.
Ihre says that it properly signifies to hamstring. A.-S.
hamel-an, id. But perhaps this assertion is founded on
the idea of its being a deriv. from *ham*, suffrago; al-
though he afterwards refers to *ham*, mancus, which
seems the true origin. From *ham* the Germans in like
manner form *hammeln*, castrare. Isl. *hamla*, in legibus
passim est membri alicujus laesione vel mutilatione
alium impedire, quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit
efficiendi; Verel. Ind. *Hamla ad handum eda fotum*,
manibus pedibusve truncare; Ibid. *Hamlad-ur*, mani-
bus pedibusque truncatus; Olai Lex. Run.

HUMLIE, *s.* A cow which has no horns, *S.*

"A great proportion of the permanent stock are
humlies, that is, they have no horns." Agr. Surv.
Forfars., p. 439.

HONE, HOYN, *s.* Delay. For *owtyn hone* and
but hone, are used *adv.* as signifying, without
delay.

With thai wordis, for owtyn *hone*,
He tite the bow out off his hand;
For the tratouris wer ner command.

Barbour, v. 602, MS.

[*Hoyn*, in Skeat's Ed.]

Drife thir chiftanis of this land *but hone*.

Doug. Virgil, 222, 9.

Rudd. thinks that *hone* is put for *ho*, metri causa.
But this conjecture is not well founded. For Holland
uses the former, where the rhyme is not concerned.

The Paip commandit, *but hone*, to wryt in all landis.

Houlate, i. 11, MS.

It is also written *Hune*, *q. v.*

This seems formed from the *v. Hove*, *How*, *q. v.* By
a strange mistake Ritson renders this *shame*, as allied
to Fr. *honte* or *honi*, in the celebrated phrase *Honi soit*,
&c., referring to the following passage:—

This honour sal neight he myne,
Bot series it aw wele at be thine;
I gif it the her, *withouthen hone,*
And grantes that I an undene.
Yvaine and Yawin, E. M. Rom., i. 154.

V. Hoo.

* HONEST, *adj.* 1. Honourable, becoming.

Oure lerd the Kingis eldest sone,
Sute, and wertuous, yong and fair,—
Honest, habil, and avenand,—
Yauld his saule till his Creatoure.

Wyntown, ix. 23, 15.

V. CLAUCHAN.

Hence as Mr. Macpherson observes, S. "*honest-like*, decent, respectable; and *thief-like*, ugly, unseemly."

2. Respectable and commodious; as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient.

"That thai causs all estellaris baith to burgh and to lande, ilk man within self and boundis of his office, to haue *honest* chalmeris and bedding for resaving of all passingeris and strangearis, passand and travelland throw the realme, wele and *honestly* acculterit with gude and sufficient stabillis, with hok and mangere, corne, hay and stra for the horses, flesche, fish, breid, and aile, with vther furnessing, for travellaris." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 348.

3. This term is used in a singular sense by the vulgar, in relation to a woman, whom a man has humbled, especially if under promise of marriage. If he actually marries her, he is said to "make an *honest* woman of her," S.; i.e., he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society.

* HONESTLIE, *adv.* Decently, in a respectable manner.

In the statutes of the Gild, it is provided, that if a brother be "fallin in povertic—they suld help him of the gudis of the gild, or mak ane gathering to him fra the communitie of the burgh: And gif he happinis to die, they sould caus burie him *honestlie*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 81.

"Dame Elizabeth Gordon—died upon the second day of December, and was buried *honestly* out of her own native soil." Spalding, ii. 58, 59, i.e., although in a foreign country, she had an honourable interment.

HONEST-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Applied to the appearance of a man, as denoting that he looks well, both in face and person, that he is neither hard visaged nor puny.

"Weel, an it be sae order'd—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, furthy, *honest-like* lad." Saxon and Gael, ii. 34.

2. As respecting dress. One is said to *look very honest-like*, when dressed in a decent and proper manner.

"The Bows [boors], Fishers, and other country people also do go *honest-like* in their apparel, as becemeth their station." Brand's Zetl., p. 67.

3. To what has the appearance of liberality, as opposed to what indicates parsimony.

An *honest-like* bit is such a portion of any kind of food as implies the good will of the giver. It also often includes the idea of plenty.

Every thing in the house was honest-like, i.e., There was no appearance either of poverty, or of parsimony. V. the s.

4. Applied to any piece of dress, furniture, &c., that has a very respectable appearance, S.

5. To the respectable appearance such a thing makes, S.

6. To a plump, lusty child, Aberd.

* HONESTY, *s.* 1. Respectability, honour.

He sawfyd ill kyngis honeste,
Swa to sclandyre a kynryk fre.

Wyntown, viii. 3, 141.

"Beggary pride is devil's *honesty*, and blusheth to be in Christ's common." Rutherford's Lett., P. I. ep. 50.

Amongis the Bischopis of the tewue,
He played the beggar up and downe,
Without respect of *honestie*,
Or office of ambassadrie.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 337.

2. Kindness, liberality, S. It is commonly said by one who has received a favour or gift from another: *I'll hide nae man's honesty.*

"Why should I smother my husband's *honesty*, or sin against his love, or be a niggard in giving out to others what I get for nothing?" Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 86.

3. Decency, what becomes one's station, S.

Honesty is no pride, S. Prov. "spoken to them that go too careless in their dress; intimating, that it is no sign of pride to go decently." Kelly, p. 48.

Lat. *honestus* signifies both *kind*, and *decent*; Fr. *honneste*, *honnête*, gentle, courteous; seemly, handsome.

[HONEY-WARE, *s.* A species of edible sea-weed. *Alaria esculenta*; synon., *Badder-locks*.]

HONNERIL, *s.* A foolish talkative person, Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *hoon-en* signifies to reproach (Fr. *honn-ir*, id.), and *hooner*, a reproacher.

[HONTYNE, *s.* Hunting. Barbour, iv. 513, Skeat's Ed.]

[HOO, *s.* 1. A cry or call to a person at a distance, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A cry to frighten birds, *ibid.*]

[To Hoo, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To cry or call to a person at a distance, *ibid.*

2. To frighten away birds, *ibid.* V. Hov, and How.]

[HOOIN', *part. pr.* 1. Crying or calling to a person at a distance, *ibid.*

2. Frightening away birds. Used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

HOO, *s.* Delay, stop.

Scho tuk him wp with owty n wordis mo,—

Atour the wattr led him with gret woo,

Till hyr awn houss with outyn ony hoo.

V. HOVE, How, *v.* Wallace, ii. 264, MS.

Hoo is used in the sense of *truce*, Berner's Froysart, ii. 153. "There is no *hoo* between them as longe as speares, swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but lay on eche upon other." V. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Note, p. 304.

HOO, *s.* Night cap. V. How.

[HOOBS, *s.* The ebb-shore at the head of a bay over which a rivulet flows. Dan. *hob*, recessus maris, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HOOCH, *interj.* Expl. "a shout of joy," Gall.

"'Hooch! it's a' like a wadding!' shout the peasantry, when dancing, making their heels crack on other at same time." Gall. Encycl.

HOODED CROW. The Pewit Gull, Orkn.

"The Pewit Gull (*Larus ridibundus*, Lin. Syst.) here called the *hooded crow*, is frequently seen in Spring, and sometimes in Summer." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

It has evidently received this name from its black head. Hence it is also called *Black cap*, E.

HOODIE, *s.* A hired mourner. Synon., *Saulie*, Edin'.

This designation seems to have originated from their wearing *hoods*; of which the small huntsman's caps, still worn, may be a vestige. "Next followed fifty-one poor men in gowns and *hoods*, the first bearing up a banner—charged with the duke's arms, &c. The deep mourners followed next in gowns and *hoods*, two and two, to the number of twelve." Nisbet's Heraldry, P. iv. 147, 149. V. GUMPHION.

HOODING, *s.* A piece of rough leather by which the *hand-staff* and the *souple* of a flail are conjoined, Loth., Roxb.

HOODIT CRAW. The Carrion Crow, S. V. HUDDY CRAW.

HOODLING HOW. Perhaps, a cap of some kind.

An auld band, and a *hoodling how* :

I hope, my bairns, ye're a' weel now.

Willie Winkie's Test., Herd's Coll., ii. 144.

Hoodling may be a dimin. from E. *hood*. But as *How* signifies a cap or coif, which would make the phrase tautological, *hoodling* may denote what belongs to the head, from A.-S. *heofud*, Teut. *hoofd*, id.

HOOD-SHEAFs, *s.* The sheaves with which a *stook* or shock of corn is covered in the field, to carry off the rain; pron. *hude-shaifs*, S.

This is obviously a metaph. sense of *hood*, Teut. *hoed*, as primarily signifying a covering for the head. Johns. thinks that A.-S. *hod*, denoting a hood, may be from *hepod* [r. *hefod*] head. But Kilian more naturally deduces Teut. *hoed* from *hoed-en*, *hued-en*, tegere, protegere.

To this compound term we may perhaps trace another, which may be viewed as elliptical.

To HOOD, HUDE *the corn*. To cover a shock by putting on the *hood-sheaves*, S.

HOODY, *s.* The hooded crow, S.

— Upon an ash above the lin

A *hoody* has her nest.—

V. HUDDY CRAW. Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

HOOFERIE, HUFERIE, *s.* Folly, Roxb.

Dan. *hoveren*, "a rejoicing, a jubilation, a merry-making." Su.-G. *hofwera*, usurpatur de quavis pompa, from *hof*, aula. Germ. Sax. *hover-en*, praesultare.

To HOOIE, *v. a.* To barter, to exchange; properly where no boot is given; Fife. Hence,

HOOIE, *s.* An exchange without boot, *ibid.*

I have observed no term that has any resemblance; unless it should be traced to Teut. *houw-en*, to marry; as undoubtedly there is a mutual exchange made in this instance.

* HOOK, *s.* 1. A sickle, E.

2. Metaphorically used for a reaper, S.

What think ye they were g'ien for *hooks* ?

As sure's I stand among the stooks,

A shillin's gaen.

The Har'st Rig, st. 127.

* "Shearers."

THROWING THE HOOKS. This is done immediately after *crying the kirk*. (V. KIRN.) The *bandster* collects all the reaping-hooks; and, taking them by the points, throws them upwards: and whatever be the direction of the point of the hook, it is supposed to indicate the quarter in which the individual, to whom it belongs, is to be employed as a reaper in the following harvest. If any of them fall with their points sticking in the ground, the persons are to be married before next harvest; if any one of them break in falling, the owner is to die before another harvest, Teviotd., Loth.

HOOK-PENNY, *s.* A penny given per week to reapers in addition to their wages, Loth.

"*Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay." The Har'st Rig, Note to st. 121.

[HOOKATIE, KROOKATIE. On the haunches, Shetl.]

HOOKERS, *s. pl.* Expl. "bended knees," Shetl.

This is evidently the same with the term used in S. *Hunkers*, q. v.

HOOL, *s.* Husk; more properly *Hule*, S.

Dr. Johns. (vo. *Hull*, E. id.) observes that this in Scottish is *hule*. This gives the sound better than *hool*.

To COUP FRAE THE HOOL. To start from its place; in allusion to some leguminous substance bursting from the pod; S. B.

But O the skair I got into the pool :
I thought my heart had *couped frae* its *hool*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

The phrase assumes different forms—

Sad was the chase that they had geen to me,
My heart near *coup'd* its *hool*, ere I got free.
Ibid., First Edit., p. 56.

In Edit. Third, p. 60, it is thus altered—

My heart's near *out of hool*, by getting free.

HOOL, *adj.* "Beneficial;" properly, kind, friendly.

I have met with this word only in a coarse proverb. "You are any [ay] *hool* to the house, you drito in your loof, and moo't to the burds;" i. e., crumble it for the chickens: "Spoken to pick-thanks, who pretend great kindness to such a family." Kelly, p. 383.

This is undoubtedly a term of great antiquity; being obviously the same with Su.-G. *hull* or *huld*, anc. *holi*, benevolus; Moes.-G. *hulths*. *Hulths siais mis fra-waurheamma*; "Be merciful, or propitious, to me the sinner;" Luke xviii. 13. Isl. *holl-r*, amicus, fidelis, dexter et officiosus; G. Andr. Dan. *huld*, "affectionate, gracious, favourable, sincere;" Wolff.

It occurs, however, in O. E. in the sense of firm, faithful:—

Hue—suore othes *holde*
That huere none ne sholde
Horn never bytreye,
Thah he on dethe leye.

Geste of King Horn, *Ritson's Met. Rom.*, ii. 143.

Teut. *huld*, *hold*, favens, amicus, benovolus; *huld-en*, fidem praestare.

To **HOOL**, *v. a.* To conceal, S. B.

I wadna care, but ye maun *hool* frae e',
Whate'er I tell you now atwish us twa.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 140.

This is radically the same with *Heilt*, *Heal*, q. v. But it more nearly resembles Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, velare, operire; Moes.-G. *hul-jan*, id. Alem. *hul-en*, Germ. *hull-en*, tegere. Isl. *hol-a* has in the imperf. *hulde*, part. pa. *hulen*, tectus. Hence *hull*, the husk or covering of any seed.

HOOLIE, *adj.* Slow; also, slowly, softly. V. **HULY**.

HOOLOCH, **HURLOCH**, *s.* "A hurl of stones, an avalanche;" Gall.

"Boys go to the *heugh*s whiles to tumble down *hoolochs*, receiving much pleasure in seeing them roll and *clanter* [make a clattering noise] down the steeps." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *hoewal*, whirling; *hoewal-u*, to whirl in eddies.

HOOM, *s.* A herd, a flock, Mearns.

To **HOOM**, *v. a.* V. To **HOAM**.

HOOMET, **HOWMET**, **HUMET**, *s.* 1. A large flannel nightcap, generally worn by old women, Aberd.

This is different from the *Toy*.

2. A child's under cap, Moray.

"*Hommet*, a little cap or cowl." Gl. Sibb.

Hence, as would seem, has been formed the term,

HOOMETET, *part. pa.* Having the head covered with a *Hoomet*.

The fairies troop'd in order bright,—
An' witches *hoometet* in fright,
In flanen rags, and wainsey.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 82.

The part. is not used, as far as I can learn, in conversation, but has probably been formed by the writer from the *s.*

A.-S. *hamod* signifies indutus, tectus, covered; from *haam*, *ham*, *hom*, *hama*, *homa*, tegmen, a covering, often denoting a long linen garment, such as that worn by priests. But this term, I suspect, is allied to Su.-G. *hwif* or *hufwa*, capitis tegmen muliebri; Teut. *huyve*, reticulum, capillare, vitta, *huyv-en*, caput operire; S. *hoo*, E. *coif*. Or, as *hoomet* may seem a compound word, perhaps q. *hauf-med*, from Germ. *hauf*, head, and *meid-en*, to cover. *Hoemetet* seems immediately connected with *flanen rags*.

[**HOONSKA**, *s.* A pudding made of the blood of an ox mixed with meal, Shetl.]

HOOREN, *s.* A disgust, Orkn.

Perhaps an abbreviation of *abhorring*; or from A.-S. *horewen*, sordes, filth, uncleanness, dung.

[**HOOSAMIL**, *s.* A road between or past houses, Shetl. Isl. *hus*, houses, and *amilli*, between.]

[**HOOSAPAAIL**, *s.* The head, Shetl. Isl. *haus*, the head.]

[**HOOSE-HICHT**, *adj.* Excited, angry, enraged, Bauff's.]

[**HOOST**, *s.* A host, an army, Barbour, xiii. 734, Skcat's Ed.]

HOOT, **HOUT**, **HOWTS**, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief, S.; equivalent to E. *fy*.

"Some, however, demanded of the postilion how he had not recognised Bertram when he saw him some time before at Kippletringan? to which he gave the very natural answer,—*Hoot*, what was I thinking about Ellangowan then?" Guy Mannering, iii. 310.

"*Howts*, the word which sometimes prefaces one thing, sometimes another; such as *howts*—nonsense; *howts*—ay," &c. Gall. Encycl.

A. Bor. "*hout*, a negative, as *nay*." Grose, Su.-G. *hut*, apage. *Hut-a ut en*, est cum indignatione et contemptu instar canis ejicere, nec non probris onerare; Ihre, vo. *Hut*. C. B. *hwt*, off, off with it! away! away! Hence *hwt-ian*, to take off, or push away; to hoot.

HOOT-TOOT, *interj.* Of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief, S.

E. *tut* is used in a similar sense.

HOOT-YE, *interj.* Expressive of surprise when one hears any strange news, Berwick's.

From *hoot*, and perhaps the pron. pl. *ye*, q. "Fy! do ye assert this?" Or, q. "take yourself off."

To **HOOVE**, *v. n.* To remain, to stay, Teviotd. This must be the same with *Hove*, *v.*, q. v.

HOOZLE, **HOUSEL**, *s.* 1. That part of an axe, shovel, pitch-fork, &c., into which the handle is fitted, Lanarks., Roxb. In an adze this is called the *heel*, Lanarks.

The term, as thus used, has been supposed to be from E. *house*, the shank, &c., being *housed* as it were in the hollow space. Perhaps rather from Teut. *huyzen*, to lodge, to house; or *houde*, a handle, and *stel*, a place. V. *Hose*.

2. A slip of paper, tied round a number of writings, in order to their being kept together, is also called a *hoozle*, Roxb.

To *HOOZLE*, *v. a.* To perplex, to puzzle, to non-plus, Ayr.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, conquassare; labefactare. Perhaps merely an oblique sense, borrowed from that of the *s.*, as signifying that part of a hatchet into which the handle is fixed; *q.* to fix one, a phrase denoting that one is at a loss what to say or do.

To *HOOZLE*, *v. n.* To drub severely; *q.* to strike with the hinder part of a hatchet, Lanarks.

HOOZLIN, *s.* A severe drubbing, *ibid.*

HOOZLE, *s.* A name given to the Sacrament of the Supper, Roxb.; evidently retained from the times of popery. V. *Housel*, E.

To *HOOZLE*, *HUZZLE*, *v. n.* To breathe with a sort of wheezing noise, when walking fast, Roxb.

The same with *Whaisle*, *Whosle*, *q. v.*; only with a mollification of the aspirate.

To *HOP*, *HAP*, *v. n.* To dance.

Hop is used in this sense, according to the account which Walsingham gives of what Wallace said to his troops, when he had drawn them up in order of battle. "Dicens cis patria lingua. *I haif brocht to you the King, hop gif you can.*"

Lord Hailes with great probability, renders *King, ring*, adding; "The *ring* means the *dance a la ronde.*" Doug., he observes, uses *hap* as signifying to dance. It is, however, written *hop*, according to Rudd. edit.

Syne younder mare was schappin in ane feild
The dansand preistis, clepit Sali,
Hoppand and singand wounder merely.

Virgil, 267, 21.

V. *Annals Scot.*, i., 259.

Teut. *hopp-en*, salire, saltare, Su.-G. *hopp-a*, saltitera.

HOP, *HOPE*, *s.* A sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that forms two ridges on one hill. The highest part of this is called the *hope-head*, Loth. Tweedd. Dumfr. *Glack*, *slack*, *synon.*

—Fresche Flora hir floury mantill spreid,
In every waill, bath *hop*, hycht, hill, and meide.
Wallace, ix. 25, MS.

He has guided them o'er moss and muir,
O'er hill and *hope*, and mony a down.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 188.

Hope occurs in the names of many places in the South of S.

HOPE-FIT, *s.* The *foot* or lower part of a *hope*, *ibid.*

Mr. Macpherson observes, that Isl. *hop* signifies a large pond, or small sea. *Hoop*, stagnum majus, mare minus; G. Andr.

HOPE-HEAD, *s.* The head of a *hope*, or of a deep and pretty wide glen among hills, which meet and sweep round the upper end, South of S.

HOP-CLOVER, *s.* Yellow clover, Berwicks.

"Sometimes two pounds of white clover, and a pound or two of yellow clover, or trefoil, called provincially *hop clover*, are added to the mixture, proportionally diminishing the quantity of red clover seed." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., 305.

This is the *Trifolium agrarium*, Linn. "*Hop*, trefoil, Anglis;" Lightfoot, p. 409.

The term *hop* may be allied to Su.-G. *hop*, portio agri separata; L. B. *hop-a*, properly pasture-ground.

HOPE, *s.* 1. A small bay.

—Of fors, as wynd thams movyd,
Come in the Fyrth thame behowyd,
And in Saynt Margretis *Hope* be-lyve
Of proppys nede than til arryve.

Wyntown, vi. 20, 109.

It seems to be used in a similar sense, Orkn.

"To the north is St. Margaret's *Hope*, a very safe harbour for ships.—Here are several good harbours, as Kirk-*hope*, North-*hope*, Ore-*hope*, and others." Wallace's Orkney, p. 8, 10.

2. A haven, Loth.

"It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea.—It was called Wolf's-*hope*, i.e., Wolf's haven." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 291.

Johns. mentions *hope* as used by Ainsworth; rendering it, "any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains." But he gives no hint as to the etymon. If we can have any confidence in Bullet, *hope* was used in this sense in the language of the ancient Gauls: *Petite vallée entre des montagnes.*

As we can have little dependences on Bullet's testimony, which, as far as I can observe, has no collateral confirmation; perhaps we may look for our *Hope* in Isl. *hop*, recessus, vel derivatio fluminis, or *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; Haldorson. It is greatly in favour of this etymon, that, as this term occurs very frequently in the South of S., in local names, it is, as far as I have observed, generally combined with words of Gothic origin.

To *HOPPLE*, *v. a.* To tie the fore-legs of horses or sheep with leather straps or straw ropes, so as to prevent them from straying; as a ewe from her weakly lamb, &c.; Roxb.

"*Hopped*, having the feet or legs tied together so as only to walk by short steps; North." Grose.

HOPPLE, *s.* A pair o' *hopples*, two straps, each of which is fastened round the pastern of the fore-leg of a horse, and attached by a short chain or rope, to prevent its running away when at pasture, Roxb.

Most probably from the circumstance of the horse being made to *hop* when it moves forward; Teut. *hoppel-en*, *hippel-en*, *huppel-en*, saltitare, tripudiare, subsultare; a dimin. from *hopp-en*, *id.*

HOPRICK, *s.* A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes, Roxb.

From A.-S. *ho*, calx, the heel, and *pricca*, *price*, aculeus, stimulus, a pointed wooden pin.

[*HORENG*, *s.* The seal, "phoca," Shetl.]

HORIE GOOSE. The brent goose, *Anas bernicla*, Linn. Orkney; sometimes pron., and also written, *horra*.

"The birds of passage are pretty numerous. Among these the swans, the *horie geese*, or as they are called in England the brant geese, which take their departure from Orkney in the spring for the north, to obey the dictates of nature, &c., are the principal." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc., vii. 547.

"On the sand and shores of Deerness are seen myriads of plovers, curlews, sea-larks, sea-pies, and a large grey bird with a hoarse cry, called by the inhabitants *Horra Goose*." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xx. 263.

There is some similarity between the name of this bird and that of the velvet duck, in Norw. *Haforre*, Penn. Zool., p. 583. The *shieldrake* in Norw. is *ur-gaas*. But we are informed that "they are called in Shetland, *Horra geese*, from being found in that sound;" Encycl. Britann., vo. *Anas*, N^o 15.

* **HORN, s.** *Green Horn*, a novice, one who is not qualified by experience for any piece of business he engages in; one who may be easily gulled, S.

I have not observed that this phrase is used in E. It seems borrowed from the honourable profession of Tinkera or *Horners*, who, in the fabrication of spoons, &c., cannot make sufficient work of a horn that is not properly seasoned.

*[**HORN, s.** The horn of a boat, the continuation of the stern, Shetl.]

***HORN, s.** A vessel for holding liquor; figuratively used for its contents. *Tak aff your horn, S.*, i.e., take your drink.

Then left about the humper whirl,
And toom the *horn*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

Yet, ere we leave this valley dear,
Those hills o'erspread wi' heather,
Send round the usquebaugh aae clear;
We'll tak a *horn* thegither.

Gathering Rant, Jacobite Relics, ii. 99.

Isl. *horn*, poculum; *hornungr*, potus, L. B. *cornu*, vas quo bibitur; also, vinum cornu contentum.

Among the ancient Norwegians a King or Earl served himself heir to his father, by a remarkable ceremony, illustrative of the phrase mentioned above.

Sturleson, speaking of the ninth century, says; "At this time it was the received custom, that when the funeral feast of a King or Earl was celebrated, [*Parentalia*, Lat.] he who prepared the feast, and who was to succeed to the inheritance, seated himself on the lowest steps of an exalted throne, until the cup called *Braga-beger* was brought in. Then, rising to receive this, and having taken a vow, he emptied the cup. This being done, he was to ascend the throne which his father had filled, and thus become possessor of the whole inheritance." "In this very manner," he adds, "were things transacted on this occasion. For the cup being brought in, Ingiald the king, rising up, grasped in his hand, *einu dyrshorni mikku*, a large or *meikle horn* of a wild ox, which was reached to him; and having made a solemn vow, that he would either increase his paternal dominions at least one half, by new acquisitions, or die, if he failed in the attempt, he, *drack of sithan af hornino*, then emptied the horn." Heimskr. Ynglinga S., c. 40.

We learn from Pliny, that the ancient Northern nations preferred the horns of the *Urus* or wild ox,

for this purpose. *Urorum cornibus Barbari Septentrionales, urnasque binas capita unius cornua implent.* Hist. Lib., ii. c. 37. This is admitted by Northern writers. V. Ol. Worm. Aur. Cornu, p. 37. Saxo Grammaticus asserts the same thing concerning the ancient inhabitants of Britain. The Saxons used drinking vessels of the same kind. V. Du Cange, ubi sup.

That the custom of drinking out of the horns of animals prevailed among the early Greeks, appears from a variety of evidence. V. Potter's Antiq., ii. 390. Rosin. Antiq., p. 378. V. BICKER and SKUL.

This is merely the Isl. term *horn*, callus.

HORN, s. An excrescence on the foot, a corn, S. B.

Sw. *likhorn*, id. q. a body-horn, from *lik*, the body, and *horn*; *likthorner*, a corn-cutter.

HORN, s. To put to the horn, to denounce as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court to which he is summoned; a forensic phrase, much used in our courts, S.

"Incontinent Makbeth entrit & slew Makduffis wyfe & hir barnis, with all other personis that he fand in it, syne confiscat Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 6. Reipublicae declaravit hostem, Boeth.

The phrase originates from the manner in which a person is denounced an outlaw. A king's messenger, legally empowered for this purpose, after other formalities, must give three blasts with a *horn*, by which the person is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king, for contempt of his authority, and his moveables to be escheated to the King's use. V. Erskine's Instit., B. ii., Tit. 5, Sect. 55, 56.

It appears that horns were used for trumpets, before those of metal were known. Propertius informs us, that the ancient Romans were summoned to their assemblies, by the sounding of the cornet or *horn*.

Buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quiritis.

In the same manner was the alarm sounded. *Clasidium appellatur, quod Buccinatores per cornu dicunt.* Veget. Lib., ii. c. 22.

*Jam nunc minaci murmuris cornuunt
Perstringis aures, jam litui sonant.*

Her. Carn. Lib., ii. O. 1.

The Israelites blew horns or cornets at their new moons, and at other solemnities; Num. x. 10, Psa. xcvi. 6. Horns were used as trumpets by the ancient Northern nations; aa Wormius shews, Aur. Cornu, p. 27.

The form used, in denouncing rebels, was most probably introduced into S. from the ancient mode of raising the *hue* and *cry*. In this manner, at least, was the *hue* anciently raised.

"Gif ane man finde a theif with the fang, do-and him skaith; incontinent he sould raise the blast of a *horne* vpon him; and gif he hes not a *horne*, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry lowdly that his neighbours may hearo." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 23, § 2.

Du Cange supposes, but, it would seem without sufficient authority, that the term *hue* properly denoted the sound of a horn. *Hue vero videtur esse clamor cum cornu*; vo. *Huesium*.

That this mode of raising the *hue* was not confined to S., appears from the phrase used by Knyghton, A. 1326. *Omnes qui poterant cornu sufflare, vel vocem Hutesii emittere, &c.* Du Cange also gives the phrase, *Cum cornu clamorem levare*; and quotes a passage from a charter dated A. 1262, in which the person in whose favour it is made, is freed ab—*Cornu, crito, &c.*,

adding, that *crio* is equivalent to clamor, from *F. cri.* V. vo. *Cornu*, 2.

Our mode of denunciation is mentioned so early as the reign of William the Lion.

"And gif be vnjustlie withdrawis him from the attachment: the officers sall raise the *king's horn* vpon him, for that deforcement, vntill the king's castell." Stat. Will., c. 4, § 2. Debet *levare cornu* super illum, Lat.

That the *king's Maire* or *Serjand* may be always in readiness for this part of his work, he is obliged, under pain of being fined severely, still to carry his *horn* with him when he goes into the country; and the *Baroune Serjand*, when he enters into the Barony. V. Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 99.

AT THE HORN. 1. Put out of the protection of law, proclaimed an outlaw, S. This phrase was at one time gravely used in a religious sense; but to modern thought and refinement it has somewhat of a ludicrous appearance.

