

Man of The whey is derived by the vreters into the bladder. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Keig. Philos.* l. v. § 4 The aforementioned Food mixes itself with another Humour, Water, or Whey, which the Anatomists call the *Lympha*.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *whey-bath*, -*colour*, -*curd*, -*house*, -*lead* (LEAD sb. 1 5), -*pot*, -*tub*; *whey-drinker*; *whey-colour(ed)*, -*like*, adjs.; in reference to the pale colour of whey, as *whey beard*, *countenance*, *face*; *whey-bearded*, -*pale* adjs.; *whey-bacon*, bacon from a *whey-pig*; *whey-beard*, (a) a person having a 'whey beard'; (b) the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; *whey-bird*, the woodlark, *Alauda arvensis*; also = *whey-beard* (b); † *whey-blooded a.*, cowardly; † *whey-brained a.*, weak-brained; *whey-brose*, brose made with whey instead of water; *whey-butter*, butter made from whey or from *whey-cream*; *whey-cream*, the cream which remains in the whey after the curd has been removed; *whey-drop*, -*eye*, -*spring*, a hole in an imperfectly pressed cheese in which the whey collects; *whey-face*, a person having a pale face; so *whey-faced a.*; *whey-pig*, a pig fed with whey; *whey-porridge*, porridge made with whey instead of water; *whey-whig*, a beverage made of whey flavoured with herbs; *whey-worm*, see quot. 1828; *fig.* a whim; hence *whey-wormed a.*, marked with whey-worms.

a 1712 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 431 The latter end of November or December, when all the *whey-bacon is gone. 1888 RAE *Austrian Health Res.* viii. 169 The spoiled daughters of luxury... indulge in *whey baths. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog Chtr. Hist Pearl* iv. f. 3 b, Father *whey-beard. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* xv. 84 He is lean, crooked, or beetle-browed, a thin whey beard. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.*, *Whey beard*, a name for the White Throat. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1556) 46 b, As soon as he waxed *whey-beard. 1823 JAMIESON, **Whey-bird*, the wood-lark, .. Lanark. 1863 *Brit. Birds* 625 *Whey-bird*, the Whitethroat. 1675 DUFFETT *Moch Tempest* i. 1, The *Whey-Blooded Rogue looks as if his heart were melted into his Breaches. 1660 TATHAM *Rump* i. i, A *Whey-brain'd fellow. 1804 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* viii, The *whey-brose was perfection. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 406 They skimmed the cream off to make *whey-butter. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 211 The quantity of whey-butter per cow is about half a pound per week. 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* ix. 89 When... the river... looketh of a *whey colour. 1684 J. S. PROFIT & PLEAS, *United* 171 If the weather be dark or Whey-colour. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, That indistinct hue which may be called whey-colour. 1602 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* iii, I take it hee is somewhat a weaky man; And he has it, it were a *whey coloured beard. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* Misc. Wks. 1751 l. 67 A goodly Whey-colour'd Beard. 1826 COMBE *Digestion* l. v, A semi-transparent whey-coloured fluid. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Ek. E. 1 b*, A *whey countenance, short stooped, and earthen dampish-voyce. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 170 When Butter is wholly made with *Whey-cream, it is then justly named Whey-butter. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Requeson*, *whey cruds. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 20 Such a Tormentor never rages *mong *Whey-Drinkers in poor cottages. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayr.* 452 (Jam.) Putrifying holes, which, in the dairy language of Ayrshire, are termed *whey-drops. *Ibid.* 455 *Whey-springs*, or *eyes, are seldom met with in the cheeses of Ayrshire. 1605 SHAKS. *Mod. v. iii. 17 Macb.*... What Soldiers, Patch?.. What Soldiers *Whey-face? *Ser.* The English Force, so please you. 1753 JANE COLLIER *Art Torment* l. i. 46 If her complexion is fair, call her Whey-face. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* l. Mrs. Moss, A little.. man, with a Jerry-Sneak expression in his pale whey-face. 1640 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* iv. 20 Marke, sir, that *whey-fac'd fellow in the red. 1697 PRIOR *Ep. to Sir P. Sheppard* 49 That sneaking Whey-fac'd Apollo. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. Hish.* in *Paris* l. i, One whey-fac'd Son of a Bitch... call'd me *Bite*. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xvii, Your tutor, whey-fac'd Mr. Vining. 1663 *Ferys Diary* 10 June, To the Royal Theatre... Thence to the *whey-house, and drank a great deal of whey. 1672-4 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 164 Against one wall are the *whey-leads. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 174 A *whey-like juice. 1828 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 180 Whey-like urine. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 511 *Porcus serarius*, .. a *whey pig. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in *Wr.*-Wulcker 624/4 Whey i. olla *whey pottle. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 13 Faults .. in Cheese such as.. *Whey Springs. 1811 (see *whey-eye*). 1813 RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* 209 Butter-milk .. is sometimes saved in the *whey-tub. 1811 WILLIAMS in *Archaeologia* XVII. 163 **Whey-Whig*, whey impregnated with mint, balm, and walnut leaves. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edu. IV. 222 The Essex men hauynge wyldre *whey worms in their hedges. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Whey-worms*, pimples, from which exudes a wheylike moisture. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 553 A sorry face *Wheywormed about.

b. as *adj.* Whey-coloured (cf. *whey beard*). 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. 1. 245 His tawny Beard .. The upper part thereof was Whey, The nether Orange mixt with Grey. † *Whey, v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To separate the whey from (milk); hence in *vbl. sb. attrib.*, as *whey-ing cloth*; also, to make (the blood) wheyish or thin. 1660 in *Sir R. Sadler's St. Papers* (1800) III. 358 Two fleeting dishes, six turning cloathes, and five wheying cloathes. 1661 FULTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) ii. xi. 201 It is most true that in matters unjust, Christian Religion wheyes the blood and makes a Coward of man. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 73 The Idolatry of Covetousness... had no whey'd or coagulated all it's Mass of Blood. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 85 Take the Curd of a gallon of Milk, and whey it well. *Ibid.* 105 Take a gallon of new Milk, set it as for a Cheese, and gently whey it.

Whey, north. f. QUAY, heifer, WAY int.

Wheyey (hwæi), a. Forms: 6 *wheye*, 6-7 *whayoy*, 7 *whayio*, *wheyoie*, *whaey*, 7-*wheyey*. [f. WHEY sb. + -Y-] Of the nature of whey; consisting of, containing, or resembling whey.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Uryne* 13 b, Urine is the superfluitie or wheye substance of the bloude in the hollow vayne. 1572 J. JONES *Buckton's Bathes Benefite* 18 The wheyey, thinne, and subtle humoures. 1615 CROKE *Body of Man* 95 The serous or wheyey part of the blood. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 2/1 The more Wheyey Parts of the Chyle. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) l. 54 Discolored by a wheyey tinge. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 81 The surface of which [sc. the bladder] pours forth a cheesy or wheyey fluid. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 29/1 A separation of the buttery and wheyey parts.

Hence *Wheyiness*, wheyey quality. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 220 They prefer Asses milk before the rest, by reason of its thin substance, and very much wheyiness.

Wheyish (hwæiʃ), a. Also 6 *whaish*, 6-7 *whayish* (e. [f. WHEY sb. + -ISH 1.] Having the nature or quality of whey; like or resembling whey in consistence, colour, or other quality; watery, thin; palish.

1505 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 46 b, The vayne.. whiche bringeth the whayishe humour into the left kydney. 1572 TWYNE *Dionysius' Surv.* World E viii, A whayish Topase. 1585 BANISTER *Tumors* xxxiv. Wks. (1633) 214 A watrish or whayish and unprofitable substance. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* II. 2nd Intermeane, If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sower and wheyish? 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 150 Some River-Water will look of a whayish whiteish Colour. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 995 A cow.. lately had the yellows, and the first coming of them to be known was by her milk being wheyish. 1801 BEDDOES *Hygiea* vi. (1802) 42 These break.. and discharge the ill-conditioned, wheyish, and curdy matter. 1807 JAS. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 327 The liquid oozing from the roof in a few minutes seems to be formed into a wheyish substance.

Hence *Wheyishness*, wheyish quality; also *fig.* 1637 MARKHAM *Engl. Housew.* II. (ed. 5) 107 To prevent the wheyishness of the Custard. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Robbers' Mem.* v. Taylor (1842) l. 453, I have read Cowper's 'Odyssey'.. to cure my poetry of its wheyishness.

Whey(1)e, obs. forms of WHEEL. *Wheyn*, var. *WHYNE Obs.* whence. *Wheynte*, obs. f. *QUAINT a.* *Wheyte*, north. f. *QUIT v.* *Whi-hæe*: see *WEHRE*. *Whi*: see *WEHRE*, *WHY*, *WIE*.

Whib(b)le, etc., obs. variants of *QUIBBLE*, etc. 1604 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes Exod.* ii. 25 Whibblers and prattling pick-thanks, tatters, and tale-tellers. 1624 GRE *Foot out of Snare* (ed. 3) 82, I do not hear, that any of those snarling whibbling Curres can bark. If they dare open their snapping mouths, let them do it whilst men lie that may refute them. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quimb.* v. i. (1661) 63, 2 *Cheat*. The Whirligig, the Whibble, the Carwidgen. *Sym.* Hey day, what names are these! 2 *Cheat*. New names of late.

Whibbibe, obs. form of *CUBEB*. 1355-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Et in una libra de Whibbibe prec. iiiijs.

† **Whiblin**. *Obs.* Of doubtful origin and meaning; perh. a slang term denoting 'thingumbob', 'what-d'ye-call-it'; but cf. *WHIBBLE* and *QUIBLIN*. With quot. 1604 cf. *WHIRLING*, *WHIMLING*. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* l. i. ii, Heels a very mandrake, or else.. one a these whiblins, and thats worse, and then all the children that he gets lawfully of your body sister, are bastards by a statute. 1613 MARSTON *Insat.* C. 125 l. D j b, A rare whiblin, To be reueng'd, and yett gaine pleasure in't. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. (1630) II. 234/1 Projects... of planting the Ile of Dogs with Whiblins, Corwhickets, Mushrooms and Tobacco. a 1652 BROME *Lovesick Court* v. i, Come, Sir, let go your whiblin. (*Dis.* snatcheth his sword away.)

Whiche: see *WHITCH*, *WITCH*.

Which (hwitʃ), a. and *pron.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hwelic*, *hwilic*, *hwylc* corresp. to OFris. *hwelik*, *hwel(e)k*, *hwek*, *hulk*, *huk*, *hok* (Fris. *wolk*, *wæk*, *huk*, etc.), OS. *hwilic*, MLG. *welik*, *welk*, MDu. *welc*, (LG., Du. *welk*), OHG. **hwalth*, *uualth*, *hwelth*, *welth*, -*ich*, -*eh* (MHG. *welth*, *welch*, G. *welch*), Goth. *hwileiks* = *OTent.* **hwaltik* = **hwiltik* = 'of what form', f. *hwā-*, *hwī-* (Indo-eur. *q^{wo}-*, *q^{wi}-*. Who, etc.) + **lisko*-body, form (cf. *LIKE a.*). OE. *hwelc* (OWS. and Anglian), *hwælc* (Northumb.) and *hwilc* (chiefly WS.), represent primitive **hwaltik*- and **hwiltik*- respectively; later OE. has a rounded form *hwylc* of *hwilc*. The three OE. types *hwelc*, *hwilc*, *hwylc* gave three ME. types **hwelich*, *hwilich*, *hwylch*, which became, by loss of *l* (cf. *SUCH*), *hwech*, *hwich*, *hwüch*; and the second of these types alone has survived in mod. English, the other two not remaining current after the 15th century. The forms with non-palatalization of the final consonant *whilk* (*quhilk*), occas. *quhik*, are northern (in ME. also East Anglian); cf. *SWILK*, *SIG*. Forms showing the absorption of *w* as in *hulch*, *huch* (cf. *such* for *swuch*), and OFris. *huk* are rare.

Certain continental forms are compounded with other derivatives of the same pronominal stem; Goth. *hwileiks* with the instrumental *hwē* (cf. *hwēlaups* how great); ON. *hwitler* (MSw. *hwitiken*, *hwitkin*, *hwitkin*, Sw. Da. *hwitken*) with the locative *hwit* OHG. *hwiloth*, *wiloth* (MHG. *wilich*) with the adv. *hwē*, *wē* (G. *wie*) how. For the compounds *zehlweil*, *zehlweil*, see *EACH*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. 1 *hwelc*, *hwelc*, *hwælc*, *hwælc*, *hwælc*, *hwælc*, 3 *hwælch*, 4-5 *wheche*, *wheche*, 5 *whech*, *qwech* (e), *queche*, (*qheche*); 3 *qwel*, 4 *quelk*.

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* Q 74 *Quo cumque modo*, *zehlweilc* weza.] c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 13 [xix. 12] *Delicia quis intellegit*, *scylde hwelc ongeteð*; c 1050 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 34 *Disputauerunt quis esset illorum maior*.. *zefliotton hua vel hwelc woere hiora mara*. *Ibid.* xii. 19 *Si cuius frater mortuus fuerit*.. *zef hwelc vel aniz broder dead sie vel bið*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 21 An *hwælche* wice ic mibte beist sahtlin wið mine halend Criste. c 1250 *qwel* [see B.]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27236 (Fairf.) *pe prest agh spire*.. Of men þat ar in religion *Quel* *recheles* *prelati* is. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 The chestre.. *wheche* they haue of myn. 1418 *Ibid.* 44 *pe money þe qweche* *Oliuer* bath in his hand. 14.. *Cast. Love* 578 (MS. Bodl. Add. B. 107), *Herkeneth wheche loue*, *wych* *bucnessome*, *Whiche* *grace* & *whiche* *swetnesse*, That good from heyn to alycht cheff. 1449 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 82 *Abok of sofystre*.. the *qheche* my seyð brother behestid my moder. c 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St.* Aug. xxxii, *þat þei schuld not denye o tyme* *whych þei graunted anoper tyme*. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 10, I am enformyd, ye schall recuver of hard and but a part, the *qwesch* schuld be dere of the sute.

2. a. 1-3 *hwilo*, *wilo*, 3 *hwilch*, *w(h)ilch*, *whilo*, *Orn.* *whille* (*gen.* *whilkess*, *pl.* *whilke*), 3-4 *wilk*, 4 *wylk*, 4-5 *whylko*, 4-6 *whilke*, 4-6, 7-9 *dial.* *whilk*, 5 *wilke*, 5-7 *dial.* *whylk*, (6 *Sc.* *whilk*, *pl.* *whilks*, 6-8 *Sc.* *pl.* *whilks*); 3-4 *quilo*, *quilke*, 4 *qwilk*, *quylk*, *quhylk*, (*quil*), 4-5 *quilk*, 4-8 *Sc.* *quhilk* (*pl.* 5-7 *quhilks*, 6 *quhilke*).

a 950 *Alfred's Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 *Hwile* ure *mæg areccan* *medemlice* *ures* *scypendes* *wilian*? c 975 *Ruskw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 24 *ic ek eow* *szæge* in *wilce* *mæht* [ic has do. c 1200 ORMIN 47 *whille* [see B. 4]. *Ibid.* 5283 *O* *whilkess* *kinness* *wise*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* 77 *whilch* *lean* *auit* *ðu* *to* *hauen* *of* *godd*? *Ibid.* 125 3if *þu* *wilt* *witen* *wilke* *eijene* *ðe* *herte* *muge* *habben*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 *Hlisteð* *nu* *for* *hwat* *and* *o* *wilche* *wise*. 13.. *quhylk* [see B. 7 a]. 13.. *Northern Passion* 256 (MS. Camb. Gg. 5. 31), *þai* *lukyd*.. *Whylke* [e. r. *wylke*] *of* *payme* *it* *myght* *be* *fall*. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I *wul* *my* *wyf* *haf* *my* *best* *ambeler*, *and* *my* *son*.. *wylk* *him* *likeþ* *best*. 1525 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 14 The vapouris.. *whilch* *syne* *in* *clouds* *are* *kepied* *closs* *and* *well*. c 1624 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i, *Lere* *me* *whylk* *way* *be* *wended*. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 132 To be.. granted to the said deceased Robert lord Nairn and the airs male of his body whilks failing to the said Margaret now lady Nairn his daughter. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii, Their damnable skirlin' pipes, whilk they themselves pretend to understand.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2350 *Seið* *him* *quike* *min* *blisses* *þen*. *Ibid.* 3631 *Quilc* *frud*, *quat* *offrende*, *quile* (MS. *quill*) *læze*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4788 *Lok* *quilk* *of* *us* *sat* *lak* *on* *hand* *for* *vs* *alle* *do* *þis* *traual*. *Ibid.* 8454 *þe* *kind* *o* *things* *lerd* *he*.. *Quil* *war* *þair* *michtes* *soth* *and* *lele*. 1387 in *Edin. Charters* (1871) 35 In *fourme* *the* *quylik* *eftir* *folowys*. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE* *Law Arms* i The *bruyris*.. *be* *the* *quhilks* *men* *may* *better* *knaw* [etc.]. a 1592 *whilke* [see B. 2 b]. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 123 The *bukes* *of* *the* *Assemble*, *all* *quhilks* *I* *had* *preserved* *hole*. 1784 RAMSAY *Vision* xvii, *Starrie* *gleims*, *Quhilk* *prinkled*.

β. 2 *hwilo*, *wilo*, 2-3 *hwilch*, (*3wlich*), 3-6 *wyche*, *wich*, 4 *hwych*, *pl.* *huiche*, 4-5 *wiche*, 4-6 *whiche*, *whyche*, *wych*, 5 *whych*, (*wychoe*), 6 *wycoh*, *Sc.* *wich*, (*which*), 4-*which*; 4-5 *quiche*, *quyche*, 5 *quich*, *quych*, *quwiche*, *qwch* (e), 5-6 *Sc.* *quich*; 5 *Sc.* *quhik*.

a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 238 *Wic* *zeie*, *wic* *drednesse* *wurð* *þer*. 1630 *Moral Ode* 136 *Lutel* *he* *hit* *scawed* *hwice* *hete* *is* *þer* *þa* *saulc* *wuned*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Lusteð*.. *wiche* *wise* *hie* *hine* *bisothe* *and* *hwic* *and* *were* *he* *hire* *gial*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 326 *For* *to* *wite* *in* *3wiche* *stede* *is* *wonif* [igge were. c 1200 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 974 In *whiche* *manere*. 1340 *Ayend.* 129 *Y23* *wreche* *ine* *huiche* *zorges* *and* *ine* *huiche* *perils* *þou* *art*. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 21236 (Fairf.) *þat* *folk* *ilkane* *walde* *oper* *steyuen* *Quiche* *must* *come* *titist* *to* *heyuen*. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 511 A *costrel*.. *hwych* *ys* *ful* *of* *þat* *bame* *clir*. 1390 *which* [see B. 7 b]. 1415 in *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec.* 584 *On* *ye* *morou* *ye* *Fryday* *ye* *quich* *was* *ys* *day* *fourteneghte*. 1471 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 138 *Wyche* *mony* *I* *pray* *zow* *that* [ye] *bestowe* *yt* *as* *I* *wryth* *to* *zow*. a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* 215 A *mane*.. *quhik* *al* *his* *fantasy* *Has* *geffyne* *to* *vice*. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 63 *Ye*.. *Wych* *without* *me* *had* *come* *to* *nought*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vii. 6 The *master* *of* *my* *skiffie*, *whiche* *presently*.. *was* *made* *fast* *by* *the* *leg*. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lvi. 6 *My* *teirs* *which* *so* *abound*.

3. α. 1 *hwylc*, 2 *hwulch*, *hulch*, 2-3 *wulo*, 3 *whulc* (h), *wulch*, 5 *wulche*.

β. 1-2 *whulc* (*whulc*) *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452/52 *Swa* *hwylc* *mon* *swa* *hio* *wonie* & *broce*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 *Hwulc* *mon* *is* *þet* *nauet* *to* *broce* *elc* *þas* *godes* *læze* *þe* *ic* *eou* *nu* *cweð*. *Ibid.* 27 *hulche* [see B. 6]. *Ibid.* 49 *Nu* *30* *habbeð* *iberd* *wulc* *hit* *is* *for* *to* *iheren* *godes* *woerdes* *and* *beom* *ethalden*. c 1205 *LAY.* 2303 *þu* *nast* *of* *hwulche* *londe* *he* *com* *heder* *liðen*. *Ibid.* 20735 *For* *whulches* *cunnes* *þinge* *ligge* *we* *þus* *here*. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 207, I *wolde* *fayn*, & *i* *wuste* *whulche*.

