

**HABERGEON, HABIRGEON, s.** Dimin. of *hauberk*: a piece of defensive armour for the neck, consisting of the gorget only when made of plate, and of sleeves and gorget when composed of chain; Douglas, *Virgil*, iii., ch. 6: *habbiegoun*, Lyndsay, II., 178, Laing's ed.

The *habergeon* was really a breast-protector.

**HAENA, HENNA, HINNA.** Common and coll. forms of *have not*.

While some pair creatures *haena* where to lay Their heads, nor yet as much as for a meal would pay.  
*Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 321, ed. 1876.

*Henna* and *hinna* represent the common pron. in the West of S. *Henna* and *hanna* are the forms in the North of E. V. Brockett's Gloss.

**HAFFLINS-WAYS, HALFLIN-WISE, adv.**

In a slight measure, more or less; also, half-heartedly, undecidedly, reluctantly, as, "She *haffin-wise* consented." V. **HALFLIN.**

But, faith! the birkie wants a Manse,  
So, cannitie he hums them;  
Altho' his carnal wit an' sense  
Like *hafflins ways* o'ercomes him  
At times that day.

*Burns, Holy Fair*, st. 17.

**HAG-MATINES.** V. **DICT.**

Certainly *hag* must be deleted. It mars both sense and measure, and the line is complete and clear without it. Prob. the scribe had begun to write *haly* a second time, and, observing his error, left the word unfinished and undeleted.

**HAID.** Have it: a coll. form still in use.

His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid—  
Begaryt all with sindrie silks hew,  
Of nedill wark richt richelie all resplaid,  
Of biggest bind as he thoct best to *haid*,  
Or ladyis hand with nedill culd it sew.

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, i. 122, S.T.S.

To **HAIK, v. a.** To beat, batter, drive or knock out of one's way. Addit. to **HAIK**, q. v.

(Sup.)

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But an auld cripple sailor cam' hame frae the Main,  
Wha had left hame a callant, an' Nanny a wean,  
An' he swore he wad lay my back laigh on the plain,  
But I *haikit* him weel, an' wad do it again.

*James Ballantine, Whistle Binkie*, II. 8.

To **HAIK, v. n.** To tramp, trudge, or wend one's way: the act implies considerable exertion or endurance. Addit. to **HAIK**.

The Musk, the lytill Mous with all hir nicht  
With haist scho *haikit* unto that hill of hicht.

*Henryson, Part. of Beistis*, 1. 124.

**HAIPIT, part. pt.** Heaped; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 191: *happit*, West of S. V. **HAP.**

**HAIRSE, s.** A bier; also, a carriage for a dead body. Addit. to **HAIRSE**, q. v.

This form simply represents the pron. of E. *hearse*. M. E. *herse*, a frame for lights in a church, a bier, a carriage for the dead.

The etym. given in **DICT.** is wrong. V. under *Hearse*.

To **HAISLE, v. a.** To sun-dry. V. *Aisle*.

*Haisle* is still common in Ayrshire, and is generally used in reference to cloth or clothes.

To **HAISRE, HAIZRE, HAZRE, HAZE, v. a.** To half-dry or partially dry cloth or clothes in the open air, i.e., to dry such articles on the surface only.

*Haisre* is used in various districts of S. besides Ayr., which is given in **DICT.** It is properly a dimin. of *haze*, to lay on a hedge, to hedge-dry clothes, and hence to dry clothes in the open air, or, as in Halliwell's **DICT.**, "to dry linnen, etc." But although still so used in the East of Eng., *haze* has lost its original meaning in Scot., and is now used only as a contr. form of its dimin. *haisre*.

**HAISERD, HAIZERT, HAZED, part. pt.** Half-dried, partially-dried, dried on the surface. Addit. to **HAIZERT**, q. v.

The etym. suggested in the **DICT.** is incorrect and wide of the mark. As stated above, *haisre* is a frequent. of *haise*, or as more commonly spelled *haze*, to

lay on a hedge, to hedge-dry; from O. Fr. *haie, haye*, a hedge.

**HAIVLES**, *adj.* Destitute. V. **HAFLES**.

**HAK, HAYK**, *s.* A hook; reaping-hook, fishing-hook, &c.; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 100; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 51, Mait. C. Icel. *haki*, Swed. *hake*, Dan. *hage*, Du. *haak*, a hook.

**HALFATT**, *s.* V. **HAFFIT**.

**HALFERS**, *s.* Half-share; but generally interpreted *half-mine*. V. under **HALFER**.

When one of a party unexpectedly finds a piece of money or other article of value, the first in calling "*halfers*" is supposed to have a right to share to that extent with the finder.

**HALF-LADE**, *s.* A large cassie, or straw basket, used in Orkney. V. **CASSIE**.

Lit. a half-load: and so called because two of these baskets, when filled and slung on a pack-saddle, form a load for a pony.

**HALF-ONE**, *s.* A term in golfing; a handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

**HALIS**, *s.* A hall or covered market for the sale of provisions, etc. Errat. in **DICT**.

The definition and explanation given in the **DICT** are altogether wrong. As pointed out by Prof. Skeat the term *halis* is simply the pl. of O. Fr. *hale*, a hall, a covered market: or, as Côtgrave explains it, "An open Market house or hall standing on pillars;" and then he adds—"Les *hales*. Such a Market house, hall, or Shambles wherein flesh and other victuals are sold."

Mod. Fr. *halle*, a market; of German origin; Brachet.

**HALSLOCK, HALSLOK**, *s.* and *adj.* V. **HASLOCK**.

**HALVED**, *part. pa.* A term used in golfing; applied to a match which results in a drawn game; also applied to a hole, when each party takes the same number of strokes to play it.

To **HAM**, *v. n.* A form of **HUM**, *q. v.*

The term is so pron. in Orkney.

To **HAMEL, HAMBLE**, *v. a.* V. **HUMMEL**.

This form of the word is used in Orkney.

