

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME V.)
HEEL—HOD.

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NOTE.

THIS double Section contains the central portion of the letter H, of which letter it constitutes one-fourth; it contains 2439 Main words, 374 Combinations explained under these, and 714 Subordinate entries; 3527 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, without individual definition, number 407 more. Of the 2439 Main words, 1920 are current and native, 421 (17½ %) are marked (+) as *obsolete*, and only 98 (4 %) as (H) *alien* or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with the corresponding pages of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and of some more recent lexicographical works, shows the following figures:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Heel to Hod</i>	403	1857	2788	2741	3934
Words illustrated by quotations	322	469	954	288	2929
Number of illustrative quotations	905	707	2021	355	13768

The quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary number 1162.

One feature of this section which will specially interest the student of the language is that it deals with the numerous pronominal words derived from and connected with the pronoun HE. The general history of the third personal pronoun is given under *He* in the preceding section, but the special history and use of each inflexional and derivative form appears here under the words *hem*, *hemen*, *heo*, *her*¹, *her*², *her*³, *hern*¹, *hern*², *hers*¹, *hers*², *herself*, *hi*¹, *hi*², *him*, *himself*, *hin*, *his*¹, *his*², *his*³, *his*⁴, *hisis*, *hish*. Only eight of these are now in general use, some six others remain in dialect speech, while eight are entirely obsolete. To the same group, though more remotely connected, belong the adverbs HERE, HENCE, HITHER, and the obsolete HETHEN, which with their compounds occupy several columns.

The longest article in the section is that on the adjective HIGH, which with its compounds (among which are the historic appellations *High Church*, *High-Churchman*, and *High-flyer*) runs to some 26 columns. Other articles deserving attention are those on HELL, HENCHMAN, HEPTARCHY, HERALD, HIDE *sb.*², HOCK-DAY, HOCK-TIDE, HOCUS-POCUS; also *heir*, *helm* *sb.*¹ (with *helm-cloud*, *helm-wind*), *help-meet*, *hemp*, *herdwick*, *heriot*, *heron*, *heronsew*, *herring*, *highness*, *hill*, *hind* *sb.*², *hoard*, *hobbledehoy*, *hobbyhorse*, *hob-nob*. HICKWALL, the woodpecker, shows an extraordinary diversity of forms, and HIPPOPOTAMUS some interesting early attempts at naturalizing an unwieldy word, often shortened by modern travellers to *hippo*. There are several important Old English verbs, as *help*, *hew*, *hide*, *hie*, *hield*, *hit*, and the now archaic HIGHT, historically a word of great interest. *Heel*, said of a ship, from the earlier *hield*, is also worthy of notice.

In HE- and HI- are many words from Greek, especially HERO and HISTORY with their numerous derivatives, and the technical terms compounded of *helio-*, *hemero-*, *hemi-*, *hepta-*, *hetero-*, *hexa-*, *hiero-*, *hippo-*, *hiso-*. Strongly contrasted with these are the echoic verbs *hish*, *hiss*, *hist*, *hizz*, etc., the emotional exclamations *heh!* *heigh!* *heigh-ho!* *hem!* *hey!* *hi!* *ho!* and the reduplicating adverbs *heller-skeller*, *hiddy-giddy*, *higgledy-piggledy*, *highly-tightly*, *hirrie-harrie*, *hivie-skivy*, which seem to have originated in the language itself.

Another section of H, HOD- to HORIZONTAL, will be published, along with a section of G, on April 1 next; and a double section, completing H (the whole of which letter is now ready), on July 1.