β. 3 *hwuo*, *hwu(c)ch*, *wuch*, 3-5 *wuch* (e), *woch* (e), 4 *whuche*, (*wzuch*), 4-5 *whuch*, *whoche*, 5 *whooch*, *huoch*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 180 *and* *to* *genes* *hwuch* *fo* *man* *agh* *furiðen* *seið* *þe* *holi* *apostle*. *Ibid.* 210 *For* *woche* *þinge* *he* *nemede* [etc.]. a 1225 *hwuc* [see B. 1]. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1378 *Do* *wuch* *ho* *bo*. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 210 *All* *wuch* *serue* <

hit written, þer [me] mei hit reden. 1205 LAYAMON III. 7 þa folc . . . þat þer coden a woten [1250 afote]. 1230 Ancrun Riwle 430 Ase ofte ase þe readed out [= aught] o þisse boc. c 1420 LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1561 (Skeat) But he, allas! I was mad light a foote. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xvii. 18 They are all a horsbacke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 42 He . . . will stand a tip-toe. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* (Plays 1873) II. 328 Let her meditate a my late motion. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilg., Desc. Ind.* (1864) 157 He almost first starued a ship-board. 1645 HOWELL *Engl. Terms* 1731 All my neighbour Countreys were a fire. 1861 *All Y. Round V.* 13 And made him trot, barefooted, on before Himself, who rode a horseback.

2. Motion: on, upon, on to; as a the ground, a the folk, a the stead, a field, a bed. Obs. exc. as in prec. as go a-shore.

1205 LAYAMON I. 97 Moni etend ic leide dede a þene grund. c 1205 E. E. Poems, *St. Katherine* 92 [Thou] þus led me maistres of clergie: bringest and settest a benche. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxviii. 176 The queene was brought a bedde of a fayre lady named Margarete.

3. Juxtaposition: on, at; chiefly in the phrases a right (or left) half, a this (or that) side, a God's half = on God's side or behalf; and a-to-side = a t' o side, on (the) one side, aside. Obs. exc. in comb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þer stod a richt halue and a leeft: also an castel wal. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbas* 1680 A þes half Mantrible þe grete Citee: ys þe brige y-set. 1449 *Pecock Repressor* 336 In the daies of Princes A this side the Emperour Constantyn. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* (Caxton) 1 To sette a parte alle ingratidue. 1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour E. v.* And bothe . . . wente and leyd them self abothe his sydes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xi. 95 Those vessels which lay atone side upon the land. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 67 I thought he gave you something, because he called you a to-side.

4. Position or situation: in; as a thy hand, a the world, a the folk, a the shroud, a water, a blood, a Rome. Obs.

c 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 89 On bendum & o wope. c 1066 *O.E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1011 Man nolde him átman gafol beodn. 1205 LAYAMON I. 49 A þon heðene lawen [1250 In þan heþene lawe]. c 1300 *Judas*, in *Relig. Ant.* I. 144 All it lavede a blode. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 43 Ligtly a lewid man maye leyen hem a water. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ccxxxii. 721 So the kysshoppe returned and came into Almaygne, and founde the bynng a Conualence. 1608 *Tourneur Reveng. Tragædie* v. l. 129 That's enow a' conscience! 1660 HARRINGTON *Prerog. of Pop. Sov.* (1700) II. v. 362 Which is enough, a conscience!

5. General direction or position: in the direction of, towards; as, a back, a fore, a far, a head, a side. Still used in comb. *aback*, etc.

c 1420 LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1170 (Skeat *Spec. Eng. Lit.*) And the remnaunt amased drogh a bak.

6. Partition: in, into; as a two, a three, a twelve, a pieces. Obs. except in comb. *asunder*, *apart*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þa fowwer weren ideled a twelue. c 1280 E. E. Poems, *Fall & Passion* 14 Hir þort hir hert wol a two. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De Pr.* II. xii. The vertu sensible þat meuch is departid a thre [red. 1535 on thre, 1582 in thre]. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 55 An other sawed a two. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 18, & brast a sunder in the myddes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 80 Being torne a pieces. 1623 BINGHAM *Hist. Xenophon* 75 Their legs and sides crushed, and broken a peeces.

7. Position in a series: at, in; as a first, a last, a the(n) end. Obs.

1205 LAYAMON III. 106 þ he com a þan ende. 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 A last schal siggen, hwo se con: Oremus.

8. Time: in, on, by; as a day, a night, an eve, a morrow, a Monday, a doom's day. Occ. prefixed to OE. adverbial genitives *dæges* and *nihtes*, giving a nights, now-a-days. Obs. exc. in a few archaic phrases.

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Mark iv. 27, & sawe & arise dæges & nihtes [Lindisf. & sleped & arisað on næht and on dæg. *Hatton*, & sawe & arise dæg & nihtes]. *Ibid.* Luke xxi. 37 He was on dæg on þam temple lærende. & on niht he eode & wunode on þam munte. 1205 LAYAMON II. 401 3if mon mihte mid craft a ðei ofer a nihte [1250 Bi dæize ofer bi nihte]. a 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 239 A domes dede. 1262 LANGLAND *P. Pl. A* l. 99 And not to faste a Friday. c 1430 *Syr Genesides* 1797 Sith yesterday a eve, This sekeneis first did him greve. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvii. 77 He had not thame this vsage to tryn a nyghtes, as he doeth now. 1575 LANEHAM *Letter* 20 (1871) A Sunday, opportunely, the weather brake vp again. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cas.* i. ii. 193 Let me haue men about me, that are fat, Sleekeheaded men, and such as sleepe a-nights. 1669 *Digby Closet Opened* (1677) 134 Monsieur de Bourdeaux used to take a mornings a broth thus made. 1688 BUNYAN *Holy War* 336 The bold villain . . . lurks in the Diabolonian dens a days and haunts like a ghost honest men's houses a nights. 1721 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* II. 557 Why did you not set out a Monday, like a true country parson?

b. Especially, with adverbs of repetition: once, twice, many times, oft a day (OE. on dæge), twice a week, thrice a year.

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Luke xx. 4 Seofan sijþan on dæg [Lindisf. Seofa side on dæge]. c 1150 *Hatton Gosp.* *Ibid.* Seofen syðan on daig. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu leinte mete, and enes a day. *Ibid.* 109 He ariste anes á dá. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 72 And werede here brie a wyke, oþer tyeue atte leste. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 17 Thries a 3eer [1388 in the 3eer] shal aperce all the maal child before the Lord thi God. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knights* T. 498 Ful ofte a day he swelte and seide alle! 1611 *BIBLE Pr.* cxix. 164 Seven times a day doe I praise thee. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 174 It moves at the rate of between four and five miles an hour.

In this construction *a* is now generally explained as the

'indefinite article'; and it has, through such phrases as a penny a day, fourteen shillings a week, led to the use of *a* to express rate, or proportion, as in a penny a mile, tenpence a pound. Comp. French *deux francs par jour*, and *deux francs la livre*. See *A. adj.* 24.

9. Manner: in, with, etc.; as a this wise, a some wise, a gram = in wrath, a scorn, a blisse; a French, a Latin; a great speed, a purpose = on purpose, a colour = under colour, in the pretence, a that'n = in that way. Cf. OE. *on pissre wisian*, *on Englisc*, *mod. on this wise*, in *English*. Obs.

1230 *Ancrun Riwle* 100 þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, þ vre Louerd seid ase a grome & a scorn. c 1305 E. E. Poems, *St. Kath.* 92 For ich wole bet þa 3e hire ouercome: mid resouns a somme wise. 1387 *TREVISA Higden Polychr.* (in *Morris Specim.* 338) To construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 49 A color of takyng of almis. 1533 MORE *Answ. to Poisoned Boke* (Wks. 1557) 117 1/2 Els may he neuer make himself so sure, and face it out a this fashion. 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iii. 312 Stands here a purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 265 Why doest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion? 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii. 218 (1866) [A sailor says] An' you stand astern a that'n we two will never grapple together.

10. Capacity: in any one's name; esp. a God's name. Obs.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 146 And wende forth a Godes name: to the holl lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 250 Do with your child your wille, a goddes name! 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxix. 142 Let them depart whyder they woll a goddes name. a 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Against Dicing* (1843) 152 Daunce a God's name. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther's Ep. to Galathians* 129 Worke on a Gods blessing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. iv. 315/2 Go then, Consuls, a gods name, redeem the citty. 1702 POPE *Chaucer's Wife of Bath* 48 Let such (a God's name) with fine wheat be fed.

11. State: in; as a live, a sleep, a work, a jar, a thirst, a blaze, a fright, a float, a stare. In these the word governed by *a* was originally a noun, e.g. *life, sleep, work, float* ('on the Mediterranean flote', Shaks. *Temp.* i. ii. 234), but being often the verbal sb. of state or act, it has been in modern times erroneously taken as a verb, and used as a model for forming such adverbial phrases from any verb, as *a-wash, a-blaze, a-bask, a-swim, a-flaunt, a-blow, a-dance, a-run, a-stare, a-gaze, a-howl, a-tremble, a-shake, a-jump*. These are purely modern and analogical.

1205 LAYAMON I. 59 Wel wes him on liue. [1250 Wel was him alieu.] c 1225 *Sawles Warde* 249 Lest sum for-truste him, ant feole o slepe. 1533 MORE *Answ. to Poisoned Boke* Wks. (1557) 119/1 Al the while that all those holy folke were a worke therwith. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 47 And [they] sette it alle a fyre, and went their wayes agayne. 1611 *COTGR. Estre au dessus du vent*, To flouish, live in prosperitie, be al a flaunt, or a hoight. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Chron.* ii. 18 Three thousand and six hundred ouersers to set the people a worke. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* v. 1843 One straight falles a sleep. 1663 SPALDING *Troubles in reign of Chas. I* (1829) 44 The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all a-swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship. 1868 *Morning Star* 18 June, Rocks which are a-wash at low tide.

12. Process; with a verbal sb. taken passively: in process of, in course of, undergoing. Varying with *in*: 'forty and six years was this temple in building.' *arch.* or *dial.*

(In modern language the *a* is omitted and the verbal sb. treated as a participle, passive in sense; as *the house was a building*, *the house was building*. In still more modern speech a formal participle passive appears: *the house was being built*.)

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl. C* iv. 51 We haue a wyndow a worchyng. 1489 CAXTON *Foynes of Armes* i. xiv. 37 Suche fortyfyacyons are in dooyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxx. 143 They ther brake all [the bridge] to peaces that had been longe a makynge. 1598 *Stow Survey of London* i. 3 (1603) Whilst these things were a doing. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Peter* iii. 20 In the dayes of Noah while the Arke was a preparing. 1662 H. MORE *Ant. ag. Atheism* (1712) III. xiii. 130 The shrieks of men while they are a murdering. 1692 BENTLEY *B. L.* 211 The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making, which is comprehensively exprest by the word chaos. 1727 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 296 Tomorrow, all day, papers will be a-reading.

13. Action; with a verbal sb. taken actively.

a. with *be*: engaged in. *arch.* or *dial.*

(In literary Eng. the *a* is omitted, and the verbal sb. treated as a participle agreeing with the subject, and governing its case, to be fishing, fighting, making anything. But most of the southern dialects, and the vulgar speech both in England and America, retain the earlier usage.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 They had ben a fychtyng with theyr enemies. c 1590 *HORSEV Travels* (Hakl. Soc.) 163 His enyme . . . that was a preparing to invade his countrys. 1683 tr. Erasmus *Moriae Encomium* Pl. II. She imitates me in being always a laughing. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. (1862) 209 She is a taking of her last farewell of her Country. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* I. xxvii. 88 Orders . . . which may possibly be a month a-coming. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V.* III. vii. 65 The tempest which had been so long a gathering was ready to break forth. 1815 LEIGH HUNT *Feast of the Poets* 11 You'd have thought 'twas the Bishops or Judges a coming. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 296 (Routl.) 'A-dropping wages, and a-raising tommy like fun,' said Master Waghorn.

b. with verb of motion: to, into; to go a fishing, come a wooing, fall a laughing, crying, fighting, to set the bells a ringing, to send children a begging. *Arch.* or *dial.* save in a few phrases, as to go a begging (mostly of offices); and with *set*, as to set the clock a going, the bells a ringing, folk a thinking, where also *a* is often omitted.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 3 I go to fische. 1523 TINDALE *Ibid.* I goo a fysshynge. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 43 Whither, I pray you, but a beggyng or elles a stealing. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1651) III. 4. i. 3. 667 . . . he would burst out a laughing. 1692 BENTLEY *B. L.* 61 Watches must be wound up to set them a going. 1713 BURNET *Hist. own Time* II. 207 (1766) As soon as he was taken he fell a crying. 1788 TH. JEFFERSON *Writings* II. 373 (1859) We were able to set the loan a going again. *Mod.* Such positions rarely go a begging.

1. *A* (ā, ð, fr̄p.² Obs. [worn down from *of*, *f* being dropped bef. *a* cons., and the toneless *o* sunk into the neutral *ə*, which being the ordinary sound of toneless *a*, as in a man, *amain*, *Americā*, was here also written *a*. It was once the ordinary representative of *of* in certain phrases, as *men a war*, *cloth a gold*, *inns a court*, *time a day*, *fustian a Napes*, *at a doors* (where apparently confused with *at*, cf. *in a doors*) and familiarly in many others. In *mod.* spelling, *of* when contracted is written *o'*, but the familiar pronunciation is still *ə* as in *man o' (ə) war*].

1. Of.

? 1500 *Chery Chase* (MS. *Asmole* 48) 84 He spendy A spere a trusti tre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyty was strong, and well furnysshed of men a warr. 1532 MORE *Conf. Dr. Barnes* VIII. (Wks. 1557) 804/2, Ye shall beare no part of that flesh fourth a dores. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 76 The name of John a Gaunt. 1599 - *Much Ado* III. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cut, and lac'd with siluer. 1599 CHAPMAN *An humerous dayes myrth* (Plays, 1873) I. 63 Theeues, Puritanes, murderers, in adoores, I say. 1631 LENTON *Leasures* char. 29 A young innes a court gentleman. 1673 J. JANI *way Honou upon Earth* (1847) 286 'Tis not time-a-day for you to be sleeping or playing.

2. Especially common in the phrase a clock - of the clock, o'clock.

c 1450 *Wills and Inv. Bury St. Edm.* 17 At vii of the clokke. 1480 *Plumptre* *Corr.* 40 Upon Monday by viii a clokke. 1593 T. FALE *Art of Dualling* A. 3. The Meridian and twelve a clock line are all one. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (1616) I. iv. 14 It's sixe a clokke: I should ha' carried two turnes, by this. 1665 *BOYLE Occ. Refl.* VI. xv. 254 (1675) To know what a Clock it was. 1713 *DERHAM Physico-Theol.* 18 note, Sea-Breezes commonly rise in the Morning about Nine a Clock. 1741 AMHERST *Terza Filius* I. 3 Coming into college at ten or eleven a clock at night.

3. After *manner, kind, sort, etc.* a, orig. the 'indef. article,' was taken as = *of*. Orig. *what manner* was in the genitive relation, thus: what manner a man? *cujusmodi homo?* what manner men? *cujusmodi homines?* By being taken as = *of*, *a* was first extended to the plural, as 'what manner a men?' and then changed to *of*, as in the *mod.* 'what manner of men?' which no longer answers to *cujusmodi homines?* but to *qui modus hominum?* The dialects retain the original 'kind a' as *kinda, kinder*.

1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 18 What maner men weren thei [1382 What weren the men] that 3e killiden in Thabor. 1611 What maner of men were they whom ye slew at Tabor? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33. 17 a, We know what maner a one that is. 1592 RD. HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Christ. Woman* G. iij. What maner a tr. they should be, S. Peter, & S. Paule, . . . teach.

1. *A*, *prep.* 3 Obs. In phr. *a þe*, a later form of OE. *ðe* = *od* until + *þe* that, whereby a came to represent OE. *od* till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þus þa hine hereden a þe he rad in et þan set 3ete. *Ibid.* 45 Ic ham 3eue reste . . . from non on saterdei a þa cume monedeis liting.

1. *A*, *conj.* Obs. A form apparently occurring occasionally before a consonant for *an* = and, if. In some cases, if not all, the correct MS. reading may be *ā*, compendium for *an*.

1. = And.

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 13 Seue daies a seue niht. vte of heuen hi alist. . . an in to helle wer iprow. c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 56 He þat lettþ not silk 3euyng, wen he is holden a may, is strenid þe same gilt. c 1450 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 Wendyth home a leue youre werryeng.

2. = And, *an'*, if.

c 1450 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 And yit a thow woldyst nyghe me nye, Thow shalt wele wite I am not slayn.

1. *A*, *inter.* Obs. or *dial.* form of *o!* and *ah!*

1. (In northern and early southern Eng.) *O!* (for which *ā!* *eh!* (ē, ē) is still the ordinary northern form) of invocation, surprise, admiration.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A! hwi wepest þou, Paul? c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Tr.* 1 A, a! that wonderful name! A! that delittable name! — *Pr. Cons.* 481 For when it is born it cries swa: If it be man it says 'a. a.' And if be child a woman be, When it is born it says 'e. e.' c 1450 *TOWNLEY Myst.* 109 A, Gylle! what chere?

2. (In later southern Eng.) *Ah!* of pain, grief, aversion.

c 1200 ORMIN 6217, & þunnc birþ nimenn mikell gom To þewenn þuncker childre. c 1225 Ancr. R. 268 (MS. T.) Tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gultes, ne þeawe þine seruanz. c 1305 *Pilgr* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 Po þ'empour hurde þat he miste þat lipere folc so þewe, He ne huld non so queynte man as he huld þe schrewe. c 1422 HOCCLIVER, *Learn to Die* 83 And thes the bettre for to thewe, The misterie of my lore y shal the shewe. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 53 Although some Fathers were no better Cosmographers then to think this; yet for the most part they were better thewed [instructed, or mannered].

Thewed (þiūd), *ppl. a.* Also 2 þeud, 3-4 þeu e)d, 3 i-þæwed, i-þeowed. [Orig. þw. ppl. of THEW *v.*, but app. often treated as f. THEW sb.¹ + -ED 2.]

†1. Trained, instructed in morals or manners; having qualities or manners (of a specified kind). Chiefly in compounds, as *ill-thewed*, *WELL-THEWED*, etc., -mannered, -conditioned, -natured.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Þe wise man and þat wel þeud child habbed þode on laze. c 1205 *LAY*. 6536 He wes swiðe soðfest and swiðe wel ðæwed [c 1275 i-þeowed]. c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 180 My lady is...so wel fortunad and thewed That thorow the worlde her goodnesse is yshewed. c 1440 *Pailad. on Husb.* iv. 856 [Foals] So thewed that from high quete & reste Anon they may be stered forto prike, 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 150 Men...full of vicy, ryoutous and evil thewed. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 26 Yet would not seeme so rude, and thewed ill As to despise so courteous seeming part. 1596—*Hymne in Hon. Beautie* 138 A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.

†2. *spec.* Having good qualities or manners. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8425 Þe child es theud [v. r. thewed, þewid] and mild o mode. Lok þat he haf maister god. 13... *Ibid.* 27632 (Fairf.) If þou be þewed also curtaise, Pen atte first I will þe praise. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 733 A.A. I blessed be þow...so boner & þewed. [a 1601? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 16 Nay, good Thewte hart: good kind lake, stay.]

2. Having thews or muscles (of a specified kind). 1864 *WEBSTER S. V.* A well-thewed limb. 1865 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* i. ii. 34 Do you know that lord with sharp-set eyes? and him with huge thewed throat? *Ibid.* iv. 116 You have a heart thewed harder than my heart. 1881 *C. DE KAY Vis. Nimrod* iv. 71 A fearful beast...Amazing thewed, with fourfold plate-like horns.

†3. *Thewedly*, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a well-mannered way; virtuously. 13... *Cursor M.* 28663 (Cott.) Charite...biddes vs bath in gode and ill Theudli [v. r. trewly] thole vr lauerdis wille.

†4. *Thewful*, *a. Obs.* [f. THEW sb.¹ + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by good qualities; good, virtuous, moral.

c 1205 *LAY*. 1797 Heo godd thonkeden mid þeu-fulle worden. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Talked mid ouer meidenes and mid þeawfulen talen schurted on to-gederes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Wiðute oðer god & þeawfulen mihtes. 13... *Cursor M.* 2337 (Cott.) For [Abram] was thewful [f. curtails, G., Tr. make] bath and hind. *Ibid.* 2665 A thewful [G., Tr. holy] taknyng for to ken At tuin yow wit fra oþer men.

Thewless (þiū-less), *a.* Now only *Sc.* [f. THEW sb.¹ + -LESS. Cf. THOWLESS.]

†1. Destitute of morals or virtue; vicious, immoral. = THOWLESS 1. *Obs.*

c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For lust hath leve, the lond is thewless. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. ProL 163 Sic thewless lustis [sall returne] in bitir pane and wo.

2. Without energy, inert, spiritless. = THOWLESS 2.

1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* 1, He was a quiet, thewless, pleasantly conforming man. 1896 *SNOWDEN Web of Weaver* vi. 72, I seemed to stand thewless. 1900 *C. MURRAY Hamewith* 85 Like some pair dwinin' thewless wicht W' death in view. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 13 June 8/1 That the 'thewless' and 'wastrel' class be relegated to labour colonies there to work out their own salvation.

Thewness, *rare*. [f. THEW sb.¹ + -NESS.]

†1. *Virtue. Obs.* B. Vigour, robustness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Wonderful is loue loured on þeunesse. 1860 *W. J. C. MUIR Pagan or Christian* 274 Real wealth lies in the sinewy force of moral thewness.