**HAMILT**, *adj.* A form of **Hamald**, *q. v.*; Whistle Binkie, II. 15.

**HAMLIN, HAMLAN**, *s.* A cross, wile, trick; pl. *hamlins, hamlans*, applied to the doubling, tricks, and pretences of a fox. V. **HAMMLE**.

To **HAMMER**, *v. n.* To stutter, stammer, or hesitate in speaking, S.

**HAN'-DARG**, *s.* Handiwork, hand-labour; also, what one wins by labour. V. **DARG**.

Himsel, a wife, he thus sustains,  
A smytrie o' wee duddie weans,  
An' nought but his *han' darg* to keep  
Them right an' tight in thack an' rape.

*Burns' Tea Dogs.*

**HANDLING, HANDLIN, HANLIN**, *s.* A discussion, altercation, quarrel: a merry-making, a meeting of friends or opponents for discussion; a soiree is often called a *tea-hanlan*; West of S.

To **HANDFAST**, *v. a.* V. **HANDFAST**.

**HANSHARP, HANDSCHAIRP**, *adj.* Bare-handed, scantily possessed or supplied, straitened; "*handschairp* in thair geir," straitened in their circumstances; Spald. Misc., I. 95.

**HANG**, *pret.* Hung; this form is still used. V. **HING**.

There saw I stand, In capis wyde and lang  
A full grete nowmer; bot thaire hudis all,  
Wist I nought quhy, atoure thair eyen *hang*.

*Kingis Quhair*, st 81, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

With bow In hand, that bent full redy was,  
And by him *hang* thre arowis In a cas.

*Ibid.*, st. 94.

**HANGING**, *adj.* A term in golfing applied to a ball which lies on a downward slope.

**HANING, HANYNG, HAINING**, *adj.* Close, hedged, preserved; *hanyng tyme*, cropping time, while the fields or crops were enclosed in order to keep out cattle; also, close time, while the common was closed in order to preserve the grass. V. **HAIN, HANE**.

" . . . not to suffer ony of thair bestial to gang lows pasturand . . . vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientie tedderit in *hanyng tyme*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 Oct., 1605, Mait. C.

" . . . the Vanelaw [a common of the burgh] to be proclamit waist, seute, and *hanyng*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 25 Apr., 1571. Rec. Soc.

**HANKLE, HANCLE**, *s.* A form of **HANTLE**, *q. v.*

**HANSEL-WIFE**, *s.* The woman who distributes the hansel at a marriage, generally, the bride's mother; Orkney. V. **HANSEL**, under **HAND**.

**HANT**, *s.* Short for *hantle*, number, plenty, abundance. V. **HANTLE**.

I Nil it gif without ane gold Besant.

Forsuith, said he, of sic I haue na *hant*.

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, i. 894, S.T.S.

**HANT**, *s.* Custom, practice, habit; lit. haunt. "Ye'll ne'er turn an auld cat fra ill *hants*."

**HARBRY, HERBERIE**, *s.* Harbourage, shelter, accommodation, lodging, entertainment; Houlate, l. 945, Bann. MS. Addit. to **HARBERIE**.

**HARDLEYS, HARDLIES, adv.** Hardly, scarcely; commonly pron. *harlies*; a vulgar form of *hardly*.

Common in North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

**To HARM, v. n.** To fret, grumble, be peevish or ill-natured; Orkn.

In the West of S. *hirm* is used in the same senses.

**HARMIN, s.** Fretfulness, peevishness, grumbling; Ibid.

Dan. *harm*, vexation, grief: *harmes*, to grieve, to be sorrowful.

**To HARNAS, HERNES, v. a.** To mount, garnish, ornament, decorate; part. pt. *hernessit*, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 83, Dickson. Addit. to [HARNAS].

"In the fyrst, a belt of crammassy *hernessit* with gold and braid." Ibid.

**HARNESS, HARNISH, s. and adj.** Shawls of a particular pattern; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 60, ed. 1876: *harness-weaver*, *harnish-weaver*; West of S.

**HARROBLE, s.** A bar or spar of a harrow; pl. *harrobles*; Orkn.

Dan. *harve-bul*, a harrow-bar; Larsen. A compound of *harv*, a harrow, and *bul*, a bar or spar. Icel. *herfi-bulla*.

**HARROKIT, HARRIKIT, adj. and s.** Hair-brained; a form of HALLOKIT, q. v. West of S.

This term is pron. *harrygaud* and *haddygaud*, in North of E. V. Brockett's Gloss.

**HARSKY, adj.** Of a rough, coarse nature; but generally used like *harsk*, rough, coarse; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 46. V. HASK.

**HARTH, adj.** Sharp-pointed, protruding; like the bones of a lean animal. A form of HASK, q. v.

Thy hanchis hurklis, with hukebanis *harth* and *haw*.  
*Dunbar and Kennedy*, l. 181, S.T.S.

**HAS-BEEN, HES-BEEN, s.** A thing of the past; applied to any thing that formerly was useful or valuable, but is now worn out or decayed. Addit. to HAS-BEEN.

*Imprimis* then, for carriage cattle,  
I have four brutes o' gallant mettle  
As ever drew afore a pettle;  
My *Lan' afore*'s a gude auld *has-been*,  
An' wight an' wilfu' a' his days been.

*Burns, The Inventory*, l. 8.

*Lan-afore*, the fore horse on the left hand in the plough.

"And although it [the liberty of Kirkburial] was long held as indifferent in the doylde dayes, yet being now but vnhwhile, and as an *hes-beene*, should neuer be more." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

This term is also used in Shropshire.

**HASEWAITHE, s.**

" . . . una cum le wrak, wattell, waithe, et *hasewaithe*." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1376.

**HASLETS, HAUSLETS, s. pl.** The inwards of an animal; the heart, liver, and lights: also called *pluck*, and *numbles*.