For yee were all at Gods [*r. Godis*] *horne*;
This Babe to you that now is borne,
Sall make you saif, and for you die,
And you restore to libertie.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 72.

[2. On the verge of bankruptcy, Banffs.]

To HORNE, *v. a.* To denounce as an outlaw.

"Discharging—that ye nor nane of yow charge, *horne*, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw, his airis nor tennentis of his tuentie aucht pund threttene shilling [land]," &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 551.

HORNARE, HORNER, *s.* 1. An outlaw, one under sentence of outlawry.

"Their names salbe deleit out of the catologe of *hornaris*, and ane act maid thairupoun quhairthrow they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme euming." Acts. Ja. VI., 1590, Ed. 1814, p. 525.

"He—proponit the meane and overtour vnderwrittin,—Lettres to be formit, chargeing the hail schirreffis, &c., to present the autentick copy of their hail schirreffis buikis,—to the effect the hail *horneris* registrat thairin and remaining vurelaxt may be extractit and chargit," &c. Ibid., A. 1598, p. 174.

2. One who is sent to Coventry, S. B.; q. treated as an outlaw, or as one put to the *horn*.

HORNE, *s.* Used as equivalent to *Horning*.

"The lordis prolongis the execuciou of the *horne* in the meyn time, & falyeing he bring nocht the said child,—ordanis the lettres gevin of befor in the said mater, be put to execuciou incontinent." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 205.

HORNING, *s.* Or, *Letter of Horning*, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed to a Messenger, who is required to charge a debtor to pay the debt for which he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation within a limited time, under the pain of rebellion, S.

"The Lords of Council and Session ordaine the reliet and representatives of the said John Ramsay, to give up and deliver to the said George Robertson, all

the registers of *hornings* and inhibitions, which were in her husband's possession the time of his decease." Act Sederl., 4 March, 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger publishes the letters at the market cross of the head borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or stewartry, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction. There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make three several *Oyesses* with an audible voice. Next, he must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and afterwards blow his horn, as mentioned, vo. *Horn*, 3, V. Ersk. Instit., ubi sup.

HORNE, *s.* A name given, by our ancestors, to one of the constellations; but to which of them is uncertain, as there is no corresponding term in Virg.

Of euery sterne the twynkling notis he,
That in the stil heuin moue cours we se,
Arthurs hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,
Synne Watling strete, the *Horne* and the Charls wane.
Doug. Virgil, 85, 43. V. also 239, b. 3.

To BEAR AWA' THE HORN, to excel in any respect, S.

"He that blows best, *bear away the horn*," S. Prov. "He that does best, shall have the reward and commendation." Kelly, p. 149.

It is more properly expressed in Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs: "He that blaws best, *bears awa' the horn*." P. 16.

"When all printers have an equal liberty to print, and know that he who blows best will *carry away the horn*, there must arise a certain emulation among them to excel one another," &c. Lett. Mem. for the Bible Soc., p. 153.

This phrase undoubtedly alludes to some ancient custom in S., of a contention in blowing, in order to gain a *horn* as the prize.

HORN-DAFT, *adj.* Outrageous, quite mad; perhaps in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury, and pushes with the *horn*, S. B.

"Tibby Stott's no that far wrang there, thinks I to mysel, *horn daft* as she is." Wint. Tales, i. 314.

Horn mad is synon. in E.

May I with reputation, —
After my twelve long labours to reclaim her,
Which would have made Don Hercules *horn mad*,
And hid him in his hide, suffer this Cicely?

Beaum. & Fletch., p. 2948.

Dr. Johnson says, "Perhaps made as a cuckold;" to which Mr. Todd subjoins, "or mad for horns." But the idea is certainly quite unnatural; and the addition renders it rather ludicrous.

HORN-DRY, *adj.* 1. Thoroughly dry; synon. with *bane-dry*, and with the full mode of expressing the metaphor, "as *dry* as a *horn*;" applied to clothes, &c.; Loth.

2. Thirsty, eager for drink; a word frequently used by reapers when exhausted by labour in harvest, Tweedd.

Teut. *horen-drooghe*, which Kilian expl., Siccus instar cornu, *dry* as a horn. He refers to the similar Lat. idiom, on the authority of Catullus: Siccius corpora cornu; and, Cornu magis aridum.

HORN-GOLACH, HORN-GOLLOUGH, *s.* An earwig, Angus. V. GOLACH.

HORN-HARD. 1. As an *adj.*; *hard as horn*, S.

His face was like a bacon ham,
That lang in reek had hung;
And *horn-hard* was his tawny hand
That held his hazel rung.

Watty and Madge, Bird's Coll., li. 198.

"He—abandoned his hand, with an air of serene patronage, to the hearty shake of Mr. Girder's *horn-hard* palm." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 280.

Teut. *horen-herd*, corneolus, durus instar cornu.

2. As an *adv.*; profoundly. *Sleeping horn-hard*, in profound sleep, S. B.

—Are ye sleeping? rise and win awa',
'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw;
For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard*,
The door upon the dog's securely barr'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

Borrowed from the S. phrase, "as hard's a horn;" and applied to sleep so sound that the sleeper can hear as little as a horn would do. "As deaf's a horn," is a phrase commonly used in S.

HORN-HEAD, *adv.* With full force, impetuously, without stop, Ettr. For.; *Born-head* synon.

This seems to refer to an animal rushing forward to strike with its horns.

HORN-IDLE, *adj.* Having nothing to do, completely unemployed, Loth., Lanarks.

"I fell into a bit gruff sure enough, sittin' *horn idle* wi' my hand aneath my haffit." *Saxon and Gael.*, i. 189.

HORNIE, HORNOK, *s.* A ludicrous name for the devil, from the vulgar idea of his having *horns*, S.; sometimes *Auld Hornie*, Burns.

Your lass has likewise been by fairies stole:

—I'm sure I wish them a' in hell

Wi' *Hornie* their auld father there to dwell.

Falls of Clyde, p. 121.

This name is more ancient than might have been supposed.

"Truely, among all their deeds and devises, the casting doune of the churches was the most foolish and furious worke, the most shrend and execrable turne that ever *Hornok* himself could have done or devised." *Father Alexander Baillie's True Information of the unhallowed offspring, progress and impositon'd fruits of our Scottish-Calvinian Gospell and Gospellers*, Wirtsburg, 1628. V. M'Crie's *Life of Knox*, i. 433.

Shall we suppose that this originated from the persuasion of the ancient heathen, that Pan, and the Satyrs, were horned? It seems favourable to this conjecture, that the *cloren foot* corresponds with the representation given of the same characters.

HORNIE, *s.* A game among children, in which one of the company runs after the rest, having his hands clasped, and his thumbs pushed out before him in resemblance of *horns*. The first person whom he touches with his thumbs becomes his property, joins hands with him, and aids in attempting to catch the rest; and so on till they are all made captives. Those who are at liberty, still cry out, *Hornie, Hornie!* Loth.

VOL. II.

Whether this play be a vestige of the very ancient custom of assuming the appearance and skins of brute animals, especially in the sports of *Yule*; or might be meant to symbolize the exertions made by the devil, often called *Hornie*, in making sinful men his prey, and employing fellow-men as his coadjutors in this work;—I cannot pretend to determine.

HORNIE, *s.* *Fair Hornie*, equivalent to—fair play; probably borrowed from the game of *Hornie*, or some similar game, Aberd.**HORNIE-HOLES**, *s. pl.* A game in which four play, a principal and an assistant on each side. A. stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a *cat* (a piece of stick, and frequently a sheep's *horn*) with the design of making it alight in another hole at some distance, at which B. and his assistant stand ready to drive it aside. The bat or driver is a rod resembling a walking-stick, *Teviotd.*

The following unintelligible rhyme is repeated by a player on the one side, while they on the other are gathering in the *cats*; and is attested by old people as of great antiquity:—

Jock, Speak, and Sandy,
Wi' a' their lousie train,
Round about by Errinborra,
We'll never meet again.
Gae head 'im, gae hang 'im,
Gae lay him in the sea;
A' the birds o' the air
Will bear 'im companie.

*With a nig-nag, widdly- (or worry-) bag,
And an e'ndown trail, trail;
Quoth he.*

The game is also called *Kittie-cat*. The term *cat* is the name given to a piece of wood used in playing the E. game to *Tip-cat*, *Strutt's Sports*, p. 86. Belg. *haatbal* is the name of the Tennis-ball, as the game itself is called *Kaats-spel*.

HORNIE-REBELS, *s.* A play of children, Ayr.; q. *rebels at the horn*.**HORNIES**, *s. pl.* A vulgar designation for *horned* cattle, Roxb.

Bedown the green the *hornies* rout,
Benorth the tents they're rainin',
Here's fouth of a' con-kind of nout,
To suit demands the fair in.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 55.

HORNIE-WORM, *s.* A grub, or thick, short worm, with a very tough skin, inclosing a sort of chrysalis, which in June or July becomes the long-legged fly called by children the *Spin-Mary*, Fife.

Teut. *horen-worm*, seps, vermis qui cornua credit.

HORNS, *s. pl.* *A' Horns to the Lift*, a game of young people.

A circle is formed round a table, and all placing their forefingers on the table, one cries, *A' horns to the lift, cats' horns upmost*. If on this any one lift his finger, he owes a *wad*, as cats have no horns. In the same manner, the person who does not raise his finger, when a horned animal is named, is subjected to a forfeit. These *wads* are recovered by the performance of some

task, as kissing, at the close of the game, the person named by the one who has his eyes tied up.

HORN-TAMMIE, s. A butt, a laughing-stock, Aberd.

The term has probably been first employed to denote the person who played the part of the Blind-man's Buff; as, in an early age, this personage appeared dressed in the skin, and wearing the *horns*, of a brute animal. The play was thence denominated, in Sw., *blind-bock*. V. BELLY-BLIND. The chief actor in this sport being shoved and buffeted by the rest, the name might be latterly transferred to any one who was made the butt of others.

KORNEL, s. The name given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Sand-lance, when of a large size.

"A. *Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; *Hornel*.—The largest sand-lances are by the fishermen called *hornels*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 3.

HORNIE, adj. Amorous, liquorish, Ayrs.; perhaps from the idea that such a person is apt to reduce another to the state of a *cornutus*.

HORNIS, s. pl. [Metal points or tips of strings or laces.]

"Item, ane gowne of quhite satyne, with ane pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with claith of gold, furnist with *hornis* of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

I observe, that in those pieces of dress in which *horns* are mentioned, no notice is taken of buttons, and *vice versa*.

McDonald, however, in his Gaelic Vocabulary, gives *horn* as synon. with *tag*; "Aigilen—A Tag or *Horn*," p. 19.

HORRA GOOSE. V. HORIE.

HORRELAGE, s. A clock. "The tol-buith *horrelage*," the clock of the tolbooth. Aberd. Reg., V. 16. V. ORLEGE.

HORRING, s. Abhorrence.

"I am now passand to my facheous purpois. Ye gar me dissemble sa far that I haif *horryng thairat*; and ye caus me do almaist the office of a traitores." Lett. Buchan. Det. Q. Mary, G. 8, a. b.

Lat. *horr-eo*.

* **HORSE, s.** A faucet, a wooden instrument for drawing off liquors, S. B.

* **HORSE, s.** 1. A hod or tray used by masons for carrying lime, Dumfr.; in other counties called a *Mare*.

2. A wooden stool, or tressle, used by masons for raising scaffolding on, S.; synon. *Tress*.

3. That sort of *tress* which is used for supporting a frame for drying wood, Loth.

* To **HORSE, v. a.** To punish by striking the buttocks on a stone, S. V. BEJAN, v.

HORSE-BUCKIE, s. The great welk, S. B. V. BUCKIE.

HORSE-COCK, s. The name given to a small kind of snipe, Loth.

However singular, this is undoubtedly a corr. of the Sw. name of the larger snipe, *Horsguik*, Linn. Faun. Suec., N. 173. V. HORSEGOWK.

HORSE-COUPER, s. A horse-dealer, one who buys and sells horses, S.

Some turn'd *horse-coopers*, some pedlers.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 37.

Instead of this, Ihre by mistake uses the term *horse-coser*, Gloss. vo. *Kyta*. V. COUPER, and COUP, 1.

HORSE-FEAST, s. Meat without drink; also denominated a *horse-meal*, S.

The phrase, I am informed, occurs in O. E.

HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants, S. B.

"As the farms are very small, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a *horse-gang*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 105.

As this is in fact the description of a *plough gang* or *plough-gate*, I apprehend that a *horse-gang* rather denotes the fourth of this, or the possession of one of the four persons referred to.

HORSEGOUK, s. 1. The name given, in the Shetland Islands, to the Green Sand-piper, *Tringa ochropus*, Linn.

2. This name is given to the snipe, Orkn.

"The snipe, or snite, Wil. Orn.—*Scolopax Gallinago*, Linn. Syst.—Orc. Myre-snipe, *Horsegok*." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 81.

Sw. *horsgoek*, id. Faun. Suec., sp. 173. Cimbris quibusd. *hossegioeg*. Penn. Zool., p. 358.

Dan. *horse gioeg*, Isl. *hrossa-gaukr*, Norw. *roes jouke*, Brunnich. 183. Pennant's Zool., 468, q. the *horse-cuckoo*.

[**HORSE-GOWAN, s.** Ox-eye, moon-flower; *Chrysanthemum*, *Leucanthemum*, Linn. Clydes.]

HORSE-HIRER, s. One who lets saddle-horses, S.

"If the decent behaviour of common *horse-hirers*, to use a Scottish expression, who attended him in his journey, extorted this confession from him, we cannot well suppose that he found the better sort of people deficient in agreeable qualifications." MacNicol's Remarks, p. 92.

Dr. Johns. has thus defined *Hirer*. "2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps *small* horses to let." It would seem that the learned Lexicographer was determined to view every thing on the North side of the Tweed as on a *small* scale. In his definition, however, he might be insensibly influenced by a recollection of the size of the horses that had been hired at Inverness, which were rather weak for his ponderosity; so that, in crossing the Rattakin, he required one of the guides to lead the horse he rode, while the other walked at his "side, and Joseph followed behind." V. Boswell's amusing description of this scene, Journal, p. 133, 134.

HORSE-KNOT, s. "Common Black Knapweed, Ang.; *Centaurea nigra*, S. The *Horse-knot*, Scotis Austr." Lightfoot, p. 498.

HORSE-MALISON, s. One who is extremely cruel to *horses*, Clydes. V. MALISON.

HORSE-MUSCLE, s. The pearl oyster, found in rivers, S. [*Mya margaritifera*, Linn.]

"In deep still pools are found a large bivalvular shell-fish, known here by the name of the *horse-muscle*. They are not used as food, but in some of them are found small pearls." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 179.

"The rivers in this parish produce also a number of *horse* or pearl *mussels*.—There is now in the custody of the Hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth, a pearl necklace, which has been in the possession of the ladies of that noble family for several generations, the pearls of which were found here in the Tay, and for size and shape, are not to be equalled by any of the kind in Britain." P. Cargill, Perth. Statist. Acc., xiii. 532.

HORSE-NAIL. To make a *horse-nail* of a thing, to do it in a clumsy and very imperfect way, Fife.

HORSE-SETTER, s. The same with *Horse-hirer*, S.

"A stripling—guided him to the house of Theophilus Lugton, the chief vintner, *horse-setter*, and stabler in the town." R. Gilhaize, i. 150.

* **HORSE-SHOE, s.** It was a common belief among country people that a *horse-shoe* nailed on the door of a house, stable, &c., was a guard against witchcraft, S.

"Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a *horse-shoe* on your chamber-door." Redgauntlet, ii. 244.

"An *horse-shoe* is put thrice through beneath the belly, and over the back of a cow that is considered *elf-shot*." Gall. Encycl., vo. *Freets*.

HORSE-STANG, s. The Dragon-fly, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the idea of its *stinging* horses.

HORSE-WELL-GRASS, s. Common brooklime, an herb, S. *Veronica beccabunga*, Linn.

[**HORSON, s.** Whoreson, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 1356.]

To **HORT, v. a.** To maim, to hurt, S. B.

"Supplicatiene be the laird of M'Intosh and his brother, complaining vpon the laird of Glengarie for the slaughter of two gentilmen thair friends, and *horting* some otheris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 382.

Tent. *hort-en*, pulsare, illidere.

HOSE, s. 1. A socket in any implement for receiving a handle or shaft.

"You may make an iron instrument, somewhat bending, and cloven in the one end, resembling a hammer, and in the other, with a *hose* or socket, as a fork is made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the *hose*, it may be thrust down into the earth," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 96.

At first view this might seem a figurative use of *Dan. hose*, a stocking, from the resemblance in form. But I hesitate whether we ought not to trace it to the origin given under *Hoose*, id.; especially as the latter may be viewed as a dimin. from *Hose*.

2. The seed-leaves of grain, Forfars.; q. the socket which contains them.

"The disease of smut appears to be propagated from the seed in so far as it is found in the ears before they have burst from the *hose* or seed-leaves." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 299.

This term was formerly in general use, at least in the north of S.

"Vagina, the *hose* of corn." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 21.

HOSE-DOUP, s. Expl. "Medlar," the *Mespilus Germanica*; Roxb.

HOSE-FISH, HOSIE, s. The Cuttle-fish, S. *Sepia Loligo*, Linn. *O-fish*, Loth.; *Hosie*, Banffs.

Loligo Nestratibus, (a theca, in quam se recipit) *Hose-fish* dicitur. Sibb. Scot., p. 26.

O-fish seems merely q. *Hoe-fish*; the singular of *hose* being often used, S.

HOSE-GRASS, HOSE-GERSE, s. Meadow soft grass, Ayr.

"*Hose-grass* or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 287.

HOSE-NET, s. 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, used in rivulets, S.

2. The term is also used metaph., as denoting a state of entanglement from which one cannot easily escape, S.

"Sa bee your awin words, yee haue drawne your selves in a *hose-net*, & crucified your messe." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. M. 4, b. V. HERRYWATER.

"That afterwards they might bring Montrose into a *hose-net*, they resolved to divide their army in two: one to go north,—and the other under Baillie, to stay in Angus." Guthry's Mem., p. 184.

"Doubtless thair covenanters from their hearts lamented, and sore repented the beginning of this covenant, never looking to have suffered the smart thereof, as they did, till they were all drawn in an *hose-net*, frae the whilk they could not flee, nor now durst speak against the same, nor give any disobedience, under the pain of plundering." Spalding, ii. 206.

HOSHENS, s. pl. Stockings without feet. V. HOESHINS.

* **HOSPITALITIE, s.** The provision made for the aged or infirm in *hospitals*.

"Confermis all—actes of parliament—in favouris of burrowis and commwnities thairof; as also of all vther laudis, annualrentis, and commodities, foundit to the sustentatioun of the ministrie and *hospitalitie* within the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

L. B. *hospitalit-as*, hospitale, xenodochium. *Hospitalitatem* pauperum Christi, quae necdum et loco illo ligneum erat, constituit petrinam. Act. Episc. Cenan. ap. Du Cange.

HO-SPY, s. A game of young people; similar to *Hide and Seek*, Loth.

"*Ho, Spy!* is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party—conceal themselves; and when in their hiding-places, call out these words to their companions: and the first who finds has the pleasure of next exercising

his ingenuity at concealment." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35. V. HOISPEHOX and HY SPX.

[HOSSACK, s. A knot tied by fishermen on the stranded line to strengthen it, Shetl.]

To HOST, HOIST, v. n. 1. To cough, S. A. Bor.

His ene wes how, his voce wes hers *hostand*.
Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 131.
He's always compleen frae morning to e'enin,
He *hosts* and he hirples the weary day lang.
Ritson's *S. Songs*, ii. 250.

2. Metaph. and actively, to belch up, to bring forth, applied to the effusions of grief or displeasure.

— The Latine pepill hale on raw
Ane felloun murnyng maid and woful here,
And gan *deude* and *hoistit* out ful clere
Depe from thare breistis the hard sorowis smert.
Doug. *Virgil*, 453, 28.

Host up, is said sarcastically in this sense to a child who is crying, and who from anger brings on a fit of coughing, S.

3. To hem, S.

A.-S. *hweost-an*, Su.-G. *host-a*, Isl. *hoost-a*, Belg. *hoest-en*, id. G. Andr. observes, that Isl. *hoost* denotes the breast towards the lungs; referring to Gr. *οσσα*, vox elata; Lex., p. 120. But he derives *hoost* from *haes*, subraucus, hoarse, p. 103.

HOST, HOAST, HOIST, s. 1. A cough, a single act of coughing, S. A. Bor.

And with that wourd he gave ane *hoist* anone.
The gudman heird and speirit, "Quha is yon?"
Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 75.

"*Hauste*, or *Hoste*, a dry cough, North." Grose. Shirrefs gives in a *host*, as equivalent to *without a host*, "without delay or reluctance;" Gl.

This was also an O. E. word; "*Host* or *cough*. Tussis." The *v.* is given in the following form. "*Hostyn* or *coughen*. Tussio.—Tussito." Prompt. Parv.

2. A settled cough, S.

Heldwerk, *Hoist*, and *Perlas*, maid grit pay.
King *Hart*, ii. 75.

"From the thirteenth of November,—he [J. Knox,] became so feeble with a *hoast*, that he could not continue his ordinar task of reading the Scriptures, which he had every day." Calderwood's *Hist.*, p. 60.

3. A hem, a vulgar mode of calling upon one to stop, S.

4. Used metaph. to express a thing that is attended with no difficulty; or which either in itself, or in one's apprehension, requires no consideration. *It did na cost him a host*, he made no hesitation about it, S.

"He that can swallow a camel in the matters of God without an *hoast*; will straine a gnat in the circumstances of his own affaires, as though they were all substance." Course of Conformitie, p. 117.

But, or *without a host*, id.

Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent,
The taiken ahewn that *but a host* was kent;
And all the beasts in course of time came hame.
Ross's *Helmore*, p. 124.

A.-S. *hweost*, Isl. *hoost*, Su.-G. *host-a*, Belg. *hoest*, Germ. *huste*.

HOSTA, *interj.* Used as an expression of surprise, and perhaps of some degree of hesitation, Ang. *Husto*, *hueta*, Aberd.; expl. "See here, see to it," Shirr. Gl., p. 20.

—And belly-flaught, o'er the bed lap she,
And claught Hab wi' might and wi' main;
"Hech *husto!*" quo Habbie, "I chaps ye;
I thought whare your tantrums wad en."
Jamieson's *Popul. Ball.*, i. 299.

"(Haves thou) There! take that!" Gl.

This is considered as a very old word, and may perhaps be equivalent to *hear! hear!* a mode of expressing eagerness of attention well known in our supreme council; Moes-G. *haus-jan*, audire; *hausei*, audi, hear, listen. Junius derives this *v.* from *auso*, the ear.

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege, Wyntown.

Fr. *hostoy-er*, id., mentioned by Skinner, as obsolete, under *Hostey*. He derives it from *host*, exercitus.

HOSTELER, HOSTELLAR, OSTLER, s. An inn-keeper.

The blyth *holsteler* bad thaim gud ayle and breid. —
The *hostellar* son upon a hasty wyss,
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret houss yeid.
Wallace, ix. 1441, 1445, MS.

This word retained its original sense so late as the reign of Charles I. "Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, who was an *ostler*."—"James Gordon, *Ostler* of Turriesoul." Spalding, i. 17, 39.

Upon complaint by *Hostillares* to Ja. I. a very singular law was made, prohibiting all travellers to lodge with their friends, and their friends to receive them, within boroughs or thoroughfares, under the penalty of forty shillings to the King; that thus they might be under the necessity of lodging in the inns. A. 1425, c. 61. Edit. 1566, c. 56, Murray.

Fr. *hostelier*, *hôtefier*, id. This word like many others, has greatly sunk in its sense; being transferred from the landlord to the stable-servant, who is now called *hostler*.

HOSTILLAR, HOSTILLARIE, s. An inn.

"The King—forbiddis, that ony leigeman of his realme, trawelland throw the countrie on hors or on fute, fra tyme that the commoun *hostillaris* be maid, herbrie or luge thame in ony vther place, bot in the *hostillaris* foirsaid." Acts. Ja. I., ut sup. More properly, *Hostillariez*, Skene, Murray.

Fr. *hostelerie*, id. V. HOSTELER.

HOSTERAGE, s. The ostrich.

"Item, in a gardeviant, in the fyrst a grete *hosterage* fcedder." Inventories, p. 11.

"*Hosterage* fcedderis," ostrich feathers. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

[HOSTES, s. A hostess, Barbour, iv. 635, Skeat's Ed.]

HOT, HOTT, s. A small heap of any kind carelessly put up. *A hot of muck*, as much dung as is laid down from a cart in the field at one place, in order to its being spread out; "*a hot of stanes*," &c., Roxb.

There was hay to ca', an lint to lead,
An hunder *hotts* o' muck to apread,
An' peats and turs an' a' to lead:
What mean'd the beast to dee!
The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

A mile aboon Dundee, Old Song; Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 237.

"Will then laid his arm over the boy and the *hott* o' claes, and fell sound asleep." Perils of Man, ii. 255.
V. HUT, HAND-HUT.

Teut. *hotten*, coalescere, concresecere.

To **HOTCH**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To move the body by sudden jerks. *Hotchin and lauchin*, laughing with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S.

"Are ye sure ye hae room eneugh, sir? I wad fain *hotch* mysell farther yent." St. Ronan, ii. 52.

O sirs! he's een awa' indeed,
Nae mair to shape or draw a thread,—
An' *hotch* an' gible.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 89.

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does, Ettr. For.

To *hotch*, Lancashire, "to go by jumps, as toads;" T. Bobbins.

Isl. *hoss-a*, quatero, motare sursum; *hoss*, mollis quassatio.

"Aw *hotchin*," a phrase used in the sense of "very numerous;" Ettr. For.

Teut. *huts-en*, Belg. *hots-en*, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. *hoch-er*, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. *hagg-a*, commovere, quassere; *hik* or *hwik*, parva commotio. V. HOCKIT.

HOTCHIE, *s.* "A general name for puddings;" Gl. Buchan.

The *hotchie* reams, the girdle steams,
An litt'lans rie clean doited.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

Apparently a cant term, from the jerking motion of a pudding, when boiling, or on the gridiron. V. HORTCH.

HOTCH-POTCH, *s.* A dish of broth, made with mutton or lamb cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsley or celery, served up with the meat in it, S.

Teut. *huts-pot*, Fr. *hachepot*. Kilian derives the word from *huts-en*, to shake. Johns. conjectures concerning the Fr. word, that it is *hachis en pot*.

O. E. *hotche potte*, expl. haricot, also tripotaige; Palsgrave.

To **HOTT**, *v. a.* Synon. with *Hotch*, *q. v.*, and used in the same manner; *he hottit and leuch*; Fife.

To **HOTTER**, *v. a.* To crowd together, conveying the idea of individual motion, S.O.

'Twas a muir-hen, an' monie a pout
Was rinnin, *hotterin* round about.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 102.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *hott-en*, coalescere, concresecere. This, however, is especially used with respect to curdling.

The term under consideration may be a corr. of *Howder*, *v. n.*, as nearly allied in signification.

HOTTER, *s.* 1. A crowd or multitude of small animals in motion, Loth.; *Hatter*, synon. Fife.; Clydes.

2. The motion made by such a crowd; as, "It's a' in a *hotter*," Mearns.

3. Applied to a very fat person, whose skin, upon the slightest exertion, appears as moving: he's in a *hotter* o' fat, Mearns.

To **HOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly, to simmer; including the idea of the sound emitted, Aberd., Perth.; *Sotter*, synon. S.

2. Used to denote the bubbling sound emitted in boiling, *ibid.*

Twa pets soss'd in the chimney nook,
Ferby ane *hott'rin'* in the crook.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

3. To shudder, to shiver, *ibid.*

4. To be gently shaken in the act of laughing, Perth.

5. To be unsteady in walking, to shake, Aberd.

Hale be yir crowns, ye cauty louns,
Tho' age now gars me *hotter*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.

"I was eidentlye *hotterynig* along with muckle paishens [patience]." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

7. To jolt. A cart, or other carriage, drawn over a rough road, is said to *hotter*, Roxb.

8. To rattle, or make a blattering noise.

Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd,
Wi' awfu' *hottrin* din.

Baronne o' Gairty, A. Lavin's Anc. Ball., p. 13.

Teut. *hort-en*, Fr. *heurt-er*, id. To avoid the transposition, we might perhaps trace it to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri.

HOTTIE. A High School term, used in ridiculing one who has got something, that he does not know of, pinned at his back. His sportive class-fellows call after him, *Hottie!* *Hottie!*

Perhaps from O. Fr. *host-er*, mod. *ot-er*, to take away; *q. hotez*, "remove what you carry behind you."

HOTTLE, *s.* "Any thing which has not a firm base of itself, such as a young child, when beginning to walk; the same with *Tottle*;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely a provincial variety of *Hoddle*, to waddle, *q. v.* Both may be allied to Teut. *hoeteleu*, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Kilian; "to bungle," Sewel.