Thewtill, *obs.* variant of THWITTE.

They (þiū-i), *a. rare*. [f. THEW sb.¹ 3b + -Y.] Having well-developed thews; muscular, brawny.

1845 *S. JUDD Margaret* i. 2, There were...broad, hard hands in kid gloves; theyw, red elbows...in lace ruffles.

They (ðē), *pers. pron.* Forms: see below.

[Early ME. *þei* (in Ormin þe33), a. ON. *þei-r*, nom. pl. masc. of the simple demonstrative *sá, sá, þat* (= OE. *þá, ME. þá, þø*), which in ON. filled the place of the lost plural of the 3rd pers. pron.: cf. *Norw.*, *MSw.*, *Sw.*, *MDa.*, *Da. de*, 'they'. In OE. the 3rd pers. pron. had its own plural *hi, hie, hig, heo*, which continued in extreme southern dialect to about 1400, and in the oblique cases a century longer: see *Hi 2*, *HEM pron.*, *HER poss. pron.* 2 But even in OE. the function of *hi* was largely shared by the pl. demonstrative *þá* 'those', ME. northern *þá*, midl. and south. *þø*: see *THO dem. pron.* 1. The *Trin. Coll. Homilies*, c 1200, have both *hie* and *þei*, but only *hem*, *her* (e for 'them, their'). Ormin, c 1200, has always *þe33* in the nom., but often *hemm* and *heore*, *here*, beside *þe33m* and *þe33re*. Between 1200 and 1500 the Norse forms gradually displaced the original pronominal: in *Caxton's* earlier works we find *thei*, *hem*,

hir, and in the later *thei*, *theim*, *their*. See *HE, Hi 2*, *THO dem. pron.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.
3 (Ormin) þe33, (te33), 3 þei, 3-5 þei, þai (tai), þey, 4 (þi, þy), 4-6 thei, thai (unstressed þe, the), 4-7 (Sc.-9) thay, (5 þe3e, ðey, 5-6 yei, 6-7 thee), 4- they.

c 1200 ORMIN 125-7, & swa þe33 leddenn heore lif þill þatt te33 wærenn alde, þatt nafidenn þe33 þurh þe33re streon Ne sunne child ne dohhtrr. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 For þan þe þei nehjie wunien. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Mete quorbi ðei misten liuen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19044 (Edin.) Ilkane als tai s33 mistir haue. c 1300 *Havelok* 414 In þe castel...þer þei sperd wore; Per he gretten ofte sore. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 5 Oure fadres in þe hoped þai. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2745 Þey 3ede spiane her & þer. *Ibid.* 2747 Þay wyste alle at ones. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2243 (Fairf.) Queen thay...had fest þe gronde, þe werke that raised. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* vi. 5 Thei þan resseyued her meede. c 1386 *CHAUCER ProL*. 40 To telle yow al the condicion Of ech of hem...wiche they were and of what degree. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* to Yeme þaim, þat tay fol; þe wordis of god. c 1400 *Brit* 83 Thei of Normandy, Gascoigne & Spaigne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8008 When the knewen all the cause, þo kynges bydene, All denyede it anon. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 5042 (Trin.) Into egipte soone coom þey. 14... in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 213 To set the pavyes where the lykyd. c 1440 *Generydes* 2633 So fought y^e still. c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* xxvi. 15 Yei appointed him 30 silverlinges. 1559 *Bp. Scot* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 Thei be joyned as in one. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 101 Than to Dalkeith that maid thame boun. c 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherris & Slae* 541 They get na credit quhair we come.

B. Signification.

I. 1. As pronoun of the third person plural, nom. case; the plural of *he, she, or it*: The persons or things in question, or last mentioned.

c 1200—[see A.], c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Here orf þe þei leswed on halie lars-pelle. c 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4090 Pritty orf wyþ hym þei went. 13... *Cursor M.* 800 (G.) For scham þai stode bath and quaid. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 301 Lete theym shyfte hardly, they two togyder. c 1550—a 1584 [see A.], 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 27 They're Rogues, as sure as Light's in Heaven. 1838 *RUSKIN Ess. Music & Paint.* § 24 Wks. 1903 I. 285 If others do not follow their example,—the more fools they. 1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xxi. II. 175 They two were the framers of all Grecian theogony. 1909 *J. W. JENKINSON Experim. Embryol.* 28 The plane in which they all lie.

b. Sometimes used where literary *EN* has the objective *THEM*. Now only *dial.* or *illiterate*.

c 1280 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 391 No man lawfully may...minystr he save þai. Cf. *SAVE prep.* 1 b.] 1681 *T. FLATMAN Heraclius Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 239 An Officer, who is sworn not to permit any Person to speak with them, or they with any Body. 1688 *LD. DELAMER Wks.* (1694) 27 That will only tend to render both you and they uneasy. 1800 *A. GISSING 'ill. Hampden* I. iv. 102, I don't understand anything about they. 1890 *A. C. BICKLEY Surrey Hills* I. i. 12 It 'ud be a sight better if 'ee kept they to hissen.

†c. *They are (or were)* was formerly used (instead of the earlier *it are, it were*, mod. *it is, it was*: see *It B.* 2) to introduce a plural sb. about which some statement is made by a relative clause following.

c 1216 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) I. 437 The scripture vouches Solomon for the wisest of men: and they are his Proverbs that prove him so. *Ibid.* IV. 420 They were the sins and apostasies of their souls, for the reformation of which he plagued them. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 375 They are the abandoned people in the house who keep thee up to a resolution against her. a 1838 *PUSEY Paroch. Serm.* (1883) III. 223 They are our own self-chosen employments, which hinder prayer.

2. Often used in reference to a singular noun made universal by *every, any, no, etc.*, or applicable to one of either sex (= 'he or she').

See *Jespersen Progress in Lang.* § 24.
1550 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b. Yf...a psalme scape any persone, or a lesson, or else yf they omitt one verse or twayne. 1535 *FISHER Ways perf. Relig.* ix. Wks. (1876) 283 He neuer forsaketh any creature wlesse they before haue forsaken them selues. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi. Every Body fell a laughing, as how could they help it. 1750 *CHESTER Lett.* IV. ccclv. 170 If a person is born of a...gloomy temper...they cannot help it. 1835 *WHWELL in Life* (1831) 173 Nobody can deprive us of the Church, if they would. 1858 *BAGHOT Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 206 Nobody fancies for a moment that they are reading about anything beyond the pale of ordinary propriety. 1866 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* § 38 (1873) 44 Now, nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing. 1874 [see *THEMSELVES* 5].

3. As indefinite pronoun: People in general; any persons, not including the speaker; people; (Cf. *ONE pron.* 21, and *OE. man, ME. men, me, G. man, F. on*.) Often in phrase *they say* = *people say*, it is said.

Much used colloquially and dialectally instead of the passive voice.

1415 *SIR T. GREY* in 43 *Dep. Kpr.'s Rep.* 583 A man...yay calle Skranby toke me a lettre. 1565 *COOPER Theasaurus* s. v. *Basis*, Such a foote as they set chafig dishes on. 1588 *Allen Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 111 Sent to prison upon suspicion of Papistry, as they terme the Catholicke faith. 1590 *SHAKE Much Ado* iv. i. 254 To strange sores strangely they straine the cure. a 1637 *B. Johnson Good-wife's Ale* (Athenaum) i Oct. 1904, My pock-hold Face, they say, appeared to some Just like a dry and burning honeycombe. 1671 *LADY MARY BERTIE* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Procla-

mation to forbid maskerades. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 64 They still shew here the three cells in which Cosmo...used frequently to retire. 1884 *Blanch. Exam.* 17 May 5/1 In India and in Holland they 'cure' tobacco fairly well. 1896 *M. FIELD Attila* II. 49 He shall be scourged With the iron-knotted lash they use for slaves. *Mod.* They do the passage to America now in 5 days.

II. 4. As demonstrative pronoun, chiefly as antecedent: = *THOSE* I, 2, 4. Somewhat *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* v. 10 Blessed be thei that suffer persecucion for ristwinesse, for the kyngdam of heuenes is herun. c 1400 *Brut* lxxiii. 69 Þai wipin kepte þe tounne. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. l. 689 They within were putte to the werse. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 *Kings* vi. 16 For they that be with vs, are moe then they that be with them. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingsd. & Commw.* 130 The shops...nothing so full of wares, nor so rich, as they of London. 1691 *tr. Emilienne's Observ. Town. Naples* 290 They are they that have all the Nobility at command. 1803 *WORDSW. Rob Roy's Grave* 39 The good old rule Sufficeth them, the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* l. 143 And they that know such things...would call them masterpieces.

b. Also obj., instead of *them*: cf. I. b. (Now *dial.*) c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 90 Reynawde...made all they that were with hym...to be banded. a 1553 *UDALL Royster* D. iii. v. (Arb.) 57 And as for all they that would do you wrong. 1900 *NORWAY Parson Peter* iv. 108 The devil damn they that keeps me here.

5. As demonstrative adj. = 'THOSE II. 2, 4; but often in weaker sense, = *THE* (*pl.*). Now *dial.* (In the *Sc.* quot. perh. meant for *þa, tha*, mod. *sc. THAE*.)

a. Qualifying a sb. in the nominative case.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2091 So þei [v. r. þe] srewre robeours abbe hor wille. 13... *Cursor M.* 1423 (Cott.) Stil ai stod þai [G. þa, T. þo] wandes thre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (*Johannes*) 180 Þai men...þat sa set þar appetye In Riches. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 70 How that they haue requir-blew me in the air. 1877 *L. J. JENNINGS Final Paths* iii. 45 They rooks as you see on barson's place.

b. Qualifying a sb. in the objective case.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (*Jacobus*) 324 And folow þai bese [owen], till þai blyue Of þar awne will. 1400 *Petr.* 7. 4 1024 Þen he lachtes his leue and þai lordes þonkit. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Prio. Prio.* 460 Fore thay thre causis, I leue of that matiere. 1465 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) l. 82 For the occasion of that weris. c 1470 *HENRY II alliance* 1. 57 That landis thane he clame as heretage. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 136 He suld be Commissar in theyn þairis. 1566 *DALRYMPLE U. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 10 The inhabitants of theyn þairis. 1885 *G. M. FENN Patience Wins* (1886) 130 A set fullish boys as plays they tricks. 1905 *F. YOUNG Sands Pleas.* I. iii, Some o' they Cockney labourers began grumbling.

They, *obs. f. THIGH, THOUGH. Theyf*, *obs. f. THIEF. Theyfage*, error for *theyfish, THEYFISH*.

†**Theyght**, i. e. the eighth; see *TH*, *TH' I*.

1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* 1889/400 Kyng Henri theyght.

Theyne (e), **theynne**, *obs. ff. THANE, THEN.*

Theynt, *þ.*, *obs.* 3rd pers. sing. of *THINK v. 1*

Theyrd, **Theyves**: see *THIRD, THEAVE*.

Thi, *pl.*, *obs.* form of *THE, THEY, THIGH, THY*.

Thiacetate to **Thiamine**: see *THIO*.

|| **Thiasus, thiasos** þai-asōs, -ps. *Gr. Antiq.*

[*L. thiasus*, a. *Gr. θιασος* the Bacchic dance.] A company assembled to celebrate the festival of one of the gods (esp. of Bacchus) with dancing and singing. So **Thiasaroh** (þai-asārk) [ad. *Gr. θιασάρωχος*], the leader of the thiasus; **Thiasite** (-oit), **Thiasote** (-out) [ad. *Gr. θιασώτης, θιασώτης*], a member of the thiasus.

1820 *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* I. 569 note, The president of it was styled a thiasarch. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 390 (ed. 2) 507 Representations of Dionysus and his thiasotes...were got up. *Ibid.* § 367, 460 Dionysus bringing back Hephestus in the thiasus (at which are also Marsyas and Comedica). 1873 *Contemp. Rep.* XXI. 568 The 'erantists' are termed 'thiasotes' or 'thiasites'.

Thibet, Thibetan: see *TIBET*, etc.

Thible, *dial.* variant of *THIVEL*.

Thio, *obs.* form of *THICK*; *dial.* var. of *THILK*.

Thich, Thicht, *Sc.* forms of *THIGH, THIGHT*.

Thick (þik), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 *ðioce*, (3 *þihk*), *ðikke*, *þeok*, (9 *dial. theok*), 3-5 *þ*, *thikke*, 3-6 *þ*, *thycke*, 3-7 *þ*, *thicke*, 4 *thio*, *thiko*, 4-5 *þ*, *thyk(e)*, *thykke*, *þik*, 4-6 *thik*, *thikk*, 5 *thek*, *þ*, *thike*, 5-6 *thyok*, (7 *thiggo*), 4-*thiock*. [OE. *þice* = OS. *thikki* (Du. *dik*), OHG. *dicchi* (G. *dick*), ON. *þykkir*, beside *þjokki* (Da. *tyk*, Sw. *tyok*, *tyock*), Goth. **þiqus*;—O Tent. **þik(k)wō*, fem. *þik(k)wī*; cf. Ir., Gael. *tiugh* (< **tiǵu*); ulterior etymology uncertain.]

I. 1. Having relatively great extension between the opposite surfaces or sides; of comparatively large measurement through: as a thick wall, board, or plank, a thick stem, post, or stick; a thick stratum or seam of coal, a thick layer of fat or coating of paint, thick cloth, etc. Opposed to *thin*; distinct from *long* and *broad*: cf. sense 2.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. § 4 Hi woldon witan hu heah hit wære to ðæm heofone, & hu ðicce se hefon wære & hu fest. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 200 Lege on þone þicce ceastr clað oþðe onfel. c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Logeman) 91 Culam [= cowl] on wintre þice on sumere þinne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe blake clōð...is þicce 33ein þe wind. c 1375

six feet, belonging to the class *Hexapoda*. **Hexapoda** *a.* and *sb.* = **HEXAPOD** *a.* and *sb.*

1830 R. Knox *Belard's Anat.* 24 The Insecta, or hexapodal articulate animals, have six articulated feet. 1836-9 Todd *Cy. Anat.* II. 854 Insects may be characterized as a class of hexapodous animals.

Hexapody (heksæpōdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type ἑξαπόδιον, f. ἑξαπόδ- of six feet. f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + ποῦς, ποδ-, foot. Cf. *dipody*, *monopody*.] A line or 'verse' consisting of six feet.

1844 Beck & Felton *Tr. Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody. . . of six, a hexapody. 1868 Jebb *Introd.* 62 In Period I, each of the two verses is a hexapody. 1879 J. W. White *Tr. Schmidt's Rhythmic Class.* Lang. 64 The hexapody commonly called 'Alexandrine Verse', most used by the French in their tragedies. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tri-podies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Hexarch, error. form of **EXARCH**.

Hexastich (heksástik). Also 6-7 **hexastichon**, 7 **exasticke**, 7-8 **hexastick**. [ad. mod. L. *hexastichon*, a. Gr. ἑξαστίχον, neut. of ἑξαστίχος 'of six rows, of six verses', f. ἕξα- HEXA- + στίχος row, line of verse.] A group of six lines of verse.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1237/1 As appeareth by this hexastichon, which I find among the said Iohn Leland's written epigrams. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* I. Notes 19 His request to Diana in a Hexastich. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 23 He gave me this insuing hexastichon. 1749 Ames *Typog. Antig.* (1785) 301 Then follows a distich, and an hexastich by the expositor. 1800 Malone *Dryden R.* Dryden . . . furnished Topham with a well-known hexastich, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. 1891 [see *HEXASTICHON*, *HEXASTIC*].

Hence **Hexastichic** *a.*, of six metrical lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx.

Hexastyle (heksástail), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *erion*. **hectastyle**. [ad. Gr. ἑξαστύλιος, f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + στύλιος pillar. Cf. *F. hexastyle*.]

A. adj. Having six columns; applied to a portico or to the façade of a temple.

1748 De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 301 (D.) One of the largest . . . hectastyle porticos in the kingdom. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 607/1 The hexastyle temple at PASTUM. 1832 W. Wilkins in *Philol. Museum* I. 541 We have two examples of hexastyle peripteral temples.

B. sb. A portico or façade having six columns.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Hexastyle*, an Ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six also behind. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The temple of Honour and Virtue at Rome, was a hexastyle. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 140 Behind the Doric hexastyle was a magnificent hall 60 feet broad.

Hence **Hexasty-lar** *a.* = **HEXASTYLE** *a.*

Hexateuch (heksátēuk). [mod. f. Gr. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + τεύχος book, after *pentateuch*. In Ger. (Wellhausen) 1876.] The first six books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch with the book of Joshua.

1878 Colenso (*title*) Wellhausen on the composition of the Hexateuch critically examined. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1149 A fabulous history of the events of the Hexateuch. 1895 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 631/3 The Pentateuch, or rather the Hexateuch, now called the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. 1891 *Davies's Introd. Lit. O. T.* 109 Our analysis of the Hexateuch is completed.

Hence **Hexateuchal** *a.*, pertaining to the hexateuch.

1889 *Valt. Univ. Catal.* 108 Hexateuchal Analysis. 1892 *Huxley in Times* 11 Feb. 14/4 That component of the Hexateuchal compilation to which Genesis i-ii. 4 belongs.

Hexatomic (heksátōmik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HEXA- + ATOMIC.] Containing or consisting of six atoms of some substance; having six replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = **HEXAVALENT**.

1873 J. P. Cooke *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known, but of hexatomic hydrates there are several noteworthy examples. 1877 Watts *Fowles's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 187 Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers: this class of compounds includes most of the saccharine substances found in plants. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Iron, manganese, chromium, and aluminium being regarded as hexatomic.

Hexavalent (heksævələnt), *a.* *Chem.* [f. HEXA- + L. *valent-*em having power or value.] Combining with or capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hexeity, obs. form of **HECCEITY**.

Hexene, **Hexine**, *Chem.*: see under **HEXANE**.

Hexiology (heksiolōdji). *erion*. **hexicology**. [f. Gr. ἕξις habit + -(O)LOGY.] That branch of science which treats of the development and behaviour of a living creature as affected by its environment. Hence **Hexiolog-ical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexiology.

1880 Mivart in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 606 The inter-relations of living creatures, as enemies, as rivals, and as involuntary helpers, constitute a third department of Hexicology. 1881 *Cat* 494 The science of Hexicology is the study of all these two or less complex relations.

Hexiradiate (heksirədīət), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἕξ six + L. *radiatus* rayed, *RADIATE*.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; **sextradiate**.

1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* xlii. (ed. 6) 668 Framework . . .

fundamentally consisting of an arrangement of six-rayed spicules. . . hence the group is distinguished as *sextradiate*.

Hexist, obs. form of **HIGHEST**.

Hexoctahedron. *Geom.* and *Cryst.* [f. HEX(A-) + OCTAHEDRON.] † *a.* The critical form of the **CUBO-octahedron**. *b.* = **HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON**.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* App. 459 An Exoctohedron is a solide figure contained of six equal squares, and eight equilateral and equal triangles. 1837 Dana *Min.* i. (1844) 39 Hexoctahedron . . . Here for each face of the octahedron, is substituted a low six-sided pyramid.

Hexode (he'ksōd), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + δῶς way, path.] *lit.* Of six ways: applied to a mode of multiplex telegraphy, whereby six messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

1894 Preece in *Times* 27 Jan. 4/3 The multiplex system of working of Mr. Delany, by which, with 'hexode' working, six messages could be transmitted simultaneously.

Hexoic acid, **Hexoylene**: see under **HEXANE**.

Hexopartite, *a.* [Hybrid formation, f. Gr. ἕξ six + L. *partit-us* divided.] Consisting of six divisions; **sixpartite**, **sixpartite**.

1842 76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1499 ff. *Hexpartite* vaulting, where the ribs spring from the angles, and two others from a shaft placed in the middle of each long side, thus making six divisions. . . Examples of hexpartite vaulting are scarce in England.

Hext, obs. form of **HIGHEST**.

Hexyl (heksil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + ὕλη, -YL, substance.] The hydrocarbon radical C₆H₁₃. It may exist in various forms, of which **normal hexyl** is also called **caproyl**. *attrib.* as in **hexyl alcohol**, **aldehyde**; *comb.* as in **hexylamine**.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 333 Hexyl and heptyl alcohols are found in certain fermented liquors. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hexylamine** C₆H₁₃NH₂. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

Hence **Hexylene**, an earlier name of **HEXENE**.

Hexylic *a.*, of or pertaining to hexyl, as **hexylic acid**, **aldehyde**, etc.

1873 Fowles *Chem.* (ed. 11) 606 Hexylene hydrate is produced from mannite, a saccharine body. 1873 J. P. Cooke *New Chem.* (1875) 314 Our common kerosene is chiefly a mixture of hexylic and heptylic hydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 452 A mixture of this alcohol with primary hexylic alcohol is obtained from normal hexane.

Hey (hē, hē), *int.* (*sb.*) *Forms:* 3-4 **hey**, 4-8 **hay**, 7 **haye**, 5- **hey**. [ME. *hey*: cf. Du. and Ger. *hei*, Sw. *hej*; in sense 1. Cf. also **HEIGH**.]