O. Fr. *hastilles*, "Th' inwards of a beast; as a hog's haslet, calues gather, sheepes plucke. etc." Cotgr.

**HASSBILES, s. pl.** A skin disease peculiar to infancy: it produces patches of dry scab on the head; Orkn.

Dan. *haus*, the skull, and *byld*, a boil: Norse *haus*, and *bolde*: Icel. *hauss*, and *bóla*.

**HATESUM, HAITSUM, adj.** Hateful, hated; causing or yielding hate; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. XI., ch. 4.

**HATRANCE, s.** Hatred; also, hindrance, as in the phrase, "moy nor *hatrance*," i.e., help nor hindrance. V. HATRENT.

" . . . noyther for faouor, priar, nor price, moy nor *hatrance*, but efter thair saull and conscience, as thair wald ansuyr to the great God, to the kingis grace, and towne of Abirdene, tharvponne." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 171, Sp. C.

**HAUDIN, HADIN, s.** Generally applied to a house or land held on lease; as, "a big *haudin*," a large farm: it is also applied to one's income or means of living, i.e., *upholding*. Addit. to HALDING, HADDIN.

I can say for mysel', tho' my *haudin*'s been sma',  
That I'm weel up in years noo, yet guddlin' awa':  
My frien's hae been kind, an' I freely admit,  
"I hae aye been provided for, an' sae may I yet."

*Walter Watson's Poems*, p. 134.

**To HAUGH, HAWK, v. a. and n.** V. HAUCH.

**HAVIL-CROOK, s.** A form of *avail-crook*, lowering-crook: the iron chain and hooks used for suspending pots over a fire. The term sometimes includes both the *swee* and the *crook*. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 451, Sp. C. V. AVAILL, AVALE.

Fr. *avaler*, to lower.

**HAW, adj.** Hollow, shrunk, wasted: "with hukebanis *harth* and *haw*," i.e., sharp and shrunk; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 181. The common form is *How*, q. v.

**HAW-GAW, HAUGAW, HAUKA, s.** A rag or refuse gatherer, a midden-raker.

This term is composed of *hawk*, to rake, to use the *hawk* or dung-fork, and *gaw*, a furrow, drain, dung-stead.

**HAWYNE, s.** Haven, harbour; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 38, Sp. C.

A.-S. *hæfene*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, a harbour.

**HAYND**, *s.* Breath; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. vii., ch. 9. A form of AYND, *q. v.*

**HAZARD**, *s.* A general term in golfing for a piece of bad ground, such as a bunker, whin, etc.

To **HAZE**, *v. a.* Now used as a contr. form of *Haisre*, *q. v.*

This word originally meant "to lay on a hedge," to hedge-dry cloth or clothes, and by and bye simply to dry clothes in the open air, or, as in Halliwell's Dict., "to dry linen, etc." Hence came the dimin. *haisre*, to half-dry or partially dry clothes. *Haze*, however, has lost its original meaning, and is now used as a contr. form of its dimin. *haisre*.

**HEARSE**, **HERSE**, *s.* A frame for lights, candle or taper-holder: "ane braccine *hearse*," a chandelier of brass; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 69, 121, IV. 219, Rec. Soc.

The *herse* was an open framework of wood or metal which was placed, during a funeral service, as a canopy over the coffin and covered with lighted tapers. Also, a similar permanent framework of metal occasionally placed over recumbent monumental effigies, on which lighted tapers were placed at the celebration of the obit and anniversary of the deceased, and on some other occasions.

So named from its resemblance to a triangular harrow. Lat. *hirpe*, a harrow, whence O. Fr. *herce*, M. E. and Mod. Fr. *herse*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**HEARSE**, **HAERSE**, *adj.* Hoarse. V. **HAIRSE**.

**HEART-AXES**, *s.* V. **DICT**.

The etym. given in **DICT** is wrong. The *axes* is not A.-S. *ece*, ache, but the Fr. *accés*, an attack of illness.

**HEAVY-HEIDIT**, **HEVIE-HEIDIT**, *adj.* Drowsy, listless, dull, gloomy, apathetic.

The last and worst is callit, Melancoly:  
Soure, sorrowful, Inuious, cauld and dry:  
Drowpond, dreidfull, gredie, and vntrew:  
*Hevie-heidit*, and feindill in game or glew.

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, ProL. 31, S.T.S.

"Having a big heavy head;" Gloss. This is a mistake. Also *feindill*, which is rendered "ill-natured," is a misreading of *seindill*, seldom.

**HEBAWDE**, *s.* An owl.

Hornit *Hebawde*, quhilck clepe we the nycht owle.  
*Douglas, Virgil*, vii. ProL., ed. Small.

**HECK**, **HEIK**, **HIKE**. A carter's call to his horse when he wishes it to draw towards him, i.e. to turn to the left. For "turn to the right," he calls "jee."

A common saying regarding a stubborn, intractable person is, "He'll neither *heck* nor *jee*." V. **JEE**.

**HECKLE**, *s.* Short for *heckle-pin*, a pin or tooth of a heckle, a sharp steel spike, Burns, Address to the toothache, st. 3. Addit. to **HECKLE**.

To **HEDE AND HANG**. To behead and hang; to punish with the utmost severity.

Sum sayis ane King is cum among us,  
That purposis to *hede and hang* us.  
*Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3219, ed. Laing.

This phrase may refer to the beheading and subsequent suspension of the body in chains, or, more probably, to the two forms of capital punishment, decapitation and hanging: if so, the meaning is to inflict capital punishment, to execute.

**HEEL**, *s.* and *v.* The *heel* of a golfing club is the part of the head which is nearest to the shaft; and *to heel* is to strike or hit with this part.

**HEGGERBALD**, **HEGGIRBALD**, **HAGGARBALD**, *s.* Lean and scraggy one, lank and towsie loun. Lit. an *adj.*, meaning marked or formed like a heron. V. **HEGRIE**.

Fowll *heggirbald*, for hennis thus will ye hang.  
*Dunbar and Kennedy*, l. 149, Laing's Ed.