HOT TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

To **HOU**, **HOO**, **HOUC**, *v. n.* 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl, to hoot, Lanarks.

The houlet *hou't* through the riftit rock,
The tod yowl't on the hill;

Whan an eldritch whish seucht through the lift,
And a' fell deadly still.

Marmalade of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

2. Applied also to the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind, Clydes.

3. To holla, to shout, *ibid.*

[4. To frighten away birds from grain, &c., *ibid.*]

HOUAN', *part. pr.* Howling, Clydes.

Doun cam the rain an' souchan' hail,
Will sang the houan' win [wind].
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 320.

HOVIN, *s.* The dreary whistling of the wind; *ibid.*

Isl. *hvia*, canum vox, media inter murmur et latratum.

Teut. *hou*, *houw*, celeusma. C. B. *hwa*, "to hullo; to hout;" also *hwchaw*, a cry of hollo, a scream; "*hwv*, the hooting of an owl;" Owen.

HOU, *s.* A rooftree; Gl. Rams. V. How, *s.* 4.

[To HOUCK, *v. n.* To be constantly hanging about a place in idleness, to loaf about; *part. pr.* *houckin'*, used also as an *s.* and as an *adj.*, Banffs. The prep. *about* is often used with this verb.]

[HOUCK, *s.* 1. A place of resort for idlers, Banffs.

2. The act of hanging about a place in idleness, *ibid.*]

To HOUD, *v. n.* 1. To wriggle; to move from side to side, whether walking or sitting, S.

2. To move by jerks, Loth. *synon.* *hotch*.

Belg. *houit-en* signifies to halt, and Sw. *wed-ja*, to wriggle. But it is doubtful if it has any affinity to either. V. HODDIN.

3. To rock. A boat, tub, or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to *houd*, in reference to its rocking motion, Roxb.

Auld Horny thought to gar him *houd*
Upo' the gallows; for the gowd
He gat lang syne, an' wadna set
His signature, to show the debt.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 20.

—His e'e still on the water cast,
Lest our proud faes, in numbers vast,
Should cram their islands o' flotillas,
An' *houding* on the groaning billows,
Try to make good their awfu' boasts
O' hurling vengeance on our coasts.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 42.

Teut. *heude* and *hode* signify celox, navis vectoria.

HOUD, *s.* The motion of the body from side to side; the act of wriggling, S.B. V. the *v.*

HOUDEE, HOWDOYE, *s.* A sycophant, a flatterer; as, "She's an auld *houdee*," Teviotd.

This term has most probably originated with the vulgar, from the ridicule attached to a real or apparent affectation of superior style and manners in those whom they accounted their equals; or to the appearance of great complaisance in putting the question *How do ye?* Or perhaps it has been considered as a proof that one, by so much complaisance, meant to curry favour with another.

HOUDLE, the simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures which may be compared to an ant-hill, Fife.

To HOUDLE, *v. n.* To move in the manner described, *ibid.*; apparently *synon.* with *Hotter*.

It seems to have a common origin with Belg. *hutselen*, to shake up and down, to huddle together. It may indeed be the same with E. *huddle*, Germ. *hudel-n*, *id.*

HOUFF, *s.* A haunt. V. HOIF.

To HOUFF, *v. n.* To take shelter; to haunt, to go to some haunt; often used merely to denote a short stay in a house. "Where did you gae?" "I was *houff'd*," S. V. HOIF.

HOUFFIT, K. Hart, i. 22. V. BLONKS.

"Where was't that Robertson and you were used to *houff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 196.

HOUFFIE, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; applied to a place, Roxb.; q. affording a good *houff* or haunt.

HOUGGY STAFF, HUGGIE STAFF. An iron hook for hauling fish into a boat; Shet.

Dan. *hage*, Su.-G. Isl. *hake*, uncus, cuspis incurva; *hokinn*, incurvus.

To HOUGH, *v. a.* To throw a stone by raising the *hough*, and casting the stone from under it, S. B.

[To HOUGH AN OAR. To place the handle of an oar under the thigh in order to rest oneself after rowing, Shetl.]

HOUGH, *adj.* This seems to signify, having a hollow sound, as being the same with *how*.

"The black man's voice was *hough* and *goustie*." Confess. Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadduc., p. 393. On this Glanville observes; "Several words I profess I understand not, as for example concerning the black man's voice, that it was *hough* and *goustie*. But if the voice of this black man be like that of his [him] who appeared to the Witches whom Mr. Hunt examined they may signify a *big* and *low* voice. *Ibid.*, p. 396.

But as we still speak of one having a *how* voice, when it resembles the sound proceeding from an empty barrel, *goustie* is nearly *synon.* V. the word.

HOUGH, *adj.* (gutt.) Low, mean; pron. *hogh*.

Now when thou tells how I was bred
But *hough* enough to a mean trade;
To ballance that, pray let them ken
My saul to higher pitch cou'd sten.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 581.

"Very indifferently," N. The phrase *hough enough*, is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health, S.

The sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain—

It's said he call'd one oft aside,
To ask of beatten buttons prices,
Of silver work or strange divises:

Tho' she be somewhat old and teugh,
She's a Scots woman *hough* enough.

Cleland's Poems, p. 14.

It may have been originally applied to the mind;
Su.-G. *hog-a*, to be anxious, from *hog*, animus;
A.-S. id.

HOUGHAM, *s.* Bent pieces of wood, slung
on each side of a horse, for supporting
dung-panniers, are called *houghams*, Teviotd.

I suspect that this is the same with *Hochimes*; and
that it gives the proper signification of that word.

To **HOUGH-BAND**, *v. a.* To tie a *band*
round the *hough* of a cow, or horse, to pre-
vent it from straying, S. A.

HOUGH-BAND, *s.* The band used for this
purpose, *ibid.* V. HOCH-BAN'.

[**HOUGHMAGANDIE**, *s.* V. HOCHMA-
GANDIE.]

To **HOUK**, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK.

To **HOUK**, *v. a.* "Expl. to heap;" Gl. Sibb.

HOUK, *s.* A hulk, a large ship.

The meikle *houk* hym bare, was Triton callit.
Doug. Virgil, 321, 55.

Junius derives this from A.-S. *hulc*, turgurium, q.
domus seu casa marina. But *hulc* in Gl. Aelfr. is
rendered *liburna*, a light and swift ship, a galley.
Alem. *holech*, Su.-G. *holk*, navis oneraria, Belg. *hulcke*,
Ital. *hulca*, Fr. *hulque*, L. B. *hulcuvo*, *hulca*. The
origin is probably Su.-G. *holk-a*, to excavate, because
the first vessels, known to barbarous nations, were
mere canoes, dug out of trunks of trees.

To **HOULAT**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To reduce
to a henpeck'd state, Perth. s.; derived per-
haps from the popular fable of the *houlat* or
owl having all its borrowed plumage
plucked off.

[2. To go about in a downcast and peevish
state, to look miserable, Clydes.]

HOULAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a meagre and
feeble appearance, puny, S.

[**HOULLAND**, *s.* High land; many places
in Shetland are so named. Isl. *holl*, colli-
culus.]

To **HOUND**, **HUND out**, *v. a.* 'To set on, to
encourage to do injury to others, S. *To*
hund mischief, to incite some other person
to work mischief, while the primary agent
stands aside, and keeps out of the scrape;
Roxb.

To **HOUND Fair**, *v. n.* To proceed on the
proper scent.

"The treasurer yet professed to be for the bishops,
but betrayed himself—not only by his private corres-
pondence with the supplicants, but also by his cari-
age in public, which tended altogether to direct them
to *hound fair*, and encourage them to go on." Guthry's
Mem., p. 26.

HOUNDER-OUT, *s.* One who excites others
to any mischievous or injurious work.

"The invasion—may be committed by lawles and
wvrespenaall men, the *houncers out* of quhome cannot
be gettin detected." Acta Cha. I., Ed. 1817, V. 22.

"Thereafter the lorda demand whether he waa art
and part, or on the counsel, or *hounder-out* of thir gen-
tlemen of the name of Gordon, to do such open oppres-
sions and injuries as they did daily?" Spalding, i. 43.
V. OUT-HOUNDER.

HOUP, *s.* Hope; the true pronunciation of
S.

Yet *houp*, the cheerer of the mind,
Can tend us 'gainst an adverse wind.

Turras's Poems, p. 16.

Belg. *hoop*, *hoope*, id.

HOUP, *s.* Hops, Aberd.

Ner did we drink a' gilpin water,
But reemin nap wi' *houp* weel heartit.

Ibid., p. 24.

HOUP, *s.* A mouthful of any drink, a taste
of any liquid, Moray.

Perhaps from Ial. *hwopt*, bucca, fauces, the chops,
q. what fills the chops or mouth.

[**To HOUP**, *v. a.* To drink by mouthfuls;
part. pr. *houpin'*, used also as a *s.*, Banffs.]

HOURIS, *s. pl.* 1. Matins, morning prayers.

"In the tyme of King Malcolme was ane generall
counsail haldyn at Clairmont, in the quhilk Urbane the
second of that name institut the *houris* & *matynis*
of the blissit virgyne Mary to be said dayly in hir
louing." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 12.

2. Metaph. applied to the chanting of birds.

—Lusty May, that muddir is of flouris,
Had made the birdis to bēgyn thair *houris*
Among the tendir odouris reid and quhyt.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 1, st. 1.

This poet, making the same allusion, calls them
Venus chapell-clarks, *Ibid.*, p. 8, at. 3.
Fr. *heures*, L. B. *horaæ*, a book of prayers appropri-
ated to certain hours in the morning.

HOURS. *Ten hours*, ten o'clock. *What*
hours, what o'clock, S.

"That na lipper folk,—enter na cum in a burgh of
the realme, bot thryse in the oulk,—fra *ten hours* to
twa efter nunc." Acta Ja. I., 1427, c. 118. Edit.
1566, c. 105. Murray.

If he at Dover through them glance,
He sees *what hours* it is in France.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 32.

Fr. *qu'elle heure est il? what* is it o'clock?

In S. they tell what it is o'clock by using the *s. pl.*
with the numeral preceding; a Fr. idiom.

Retire, while noisy *ten-hours* drum
Gars a' your trades gae dandring hama.

Fergusson's Poems, xi. 96.

The same mode of expressing time is still used in
some counties, through all the numbers commonly em-
ployed in reckoning; as *twa-hours*, two o'clock, *three-*
hours, three o'clock, *sax-hours*, &c. Even the first
numeral is conjoined with the plural noun; *ane-hours*,
one o'clock, Upp. Lanarks.

HOUSEL, *s.* The socket in which the
handle of a dung-fork is fixed, Berwick's.
V. HOOZLE.

HOUSEN, *pl.* of *House*; houses, Lanarks. or Renf.

O lassie, will ye tak' a man?
Rich in *housen*, gear an' lan?
Tannahill's Poems, p. 13.

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* An entertainment given, or carousal held, in a new house.

This, according to ancient custom, especially in the country, must be *heated*, *S.* *House-warming*, *E.* *V.* To HEAT A HOUSE.

HOUSE-SIDE, *s.* A coarse figure, used to denote a big clumsy person; as, "Sic a *house-side* o' a wife," *q.* a woman as broad as the *side* of a *house*, *S. B.*

[HOUSE-BERDEEN, *s.* A servant who has charge of the out-door work on a farm, Shetl.; *Isl.* *hus*, and *varda*, to take charge of.]

HOUSEWIFESKEP, *s.* Housewifery, *S.*

My hand is in my *housewifeskep*,
Goodman, as ye may see.

Old Song.

V. HISSIESKIP.

HOUSEIE, *s.* A small house; a diminutive, *S.*

"No being used to the like o' that, you'll no care about enterin' her wee bit *houseie*, though she aye keeps't nice and clean." *Glenfergus*, ii. 153.

This term is often expressive of attachment to one's habitation, although it should appear mean to others.

HOUSS, *s.* A castle, a fortified place.

Off *houssis* part that is our heretage,
Owt off this pees in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thaim for to wun, sen that thai ar our awin;
Roxburch, Berweik, at ouris lang tym has beyn,
Iu to the handis of you fals Sothron keyn.

Wallace, viii. 1509, MS.

This seems the sense of *houss*, *Ibid.*, ix. 1748, MS.

Gif that the Sotheroun wald
Houss to persew, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of *hus* I have not met with in A.-S. It occurs, however, in Su.-G., as rendered by Ihre, *castellum*, *arx*. *All han ej lati uthfoddan man hvsom aeller landom radha*; Ne rex sinat exteros arces ant provincias in potestate habere; Leg. Christoph., ap. Ihre, vo. *Hus*. He adds, that in the Dalic law *Husabyman* signifies the Governor of a castle; and that in the Alemanic laws, *hus* is often used in this sense; as in the following passage: *Ob si fur ain huse uarent*; Si castellum aliquod obsideant; c. 250.

HOUSTER, *s.* "One whose clothes are ill put on," *Fife*.

To HOUSTER, *v. a.* To gather confusedly, *ibid.*

HOUSTRIE, HOWSTRIE, *s.* 1. Soft, bad, nasty food; generally a mixture of different sorts of meat, *Roxb.*

2. Trash, trumpery; *pron.* *huistrie*, *Fife*.

—Let us practice for the trial;—
Cast coat, an' hat, an' ither *houstrie*,
An' ding Brownhills, and neighbour Troustria.
Licut. C. Gray's Poems.

HOUSTRIE, HUISTRIN, *part. adj.* Bustling, but confused; as, "a *huistrin*' body," *Fife*.

Probably from Fr. *hostiere*. *Gueux d' hostiere*, such as beg from doore to doore, *Cotgr.* *Houstrie* may be *q.* the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, *interj.* *V.* HOOT.

HOUTTIE, *adj.* Of a testy humour, *Fife*.

Isl. *hóta* (*pron.* *houta*), *minari*.

HOVE. ARTHURY'S HOVE. *V.* HOIF.

To HOVE, *v. n.* 1. To swell, *S.* A. Bor.

2. To rise, to ascend.

Some saidled a shee apc, all grathed into green,
Some hobland on a hemp stalk, *howand* to the height.

Pobwart, Wulson's Coll., iii., p. 12.

"*Hove*, swoln as cheeses;" *Rural Econ. Gloucest. Gl.*
"Mr. J. Hog says, that the whole body is *hoved* and swelled like a loaf."—*Prize Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 363.

Dan. *hov-er*, *Sw.* *foerhoef-a*, *id.* from *haefw-a*, *elevare*.
Alem. *hob-on*, *levare*.

Isl. *homn-a*, *intumesce*, must be viewed as belonging to the same family; as *mn* is often interchanged with *v*, *f*, and *b*. Thus *Sn.-G.* *hamn* is the same with *Isl.* *hafn*, *Germ.* *hafen*, *E.* *haven*, *portus*; *Su.-G.* *jemn*, with *Moes.-G.* *ibn*, *Isl.* *jafn*, *E.* *even*, *aqualis*.

To HOVE, *v. a.* To swell, to inflate, *S.*

Soms ill-brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame, &c.

Burns, iii. 43.

HOVING, *s.* Swelling, the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c., *S.*

"*Hoving*—is—seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county," &c. *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*, p. 456.
V. Fyre-fangit.

To HOVE, HOW, HUF, HUFF, *v. n.* 1. To lodge, to remain.

—Men, that rycht weil horsyt wer
And armyt, a gret cumpany
Behind the bataillis priuely
He gert *hove*, to bid thair cummyng.

Barbour, xix. 345, MS.

A round place wallit have I found,
In myddis quhare eftsons I have spide
Fortune, the goddesse, *hufing* on the ground.

King's Quair, v. 8.

2. To halt, to stay, to tarry; in the same sense in which *hover* is now used.

Eneas *hovit* stil the schot to byde,
Hym schroudaud vnder hys armour and his schield.

Doug. Virgil, 427, 39.

Eftir thay had al circulit in ane riug,—
All reddy *huffand* thare cursoris for to tak,
Epytides on fer ane siug can mak—
Than ran thay samyn in paris with ane quhiddir.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 55.

It is used in O. E. as signifying to remain—

Morond, erl of Gloucestre, myd ys ost by syde,
In ane valleis *houede*, the endyns vorto abyde.

R. Glouc., p. 213.

Gloss. "*hoved*, *hovered*, *lay*."

Before Pilate and other people, in the place he *hoved*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, a.

This knight, which *houed* and abod
Embuished vpon horsbake,
All sodenlyche vpon hym brake.

Gower's Conf. Am., Fol. 44, a.

This word, which conveys the general idea of remaining or abiding, is probably from Germ. *hof-en*, domo et hospitio excipere; and may have been primarily used to denote residence in a house; from *hof*, domus, or *hufe*, fundus rusticus. I scarcely think that *hove* is allied to Isl. *hey-a*, moror, commoror, tempus fallo; G. Andr., p. 108.

HOVE, *interj.* Stop! halt! A word used in calling a cow when going at large, to be milked; often *Hove-Lady*, Berw., Roxb.

"In calling a cow to be milked, *hove*, *hove*, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; anciently in the Lothians this was *prutchy* and *prutchy lady*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503.

Hove is evidently meant in the sense of stop, halt. V. HOVE, *v.*, sense 2.

To HOVER, *v. n.* To tarry, to delay, S. O.

"*Hover*, to stay or stop, North." Grose. V. HOVE, *v.*, sense 2.

HOVER, *s.* 1. Suspense, hesitation, uncertainty. *In a state of hover*, at a loss, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beal,
An' was in *hover* great to think him leal.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 64.

Johns. derives the E. *v.* from C. B. *hovia*, to hand over. Sw. *haefw-a* signifies to fluctuate.

2. *In a hover*, is a phrase applied to the weather, when, from the state of the atmosphere, one is uncertain whether it will rain or be fair, S. *In a dackle*, id., S. B.

Sw. *haefw-a*, fluctuare.

3. *To stand in hover*, to be in a state of hesitation.

"The Frenchmen—cam peartlie forward to Tarbat mylne, quhair they stood in *hover*, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 537.

HOW, *adj.* 1. Hollow. V. HOLL.

2. Poetically applied to that term of the day when the stomach becomes *hollow* or empty from long abstinence.

This is the *how* and hungry hour,
When the best cures for grief,
Are *cog-fous* of the lythy kail,
And a good junt of beef.

Watty and Madge, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 198.

3. Dejected, in low spirits; through poverty, misfortune, or failing health, Banffs., Aberd.; most probably an idiom similar to that, *Dung in the howes*. V. next word, sense 4.

How, *s.* 1. Any hollow place, S.

He takes the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hamewith, thro' mony a toilsome height and *how*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

2. A plain, or tract of flat ground, S.

"It is—placed at the south extremity of an extensive plain, generally known by the *How*, or hollow lands, of the Mearns." P. Mary-kirk, Kincard. Statist. Acc., xviii. 609.

It is an old adage, Loth. :

When the mist taks the *hows*,
Gude weather it grows.

Hights and hows, high and low districts or spots, S.

3. The hold of a ship.

The hate fyre consumes fast the *how*,
Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low.
Doug. Virgil, 150, 41.

Not *hull*, as Rudd. renders it.

Our caruellis *howis* ladnis and prymys he.
Ibid., 83, 46.

"Ane *how* of ane schep, and all hir geir." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Carina, the *how* of a ship." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 22.

4. *In the howes*, figuratively used, chopfallen, in the dumps, Upp. Clydes.

5. *Dung in the howes*, overturned; metaph.

"Thomas Goodwin, and his brethren, as their custom is to oppose all things that are good, carried it so, that all was *dung in the howes*, and that matter clean laid by." Baillie's Lett., ii. 59, q. driven into the *hollows*.

Su.-G. *holl*, caverna.

HOWIE, *s.* A small plain, Buchan.

Welcome, ye couthie canty *howie*,
Whare roun' the ingle bickers row ay, &c.
Return to Buchan, *Tarras's Poems*, p. 125.

HOW O' THE NICHT. Midnight, Roxb.; *How-nicht*, id.

"Without some mode of private wooing, it was well known that no man in the country could possibly procure a wife; for that darkness rendered a promise serious, which passed in open day for a mere joke, or words of course.—'Ye ken fu' weel, gudeman, ye courtit me i' the *howe o' the night* yoursel'; an'—I hae never had cause to rue our bits o' trysts i' the dark.'" Brownie of Bodsbeek, i. 9.

—"Them that we ken to be half-rotten i' their graves, come an' visit our fire-sides at the *howe o' the night*." *Ibid.*, ii. 46.

HOW O' WINTER. The middle or depth of winter, from November to January, Roxb., Fife.

HOW O' THE YEAR. Synon. with the *How o' Winter*, S.

HOW, *s.* A mound, a tumulus, a knoll, Orkn.

"Close by the above mentioned circle of stones, are several tumuli evidently artificial, some of them raised pretty high, of a conical form, and somewhat hollow on the top. About half a mile from the semicircular range of stones, is another beautiful tumulus, considerably larger than the former, around which has been a large ditch. This last is distinguished by the name of *Mesow*, or *Mese-how*."

"In this country, *how* is of the same import with knoll, or know, in other parts of Scotland, and is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 135.

How is used in the very same sense, A. Bor., "a round hillock, artificial or natural; a tumulus;" Grose.

How is certainly no other than Isl. *haug*, Su.-G. *hoeg*, the name given to those sepulchral mounds, which, in the time of heathenism, were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. Hence *heigast* signifies, to be interred according to the customs of heathenism;

and those who had not been initiated into a profession of the Christian faith, were called *hoegemaen*. Hence also, after the introduction of Christianity, it became customary to call an ancient village, i.e., one built during heathenism, *hoegabyr*. A mound, from which the kings distributed justice to their subjects, was denominated *Tinghoeg*, i.e., the mound or tumulus of convention; such as those in the neighbourhood of Upsal, exactly corresponding to our *Moothill* of Scone. V. Ihre, vo. *Hoeg*. In many places of Sweden there are *Tinghoegs*, surrounded with stones set on end, at which the judge and jury of the Hundred used to meet. In Isl. the name *haug-buar* was given to the spirits of the dead, or spectres, supposed to inhabit these *tumuli*, from *haug* and *buar*, to inhabit. The *ignes fatui*, sometimes seen about the mansions of the dead, were also called *haug-eldar*, i.e., the fires of the tumulus. Verel. Ind.

Dr. Barry, I find, forms the same idea with respect to the proper meaning of the term.

"He was buried in Ronaldsay, under a tumulus; which was then known by the name of *Haugagerdium*; and is perhaps the same with what we now call the *How* of Hoogsay; Ihre, *Hoeg*, Cumulus." Hist. of Orkney, p. 115, 116.

The learned Ihre derives the word from *hoeg*, high; and mentions O. E. *ho*, *how*, L. B. *hoga*, as synon. Spelman, vo. *Hoga*, observes that *ho*, *hov*, signifies mons, collis. But from the examples which he gives, it seems doubtful if this be radically the same with the Northern terms. It must at any rate have been changed in its application. For it is used to denote a rocky hill, quendam—*hogum* petrosum. It seems more allied to S. *Heuch*, a crag, q. v. For a further account of the use of Isl. *haug*. V. BAYLE-FYRE.

O. Fr. *hogue*, *hoge*, elevation, colline, hauteur. Roquefort oddly deduces it from Lat. *faux*, *faucis*, but expl. the term by the change of *f* into *h*.

To HOW, v. a. To reduce, to drain, to thin, to diminish in number or quantity, Aberd.

How, s. Reduction, diminution, ibid.

Perhaps from the idea of rendering *how* or hollow; if not from the practice of *hoeing*.

HOW, s. 1. A coif, hood, or nightcap, Rudd. It is still used in the latter sense, S. B. pron. *hoo*.

To brek my hede, and syne put on a *how*,—
It may wele rhyme, bot it accordis nought.
Ball. Edin., 1508. *Pink. S. P. R.*, iii. 124.

"Break my head, and put on my *hoo*." S. Prov. Kelly renders the term "night-cap," explaining this proverb by the E. one, "Break my head, and bring me a plaister." P. 61.

Chauc. *howe*, id. Tyrwh. derives it from Teut. *hoofd*, caput, Note, v. 3909. But Rudd. properly refers to Belg. *huyve*, a coif, and *huyv-en*, to cover the head. We may add Su.-G. *hufwa*, *hwif*, Dan. *hue*, Germ. *haube*, C. B. *hwf*, tegmen capitis muliebre. The Fr. changing *h* into *c*, have made *coiffe*, whence E. *coif*. Ihre supposes that Moes-G. *vaiif*, a fillet or headband, from *vaiib-an*, to bind, to surround is the radical term. Mr. Tooke derives the term from *hof*, the part. pa. of A.-S. *heaf-an*, to heave or lift up.

[The origin of Fr. *coiffe*, as given above, is fanciful. Brachet traces it to L. *cofea*, which became *cofa*, and that, by attraction of *i*, became *coiffe*. V. Brachet's Etym. Dict. Fr. Lang., Clarendon Press Series.]

2. A garland, a chaplet.

Thare harris al war towkit vp on thare crown,
That bayth with *how* and helme was thristit down.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 18.

This seems the only sense in which A.-S. *hufe* occurs; *cidaris*, tiara, *Biscope* *hufe*, episcopi tiara, mitra. Teut. *huyve* is also rendered, vitta.

3. SELY HOW, HELY HOW, HAPPY HOW. A membrane on the head, with which some children are born; pron. *hoo*, S. B. Both in the N. and South of S. this covering is carefully preserved till death, first by the mothers, and afterwards by those born with it; from the idea that the loss of it would be attended with some signal misfortune.

"In Scotland the women call a *haly* or *sely how* (i.e., *holy* or *fortunate cap* or *hood*) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born, which is nothing else, but a part of that which covers the foetus in the womb; and they give out that children so born will be very fortunate." Rudd.

This superstition has extended to E. where, it would seem, the use of this *coif* was more particularly known.

"That natural couer wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our women *the sillie how*, Midwives were wont to sell to Aduocates and Lawyers, as an especial meanes to furnish them with eloquence and persuasive speech (Lamprid. in Antonin. Diadum.) and to stoppe the mouthes of all, who should make any opposition against them; for which cause one Protus was accused by the Clergie of Constantinople to have offended in this matter (Balsamon. Comment. ad Concil. Constantinop. in Trullo); and Chrysostome often accuseth midwives for reserving the same to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond., 1616, p. 66.

Johns., mentioning the word as used by Brown, in his *Vulgar Errors*, rightly derives *silly* from A.-S. *selig*, happy; but *how* improperly from *heof*, head.

This superstition also prevails in Sweden. Hence, this has received the name of *segerhufwa*, literally, the *how* or *coif* of victory; "because," says Ihre, "from the simplicity of former times, it was believed, that this membrane had in it something of a happy omen, and especially that it portended *victory* to those who were born with it;" vo. *Sege*. Here we observe the characteristic spirit of the Goths. They had no idea of happiness paramount to that of success in war. In Dan. it is *sejerskiorte*, "a hood or coif," Wolff; literally, a skirt of victory.

From the quotation given above, it is evident that this, like many other superstitions, originated in the darkness of heathenism. Lampridius refers to this circumstance as the reason of the name given to Antoninus the son of Macrinus; and mentions the supposed efficacy of this membrane with *advocates*; although he had so much good sense as to laugh at the idea. Solent deinde pueri pileo insigniri naturaliquod obstetrices rapiunt, et *advocatus credulis* vendunt, siquidem caudicidic hoc juvari dicuntur: ut iste puer pileum non habuit, sed *diadema*, sed ita forte ut rumpi non potuerit, venis intercedentibus specie nervi sagittarii. Ferunt denique *Diadematum* puerum appellatum, &c. *Histor. August.*, p. 98.

Casaubon, in his Notes on this passage, refers to a Fr. Prov. which shows that the same superstition had existed in that country. Dicimus enim de eo quem appellavit satyricus, gallinae albae filium, *Natus est pileatus*. Not., p. 141. *Il le né tout coiffé*; "Born riche, honourable, fortunate; borne with his mother's kercher about his head;" Cotgr.

HOW, HOU, HOO, s. A piece of wood, which joins the *couple-wings* together at the top,

on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house, S.

—Unloekt the barn, clam up the mow,
Where was an opening near the *hou*,
Throw which he saw a glent of light.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 523.

Su.-G. *huf*, summitas tecti. *Aer helt bade huu oc heller*; si integrum fuit tam tectum quam fundamentum. Westm. L. ap. Ihre. This may be only an oblique sense of *hufwa*, a coif or covering for the head; which Ihre also writes *huv*, (operculum, tegmen), vo. *Haell*, p. 808. But I have given this distinctly, as he distinguishes *huf* from *hufwa*.

HOW, *s.* A hoe, an instrument for turning up the surface of the ground, S. Fr. *houe*, id.

Pikkys, *howis*, and with staf slyng
To ilk lord, and his bataill,
Wes ordant, quhar he suld assaill.

Barbour, xvii. 344, MS.

“*How*, a narrow iron rake without teeth,” Grose. This is given as a term common to various provinces.

To HOW, *v. a.* To hoc, S.

HOWER, *s.* One who hoes, or can hoc, S.

HOWIN, *s.* The act of hoeing, S.