1. A call to attract attention; also, an exclamation expressing exultation, incitement, surprise, etc.; sometimes used in the burden of a song with no definite meaning; sometimes as an interrogative (= *eh?*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 579 Hei! hwich we read of se icudd keiser! c 1305 *St. Kath.* 137 in E. E. P. (1862) 93 Hei traitours, quaf temperour, beo 2e icome herto? 13. *Gauv. & Gr. Kut.* 1445 Ande hay halvede hyghe ful hyse and hay! hay! cried. 14. *Christm. Carol* 3. Matz. Hey, hey, hey, hey, the borrys he is armyd gay. a 1520 Skelton *E. Rymning* 168 Hey, dogge, hay, Hau the hesses away! 1610 *Siaks. Temp.* iv. i. 256 Hey, *Mountaine*, hey. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 42 Our Musick play'd, *Hey Boys up go we!* and all manner of noisy paltry Tunes. c 1745 in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 84 (Jam.) Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye waking yet? 1794 *Sheridan's Duenna* II. iii. Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 Hey, Solomon, my friend? 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xv. You are looking round for Estella? Hey!

b. **Hey for** — is an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing (cf. *Hurrah for!*), or of some place which one resolves to reach.

1689 *Prior Ep. to F. Shepherd*, Then hey for praise and panegyric. 1837 *Lytton E. Maltrav.* 30 We must make a dash at the spoons and forks, and then hey for the money. 1863 *Kingsley Water-Bab.* ii. (1864) 89 Then hey for boot and horse, lad, And round the world away. 1881 *Jas. Grant Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Breakfast at nine, and then—hey for the covers!

c. as *sb.* A cry of 'hey!'

13. *Gauv. & Gr. Kut.* 1158 *he* hindez were halden in, with hay & war. 1513 *Douglas Emis* III. viii. 36 And halting gan the land with hey and hail. a 1627 *Middleton Micro-cynicon* Wks. (Dyce) V. 489 With nailed shoes, and whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. 1790 A. Wilson *Wks.* (1876) II. 100 Our hechs an' heys are by.

2. In combination with various interjections or other words. (See also **next** and **HEY-DAY**.)

1519 *Four Elements* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 20 Sing, frisky jolly, with hey trolly lolly, For I see well it is but a folly For to have a sad mind. a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Comely Cystroune* 30 Rumbly downe, tumblyll downe, hey go, now, now! a 1546 *Coverdale Gostly Psalmes*, Unto Christen Rdr., They shuld be better occupied, then with hey nony nony, hey trolly loly, & soch lyke fantasies. c 1560 T. Preston *Cambyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 236 They can play a new dance called *Hey-diddle-diddle*. 1562 *Phaer Aeneid* ix. A. ii. Here is our enemy lo, heylagh, loud clamorous than they throw. 1564 *Guid & Godly Ball.* 204 Hay trix, tryme go trix, vnder the grene wood tre. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. iii. 71 Conuerting all your sounds of woe, Into hey nony nony. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 74 The world, hey dery diddle, goes round without a fiddle. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 19 The ploughman . . . putting vp into . . . the market, with *haye Key*, and *who is his horse*. 1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1572 III. 47 Then, hay trosse and laugh all night. 1672 *Villiers (Dk. Buck.) m. Kecheusal*

v. (Arb.) 129 Hey down, dery down. 1695 *Congreve Love for L.* iv. xlii. Hey toss! What's the matter now? 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 2 #2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damnd' obstreperous Spouse? 1711 *Swift Wks.* (1778) XIII. 380 Hey dazy, will you never have done? 1807 *Jean IngeLOW Poems, Wastings of Blackbirds* iv. With a wild sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry! little girl and boy!'

3. In phrases, sometimes treated as words.

a. † **Hey go-bet**. The int. *hey* followed by the phrase *go bet* (see **BER adv.**), which was app., among other things, a call in hunting, and the name of a song and dance; used by Nashe as *sb.*, 'one to whom "hey go bet" is said', perh. a person ready at one's bidding. *Obs.*

c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1213 *Dido*, The heerde of herthes founden ys anon with hay goo bet, prik thou, lat goon, lat goon. a 1550 *Bore & Boye* 300 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 73 Ye hath made me daunce, maugre my hede Among the thornes, hey go bette. 1589 *Nashe Marlines Months Minde* 11 Those whom he counteth his enemies (the how better than the best of his hey gobetts). . . . *Hunting Song in Halliwell*, But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet!

b. **Hey-go-mad**. A phrase expressive of boisterous excitement; sometimes used as *adj.* *dial.*

1759 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go clattering like hey-go mad. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, to be highly enraged. 1854 *Dickens Hard T.* II. vi. Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heigh-go-mad*, said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

c. **Hey-pass**. An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move: often joined with *re-pass*. Hence as a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler. ? *Obs.*

c 1590 *Marlowe Faust.* xi. 58 Do you hear? you heypass, where's your master? 1593 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 31 Whereof the onely Circe Heypasse and Repasse was that it drewe a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her backe with a pestilence. 1641 *Milton Annadv.* (1851) 210 You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. 1727 *Gay Fables* xlii. 35 (Jod.) Heigh! pass! 'tis gone. a 1834 *Lamb Lett.* xvii. To Wordsw. 161 Autumn hath foregone its moralities; they are 'hey-pass repass', as in a show-box.

d. **Hey presto**. A phrase of command by conjurers and jugglers: hence *transf.* used to connote an instantaneous or magical transformation, or some surprisingly sudden performance; also *sb.* as a name for the command.

1731 *Fielding Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 481 The hammer goes down, Hey Presto! be gone! And up comes the twenty pound. 1761 *Garrick Epit. to Heavia*, Hey!—Presto! I'm in Greece a maiden slain—Now—stranger still!—a maid, in Drury-Lane! 1873 *Mrs. Alexander Wooing o'?* II. 55 Like some magician come to lift everyone out of the Slough of Despond, with a sort of 'Hey Presto!' 1877 *Spurgeon Serm.* XXIII. 677 Heigh, presto! the thing is done. 1891 A. Lynch *Mod. Authors* 133 The melodramatic situations, the surprises, hi-prestos, climaxes.

Hey, obs. form of **EYE**, **HAY**, **HE pron.**, **HEO pron.**, **III pron.**, **HEIGH**.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hē'ī-dē), *int.* *Forms:* 6-7 **heyda**, (6 **hoighdagh**, **hoy day**, 6-7 **hoyda**, **hoyday**, 7 **hoida**), 6-8 **hey day**, (7 **hay da**, **ha day**, 8 **heigh-day**), 7- **hey-day**, 8- **heyday**. See also **HIGH-DAY**. [app. a compound of **HEY int.**; the second element is of doubtful origin, but at length identified with *day*. The early *heyda* agrees in form, but less in sense, with Ger. *heida*, *heida* = hey there!: cf. also Ger. *heid*, *heid*.] An exclamation denoting frolicsomeness, gaiety, surprise, wonder, etc.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 157 Courtly Abusyon, Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! 1552 *Huloet*, Heyda or hey, *enar.* a 1553 *Udall Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Hoighdagh, if faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii. Hoyday, here is stuffe! 1607 *Heywood Fayre Mayde Wks.* 1874 II. 11 Hoida; as came up. 1622 B. Jonson *Masque Anguines*, Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire? 1672 *Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) Recheusal* II. iv. (Arb.) 61 Hey day, hey day! I know not what to do, nor what to say. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 171 #3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir! Indeed! Heyday! 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Hey-day, why so nimble, and whither so fast? said she. 1780 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) X. 164 Heigh-day! What has this to do here? 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* vii. Heyday! Pray, what does he want with me? 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Theseus* II. (1856) 184 Hey-day, we are all masters here.

Hey-day, **heyday** (hē'ī-dē), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **hayday**, 8 **hay day**. [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with *prec.* The second element does not seem to have been the word *day*, though in later use often identified with it: see sense 2.]

1. State of exaltation or excitement of the spirits or passions.

c 1590 *Sir Thomas More* (1844) 41 To be greate. . . when the thred of hayday is once spoun, A bottom great wood vpp greatly vndoun. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* III. iv. 69 At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble. 1633 *Ford 'Tis Pity* iv. iii. Must your hot itch and plury of lust, The heyday of your luxury, be fed Up to a surfeit? 1783 *Burgoyne Ld. of Manor* I. i. (D.), A merry pea! puts my spirits quite in a hey-day. 1794 *Sot they W at Lyler* I. i. Ay, we were young, No cares had quell'd the heyday of the blo d. 1867 *Emerson May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Checked in these soul's the turbulent heyday.

2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height; the height, zenith, or acme of anything which excites the feelings; the flush or full bloom, or stage of fullest vigour, of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, or the like. Often associated with *day*, and as the most flourishing or exalted time.

1751 *SMOLETT Lett. Pict.* 1759 II. 11. 11. 221 Our imperious youth... was now in the heyday of his blood. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* 1775 20 *Hist. at Paris*. I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice. *Ibid.* 135 (*Maria, Moulins*) To travel it through the sweetest part of France—in the hey-day of the vintage. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 143 In the good old times that saw my aunt in the hey-day of youth. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* iii. In his heyday he had a small estate, which he had spent like a gentleman. 1831 *LITTON Godolphin* 38 In the flush and hey-day of youth, of gaiety, and loveliness. 1839 *LOSTON Hyperion* iv. ii. The heyday of life is over with him. 1873 *SIMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 232 In the bloom and heyday of the young world's prime. 1877 *MRS. OLFHANT Makers Tale*. xiv. 346 He was no more than thirty-six, in the hey-day of his powers.

b. attrib. Of or pertaining to the hey-day of youth; *erron.* belonging to a festive or gala day. 1730 *CIBBER Apol.* i. 14 All the hey-day expenses of a m. fish Man of Fortune. 1792 *FOUR. Rambler* viii. 44 A man with his heyday dress... is passing over the bridge.

Hey-day guise, hey-de-gay: see HAY sb.⁴ 2.

Heyduck *haiduk, haiduk*. Forms: 7 *heyduque, 7- -duke, -duck, 9 heyduc, heiduc, -duck, haiduk, hayduk*. [a. Boh., Pol., Serv., Roman. *hajduk, Magyar hajdú* pl. *hajdúk*, in Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod. Gr. *χαϊτουρής chaidoutes*, Turkish *حیدر* *haidud* robber, brigand.]

A term app. meaning originally 'robber, marauder, brigand' (a sense still retained in Servia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the liveried personal followers or attendants of the nobles.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 87 Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their amity was nothing. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 First Marched five Companies of Heyduques. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/1 The Heydukes of Cattaro had made an incursion towards Goza, and had destroyed all that Country. 1729 *Brice's Weekly Jnrl.* (Exeter) 16 May 3 A Dwarf... is to attend on his Royal Highness in the Dress of a Heyduke. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely exposed their lives to save the King [of Poland]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 13 The richly costumed heydukes and chasseurs of the Hungarian lords. 1847 *Mrs. A. KERR Hist. Servia* 49 Such as refused to appear before the Kadi... fled into the forests and turned Heyducs or robbers. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* iii. 158 Carried by two shining particoloured creatures, heyducs so-called... in a sublime sedan. 1889 *Athenaeum* 15 June 1668/1 One of that extinct species of servants, the heyducs, holds the horse of the fat monarch.

Heye, obs. f. AWE, HIE. Heyer, -eer, var. HAYRE. Obs. Heyeth: see HEIGHT. Heyf, Heyfar, -fer, etc., obs. ff. HEAVE, HEIFER. Heygh, hey3, obs. ff. HIGH. Heygth, hey3te, hey3the: see HEIGHT.

Heyghne, heyne, obs. ff. HAIN v.², to raise. 1475 *C. rathhouse Reg.* 1829/61 She heynded the stepul and new rufes. 1550 *LEVER Sermon*. (Arb.) 34 By takyng of synes, heyghnyng of rentes. 1635 *REITER Sheph. Holiday* (N.). And on the turfe table with the best Of lambs in all their flocks shall heyne the feast.

Hey-ho, hey ho (*hē'ho'*), *int.* Forms: 5-6 *hay ho e, hey e how e, 6 heigh ho, 7 heigh ho, heigh-ho, hi ho, 6- hey ho*. An utterance, app. of nautical origin, and marking the rhythm of movement in heaving or hauling (cf. HEAVE HO, *hale and how*, *HALE sb.*⁴ 1); often used in the burdens of songs, with various emotional expression, according to intonation. In some later quotes. blending with *HEIGH-HO*.

1471 *RILEY Comp. Alike* in Ashm. 1652 157 Hay hoe, (as away, lat the cup go rounde. 1475 *Sgr. love Degree* in *RIS in Mistr Rom.* III. 159 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and runby lowe. 15... *Pebbles to Play* v. With hey and how rowmbelow. The young folk were full bladd. 1550 *W. R. R. in Hand. h. P.* P. III. 62 The lylt boye. Of no man had he no care. But sung, hey howe, awaye the mare. And made ioye ynough. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 54 It fell vpon a holly ete, hey ho bonillasse. *Ibid.* 78 As the bonillasse passed bye, hey ho bonillasse. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 16 Let him be the Falanta downe diddle of Ryme, the Hay ho halliday of Prose. 1600 *SIMMS. A. J. L.* ii. vii. 180 Heigh ho, sing heigh ho, vuto to the greene holly. 1605 — *Lea* ii. 11. 75 With heigh-ho, the Waage and the Raine. 1614 *Eng. Helicon* in *Brit. Bibl.* 1832 III. 188. I knowe a simple countrie hinde, Heigh hoe, sillie swaine. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) III. 147 Sing, hi ho, Wille. Lenthalh, who shall our generall be? 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. [He] whistled 'With a hey ho chevy!' all through.

Heyhoe: see HICKWALL. Heyhove, Heyhte, Heykyle, obs. ff. HAYHOVE, HEIGHT, HECKLE. Heyl, -e, obs. ff. AIL, HAIL, HEAL, HELLE. Heylander, obs. f. HIGHLANDER. Heyld, obs. f. HIELD v. Heyler: see HILLER. Heyllis, obs. f. HALSE sb. Heylle, var. HAIL sb.², (Obs. Heyne, var. HAIN, HINE, HUNE, HEUNE. Heynd, var. ENDE Obs., a duck. Heynd, -e,

var. HEND a., Obs. Heyne: see HEYGHNE. Heynne, var. HUNE adv. Obs., hence.

† Heyr. Obs. (See quot.)

1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* 1681 327 Heyres, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standills in the fellung of Coppes. 1726 *Dict. Rustic.* ed. 3.

Heyr, -e, obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR, HIR sb. † Heyrat(t). Obs. An American quadruped; app. the Kinkajou *Cercopithecus canaliculatus*.

1607 *TOISELL Journ. Voy.* 1658 24 We may hereunto add the beast which is bred in America, called Heyratt, spoken of by Theuetus: which name signifieth a beast of Honey... for it will climb the trees, and coming to the caves of Bees... take out the Honey with their nails... It is about the bigness of a Cat, and of a Chesse-nut colour. 1677 G. CHARLETON *Exercit. Anim.* (ed. 2) 18 Heyrat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* pt. 183/1 The Heyrat a beast in America, as big as a Cat... a great climber of Trees.

Heyron e, -oun, -un e, obs. ff. HERON. Heysoge, heysugge, obs. ff. HAYSUGGE. Heyt, obs. f. EAT, HAIT, HEAT, HEIGHT; obs. Sc. f. HATE, HOT. Heyte, obs. f. AIT 1. Heyth, obs. f. HEATH, HEIGHT. Heypen, obs. f. HEATHEN; var. HETHEN. Heyty-titey, obs. var. HIGHTY-TIGHTY. Heyuen, obs. f. HEAVEN. Heywed, heywit, obs. pa. pple. of HEAVE. Heyward, obs. f. HAYWARD.

† Hi, hy, *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs.* Forms: 1 *hia, hea, hie, hiz, (hio), 1-2 hie, 1-3 heo, 1-4 hi, hý, 2 hye, hyo, 2-3 ha, hoe*. [OE. *hīa, hie*, etc., acc. of *hīu, hio, HĒO*, fem. of *HĒ*, corresp. to OFris. *hīa*; cf. Goth. *hjo*, the form corresp. to which was already lost in OHG. and OS., and supplied by *sia*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *sī-*, SE. In late OE. the originally distinct nom. and acc. began to be confounded under the forms *hie, hī, hie, hio, heo*; and in later times, though *heo* was the typical nom. and *hi, hy* the acc., the two cases were hardly distinct. Following the example of *me, thee, us*, and *you*, and like the other OE. accusatives of the 3rd pers., *hīa* began in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., to be supplanted by the dative *hire*, *HER*. In the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, this substitution was fully established by 1125; but the original acc. *hi, hy* remained longer in the west and south, being found in Layamon after 1200, and in Shoreham (Kentish) in the first quarter of the 14th c. During its obsolescence, another acc. form, *hes, HIS*, made its appearance in the south.]

= *HEB* (acc.); also *refl. herself*. Used of females, and with nouns grammatically feminine: cf. *HĒO*.

1625 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 15 *Da ðe soecad sawle mine ðæt hie ahrren hie.* 825 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 31f *min wif ðonne hīa nulle mid ðennisse swa zehaldan.* a 900 *Martryology* *Ibid.* 178 *Se casere ho heht zematryung.* c 925 *O. E. Chron.* an. 919 *Hē geset þa burz and him cirdon to maest ealle þa burzware he hie ær budon.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 10, & midde hie zehreune... ah he walde deilige forleitta hie [c 975 *Rushw. G.*]. & he walde hie... walde degullice forleten hio. *Ibid.* ix. 18 *Onset [þin] hond ofer hīa... þæt hīu liffge [Rushw. zesehte hond þin ofer heo, & heo leofaþ; c 1000 *Ag. G.*]. Sete þine hand uppān hie, and heo lyað; c 1160 *Haltōn G.*]. Sete þine hand uppān hio, and heo lyað. c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 *Ne is zelefed ðe to habbanne hīa [Rushw. hire].* *Ibid.* xv. 23 *Forlet hīa, forðon [hīu] cliopas æfter usig [Rushw. Forlet hīa, forþon he hie cegeþ æfter us].* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 170 *Gif he hy [þeomian] mid him hafað.* c 1000 *Ag. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 *Nys þe alyfed hī [z. hie] to wīfe to hæbbenne [c 1160 *Haltōn G.*]. hy to wīfe to hæbbenne.* *Ibid.* xv. 23 *Forlet hie, forðan hieo clypað æfter us [c 1160 *Haltōn G.*]. Forlet hio, forþan hieo clypað æfter us.* c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1037 *Baldwine eorl hī [Elfyge] ðær wel underfeng, and hie þær zehelode.* *Ibid.* *Laud MS.* an. 1048 7 4 *Se cyng... betate hie hys swyng to Hwerwillon.* c 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1075 *Se cyng hī let bryngan to Westmynstre... and læzde hī wif Eadward kyng hire hlaforde.* *Ibid.* an. 1100 *Se arecbisop Anselm hī him bewæddade and siððan to cwene zehalgode.* c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 *Adam hī nemede eua.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 *Unbinded he [þe asse] and leaðeð heo to me.* c 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 *þa þe godes milce seched he iwīs me hī infenden.* c 1205 *LAV.* 42 *He hoe [þe boc] 3ef þare a ðelen. Elienor.* *Ibid.* 158 *He hoe walde habben.* *Ibid.* 3186 *Ich heo [c 1275 hire, i. e. Cordelia] wulle be biwiten & senden hā [c 1275 hire] þe in ane sceppe.* c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 29 *þe nitegale hī isez And hī beihold and oversez.* *Ibid.* 939 *And sat sum del and heo bihopte.* c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 435 in *O. E. Misc.* 49 *þe rode... He ber heo on his schulder.* c 1215 *SHOREHAM* 102 *Senne hys [i. e. is] swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hī deth.* *Ibid.* 136 *To healde hie [þe erthe] op hyt nys no ded.**

† *Hi, hy, pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom. and acc. Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hīe, hie*, etc., the original plural, nom. and acc., in all genders, of *hē, heo, hīe* (see *HE*), corresp. to OFris. *hīa*; cf. Goth. nom. pl. *eis, *iþs, ija*, acc. *ins, iþs, ija*, the forms corresp. to which were already lost in OS. and OHG. and supplied by *sia*, and *sie, sio, siu*, mod. Ger. *sie*, from stem *sī-*, SE. Since OE. times, a like fate has befallen this pronominal form in Eng. Already in 10th c. the northern dial. occasionally used, as equivalent to *hia*, the demonstrative *þā, thā*, plural of *the, that*; before 1200, the cognate form *þez3, THEY*, adopted from Norse, had quite superseded

hi, hīa, nominative, in north-midl. (Ormin); the corresponding northern form was *þai, thai*. By 1300, *þei, thei, they*, had become the standard Nominative form in midland English generally; though *her, hem*, were retained in the possessive and objective till the 15th c. Before 1400, *thei, thai* are seen side by side with *hi, hy*, even in s.w.; and before 1500, *hi*, already confounded in form with its sing. *he, hee*, disappeared from literature; although in the reduced form *it* still lingers in s.w. dialect. The Accusative *hi* was lost sooner than the nominative; in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., it began, like the other accusatives *hīe*, and *hī* sing. fem., and on the analogy of the original accusative pronouns of the first and second persons, to be supplanted by its own dative *heom, hem* (see *HEM pron.*); in the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, *hem* had quite superseded *hi* before 1125; but in the west the acc. was used by Layamon after 1200, and in Kentish it was still Shoreham's form c 1315. When it disappeared in the south, it gave place, as in the fem. sing., to a form *he, HIS, q.v.*; elsewhere it was succeeded by *HEM*, which itself in course of time was displaced by *THEM*. Thus, *they, them* are the present sense-equivalents of *hi* nom. and acc.]