Jamieson left this term undefined, but suggested a meaning which does not suit the sense of the two passages in which the word occurs. The one now given does Icel. *hegri*, a heron, Swed. *häger*: and *bald*, M. E. *balled*, marked or formed, from Gael. *bal*, a spot or mark.

**HEIDING-SWORD**, *s.* Beheading sword.

" . . . . . ordanis Robert Glen, thesaurer, to ressaue fra Williame Makcartnay his tua handit sword to be vsit for ane *heiding-sword*, becausa the auld sword is failyeit, and to gif him five pound thairfor." Burgh Recs. Edin., 3 Feb., 1564-5, Rec. Soc.

**HEID-ROUME**, *s.* Head or outer boundary of a feu or toft, i.e. the outer boundary of a head-room. Addit. to **HEID-ROUME**, *q. v.*

In 1572 the inhabitants of Peebles resolved to enclose the town with a wall; and that it might be built as speedily as possible they "statute and ordanit eury ane to big thair awne *heid-roome* betuich the Tolbuth to Peblis brig, and sua about the south syde of the toone to the Eist Werk; the hail commuinite to help to big it with dry stanis sa some and sa fare as is within thameselfis, and quhair superabundance of stanis is to help vtheris thairwith that mistaris, and this to be done within viiij nychtis."

To **HEIF**, *v. n.* To heave, labour; Douglas, King Hart, l. 116, ed. Small. E. *heave*.

A.-S. *hebban*, to lift, raise, elevate; Du. *heffen*, Dan. *hæve*.

**HEISK**, **HISK**, *adj.* Heady, nervous, excited, crazie; Orkn.

Norse *hesk*, somewhat heady. Cf. Dan. *hidsig*, hot-headed; from *hidse*, to heat.

**HEK**, *s.* V. **HECK**.

**HEKLIT**, **HEKILLIT**, *part. pt.* Formed or fashioned like a monk's cowl.

His hude was reid *heklit* atour his croun,  
Lyke to ane Poet of the auld fassoun.  
*Henryson, Testament of Cresseid*, l. 244.

His hude of scarlet bordourit weill with silk,  
On *hekillit* wyis, untill his girdill down.  
*Ibid.*, ProL. *Lyoun and Mous*, l. 32.

Prof. Skeat explains the term thus:—"It means a hood furnished with or fashioned like a monk's cowl,

which completely covered the crown. Icel. *hökull*, a priest's cope: whence *hækla*, a kind of cowed or hooded frock, mount Hecla (Hekla) with its hood of snow. A.-S. *hæcile*, Gothic *hakul*: M. E. *haket*, in Gawayne (Stratmann)."

**HELE**, *s.* Health, healing, cure, consolation, well-being, welfare; "in guid *hele* and prosperitie," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 28, Sp. C.; "confort and *hele*," Kingis Quair, st. 74; "hertis *hele*," heart-ease, consolation, *Ibid.*, st. 169, 191, ed. Skeat. Addit. to **HEIL**, q. v.

To **HELP**, *v. a.* To improve, mend, repair, renovate; pret. and part. pt., *helpit*; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 279, Rec. Soc.

"... thair ar sindrie defectis in the letter of gildrie, quhilk by gude advyse and deliberation mon be *helpit* and reformit." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 341, Rec. Soc.

"... qnhilk stane wes ordanit to be *helpit* in the sauser mark thairof." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 322, Sp. C. This was one of the march-stones of the burgh, and its marks had become defaced.

**HELY-HOW**, *s.* V. under **HOW**.

**HEMS**, **HEMMIS**, *s. pl.* V. **HAIMS**.

**HEND**, **HENDE**, *adj.* Gentle, courteous; Houlate, l. 325: also, bright, comely, fair, as "*hendest* of hewis;" *Ibid.*, l. 893.

It is also used as a *s.*; see under **HEYND**: and sometimes as an *adv.*, meaning carefully, kindly, lovingly, as in—

He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng,  
About his hals full *hende*, and on his awne hart.  
*Houlate*, l. 477, Asloan MS.

Addit. to **HEYND**, **HEND**, q. v.

**HEN-LAFT**, *s.* The joists or *bauks* of a house; also, the space above the joists.

Country houses long ago were generally of but one story, with thatched roof and open ceiling. The joists or *bauks*, being the recognised place for the poultry to roost during night, were called the *hen-laft*. And as household and other implements, and articles that were cumbersome or not much in use, were stowed away upon or above the joists, they were said to be kept in the *hen-laft*. And many a mother has brought order out of disorder by threatening to send the naughty ones "to bide in the *hen-laft*."

**HEF**, *pret.* and *part.* Heaped, piled up: *hep-mesour*, heaped-measure, heap-measure; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 335, Sp. C.

**HERBERE**, *s.* A garden-plot or bed; Kingis Quair, st. 31, 32. Addit. to **HERBERE**, q. v.

As pointed out by Prof. Skeat in his ed. of The Kingis Quair, the latter half of Jamieson's note on this term is a mistake. Delete from "It would seem," &c.

**HERE**, *s.* V. **HEER**.

**HEREDATION**, *s.* The act of inheriting; also, right by inheritance: Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 19. V. **ACQUISITION**.

Lat. *hæres*, an heir.

**HERES**, **HERS**, *s. pl.* Payments, rewards, dues; as the dues payable to a miller and his men; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 306, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *hyr*, hire, wages; Swed. *hyra*, Dan. *hyre*.

**HERKNERE**, *s.* Listener: "the *herkner* bore," the keen or quick-eared boar, Kingis Quair, st. 156, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

**HERLIE**, **HERELY**, **HEIRLY**, *adj.* and *adv.* Lordly, like a lord or chief, proudly; Houlate, l. 846, 898. Addit. to **HERLICH**.