HOW, HOU, *s.* 1. A term used to denote the sound made by the owl.

Scho soundis so with mony hiss and *how*,
And in his scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte.

Doug. Virgil, 444, 22.

Isl. *hoo*, the voice of shepherds, driving their flocks; or Fr. *hu-er*, to hoot, to shout.

2. A sea cheer.

—Thare feris exhertyng with mony heys and *how*.

Doug. Virgil, 71, 39.

V. HEYS.

“Than ane of the marynalis begun to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn *hou*, *hou*.” Compl. S., p. 62.

It seems to be the same cry which is still used by mariners in this country.

Teut. *hou*, *houe*, *celesma*.

HOW, *interj.* Ho, a call to one at a distance, to listen or to stop.

And hey Annie! and *how* Annie, &c. V. HEY.

This may be the same with Teut. *houw*, *eho*, *heus*; or merely the imper. of the old *v.* signifying to stop. V. Ho, *v.*

To HOW, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry. V. HOVE.

[HOWAND, *part. pr.* Hovering, halting, waiting in readiness, *Barbour*, xv. 461. Evidently for *hovand*. Skeat's Ed. has *huvande*; Hart's, *houand*. V. Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

HOWCH, *adj.* 1. Hollow; applied to situation, Upp. Lanarks.

An' the wilcat yow't through its dowie vouts,
Sae goustie, *horch*, and dim.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May 1820.

2. As applied to the voice, denoting a guttural kind of noise, *ibid.*

HOW-DOUP, *s.* The medlar apple, *Mespilus Germanica*, Loth. *Hose doup*, Roxb.

[HOWD, *s.* A great quantity; the term is applied in various ways; as, “a *howd* o' siller,” a great sum of money; “a *howd* o' ween,” a strong gale of wind, Banffs.]

To HOWD, *v. n.* To rock, as a boat on the waves, to move up and down. V. HOUD, *v.*

[To HOWD, *v. a.* Same as HOWDLE, q. v.]

To HOWD, *v. a.* To hide, Fife. V. HOD, *v.*

To HOWDER, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal, Loth.

Howder'd wi' hills a crystal burnie ran,
Where twa young shepherds fand the good auld man.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

HOWDERT, *part. adj.* Hidden, S. O., Gl. Picken.

HOWDLINS, *adv.* In secret, clandestinely; applied to any thing done by stealth, *ibid.*; in *hidlins*, synon.

It has been supposed that the term *howdy*, as denoting a midwife, has its origin from this *v.*, because she performs her work *howdlins*, or in secret, the male part of the family being excluded. But this is to derive a word of pretty general use from a mere provincialism.

HOWDRAND, *part. pa.*

Off all great kindes [kindnes] may ye claim,
The cruke backs, and the cripple, lame,
Ay *howdrand* faults with your suplie;
Tailyors and Soutars blest be ye.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 255, st. 8.

V. HOWDER, *v.*

Perhaps a deriv. from S. B. *hode*, to hide; or allied to Teut. *hoeder*, receptaculum, retinaculum; Kilian. *Wachter* views Moes-G. *hetlio*, a closet, Mat. vi. 6, as the origin of Germ. *hut-en*, to hide.

To HOWD, *v. a.* To act the part of a midwife, to deliver a woman in labour, S.

Isl. *iod*, childbirth, also offspring, foetus, proles; *iod sott*, the pangs of childbirth, *iodsiuk quinna*, a woman in labour. Ihre has observed, that Su.-G. *iordgumma*, a midwife, is properly, *iodgumma*, from *iod*, childbirth, and *gumma*, woman; as the vulgar in this country often express the name, *howdy-wife*. Alem. *odau* signifies parientus. V. next word.

HOWDY, *s.* A midwife, S. A. Bor.

When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright,
When he brought east the *howdy* under night;
You, Lucky, gat the wyte of s' fell out.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 98.

The Ir. and Gael. designation *cuidigh*, *chuidigh*, might seem allied to the Goth. terms mentioned under the *v.*, were it not evidently formed from *cuidigham*, to help, to assist. It is not improbable, that the Goth. and Gael. terms have had a common fountain, as they scarcely differ, except in the aspiration. Braud, with less judgment than he usually displays, when ridiculing those who derive *Howdy* from *How do ye*, views

it as a diminutive from *How* (the *sely how*) because of the superstition of old women as to this natural coif. Popular Antiq., p. 367, 368, N.

HOWDIE-FEE, s. The fee given to a midwife, Dumfr.

I creeshed kimmer's loof weel wi' *howdy fee*,
Else a cradle had never been rocked for me.
Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 277.

HOWDER, s. A loud gale of wind, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwida*, cito commotio aeris; whence *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. G. Andr. indeed derives *hwida* from *ved-r*, aer. C. B. *chwyth*, however, signifies a blast, a gale.

To **HOWDER, v. n.** To move by jerks, S. to *hotch*, synon.

Menyies o' moths an' flaes are shook,
An' in the floor they *howder*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 60.

Allied, most probably, to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. Hence,

[To **HOWDER, v. a.** To hide. V. under To **HOWD.**]

To **HOWDLE, v. n.** 1. To crowd together, expressive of a hobbling sort of motion, Fife.

[2. To move up and down, as a boat on the sea, Banffs.

3. To walk in a limping manner, *ibid.*]

[To **HOWDLE, v. a.** 1. To move upwards and downwards, or in all directions; as when lulling a child to rest, *ibid.*

2. To carry in a clumsy, careless manner, *ibid.*]

HOWDLE, s. 1. A crowd in motion, *ibid.*; synon. *Smatter*.

Teut. *hoetel-en*, inartificiose se gerere.

[2. A rock or limp in walking, *ibid.*]

[**HOWDLER, s.** One who rocks or limps in walking, or walks in a heavy, awkward manner, *ibid.*]

[**HOWDLIN', part. pr.** Walking heavily; used also an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

HOWDOYE, s. A sycophant, Roxb. V. **HOUDEE**.

HOW-DUMB-DEAD of the night. The middle of the night, when silence reigns, Ayr.

"What's the matter wi' ye? That's no a guid bed for a sick body, in the *how-dumb-dead* o' a caul' ha'rst night." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 202. V. **How o' THE NIGHT**.

HOWE, interj. A call, S. and E. *ho*.

To thaim he callis; Stand, ying men, *Howe!*
Doug. Virgil, 244, 10.

Dan. *hoi, hoo*, Fr. *ho*. Lat. *eho*, id.

HOWF, s. A severe blow on the ear, given with a circular motion of the arm, Roxb.

Teut. *houwe*, vulnus.

HOWFIN, s. A clumsy, awkward, senseless person, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with *Houphyn*, q. v.

HOWFING, adj. Mean, shabby, having a beggarly appearance.

Ane hamelie hat, a cott of kelt,
Weill beltit in ane lethrons belt,
A bair clock, and a bachlane naig.—
Thair was a brave embassado'
Befoir so nobis ane auditor,
The Quene of Englandis Maigestie,
Hir counsall and nobilitie.—
Allace, that Scotland had no schame,
To send sic *howfing* carles from hams.

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

Perhaps allied to Teut. *hoef, hoeve*, a village, q. vulgar, rustic.

[**HOW-GAT, HOW-GATIS, adv.** How, Barbour, ii. 156, iv. 439.]

HOWIE, s. An *erratum* for *sowie*.

"Bring gavelocks and ern mells, pinching-bars, *howies*, and break every gate, bar, and door in this castle." *Perils of Man*, iii. 3. V. **Sow**, a military engine, &c.

HOWIE, CASTLE-HOWIE, s. The name given, in Orkney, to such of the Picts' houses as still appear like large tumuli or hillocks.

This is evidently a dimin. from *How*, a tumulus, q. v.

HOWIS, s. pl. Hose, or stockings.

"Item, nyne pair of leg sokis. Item, ten *howis*, sewit with reid silk, grene silk, and blak silk." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 282.

To **HOWK, v. a.** To dig. V. **HOLK**.

[**HOWK-BACK, s.** A bent back, a hump back, Banffs.]

[**HOWK-BACKIT, adj.** Having the back bent, hump-backed, *ibid.*]

[To **HOWK-CHOWK, v. n.** To make a noise as if poking in deep mud, Banffs.; part. pr. *howk-chowkin'*, used also as an *s.*, a noise as of poking in deep mud, *ibid.*]

HOWLLIS HALD. "A ruin; an owl's habitation," Pink.

Schir, lat it neir in towne bē tald,
That I could be ane *howllis hald*.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

I see no other sense the phrase can bear. V. **HALD**.

HOWM, s. 1. The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, S.

2. A very small island, Shetl. V. **HOLME**.

HOWMET, s. A little cap. V. **HOOMET**.

HOWNABE, HOWANABEE, conj. Howbeit, however, Loth., Roxb.

"Ye're surely some silly skemp of a fallow, to draw out your sword on a puir auld woman. Dinna think, *hovanabee*, that I care for outhier you or it." Brownie of Bodabeck, i. 110.

Perhaps corr. from *when a' be*, q. *when all shall be*, take place, or happen. V. **WHEN A' BE**.

HOWPHYN, s. This seems to have been a term of endearment used by a mother towards her infant, equivalent to *E. darling*.

—My new spaind *howphyn* frae the souk,
And all the blythnes of my bouk.—

Evergreen, ii. 19.

C. B. *hoffdyn*, a friend, one who is beloved; from *hof*, dear, beloved, *hoff*, to love: *hoyne*, beautiful, corresponding to the Fr. term of endearment, *mignon*.

HOWRIS, s. pl. Whores.

"Item, that it be lanchfull to na wemene to weir abone thair estait except *howris*." In marg. "This act is verray gude." Artielis to be presentit in Parliament, Acts VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 40.

This was certainly a very singular plan for suppressing superfluity in dress; that all, who were chargeable with dressing above their rank, were to be considered as avowing infamous means for supporting their extravagance. The devisers and approvers of this plan had not adverted to the obvious solecism of granting a virtual toleration to a mode of living expressly condemned by other laws.

The orthography nearly agrees with that of A.-S. *hor*, Alem. *huor*, *huar*, Dan. *hore*, Belg. *hoere*, Su.-G. *hora*, Isl. *hoera*, id.

HOW'S A' ?

"*How's a' ?* a common salutation." Gall. Encycl.

How's A' WI' YE? A common mode of making inquiry as to one's health, S.

"Wha should come in but our neebor, Nanny? '*How's a' wi' ye*, Nanny?' said I." Petticoat Tales, ii. 140; "How is all with you?"

HOW SA, adv. Although.

Bot, *how sa* quheyne deyt thar,
Rebutyt foully thair war;
And raid thair gait, with weill mar schame
Be full fer than thair come fra hame.

Barbour, xii. 83, MS.

Howsoever is used by Shakeap. in the same sense. V. Johns. Dict., although I have not observed any similar phraseology in A.-S.

HOW-SHEEP, interj. A call given by a shepherd to his dog to incite him to pursue *sheep*, Upp. Lanarks.

Hou is synon. with *Hoy*, q. v. The definition given of Isl. *ho-a*, by Verelius, seems preferable to that of G. Andr., quoted under that article; *Voem clamore et cantu intendere ut solent bubulci, ac et gregem eo oblectantes*; q. "to *hoy* the sheep."

HOWSOMEVER, adv. Howsoever, S.

"*Howsomever*, no to enlarge on such points of philosophical controversy," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

Whether this be a corr. of the E. word seems uncertain. But Su.-G. *som* signifies so.

HOWSONE, HOWSOON, adv. As soon as.

"Quhilk conspiratioune the said James Dowglace, *howson* he come to the castell of Tamptalloune, exploit & finalie endit with Archibald sumtyme erle of Anguiss, and George Dowglace his broder germane, als wa rabellis to his grace," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 423.*

"*Howsoon* James Grant came to Edinburgh, he was admired and looked upon as a man of great vassalago; he is received and warded in the castle of Edinburgh, and his six men were all hanged to the death." Spalding, i. 14.

HOWSTRIE, s. Soft, bad, nasty food. V. **HOUSTRIE**.

HOWTHER, s. A tousing, Loth., Lanarks.

[To **HOWTHER**, v. a. and n. 1. To push, to jostle in a rude manner, Banffs.

2. To stagger as one carrying a heavy burden, *ibid*.

3. To walk with difficulty, or in a hobbling manner, *ibid*.]

[**HOWTHERIN, HOWTHIRIN', part. pr.** Used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.* in each of the senses of the v.]

HOWTIE, adj. Apt to wax angry and sulky, Clydes.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a provincial pronounciation of *E. haughty*.

HOWTILIE, adv. In an angry and sulky manner, *ib*.

HOWTINESS, s. Anger and sulkiness combined, *ib*.

HOWTOWDY, s. A young hen, one that has never laid, S.

"My certies, but the Scotch blude was np, and my gentleman tell't the King, that he wadna gie a gude Scotch *howtowdie* for a' the puir like gear in his poultry yard." Petticoat Tales, ii. 163. V. **HENWIFE**, sense 2.

This in S. properly denotes an overgrown chicken; for the term is not applied to a hen. I have therefore erred in making *Howtowdie* synon. with *Eirack*.

HOW-WECHTS, s. pl. "Circular implements of sheep-skin, stretched on a hoop, used about barns and mills to lift grain and such things with;" Gall. Encycl. V. **WECHT**.

HOWYN, part. pa. "Baptized," Gl. Wynt.

Than at the fyrst of that cas
The Kyng of Brettane *howyn* was;
And all the barnage of his land
Than baptyst wes, and welle trowand.

Wyntown, v. 8. 26.

See also, v. 46.

HOY, s. Used in the same sense with *E. hue*, in *Hue and cry*; also, a shout, a cry.

"He sould raise a *hoy* and cry to the narrest townis beside the Kingis forest, and sould pasa and manifest the samin to the Kings Schireffis." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract., p. 140. V. the v.; also **HOYES**, sense 2.

HOY, interj. An exclamation expressive of a call to listen, to stop, to approach, or to turn back, S.

"Baldie man! *hoy* Baldie! gae wa' an' clod on a creel fu' o' ruh-heds on the ingle." Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

To HOY, v. a. 1. To urge on, to incite; a term generally used with respect to dogs, S.

They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice.

Burns, iii. 136.

2. To chase or drive away, in consequence of this incitation, or by means of hooting and hallooing.

Ladies and lairds, gar hound your dogs,
And *hoy* the queins away.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it *hoot*.

Bot quhen the King's Excellence
Did knaw my falsel and offence,
And my pridefull presumption;
I gat na vther reconpence,
Bot *hoyit* and houndit of the toun.

Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 303.

[3. To shout, to call loudly to a person at a distance. In this sense the prep. *to* or *till* is generally added, as "*Hoy till 'm* to keep aff the sawn grun."]

[**HOYIN', part. pr.** Shouting, bawling. Used also as a *s.*, S.]

Fr. *hu-er, huy-er*, to hoot at, to shout after, to raise the *hue* and *cry*. Isl. *ho-a*, to gather the flocks, or to drive them: Voce incondita, greges convocare, vel agere; G. Andr., p. 118. By the way, I may mention a curious specimen of etymology. "These words, *Heu*, and *Crie*, the first being a Latine word, the other a French word, are auncient woordes of vse in the Lawes of this realme, *et verba enim sunt dolentis*, they are alwaies woordes of weeping and lamenting:—As in the 10 chapter of Tobias, when old Tobias and his wife saw that their sonne returned not againe, fearing that there had chanced some sodaine misfortune vnto him, the woman in her sodaine griefe vttered these woordes, *Heu, heu me, fili mi*;—Alas, alas, wo is me my sonne, &c.—And according to that sense, these woordes have alwaies been in vse in this land, so that when any man hath receiued any sodain hurt or harme,—they haue vsed presently to follow and pursue the offenders with *Heu* and *Crie*, that is, with a sorrowful and lamentable crie, for helpe to take such offenders." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, Fol. 126, a.

HOYES, s. 1. A term used in public proclamations, calling attention. It is thrice repeated, S. *Oyes*, E.; Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.

Skene thus defines L. B. *huesium*.

"Ane *hoyes*, or crie vsed in proclamations, quhairby ane officiar of armes, or messenger dois conuene the people, and foir-warnis them to heare him." Verb. Sign. vo. *Huesium*.

2. It is also used by Skene, although perhaps improperly, as equivalent to *hue*, in the phrase *hue* and *cry*.

"Gif the debtour or anie on his part coms to the place quhare the poynds are driven away; and violentlie, and be force takes and caries them away; the Lord

of the land or the creditour with schout, and *hoyes*, may follow him." 2 Stat. Rob. I., c. 20, § 12.

In the latter sense it is allied to Fr. *huer*. V. *Hoy*.

[**HOYIN, s.** Delay, cessation, Barbour, v. 602, Skeat's Ed. In Edin. MS., *hone*, q. v.]

HOYNED, part. pa.

—"Taken away from Isobell Campbell, daughter to umquhile Patrick Campbell of Knap,—a petticoat, half silk half worsett.—Item, 1 ell round *hoyned* stuff." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 80.

HUAM, s. "The moan of the owl in the warm days of summer;" Gall. Encycl.

As the author adds that it "continues repeating with a moaning air, *huam*;" it may be a word formed from the sound. C. B. *hu*, however, signifies a hoot, *hwa*, to hoot; and *huan*, an owl, a hooter.

[**To HUB, v. a.** To blame or hold guilty of a crime, Shetl.]

[**HUBBIT, part. pa.** Blamed, held guilty, *ibid.*]

[**HUBBIE, s.** A short jacket worn by women, when engaged in household work, Orkn.]

HUBBIE, s. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Hobby-tobby*, Belg. *hobb-en*, to moil or toil.

This is evidently Fr. *hestaudeau, hustaudeau, hutaudeau*, "a great cock chick; and sometimes any big or well-grown pullet;" Cotgr.

HUBBILSCHOW, HOBBLISHOW, s. A hubbub, a tumult, a confused noise. It suggests the idea of a multitude running and crowding together in a tumultuous manner, (without necessarily implying that there is any broil,) as, to see some object that excites curiosity; *hubbleshue*, S.

Hiry, hary, *hubbilschow*,
Sé ye not quha is cum now,
Bot yit wait I nevir how,

With the quhirle-wind?
A sargeand out of Soudoun land,
A gyane strang for to stand.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173, st. 1.

That gars me think this *hobleshew*, that's past,
Will end in naithing but a joke at last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 172.

Yon *hobleshow* is like some stour to raise;
What think ye o't? for, as we use to say,
The web seems now all to be made of wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

Teut. *hobbel-en*, inglomerare; *hobbelen, tobblen*, tumultuare; *hobbel-tobbel, hobbel-sabbel*, tumultuariè; permistè, acervatum; Kilian. The last syllable may be Teut. *schowe*, spectaculum, or from *schouw-en*, videre; q. a crowd assembled to see something that excites attention. *Schouw-en* also signifies to fly, whence E. *eschew*.

A. Bor. "*hubbleshew*, a riotous assembly;" Grose.

HUBBLE, s. An uproar, a tumult, South and West of S.

The sodger too, for a' his troubles,
His hungry wames, an' bludy *hubbles*,

His agues, rheumatisms, cramps,
Received in plashy winter-camps,
O blest reward! at last he gains
His sov'reign's thanks for a' his pains.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 103, 104.

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubble*;
For cudgells now war seen to bounce
Aff scullis and bloody noses.

V. HUBBILSCHOW. *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 267.

HUCHOUN. Apparently a dimin. from
Hugh. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 2, col. 2.

To HUCK, *v. n.* Perhaps, to grudge, to
hesitate as in a bargain, *q.* to play the
huckster.

"O great Jehovah, who neuer *hucketh* to giue mercie,
——let him finde more and more that thy bowels,
ouerflowing with mercie, are readie to receive him."
Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1172.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hwecke*, decipio; celeriter
subtraho; or to *hwik*, inconstantio.

[To HUCKFAIL, *v. a.* To fancy or prefer
any person or thing, Shetl.]

HUCKIE, *s.* The pit in which ashes are
held under the fire, Renfrews.; synon.
Aisshole.

Teut. *hoeck*, angulus; *q.* the corner in which the
ashes are retained.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, *s.* A play of children,
Loth. V. HUNKERS.

HUD, *s.* A term used by masons, for denot-
ing the trough employed for carrying their
mortar, Loth. *mare*, synon.

To HUD, *v. a.* Expl. "to hoard."

Ans cryis, Gar pay me for my call.——
How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, p. 324.

V. HOD, HODE.

"Hoard," Gl.; perhaps rather *hide*.

HUD, *s.* 1. The back of a fire-place in the
houses of the peasantry, made of stone and
clay, built somewhat like a seat, Dumfr.,
Ettr. For.

This is also called the *Cat-hud*. The reason assigned
by the peasantry for this name is different from what
had occurred to me; this being commonly occupied as
a seat by the *cat*, for which reason it is said to be also
called the *Cat-stane*. V. CAT-HUD.

"Hood, the back of the fire, North;" Grose.

O. E. *huddle* must certainly be viewed as originally
the same, although used in an oblique sense, as denot-
ing what covers the fire during night. "Repofocilium,
id est, quod tegit ignem in nocte, (a *huddle* or a
sterne.)" *Ortus Vocab.* The same Lat. word is given
in Prompt. Parv. as the version of other two O. E.
words. "*Kymlyn, Herthstok. Repofocilium.*"

2. A small enclosure at the side of the fire,
formed by means of two stones set erect,
with one laid across as a cover, in which a
tobacco-pipe, or any other small object, is
laid up, in order to its being properly pre-

served, and quite at hand when there is use
for it, Dumfr. This is sometimes pron.
Hod.

"There was the chair she used to sit on, there was
the cutty still lying on the *hud*, wi' the embers of the
last blast she drew sticking in the throat o't."
Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

3. The flat plate which covers the side of a
grate, Dumfr.

Tent. *hoed-en, huyd-en, hued-en*, custodire, tueri,
protegere, as guarding the fire.

4. The seat opposite to the fire on a black-
smith's hearth, Teviotd.

5. A portion of a wall built with single
stones, or with stones which go from side
to side, Gall.; synon. *Sneck*.

"He—invented also *snecks* or *hudds*, i. e., spaces
built single at short intervals." *Agr. Surv. Gall.*, p.
86. V. SNECK.

HUD-NOOK, *s.* The corner beside the grate,
So. of S.

Nae mair we by the blae *hud-nook*,
Sit hale fore-sippers owre a book,
Strivin' to catch, wi' tentie look,
Ilk bonny line.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 316.

HUD-STANE, *s.* 1. A flag-stone set on edge
as a back to the fire on a cottage hearth,
Dumfr., Teviotd.

2. A stone employed in building a *hud*, Gall.

"One *hudd-stone* will do at the grass; but the more
the better. When a double dyke between the *hudds*
is built as high as the first *hudd-stone*, a stone suffi-
ciently long is placed so that one half of it may cover the
hudd, and the other half the double dyke." *Agr.*
Surv. Gall., p. 86.

[HUDDACK, *s.* A knot in a fishing line
fastening two parts together, Shetl.]

HUDDERIN, HUDERON, *part. adj.* 1.
Slovenly. It is generally applied to a wo-
man who is lusty and flabby in her person,
or wears her clothes loosely and awkwardly.
Ang. pron. *hutherin*.

"A morning-sleep is worth a fold-ful of sheep to a
huderon, *duderon* Daw;" *S. Prov. Kelly*, p. 14, "a
dirty, lazy drab," N.

2. Ugly, hideous, Aberd.

"My side happen'd to be newmost, an' the great
hudderin carlen was riding hockerty-cockerty upon my
shoulders—" *Journal from London*, p. 3.

3. Empty, ill-filled, Orkney.

In the first sense, which seems the proper one, it
may be allied to Tent. *huyder-en*, to swell in the udder,
to have the udder distended, as a cow near calving.
But perhaps it is merely a part. from the *v. n. Howder*,
q. v. V. HUTHERIN.

HUDDERIN, *s.* Meat condemned as unwhole-
some, Aberd.; apparently the same with
Hudderone.

HUDDRON, s. *Belly-huddron.*

Mony sweir bumhard *belly-huddron*,
Mony slute daw, and alepy duddron,
Him servit ay with sounyis.

Dunbar, Bannatyme Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

"The word *huddron* is still used for a slovenly disorderly person;" Lord Hailes, Note, p. 237.

HUDDERONE, s. A young heifer; *Huth-erin*, Ang., Loth.

"The kingis Maiestie—vnderstanding the greit hurt that his hienes subiectis dalie sustenis throw the transporting and carring furth of the realme off the calf skynniss, *hudderonis*, and kid skynniss, &c., dischargis all and sindrie merchandis—off all transporting—off the saidis calf skynniss, *hudderonis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579. *Huddrounes*, Skene and Murray. V. HUTHERIN, and HUDRON.

Instead of the etymon there given, perhaps it may be viewed as a corr. of A.-S. *kruther*, bos, jumentum, *hryther*, id., *ung kruther*, juvenculus, Lye; *geong hryther*, juvenula, a young heifer, Somner.

HUDDRY, adj. "Slovenly, disorderly, tawdry," S. O., Gl. Sibb. This is the same with *Hudderin*, q. v.

HUDDS, s.

"There is a species of clay, which the smiths use for fixing their bellows in their furnaces, and of which the country people make what they call, *Hudds*, to set in their chimnies behind their fires, which they say, does not calcine, or split with the heat; and which, after it has stood the fire for years, and become hard as a stone, upon being exposed to the common air for some time, it turns soft, and may be wrought and fashioned with the hand as before." P. Moffat, Statist. Acc., ii. 289, 290.

HUDDUM, HUDDONE, s. A kind of whale.

Bot hir hynd partis ar als grete wele nere
As bene the hidduous *huddum*, or ane quhale.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 5.

—The remanent straucht like ane fyschis tale,
In similitude of *huddone* or ane quhale.

Ibid., 322, 9.

Pistris, Virg. also, *pistris*; said to be a whale of great length, which cuts the water as he goes.

The Danes call a whitish-coloured whale, *hvid fisk*. But perhaps *huddone* may rather be the same kind of whale which Verel. calls *hyding-ur*, which, he says, is twenty yards long. He mentions another, called *hross-valur*, cetus praelongus, aevus et ferox; literally, the horse of the deep. Ind., p. 124. The origin assigned by some writers to the term *whale*, deserves to be mentioned. As in Germ. it is called *walfische*, it has been supposed that the meaning is, the fish of the abyss; A.-S. *wael*, Alem. *wala*, Germ. *wal*, signifying, abyssus. Hence S. *wall*, a wave, *weal*, *wallee*, a whirl-pool.

HUDDUN, adj.

A *huddun* hynd came wi' his pattle,
As he'd been at the plough
Said there was nane in a' the battle,
That brulyied bend aneugh.

Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

Leg. *huddron*, ragged, ill-dress'd.

This seems the same with E. *hoiden*, which Johns. derives from C. B. *hoeden*, foemina levioris famae; Serenius from Ial. *heide*, a woman, so denominated, he says, from a certain ornament worn by females. V. HUDDERIN, *adj.*

HUDDY CRAW, HODDIE, s. The carrion crow, S. B. *hoddy crow*, S. A. *huddit craw*, Compl. S., Corvus corone, Linn., i.e., the hooded crow.

"The *huddit crawis* cryit, varrok, varrok." P. 60.

"There are also carrion crows (*hoddies*, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous." P. Longforgan, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 498.

"They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist; but d'ye think you'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flow o' weather?" Antiquary, i. 172.

"Carion, or grey-crows, called *hoodie-craws*; for when they get old, they become white in colour all but the feathers of the head; these kee, black, and look as if the bird had on a cowl or hood." Gall. Encycl.

HUDDY-DROCH, s. A squat, waddling person, Clydes.

This is apparently formed from *Houd*, v., to wriggle, and *droch*, a dwarf. C. B. *hwiyad* signifies a duck. Shall we view this as the origin of *Houd*, v.? Richards renders E. waddle, v., by C. B. *fel hwiyad*.

[**HUDEIN, part. adj.** Chiding, scolding, Shetl.]

[**HUDERON. V. HUDDERIN.**]

[**HUDGE, s.** 1. A hoard, a secret deposit, Banffs. V. HOWD.

2. Suppressed talking, secret whispering, *ibid.*]

[**To HUDGE, v. a.** 1. To amass, to hoard, *ibid.*

2. To speak in secret, as in the case of a *fama.*]

[**HUDGEIN, s.** A suppressed speaking, as of a *fama*, Banffs.]

[**HUDGE-MUDGE, s.** Same as *Hudge, s.*, but stronger, *ibid.*]

[**To HUDGE-MUDGE, v. n.** 1. To whisper in secret, *ibid.*; the *part. pr.* is also used as a *s.*

2. To scheme or plot in secret, *ibid.*]

HUDGE-MUDGE, adj. In a secret, clandestine way; applied to those who whisper together, or do any thing secretly, S. B.

Bat fat use will they be to him,
Wha in *hudge mudge* wi' wiles,
Without a gully in his hand,
The smeerless fae beguiles?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This is radically the same with E. *hugger-mugger*, secrecy; concerning which Dr. Johns., after giving several etymons, none of which are satisfactory, confesses that he cannot determine the origin.