L. I. Nominative case. = *THEY*.

a. 1 *hīe, hīa, (hea), hie, 2 hye, 2-3 hie*. 805-31 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 *Æc ic beode minum æfterlygendum... ðæt hīe simle ymb xii monað... zegoerwien ten hund hlafa.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 18 *Hie soðlice seacwedun and gelodadon me.* c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 *þa cuedon hie þæt hie þæs ne omunden.* c 897 *K. ALBERT Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 354 *Ðonne hit tocy mō ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 1 *Þette hīa sie zeseue [c 975 *Rushw. G.*]. Þæt hīa sie zeseue.* c 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 951 *þæt hie woldan eal þæt he wolde.* c 1160 *Haltōn G.* Matt. ix. 24 *Hie teldan hīne.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 *Efter þan be hie weren wunende in ierusalem... þo hie forleten godes lore.* c 1250 *Kent. Scem.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 *Hie answerden and seyde, Lord [etc.].*

β. 1 *hio, heo, 2 hio, hyo, 2-4 heo*. 871-89 *Surrey Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 *Ponne ageofen hio þa ilcan elmassan to cristes cirican.* a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 166 (Gr.) *Hio him andsware anize ne geahton azifan.* c 937 *O. E. Chron.* an. 937 *þæt heo [MSS. A., B., hie, C., D. hī] teaduwoerona beteran wurdun.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 *Heo nafre swylc wundor ne zesawon.* *Ibid.* 249 *Hio wæron zefesode mycle zefean.* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 7 *Hiz oneneowon þa þæt hie nacode wæron.* c 1160 *Haltōn Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 *þæt hio adripen hio ut [Ag. G. hie, hie].* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 *Nare hio blinde zeseacene.* c 1205 *LAV.* 183 *He was king and heo quen, & king-land heo welden.* 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III.* *þe treowþe þæt heo was oþen.* a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 282 *Penne þe segen ihesu crist in þæt ilke foorme, þæt heo segen him... whon heo furst comen.*

γ. 1 *hi, hy, hie, 2-4 hi (i, y), 3-4 hii, 4 hy*.

887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 887 *And hī cuedon þæt hie þæt... healdan sceoldan.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 *þa hy þa up on þone heofon æfter urum Drihtne locodan.* c 993 *Bathl. of Malton* 10 *Byrhtnōð... tæhte hu hī sceoldon standan.* a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 *And hy þone ealdorman þær ofloxton.* c 1000 *Ag. G.* Matt. ix. 24 *Hī [z. hie] tældon hīne.* *Ibid.* 32 *Hiz brohton him dumbæ man.* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 *Hī hadden him manred maked & athes suoren.* c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *To chiesen zief y wolden hare sceapinde lufie.* *Ibid.* 223 *I muson zecowen eziðer god and euyl.* *Ibid.* 225 *þa cweden hī betwæx ham þæt hī woldan wercean ane bureh.* c 1205 *LAV.* 2230, 1 *funden [c 1275 hī funde] þa þreo maidenes.* c 1275 *Ibid.* 3610 *Hī [c 1205 heo] verde to one borwe.* *Ibid.* 10314 *Hī ðowen forþ rihtes, þæt i comen to þan Peutes.* 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 366 *Hī rerde abbeyes & priories vor her synnes.* c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 47 *Ere hy thys orde hare, Me selch hy wel assaye Of that hy redeth that hy wel Ham comen aneye.* c 1347 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 *To the kyng Edward hī fasten hure fay.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 *Hī byep heaued of alle kuede... be hie dyadliche, be hie unial.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* 189 *Aren no men aurouser þan hī Whan þei ben auncied.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1014 *Sory wer þey for hī ne mizt hure þruwesse fullille þote.* *Ibid.* 2380 *Y not how þay schul ascape þen, þæt hy ne goþ to dede.* c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 110 *Hy kepeþ here reule.*

δ. 2-5 *he, (4 hey), 5 hee*. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 *Hī wolde mid modinesse beon betere þonne he zeseacene were.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 *þa þæt lond heðden he hit sealden.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 *For þæt þe he ne wuned noht on hem, ne he on him.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 351 *Alle he [hertes] arm of one mode.* 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 16 *To wyte, welter he [= they] wolde þes, oþer heo nolde non.* c 1300 *Bascelot* 152 *He wrungen hondes, and wæpen sore.* c 1325 *Song Passus* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 198 *Ne cupen hie hī nouw enowe.* c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 471 *But oþer cures of Cristen þæt coweren nougt to haue, But þere as wynnunge lijþ he lokeþ none oþer.* c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 33 *Schep he heden ese hors gret.* c 1430 *Hymns* 179 *39 To the child her seruice profren he [zeme vanyet].* c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlii. 76 *And whanne they syen he Wolde not so... Of here vyandes thanne þowen hee.*

ε. 2-4 *ho*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 *A mon... fol imong boues, ho him bireueden and ho him ferwunden.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 38 *Nathel hī niþing forgeten of al þæt ho isezen.* *Ibid.* 100 *Al ho habbed in hore write þæt we misuden here.* *Ibid.* 105 *Hwi weren ho bigeten, to whom were ho iborene?* c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 *And alle heo [Cott. MS. ho] þe driueþ heonne.* c 1250 *Mord. Mawgerte* xx. *Ho leiden bouen hire upon.* c 1275 *Simms Beware* 136 *O. E. Misc.* 76 *þoues playdrys... Ho schule.* In helle habben teone. c 1375 *Pol. R. & L. Poems* 239 *For esye he coman al, esye ho suluw wende.*

Heh, obs. form of HIGH. **He-haw**, -n, var. of **HEE-HAW**. **Hehte**, **Heicht**, obs. ff. **HIGHT** v., **HEIGHT**. **Heiar**, -ast, obs. ff. **HIGHER**, -EST. **Heicht**, var. **HIGHT** Sc. **Heid** (e, Sc. ff. **HEAD**). **Heiduc**, var. **HEYDUCK**. **Heie**, obs. ff. **HIGH**, **HIE**. **Heif**, obs. Sc. f. **HEAVE**.

Heifer (he'fēr). Forms: a. 1 heahfer, heafor, heahfru, 4 hayfre, (? heyffer), 5 heyfre, hayfare, (hawgher), 5-6 heyhghfer, 6 heighfer, hayfer, -farre, heyffer, heyfar, haifer, -ir, hafir, 6-8 heyfer, 7 heifer, 6- heifer. β. 5 hekfore, -fere, hekefeer, hefker, 6 heffecker, effker, hec(k)fare, -forde, -forthe, -furthe, hek-, heke-, heckefar, 7 heckfer, heicfar, 9 dial. heifker. γ. 5 heffre, 6 heffour, effer, heffarth, -orth.

[OE. *heahfore* (prob. *heahfōrē*), *heahfru*, -*fre*, of obscure etymology; not found outside English.

As to the form, *heahfore* might perh. mean 'high-farer', i. e. high-goer or high-stepper (*fore* unstressed form of *fare*, fem. of *farā*, f. *farān* to fare, go). But the applicability of such a name is not apparent; and the form *heahfru*, -*fre*, remains without satisfactory explanation. The difficulties of form and sense are increased by connecting, as some suggest, *farā*, -*fru*, with OE. *farā*, OHG. *farā*, *farro* bull.]

1. A young cow, that has not had a calf.
a. 1900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1870) 272 In Scyttisc genemend Inisbofinde, þæt is ealod hwitfe heafore. c1000 *Ælfric's Lec. Lec.* iii. i. Willec unneuwe fram obbe heafre. c1000 *Ælfric* in *Wr.* Wulker 120/29 *Annucida, nel vacuda*, heafore. *Ibid.* 120/35 *Altium*, þæt heafore. c1000 *Ælfric* *Loc. Ibid.* 274/20 *Antile*, heahfru, a1227 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 With low laced shon Of an hayfre hude. 1287 *Færisa Higden* lv. 451 An hoyffer [? heyffer; *curr.* heyfre, heffer]. enyed a lomb [*tritula agnum perforat.*]. 14. *Loc.* in *Wr.* Wulker 624/14 Hayfare, *iuuena*. c1483 *Caxton Dialogus* (E. E. T. S.) 10/17 Flessch of moton or of lambe Of an hawgher or of a calfe. 1526 *TINDALE Heb. ix.* 13 The ashes off an heifer. 1548 *Will of J. Plume* (Somerset Ho.). A blake bullock otherwise called a Hayfer. 1555 *Eden Decades* 4 Heyghers and such other of bothe kindes. 1560 *HULST (Genev.) Dent.* xli. 4 Let the Elders of that cite bring the heifer unto a stonie valley. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 131 b. Oxen, Kine, and Hayfaires. 1587 *HARRISON England* iii. l. (1878) ii. 2 For the steere and heifer. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 781 Four fair Heifers yet in Yoke untry'd. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 232 Two steers, or heifers, may be kept and fatted in the place of one cow. 1863 P. Barry *Dorkard Econ.* 121 The Greek philosophers sat on their stools chewing the facts in much the same fashion as heifers chew their grass.

β. 1407 in *Kennett Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 212 De debili vitulo eujusdam heifer vendito. c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* E. E. T. S. 41 A yonge heifer alow leuyng. Lay yn thrysshelholde. c1440 *Prouf. Parr.* 234 1 Hekfere, heeste *iuuena*. 1510 *Will of Parker* (Somerset Ho.). Yong mete callid Heffekers. 1520 *Acc. Metyngham Coll.* (B. M. Add. MS. 27404). For xx kien and for xx heckforthes. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke heckforde of two yeaeres age. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 20 1 Heckfere, *iuuena*. 1572 *Will of R. Gibson* (Somerset Ho.). To Mary Pye, one heckfurthe. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* cxx. Take a yonge Hekfar from the droue. 1606 in *Maddison Linc. Wills* Ser. ii. 23 To my sister Harrington one heckfer. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Heifer*, a heifer. This is the pronunciation of the word, whatever may be its orthography. γ. 1387 *Heffe* [see in a]. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees' V. 210 A heffour in calf. 1554 *HULST s. v. Yonge*, Yonge cowe or heffarth, *iuuiv.*

b. To plough with one's heifer: derived from the story of Samson (Judges xiv. 18).

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judg.* xiv. 18 If ye had not plowed with my heifer, ye had not founde out my ryde. 1655 *SIR E. NICHOLAS* in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 If he doe not, wee will plough with his heifer as well as with others. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* 1665 15 Some few which had their own heifer to plough withal. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 63.

c. fig. Wife.

1609 B. *JOHNSON Sil. Wom.* ii. v. Her, whom I shall choose for my heifer.

2. Comb. as *heifer calf*, *yearling*; † *heifer-bud*, a weaned she-calf of the first year.

1507 *Will of Walter* (Somerset Ho.). *Iuuenas* voc. heffer-buddes. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 133 Deacon Milne bought the heifer yearling. *Ibid.* 140 The brothers only sell a few heifer calves.

Hence **Heiferhood**, the state or age of a heifer.
1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 The cows never get a run after they have once grown out of heiferhood.

Heigh (hē, hē, int. *sh.*). [Cf. also **HE** int. 1, **HECH**, **HEGH**, **HEH**, **HEY**.] An exclamation used as a call of encouragement.

1599 B. *JOHNSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. They'll leap from one thing to another, heigh! dance and do tricks in their discourse. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my heart, cheerly, cheerly my harts. 1611 — *Wint.* T. iv. iii. 2 When Dafidillis begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy over the dale. 1750 *WESLEY Wts.* (1872) IX. 75 Now, heigh for the Romans! 1871 J. MILLER *Songs* *Italy* 1878) 116 Heigh bud and heigh horse, and away with a will.

b. As an expression of inquiry: cf. *he?*

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (1878) II. cvf. 173 Heigh ha? Run him through the body. Marry somebody else, hay?

c. *sh.* Used as a name for the exclamation.

1573-80 *BARET Alt. H.* 369 An Heigh, or shrill sound, *extentus sonus*. 1575 *LANIERUM Let.* 1871 (1) What with my Spanish spsires, my French heighes. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 146 Shall he run vp and downe the town, with frisks, and heighs, and fillops, and trickes.

Heigh, obs. form of **HAY**, **HIE** v., **HIGH** a.

Heighday, -go-mad, -pass, -presto, etc.: see **HEY**.

Heighfer, obs. form of **HEIFER**.

Heigh-ho (hē'ho), int. *sh.*, v.). Forms: 6 **heyhow**, -hough, **heihow**, **heigh hoe**, **heigh-how**, 7 **hey ho**, **heyo**, **hai-ho**, 6- **heigh ho**, 7- **heigho**, **heigh-ho**. [f. **HEIGH**, **HEY** int. + **HO**.]

An exclamation usually expressing yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment.

a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* ii. i. (Arb.) 33 Ah for these long nights, heyhow, when will it be day? 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. iv. i. 209 Hey ho, Peter Quince? 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. i. 332, I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh ho for a husband. 1609 *BUTLER Man in Moon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 89 Heigh-ho how he sigheth, and beateth his breast. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* v. ii, We'll talk of that anon.—Heigh ho! (falls asleep). 1776 *Maiden Aunt* III. 151 Heigh, ho! Be merciful on that trying occasion. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Angelina* ii. (1832) 22 Heigh-ho! I must I sleep again without seeing my Araminta? 1842 *MIALI in Nonconf.* II. 832 Heigho! This is a world of ups and downs. 1871 W. H. BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* 40 Heigh-ho! This dreary day!

b. *sh.* An utterance of *heigh-ho!*; a loud or audible sigh.

1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* iii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 208 Dreames sonnets to the tune of syghes and heyhos. a1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* i. ii, Ay me's I and hearty heyhos! Are sallads fit for soldiers. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 149, I bid her farewell as a lover, and left her with a low bow and an heigho.

c. v. To utter *heigh-ho!*, to sigh audibly.

1844 *GALT Rothelan* III. 241 She began to sob, and wipe her dry eyes, and heighho. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE R. *Medicott* I. 11 It was just the sort of house which youthful couples . . . heigh-ho'd for as they passed. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss, Heigh ho*, to yawn, as when weary.

Heize, variant of **HAIRE**, **Obs.**

Height (hēit), **highth** (hāip), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 hieþpo, hēþpu, hēahpu, hēhþ, 3-4 heþpe, 3-5 heþpe, 4-5 heizthe, heyzth(e), (5) heþe, heyeth, heth, 5 6 heyzth, heyth(e), 6-9 heighth, (6) heighth, heighth, heyzth, heythe, 6-7 heith, 6-8 heizth, 9 *Glouc. dial. heyth*; also 3-4 hieþe, hieþe, 7-9 highth (9 *W. Som. dial. uyth*). β. 4-5 heþt(e), height(e), (heyt), *Sc.* heycht; 4-5 heght, heyzte, heyhte, (*Sc.* hecht); 4-6 heyght, *Sc.* heicht, 5 heghte, hehte, heyzte, heyghte, 4- heicht (5-6 heigte, heyght); also 3 5 higt, (4-5 -te), 3-9 hight, (4 hih, hihthe, hit, 4-5 hyst(e), 4-6 *Sc.* hycht, 4-7 *Sc.* hicht, 5 highte, heyghte, 5-6 hycht). [OE. *hieþpo* (also later *hieþpe*) = OLG. **hōhitha* (MDu. *hogede*, *hochte*, *hochte*, Du. *hooste*, MLG. *hogede*, LG. *hogic*), OHG. *hōhida* (MHG. *hoehede*), Goth. *hanþþja*, f. *hauþ*-HIGH + abstr. ending -*þa*: see **TH**. From the 13th c. the final -*th* after -*g*, varied with *t* (cf. *drough*, *drowth*). In ME. the forms in -*t* were predominant in the north, and since 1500 have increasingly prevailed in the literary language; though *heighth*, *highth* were abundant in southern writers till the 18th c., and are still affected by some. The stem-vowel has generally been *e*, *ey*, *ei*, though forms in *i* occur from 13th c., esp. in northern writers, *hicht* being the typical *Sc.* form from 14th c.; in English *height* is found from 15th c., and was very common in 16th and 17th c.; *highth* was also very common in 17th c. and was the form used by Milton. The *hei*-forms come lineally down from OE. (Anglian *hēþpo*); the *hi*-forms are due in the main to later assimilation to HIGH. Current usage is a compromise, retaining the spelling *height* (which has been by far the most frequent written form since 1500), with the pronunciation of *highth*.]

I. The quality of being high.

1. Distance or measurement from the base upwards; altitude; stature (of the human body); the elevation of an object above the ground or any recognized level (e.g. the sea).
a. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 266 130 Fram þe corþe heo was op i-houe þe heipe of fet þre. 1398 *TREMAIS Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. 144 5 613 A shrub that neuer growþþ þe passage the heyth and quantyte of two cubytes. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 352 This people ben .xx. Cubettes of heythe. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 77 The same Trees were . . . in height from the foote to the toppe . . . xxxiii. foote of assise. 1570 *DEE Math. Prof.*, Poire in water, handsonly, to the heith of your shorter line. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 76 Stakes or Poles of about a mans highth. 1756 *BURKE Subt. & B. II.* x. The Medium betwixt an excessive length or height and a short or broken quantity. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 22 It depends on the person's height. 1890 *Glow. Class.* *Heath*, height.
β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1419 Of a nellen heht þai ware. *Ibid.* 1677 *Gat.* Fifene [elne] on heit. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xi. 4 A citee and a towr, whose heit [1388 *higness*] fulli ateyne unto heuene. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* p. 282 All þe houses of þat Cyte were of one height. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 169, I know she is about my height. 1664 *POWELL Exp. Philos.* 108 So the same Cylinder of 29 inches is raised by a Column of the height of the whole Atmosphere it self. 1668 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 323 The average height of the tide round the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is about 34 feet.

b. *fig.* (Often in reference to Eph. iii. 18.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b, What is the length, the brede, the height & depnes of y^r crosse of

Chryst. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 413 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes. 1672 *BP. PATRICK Dev. Chr.* (1676) 258 O the height, the depth, the breadth of thy love in Christ Jesus. 1850 *HARE Mission Conf.* Pref. 9 The progressive unfolding of the truth, in its world-embracing highth and depth and breadth and fulness.

2. The quality of being comparatively high; great or considerable altitude or elevation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1380 (Gött.) Cedir [es] a tre of hit [v. r. heht, he: t], widder make. 1553 *EBERT Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certain chanel is of such height and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome thereof. 1563 *W. FLAKE Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies . . . named of their height *Meteors*. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 107 But the height did not so amate us, as the danger of descending. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 39 The height and the tumult of those tides of Cook's great River.

3. The elevation of a heavenly body, the pole, etc., above the horizon; = **ALTITUDE** 5.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 165 The subleuation or height of the pole in that region. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmagr. Glasse* 89 A Table of the sonnes height, for every degree of the signes in the Zodiacke. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 352 From the Altitudes and Azimutis observed, and the Height of the Pole.

† 4. The diameter of a bullet; the bore of a gun.

1588 *E. YORK Ord. Marshall in Stone's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 Some men . . . brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 18 b, Bullets for the field being smaller and lower . . . than the heights of the peeces by a bore. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 49 How by knowing the weight of one Bullet, to find the weight of another Bullet, the height being given. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4.) *Caliber*, in Gunnery the height of the bore in any peice of Ordnance.

† 5. *Geog.* = **LATITUDE**, *Obs.*

(Cf. the expression *high latitude*.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vi. 35 Cited between the Iles of Samos and Lesbos, about the height of Erithase. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 16 The ignorant suppose this Cross to be the southerne Pole, for that they see the Navigators take their height thereby. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 208 Spain lyeth . . . in the same height and parallel with the Azores Islands. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Laie Voy.* Introd. (1711) 6 They sailed . . . until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude.

† 6. More generally: Position (at sea) in the parallel of, alongside of, and, hence, *off* some place. (F. *à la hauteur de*.) *Obs.*

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 58 Vasco de Gama, who in the height of Mosambique, met with certain Mariners. 1673 *Land. Gaz.* No. 751/4 Growing extremely leaky at the height of the Isle of Wight, they were forced yesterday to run her on shoar. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 4911/2 Six . . . Men of War are cruising off the Height of Lisbon. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1764) I. vii. lxxxvi. 403 The 20th we reached the height of Gotland.

† 7. High pitch (of the voice or of a musical note).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 3 Shewing the height and lownes of every note. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 24 Such is his Voice . . . in sweetness and in height.