**HERN**, **HARN**, *s.* and *adj.* Linen: "*hern*-thread, *hern*-weaver, *harn*-weaver." Short for **HARDIN**, q. v.

**HERNESSIT**, *part. pt.* Ornamented. V. **Harnas**.

**HERON-SEW**, *s.* A young heron. Errat. in **Dict.**

Jamieson's mistake arose from confounding *heron-sew* and *heron-shaw*. They are different words. *Heron-sew* was in M. E. *heronsewe*, a young heron, and has this meaning in the passage quoted in the **Dict.** It comes from O. Fr. *heronceau*, having the same meaning. But *heronshaw*, or, as Cotgrave wrote it, *herneshaw*, means "a shaw of wood wherein herons breed." See his definition of *haironniere*, a heronry.

The pl. form *heronis sewis*, in the passage quoted in **Dict.**, is doubly wrong: it ought to be only one word, *heronsewis*. The writer evidently took it to mean "heron's young ones."

**HET**, *adj.* Hot. *Gie him 't het*, give him it hot, i.e. scold or rate him soundly, beat him severely.

Yon ill-tongued tinkler, Charlie Fox,  
May taunt you wi' his jeers and mocks;  
But, *gie him 't het*, my hearty cocks!  
E'en cow the cadie.

*Burns, Earnest Cry and Prayer.*

**HET-SEIKNES**, *s.* The rash, nettle-rash; also called "*the hets*;" a skin eruption common among children; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 16, Rec. Soc.

**HETTLE**, *adj.* V. **Dict.**

"This is not a corruption; it is simply the A.-S. *hetol*, malignant." Skeat.

**HEUCH**, **HEUGH**, &c., *s.* V. **Dict.**

In senses 3, 4, and 5, at least, *heuch* is equivalent to A.-S. *holh*, a cavity; and no doubt it was for this word that Dr. Leyden wrote *heolh*, as noted under sense 3.

**HEULD**, **HEUD**, *adj.* Kindly, gracious: *heuld-horn*, the gracious or grace-cup, Orkn.

"Sometime after the guests retired to bed, the lady of the house made a round of the bed-rooms, offering every guest a drink of warm, spirituous liquor. This was called the "*heuld-drink*," which was presented in a small horn vessel, called the "*heuld horn*." The vessel was smaller than the common drinking horn used at table, and held rather more than an ordinary tumbler." Orcadian Sketch Book, Note, p. 63.

Dan. *huld*, faithful, loyal: also, secret, private.

## HEVED, HEVEDE, &amp;c., s. V. DICT.

"Regarding the etymon of the term denoting the *head*, of course Horne Tooke is quite wrong; the A.-S. *hēafod* (=Lat. *caput*) is distinct from *hebban*, the pp. of which is *hafen*." Skeat.

## HEW, HEWCH, HUCHE, s. A shaft, mine, coal-pit. V. HEUCH.

". . . and that his gracis subjectis might have a securitie to tak thair *hewis*." Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 65.

## To HEW, HEWE, v. a. To show, describe, declare, tell.

It war tyrefull to tell, dyte or addres  
All thar deir armis in dewlye desyre.  
Bot part of the principale neuertheles,  
I sall haist me to *heve* hartlie but hyra.  
*Houlate*, l. 424, Asloan MS.

A.-S. *hiewan*, to form, shape, show.

HEWIT, part. pt. Errat. in DICT. for *Hewit*, hoofed.

This is a misreading in Ruddiman's Douglas. Small's ed. reads *hovit*.

## HEYDIN, HEYTHING, &amp;c., s. V. DICT.

A better explanation of the origin of this term is Icel. *hæthing*, scoffing, mockery; *hætha*, to scoff; from *hálh*, scoffing.

Jamieson's statement that the *Strother* mentioned by Chaucer in the "Reeve's Tale" is certainly *Anstruther* in Fife, is a mistake.

The language employed by the speakers is undoubtedly that of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven long ago pointed out this fact, and conclusively showed that what Chaucer alluded to could be none other than Long Strother or Longstroth-dale in the north west part of the deanery of Craven. V. Garnett's Philol. Essays, p. 70.

## HEYND, HENDE, adj. V. DICT.

Of the rival etym. suggested for this term, the following note indicates the best:—

"*Heynd* is from A.-S. *gehende*, near at hand, a derivation of hand. For the development of the sense compare M. E. *hende*." Skeat.

## HICH, v. and s. V. HITCH.

HICHT, HEICHT, adj. Poet. and coll. form of *hichty*, high, haughty, insolent; and sometimes simply *heich*, high, with subjoined *t*, like *witht* for with.

Than Venus was cummerit in cairis kene,  
With mind dement vneis scho nicht sustene  
The wordis scharp quhilk scho thoucht al to *hicht*  
Sayand, schaipe ye to Cupid King complene?  
*Rolland, Court of Venus*, iii. 291, S. T. S.

Sum ar sa proude, and sa ar put to *hicht*  
In love and fauour of thair fair *Lady* bricht.  
*Ibid.*, ProL. 153.

HICK, s. A form of HECH, q. v.: "*hicks* an' hums," Whistle Binkie, II. 232.HIDDERSOCHT. For *hidder socht*, brought hither, brought back. Addit. to HIDDEN-SOCHT.

Not one word, but a phrase applied to a person or thing that, having gone astray or been lost, has been

sought for, found, and brought back to its place or owner.

## HIDLINS, adj. and adv. V. HIDDLINS.

To HIKE, v. a. and n. To swing, sway, toss up and down; part. *hiking*, used also as a s., as, "the *hiking* o' the boat." Addit. to HYKE, q. v.

A nurse *hikes* a child when she sits swaying it backwards and forwards, and when she tosses it up and down in her arms.

The word is common in the North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

Icel. *hwika*, mod. *hika*, to falter, sway, quake.

## HILTER-SKILTER, adv. V. DICT.

In reduplicated words generally only one half of the word is significant; the other is merely a rhyming addition. Here the significant part is *skilter*, from Icel. *skildir*, part. pt. of *skilja*, to separate, break up, part.

## To HINCH, HENCH, HAINCH, v. n. To halt, limp; West and South of S. V. HENCH.

All these forms are still in use; and the older form *hink* is not yet quite obsolete; but it is now generally used in the sense of to hesitate, hang, pause. For example, a lame person *hitches* as he walks along, and a stammerer *hinks* in his speech. V. HINK.