The basis of this compound term is certainly Su.-G. *miugg*, secretly, which Ihre inclines to deduce from Germ. *muck-en*, to mutter, to speak low. The first syllable may be allied to *hog-a*, *hug-a*, to meditate, to apply the mind to any object, from *hog*, *hug*, mens; to which O. Teut. *huggen-en*, observare, considerare, corresponds. *Hudge-mudge* may thus denote a secret

deliberation or observation. Teut. *huggher* signifies observator, explorator, *Hugger-nugger* might therefore originally denote a *secret spy* of the actions of others.

Three views E. *smuggle* as probably derived from Su.-G. *miugg*, *s* being prefixed, which is common in Goth. Hence perhaps primarily Su.-G. *smugg-a*, Isl. *smiug-a*, *repando se insinuare*.

To HUDIBRASS, *v. a.* To hold up to ridicule.

"I have heard some *hudibrass* the *initialia testimoniorum*, viz., the examining of witnesses upon their age, their being married or not, &c., as an impertinent and insignificant old style; notwithstanding that the same is necessary and inserted." Fountainh., Dec. Suppl., iii. 67, A. 1676.

This word has obviously been borrowed from the hero of Samuel Butler, after his work had acquired celebrity.

HUD-PYKE, *s.* A miser.

—Catyvis, wrechis, and ockeraris,
Hud-pykis, hurdars, and garderaris.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28.

Hud-pykis are here conjoined with penurious wretches, hoarders, and usurers. This may be Su.-G. *pick-hogad*, qui *avide aliquid desiderat*, inverted and contr.; from *pick-a*, *whieh*, according to Ihre, primarily signifies to beat with sharp strokes; but metaph. denotes that palpitation of the heart which is expressive of ardent desire; and *hogad*, *hugad*, studiosus, from *hog-a*, *meditari*, *q.* to desire with palpitation. Or from Teut. *huyd*, the hide, and *pick-en*, *q.* one who from covetousness would peek at the skin of another.

HUDRON, HUDRON VEAL, *s.* Veal of the lowest quality, Loth. Evidently used to signify veal that is fed on pasture, as opposed to that of a calf that has had milk only.

"Beif which they call *vacina* or good; *vitella campo reccia*, or *hudron*, is good, but above all the *vitella mongana* or sucking veal." Sir A. Balfour's Lett., p. 126.

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

*HUE, *s.* A very small portion of any thing, as much as suffices to give a taste of it; applied both to solids and fluids, Renfrews., Roxb.; *synon.* *Grain, Spark, Tute, &c.*

Evidently an oblique sense of E. *hue*, *q.* as much as to give a tinge of colour to any thing.

To HUFÉ; and HUFING. V. HOVE.

To HUFF, *v. a.* To hum, to illude, to disappoint, Fife.

Isl. *yf-a*, irritare, *yf-ast*, indignari.

HUFF, *s.* A humbug, a disappointment, *ibid.*

To HUFF, *v. a.* In the game of draughts, to remove from the board a piece that should have taken another, on the opposite side, as the proper motion according to the rules of play, S.; *synon.* to *Blaw* or *Blow*.

HUFFLE-BUFFS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a cant term. Faney, however, might find an origin in A.-S. *hafel*, a hovel, or small house, and Alem. *buff-en*, to beat, S. *buff*; *q.* worn out by "being tossed about through the house."

HUFFLIT, *s.* A blow with the hand on the side of the head, a box on the ear, Fife.

A.-S. *heofod*, *heofid*, or Isl. *hoesud*, the head. *Lit* bears more resemblance to *lyte*, naevus, vitium, than to any other word I have met with. Su.-G. *lyte*, vitium, was anciently used with the *v. faa*; *Faa liute*, vulnerari. Ihre explains *Lyte*, Ejusmodi vulnus, quod deformem reddit vulneratum. Hence *lyt-a*, vulnerare.

HUFFY, *adj.* Proud, choleric, S.; *huffish*, E.

"His [Baillie of Jerviswood's] father was son of Baillie of St. John's kirk, a cadite of Laminton.—He huffed a little, (being a *huffy* proud man), that he should be esteemed guilty of any design against the life of the king or his brother." Fountainhall's Diary, Law's Memorials, p. 98.

HUFUD, *s.* Same as HUFFLIT. This is the form used in the northern counties.

To HUGGER, *v. n.* 1. To shudder, to shiver, Aberd.

[2. To be bent down with cold or disease, crouching and shivering, Banffs.

3. To crowd together as cattle do on account of cold, *ibid.*]

[HUGGER, *s.* A state of shivering from cold or disease, *ibid.*]

[HUGGERIN', *part. pr.* 1. Crouching and shivering from cold or disease, *ibid.*

2. Crowding together on account of cold, *ibid.*

3. Used also as an *s.* in both senses.]

This might seem allied to Isl. *ogr-a*, *nauseam excitare*; from a common origin with *Ug*, *v.* But, as it perhaps primarily denotes shivering in consequence of cold, it may be viewed as the same with Teut. *hugger-en*, (*synon.* with *huyrer-en*.) used precisely in the same sense; *Horre*, *frigutire*, *sentire intrinsecus algorem seu tremorem*.

HUGGERIE, HUGRIE, *adj.* Awkward and confused, whether in dress or behaviour; but more generally applied to dress, Berwicks., Roxb.

HUGGRIE-MUGGRIE, *adj.* or *adv.* In a confused state, disorderly, *ibid.*

Both terms should probably be traced to E. *hugger-mugger*, *secrecy*,—used in an oblique sense; as confusion in look, dress, &c., is often produced by a hasty attempt to conceal any clandestine operation.

To HUGGER-MUGGER, *v. n.* To act in a clandestine manner, Gall.

"*Hugger-Muggerin*, doing business not openly, quibbling about trifles, and raising misunderstandings." Gall. Encycl.

HUGGERS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Loth. V. HOGERS.

HUGGERT, *adj.* Clothed in *hogers*, or stockings without feet, Renfr.

—Herdies sing wi' *huggert taes*,
An' wanton lams are dancin'.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1790, p. 219.

V. HOGERT.

[HUGGIE, *s.* A tap or blow, Shetl.; Dan. *hug*, id.]

To HUGHYAL, *v. n.* To hobble, Lanarks.

Su.-G. *hwick-a*, vacillare; Isl. *haekia*, crutches. Or from E. *hough*, *q.* to bow it too much in motion.

HUGSTER, HUGSTAIR, *s.* A huckster, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

HUGTOUN, HOGTOUNE, *s.* A cassock or short jacket without sleeves; [the acton or gambeson, which was stuffed and quilted, and worn under the hauberk. V. Gl. Accts. Lord H. Treasurer, Vol. I., Dickson.] Fr. *hocqueton*, O. Fr. *haucton*.

“Item, ane *hugtoun* of sad cramasy velvott, pasmentit with ane braid pasmont all our of gold and silver, with ane buttoun in the breist, lynit with blak taffateis.” Inventories, A. 1542, p. 81.

HUI, HUUY, *interj.* Begone, equivalent to Lat. *apagè*, Aberd. V. HOY, *v.*

Isl. *hu-a* is used in the same sense with *ho-a*, as denoting the cry of shepherds.

[HUIA, *s.* A height or hill, Shetl. V. HUYA.]

HUICK, *s.* A small rick of corn, Banffs.

HUIFIS, 2 *p. indic. v.* Tarriest.

Thow *huifis* on thir holtis, and haldis me heir
Quhil half the haill day may the hight haue.

Rauf Coilyear, C. 1, a.

V. HUIT.

To HUIK, *v. a.* To take care of, to consider, to regard.

The only author, as far as I have observed, who uses this term, is Montgomerie; although cognates occur in all the Northern dialects.

Fule haist ay, abmaist ay,
Owre-salls the sicht of sum,
Quha *huiks* not, nor luiks not
Quhat afterward may come.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 30.

—Dum non *curant* quid sera reportet
Vespera— Lat. Vers.

Promitting, unwitting,
Your hechts you nevir *huiked*.

Ibid., st. 81.

i. e., “you never regarded your promises.”

It also occurs in his MS.

How sho suld hurt or help, sho nevir *huiks*,
Luk as it lyks, sho laughis and nevir luiks,
Bot wavers lyk the wedderook in wind.

Chron. S. P., iii. 499.

It seems to be used in a similar sense by Davidsons in his *Short Discurs of the Estaitis* on the death of J. Knox.

Thairfoir lament sen he is gone,
That *huikit* nathing for thy heith.

Q. that made no account of any thing, if subservient to thy welfare.

Teut. *hugg-en*, observare, considerare; Su.-G. *hug-a*, *hog-a*, in animo habere, meditari; Alem. *hug-en*, id. A.-S. *hog-an*, curare. Su.-G. *hog*, *hug*, the mind, is evidently the root.

HUIK-WAIR, *s.* Perhaps, articles pertaining to the labour of the harvest field, *q. hook-ware*.

“Tar, pik, hemp, irn, & *huik-wair*.”—“Topping of wax, tar, pik, irn & *huik-wair*.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

HUILD, *pret.* Held, did hold, Ettr. For.

[HUILK, *s.* A small vessel for holding oil; Isl. *hylki*, a hulk of an old tub; Dan. *hylke*, a reservoir.]

HUIISK, *s.* Expl. “a lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, *dumpie* woman,” Teviotd.

Dan. *hoewisk* denotes a bottle of hay. Perhaps *q.* a mere *husk*; Teut. *huysken*, id.

HUIST, *s.* 1. A heap, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbric kingdom. C. B. *huys*, a draught, a load; *huys-aw*, to heap together.

2. An overgrown and clumsy person, *ibid.*

HUIT, *pret.* Paused, stopped; the same with *Hoved*. V. HOVE, HOW, *v.*

He *huit* and he houerit quhill midmorns and mair,
Behaldand the his hillis and passage sa plane.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. a.

To HUIKE. V. BOLYN.

HUIKEBANE, *s.* The huckle-bone, S. B.

Thy hanches hurklis with *hukebanes* harsh and haw.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *huk-a*, inclinare se.

A. Bor. “*huke*, the huckle-bone or hip;” Grose.

In Edinburgh, I am informed, by *huke-bane* fleshers always understand the haunch-bone.

Thre, under *Huk-a*, conquiescere, desiderare (S. to *hunker*), says; It is believed that the English have hence given the name of *huckle-bone* to the *coxa*, because it is by means of this that we let down the lower part of the body.

The same idea is thrown out by Seren. vo. *Hough*.

HULBIE, *s.* Any object that is clumsy; as, a *hulbie* of a *stane*, a large, unweildy stone; a *hulbie* of a *house*, *man*, &c.; Lanarks.

In the latter sense, it might be traced to Dan. *hule*, a cavern, or Isl. *holl*, a tumulus, and *by*, a habitation.

HULDIE, *s.* A night-cap, Gall.

Nearly allied to Isl. *hul*, a veil, a covering, from *hel-a*, *hoel-ia*, velare, the imperfect of which is *hulde*; Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, Moes-G. *hul-jan*, id. C. B. *hul-iaw* also signifies to cover, and *hul*, a cover.

HULE, *s.* A mischievous fellow; expl. by some, “one who does mischief for the sake of fun.” A *hule* among the *lasses*, a rakish spark; Roxb. V. HEWL.

C. B. *chwilgi*, a busy body; *chwyl-aw*, to bustle about; *chwiciawl*, frisky.

HULE, *s.* 1. A pod or covering of any thing, commonly applied to pulse; a husk, S.

"The husk or integument of any thing;—as the hull of a nut covers the shell. *Hule*, Scottish." Johns. Diet.

The S. word is sounded much softer than the E., tho' u like Gr. v.

2. Metaph., the membrane which covers the head of a child, Fife. *How*, *synon.*

3. A hollow, unprincipled fellow, *ibid.*

[To **HULE**, *v. a.* To take from the pod; as, "to *hule* peas," Clydes. *Shule* is also used in the same sense.]

[**HULE AND HULE-BAND**. Leaving nothing behind; as, "He's gane *hule and hule-band*," he has removed with everything belonging to him, Shetl.]

[**HULGIE**, *adj.* Roomy, convenient, Shetl.]

HULGIE, HULGY, *adj.* Having a hump, S. B.

HULGIE-BACK, HULGY-BACK, *s.* 1. "A hump-back;" *ibid.*, Gl. Ross.

— Did ye gie'r the mou',
Says aunty, neist, wi' mony a scrape and bow;
Synne laid your arm athwart her *hulgy back*?

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

2. A humpbacked person, *ibid.*

My bairn will now get leave to lift his head,
And of a worldly *hulgy-back* get free,
That dad designed his wedded wife to be.

Ibid., p. 78.

HULGIE-BACKED, *adj.* Humpbacked, S. B.

An odder hag cou'd not come in his way;—
An ugly *hulgie-backed*, cankered wasp,
And like to die for breath at ilka gasp.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

Su.-G. *hulkiq*, convexus, *hulka ut*, excavare, *holk*, vas convexum. The phrase used in E., although not mentioned by Johns., seems *synon.* *A hulch in the back*. V. *Seren*, in vo.

[**HULINESS**, *s.* V. under **HULY**.]

[To **HULK**, *v. n.* To go about in a lazy, idle manner, to be engaged in mean, worthless work, Clydes., Banffs. *Hulkin'*, *part. pr.*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*; in the last sense it implies, mean, skulking, and bad-tempered. The prep. *about* is frequently added to intensify the meaning, or to imply habit, natural inclination, &c.]

HULLCOCK, *s.* The smooth hound, a fish; *Squalus galeus*, Orkn.

HULLERIE, *adj.* Raw, damp, and cold; applied to the state of the atmosphere; as, "That's a *hullerie* day," Roxb.

Isl. *hialldr*, parva pluvia et gelida; G. Andr. Haldorson expl. it, Níngor infrequens tenuissimus; whence *hialldr-a*, nínigere. There is certainly no great transition from the ancient Gothio use of the term, in reference to slight snow, to that of raw, damp, and cold weather. In the same language, *hielug-r* signifies both frosty and dewy, pruinosis; roscidus; from *hiela*, pruina.

HULLERIE, *adj.* 1. Erect, bristled up; as, "a *hullerie* hen," a hen with its feathers standing on end, Roxb.

Sw. *hullhaer* denotes "soft downy hair on the body, pile;" Wideg. Isl. *hyller*, however, signifies, Eminet, visui se praebebat eminent; G. Andr.

2. Confused, discomposed; applied to the head after hard drinking, *ibid.*

3. Slovenly, Ettr. For.

4. Friable, crumbling, *ibid.*

As denoting confusion, it might seem allied to the first word in the Su.-G. alliterative phrase, *Huller om Buller*, in a very confused state. Vox factitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Ilire, Dan. *hultert og bullert*, "topsy-turvy, upside down;" Wolff.

HULLIE-BULLIE, HULLIE-BULLOO, *s.* A tumultuous noise. V. **HILLIE-BILLOO**.

HULLION, *s.* 1. A sloven, Fife. *Hullen* is used in Dumfr. as a contemptuous designation, most probably in the same sense.

2. An inferior servant, employed to work any *orra work*, Aberd. V. **HALLION**, of which this seems merely a variety.

HULLION, *s.* Wealth, goods, property, Aberd.

The half o' my *hullion* I'll gie to my dear.

Old Song.

I suspect that this word had originally denoted concealed wealth (like S. *pose*), as allied to Isl. *hulinn*, teetus, oecultus, *hilla*, abacus, repositorium; Moes-G. *hul-jan*, Alem. *hul-en*, Su.-G. *hoel-ja*, tegere, celare. This *v.* must be very ancient, and has been very generally diffused. For C. B. *hul-iaw*, signifies to cover, *hulyn*, a coverlet.

[**HULSTER**, *s.* 1. A push, a lift, Banffs.

2. A big ungainly person, *ibid.*]

[**HULSTER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To carry a burden with difficulty or in an awkward manner, *ibid.*

2. To walk with a heavy, clumsy step, *ibid.*]

[**HULSTERIN**, *part. pr.* Used in both senses of the *v.* as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, *ibid.* The prep. *about* is often added to intensify the meaning or to imply habit, &c.]

[**HULSTER**, *s.* A shapeless block of stone, Shetl. Isl. *holt*, a stony place, and *stor*, great. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HULTER CORN. V. **SHILLING**.

HULY, HOOLIE, adj. Slow, moderate, S. *heelie*, Aberd.

Nane vthir wyse Turnus, at sic sne nede,
Steppis abak with *huly* pays ful stil.

Doug. Virgil, 307, 6,

The same word is used adverbially in conjunction with *fare*, *fair*, or *fairly*.

Huly and fair vnto the coist I swam.
Ibid., 175, 51.

Paulatim, Virg.

HOOLIE, adv. Cautiously.

"*Hooly*, tenderly; North," Gl. Grose, is undoubtedly the same word. *Softly and fair* is used in O. E. in a similar signification.

"*Hooly and fairly* men ride far journies;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 13.

Yet love is kittle and unruly,
And shou'd move tentily and *hooly*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 387.

HULINESS, s. Tardiness, Lanarks.

The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap,
But *huliness* or hune.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

The most probable etymon mentioned by Rudd. is *hove*, to stay, to delay. *Ho*, delay, referred to by Sibb., is virtually the same.

But it is doubtful if *hooly* primarily signifies *slow*. It seems more closely to correspond to soft, moderate, as *hooly* signifies tenderly, Northumb.; and may be allied to Isl. *hoglifr*, tranquil, *hogliff*, tranquility, Verel.; or Su.-G. *hoglig*, moderate, *hoftigen*, moderately, from *hof*, modus, decentia. *Hofs madur*, vir moderatus. Seren. gives *Ho* as an obsolete E. word, corresponding to Sw. *hof*, measure, moderation. The Swedes have a Prov. phrase, nearly resembling our *hooly and fairly*; *Iotig och toglig man trifs*, Fair and softly goes far; Seren. I may add, that as Su.-G. *il-a* signifies to delay, I suppose that it is originally the same with *hwil-a*, to rest; old Goth. words being found either with, or without, the aspirate.

[**HULYIE, adj.** Lasting, economical. Shetl.]

HUM, s. A sham, a foolish trick; often applied to a story told in a jest, S.

Su.-G. *hum*, an uncertain rumour, the origin of which is unknown; also, a slight suspicion.

To HUM, v. n. To feed, as birds do their young by billing. Thus a nurse is said to *hum* to her child, when she gives it food from her mouth; a custom, neither consistent with cleanliness, nor, it is most probable, with the health of the child.

This is expl. Lanarks., "to chew food for infants."

It might seem to have some affinity to Isl. *hwom-a*, glutire, abligurire, and *hwoma*, gula; were it not that the food is not swallowed, but only masticated.

HUMS, s. pl. "Mouthfuls of chewed matter;" Gall. Encycl.

HUM, s. The milt of a cod-fish, used as a dish, and esteemed a great delicacy, Angus.

Belg. *hom*, "the milt, or soft roe of fish;" Sewel. This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *homn-a*, intumescere.

HUM, adj. Out of humour, sullen, Aberd.

—Saw ye e'er a tear rin frae my e'e?
Or wantin plaid, or bonnet, leukit *hum*?

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

To HUM or HAW. To dally or trifle with one about any business, by indefinite and unintelligible language.

—"I hope never to look upon it otherwise than on an Erastian synagogue; nor to be *hum'd* or *haw'd* with, I know not what, out of this persuasion." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 20.

Dr. Johnson has given both these words as E., on the authority of S. Butler and L'Estrange; and explained both with accuracy. I take notice of the phrase merely to remark, that it is here used in a passive form, of which I have met with no example in E.

[**To HUM, v. n.** To grow dark, to darken in the evening, Shetl. Isl. *hum*, twilight.]

HUMIN, s. Twilight, Shet.; synon. *Gloamin*, S.

Isl. *hum*, crepusculum, *hum-ar*, advesperacit; G. Andr., p. 126. *Humott* signifies, iter incertum, from *hum* and *ott*, a quarter; denoting the uncertainty of the direction because of the darkness. *Humamal*, causa obscura.

HUMANITY, s. A term, in the academical phraseology of S., appropriated to the study of the Latin language. The class in Universities, in which this is taught, is called *the Humanity Class*, and the teacher, *the Professor of Humanity*.

"In the year 1637, it appears, that a master or professor *humaniorum literarum*, commonly called *professor of humanity*, had been founded." Unvers. Glasgow-Statist. Acc., xxi. 25.

The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation.

—"That few sciences, and speciallie thay that ar maist necessarye, ar in ane pairt not teicheit within the said citie [Sanctandros], to the great detriment of the hail liegis of this realme, their childrene and posteritie. —That the rentis and fundatiounis of the saidis Colledgeis mycht be employit to sic men of knowlege and vnderstanding quha hes the toungis and *humanitie* for instructioun of the youth," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

The Lat. designation is as above, *Litterae humaniores*, from which the Fr. has been borrowed, although used with greater latitude than ours. Au collège, on appelle les *lettres humaines*, *litterae humaniores*, l'étude des langues Grecque et Latine, la Grammaire, la Rhetorique, la Poesie, et l'intelligence de Poètes, Orateurs, et Historiens. Dict. Trev.

To HUMBLE Bear. V. HUMMEL, v.

[**HUMCH, s.** A fit of bad humour, Banffs.]

[**To HUMCH, v. n.** To be in a sulky humour, *ibid.*; *part. pr.* *humchin*, used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*]

HUMDRUM, s. Dejection, S. B.

Ralph does his bidden, and out Lindy comes;
His father says, Lay by, man, thir *humdrums*,
And look na masr like Watty to the worm.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

The *adj.* is used in E. Johns. derives it from *hum* and *drone*. Seren., with more propriety, from *hum*, Isl. *imia*, vocem edere querulam; and Goth. *drom-a*, tarde et lente gradiri.

HUM-DUDGEON, *s.* A complaint without sufficient reason, Liddesdale; *synon.* *Molligrub*, *Molligrant*. "Needless noise, much to do;" Gl. Antiquary.

"Hout, tout, man,—I would never be making a *hum-dudgeon* about a scart on the pow." Guy Manering, ii. 33.

Perhaps from *hum*, a pretence, and *dudgeon*, diapleasure.

[**HUM-DURGON**, *s.* A big, stupid person of an evil disposition, Banffs.]

HUMEST, *adj.* Uppermost.

Wallace gert tak in haist thar *humest* weid,
And sic lik men thar waillyt weill gud speid.

Wallace, ix. 705, MS.

Perth edit. *himest*. V. UMAST.

HUMET, *s.* A flannel night-cap, Aberd. V. HOOMET.

HUMILL, **HUMLY**, *adj.* Humble, Aberd. Reg.

HUMILIE, **HUMELY**, **HUMYLY**, *adj.* Humbly, Barbour, iii. 762, i. 578.

HUMIST, *adj.* The hindmost. V. HEWMIST.

HUMLABAND, *s.* A strap fixing an oar to its thowl, Shetl.

This term is purely Islandic. For Gudm., Andr. gives *hoemlaband*, as signifying, nexura remi; from *hamla*, impedio, renitor; whence *hoemlum*, and *hamla*, impedimentum; Lex., p. 105. *Hamla*, medium scalmi, the middle of the seat on which the rowers sit; *hamla*, catena, vel vinculum quo remus ad scalmum alligatur, ne vacillet retro; *hoemluband*, idem; Haldorsen.

HUMLOCK, **HUMLIE**, *s.* "A polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut"; Gl. Lynds.

HUMLOIK, **HUMLOCK**, *s.* Hemlock, *S. Conium maculatum*, Linn.

Reid heir your life at large, baith mair and min,
With hypocritis, ay slyding as the sand,
As *humloik* how, of wit and vertew thin.

Charteris Adhort. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, A. 6, b.

"I couldna have played pew upon a dry *humlock*."
Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248. V. PEW.

Palsgrave, however, writes *humlocke*, vo. *Kickes*, B. iii, F. 43, a.; *humlocke*, F. 42, b.

Here the *S.* deviates from the original pron. A-*S.* *hemleac*, *hemlic*. The last syllable resembles Belg. *look*, a leak.

HUMLY, *adj.* Humble.

"Aruiragus, seand na refuge, comperit in his *humly* maner." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 34, a.

HUMMEL, *s.* A drone; or perhaps what is called the *humble-bee*.

Stuffets, strokours, and stafische strummels,
Vyld haschbalds, haggarbalds and *hummels*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Teut. *hommel*, Germ. *hummel*, fucus, from *humm-en*, bombilare, to hum, to buzz. Su-G. *humla*, apis silvestris, Germ. *imme*, apis, which Sereu. derives from

Isl. *ym-a*, gemere, susurrare. E. *humble-bee*, the name given to the wild buzzing bee, although distinguished by an improper orthography, has evidently the same origin.

To **HUMMEL**, **HUMMIL**, **HUMMLE**, *v. a.* To *hummil* bear, to separate the grain of barley from the beards, S. B.

The groff gudeman began tae gruzumil;

"Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae *hummil*."

MS. Poem.

"When our captain—came near to us, I thought I should hae swarfed; my heart dunt—duntit like a man *humblin* bear, and I was maist gasping for breath." Perils of Man, ii. 30.

HUMMEL-CORN, *s.* 1. That kind of grain which wants a beard, as pease, beans, &c., S. B.

It is used, however, in a sense directly the reverse, in the following passage, in which there is probably some mistake:—

"The farmer's servants, who have families, and engage by the year, are called hinds, and receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called *hummel* corn." P. Dunse, Berwicka. Statist. Acc., iv. 386.

In Berwickah, three bolls of barley, with one of peas, made into meal, receive the designation of *hummel-corn*.

It appears that the proportion varies in different places.

Birrel speaks of *humbell* corn as contradistinguished from wheat, barley and oats.

"In this moneth of October—the quhyt and malt at ten lib. the boll; in March thairafter, the ait mail 10 lib. the boll, the *humbell* corne 7 lib. the boll." Diary, p. 36.

2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned, Roxb. Hence,

HUMMELCORN, *adj.* Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as, "a *hummel-corn* discourse," a poor sermon, "a *hummel-corn* man," &c.; *ibid*.

Su-G. *himmelskorn* is the name given to that kind of barley which wants the hard skin that covers some other species of this grain.

Ihre thinks that this is more properly *himlost* korn, from *himi*, or *himin*, the hull or covering, and *loes*, laxus. V. HIMMEL. But perhaps it is rather q. *hamlakorn*, from *hamla*, to mutilate. V. HOMYLL.

HUMMEL, **HUMMLE**, *adj.* Wanting horns. V. HOMYLL.

—A gimmer, and a doddit yowe,
A stirky, and a *humme* cow.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

HUMMEL-DODDIE, *s.* A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to that of a woman's head, when it has a flat and mean appearance; as, "Whatna *hummel-doddie* of a mutch is that ye've on?" Ang.

It is evidently compounded of two *synon.* terms.

HUMMEL'D, *part. adj.* "Chewed in a careless manner;" Gall. Encycl.

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Morose and taciturn, Roxb. V. HUM-DRUM.

To HUMMER, *v. n.* To murmur, to grumble, Ettr. For.

[HUMMER, *s.* A small top; so called from the noise it makes, Clydes., Banffs.]

A. Bor. "*hummer*, to make a low rumbling noise, North;" Grose. Teut. *hum-en*, mutire; Isl. *humma*, admurmurare; *humr-a*, mussare, mussitare.

HUMMIE, *s.* 1. The game otherwise called *Shintie*, Loth.

"The shinty, or *hummy*, is played by a set of boys in two divisions, who attempt—to drive with curved sticks a ball, or what is more common, part of the vertebral bone of a sheep, in opposite directions." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 36.

2. The hooked stick with which this game is played, *ibid.*

C. B. *hum*, *humig*, *humog*, a bat or racket. Owen.

3. A term used by boys in the game of *Shintie*. If one of the adverse party happens to stand or run among his opponents, they call out *Hummie*, i.e., "Keep on your own side," Ettr. For.

This has been rather fancifully resolved, q. *Home vi' ye*. The call must certainly be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.

HUMMIE, HUMMOCK, *s.* 1. A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together, or the space included within them when thus conjoined, to the exclusion of the palm of the hand. It is pron. *Hummie*, also *Humma*, Roxb., Ettr. For.; *Hummie*, *Hummock*, Loth., Dumfr. The *Hummock* denotes a smaller space than the *Goupin*.

"*Hummock*, the fingers—put so together by themselves, that the tops of them are all on a level with one another; when the hand is cold, it is impossible to fling the fingers into this form. People in frosty weather try who stands cold best, by the way the *hummock* can be made." Gall. Encycl.

Hummock is occasionally used in Angus, towards the coast.

2. As much of meal, salt, &c., as is taken up in this way, *ibid.*

3. To *mak* one's *Hummie*. To compress the points of the fingers of one's hand all at once upon the point of the thumb. "Can ye mak your *hummie*?" is a question often asked in a cold day, for the reason above mentioned, the stiffness of the fingers, Ettr. For.

HUMMIE-FOU, HUMMOCK-FOW, *s.* The same with *Hummock*, sense 2; Dumfr., Clydes.