† 8. Exalted rank, estate, or degree. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 608 God of mycht Preserwy him till hyer heicht. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3584 To put away ourre pouerte & pas to þoure hichtes. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxii. Exceeded by the height of happier men. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* ii. (1700) 46 To be next to God, seems to be the utmost height, to which even the Diabolical Pride could aspire. a. 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 160 Such by crying down all Height, raise themselves up higher than ever.

9. Height of any quality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 276 Suffered to seeth gently and leisurely to the height or consistence of honey. 1629 *DAVENANT Albourne* iii. Fiv. It works with high, like new Mighty wine! as if 'twould split the Caske. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 22 Height of ambition causeth many men to go astray. 1662 *COKEIN Ovid* v. ii, I am become enamour'd on her to that height, That I must marry her or I shall die! 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 142 To such a height is licentiousness risen. 1770 *GILPIN Wye* (1789) 84 A gentleman . . . raised these mines to their greatest height. 1833 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annus.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height.

10. Haughtiness; *hauteur*. *Orig. Sc. Obs.* Also sometimes in good sense: Loftiness of mind, magnanimity. *arch.*

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 965 For my hicht I am hurt, and harmit in haist. 1533 *BELLENSEN Liv.* iii. (1802) 253 They war instructed with a proude counsel, that they couth mocht dissimill thare hicht. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 63 This man . . . of hicht and pryde contemned a creature. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle*: Let. cxxxv. A very resolute answer, and full of height. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORNE Lett.* vii. (1888) 50 The worst of my faults was a height . . . that was . . . the humour of my family. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 4 If there be any such thing in the World as a true height and magnanimity of spirit. 1820 *LAMB Lha Ser. f. Christ's Hosp.* 35 *1785 Ago*, With something of the old Roman height about him.

II. Semi-concrete senses.

10. A high point or position.

1563 W. FLAKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b, It . . . negligently letteth them fall from a great height. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 92 Into what Pit thou seest From what highth fall'n. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 434 They take their Flight Thro' Plains, and mount the Hills unequal height. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 78 A mass of water, falling from a given height. 1849 *HARE Par. Serm.* II. 468 Mounting from strength to strength, from highth, to a higher highth! 1893 *BOOKMAN June* 85/2 There are critics who reach classical heights and metaphysical depths which he does not attempt.

11. The highest part of anything; the top, summit.

a. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 321 Healdon englas forð heofonices hehde. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan.* xi. 45 He sehal sette his tabernacle . . . on the noble hill and hooli; and he sehal

bottles in the barn. 1696-7 Act 8-9 Will. III. c. 17 Preamb., 'Hay Carts and Straw Carts which are daily brought into and stand in a Street... called the Hay-Market. 1880 *Transactions of the Entom. Soc.* We entered the meadows, where the men were at hay-cut. 1705 *London, Gen. No. 4172-4 A.* House with Barrow Stables. 'Hay-Chandlers. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 1887. Hay colour is the fashionable tint for the straw. *First Farm. Bks. (Surtees)* 7 As for stacks, they... cutte them even down to the bottom with a scythe made for that purpose; but for pykes, they usually pull out the hay with 'hey-crookes. 1634 W. Wood. *New Eng. Disp.* (1865) 41 Very good arable ground and 'Hay-ground. 1688 R. HOME *Arms.* III. 341. The 'Hay Hook is... for the pulling out of Hay made either in a Rick, Stack, or Mow. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Hay-knife, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 1690 Act 2 Will. & M. Sess. II. c. 8 § 15 No person shall suffer his Waggons, Cart or Cart to stand in the street... called the 'Hay Market... Pickadilly... laden with Hay or Straw... after two of the Clock. 1832 J. BIRBY *St. Herbert's Isle* 14 The merry 'hay-month gone, now August threw Her golden mantle over every plain. 1530 PALSGR 236/1 'Hey mowes, *fourth decton.* 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 1837. 145 'Hay-scattered fields. 1862 ANSTON *Channel Isl.* II. viii. ed. 2. 192 The delicate hay-scented fern (*Lastræa amula*). 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 146 It shall perysse and weder awaye as a floure in the hey season. 1641 'Hay-spade [see hay-2008]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. S. V. Hay-knife*, The hay-spade has a sharp blade, a handle, and a tread. *Ibid.*, 'Hay-stacker, a portable derrick for the suspension of tackle in the use of the hay-fork in stacking. 1703 *Moxon Mech.* 119. 214 As small as an Hay stalk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Hay-tender, a machine to scatter hay to the sun and air. 1836-44 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 420 The 'hay-tending machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Weymouth. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 33 A farm labourer, 'hay tier, and thatcher. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees)* 37 It is very behoofull to see that an 'haywaive bee well raked. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1857) 260 The hay-wains... pass and repass to and from the hay-field. 1798 BRERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 403 Robbing, plundering, and burning houses, 'hay-yards, corn, &c.

5. Special combs.: hay-barrack (U.S.) = BARRACK 1 b; hay-bearded a., having a beard of the colour or texture of hay; hay-cap, a piece of canvas or tarpaulin put on the top of a haystack or haystack to protect it from rain; hay-rome, an old kind of hay-rake (cf. CROMB); see also quot. 1825; † hay-dust, hay-seed; hay-goaf († golph, † gulfe), a hay-mow; hay-grass, grass preserved for hay; hay-harvest, the season when hay is made, hay-making time; hay-man, a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman; hay-pack, a large bundle of hay packed in a sheet; hay-plant, an umbelliferous plant of Tibet, *Prangos pularia*; hay-rig, rigging, a framework projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to increase its carrying capacity, a shelving (U.S.); hay-rope, a rope twisted of hay, a hay-band; hay-tallat, a HAY-LOFT; hay-tea, a decoction of hay used for cattle; hay-time, the season at which hay is made and carried; hay-worm, a worm or caterpillar bred in hay.

1807 VAN DER VEER *Agric. Devon* 1813 129 This contrivance is called a 'hay-barrack, in Pennsylvania, where they are equally used for the protection of hay as well of corn. 186-. O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'the Captain* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 29 A grave, hard, honest, 'hay-bearded face. 1858 THORAU *Maine W.* 1094 116 The white 'hay-caps, drawn over small stacks of beans or corn in the fields on account of the rain. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 40 They fell down on their mary-bones and lift up their 'hay-cromes vnto him. 1825 FORBY *Vic. E. Anglia, Hay-crome*. No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to 'hay-cromes and pitchforks. 1607 *Toushill, Scapins* (1650) 1715 The seed of grasse, commonly called 'Hay-dust, is prescribed against the biting of Dragons. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 744 The poor man and woman were compelled to step into an 'Hay-golph to hide themselves from their cruelty. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Covers.* III. xv. 254 They two being taken together in a hay gulfe... were carried to the assizes at Berry. 1895 *East Anglian Gloss., Hay-goaf*, hay mow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* 286 Among the kinds of 'hey-grasse. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 4/6/1 What a leap from the grass of an English meadow... to the hay-grass in Bengal! 1554 HULOET.

Hay harvest, *famine* in. 1824 MISS MILDRED *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 178 His master... had begun the hay-harvest that very morning. 1800 G. ROSK *Diaries* (1860) I. 285 The 'haymen... who sell the Kentish wheat. 1841 LEAVER *C. O'Malley* cii. Already some 'hay-packs were thrown in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 We came in sight of some men, with hay-packs ready for the downward leap. 1840 *Fanny Child* XVIII. 490 1 The Prangos 'Hay-plant is herbaceous and perennial... The crop consists of the leaves, which... have a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Mar. 414/1 Two great farm wagons, provided with those wide projecting frames, technically known as 'hay-rigs. 1865 *Thorpall Cape Cod* I. 1834/4 We met several 'hay-trailings and farm-wagons... each loaded with three large, rough deal boxes. 1543 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 38 *Hay* but heed with a 'heyse rope... to the syde of the pones. 1587 *Moxon's Genl. Cattle* II. 166 12 If your horse be sprained... then bind him round in a hay rope. 1686 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* IV. (red. 2) 29 To tuck it out of the Rick by little and little, as you have occasion to use it, makes it spend much better than it would otherwise do out of the 'Hay-tallat. 1860 *Hammam Lorna D.* XIX. Being forced to dress in the hay-tallat. 1826 *Johnson Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 905 To make 'hay-tea. 1530 PALSGR. 236/1 'Heytime, *temps de fener.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. V.*

I. N. I. 1866 I. 121 The demand for country labour is greater at hay-time. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. It [hay] is a proper nidus of itself, sometimes, for a much larger species of insect called the 'hay-worm, whose origin and changes have not, as yet, been properly observed.

Hay, sb.² Now arch. or dial. Forms: 1 heye, heise, heaze. 2 heie. 4-7 haie, hey, 5 hey3, heye, 6-7 heye, 4-haye, 5-hay. [OE. *hege* = 'hagi-s) a deriv. of the same root as *haga* HAW sb.², HAG sb.², and HEDGE. In its ME. form the word became more or less identified with Fr. *haie* = OLG. *haga* (cf. MDu. *hage*) hedge, a word of cognate origin.]

1. A hedge, a fence. (In some 17th c. writers distinguished as a 'dead hedge'.)

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 606 *Crates*, hegas. 845 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 437 *Et. p. 11* he nonan hege. 1000 *Ælfric Hom. II.* 345 Widutan minum hegum. 1250 *Dial & N. S. 817* The vox can crope bi the heie. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[1]. 41 [40] Pou for-dide his haies. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy III.* xxiv. Both on hayes and in freshe grege. 1568 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 13 § 7* The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges next adjoining... any high or common fairing Way. 1598 *MANWOOD* *Laves Forest* xx. § 5 (1615) 172/2 The wild beasts... must have their free passage... without any forestalling or forestetting of them... either with dogges, gunne, crosbow, longbow, dead hey, quick hey, or any maner of engin or let whatsoever. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* in *Harrison's England* II. Suppl. 196 A hedge implieth quickest and trees; but a hay a dead fence, that may be made one yeere, and pulled downe another. 1801 *SERRIT Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 The game was usually enclosed with a haye or fence-work of netting. 1825 *FORBY Loc. E. Anglia, Hay*, a hedge; more particularly a clipped quickest hedge. 1867 *JEAN INGELWOLD Story Doom II.* 235 The golden bilhook, wherewithal He went to cut his way, when tangled in The matted hayes. 1880 *HARTING Brit. Anim. Extinct* II. 222 Great tracts of forest were... enclosed within a pale, haye, or wall.

2. An enclosed space; an enclosure; a park.

1630 *RISDON'S SURV. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 (Exeter) Another (religious house) was for. Nuns, which is now the kalender-hay. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 57 This Hay of Hereford was a great Woodland ground near the City, and heretofore reputed a forest. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 38 The Plains or Hays below in great part being covered only with... Ling. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 381 Five hays, or royal parks, each fenced in, and furnished with its lodge. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 The sale of 1,270 acres to one of the Dukes of Kingston out of the hays of Bilgham and White Lodge... [in Sherwood Forest.

† 3. *Mil.* An extended line of men. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *haie*.]

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 Then draw up in Hay to the Rear. 1753 *Execution Dr. A. Cameron* (Lower Rec.), The Yeoman Warders were formed into a Hay. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hay*, a straight rank of men drawn up exactly in a line.

4. *Comb.* † Hay-brier (*heybrere*), hedge-brier; haymaides, ground-ivy; † hay-saule, a hedge-stake. ALSO HAYBOTE, HAYWARD.

1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R. XVI.* c. liii. (1495) 704 *Sudes*... is an heysaule other a stake sharped at eyther ende. 14... *106* in *W. Wulker* 568 25 *hadarius*, *heybrere*. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* v. xciii. 677 *Wee* in English [call it]. *Gill* creep by the ground, *Catsfoote*, *Haymaides*, and *Alehoofe*.

† **Hay**, sb.³ *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 haie, 5-8 haye, 6-7 hey(e), 5-hey. [AFr. *haie*: origin uncertain. A conjecture is that it may have been an extension of HAY sb.² (cf. sense 1 there, quot. 1598), or of the equivalent F. *haie*; but evidence is wanting.]

A net used for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, being stretched in front of their holes, or round their haunts.

1398 *Act 13 Rich. II.* Stat. I. c. 13 § 1 *Nene* use furettes haies reare hay pipes ne cordes. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 220/2 *Haye*, net to catche conys wythe. 1499 *Lyons* hay net. *W. hanet*. 1521 *ELYOT* *Gon. II.* xiv. He which entendeth to take the ferse and mighty lyon pytheth his haye or nette in the woode, amonge great trees and thornes. 1659 T. PURKE *Parnassi Puer*, 139 A Rabbet, who having escap'd a Weasel, fell into the Hayes. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 § 5 The pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells and other Nets, in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters. 1774 *MS. Redsham Manor, Suff.*, Game-keeper to destroy hays, nets, and snares. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 *Hays*, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

162. 1011 *Sheriff's Hist. St. B. B. VIII.* v. 84. 389 Harold... tooke counsel how he might traîne into his Haye the sonnes of Queene Emma. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. How 't you then subdine them? By polley; set Hays, and Traps, and Springs, And pitfalls for 'em.

b. *Comb.* Hay-net, in same sense. 1499 [see above]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII 214 In his pocket were found several bag nets and a hay net. 1825 *FORBY Loc. E. Anglia, Hay-net*, a hedge-net. A long hay net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges.

Hay, hey, sb.⁴ Forms: 6 heye, 6-8 haye, 7 haie, 6-hay, 7-hey. [Of uncertain origin: *haye d'allemagne* is used in 15th c. Fr. by Marot.]

1. A country dance having a winding or serpentine movement, or being of the nature of a reel.

1529 *SKELETON* *Agst. Garuscho* 170, I cannot let the knyave to play To dauns the hay and run the ray. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the north of scotland... ihonne ermistrangis dance, the alman haye, the brace of voragon, [etc.]. 1596 *DAVIES Orchestra* XIV. in *Arb. Garner* v. 29 He taught them rounds and winding Heyes to tread. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Lij. They doe most nimbly bestirre themselves, sporting and playing in and out as if they were

dancing the Hey. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodes IV.* Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 418 Scourge him As boys do tops; or make him dance The Irish hey over a field of thistles Naked. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xvii. 237 One of the most pleasing movements in country-dancing... is what they call 'the hay': the figure of it, altogether, is a cypher of S's, or a number of serpentine lines interlacing or intervolving each other. 1810 *MAR. EDGEWORTH M. Lewis* 1849 151 He... danced the Hays round two elbow chairs. 1881 *BESANT & RICE* *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv. The hymns they sang might have been a hey or a jig in a country dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dance the hay or hays: to perform winding or sinuous movements (around or among numerous objects); to go through varied evolutions like those of a dance.

1597 C. LEIGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 200 Through variety of iudgements and euill marinership we were faine to dance the hay four days together. 1607 *CHAPMAN Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 14 The King and subiect, Lord and euerie slaue Dance a continuall Haie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28 ¶ 12 To make him thus dance the Hay of Scepticism and Latitude. 1813 *HANSARD Parl. Debates* XXVI. 614 Lord Ellenborough considered the Bill as a most arbitrary measure; it tended to make property dance the hays, and to alter every description of tenure. 1887 *BROWNING Parleyings, Daniel Bartoli* xv. To be duchess was to dance the hays Up, down, across the heaven amid its host.

c. *Comb.* hay-fashion adv. 1777 *MAD. D'ARREY* *Lady Diary* (1889) II. 196 He made his horse dance in and out by every other tree, Hay fashion.

† 2. **Hay-de-guy, -guise.** Forms: 6 hay the gy, haydeguyes, -guyes, hey-day guise, heideguyes, 6 7 heydeguyes, 7 haydegues, -digyes, hey-de-gay, -gey, -guize, heydeg, hy-day-gies, erron. haydegues. [lit. *Hay of Guy* or? *Guise*.] A particular kind of hay or dance, in vogue in 16th and early 17th c. *Obs.*

1529 *SKELETON* *Agst. Venon. Tongues* 13 Enforce me Nothing to write but hay the gy of thre. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 27 With Heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces. c. 1580 *Robin Goodfellow* 101 in *Perry Rel.* 1703 III. 205 By wells and rills in meadows greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* v. Argi., Whilst the nimble Cambrian rills Dance hy-day-gies amongst the hills. 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogue* Wks. (1772) 112 With an heydeguyes, pipt by Tom-piper, or a lorrel-lad. 1633 J. FISHER *Famous Trees* III. ix. in *Harl. Miscellany* XII. 507 Be bonny, buxom, jolly, Trip heydegues belive. 1638 *FORD* *Fancies* IV. i. Not in a hey-de-gay of scurvy galantry. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 217 *Haydegues*, a Country dance.

Hay, v.¹ [f. HAY sb.¹] 1. *trans.* To furnish or supply with hay; to put (land) under hay.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4409 4 An Estate to be sold... well Hay'd and Wooded. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 1858 143 The postillion stopped... to hay his horses. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Part of the land is hayed, the hay put in large cocks of about four tons each.

2. *intr.* To make hay. (Chiefly in *gerund* or *pr. ppl.*)

1556 1677 [see HAVING vbl. sb.]. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hay*, to dry or cure grass for preservation. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1/2 A great many of the Irish voters in towns go regularly haying, harvesting, hopping.

3. *trans.* To make into hay. 1884 W. BARROWS *Oregon* 332 The bunch grass... is hayed by the sun out. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 In making hop bins into hay the bins must be got together directly they are 'hayed'.

† **Hay**, v.² *Obs.* [OE. *hegian*, f. *haga* HAW, *hege* HAY sb.²] *trans.* To enclose or fence in by a hedge; to hedge.

1050 *Liber Scintillarum* xvi. (1880) 86 *Hexa* [sepil] earan pine mid þorum. c. 1425 *ANS. Bibl. Reg.* 10 B 1 f. 78 *Septio*... to heghyd. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking... haying, hedging or shawing. *Ibid.*, Compound Contiguall Boundage is more significant, as side-haying, head-shawing, etc.

† **Hay**, v.³ *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.³] *intr.* To set 'hays' or nets for rabbits, etc.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 221 1 *Hayyn* for conys, *casio*. 1552 *HULOET*, *Hayen* for conys, *casio*. 1572 *Leas Maner* *Hawsted*, *Suffolk* in *Prompt. Parv.* 221 nets, *Hawking*, *haying* [rabbit-netting]. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coscomb* I. iii. We shall scout here, as though we went a-haying.

† **Hay**, v.⁴ *Obs.* [f. HAY sb.⁴] *intr.* To dance the hay. Hence *Haying vbl. sb.*

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 What pretty country-dancings, and hayings, your five million of million of corpses make! 1777 *MAD. D'ARREY* *Early Diary* (1889) II. 109 We danced round the room, Hayed in and out with the chairs, and all that.

† **Hay**, *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. It. *hai* (pron. ai thou hast (it)). Cf. L. *habet*, exclaimed when a gladiator was wounded.]

a. *int.* An exclamation on hitting an opponent. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii. O, it must be done like lightning, hay!

b. *sb.* A home-thrust. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Ah the immortal Passado, the Pinto reverse, the Hay.

Hay, *obs.* or *dial.* form of HAYE.

Hay, *obs.* var. HEIGH, HEY; see also HAYE.

Hay-asthma. [In F. *asthme de foin*. Ger. *heuasthma*.] = HAY-FEVER. 1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (ed. Warton) IV. 61, I escaped from the hay-asthma with a visit of one month. 1840 *Froedde's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 86 In cases of hay-asthma, Dr. Ellis-ton recommends the diffusion of chlorine in the air of the

about their nekkes. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 196/1 Peradventure he that was the inventor fyrst of thys tale of the stone, was disposed to lie for the whetstone: Wherefor in my mynde he is worthy to haue it. 1577 FOLKE *Confut. Purg.* 437 You haue sayd enough, M. Allen, to winne the whetstone, if it were as bigge as any mountaine in the worlde. 1579 — *Confut. Sanders* 556 Of all the lowde lyes that euer I heard, this may goe for the whetstone. 1592 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 267 Ware stumbling of whetstones in the darke there, my maisters. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 211 He might . . . for his labour challenge to be preferred to the Clarkship of the whetstone. Doctour Clare [etc.]. . . diuers late Historiologers, and . . . this new Tale-founder himselfe. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 98 O intolerable lying villaine, that was neuer gotten without the consent of a whetstone! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 639 They will presently glue both these Authors and me the Whet-stone for rare vntuths. 1628 [H. EDMUNDSON] *Fellow-trav.* 285 A great Person . . . had in a frolicke set on some wanton wits to lye for the Whetstone. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busbie Body* III. iv. If you be not as errant a Cuckold, as e're drove Bargain upon the Exchange, . . . I am the Son of a Whetstone. 1792 BUDWORTH *Ramble to Lakes* vi. 188 *Leic. Gloss.*

β. 1778 *Essex Courtship* (E.D.S.) 79 What a gurt Lee es that I . . . thek Man should' a' had the Whistone.