The variations presented by *hinch*, *hench*, *hainch*, *hink*, are found in *clinch*, *clench*, *clainch*, *clink*.

Icel. *hinka*, to limp.

## HINCH, HENCH, HAINCH, s. A halt, limp; lameness.

HINCHER, HENCHER, HAINCHER, s. A lame person; also called *hippity-hincher*, *hippity-haincher*. V. HAPPITY.

## HINGAND-LOCK, HYGAND-LOK, s. A padlock.

"Item, for tua *hingand lorkis* to the thesaurer kist, iiii s. ij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., 2 Nov., 1497, Dickson.

## HINGEN, v. pres. pl. Hang.

And lo! quhy so thai *hingen* down thaire hudis.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 83, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

This is not a Scot. form; it is an imitation of the language of Chaucer. This plural termination occurs frequently throughout the poem.

## To HINK, HYNK, v. n. To hesitate, lag, droop, fall off, fail. Addit. to HINK, q. v.

This term is really the old form of *hinch*, *hench*, *hainch*, to limp, halt; and although not defined by Jamieson, its etym. is correctly indicated. V. under *Hinch*, &c.

Icel. *hinka*, to limp.

## To HIRCHELL, HIRCHLE, v. n. V. HIR-SILL, HIRSLE.

## HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s. and adv. V. DICT.

Jamieson's suggestion gives no explanation of this term, which seems to be merely a reduplication formed from *dirdum*, din, loud and confused noise; hence, *hirdum-dirdum*, great noise and confusion, and as an adv., uproariously, topsy-turvy.

The original sense of *diridum* occurs in the passage quoted under HIRDY-GIRDY, q. v.

**HIRDY-GIRDY, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, s. and adv. V. DICT.**

The defin. in DICT. does not imply the contention, clamour, and uproar which form the prominent features of a *hirdy-girdy*, and which generally put men and things topsy-turvy. The etym., too, is equally defective.

The term is a reduplication from *gurr*, to growl, and *hur*, to snarl. Hence its application to angry, noisy quarrel, and its use as an adv. to express *uproariously* and *topsy-turvy*. See quotations in DICT.

E. *hurdygurdy*, a harsh, grating musical instrument, has the same origin. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**HIREGANG, s. Hire of oxen; expense of hiring.**

" . . . proficuum . . . cujuslibet bovis annuatim extenden. in *le hiregang* et laboribus ad 6 firlotas farine." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1465.

**To HIRM, v. n. To be peevish or fretful; to grumble; part. *hirmin*, used also as a s., West of S. V. Harm, v.**

This is a dimin. of *Harm*, q. v. : Dan. *harm*, vexation; *harmes*, to grieve.

**HIRNE, HYRNE, s. V. DICT.**

A.-S. *hyrne*, a corner: from *horn*. The affinities which Jamieson rejects are now generally accepted.

**HIT, pron. V. DICT.**

Jamieson's suspicion of the correctness of Tooke's derivation of this term was well founded. *Hit* is simply the neuter of A.-S. *he*.

"No one now believes in Horne Tooke's marvellous derivation from Goth. *haitan*." Skeat.

**HITTIN, part. pt. Hit, beaten, licked.**

This form is still in use.

For William wichttar wes of corss  
Nor Sym, and better knittin.  
Sym said he sett nocht by his forss,  
Bot hecht he sowld be *hittin*.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 24, ed. 1882.

**HOAST, s. and v. Cough: *barkin' hoast*, a short, hard cough, like the barking of a dog; Burns, Scotch Drink. V. Host.**

**HOGHEID, HOGGIT, HUGGIT, s. A hog's-head, barrel, "a *hogheid* of beiff;" Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 123, Rec. Soc.**

**HOGMANAY, HOGMENAY, s. V. DICT.**

The following note by Professor Skeat regarding the explanation of this term given in the DICT., may be accepted as an admirable summing up of the discussion:—

"If the French phrase *au qui menez* is genuine, the derivation of *hogmanay* from it is nearly certain; and this adaptation being accepted it follows, of course, that the phrase itself is of no very high antiquity. It ought, however, to be noted that all speculation as to the origin of the word *qui* may be spared; for it is neither Celtic nor Scandinavian, but simply the Fr. spelling of Lat. *uisum*, mistletoe. Besides, the phrase *au qui menez* is devoid of all sense when detached from the accusative cases which *menez* governs.

"*Trololay* is the same as *trolly-lolly* in Piers Plowman: and the phrase in Cotgrave is not *Ay guy* (as misprinted), but *Au guy*."

**HOIF, HOFF, &c. V. DICT.**

Under senses 3 and 4 the A.-S. word ought to be *hof*, not *hose*.

**HOIP, s. A hollow between hills. V. HOP, HOPE.**

This form represents the pron. of the term in Tweeddale.

**HOLE, adj. and s. Whole, complete; all hole, in every particular, wholly, entirely. V. HALE.**

" . . . we rejecte and refuse this monckely chastite, and *all hole* this slouthful and slouggishe sorte of lyfe of supersticious men," &c. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches. Wodrow Soc. Misc., I. 22.

A.-S. *hāl*, Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, whole. Regarding the spelling with initial *v*, see Skeat's Etym. Dict. under Whole.

**HOLINE, HOLEN, s. and adj. Holly; "of the *holine* hew," in colour like the holly, dark-green; Court of Venus, i. 88, S.T.S. Addit. to HOLYN.**

**HOLLAN BOOLS, HOLLAN'S BOOLS, s. pl. Dutch marbles: striped or variegated bowls greatly prized by boys.**

Grannie! Mysie's ta'en my ba',—  
Flyting Mysie, flyting Mysie,  
And flung my *Hollan's Bools* awa',—  
Cankert, flyting Mysie:  
The bonnie ba' ye made to me,  
The bools I bought wi' yon bawbee,  
She's gart them o'er the window flee—  
Cankert, flyting Mysie.