I can offer no conjecture as to the origin of this term, if it be not from A.-S. *hwomma*, angulus, as denoting the angular form which the hand assumes in this position, q. "the corner of the hand," as the term

Goupin suggests the idea of concavity. I need scarcely say, that *humma* (Roxb.) nearly retains the form of the A.-S. word.

[HUMMIL BUMMILL. A mumbling repetition.

And mekil Latyne he did mummill,
I hard na thing bot *hummill bummill*.

Lyndsay, Kytlet's Confessioun, l. 44.]

HUMP-GLUTTERAL, *s.* The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death; as distinguished from *braaxy*, which intimates that the animal has died of disease, Selkirks.

This has every appearance of being a cant term. The first syllable, however, may be allied to *Humph'd*, having a fusty taste. The last part of the word might be traced to *Gludder*, *v.*, q. "all in a *gluddery* state."

HUMPH, *s.* The name given to coal, when it approaches the surface, and becomes useless, West of S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *homp-en*, abscindere partes extremas.

[HUMPH, *s.* A fetid smell or taste, Banffs.]

[To HUMPH, *v. n.* 1. To sniff as one detecting a fetid odour, *ibid.*

2. To be dissatisfied with, to express displeasure, *ibid.*

3. To be in a pettish humour, *ibid.*]

HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* Having a smell or taste indicative of some degree of putridity; as, *humph'd beef*, S.; *Hoam'd*, *Hoam-tasted*, synonym. Clydes.

"I wish he had fawn aff the tap o' his *humphed* ill-smelled hides, and broken the bane o' his neck." *Perils of Man*, iii. 283.

[HUMPHIN', *part. pr.* Sulking, being displeased, Clydes., Banffs.

Used also as an *adj.*, and as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

To HUMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk lame, especially from corns or strait shoes, Roxb.; synonym. *Hirple*.

Then *humpled* he out in a hurry,
While Janet his courage bewails,
An' cried out dear Symon, be wary,
An' tughly she hang by his tails.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

Teut. *humpel-en*, inepte operari; or rather from Dan. *hump-er*, to be lame, to limp.

2. To assume a semicircular form, to exhibit a *hump*, South of S.

When lo! Sir David's trusty hound,
Wi' *humpling* back, an' hollow ee,
Came ringing in, an' lookit round
Wi' hopeless stare, wha there might be.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 9.

HUMBLOCK, *s.* 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clantit into *humblocks*;" a *humplock* o' glaur, Renfrews.

2. "A little rising-ground," Ayr., Gl. Picken. "An it wadna be mair o' a gude-turn tae gio the wuzzen o' yo a chirt, nor tae set ye on your en' again, just tae be stouterin' an' fa'in' o'er the first bit clod or *humplock* it taks your fit." Saint Patriek, iii. 200. Probably from E. *hump*, and the S. diminutive termination *ock* or *lock*, much used in the West of S.

[HÜMS. V. HIMS.]

HUMSTRUM, *s.* "A pet," Gl. Shirr. S. B.

This term may be from *hum*, as in *hum-drum*, and S. *strum*, a pettish humour. V. STRUE.

HUND, *s.* 1. Used as a generic name for a dog, S.

I haitit him lyk ane *hund*, thoeh I it hid previe.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 54.

It would appear that *hound* had the same latitude of signification in O. E.

"It is not good to take the breed of children and gyve it to *houndis*;" Wiclif, Mark vii.

As *hond* is used by the Dutch in the same manner, they have a Prov. exactly corresponding with that of our own country, only that we have substituted the term *Dog*. *Twee honden met een steen vellen*; "to fell twa dogs wi' yae [one] stane."

Moes.-G. *hunds*, canis, vox antiquiss., says Sern., ac propterea multis linguis et dialect. communis. A.-S. *hund* is used in the same general sense; as also Su.-G. Isl. Germ. *hund*, Belg. *houl*, Alem. *hant*. Gr. *kuwv*, which is viewed as a cognate, is called by Plato (in Cratylus) a Phrygian word. For he confesses that they received this, and many other terms, from the Barbarians. Although *hund* is originally a generic name, barbarous nations being much addicted to the chase, and scarcely knowing any other use of dogs; the A.-S. have thence formed *hunt-ian*, venari.

2. A designation given in contempt to an avaricious person, as being eager to seize every thing as his prey, S.

Teut. *hond*, homo sordidus, avarus, Kilian; Germ. *hund*, homo vilis, mancipium. In Isl. it is also used metaph. *Thu hinn illi hundr*, Apago pessime canis; Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *hundheden*, canis ethnicus; like the compliment paid by Mussulmen, *Christian dog*.

To HUND, *v. a.* To incite. V. HOUND, *v.*

[To HUNDG (*dg.* pron. like *j.* in joy), *v. a.* To drive or chase away, Shetl. Isl. *hund*, a dog, and *geyr*, to bark.]

HUND-HUNGER, *s.* The ravenous appetite of a dog or hound; *Dog-hunger*, synon., S. B.

Dan. *hund hunger*, "the hungry evil, the greedy worm, the canine appetite;" Wolff. Germ. *hundshunger*, Belg. *hondshonger*. V. Nemnich Lex. Nosol. vo. *Bulimia*.

HUND-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog; *Dog-hungry*, synon., S. B.

HUNE, *s.* Delay.

The gudman sayd unto his madin sone,
Go pray thame bayth cum down withoutin *hune*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 76.

V. HONE.

The trauchlit stag i' the wan waves lisp,
But hulliness or *hune*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

V. HONE.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To stop, not to go on, Ayr.

2. To loiter, Clydes.

HUNE, *s.* One who delays, a loiterer, a drone, a lazy silly person, Clydes.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To emit a querulous sound, as children do when in a pettish humour, Ang.

I suspect that E. *hone*, which Johns., after Bailey, defines "to pine, to long," and derives from A.-S. *hongian*, is radically the same word, and may originally have the same meaning. I find no such A.-S. *v.* as *hongian*. Fr. *hoigner*, "to grumble, mutter, murmur; to repine; also, to whyne as a child, or dog;" Cotgr.

2. To stammer from sheepishness or conscious guilt, so as not to be able distinctly to tell one's story, Clydes.

HUNE, *s.* One who stammers, and cannot tell his tale distinctly, *ibid.*

There can be no doubt that this is radically the same with E. *whine*; Moes.-G. *quain-on*, Isl. *quain-a*, Su.-G. *hwin-a*, lugere.

[HUNES, *s. pl.* The ends of the couples of a house, where they join at the pitch of the roof, Shetl.]

[HUNGELL, *s.* A sea-fish, the Green-bone (*Bleinnius viviparus*), Shetl. Isl. *hængr*, the male of fish.]

* To HUNGER, *v. a.* To pinch with hunger, to famish, S.

"Christ minds only to diet you, and not *hunger* you." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

This is inserted by Mr. Todd, as a term "common in the North of England; and used, perhaps, in other places."

HUNGRISUM, *adj.* Having rather too keen an appetite, Clydes.

HUNGRISUMLIKE, *adv.* Somewhat voraciously, *ib.*

HUNGRISUMNESS, *s.* The state of being under the influence of hunger, *ibid.*

HUNGRY WORM. A phrase used to express a popular idea in the North of S., in regard to the cause of keen hunger, and the danger of children fasting too long. It is common to say in the morning, "Gie the bairn a bit piece, for fear the *hungry worm* cut its heart."

If the physical knowledge, expressed by this language, should excite a smile, one must feel pleasure at least in the humanity of the idea. It is a *worm* also that causes the toothache. V. ONBEAST.

HUNGIN, *part. pa.* Hung, suspended.

—"Quhilk seill and stamp salbe applyit to leid, being sua strukin and prentit with the said stamp,

salbe *hungin* to euerie wobe, peice, and steik of claith, silk and stuff, of quhatsumeuer nation that heirefter salbe brocht within this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 185.

[HUNG-MILK, *s.* Milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, placed in a linen bag and suspended till the whey, &c., has dripped from it, leaving a thick creamy substance, Shetl.]

HUNGRY GROUND. A curious superstition prevails in some parts of the West of S. Some tracts of country are believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he who passes over any one of them, would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature. It is therefore customary to carry a piece of bread in one's pocket, to be eaten when one comes to what is called the *hungry ground*.

HUNK, *s.* A sluttish, indolent woman, a drab; as, "a nasty *hunk*," a "lazy *hunk*," Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Hunker*, as indicative of laziness. V. HUNKERS.

To HUNKER, *v. n.* 1. "To *hunker down*, to squat down," S. Gl. Shirr. V. the *s.* It occurs as *v. a.*

He *hunkert* him down like a clockin hen,
An' flyret at me as I wad hse him.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 348.

Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy,
I *hunker'd down*, sae did the hizzy.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Upo' the ground they *hunker'd down* a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.
Ross's Helenore, First. Edit., p. 81.

2. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut.

—Ye'll naething see but heather;
An' now an' than a wee bit cot,
Bare, *hunkerin'* on some lanely spot.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 210.

HUNKERS, *s. pl.* To sit on one's *hunkers*, to sit with the hips hanging downwards, and the weight of the body depending on the knees, S.

—In a bog twa paddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat;
Cock't on their *hunkers* facin' ither,
The twasome *sat curmud thegither*.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

I am persuaded that *Hunkers*, and the cognate terms mentioned under this word, are allied to O. E. *hoke*: "*Hoke*, hamus. *Hoked*, hamatus." Prompt. Parv. This, as well as our *Hukebane*, nearly resembles Su.-G. *huk-a*, and *huck-en*, desiderare; as indeed both these joints are necessary for enabling one to sit down.

The Isl. *v.* is defined exactly according to the sense in which both *v.* and *s.* are used with us. *Huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis; Verel. Ind. He refers to *hawk-ur*, incurvus. Avium more semisedens haereo, — vulgo pro reclinare se ad necessaria; G. Andr. He

thus illustrates the term; *Ut hawkr*, accipiter, stat et sedet simul; Lex., p. 126. In p. 108, he expressly derives *huka* from *hawkr*, a hawk. Su.-G. *huk-a*, Tent. *huck-en*, desiderare, in terram se submittere; Kilian. Belg. id. to stoop down; Sewel. Children in Loth. have a play, in which they slide down a hill, sitting on their *hunkers*. This is called *Huckie-buckie down the brae*. The first part of this alliterative term retains the radical form of the *s.* as used in Isl. and Teut.

[HUNKSIT, *adj.* High-shouldered, having the head sunk between the shoulders, Shetl.]

HUNNE, *s.* Honey, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[To HUNSH, *v. a.* To shrug the shoulders, Shetl.]

To HUNT-THE-GOWK. To go on a fool's errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *s.* A fool's errand; especially applied to one on which a person is sent on the first day of April; synon. *Gowk's errand*, April-errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *adj.* This complex term, as conjoined with *errand*, denotes a fool's errand, S.

"It wad look unco-like, I thought, just to be sent out on a *hunt-the-gowk* errand wi' a land-louper like that." Guy Mannering, iii. 106. V. GOWK'S ERRAND.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, *s.* A common sport among young people, S.

HUNTIS, *s. pl.* Ane *huntis*, a hunting-match, S.

"After thare [departour] he past to ane *huntis* in ane wood call [it] Wentonnis wood, whair he slew thrie hairis and ane tod." Bannatyne's Journ., p. 483.

The *hunts* is still the vulgar phrase in S. Why the *pl.* is used I cannot conjecture.

AT THE HUNTIS. At a hunting-match.

"Alexander Gordon of Dunkyntie, and George Gordon his eldest son, with some servants, being at the *hunts* in Glenelg at the head of Strathaven, were upon the 19th of August cruelly murdered by certain highland limmars." Spalding, i. 29.

TO THE HUNTIS. A-hunting.

"Quhen the hour and day thairof was cuming, he send the sonniss of Ancus, be crafty industry, to the *huntis*." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 65. Venatum ablegavit, Lat.

HUP, *interj.* Used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace, S.

C. B. *hup* denotes a sudden effort, or push. But perhaps this is rather an abbrev. of E. *hie up*, q. make haste.

[HUPAND, *part. pr.* Hooping, putting tires on wheels.

"Item, in Lundoris, to Thome Barkar, *hupand* the quhelis for his owkis wage, xiijs iiijd." Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 330, Dickson.]

HUPES (*of a mill*), *s. pl.* The circular wooden frame, which surrounds the mill-stones, and preserves the meal from being lost, Loth.

This may be *q. hoops*. But the term is differently pron. from the latter, as applied to the iron *hoops* of the mill.

To **HUR**, *v. n.* To snarl, to growl.

Let pectaster parasites who feign,
Who fawn and crouch, and crouch and creep for gain,
And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and *hur*,
And bark against the moon, as doth a cur;—
Wish thee disgrac'd—

Muses Threnodie, p. 72.

“*Harr*, to snarle like an angry dog;” Lancash. T. Bobbins.

Lat. *hurr-ire*, Su.-G. *knorr-a*, *knurr-a*, id.

C. B. *hor*, the gnar or snarl of a dog; Owen; *cheyrn-u*, to snarl, to growl.

HURB, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

I see nothing nearer than Isl. *hoerfa*, fugere, *hor-finn*, é conspectu subductus, *hwarf*, discessus ab oculis; Moes.-G. *hwairb-an*, abire; *q.* an object so small that it vanishes from the sight.

HURBLE, *s.* A term used to denote a lean or meagre object. *A pair hurble*, S. B.

HURCHAM. *Hurcham skin* may signify a skin like a hedgehog. V. *Hurcheon*. Ed. 1508 *hurtheon*.

With hard *hurcham skin* sa heclis he my chekis,
[That even lyk] ane glemand gleid glowis my chaftis.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 48.

HURCHEON, *s.* A hedgehog, S. *urclîn*, E. from Fr. *herisson*.

HURCHTABILL, *adj.* Hurtful, prejudicial, Aberd. Reg.

HURD, **HURDE**, *s.* A hoard, a treasure, S.

It seems to be merely the same word, used in a peculiar sense, which is used by Wyntown.

Than all the lawe in that ryot,
That thai in-to schyppys fand,
Thai lat rycht nane than pas to land:
Na thai of thame made na *hurde*,
Bot in the se kest thame our the burde.

Cron., vii. 9. 103.

i.e., “They did not spare or save them;” as men do what they treasure up. *Hurd* is still the S. pronunciation. The root seems to be Isl. *hird-a*, custodire.

HURDIES, *s. pl.* The hips, the buttocks, S.

This term seems to occur in the following passage:—

Of hir *hurdes* sche had na hauld,
Quhill sche had teimd hir monyfauld.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 88

The sense of the passage corresponds. Perhaps the word was written *hurdeis*. Mr. Chalmers gives *hur-dies*, referring to A.-S. *hurdel*, plectrum. But I do not perceive the connection between this part of the body, and a *hurdle*, or wattle.

Nae Dane, nor Dutch, w' breeks three pair,
Enough to make ane's *hurdis* sair,
Can with our Highland dress compare.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 25.

[**HURDIE-CAIKLE**, *s.* A pain in the loins experienced by reapers; it is caused by stooping. *Hurdie*, and *caik*, Mearns. V. **HIPPIT**.]

To **HURDLE**, *v. n.* “To crouch or bow together like a cat, hedgehog, or hare;” Shurr. Gl.

If not an error of the press, for *hurdle*, it appears nearly allied. V. **HURKILL**.

HURDON, *s.* “A big-hipped woman;” Gall. Encycl. V. **HURDIES**.

HURDYS, *s. pl.* Hurdles.

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordanit *hurdys* full hie in holtis sa haire;
For to greif their gomys gramest that wer.

Gowan and Gol., ii. 13.

Germ. *kurd*, Belg. *horde*, Fr. *hourde*, an hurdle.

HURE, **HORE**, *s.* A whore, S.

It occurs in this form, in one of these Ballads which were printed at the Reformation, and meant to lash the conduct of the Popish clergy; although often in language not of the most delicate kind.

The Parsen wald necht haue an *hure*,
But twa and they were bony.

Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 37.

Leve hasardrie, your harlotrie, and *huris*.

Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall.

Bot thay dispenit that geir all uther gatis,
On cartis and dyce, ou harlotrie and *huris*,

Lyndsay's Dreame.

A.-S. *hure*, Teut. *hur*, Belg. *hoere*, Dan. *hore*, Su.-G. *hora*, Isl. *hoora*, id. A.-S. *horecena*, Su.-G. *horknot*, meretrix. *Hurequeyn* is common in the same sense, S. B. Verel. observes, that Isl. *hora* anciently signified a handmaid, ancilla; and changed in sense like *koni*, a woman, olim uxor, hodie E. *queane*, meretrix. Her-varar S., p. 119.

Alem. *huor*, Germ. *hure*, Fenn. *huora*, Norm. Fr. *hore*, id. Somner, when explaining the A.-S. word *hure*, id., says, “Scotis hodieque *hur*, a whore, as we at this day write it, idely prefixing *u* to the Saxon word; it being neither in the sound, nor in the original, which is derived of *hyr-an*, conduceere,” i.e., to hire. The derivation from *hyr-an* is confirmed by the C. B. For as *huran* denotes a prostitute, *hur* signifies hire, wages, and *hur-taw*, to take hire.

HUREDOME, **HOREDOME**, *s.* Whoredom.

Their *huredome* baited hee right sair.

Godly Sangs, p. 11.

Thi fader thi moder gan hude,

In *horedom* he hir band.

Sir Tristrem, p. 48, st. 79.

HURE-QUEYN, *s.* A whore, S.; pron. *q.* *huir-coyn*, S. B. V. **HURE**.

[To **HURK**, *v. n.* To loaf about, to work lazily, Banffs.]

[To **HURK ABOOT**, *v. n.* To go about in a lazy, sneaking, secret manner, *ibid.*]

[**HURKIN' ABOOT**, *part. pr.* Going about in a lazy, creeping sort of manner, *ibid.* Used

also as a *s.*, implying a lazy, sneaking disposition, with a habit of wandering from place to place, *ibid.*]

HURKER, s. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, to prevent friction on the cart-body, Roxb.

It might seem allied to Su.-G. *hurrhake*, a hinge, which here derives from *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; although the origin is probably pointed out by the form of Isl. *hurdar-oki*, impages, subscus, q. a. *door-yoke*, from *hurd*, janua.

[**HURKIE, s.** The Bib; *Gadus luseus*, Linn. When young it is called Miller's Thoom, Banffs.]

To HURKILL, HURKLE, v. n. 1. To crouch, to draw the body together, as a lion brooding over his prey, S.

Joyfull he bradis tharon dspitunsly,
With gapeand goule, and vprysis in hy
The lokkeris lyand in his nek rouch,
And al the beistis bowellis thrymlis through,
Hurkilland thareon, quhare he remanit and stude.
Doug. Virgil, 345, 30.

2. To be in a rickety or decrepit state.

Thy rig-bane rattles, and thy ribs on raw,
The hanches *hurklis* with hukebanes harsh and haw.
—With *hurkland* banes, ay howkaund throu thy hyde.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17, 18.

Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
As they are girded gallantly,
While I sit *hurklen* in the ase;
I'll have a new cloak about me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 221.

3. To be contracted into folds.

Of Agarens what tongue can tell the tryne,
With *hurklit* hude ouer a weill nourisht necke?
Jabell and Amon, als fat as any swine,
Qubilke can not doe, bot drink, sing, jouk, and bek:
The Amalekis, that leissings weill can cleke,
The Palestenis with dum doctours of Tyre,
Whilke dar not disput, but cries, Fyre, fyre.
Poems of the Sixteenth Cent., p. 97.

This occurs in a keen application of Psalm lxxxiii. to the church of Rome.

Here, however, it may merely refer to the hood as extending downwards from the head over the neck.

This word is also used in O. E. "A hare is said to sit and not to ly, because she always *hurclys*." Jul. Barns. V. Skinner.

[4. To walk with difficulty, the legs being rickety, Banffs.]

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *huk-a*, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare. But although this is considerably allied in sense, yet, as *hunker* and *huckle* are used quite distinctly, they seem radically different, being connected with terms distinguished from each other in various Northern dialects: Teut. *hurck-en*, inclinare se; Belg. *hurk-en*, to squat, to sit stooping. Fris. *horck-en*, contrahere membra ut calefiant. Isl. *hruka*, corrugatio, coarctatio, junctio genu calicibus sedentes; *At sitia eirne hruku*, attractus popliti pedibus junctim sedere; *hrok*, corrugor, coarctor; G. Andr. A. Bor. *ruck*, "to squat or shrink down," (Grose) seems to claim the same origin.

HURKLE-BANE, HURKLE-BONE, s. The hip-bone, Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Whorle Bane*, Fife; E. *huckle-bone*.

She thratches, trembles, and shs groans,
And falls down on her *hurkle-bones*.

Meston's Poems, p. 133.

From *Hurkill, Huckle*, q. v.; or immediately from the Teut. *v. hurken*, to squat, because it is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

The modern E. word more nearly resembles Teut. *huck-en*, to sit down, desiderare, subsidere.

HURKLE-BACKIT, adj. Crook-backed, S.

—"Up comes *hurkle-backit* Charley Johnston, the laird's auld companion in wickedness, wi' a saddle an' a pad to take her away." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 145.

To HURKLE-DURKLE, v. n. To lie in bed, or to lounge, after it is time to get up or to go to work, Fife.

HURKLE-DURKLE, s. Sluggishness in bed, or otherwise, *ibid.*

Lang after peeping greke o' day,
In *hurkle-durkle* Habbie lay.—
Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan murkle,
And ly nae there in *hurkle durkle*.

MS. Poem.

Teut. *durck*, sentina, a sink. V. **HURKILL**.

[**HURKLIN', part. pr.** 1. Walking with difficulty on account of weakness or stiffness of the legs, Banffs.

2. Used as a *s.*; a cripple, one who has rickety legs, *ibid.*

3. Used as an *adj.*; cripple, having the legs rickety, *ibid.*]

HURKLE, s. A horse-hoe used for cleaning turnips, Ettr. For.

Belg. *harkel-en*, to weed; from *hark*, a rake or harrow; Su.-G. *harka*, id.

[**HURKLIN, s.** The peculiar sound in breathing caused by phlegm in the throat or breast, Shetl.]

HURL, s. The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, *a hurl of a flyte*, S.

"I gaed in by, thinkin she was gan' to gi' me cheese and bread, or something that woud na speak to me, but she ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't," &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

Either the E. word metaph. used, or from the same origin; Isl. *hwirl-ar*, turbine versatur; *hverf-a*, circumagi, Su.-G. *hurr-a*, cum impetu circumagi.

In O. E. *hurlinge* occurs in a sense nearly allied. "Hurlinge or stryfe. Conflictus." Prompt. Parv.

[**HURL, s.** 1. A quantity of hard material thrown in confusion and with noise.

2. The noise caused by the falling or throwing down of a quantity of hard materials, *ibid.*]

HURL, s. An airing in a carriage, what in E. is called a *drive*, S., from the motion.

"What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire? I never heard o' sic extortion." Sir A. Wylie, i. 92.

To **HURL, v. a.** To draw or drive a wheelbarrow, &c., S.

To **HURL, v. n.** 1. To be driven in a carriage.
2. The motion of the carriage itself, S.

In gratitude he was obliged
To Phoebus, therefore did provide him
A trusty coach for him to ride in;
And, without brag, ne'er hackney *hurl'd*
On better wheels in the wide world.

Meslon's Poems, p. 136.

This seems radically the same with E. *whirl*, which has great affinity to O. Sw. *hworl-a*, rotare, Isl. *hwirl-a*, turbine versari.

HURLER, s. One employed in carrying stones, peats, &c., on a wheelbarrow, S.

"It [the peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurlers*), who lay a number of them upon a wheelbarrow without sides, and lay them down, side by side, upon some contiguous dry ground." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 209.

[**HURLIE, s.** A large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters, Banffs.]

To **HURL, v. n.** To toy, to dally amorously, Dumfr. Hence,

HURLIN, s. Dalliance; especially a most indelicate species of it, practised in the *Hairst Rig*, Dumfr.; *Bagenin*, synon. Fife.

This may have some affinity to Su.-G. *hver-fla*, in orbem cito agere.

HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S.

Then I knew no way how to fen,
My guts rumbled like a *hurlebarrow*,
I din'd with Saints and Noble-men,
Even sweet Saint Giles and Earl of Murray.
Banish. Poverty, Watson's Coll., i. 13.

"It is kittle for the cheeks, when the *hurbarrow* gaes o'er the brig of the nose;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 46.

HURLE BEHIND. A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea.

Thou skyland skarth, thou has the *hurle behind*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 19.

This phrase is formed from the E. *v.* used in this sense, in the same manner as the Sw. use the term *durch-lopp*, id. from *durch*, per, and *loppa*, currere.

[**HURLESS, adj.** Deafened with noise, Shetl.]

HURLEY-HOUSE, HURLY-HOUSE, s. A large house fallen into disrepair, or nearly in ruins, South of S.

"I now wish (his eyes fixed on a part of the roof that was visible above the trees,) that I could have left Rose the auld *hurley-house*, and the riggs belonging to it." Waverley, iii. 288, 289.

—"He shot my good horse at the moment that I was offering him honourable quarter, which was done more like an ignorant Highland Cateran, who has not sense enough to erect a scones for the protection of his old *hurley-house* of a castle than like a soldier of worth and quality." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3 ser. iv. 257.

"Here is a fine old *hurley-house* you have found out for an owl to hide himself in at mid-day, or a ghost to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon." The Pirate, iii. 76.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hverfull*, caducus, frail, q. ready to fall, or *hurl* down about the ears of the inhabitants.

HURLIE-GO-THOROW, s. A racket, a great ado, Berwicks.; q. *going through* with a *hurl*, i.e., with noise or confusion.

HURLIE-HACKET, s. 1. "Sliding down a precipice, a kind of childish sport," Sibb.

Better go revell at the racket.
Or ellis go to the *hurly-hacket*.

This it appears was a royal diversion.

Ilk man efter thair qualitie,
They did solist his Maiestie.
Sum gart him rauell at the racket,
Sum hurlit him to the *hurly-hacket*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

The use of this diversion might be the reason of the name given to an eminence mentioned as in the vicinity of Stirling.

"It is highly probable that *Hurly Haaky* was the mote hill of the castle of Stirling." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 255.

The conjecture thrown out by Nimmo, as to the origin of the name of this place, is confirmed by the remarks of an elegant writer, well acquainted with the antiquities of his country.

"This heading hill," as it was sometimes termed, "bears commonly the less terrible name of *Hurly-hacket*, from its having been the scene of a courtly amusement alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says of the pastimes in which the young king was engaged,

"Some *harled* him to the *Hurly-hacket*;"

which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair, it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the *hurly-hacket* on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull." Lady of the Lake, Notes, cxi.

2. Metaph. transferred in the language of contempt, to an ill-hung carriage, the rough motion of which may seem to resemble that of boys on the head of a dead horse.

"'I never thought to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*,' she said, as she seated herself, 'and sic a like thing as it is—scaree room for twa folks!'" St. Ronan, ii. 52.

The name would seem of Scandinavian origin; Su.-G. *hurra*, whence E. *hurl*, and *halk-a*, to slide, per lubrica ferri; Ihre. A similar diversion, that of the ice-mountains, is well known in Russia. V. Coxe's Travels.

HURLOCH, URLOCH, adj. Expl. "cloudy, Gael. *obherlach*."

And mony a cald *hurloch* eenin,
Through weat and throw snaw had he gane.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 295.

HURLY, HURLY-BURLY, s. Expl., "the last," the lag, Aberd.

An' sall this sleeth come farrer ben?
He scarce wou'd gae a fit frae hame,
An' to us a' was *hurly*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

If I was *hurly*, there was cause,
Believe me as ye like.

Ibid., p. 30.

Hurl, which has the same signification, would seem allied to C. B. *huyr*, *huyr*, slow, tedious, late. *Hurly-burly*, in this sense, has most probably had no other origin than the playful invention of children, who delight in reduplications.

[**HURLY-HINMOST, adj.** Last, lag, Banffs.]

HURLY-GUSH, s. The bursting out of water, Teviotdale.

HURLY HAWKIE. "The call" by which "milk-maids use to call the cows home to be milked;" Gall. Encycl.

And aye she cries "*Hurly Hawkie*,
String awa, my crummies to the milking loan,
Hurly, Hurly, Hawky."

Ibid.

I can scarcely view this as from O. Fr. *harlou*, "instead of *Hare-loup*, a word wherewith dogs that hunt—a woofte,—arc chered," Cotgr. *Hurie* is a cry for help, Roquefort. Shall we say, q. *hurie là*, help there?

HURON, LANG-CRAIG'D-HURON, s. The heron, Roxb.; *Herle* and *Huril* in Angus.

[**HURRACK, s.** That part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern; also "shot," Shetl.]

[**HURRALESS, adj.** Stupid with noise, Shetl.]

HURRY, s. A severe reprehension, the act of scolding, Fife.

This at first view might seem to be a metonymical application of the E. term, as signifying that the person, who is reprehended, is flustered or put in a *hurry*. But it is allied, perhaps, to Fr. *haraud-er*, to scold, from O. Fr. *harau*, *hari*, &c., clameur pour implorer du secours ou réclamer la justice; Gl. Roquefort. V. HARRO.