γ. Something that sharpens the wits, desires, etc., or incites to action.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Ep. A iij, I professe it to be but a spurre, or a whetstone, to sharpe the pens of some of the 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, By the readyng of wrytte artes (which be as the whette stones of witte). 1583 GREENE *Mamilla* 8 b, The court Mamilla, is yo whetston of lust, the baite of vanity, the call of Cupid. 1588 — *Pandosto* B 1 b, Preferment to a meane man, is a whetstone to courage. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* B 3, Wits whetstone, want. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 37 For a whetstone, to pull on a cup of wine, we haue dried Neats tongues. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 358 The Wits . . . made him their Whetstone. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* II. 31 Anger, which is said to be the whetstone of courage. 1811 SHELLEY *Epipsyck. Passages* etc. 100 Let them read Shakespeares sonnets, taking thence A whetstone for their dull intelligence. α. 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* (1858) 1. 7 Their wit could content itself with no less royal a whetstone than himself and his son Pius.

β. 1617 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 240, I am of opinion that Goresano, our late *jurebasso*, is a whiston to egg hym on against us.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *whetstone-mountain*; *whetstone-shaped* adj.; †*whetstone-leasing* (LEASING sb.): cf. 2 b above.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. *Whetstone leasings of olde Maundeule. 1821 B. THORPE *Northern Mythol.* I. 71 The club was dashed in pieces, of which one portion fell on the earth, whence come all the *whetstone mountains. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/1 *Whetstone-shaped crystals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 114 The mucus . . . contains whetstone-shaped bodies.

† *Whetstones-park*. *Obs.* (See quot. α 1700.) Hence † *Whetstone whore*.

1682 *News fr. France* 4 You may as soon make those of Whetstones-park among you bluish, as put them out of countenance. 1684 DAYDEN *Ovid's Anonors* II. xix. 31 Let him who loves an easie Whetstone Whore, Pluck leaves from Trees, and drink the Common Shore. α 1700 B. E. DICK. *Can. Crew, Whetstones-park*, a Lane betwixt Holborn and Lincolns-Inn-fields, fam'd for a Nest of Wenches, now de-park'd.

Whett, obs. form of WHEAT.

Whetted (hwe'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. WHET *v.* + -ED¹.] Sharpened.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lxx, The whetted tuske, and furrowed forehead hye. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 365 One, who at sight of Supper opened wide His Jaws before, and whetted Grinders try'd. 1794 COLEBRIDGE *Fall of Robespierre* I. 185 Who from a bad man's bosom warden the blow Reserves the whetted dagger for his own. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 391 Then light the torch, and draw the whetted sword! 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. iv, Every one else . . . beginning to eat with the whetted appetite that going to church always seems to engender.

Whet-tell, dial. form of WITWALL.

† **Whetten**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. WHET *v.* + -EN⁵.] *trans.* To whet.

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 My mynd was greedeie whetted Too parle with the Regent. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Evch.* 22 Sathan now whettens his hornes . . . to goore the more dyrefully. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. 115/1 (iv. (ed. 2) 396 To . . . make him . . . more zealous, to whetten his loue.

Whetter (hwe'ter). [f. WHET *v.* + -ER¹.] 1. A sharpener of an instrument.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 202/2 A whetter, acutor, qui instrumenta acuit. 1611 COTGR. *Affiliter*, a whetter, or sharpener of edg'd tooles. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* lxxv. II. 363. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Whetter, a sharpener 1 as a whetstone, hone. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 45 Blade Whetter.

† 2. *fig.* One who urges on. *Obs.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciardi* xviii. 1096 The blacke bands . . . serued as good examples and whettens on of the residue of his army.

3. *fig.* One who or that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the intellect, desires, appetite, etc.

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. i, You whettens of my follies. 1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. Wks. (1712) 82 Sympathy and Antipathy . . . are notable whettens and quickeners of the Spirit of Life in all Animals. 1693 CONGREVE *Love for L. I.* The Air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a Whetter. 1745 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. II, Love, like other sweet things, is no whetter of the stomach. 1830 SCOTT *Fru.* 11 July (1890) II. 348 No whetter of genius is necessity, though said to be the mother of invention.

b. *spec.* A habitual drinker of 'whets' (WHEAT sb. 2 b); a dram-drinker. ? *Obs.*

1709 STERLE *Tattler* No. 138 ¶ 4 A sort of Persons commonly known by the Name of Whetters, who drink themselves into an intermediate State of being neither drunk or sober before the Hours of 'Change. 1725 *View Lond. & Westminster* 38 Here is likewise a religious Ambulatory for the Whetters and Wenchers.

c. = WHEAT sb. 2 b. ? *Obs.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 87 ¶ 1 They frequently have recourse to whettens and provocatives, to anticipate the call of hunger. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1825) 205 Fifty verses we've sung—and we scarce can do better, Than to finish our ditty by taking a whetter.

Whetting (hwe'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. WHET *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb WHEAT.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), ꝑe whestone hab ꝑre proprietates ꝑt it serueþ anopre þinge in whetting and wastep; hym silfe some and some. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 524/1 Whettyng, or scharpyng, acucio. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* vi (1577) 28 b, I would not wish them to meddle with . . . whettyng of the side of the needle. 1616 DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast.* 176 Whetting (viz. of knives and sithes) is no letting. [Cf. quot. α 1628 s.v. WHEAT sb. 1.] 1633 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (ed. 2) § 131 Recreation is intended to the minde, as whetting is to the sith. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. 344 That we should sacrifice the one [sc. the Churches peace], to the whetting and inflaming of the other [sc. curiosity]. 1774 G. WHITE *Seaborne, To Penant a Sept.*, The timouse . . . early in February begins to make two quaint notes, like the whetting of a saw. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 164 With one arm over his head, Watching how the whetting sped.

attrib. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Join.* v. ¶ 26 They wedge the blade of the Saw hard into the *Whetting Block. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 108 It . . . furnishes shoemakers with . . . whetting-boards to smooth the edges of their knives upon. 1706 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* I. i, I have brought you a *Whetting-Glass, the best Old Hock in Europe; I know 'tis your drink in a Morning. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 A *qwettenge-ston.

Whettle, dial. form of WHITTLE.

Whew (hwiū, hiū, wiū), *sb.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* qwe, whewe, 6 *Sc.* quhew, 7, 9 *dial.* whue, 9 *whough*, 7- whew. [Echoic.]

† 1. A musical instrument, a pipe. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6051 For to wacche and to wake for wothis of harme, With quistis & qwes, & other quaint gere. c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 415/2 (Addit. MS.), A Whewe, *fistulare*.

2. A sound as of whistling or of something rushing through the air; *spec.* the cry of the plover.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 46 Than from the hevin dovne quhyrland wyth a quhew come queyne Juno. c 1620 *Robin Hood & Curiall Fryer* xxxi. (Rishton), The fryer set his fist to his mouth, And whuted whues three. 1710 RUDDMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Æneis, Quhew*, the sound which a bird's wings make in the air. Scot. Bor. a *Few*, vox ex sono conficta. α 1794 *Roohops Ryde* x. in *Scott Minstrelsy*, Then our the moss, where as they came, With many a brank and whew. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, The whew of lead still singing in their ears. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. 289 The yelping of the guid-guid, and the sudden whew-whew of the cheucal. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 22 The thrill whew of the plover.

3. An utterance of the interjection *whew!*

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* xxii. [xix], He uttered a long and loud whew! which was succeeded by an exclamation of 'Damn my old shoes! a bite by G—!' 1847 HALPS *Friends in C. I.* III, A sound from the old oak, like an 'ah' or a 'whew'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, At sight of which Yeo gave a long whew.

4. (Also *whew-duck*) = WHEWER.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 352 Wigeon. Whewer, Whim, or Panded Whew. 1823 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 83 *Mareca Penelop.* The European Wigeon, Common Wigeon. Whew Duck. Pandle-Whew.

Whew (hwiū, hiū, wiū), *v.* 1 Also 6 *Sc.* quhew. [Echoic.] *intr.* To whistle; to make a whistling or rustling noise; to utter the interjection *whew!* Hence *Whewing* *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 415/2 (Addit. MS.), To Whewe, *fistulare*. 1590 BUREL in *Watson Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 31 Eurus With quibewing, renewing, His bitter blasts againe. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* bk. vi. 32 Mews at passionate speeches, blare at merric . . . whew at the childrens Action, whistle at the songs. 1765 [see WHEW *int.*]. 1801 ROBT. WALKER (Tim Bobbin 2nd) *Plebeian Pol.* 23, I met two pa'sns web grete gawns on, whewink i' th' wind. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* III, I heard them [sc. the plovers] aye whewing e'en an' morn. 1848 AIRD *Mother's Blessing* I. i, Down all at once a wind came whewing from the hollow of the hill. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 324 Friend: 'Whew—w!' Man in Love (irritably) 'Don't go "whewing" all over the place like that.'

Whew (hwiū, wiū), *v.* 2 Also *whough*, *whue*, *whiew*. [perh. the same as prec.] a. *intr.* To move quickly; to hurry away, depart abruptly (*dial.*); to bustle about (*U.S.*).

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, Methought indeed the Coach whew'd it away a little faster than ordinary. α 1743 RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17 See! our the field the whurin sunshine whiewa. 1828 CRAMER *Gloss. a.v.*, 'To whew off', to turn off abruptly, to depart without ceremony. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxxiii. (1876) 427 Bel Bee had not been brought up in a New England farm-house, and seen her capable stepmother 'whew round' [to be hard put to it now over half a dozen cups and tumblers more or less.

Whew (hwiū, hiū), *int.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* quhewe, 7 *whew* *heu*, 7-8 *whew*, 8 *whieu*, *whu*, 8-9 *whuh*, 9 *whough*, 6- *whew*. An exclamation of the nature of a whistle uttered by a person as a sign of astonishment, disgust, dismay, etc. The identity of the word in the first quot. is uncertain.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* VII. xxix. 4949 (MS. Auchinl.) 3hit pai wipin set wþ a schout And cryit lowde and said 'Quhewe! [v. r. Quhow] Now haw we heire the Montagew'. 1566 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* II. ii. 30 A plague vpon't, when Theeues cannot be true one to another. *They Whistle.* Whew: a plague light vpon you all. 1601 W. PERCY *Cuck-queanes* etc. III. iv. (Roxb.) 98 *Dom.* . . . Come on thy ways. *Joi.* I come. *Fig.* Whew heu, whew heu, now goe thy wayes. 1728 RAMSAY *The Lure* 170 Whieu—Whieu—whew whistled. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxii, Whieu—w—w—whew—w—w—whued Margarita. 1766 *Ibid.* IX. xxxiii, Whew—u—u—cried my father; beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West India* II. viii, Whuh! What's the hurry the man's in? 1800 E. D. CLARKE in *Life* (1824) v. 433 And now let the scene change—Whew!—away with inscriptions! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, 'But how did your joint production look the next morning?' 'Whough! capital—not three words required to be altered.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlv, Whew! said the housebreaker, wiping the perspiration from his face. 1838 'H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* xxxii, 'Whew!' ejaculated Roden, when the danger seemed to be past, and they could breathe again.

Whew, obs. form of HUE sb. 1

Whewellite (hwiū'elait). *Min.* [f. the name of Professor William Whewell (1794-1866) + -ITE¹.] Calcium oxalate, occurring in colourless or white monoclinic crystals.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Elem. Introd. Min.* 623.

Whewer (hwiū'er). *dial.* [app. f. WHEW *v.* 1 + -ER¹.] The female wigeon, *Mareca penelope*.

1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xxiii, Peckards 3—broadbills 5—whewers 2. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 100 *Boscan*, alius *Anas Fistularis*. . . the Whewer, or Whistling Wigeon. 1674 in *Corr. F. Ray* (1848) 16, I have put up in a box, a Widgeon and a Whewer. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 88. 1804 [see WHEW sb. 1].

Whewl (hwiūl, wiūl), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6 *whewl*, 7, 9 *whule*, 9 *wewl*. [Echoic.] *intr.* To cry plaintively, moan, whine, howl. Hence *Whewling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

α 1560 PHAER *Æneid* x. (1562) Dd 4 b, Whiles whewling sad he sat. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 467 Lamenting for his sonnes mischaunce with whewling in the Aire. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* Ded. (1816), Twire-pipe that famous Southren Taberer, who for whuling hath been famous through the Globe of the world. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xii. 135 For here, the whuling Scylla, shrowds her face. 1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* II. D 4 b, A Virgin . . . Could not with whuling nay's be so perterse. *Ibid.* IV. H 4 b, You know the layle. Ha you neuer bin hir'd to yawle for the whole prison? and whule to the passengers? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whule*, to whine; to howl. *Suffolk.* 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Whewing*, a plaintive note in crying, commonly with a view to excite charity.

Whey (hwiē), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hwæz*, *hwez*, *hwæz*, 3 *wezo*, *wei*, *hwey*, 4 *qwhey*, 4-5 *wehye*, 5-6 *way*, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) *whay*, 6 *qway*, *quay*, *Sc.* *quahoy* (6, 7 *whaye*, *wey*, 9 *dial.* *whew*, 5- *wehy*. [OE. *hwæz*, *hwæz* = OFris. **wei*, (WFr. *waci*, NFr. *wai*, EFris. *wai*), MDu. *wey* (Du. *wei*, LG. *wei*, *waje*) :- O Teut. **wajo-*, of which an ablaut-variant is found in MLG. *huy*, *hoie* (LG. *hui*, *hoi*, Du. *hui*) :- **wajo-*.]

1. The serum or watery part of milk which remains after the separation of the curd by coagulation, esp. in the manufacture of cheese.

c 793 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 292 *Serum*, *hwæz*. α 1050 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* § 14 (Liebermann) 451 *Scaphyrides* rihit is, þæt he hæbbe . . . blede fulle hwæzes oððe syringe ealne sumor. 18. . . *Sidonius Glosses* (Anec. Oxon.) I. v. 34/3 *Hoc serum*, i. weze. α 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1009 (Cotton MS.) Hi drinkpe mlc & we! [Jesus MS. *hwey*] þar to. 13. . . in *Rel. Ant.* I. 9/2 *Cerum*, i. *quidam liquor*, *qwhey*. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 A purgacion with gotis whey. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 56 Take crodrys of be deyce, & wryng owt be whey. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai maid gret cheir of . . . curdis and quahye. 1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 56 See . . . that your cheese be well and close gathered, in pressing fourth cleane all the whay. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xiv. 9 The whaie may serue for the feeding of the hogs and dogs. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 252 Of all Drinks, Whey is the most relaxing. 1791 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 183 My uncle drinks the whey here, as I do ever since I understood it was brought to his bedside every morning at six, by a very pretty dairy-maid. 1893 J. P. SHELDON *Brit. Dairying* xv. 163 On dairy farms where cheese and butter are made, pigs are useful to consume whey and skim-milk.

b. with qualification: *whey of butter*, *butter-milk*; *alum whey*, whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum; *celery whey*, *mustard whey* (*MUSTARD* sb. 3 c), *sack whey* (*SACK* sb. 2), *wine whey*, names of beverages or medicinal drinks; *white whey* (see quot. 1837).

1530 PALSGR. 288/1 Whay of butter, *babeure*. 1733 CHEYNE *Engl. Malady* III. i. (1734) 268 To drink plentifully of small Sack Whey, or Water-Gruel. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 80 Drink half a Pint of Celery Whey. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Househpr.* (1778) 313 To make Wine Whey. Put a pint of skimmed milk, and half a pint of white wine into a bason. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 88 Wine and mustard wheys. 1837 *Brit. Husb.* II. 424 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) That which is pressed by hand from the curd, is termed 'white whey', and contains a considerable portion of oily matter. 1856 EMERSON *Engl. Traits* xv. 246 The making a better sick-chair and a better wine-whey for an invalid. 1883 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* viii, To prepare a whey of alum-and-milk.

† 2. The serum of the blood. *Obs.* 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 82 The whay of bloud ought by the reynes to be strayed out. 1615 CROOKE *Body of*

com til to the heigthe (1382 heez) therof . . . c1440 *Prompt. Par.* . . . Heigthe . . . height. . . culmen . . .

12. The highest point, the utmost degree (of something immaterial); extremity; summit; zenith.

13. Concrete senses. Something that is high. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 50 In to the takyn that he was set in to the hicht of cheulery.

14. A high or lofty rising ground; an eminence. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 52 That had . . . The hicht abouyn thair fayis tane.

15. *Her.* (See quot.). 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 124 A plume of feathers strictly consists of three . . . If there be more rows than one they are termed heights.

16. At (.) height. At the height (arch.), † At height (obs.); at the highest point or degree. (Cf. 12.) Now usually at its height.

17. In (.) height. Obs. a. In height: on high, aloft. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 8 And for that in heght [in altum] agayn ga.

b. In (Se. into) height: aloud; openly; in an open or evident manner. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 437 Him thought nocht speidfull for to fair Till assate hym into the hicht.

c. In the height: in the highest degree. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. 1. 303 Is a not approued in the height a villain?

d. In height, in the (its, etc.) height = 16. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 21 Anthony . . . Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.

† 18. On or upon height. Obs.

a. On high, aloft (of position or direction). 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 'Hisee him', þat said, 'þat wons on high'.

b. Aloud. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 249 He sad on hicht, þat all mycht heyre: 'þese be till now'.

† 19. To the height. To the highest or utmost degree; to the extremity; to the utmost. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 183 Syne he drew him to the hicht, To stynt bettir his fais mycht.

V. 20. Comb., as height-growth, -increaser; height-board, †(a)? = height-rule; (b) 'a stair-builder's gage for the risers and treads of a stairway' (*Cent. Dict.*); † height-rule, a rule for measuring the bores of guns.

1674 T. VENN *Milit. Discip.* iii. 1. xxi. 51 Furnished with all necessary things for his Artillery . . . viz. . . Rammers, Spunges, Worms, Tampions, height-board, Auger-bit [etc.].

† Height, height, a. Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Forms: 4-6 heycht, 4-7 hecht, 5-6 hight, 6 heicht, hicht, hycht. [app. a variant form of heich HIGH.] = HIGH: in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 707 Sum [schippys] wald slyd fra heycht to law. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 360 Hyr palace, hecht & square. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 158 A flour, that shall spryng up fullle hight.

Hence † Heightly, heichtlike adv., highly a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 205 Quhairat the lord Seytown was heichtlike movit.

Height, v. Obs. or arch. Forms: a 5-6 heichte, 6-9 Sc. hicht, 7- height. β. 6 hayth e hycht, 7 heighth, 9 arch. highth. [f. HEIGHT sb.]

1. trans. To make high, heighten; to raise aloft or on high, arch. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) A vj b/2 Strengthening our bankes and heighting them agayne.

2. To raise in amount, degree, quality, or condition; to increase, augment; to elevate, exalt, arch. 1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 Thir farmes are heythed so sore That they are brought vnto beggery.

† 3. To bring or come to its height. Obs. rare. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 14 When . . . that rebellion [was] ripped, and heightened a while with success.

1495 Wynkyn de Worde's ed. *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. 183 Heeres . . . ben made to heyghte [MS. Bodl. hight] the hede. 1861-2 ed. T. Adams' *Wks.* i. 400 When we are heightened [ed. 1630 heightened] with his righteousness, and shing with his jewels. — *Ibid.* i. 421.

Hence Heighting vbl. sb., heightening, increase. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 It stondith at no sertente for heyghtyng and lowyng of thyr coynes.

Heighted (hōi'ted), a. [f. HEIGHT sb. + -ED².] Having a (certain) height; as moderately heighted, of a moderate height. 1802 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 428 The range of moderately heighted, delicately varied Carnarvonshire mountains.

Heighten (hōi'tn), v. Forms: a 6 heychten, 7 highthen, heightthen, 7-8 heighthen. β. 6-8 bighthen, 6- heighten. [f. HEIGHT sb. + -EN⁵.] 1. trans. To give or add height to; to make high or higher; to elevate. 1530 *Palsgr.* 582/a This balke is heychtened two foote.

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husk* i. (1586) 42 They may heighten it, or let it downe as they list. 1617 *Morison Itin.* ii. 169 The ditches . . . should be deepned, and the trenches highthened. 1763 J. BROWN *Dutty & Mus.* vi. 149 The Buskin and Masque the first heightened the Statue, as the second enlarged the Visage. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm.*

Comp. IV. xviii. 125 That church . . . had been simply repaired and heightened.

2. To render high or higher in amount or degree; to increase, raise, augment, intensify. 1523 *BRITZBERG Surv.* Profl. That the owners therof do nat heighten thir rentes of thir tenants.

1523 *BRITZBERG Surv.* Profl. That the owners therof do nat heighten thir rentes of thir tenants. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. vii. 147 180 Men heighten their looking for great matters from him. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's* ii. 45 In whose face Sate Meekness, heighten'd with Majestick Grace. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 14 It heightens his alacrity to think in how many places he shall hear what he is now writing. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. A. L. D. (1776)* i. 103 It would be necessary to heighten the price. 1853 *S. A. R. Pantroph.* 93 The leaves of wormwood are used in salad to . . . heighten the flavour. 1876 *TAIN Rev. Adv. Phys.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The boiling point of water is heightened by pressure.

b. To augment in description. 1721 *SWIFT Annu. Simile Wks.* 1755 IV. 223 Your poets, Chloe's beauty heightning, Compare her radiant eyes to lightning. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 526 A story, somewhat heightened in details.