Alex. Smart, Whistle Binkie, II. 377.

**HOLLIS-PECE, s. A kind of small cannon.**

" . . . for deliuerance agane to the said towne of thair artailzarie efter following; that is to say, ane falcown, kilis pece, *hollis pece*, and thre serpentinis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 195, Sp. C.

**HOLT, s. V. DICT.**

The two entries under this heading ought to have been combined. The various meanings given belong to A.-S. *holt*.

**HONG, pret. Hung.**

and with this *hong*  
A mantill on hir schularis, large and long.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 160, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

**HOODOCK, adj. Like a hoody or carrion-crow; foul and greedy.**

The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race,  
Wha count on poortith as disgrace.

Burns, Epistle to Major Logan, st. 7.

**To HOOK, v. a. A term in golfing; to drive the ball widely to the left hand; same with *Draw*, q. v.**

**HOOL. *Lap the hool*; Burns, Halloween. V. COUP FRAE THE HOOL.**

**HORNEL, s. In DICT. misprinted *Kornel*.**

**HORNER, s.** A worker in horn: a maker of horn spoons, cups, combs, etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 218. *Hornare*, Prompt. Parv.

In early times horning was an important craft in Scotland, and almost every large town had its Horner's Lane or Horner's Close, where the work was carried on. But now, through improvements in metal-working and machinery, the craft is all but extinct. A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

**HORT, s.** A hurt, wound, sore. V. **HORT, v.**

The herknere bore; the holsum gray for *hortis*.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 156, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

*Gray*, the badger. V. note under **GREY**.

**HOSTISH, s.** A hostelry, an inn; *hostish houses*, lodgings for travellers; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, IV. 22, Rec. Soc.

Prob. a corr. of Fr. *hospice*, from Lat. *hospitium*, a place where strangers are entertained.

**HOTE, pret.** Called, said, declared; part. pt. *i-hote*, said to be, declared to be, Douglas, Palace of Honour, I. 17, ed. Small.

The form of the part. pt. is generally *yhote* in M. E.; but the prefix is seldom used in Scot.; it occurs, however, repeatedly, and in both forms, in the *Kingis Quair*. V. Gloss.

A.-S. *hátan*, to call, name, be called.

**HOTE, HORT, part. and adj.** Prepared, adapted, fitted, suited, ready; Douglas, I. 17, 27, III. 183, 10, Small's ed. In last passage Ruddiman reads *hote*.

**HOufe, s.** A large basket made of coarse wattle, used for carrying fish; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, IV. 47, Rec. Soc.

In Orkney a similar basket made of straw is called a *huvie*. Prob. both terms are from Dan. *hov*, a bag-net, landing-net, bag. In Orkney a *huvie* is still used as a bag-net for trout. V. *Huvie*.

**HOuk, s.** V. **DIct.**

This word is not of Scandinavian but of Greek origin: adapted from Gk. *holkas*. See *hulk* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**HOUP, HOuPE, s.** A hoop, bundle, parcel, portion; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 25. Addit. to **HOUP**, q. v.

**HOUT, s.** A wood, wooding, a clump of wooding; Douglas, Virgil, vii., Prol. A form of **HOLT**, q. v.

A.-S. *holt*, a wood; Du. *hout*.

**HOUTIPAS, s.** Lit. height and breadth: hence, gauge, standard, model, pattern, sample.

“ . . . thairfoir the saidis baillies, counsall, and communitie, being thairwith ryplie adwysit, hes aggreit and condiscendit all in aue voce that the hail treis [i.e. barrels] that are to be sett vp salbe of the

quantitie of fyvtene gallounes, and the *houtipas* treis nocht to be translait, and that aue gadge salbe appointit be the toun for that effect.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 23 June, 1590, I. 153, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *haut et bau*, height aud breadth.

**HOVE, HOv, s.** A hoof; pl. *hovis*, Douglas, Virgil, xii., ch. vi. *Hovit*, hoofed, *Ibid.* vii., ch. xiii.

**HOW, adv.** Why, for what reason or purpose. Still in use.

“And if thou be to ly at the Altar, *how* wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse?” Blame of Kir-  
buriall, ch. 11.

**HOWBEID, adv. and conj.** However, howsoever, though it may be; Sempill Ballates, p. 238. E. *howbeit*, which Lyndsay also uses.

Be not displeisit quatevir we sing or say,  
Amang sad mater *howbeid* we suntyme relye.  
*Lyndsay, Proclam. Thrie Estaitis*, l. 22, Bann. M.S.

**HOWDY, s.** V. **DIct.**

For this term no satisfactory etymon has yet been offered. Regarding the one given by Jamieson, Prof. Skeat says:—“Any connection with Icel. *jóth*, a baby (which is the word which J., by three alterations, renders *iod*), is quite out of the question.”

**HOWSELYNGE, HOWSLYNGE, part. and s.** The giving or receiving the sacrament; the Eucharist, the Sacrament.

“There is twayne whiche are named in the Church of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and *Howselynge*,” etc. Conf. of Faith of the Swiss Churches. Wodrow Soc. Misc., I. 18.

“ . . . the Holy Supper of thankes, called *Howselynge*,” etc. *Idem.*, p. 20.

“*Howselyn* wythe the sacrament.” Prompt. Parv.

“To howsulle, *communicare*.” Cath. Ang.

A.-S. *hūsel*, an offering, oblation, sacrament; *hūslīan*, to administer the sacrament.

**HOWTIDE, s.** Ebb-tide, low-water, low-water mark. V. **How**.

“ . . . descendens ad aquam de Annand et ab aqua de Annand ad aquam de Edin in lie *howtide*.” Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1376.

**HOWYN, part. pt.** V. **DIct.**

*Howyn*, lit. lifted: hence, lifted at the font. It is the part. pt. of the verb to *heave*. In Icel. *hefja*, means “to baptize”; see *Vigfussen*.