HURRY-BURRY, s. A reduplicative word, denoting great confusion, attended with a considerable degree of noise, a tumult, S.; synon. *Hurry-scurry*.

I never leugh sa meikle a' my life,
To read the king's birth-day's fell *hurry-burry*,
How draig'd Pussey flies about like fury.

A. *Wilson's Poems*, 1816, p. 45.

The *hurry-burry* now began,
Was right weel worth the seeing.
Wi' routs and raps frae man to man,
Some getting and some gieing.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

We might suppose this to have been formed from Su.-G. Isl. *hurra*, expl. under *Hurry-scurry*, and *bur*, pagus, q. the tumult of the village. If Su.-G. *boer*, ventus, be the origin of the latter part of the word, then it might primarily denote the violent agitation produced by the wind. Perhaps corr. from E. *hurly-*

burly, which is deduced from Fr. *hurlu brelu*, inconsiderately: The Danes, however, have a similar phrase, *hurl om burl*, topsy-turvy.

HURRY-BURRY, adv. In confused haste, Aberd.

There—dashy bucks, and ladies trippin,

Wi' sklentim' airs;

But *hurry burry* runuin' loupin'

As till red fires.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 116.

HURRY-SCURRY, s. A tumult, an uproar, Ang.

Su.-G. *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; *skorra*, sonum stridulum edere, or *skura*, increpare, objugare.

[To **HURSCHLE, v. a. and n.** 1. To move the body in a creeping or trailing manner, Banffs., Clydes.

2. To allow a thing to slip down with an easy motion, *ibid.*

3. To push or drag one body over the surface of another, *ibid.* V. **HIRSILL.**]

[**HURSCHLIN', part. pr.** 1. Used as a *part.* and also as a *s.*, in the various senses of the *v. ibid.*

2. Used as an *adj.*, implying grating, rustling like leaves, silk, paper, &c., *ibid.*]

[**HURSCHLE, s.** 1. A confused mass, *ibid.*

2. A slipping down or forward, *ibid.*

3. The noise made by the fall of a mass of any material, or by the pulling or pushing of one body over another, *ibid.*]

HURSTIS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 5. V. **HIRST.**

HURTHY.

Than ilka foull of his flicht a fether has ta'en,
And let the Houlat in haste, *hurthy* but hone.

Houlate, iii. 20.

Leg. *hurthy*, as in MS., i. e. promptly, with alacrity; as further expressed by the addition, *but hone*: Germ. *hurtig*, expeditus, promptus, agilis; *hurt*, impetus. This, both Junius and Wachter derive from C. B. *hurdd*, impetus; citus. *Let* is here used as signifying left. V. **LET.**

HURT MAIESTIE. A phrase frequently occurring in our old Acts as a translation of *lese-majesty*.

"Thay that attemptis, acceptis, or purchasis ony sic beneficis [at the court of Rome], or committis the cryme of *hurt maiestie* against his hienes, that the panis content in the act of parliament—be execute vpon thame." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1566, c. 13.

HURTSOME, adj. Hurtful.

"Their entry was *hurtosome* to the cause, and nothing but a selling of truth, and a buying of sinful liberty to themselves." Society Contendings, p. 108.

HUSBAND, s. A farmer. The term is also used in E., although more commonly *husbandman*.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That *husband* wes, and with his fe
Of tsys hays to the peile led he.

Barbour, x. 151, MS.

—Ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his fere gan say,
"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"
(And neumyt ane *husband* tharby ner)
"That has left all his oxyn owt."

Ibid., ver. 387.

Thai gadryt in to full gret hy
Acheris, burges, and yhumanry,
Preystiss, clerkys, monkis, and freris
Husbandis, and men of all maneris.

Ibid., xvii. 542.

This does not generally occur in its compound form in other dialects; but either as formed by the first or last syllable. Teut. *huys-man*, *agricola*, *colonus*. Su.-G. *bonke*, an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to one who lives in town; also, one who farms his own land. A.-S. *husbonda*, and Isl. *husbondi*, both signify paterfamilias, herus; the master of a family; hence the A.-S. word has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, *maritus*. L. B. *husbandus*, *husbanda*, paterfamilias agriculturam exercens; *economus*, *Gallis*, *Mesnager*; Du Cange. Spelman says, that *husbanda* is used for *agricola*, in the Laws of Ina, c. 19. But I have not observed the term in any of his laws.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the word, as used by Barbour, by *villani*, men bound to a certain house and farm, and assignable at the will of their lords.—"Such," he adds, "existed in England, even to the reign of Elizabeth." N. Barbour, xvii. 542.

Ane husbandman, in our old Laws, is opposed to *ane frie man*. If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself "be the judgement of God, that is, be hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or be water, gif he be ane *husbandman*, conforme to the condition and state of the men." Reg. Maj. B. iv., c. 3. *Liber homo* and *rusticus*, are the terms used in the original.

Sibb. has justly observed, that "to this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager, who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be *bund* or *bound* for his house." This may be considered as a remnant of the old system. Service of this kind, as well as that which some farmers themselves are bound by their leases to give to their landlords, is still called *bondage*, S.

When any freeman wished to renounce his liberty, and become a bond-servant to a great man, in order to have his protection, he made delivery of himself, in his court, by giving the other a grip of the hair of his forehead. If he attempted to regain his liberty, by running away, his master had a right to draw him back again to his service *by the nose*. Hence it is still accounted so great a disgrace, when one lays hold of another in this quarter. Or, as Skene expresses it, "Fra the quhilk the Scottish saying enunmis, quhen ane boastis and menacis to take ane vther be the Nose." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bondagium*. V. TAPPIE-TOUSIE.

It must be observed, however, that the term *bonde*, as used by the Goths, did not originally imply the idea of inferiority. It was indeed a designation expressive of the respectable rank of the person to whom it was applied.

It has been generally understood from the language of our laws, that *husbands*, or, what we now call *farmers*, were formerly all bond-men; and of consequence, that *husbandi* and *rustici* are synon. with *nativi*, or *adscripti glebae*.

But there seems to be considerable ground of hesitation this head. The subject, at any rate, merits a more minute investigation. From my very slender acquaintance with matters of this kind, I can only pretend to throw out a few hints, which may call the attention of others who are far better qualified for such a discussion.

The passage quoted above, from Reg. Maj., cannot perhaps be viewed as even determining the sense in which the term *rusticus* was understood in Scotland, when these laws were written. Because *rusticus* is opposed to *liber homo*, we must not immediately conclude that the former denoted a villain or bondman. For the phrase, *liber homo*, admitted of different senses. It was commonly opposed to *vassus* or *vassullus*; the former denoting an allodial proprietor, the latter one who held of a superior. V. Robertson's Charles V., Vol. I. 258.

Skene says, that "*Bondi, natiui*, and *villani*, signifies ane thing;" vo. *Bondagium*. He accordingly explains *bondagium*, or *villenagium*, as denoting "slaverie or servitude." But here he is certainly mistaken. For the *nativi* had no property of their own; this, as well as their persons, belonging to their masters. Hence it is said; "Gif the defender failye in the probation of his libertie, and be found ane *bond-man*, he sall be adjudged to the persewer, as his *natiue bond-man*, (tanquam *nativus*), without all recoverie, or remedie, with all his cattell and gules quhatsomeuer." Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 11, § 14. V. also e. xii., § 5. But the *husband* had property of his own; otherwise there would have been no reason for the particular claim of the *best aucht*, by his master at his death. Quon. Attach., c. 23.

In Domesday Book, Bondmen, called *Servi*, are distinguished from *Villani*. V. Cowel, vo. *Bond*.

According to Reg. Maj. B. iv., c. 36, § 3, 4, all who were of a lower rank than the sons of Thaness, were *rustici*.

"The Cro of the son of ane Than, is thriescore sax kye. Item, all quha are inferiour in parentage, are *husbandmen* (or *yeomen*). And the Cro of ane *husbandman*, is saxtene kye.

The term *rustici* is evidently used in a general sense, as including all who had not some kind of nobility. But it cannot be supposed that all, except nobles, were slaves; or that the *husbandi* were *bondi*, as equivalent to *nativi* and *villani*.

It seems difficult to determine the sense of one passage, in which both *husbandi* and *bondi* occur.

"Of the scheip of the king's *husbandmen*, and of his *bondmen*: the forester sall haue ane pennie, allanerlie." Forrest Lawes, c. 4, § 2. In the Lat. it is *Husbandorum vel Bondorum Domini Regis*. As expl. by Skene, *husbandmen* seem distinguished from *bondmen*. But, from the original, it is doubtful, whether the conjunction be distinctive or explicative.

In A.-S. that was called *Bonde-land*, for which a certain rent was paid; although without any idea of servitude on the part of the tenant. For a certain Abbot, named *Beonna*, with the advice of all the monks of the monastery, gave in lease to Cuthbriht, a nobleman, *bonde-land* at Swines-headfe, (x *tributoriorum terram*), with the pastures and meadows, &c., on condition that he should annually pay to the Abbot fifty Pounds, and one night's lodging, or thirty shillings in money; and that the lands should return to the monastery after Cuthbriht's death. V. Chron. Sax., ap. A. 775.

As Dan. *bonde* signifies *rusticus*, *colonus*; Pontanus (Chorograph. Daniae) renders *fribunder*, *liberi coloni*. Du Cange, vo. *Bondus*.

It is unquestionable, that some of those employed in agriculture were free men. "These are distinguished by various names among the writers of the middle ages, *Arimanni* [perhaps from *ar-a*, to ear, and *man*, q. *tilling men*] *conditionales*, *originarii*, *tributales*, &c. These seem to have been persons who possessed some

small allodial property of their own, and besides that, cultivated some farm belonging to their more wealthy neighbours, for which they paid a fixed rent; and bound themselves likewise to perform several small services *in prato, vel in messe, in aratura, vel in vinea*, such as ploughing a certain quantity of their landlord's ground, assisting him in harvest and vintage work, &c." Robertson's *Cha. V.*, Vol. I., p. 275, 276.

This obligation, although very different from actual slavery, may account for the continued use of the term *bondage*, as applied to certain services, which some tenants are still engaged to perform, according to the tenor of their leases.

In a charter granted by John of Nevill, *husbands* are distinguished from *bondmen*. "Condonetur omnibus tencntibus meis, videlicet *Husbandis, Cotiers* et *Bond*; nec volo quod legacio haec se extendat ad *liberos tenentes meos aut ingenuos*, qui habent terras de suo proprio vel aliorum, et tenent aliquid de me." Madox, *Formul. Anglican.*, p. 423, ap. Du Cange, vo. *Bondus*.

Here we might suppose, that we found our farmers or husbandmen, our *cottars*, and also the *nativi* or *villains*. It is probable that the term *husbandi* is here applied to those free men who had lands of their own property, as well as to such as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them.

Nativus and *bondus* are used as synonym; Quon. *Attach.*, c. 56, § 7. 2. *Stat. Rob. I.*, c. 34, § c. 1.

There can be no doubt that *nativus* denotes one who is in a state of slavery. V. Quon. *Attach.*, c. 56, § 1. 3. 5. 7. They are distinguished—Robertson's *Charters*, p. 81. 162. 85. 201. 89. 241. 91. 266. 96. 307.

But I am much inclined to think, that, from the resemblance of the term *Husbandus* to *Bondus*, the two have, in later times, been confounded; or that L. B. *bondus*, as formed from the part. pa. of A.-S. *bind-an*, to bind, has been viewed as entering into the composition of *husband*, i.e., husbandman. Sibb. has evidently fallen into this error.

Sommer has supposed that A.-S. *bonda*, paterfamilias, is of Dan. origin. And indeed, we receive much light as to the use of this term, by looking into the Northern dialects. It is not easy to determine its original meaning, because in these ancient languages, it admits of different senses. Isl. *buandi* denotes one who has a house and family; qui *familiam et domum possidet*. *Bonde*, which is certainly the same word, not only bears this sense, but signifies a *husband*, *maritus*. Su.-G. *bonde* denotes the head of a family, as opposed to a servant; a husband, as opposed to a wife; a citizen or private person, as opposed to a prince; an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to those who live in towns; and also one who possesses his own inheritance, as distinguished from those who cultivate the property of others.

Isl. *buandi*, *bondi*, and *bonde*, are merely the part. pr. of *bo*, *bu-a*, to dwell, to inhabit. The term is accordingly sometimes written *boende*, as in Heims *Kring.*, i. 478. Here it exactly retains the form of the participle.

A.-S. *buend*, *buenda*, colonus, agricola, is perfectly analogous; being the part. pr. of *bu-an*, colere, and intimately allied to *by-a*, *by-an*, habitare, possidere. They appear, indeed, to have been originally the same v. Alem. *bu-en*, *pu-an*, habitare.

It may seem doubtful, whether we should view the v. as primarily signifying to cultivate, or to inhabit. The latter has perhaps the prior claim, this being the sense of Moes-G. *bau-an*. Corresponding to this idea, is the sense given of A.-S. *land-buendas*; coloni, incolae; dwellers or inhabitants of, or on, the land; Sommer. Thus as *boende*, *bond*, in its simple form, literally signified, "one inhabiting," the term *hus* seems to have been prefixed, as limiting the sense, and denoting that the person, thus designed, inhabited a house, or was a constant resident in the country, keep-

ing a family there. Hence it would come to signify the master of a family; and, by an easy transition, a husband. In S. it also denotes the steward of a ship. This name is given to the master of a sloop, or smaller vessel. A.-S. *land-buenda* seems to have been synonym. with *hus-bonda*; although the one designation was borrowed from the dwelling, the other from the land surrounding it.

In Sweden, the term *Bonde*, about the time of the introduction of Christianity, was so honourable an appellation, that those who bore it were admitted into alliance with the royal family; and afterwards none might be elected a Bishop or a *Lagman*, but the son of a *Bonde*; because the children of those who attended on the court were not reckoned worthy of the same confidence. Every *Bonde*, even so late as the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, might be formally admitted into the rank of nobles, if he appeared in full armour at the wapentake. It was only in consequence of the rank of nobility being more coveted in later times, that the name of *Bonde* sunk in its signification.

The term became gradually less honourable, till at length all who resided in the country, whether they cultivated their own lands or those of others, came to be known by this name; with this limitation only, that they were distinguished according to the description of the lands they possessed. V. Ihre, vo. *Bonde*.

It may be observed, that E. *boor*, acknowledges the same origin. It is merely Belg. *bouwer*, contr. *boer*, agricola, (Kilian) from *bouw-en*, arare, colere agrum; Germ. *bauer*, indigena, incolae civitatis, pagi, villae, vel alterius loci communis; *ge-bauer*, colonus, from *bau-en*, to cultivate, also to inhabit; A.-S. *ge-bur*, Alem. *gebura*, colonus, paganus, villanus, villicus. V. UDAL LANDS, ad fin.

HUSBAND-LAND, s. A division commonly containing twenty-six acres of *soc* and *syith land*, that is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe.

Sibb. by mistake renders this, "according to Skene, six acres." The measurement was various. Hence Skene says; "I finde na certaine rule prescrievd anent the quantity or valour of ane husbandland." Verb. *Sigu.* in voc.

The definition I have given of this term has been charged with inaccuracy. Had this been done merely *en passant*, or in the course of conversation, I might either have overlooked it entirely, or passed it very slightly. But as this has been done formally in our Courts of Law, as the charge has been exhibited even before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom; I reckon myself bound to consider it more fully than I would otherwise have done. This I do, not merely for my own vindication, and from the influence which such a charge, if not refuted, may have on the general credibility of my work, especially in legal matters; but from a regard to justice, as this allegation may afterwards be urged, and made the basis of erroneous decisions as to property of the same description, to the essential injury of individuals.

In a Petition given in to the Court of Session, by Thomas Bell, Esq., late of Nether Horsburgh, Nov. 25th, 1815, it is said—

"Dr. Jamieson is the only author who gives a different opinion on this point; for he says, in his late Dictionary, that a husbandland is twenty-six acres, which is equal to two oxengates, instead of half an oxengate; but he gives no authority for this, nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself upon what he proceeds."

This certainly is not expressed in such a mode as I had a right to expect from a candid reader, from one especially who may be supposed to have consulted

Skene De Verborum Significatione, the work referred to in the close of a very short article. I certainly meant to give this as my authority; only I modernized the language a little, and to avoid repetition, gave it as the definition of the term. Skene's words, however, in the copy which was used by me are—

"HUSBANDLAND contains commonly twentie six aikers of sok and syth lande: That is of sik lande as may be tilled with ane pleuch, or may be mawed with ane syth." Vo. *Husbandland*.

These words, "Nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself," &c., refer indeed to a personal application made to me by the agent whose name appears at this Petition. But as it was on the common street that this application was made, I replied that I could not be supposed capable of answering queries as to every article in my Dictionary, or of carrying my vouchers about with me; but that, as far as I could recollect, all that I had said was on the ground of Skene's authority. I was not a little surprised to learn, that, on this slender ground, he had, a day or two afterwards, used the language above quoted, in his application to the Court of Session.

I did not think this worthy of notice. But I afterwards found that the same liberty had been taken in the House of Lords. In the Respondent's Case, at least, the following passage occurs: "But the Appellant opened another battery.—It appears from Sir John Skene, in his treatise *De Verborum Significatione*, that a husband-land is only 'six acres of sok and syth land.' A learned gentleman, Dr. Jamieson, in a valuable Dictionary of the Scottish language, which he has lately published, has, indeed, stated the extent of a husband-land at 26 acres; but, the Appellant says he is mistaken." P. 9.

Matters being thus represented, it seemed necessary that I should re-examine the subject; resolved to correct any error, as soon as I should discover it. The result of my investigation, I shall beg leave to give in the *Memoranda* taken at the time.

In the Petition, p. 4, it is said; "An oxengate was the fourth part of a ploughgate, or the work of a plough drawn by four oxen." But a team is generally understood to have consisted of eight oxen. This is the express assertion of Skene. Apud priscos Scotos, *ane Davach of land*, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, "four ploughs of land," quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus, "of which ploughs each is drawn by eight oxen." Not. ad Quon. Att., c. 23.

It is also said that "a ploughgate, according to Spelman, is as much arable land as a plough can plough during the year, viz., fifty-two acres, or four oxengates or oxgangs, but in general it is only estimated at forty acres." V. Petition.

Spelman, in the article quoted (vo *Bovata*), says; *Octo bovatae terrae faciunt carucatae terrae*, i. e., "Eight oxengates make a ploughland." For he explains *carucata* by the very phrase, "a ploughland." According to Skene, *carucata terrae* is "alsmeikle an portion or measure of land, as may be tilled and laboured within yeir and daie be ane pleuch." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Carrucata*. Spelman says that in Connaught a carucate contained 120 acres at an average; "which number," he adds, "with our ancestors also seems to have been sometimes—potior, et Domesdico frequentior. It was various, however, as the soil was lighter or heavier."

Du Cange, it is said, "classes the *Husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman, and refers to Quon. Attach. as describing a husbandman as one liable to pay *Herreyeld*." Petiti., p. 5. But Du Cange could never have supposed that the words, quoted by him, could in any future time have been so strangely interpreted. For they are merely a quotation from Madox, who, in his *Formularia*, gives the following extract from the Testament of John de Nevill, A. 1386. Item, dum

contingat me obire, volo quod tota firma mea unius termini tunc ultimo elapsi condonetur omnibus teneantibus meis videlicet *Husbandis*, cotiers & bond. Vo. *Husbandus*. Who can read this and say that the writer "classes the *husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman? He may indeed, in a certain sense, be said to class him with cottars and bondmen, as to the common immunity from paying rent for one term; but he so classes them as clearly to distinguish the husbandman from both. For the language is unquestionably distributive; three different classes of tenants being mentioned. So far is it from being the case, as the Petitioner has attempted to prove, that *husbandus* denoted one who was a bondman, that the passage, in the clearest manner, proves the very reverse. An intermediate class appears between the husbandman and the bondman. Even *cottars* are here distinguished from bondmen, who were undoubtedly *villani*.

Du Cange indeed refers to Quon. Attach. But it is with a very different view from that apparently imputed to him. It is to show that the term *husbandus* is put—pro agricola. He says, in *Legibus Inae—husbanda* sumitur pro agricola, ut et *husbandus* in Quon. Attach., c. 23, et in statutis Willelmi Regis Scotiae, &c. But he has not one word concerning the *Herreyeld*.

True, it is, that Skene speaks of the husbandman's subjection to this assessment in the place referred to. But it ought to be observed here, that this very subjection involves a proof that he who had a husbandland was in a state superior to that supposed. The phrase, *his best aucht*, could not be well applied to a man, who, as Sibbald, (on whose authority considerable stress is laid in the Petition,) has fancifully supposed, had but a single ox. "It seems to have been common," he says, (vo. *Dawache*), "for eight husbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught."

In the account here given of the extent of an *davach* of land, it is made to be four *oxgang* only. This is founded on what Skene himself has said, vo. *Herreyella*. But in a later work he seems to correct his mistake, making a *davach* or *davata* to be four ploughs, as in the words quoted above. He adds, that others make these double ploughs, equal to eight common ones; subjoining, "But local use or custom must be attended to." And it can easily be proved beyond a doubt, that a *davata terrae* consisted of four ploughs at least.

In what I have said, vo. *Husbandland*, I quoted from the second edition of Skene, *De Verb. Sign.*, A. 1599,—in which the words "twentie six aikers," in full, appear twice.

Having observed that, in Murray of Glendook's edition of this work, the Arabic character 6 is substituted for "twentie-six" in Edit. 1599; and supposing that Sibbald must have quoted from Glendook, I still found myself at a loss to account for the reason of the variation. For, although it could easily be supposed that the figure 2, preceding the 6, might have dropped out in the press, it was scarcely supposeable that such an error could have occurred where the same phrase was twice printed at full length. I am now, however, enabled to account for the difference in a way perfectly satisfactory. Glendook had given his reprint of the work *De Verb. Sign.* from Skene's first ed. of 1597; and in this the *Husbandland* is limited to six acres. But, from the use of the Arabic numeral, this was most probably an error of the press, in consequence of 26 being written, indistinctly perhaps, in the author's MS. This seems the most reasonable way of accounting for the remarkable change in the edit. of 1599, in which we read *twentie sex* in full. But to what cause soever this error may be imputable, that it lay in the use of six for twenty-six, I am able to show by incontrovertible evidence. Having consulted my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Registrar, on the subject, who certainly has no rival in

matters of this kind, he obligingly returned to me the following answer, which, with all who know his accuracy and fidelity, must for ever fix the true reading of the passage :—

“*Charl. Sq., June 10, 1823.*”

“MY DEAR SIR,—The Edition of Skene D. V. S. of 1597—(followed by that of Glendook, &c.) gives 6 *aikers* as the contents of a Husbandland—erroneously.—I have a copy of the acts 1597, a very fine one, presented by Skene to Sir D. Lindsay of Edzell, in which, with his own hand, various typographical errors are corrected; and among others, the one in question. In another copy, in the Auchinleck Library, I found the same corrections, also in the hand-writing of Sir J. Skene.—Yours, &c.—

“THO. THOMSON.”

Skene has himself acknowledged, on the ground of the variations that occurred in the territorial assessments, that he found “na certaine rule prescribed anent the quantity and valour of ane husbandland.” V. HUSBAND-LAND. But there are different considerations which render it probable that Skene has given the more general mensuration. One is, that this is exactly the double of an ox-gait of land, which is *thirteen* acres. Besides, as *Husband* was the most honourable designation conferred by our ancestors on a farmer; and *husbandland* seems evidently a correlate term, marking the quantity of ground usually possessed by a farmer; it cannot easily be imagined that this should consist of six acres only. According to this idea it must be supposed that no tenant held an ox-gait of land, this being viewed as more extensive than two husbandlands. If there were any who were tenants to this extent, what, on this supposition was their designation, in distinction from that of *husband*? We can suppose that the latter term might be occasionally applied in a loose sense to one who would now be called only a *pendieler*. But we are not warranted hence to infer, that the term *husbandus* did not generally denote a tenant whose farm was much larger. And, from what is said on the word *Dawach*, it appears that the very passage, which has been so far misunderstood as to prove the occasion of error on this point, demonstrates the very contrary of what has been supposed.

The valuation of a husbandland affords another strong presumption, that it could never be limited to six acres. For in one instance, A. 1545, it is taxed at five marks, in another at three pounds. Now, A. 1541, an oxgait is taxed at twenty shillings or one pound, which is only the third part of the lowest rate of an husbandland.

[HUSCH, HUSH, HYSCH, *interj.* A cry to frighten or drive away birds; used also as a s. S.]

[To HUSCH, HUSH, HYSCH, *v. a.* 1. To drive away birds, *ibid.*

2. To shout or cry in order to drive away, *ibid.*]

[HUSCHIN', HUSHIN', HYSCHIN', *part. pr.* Driving away, shouting in order to drive away. Used also as a s., *ibid.*]

HUSCHER, *s.* An usher.

The *huscher* he gaf the gold,
It semed to a king.

Sir Tristrem, p. 38, st. 59.

Fr. *huissier*, id. from *huis* a door. Du Cange derives *huis* from Germ. *huys*, a house. But it seems rather a corr. of Lat. *ost-ium*, a door. As there can be no doubt that *huissier* is softened from L. B. *hostiar-*

ius, O. E. *Huisher* is undoubtedly the same. It is frequently used by Ben Jonson, in the sense of *usher*. One of the characters in his *Sad Shepherd* is the *Huisher of the Bower*.

[HUSCHLE, *s.* Same as HURSCHLE, HIRSCHLE, *q. v.*

Huschle implies a softer sound or noise than *Hurschle*; and *Hurchle*, a softer sound than *Hirschle*.]

[HUSCHLE-MUSCHLE, *s.* A state of great confusion, Banffs.]

[To HUSCHLE-MUSCHLE, *v. a.* To put into a state of great confusion or hopeless complication, *ibid.*]

[HUSCHON, *interj.* An intens. form of HUSCH, *q. v.* Used also as a *v.*, and as a *s.* Banffs.]

HUSE, Houlate, i. 24. Leg. *hufe*, as in MS.

Quhen thai consavit had the cas and the credence,
Be the herald in hall, *hufe* thai nocht ellis,
Bot bownis out of Babilon with all obedience.

i. e., They did not *tarry* on any account. V. HOVE, 1.

HUSH, *s.* The Lump, a fish, S. V. BAGATY, and COCK-PADDLE.

To HUSH, *v. n.* To rush. *To hush in*, to rush in, to make one's way with force and haste, Loth.

The primary sense of this term is in relation to the rushing of water; as, to the breaking out of a dam, Ettr. For.

To HUSH *in*, *v. a.* To cause, to rush, to force forward, *ibid.*

HUSH, *s.* A sudden bursting out of water, a gush, Ettr. For.

Isl. *huiss-a*, fremere fluidorum; *huiss*, fremitus prouentis liquoris; Haldorson.

HUSH, *s.* Abundance, luxuriance, exuberance, Roxb.

Yes, yes, your stack-yards fu' ye pang them,
For outside shaw ye seldom wrang them.—
The only thing wi' you there's luck o',
Is *hush* o' strae for making muck o'.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 140.

If not from *Hush*, to rush, allied perhaps to C. B. *huys-aw*, to heap together.

HUSH, *s.* A whisper, the slightest noise, Ang.; a low murmuring wind, Orkn. and Shetl.; *Whish*, in other provinces. For origin V. HWISH, *s.* Hence the phrase,

[HUSH-MUSH, *s.* A whispering, secret talking (of a *fama*), Banffs.]

[To HUSH-MUSH, *v. n.* To whisper in secret. talk in a suppressed manner, *ibid.* The *part. pr.* is generally used as a *s.*, *ibid.*

HUSH NOR MUSH. *Neither hush nor mush*, not a single whisper, Ang. V. MUSH.

HUSHIE OR WHISHIE. The slightest intimation, given in the most cautious manner, S.

"Ye maun just excuse me, my Lady, but Jeanie ne'er let on *hushie* or *whishie* o' your visit, or I sud na hae been sleepin." Saxon and Gael, i. 33. V. **WHISH**, s.

HUSHEL, s. 1. *An auld hushel*, any vessel or machine that is worn out, Ang.

2. Applied also to a person who is out of order, or useless for work, Dumfr.

HUSHEL-BUSHEL, s. An uproar, Fife.

*A hushel-bushel sune began,
And ilka chiel' ea'd oure his man.*

Ballad.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatero? Perhaps rather corr. from the E. words *hustle* and *bustle*; q. such a confusion the persons were *hustling* each other. ♥

To **HUSHIE**, v. a. To lull a child, S. O. V. **HUZZH**.

HUSHION, s. A stocking without a foot, an old stocking.

But Willie's wife is nas sae trig,
She dights her grunyis wi' a *hushion*.

Burns, iv. 327.

Dr. Currie gave as the meaning "a cushion," but he has mistaken the sense; for it is the same word with *Hoeshin*, a stocking without a foot, Ayr. V. **HOESHINS**.