3. spec. To render (a colour) more luminous: the opposite of to deepen. Also sometimes, to render more intense; to deepen. 1622 *PEACOCK Compl. Gent.* cxiii. (1634) 127 To heighten or deepen [the shadows] as your body appeareth neerer or farther.

1665 R. HOOKER *Mitonyg.* 67 The Red is diluted . . . and the Blue heightened. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 129 A pink colour . . . is heightened to a crimson. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 382 Shade them with deep ochre, and heighten them with masticot and white. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art. s.v.* To heighten a tint is to make it lighter and more prominent, by means of touches of light opaque colour, placed upon it.

† 4. To exalt in feeling or condition; to elate, excite. Obs. 1604 *Twelve Patriarchs* 83 The single-hearted man . . . desirith not shift of apparel, nor heightneth himself long time.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v. vi. 22* I raise'd him, who being so heighten'd, He wethered his new Plants with dewes of Flattery. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 757 Being heighten'd with this victory he entered the palace. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 793 Satiat at length, And high'n'd as with Wine. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 71 The people of God did glory and heighten it self in the doing of good things. 1698 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 236 They . . . made Caracalla Augustus, which so heighten'd him, that he continually sought to kill his Father.

5. intr. To become high or higher; to increase in height; to rise. Now rare. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree . . . heightneth neuer above two cubites. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 507 The flood hath heighten'd and carried you off clear. 1822 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) i. 298 As we rode up the carriage-way, the Rock seemed to heighten marvellously.

b. To rise in amount or degree. 1802 [see HEIGHTENING *apl. a.*] 1860 *PUSEY Min. Prop.* 238 Obadiah's description heightens as it goes on. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. xi. 9 The public anxiety heightened at every stage of the disorder.

Heightened (hōi'tnd), *apl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Raised, elevated, exalted; elated; increased, augmented; intensified. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 67 Without mentioning any particular ground for his so heightened Displeasure. 1701 J. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc.* iv. 84 Numerous and heightened enormities. a 1722 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 80 A humbled spirit is better than a heightened condition. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lil. & Dogma* (1876) 38 Holiness is but a heightened righteousness.

b. *Her.* (See quot.). 1873 *BOUFFE & AVELING Heraldry* 159 Heightened, having a decorative accessory or another charge placed above or higher in the field. Heightener (hōi'tnɔ), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which heightens or intensifies. a 1656 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 This disappointment is a just heightener of his griefe. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iii. 65 A heightener of his dramatic and poetical effects.

Heightening (hōi'tnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HEIGHTEN. 1. Raising, elevation. 1598-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 For the heightning of the grate Tower. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 428 The heightening of the ground for garden plots. a 1683 *OLDHAM Poems* (1697) 39 (Jod.) You'r low And must some height'ning on the place bestow.

2. *transf. and fig.* Augmentation, increase, intensification; exaggeration. Also with a and *pl.*: An instance of this; sometimes, a means of augmenting. 1629 *DEKKER Lond. Tempe Wks.* 1873 IV. 119 The Dutchmans thunder, and the Spaniards lightning, To whom the sulphures breath gives heat and heightning. 1668 *Whole Duty Man* iii. § 5 (1673) 28 A great heightning of the Sin. 1752 *MRS. LENOX Fem. Quiv.* i. 1. These native charms were improved with all the heightenings of art. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 4 Without the heightenings of the imagination.

b. *spec. in Art:* see HEIGHTEN v. 3. With a and *pl.*: An instance of this; *concr.* the colouring which produces the heightened effect. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* iv. (R.), Had he performed his heightenings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1700 *PEYRS in Academy* (1800) 6 Sept. 220 § To . . . embellish y^e same with its just Heightenings and Shadowings. 1855 *tr. Labarthe's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 161 A few heightenings of white and gold.

Heightening, *apl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That heightens (*trans.* and *intr.*): see HEIGHTEN v. 1768 *BEAUFIE Monstr.* ii. xl. To joy each heightening charm it can impart. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* ii. (1832)

the shift from 1 to 2 is *veering*, and from 1' to 3' is *backing*, whatever the first direction of the wind may have been.

V. Change of position, removal.

14. A shifting, removal; a change of position or attitude; dial, a change of residence or employment.

1821 A. SEDGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 53 If there be any shift of position among the mineral masses in their strike across the valley, it must be of comparatively small extent. **1858** GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 233/2 Examine every plant as it comes in, to see if the drainage be clear, and whether it wants a shift. **1867** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 150 A suffering which runs always in one groove, without relief or shift. **1871** CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 194 A small furnished house should be rented, and a shift made thither.

b. In immaterial sense, e.g. a shifting or transfer of responsibility, etc.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon v. II.* 31 There can be no shift in policy or in power, much less a revolution in them, without a terrible struggle. **1844** *Min. Evid. Sel. Com. Commons' Inclosure 27* Many of these commonable meadows have their own peculiar customs as to the shift of the severality ownership. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 54 There has been no general shift of the place of the accent as compared with Latin.

15. Mus. In violin-playing, a change of the position of the hand on the finger-board.

When the first or ordinary position is quitted, the player is said to be 'on the shift'; the second position is called the 'half shift', the third the 'whole shift', and the fourth the 'double shift'. (*Grove Dict. Mus. s. v.*)

1771 BURNEY *Tr. Tartini* in G. Hart *Violin* (1875) 342 The taking a Violin part... and playing it upon the half-shift, that is, with the first finger upon G on the first string, and constantly keeping upon this shift. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet Let. x. I.* skipped with flying fingers, like Timotheus, from shift to shift. **1884** HOE *Dict. Fiddle.*

16. Ship-building. (See quotes.)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Shift*, a term applied to disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over launch each other without reducing the length. The planks of the bottom, in British-built ships of war, have a six-foot shift with three planks between each butt. In the bottoms of merchant ships they have a six-foot shift with only two planks between each butt. *Ibid.* 234 The scarphs give shift to the scarphs of the keel and fasten thereto with trenails. **1840** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 275/2 *Shift*. This, in its general sense, refers to a certain arrangement among the component parts of a ship. Thus we speak of a shift of plank, a shift of dead-wood, meaning thereby the disposition of the butts of the timber or plank, both with respect to strength and economy. In a more limited sense, 'shift' means the distance apart of two neighbouring butts or scarphs. **1850** *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *String*, one or two planks... giving shift to the scarphs of the sheer-stroke. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **1889** WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 102 The proper shift of the butts (of the plates) is a question of importance.

17. Mining. A slight 'fault' or dislocation in a seam or stratum.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Hutton. Theory* 48 Of this nature are the slips or shifts, that so often perplex the miner in his subterraneous journey. **1830** CARLYLE *Richter again* Misc. 1840 II. 324 What miners call a shift or trouble occurred in it. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 418 Along the line of this shift, or 'fault' as it would be termed technically by miners, the walls were found to adhere firmly to each other. **1909** *O. Rev. Apr.* 490 The shift or throw as in the Irwell Valley fault near Manchester.

VI. 16. attrib. and Comb.: shift-boss, -man, -work (sense 12); shift-sleeve (sense 10); †shift-got adj. (sense 4); shift-maker (sense 6).

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 166 Foremen, per day. *Shift-bosses, per day. **1881** — *Mining Gloss., Shift-boss*, the foreman in charge of a shift of men. **1908** BR. HALL *Sat. v. 39* The ding-thrift heyre, his 'shift-20t summe mispent, Comes dropping like a pennyliese penient. **1826** E. HOWARD *R. Reeser* IV. The shifts we were obliged to have recourse to were... amusing, to all but the 'shiftmakers. **1880** *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/1 A survivor (. . . a 'shiftman) gives the following narrative. **1894** *Northumb. Gloss., Shifters, Shift-men*, a man who prepares the working place at night in a colliery for the men who come in at next shift. **1900** EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, Their sleeves are made exceeding wide, under which their 'shift sleeves are made. **1911** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 175 P. 2 She came in Shift-Sleeves, and dressed at the Window. **1908** J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 36 It is most usual to agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves, . . . and not by the Day, or 'Shift Work. **1886** W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Terms Coal Trade Northumb. & Durh.* (E.D.D.).

Shift (sift), *v.* Forms: 1 *scifstan*, *soyftan*, 2 *soyftan*, 4 *schiften*, *soift*, *sochifte*, *sochift*, *socheste*, 4-6 *schyfte*, *schift*, 4-7 *shifte*, 5 *soifte*, *sochystyn*, 5-6 *shyfte*, 6 *shyft*, *sochyfte*, 4-shift. *Pa. t.* 1 *soifte*, 1-2 *soyfte*, 3 *shiftoede*, 4 *schift*, 4-5 *shifte*, 5 *schifte*, *shifft*, *cheste*, 6 *shyfted*, 6-shifted. *Pa. pple.* 1 *soift*, 2 *soyft*, 2-3 *iscift*, 3 *soift*, 4 *ischyft*, *shifft*, *sochift*, *schifted*, 4-5 *schifft*, 5 *schufte*, *shyfte*, *soyfttyd*, *schiffted*, 6 *socheyft*, *shyfted*, -yd, 6-shifted. [OE. *scifstan* *wk. vb.* corresponds to OFris. *skifta* to determine (WFr. *skifte*, *skiftsje* to separate, NFr. *skift* to divide, change), MLG., LG., Du. *schiften* to divide, separate, MHG. (MG.) *schiften* (mod.G. *schichten*) to divide, classify, arrange in order, ON. *skipta* (whence SKIFT *v.* 1) to share, divide, change (Sw., Norw. *skifta*, Da. *skifte*) = OTeut. **skiftjan*, f. Teut. root **skip-* in ON. *skipa* to arrange, assign, etc.]

I. To put in order, arrange.

†**1. trans.** To appoint, ordain, arrange, assign, dispose in order. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Secular Laws Edgar 87* (Liebermann) 204/3 *Scifte* [*vrr.* seaweie, seapige] man of ðam gemote ða ðe him toidan. **1023** WULSTAN *Hom. xxxvii.* (1883) 176 Moyses . . . be godes arenum dihte rihte laze scifte. **a 1122** O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Pa scyfte man Harold [read Beorn] eorl up þæs cynges scipe be Harold eorl er sterde. **c 1200** ORMIN 470 Fort prestess þanne & dæncness ec schiffteden hemm bitwennem Whillec here sholde serffenn frst. **13 . . . K. Alit.** 6714 (Laud MS.), þe messagers ægin he schiftes. **c 1386** CHAUCER *and Nuns' T.* 278 Wines Tyburces and Valerians shifte, To whiche god of his bountee wolde shifte Corones two of flouris. **1390** GOWER *Conf. I.* 323 For thou benymst me thilke yifte, Which lith noght in thi miht to schifte. **a 1400** MORIE *Arth.* 2835 Thane the schalkes scharpelye schefstys their horsez. **c 1400** LAUD *Troy Bk.* 8715 And thus haue thei her armes schiffted, Ther baneres are wel hye lysted.

2. To apportion, distribute; to separate into shares, divide; rarely to divide or partition off from.

c 1000 *Secular Laws Cnut 878* (Liebermann) 364/3 For þa yrfeuman to lande & to ahtan, & scyftan hit swide rihte. **a 1175** *Cott. Hom.* 337 Ac zief þe habbede understande þat we þu er sede eter gate me his scyft and þer me hit to gesceded. **c 1200** *Vices & Virt.* 37 Si recte offers, et non recte diuidis, peccasti, 'zif ðu right offrest and noht riht ne scifst, ðu senegest mare ðan ðu god do'. **c 1235** SHOREHAM *iv.* 178 Pys manere senne nys nauht ones. Ac bys ischyf[te] in þry. **c 1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 1482 A gret schode Of grauel & erpe al so, þat hem hadde schiffted ato. **1390** GOWER *Conf. III.* 294 Al freliche of his oghne yifte His whete, among hem forto schifte. **c 1425** *Cast. Perseu.* 108 in *Macro Plays* 80 To putte his good in gounaunce. . . he wolde þat it were scyffyd a-mongis his nykynne. **c 1440** *Promp. Pasv.* 446/1 Schyftyn, or partyn, or delyn, *diuido*, *partior*. **1483** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 317 To take . . . the same heruest corne so boght and to shyfte ond distribute it upon the commynes. **1529** S. FISH *Suppl. Beggars* (Arb.) 5 Nowe let vs then compare the nombre of this ynkind idell sort vnto the nombre of the laye people and we shall see whether it be indifferently shifted or not that they should haue half. **1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 They of this our Kentish countrie, do yet call their partition of lande (shifting) even by the very same word that the laws of Canutus many yeeres since termed it. **1703** NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 229 A little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot. **1725-6** *Præge Kenticians.*

Obs. **c 1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 2104 King Ban hadde . . . þe cite of Beuioit & Bohort hadde þe cite of Gaines. . . & þus þai hadde schifft ato.

†**3. To shift one's hand, one's words: to act or speak in a particular manner. Also refl. Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23300 Als suthi maþ þou cum þider, Al at þi wil or elles quid, Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, Or hu sumeuer þou will be scift. *Ibid.* 23703 And þus-gat sal be schift his hand, þe world [read with GOTT. MS. lauerd] þat es at lastand. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xx.* 166 And elde hent good hope and hastilich he schifte [w. r. chifte] hym. **1390** GOWER *Conf. III.* 136 And loke wel that he ne schifte Hise wordes to no wikked use. **14 . . . Sir Beues (M.) 502 And he sye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way. **1574** W. BOURNE *Regiment Sea* (1577) *Introd.* 7 b, And to haue capacite howe for to handle or shift himselfe in foule weather or stormes.**

†**4. intr.** To manage matters; to deal, bargain, make arrangements with; to make provision for.

To let (persons) shift [= F. *laissez faire*]: to let (them) take their own course, not to interfere. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1440 He ferd ai wit so mikel thrist þat al was don als he wold scift. **c 1400** *Soudene Bab.* 2704 With these meyne motes we shifte, To haue parte of here vitales her. **c 1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon x.* 274, I holpe theym not nor I was not agenset theym but wythdrew me aside & lete the other shyfte (Fr. *laissez faire les autres*) wyth theym and I stode styll. *Ibid.* xii. 30 Lete theym shyfte [Fr. *laissez les faire*] hardely, they two togyder. *Ibid.* xix. 403 Let hym shyfte with the kyng as he wyl. **1490** — *Eneydos* xxxix. 129 He lete theym shyfte, & fought tyll that the eynn departed theym. **1513** *Rich. III* (1883) 39 And shyfte whoe would with thys byschop afterwarde: for he neuer entered more to moue her in that matter. **1599** RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 271 Because they lacked money, they shyfted with the staple of Caleys for xviii. thousand pounde. **1549** CHEKE *Hurt Sedif.* (1642) 42 Caterpillars destroy the fruit, an hurtfull thing and well shifted for, by a diligent overseer.

†**b. ? To bestir oneself. Obs.**

a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 3847 And so they schyfte and schoue, be schotte to the erthe. **c 1475** *Partenay* 2792 So he shifte And smote here And ther so faste, That the yren dore persed at the laste.

†**c. To shift in the world, also quasi-trans. to shift the world: to face the chances of life. Obs.**

1536 LADY ROCHFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 68 And I not assuryd of no more. . . then one hundreth Marke; wyche ys veary hard for me to schyffte the world wythall. **1555** W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* l. i. 24 They were banysshed that habitaunce of pleasure [Paradise] and driuen to shift the world. **1576** FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 386 Change this your perillous purpose, and determine otherwise to shifte in the world.

5. To manage to effect one's purposes, or to make a living, by one's own devices; to succeed, get on (well or ill). Obs. exc. dial.

c 1524 *Du Wes Intrud. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 940 To shyfte, *cheuir*. **1564** BR. PILKINGTON *Abdias* Pref. Aa iiv, Many fishes be rauenerz, yet the yong fish encrease: the Hawkes be gredy yet shifts the littell byrds. **1568** C. W[ATSON] *Polybius* 6r The inhabitants haung repaired their wallis, shifted well wyth this their lingering off. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 660 So well they shifted, that the Ape anon Himselfe had cloathed like a Gentleman. **1620** MIDDLETON *Chaste Mayd* II. 24 She that hath wit, may shift any-where. **c 1650** *Don*

Bellianis 226 Here we can do no otherwise, replied he, but in the city we may better shift. **1719** DE FOE *Cruise* i. (Globe) 281, I had some Inclination to give them their lives, if they thought they could shift on Shore. **1775** JOHNSON *West. Isl., Coriatachan* 118 The rider then dismounts and all shift as they can.

quasi-trans. **1836** CARLYLE *Let.* 16 May in *Atlantic Monthly* (1838) Sept. 295, I have no doubt Robert will shift his way with all dexterity . . . thro' that Cotton Babylon.

b. 'To act or live though with difficulty' (J.); to manage with something inferior or without something desirable; to make shift.

1673 TEMPLE *Adv. Trade* *lvel.* Wks. 1720 I. 116 Common Garrans shift upon Grass the Year round. **1723** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 The first [hard work] I had been an utter stranger to, the last [hard fare] I could shift well enough with. **1793** SWEATON *Edystone L.* *Introd.* 6 After the public had shifted with having the fire below for the term of ten years. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* viii, She is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to shift as she can. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 513 Might not the colonists shift for the present with the southern island? **1900** *Pilot* 7 July 16/2 Congregations were deprived of their pastors, and had to shift as they best could without them.

6. To employ shifts or evasions; to practise or use indirect methods; to practise or live by fraud, or temporary expedients.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 35 If I be in Crete, I can lye, if in Greece I can shift, if in Italy I can court it. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 There be those that will iustifie that by such means y^e doe shift now and then very cunningly. **1615** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Revenge* Wks. 1630 II. 144/1 To Sharke or Shift, or Cony-catch for money. **1624** LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 42 They are composed for the most part of yong Bees, who know not how to shift and rob as the old ones do. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Shift*, . . . to double or dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted. **1868** SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxix, To Whiby's convent fled the maid, The hated match to shun. 'Ho! shifts she thus!' King Henry cried.

7. To shift for oneself: to provide for one's own safety, interests, or livelihood (implying either absence of aid, or, sometimes, want of concern for others); to depend on one's own efforts.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron. v.* cxxviii. (1811) 110 The firste was of laullful age, soo that he myght helpe & shyfte for hym selfe. **1529** *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 183 He putt the poore man in jepardy of his lyft yff he had not shyfted the better for hym selfe. **1593** *Tell-truth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 6 The birdes bringe up the yong until they can shift for themselves. **1643** BAKER *Chron.*, *Rich. III.* 131 His complices shifted for themselves. **1709** SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* 32 As if the Physicians should . . . leave their Patients to shift for themselves. **1808** SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 5 This occasioned a quarrel between him and his father, who left him to shift for himself. **1877** FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. l. x. 123 All . . . forsook him to shift for themselves.

b. transf. of inanimate or immaterial things.

1689 POPPLE *tr. Locke's 1st Let. L.'s* Wks. 1727 II. 248 For the Truth certainly would do well enough, if she were once left to shift for herself. **1788** FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 210, I concluded to let my papers shift for themselves. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 16 [Sewage] deposited on the pavement, where it is left to shift for itself.

c. To shift for one's own safety, etc.

1511 *Gwyllford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 Eury man to shyfte for his escape as Almyghty God wolde veye theym grace. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 Our Fleet lay a hull . . . each shifting for its owne safete. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1883) 17 They were obliged to shift as they could for their own security.

II. To change.

8. trans. To change, to replace by another of the kind. With plural object: To quit one and take another of (the things indicated). *Obs. exc.* (some-what arch.) with obj. a quality or appearance, as *to shift shapes*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1732 Ten sides ðus binnen .vi. 3er, Shiftede iacob hirdnesse her. **1545** *Act 37 Hen. VIII* c. 9, § 5 The wares . . . so bargayned, solde, eschanged or shifted. **1618** CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 517 The shameless Man shifts friends still with his place. **1667** *Pepps Diary* 3 Oct., There staid . . . till he shifted his horses. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 630 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convin'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. **1760** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. 512 How many times did . . . the clergy . . . change or shift their opinions? **1864** TENNYSON *Voyage v.* The peaky islet shifted shapes.

b. Cookery. To change (the water in which something is steeped). Also, to change the water for, to transfer to another water. Now rare or Obs.

1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comb.* 125 Then steep the [Calves]-Head in fair water warm five hours, in that time shift it twice or thrice. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xi. 122 Shift the Water two or three times. **1769** MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housebr.* (1778) 169 Shift the peel into clean water twice in the boiling.

†**c. Phrases. To shift a mind: to change one's mind. To shift hands: = to change hands; also, to change one's ground in argument. Obs.**

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I, But sleepe vpon this once more sir, you may chance shift a minde to morrow. **c 1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1725) II. 85 His objections all shifting hands as it were, and changing objects with one another. **1624** WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. People* Pref. 14 Crafty Turn-coat! Are you not ashamed to shift hands in things that are Sacred? **1699** BENTLEY *Phalaris* 206 This being the Point he promised to prove, he presently shifts hands, and changes the Question.

†**d. To change (places). Also intr. to change places with. Obs.**

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 150 That they should thus shift places, is very convenient for them. **1785** BURNS *Ep. 7.*