**HUCH, s.** A small heap. V. **HUTCH**.

**HUCHE, s.** A form of **HEUCH**, q. v. Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 28, ed. 1882.

**HUD, HUDE, s.** A hood, a covering for the head; “toppit *huddis* on heid,” wearing peaked hoods, *Houlate*, l. 186.

**HUDDS, s.** Lit. hoods. V. **DIct.**

This term was left undefined; but it is simply the pl. of *Hud* explained on previous page. Indeed the two entries ought to be combined.



HUD-PYKE, s. V. DICT.

The etymology suggested for this term is not satisfactory. If *pyke* means to pick up, gather, collect, then, a *hud-pyke* may be a person who picks up odd or stray trifles and stows them away in his hood,—in short, a scrap-gathering save-all. But, if *pyke* means to steal, to pilfer, then, a *hud-pyke* may be one who pilfers from his neighbour's hood, i. e., one who steals the merest scraps and odd-things, a mean thief. Prof. Skeat inclines to the latter meaning: for he suggests, "*Hood-pike*=one who steals from a hood, in which no one would put away anything of *much* value, but might just put away temporarily things of slight value."

HUGGIT, HOGGIT, s. V. *Hogheid*.

HUIK, HUIKE, HUIKE, HEWK, HAYK, HAK, s. A hook, a fishing-hook, a reaping-hook; also, a reaper, S. V. HEUCK.

HUKE, s. A frock, dress; a loose walking dress like a close-fitting mantle. V. HAIK.

And forto walk that fresché mayes morowe,  
An *huke* sche had ypon hir tissew whitte.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 49, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

Du. *huik*, a cloak; O. Fr. *huke*, "surquanie, froc;" Palsgrave. The *surquanie* or *souquenie* is explained by Cotgrave as a "frock, gaberdine." V. Gloss. *Kingis Quair*.

HULLOK, s. Hollock, a kind of sweet wine used in the sixteenth century; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 176, Sp. C., Halyburton's Ledger, p 335.

HUNDRED, HUNDER, s. A measure of garden-ground in Orkney, 15 ft. by 18 ft. in extent: ground sufficient for the growth of a hundred plants of kail.

In each plot or hundred the plants are set 18 inches apart, or in ten rows of twelve each. *Hundred*, therefore, means the long hundred or six score.

TO HUNKER, v. n. To stoop, submit, yield, endure. Addit. to HUNKER.

But ought that we may do or say,  
Waes me, they winna heed it;  
We just mann *hunker* till the day  
Their help 'll no be needit.

*Walter Watson's Poems*, p. 57.

HURCHIN, s. Urchin, dwarf, little fellow.

But *hurchin* Cupid shot a shaft,  
That play'd a dame a shavie.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars*.

TO HURD, HURDE, v. a. To hoard, stow or store away, conceal, hide; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 223, Rec. Soc. V. HURD, s.

HURDAR, HURDER, s. A hoarder; one who stores away or conceals his money or goods. *Ibid.*, III. 168, Rec. Soc.

HURKIE, *adj.* Lazy, careless or slovenly in work; applied also to work that is unpleasant, troublesome, or unmanageable; West of S. V. [HURK, v.]

TO HURKLE *down*, v. n. To submit, yield, give in. Addit. to HURKILL, q. v.

(Sup.)

S

But death cam' athort him, and sairly forfoughten,  
He *hurk'd* down quietly—prepared for to dee.  
*Whistle Binkie*, I. 385.

HURLY-BED, HURLIE-BED, s. A truckle-bed, trundle-bed; a bed set on *hurlies* or wheels and pushed under another: also called a *whirly-bed*.

In the houses of the working-classes the *Jurty-bed* is an important piece of furniture. During the day it stands under a larger bed: at night it is *hurled* out to receive its occupants: and in the morning it is *hurled* back again.

HUSCHE, s. Issue, outlet. V. ISCHE.

TO HUSHOCH, HUSHLE, v. a. To work in a hurried or careless manner, to dress or work slovenly, West and South of S.

The barmen did rattle their flails ow're the bawks,  
The millers did *hushoch* their mellers in sacks,  
And hung the best braws that they had on their backs,  
To flash at the funny bonello.

*Kürrocornock's Bonello, Gall. Encycl.*, p. 78.

HUSHOCH, HUSHLOCH, s. A confused heap, tangled mass; hurried, careless, or slovenly work; also, one who works in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner, *Ibid.*

HUSHOCHY, HUSHLOCHY, *adv.* and *adj.* In a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner; all of a heap: as an *adj.*, hurried, &c., *Ibid.*

Allied to E. *hustle*, from Du. *hutselen*, to shake up and down in a tub, bowl, or basket. A freq. form is *hotsen*, from which come our *hotch*, and *hotter*, q. v.

HUSSY, HUSSIE, HIZZY, s. 1. Housewife, mistress, housekeeper; pl. *hussesis*, *hussis*, *hizzies*; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 30.

2. Woman, female; but in this sense generally applied to a stout, healthy young woman.

An' buirdly chiels and clever *hizzies*  
Are bred in sic a way as this is.

*Burns, The Two Dogs*.

This term, in both senses, is generally pronounced *hissie*; but it is not generally used in a contemptuous way, as stated by Jamieson: and even when it is so used, the contempt is communicated to it either by the tone of the speaker or by some qualifying word. V. HISSIE.

HUTH, s. Hollow, basin; Bann. MS., fol. 156 a. V. HUTCH.

HUVIE, s. A large straw basket used as a bag-net for trout; Orkney. V. *Houfe*.

Dan. *hov*, a bag-net, landing-net, bag.

HUYFE, s. A haunt; Douglas, III. 151, ed. Small. V. HOIF.

HYLAIR, *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant; Court of Venus, i. 157; well pleased, *Ibid.*, ii. 480.

HYRE, s. Hurry, haste; Houlate, l. 424.

O. Swed. *hurra*, to whirl or swing rapidly, whence *hurr*, hurry, haste.

HYTE, *adj.* V. HITE.