HUSH-MUSH, adv. In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

This perhaps originally denoted a clandestine continued whispering; like Su.-G. *hwisk-hwask*, susurrus, clandestina consultatio; (Ihre, vo. *Fick-Fack*). *Hwiska* signifies to whisper.

HUSHOCK, s. "A loose quantity of any thing," Gall. Encycl.; probably corr. from E. *hassock*; especially as *Hussock* is expl. "a lump of hair," *ibid*.

HUSHTER, s. V. **HASHTER**.

HUSSEY, **HUZZIE**, s. A sort of needle-book, used by females for holding thread, &c., S.

"If I must hang, I would wish it to be in somewhat a better rope than the string of a lady's *hussey*." Red-gauntlet, iii. 257.

HUSSY-MAK, s. Apparently, what is usually made by a housewife.

"Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of *hussy mak*, aue half elne of new grene saltyn [sattin]." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

To **HUSSIL**, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, like a person who is itchy, Teviotd.

Teut. *hutsel-en*, quatero, coneutere, suceutere, quasare; from *huts-er*, id.

HUSSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise.

The *hussilling* of his armour did rebound,
And kest aue terribil or aue fereful sound.
Doug. Virgil, 436, 55.

According to Rudd, vox ex sono ficta. But it seems rather softened from A.-S. *hristlung*, strepitus, *hrist-an*, strepere; which Seren. derives from Su.-G. *hrist-a*, *rist-a*, quatero, as originally used, he says, to denote the noise made by armour when shaken; vo. *Rustle*.

HUSSYFSKAP, s. Housewifery. V. **HIS-SIESKIP**.

[**HUSTACK**, s. A big fat woman; perhaps, *haystack*, Shetl. Isl. *hey-stakkr*, Dan. *hos-tak*, id.

HUSTER, **HUISTER**, s. *An auld huister o' a quean*, an old and dirty housewife; supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness, Roxb.

Su.-G. *hustra*, conjux, tori socia. Ihre says, that it is believed to be equivalent to "faithful to the house," from *hus*, domus, and *tru*, fidus. He prefers the idea of its being changed, for greater ease in pronunciation, from *husfru*, mistress of the house. He afterwards, however, rather overturns his theory, by observing that even nowadays the distinction is kept up between the two words; *husfru* being the designation of more honourable matrons, and *hustru* of the vulgar. In support of this remark, he quotes an ancient work, the *Chronicon Rhythmicum*, in which the pride of the Swedish women is thus described; "Their wives will not be simply called *Hustroer*, but demand the designation of *Fru*."

To **HUSTLE**, v. n. To emit such a sound as an infant does, when highly pleased; or a cat, when said to purr, Ang.

Isl. *hwisl-a*, in aurum susurrare.

HUSTLE-FARRANT, s. One who is clothed in a tattered garb, Roxb., Loth.

From the E. v. to *hustle*; "to shake together in confusion," and S. *farrant*, seeming. Dr. Johnson says, that *hustle* is "perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*." But I would rather view it as a transposition of Teut. *hutsel-en*, which has precisely the same meaning, quatero, &c. (as under *Hussil*); Isl. *hoss-a*, to shake.

HUSTO, **HUSTA**, interj. V. **HOSTA**.

HUT, s. 1. A fat overgrown person; also, one who is indolent and inactive; as, a *lazy hut*, Ang.

2. A slattern, Clydes.

It may perhaps have some affinity to Isl. *hautt-a*, to go to bed; G. Andr., p. 108.

HUT, s. 1. Or *hand-hut*; a small stack built in the field, so low that he who builds it can do all that is necessary, with his *hand*, while standing on the ground, S.

2. A heap of any kind; as, a *hut* of snow, a *hut* of dung, i.e., a heap of dung laid out in the field, South of S., Clydes.

This name is given in Fife to what in Aberdeens. is termed a *gaut*. V. **GAUT**.

Perhaps from Germ. *hutte*; Su.-G. *hydda*, E. *hut*, a cottage, from its resemblance; or from Germ. *hut-en*, to cover.

To **HUT**, v. a. To put up grain in the field in a small stack, S.

HUT, s. A square basket formerly used in Galloway for carrying out dung to the field; of which the bottom opened to let the contents fall out; Gallow.

It might receive this name, as allied to Germ. *haut*, hide, being perhaps originally formed of the skin of an animal, or to *hut-en*, servare, custodire.

Flandr. *hotte*, corbis dossuaria; Fr. id. "a basket to carry on the backe;" Cotgr.

HUTCH, s. 1. A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank, Teviotd.

Fr. *huche* is rendered *pluteus*.

2. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synon. *Touk*.

HUTCH, s. 1. The kind of basket or small waggon, in which coals are brought from the mine, Lanarks., Renfr.

2. A measure of coals, &c. The coal *hutch* is two Winchester bushels.

"The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2½d. per *hutch*, of two hundred weight." Agr. Surv. of Renfr., p. 26.

Perhaps we may view it as originally the same with "*Hots*, a sort of paniers to carry turf or slate in; North." Grose.

One of the senses in which Fr. *huche* is used is as signifying a tub; A.-S. *hwaecca*, arca, "a hutch, Chaucer's *wiche*. Corn-*hwaecca*, arca frumentaria, a corn-hutch or chest;" Somner.

HUTCH, s. 1. A small heap of dung, S. A.

"Dung is emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or *hutches*), five or six of such *hutches* being contained in a single horse cart; the dung is then spread by a three-pronged fork (or *grape*) from the *hutch*, along the furrow in which the *hutch* lies, and the furrow on either side." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 140.

This extract relates to the turnip and potatoe husbandry.

2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn, Etrr. For.

HUTCHON, s. Supposed to be used for the name *Hugh*, Chr. Kirk. Ir. and Gael. *Eogan* is viewed as the same with Welsh *Owen*.

HUTHART, s. Apparently the name given to some daemon or familiar spirit.

"In the myddis of the way there arose a woman of Yreland, that clepid herselfe as a suthsayer. The which anone as she saw the Kyng, she cried with lowde voise, saying thus, 'My lord Kyng, and ye pase this water, yeshall never turne ayane on lyve.' The Kyng herying this was astonied of her wordis.—Now the Kyng askid her how sheo knew that. And sheo said that *Huthart* told her so." MS. circ., A. 1440, Pink. Hist. Scot., I. 463, 466.

[**HUTHER, s.** 1. Unbecoming haste, Banffs.]

2. A person who works or walks in an unbecoming hasty manner, *ibid.* V. **HUDDERIN.**]

To **HUTHER, v. n.** 1. "To work confusedly," Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

[2. To walk in a clumsy, hurrying manner.]

HUTHRAN, part. adj. A term combining the ideas of haste and confusion; acting with confused haste, *ibid.*

Now, I'se be doon wi' *huthran* fumble,
As I'm aye unca redd to bumble.

V. **HUDDER, v.**

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 98.

[**HUTHERIN, HUTHRAN, s.** The act of walking or working in a hasty, awkward, unbecoming manner.]

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person, a tatterdemallion, Fife; q. shake-my-rags. V. **HOWDER, v.** 1. and **DUDS.**

HUTHER, s. A slight shower, or wetting mist, S. B. Hence the phrase,

Its hutherin; used when it does not rain constantly, but slight showers fall at intervals, S. B. synon. *hagerin*.

Su.-G. *hot-a*, to threaten?

HUTHERIN, s. 1. A beast between the state of a cow and a calf, a young heifer, Ang. Loth.

"Perhaps this is the origin of *Hutherikin-lad*, a ragged youth, between boy and man; Durham." Grose.

Perhaps from Teut. *huyder-en*, *turgescere uberibus*, sive *mammis*, ut *vaccae foetui maturae*, Kilian. This is from *huyder*, *uber*; *dicitur tantum de bestiarum mammis*. V. **HUDDERIN**. The term applied as an *adj.* to a person, may have been transferred from the appearance of a brute animal.

2. A stupid fellow, Orkney. V. **HUDDERIN**, and **HUDDRON**.

3. A mongrel sort of greens, raised from the seed of common greens and cabbage, when they grow too near to each other. A stalk of this description is called a *hutherin*, or a *hutherin stock*, Fife.

HUTIE-CUITTIE, s. A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor, Roxb.

A reduplicative term formed from *Cuittie*, q. v., a measure of liquids.

[**HÛTN-TRÛTN, adj.** Surly, ill-humoured, Shetl.]

[**HUTTER, s.** A mass, a heap, Shetl.]

HUTTIS ILL. Some kind of disease.

—Fluxis, hyvis, *huttis ill*.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl. S., p. 330.

HUTTIT, adj. "Hated, disdained, abominable, hideous, dreadful;" Rudd.

Vnto this *huttit* monstoure, this Cacus,

The god of fyre was fader, Vulcanus.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 47.

Here there is no correspondent term in the original. But in p. 227, 47, where Alecto is called *this huttit goddess*, it is the version of *invisum numen*.

Su.-G. *hutta ut en*, cum indignatione et contemptu instar canis ejicere, nec non probris afficere; *hut*, apage.

HUTTOCK, *s.*

Of this nation I knew also anone,
Greit Kennedie and Dunbare yit undeid,
And Quintine with ane *huttock* on his heid.
Palice of Honour, ii. 17.

This may perhaps signify a cowl, as intimating that he was a monk; A.-S. *hod*, C. B. *hotte*. Germ. *hut*, however, denotes a hat; Belg. *hoed*. The latter term also signifies a chaplet or garland. Might this be meant as the emblem of his eminence as a poet?

Or *huttock* may be two Fr. words a little disguised, q. *haute toque*, high cap. Cotgr. describes *toque* as "a bonnet or cap, somewhat like our old courtier's velvet cap." Ellis Spec. E. P. I. 398. V. *Tokie*, which still denotes an antiquated female head-dress.

To HUVE. V. HOVE, 1.

HUVE. V. HOIF.

To HUVE *up*, *v. a.* To lift or hold up.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede brethir, and *huvand up* his targe forenentis his knichtis, said," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 179. *Objecta parma*, Lat.

A.-S. *up-ahaef-an*, *up-hef-an*, *levare*, *erigere*; pret. *upahof*, *uphof*, *levavit*. Teut. *op-heff-en*.

[HÛY, *s.* Thin hair, Shetl.]

[HÛYA, *s.* A height, a hill; the name of an island near Unst, Shetl., Isl. *hæie*, Dan. *hæi*, id.]

[HUYLLEE, *s.* Applied to something that does not justify appearances, Shetl.]

HUZ, *pron.* The vulgar pronunciation of *us* in those counties, S.

"'He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman, the deacon, for this twalmonth.'—'Nör wi' *huz* for sax months,' echoed Mrs Shortcake. 'He's but a brunt crust.'" Antiquary, i. 318.

"What needs we care about his subsistence, *sae lang* as he asks naething frae *huz*, ye ken." Rob Roy, ii. 238.

To HUZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze; as, "A pair *huzlin* bodie;" Roxb., Berwicks. V. WHAISLE.

To HUZZH, *v. a.* To lull a child, S., *pron.* with so strong a sibillation, that it cannot properly be expressed in writing.

This at first view may appear to be the same with E. *hush*, to still, O. E. *huste*. "*I huste*, I styll; Je repayse, je recoyse;" Palsgrau. But I suspect, it is rather allied to Isl. *hoss-a*, which conveys the same idea with the S. word. Molliter manibus jactito, ut nutrices infantes quassant, seu quassitant; Su.-G. *hyss-a*, Mod. Sax. *husch-en*, Isl. *hos*, quassatio mollis.

HUZZH-BAW, HUZZHIE-BAW, *s.* The term generally used to express a lullaby. It is also the sound usually employed in lulling a child, S.

For the origin of *Baw*. V. BALOW.

HUZZIE, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a woman, S. V. HISSIE.

HUZZIE, *s.* A needle-book. V. HUSSEY.

[HWDIS, *s. pl.* Hoods, Barbour, xix. 332, Skeat's Ed. V. HUDE.]

[HWFE, *pret.* of heave. Held up as sponsor, A.-S. *hof*, pret. of *hebban*.

"Item, to the King, quhen he *hwefe* Duncan Forstaris sonnys barne, to put in caudil," Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 120, Dickson.]

HWICKIS, *pl.* Reaping hooks.

"Item, agreid with the lord Burehlie for 2000 *hwicks* and 100 sythes for sheiring and mawing." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 25.

HWINKLE-FACED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed, Orkn.; perhaps q. having sharp corners, from Su.-G. *hwinkel*, an angle, a corner.

[HWNT-HALL, *s.* A hunting lodge. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I., p. 93, Dickson.]

HWRINKET, *adj.* Perverse, stubborn, Ayrs. Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere.

HWRINKET, *s.* Unbecoming language, *ibid.*

HY, *s.* Haste.

The Emperowre Lowys wyth gret *hy*
The Lumbarddys gaddryd als fast
Til hym, and to Rome he past.

Wyntown, vi. 5, 24.

A.-S. *hige*, diligentia, Isl. *hey-a*, agere, inchoare.

To HYANK, (*y* cons.), *v. a.* To cut in large slices; *synon.* to *whang*, Ettr. For. V. QUIAING, *v.*

HYAUVE, *adj.* That kind of colour in which black and white are combined, or appear alternately; as, "a *hyauve* cow," Banffs. When applied to the human head, it is *synon.* with *lyart*.

This is merely a provincial modification of *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v.

To HYCHLE, *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

Apparently a variety of *Hechle*, *v.* But it may be remarked that Isl. *heigull* is expl. *Homuncio segnis*; and *heik-ia*, *supprimeres*.

[HYCHT, *s.* A height. V. HICHT.]

To HYCHT, HIGHT, *v. n.* 1. To trust, to expect.

It is used like the modern phrase, I assure you.

This Schyr Eduuard, forsuth Ik *hycht*,
Wes off his hand a noble knyght.

Barbour, ix. 430, MS.

A.-S. *ic hihte*, spero.

2. To promise.

And Ik *hycht* her in leauté,
Giff ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff or taile,
On the fyrst day sall weld.

Barbour, xii. 318, MS.

—Yet *hights* him more than art can well performe.
Hudson's Judith, p. 41.

V. HECHT, *v.* It may be added, that both *v.* and *s.* seem to be still used in reference to prediction. V. GL. Burns, in vo.

HYCHT, s. A promise, an engagement.

Towart Ydymsey syne thair raid
Ane Irsche King, that aith had maid
To Schyr Eduuard of fewté.—
Schyr Eduuard trowit in hys *hycht*;
And with hys rout raid thiddir rycht.

Barbour, xiv. 335, MS.

To **HYGHIT, v. a.** To promise. V. **HIGHT.**

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion, skin and colour; also *Hyd* or *Hew*.

—And me deliverit with delay,
Ane fair hackney, but *hyd* or *hew*,
For lerges of this new-yeir day.

Stewart, Bann. Poems, p. 151.

She is sae bricht of *hyd* and *hew*.

Ibid., p. 257.

“It’s sae dirty, it ’ll never come to *hyd* or *hew*.”
Loth.

[**HYDDILLIS, s.** A hiding place, *Barbour, v. 306.* V. **HIDDILLIS.**]

[**HYDVISLY, HYDWISLY, adv.** Hideously, horribly, *Barbour, vii. 327, iv. 416.*]

[**HYDWISS, HYDWOUSS, adj.** Hideous, terrible, *Barbour, v. 2, x. 594.*]

HYDROPSIE, s. The old name for the Dropsy in S.

“Hydrops, aqua intercus, *hydropsie*.” *Despaut. Gram., A. 12, a.* “Intercus,—morbus inter cutem latens, *hydropsie*.” *Ibid., C. 1, b.*

Mr. Todd has inserted this word, observing that it is “personified by Thomson for the dropsy.” But I do not find that it has been ever used by E. writers. Thomson appears to use it in his *Castle of Indolence*, as a vernacular word which he probably heard in his own country, or at least had been familiar with in the vocabulary.

HY-JINKS, s. A very absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup.

Aften in Maggy’s at *hy-jinks*,
We guzzled scuds.

Ramsay’s Works, i. 216.

From the description there given of it in a note, it appears to be materially the same with the drunken game called *Whigmaleerie*, q. v.

“Under the direction of a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations, the frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *High-Jinks*. This game was played in several different ways. Most frequently the dice were thrown by the company, and those upon whom the lot fell were obliged to assume and maintain, for a time, a certain fictitious character, or to repeat a certain number of fescennine verses in a particular order. If they departed from the characters assigned, or if their memory proved treacherous in the repetition, they incurred forfeits, which were either compounded for by swallowing an additional bumper, or by paying a small sum towards the reckoning.” *Guy Mannering, ii. 264, 265.*

[**HYE, adj.** High; proud, *Barbour, ix. 85, Skeat’s Ed.; hye and law, wholly, entirely, ibid., x. 471.*]

[**HYE, adv.** Loudly, *ibid., xiv. 437.*]

[To **HYE, v. a.** To heighten, to exalt, *ibid., x. 264.*]

[**HYE-GATE, s.** The highway, *ibid., viii. 164.*]

To **HYKE, v. n.** “To move the body suddenly by the back joint;” *Gall. Encycl.*

This seems synon. with *Hitch*, and from the same source, *Isl. hik-a, cedere, recedere, or hwik-a, titubare.*

[**HYLTIS, s. pl.** Hilts. *Barbour, x. 682, Skeat’s Ed.*]

HYND WEDDER. Perhaps, young wether.

“Item, fra the Captain of Carrick, sixty-seven *hynd wedders*.” *Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 17.*

A-S. *hind-cealf* is *hinulus*, a young hind or kid.

HYND-WYND, adv. Straight, directly forward, the nearest way; often applied to those who go directly to a place to which they are forbidden to go; as, “He went *hynd-wynd* to the apples, just after I forbade him;” *Roxb.*

This seems a corr. transmission of C. B. *ynion*, straight, direct; or of *hynt*, a way, a course, combined with *iaon*, right.

[**HYNDER, s.** Hinderance. V. **HINDER.**]

HYNE, s. 1. A person. *Every hyne*, every individual.

Be this, as all the pepil enery *hyne*
The feist continewit fully dayis nyne,—
The stabill aire has calmyt wele the se,
And south pipand windis fare on hie
Challancis to pass on burd, and tak the depe.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 30.

Gens omnis, Virg.

Rudd. has overlooked this, which seems the primary sense of the word, corresponding to Su.-G. *hion*, individuum humanum, persona. Some derive the latter from Alem. *hion*, which properly signifies a husband or wife. The origin is rather *Isl. hiu*, familia, from Moes-G. *heiwa*, domus, familia. A.-S. *hine* has some analogy in signification, as it denotes one of the same family.

2. A young man, a stripling; without regard to distinction of rank.

Waltre Steward of Scotland syne,
That than was bot a berdles *hyne*,
Come with a rout of noble men,
That men mycht be contynence ken.

Barbour, xi. 217, MS.

3. A servant; properly, one employed in rustic labour, S. *hind, E.*

Hyne is the orthography of the O. E. word. *Puck-hairy* is called the witch Maudlin’s *hine* or servant. B. *Jonson’s Sad Shepherd*.

I’ll instantly set all my *hines* to thrashing
Of a whole reke of corne, which I will hide
Under the ground.—

Every Man out of his Humour.

“Their falles escheits sometimes be pasturing of beastes in the heretage of any Lorde custumably, after the custome of that Lordship, be multiplication, or manynes of *Hynes*, or of Hirdes them keipand, and haldand, quihilk beastes may be made escheit.” *Baron Courts, c. 61, § 1.*

In S. it is now restricted to a farm-servant, as distinguished from one employed in the house, or in tending cattle.

"The circumstances of the country are such as to reward the toil of the *hinds*, or labourers, in this parish, with a very liberal share of the produce of the lands." P. Legerwood, Berw. Statist. Acc., xvi. 493.

A.-S. *hine*, famulus, servus, Su.-G. *hion*, Alem. *hien*, *hyen*, *heyen*, id.

4. A peasant.

There was ane ancient cieté, hecht Cartage,
Quham *hynis* of Tire held in heritage.
Doug. Virgil, 13, 24.

Coloni, Virg.

The term, as previously signifying a servant, is transferred to a peasant, as in former times all the cultivators of the soil were bondmen. A.-S. *hine-man*, agricola, colonus.

HYNE, *adv.* 1. Hence, S. *hine*, Cumb.

That part of Italy is ane fer way *hyne*,
Quhilk is preuidit your kyn be Appollyne.
Doug. Virgil, 84, 23.

Hyne far awa, is a phrase still commonly used in Ang., as signifying, far hence, at a great distance.

Hyne awa, far away, far off, S. B.

Hyne to, or *till*, as far as, to the distance of, Aberd.

This term is used in one phrase, as if it were a substantive signifying departure. *A merry hyne to ye*, is a mode of bidding good bye to one, when the speaker is in ill humour; as equivalent to "Pack off with you," Aberd.

2. Referring to the eternal state, as contrasted with the present.

Gif thow to mennis lawis assent,
Aganis the Lordis commandment,
As Jeroboam and mony mo,—
Assentaris to idolatrie;
Quhilkis puneist war richt piteouslie,
And sa from thair realmes were rutit out,
Sa sall thow be withoutin dout;
Baith her and *hyne* withoutin moir,
And want the everlasting gloir,

Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 273.

Belg. *heen*, *heenen*, away; A.-S. *heonan*; Germ. *hin*, *hinnen*; Su.-G. *haen*, hence; Moes-G. *hindana*, *hindar*, trans.

Fra hyne-furth occurs, Acts Ja. III., i.e., from henceforward.

Moes-G. *hindar*, A.-S. *hindan*, Teut. *hinden*, post.

[To HYNG, *v. a.* To hang; *part. pa.* *hyngit*, hung. V. HING.]

[To HYNK, *v. n.* V. HINK.]

[HYNT, *pret.* Seized, caught, Barbour, ii. 415.

A.-S. *hentan*, to seize. V. HINT.]

HYNTWORTHE, *s.* An herb.

—And in *principio*, sought out syne,—
Halle water, and the lamber beidis,
Hyntworthe, and fourtie vther weidis.

Legend, Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 319.

If there be no error here, the first syllable may be from A.-S. *hynth*, damnum, detrimentum; *q.* a *wort*, or herb of a noxious quality.

To HYPAL, *v. n.* To go lame, Roxb.

[HYPALT, HYPPALD, *adj.* Lame, crippled.]

HYPALT, HYPPALD, *s.* 1. A cripple, Roxb.

"How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter, if their big foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin *hyppalls* ere ever a smeary's cluto elattered out?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 139.

2. "A strange-looking fellow," Roxb. V. HYPLE.

3. "A sheep, which, as the effect of some disease, throws her fleece," Ayr.

4. A lean, old, or starved horse, a Rosinante, Roxb.

5. An animal whose legs are tied, *ibid.*

HYPALL, *s.* One who is hungry, or very voracious, Ettr. For.

[HYPE, *s.* A big common-looking person.]

HYPLE, HEYPAL, *s.* 1. A fellow with loose tattered clothes, Dumfr. Gall.

This, although nearly resembling *Hypall*, a word of a neighbouring county, (Roxb.), is used in a sense quite different from any of the acceptations of the other. C. B. *hvy* signifies long, and *pal*, a spread, or spreading out. Isl. *hyppill*, however, is rendered, vestis ampla, rudis, et levis; from *hyppia*, textura ampla et rudis; Haklorsen. V. JYPLE.

2. It seems to be used as a general expression of the greatest contempt, Gall.

He was as mean a *hyple* as e'er graced fools,
And a hatefu'er wratch nane ere knew.

Gall. Encycl., p. 176.

HYPOTHEC, HYPOTHEQUE, *s.* 1. Formerly equivalent to *annual-rent*.

"These annuities, or rights of annual-rent,—are called in the French law, *hypothèques*. Even after the Reformation, when the prohibition of the Canon law was no longer of force in Scotland, these rights continued in use for more than a century," &c. Ersk. Inst., B. ii., T. ii., sec. 5.

2. A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due, S.

"The landlord's *hypothec* over the crop and stocking of his tenants is a tacit legal *hypothec* provided by the law itself.—It gives a security to the landlord over the crop of each year for the rent of that year, and over the cattle and stocking on the farm for the current year's rent," &c. Bell's Law Diet. in vo.

"As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in *hypothec*, shall have no objection to give reasonable time,—say till the next money term." Antiquary, iii. 258.

Fr. *hypothèque*, "an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immoveable;" Cotgr. Lat. *hypotheca*, Gr. ὑποθήκη, obligatio, fiducia, from the v. ὑποτίθημι; *q.* that thing which is placed under another.

To HYPOTHECATE, *v. a.* To pledge; a forensic term, S.

"The rule in regard to the crop is, that each crop stands *hypothecated* to the landlord for the rent of that year of which it is the crop." Bell, *ubi sup.*

Fr. *hypothéquer*; "to pawne, engage, or mortgage;" L. B. *hypothec-are*, *hypotec-are*, oppignerare, obligare; Gr. ὑποτίθημι, suppono; oppignero.

HYRALD, *s.* The same with *Herreyelde*,
q. v.

HYRCHOUNE, (*ch* hard) *s.* A hedgehog;
S. hurchin.

—As ane *hurchoun*, all his rout
Gert set owt speris all about,

Barbour, xii. 353, MS.

E. hurchin. Junius refers to Fr. *herisson*, Lat.
erinac-eus. Lye views the E. word as contr. from
Arm. *heureuchin*, id.

[HYREGANG, *s.* In *hyregang*, as paying
rent, as a tenant. V. under HIRE, v. a.]

HYRONIUS, *adj.* [Erroneous.]

With sackles blud, quhilk heir is shed,
So are their placis hail orespred
Lamentabill to tell:

Ane pepill maist *hyronius*,
Rustick, ignare and rud.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 39.

[HYRSALE, *s.* A multitude, throng. V.
HIRSELL.]

HYRSETT, *s.* The payment of *burrow
mails* for one year, as the condition on which
a new-made burgess continued to enjoy his
privilege, although his property is not built
upon. V. KIRKSETT.

The reason of this law appears from another, ac-
cording to which no man could continue to enjoy the
privileges of a burgess longer than a year, unless he
had "ane land inhabit, and strenyeable," i.e., ground
built upon, and such as might be liable to be seized
on for his debt.

"Quhen ane man is made one new burgess, haueand
na land inhabit, he may haue respite, or continuation
for payment of his burrow mailles for ane yeare, quhilk
is called *hyrsett*." *Burrow Lawes*, c. 29, § 1.

A.-S. *hyre*, merces, and *sett-an*, collocare, Su.-G.
saett-a, or A.-S. *seta*, Su.-G. *saete*, incola, q. one who
inhabita for money.

[HYSE, *s.* 1. A vaunt, a cock-and-bull
story. Clydes., Aberd.

2. A practical joke, a trick, rough amuse-
ment, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. Uproar, wild riot, *ibid.*]

[To HYSE, v. n. To romp, to play tricks, *ibid.*;
part. pr. *hysin*, *hysan*, used as a *s.*

HY SPY. A game resembling *Hide and Seek*,
but played in a different manner, Roxb.

"O, the curlic-headed varleta! I must come to play
at Blind Harry and *Hy Spy* with them." *Guy Man-
nering*, iii. 355.

This seems the same with *Harry-Racket*, or *Hoop
and Hide*, as described by Strutt, *Sports*, p. 285. The
station which in E. is called *Home* is here the *Den*,
and those who keep it, or are the seekers, are called
the *Ins*. Those who hide themselves, instead of crying
Hoop as in E., cry *Hy Spy*; and they are denominated
the *Outs*. The business of the *Ins* is, after the signal
is given, to lay hold of the *Outs* before they can reach
the *Den*. The captive then becomes one of the *Ins*;
for the honour of the game consists in the privilege of
hiding one's self.

Hy is still used in calling after a person, to excite
attention, or when it is wished to warn him to get out
of the way, S., like *ho*, E. *cho*, Lat., whether as signi-
fying to hasten, I shall not attempt to determine.
Spy is merely the E. v. containing a summons to look
out for those who have hid themselves.

[HYTER, HYTERIN, *s.* 1. Confusion, ruin,
nonsense, Banffs.

2. The act of walking with a weak, tottering
step, or working in a weak, confused man-
ner, *ibid.*

3. A weak, stupid person, *ibid.*]

[HYTER, HYTERIN, *adj.* Weak, stupid, un-
skilful, ruined, *ibid.*]

[HYTER, HYTER-STYTER, v. n. To walk
with weak, tottering step, *ibid.*; part. pr.
hyterin, *hyterin-styterin*, used also as a *s.*

[HYTE-STYTE. 1. As a *s.*; arrant nonsense,
stupidity, Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*; silly, stupid, like one mad,
ibid.

3. As an *adv.*; stupidly, as if mad, *ibid.*

4. As an *interj.*; an exclamation of disbelief or
disassent, *ibid.*]

[HYTER-STYTER, *adv.* With weak tottering
step, in a state of ruin, S.]

[HYUCK-FINNIE (un pron. liquid), *adj.*
Lucky, fortunate, Shetl.]

[To HYVER, v. n. To saunter, lounge, or
idle, Shetl.]

[HYVERAL, *s.* A lounge, an idle, lazy per-
son, *ibid.*; same as Fr. *flaneur*.]