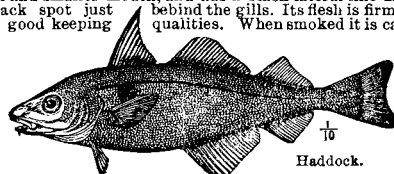


6. To hoe, rake, cut, or the like, in ridges or rows. *Dial. Eng.*
hack (hæk), *v. i.* 1. To make hacks, or rough cuts or notches. 2. To chatter; also, to stammer; stutter. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
hack (hæk), *v. t.* 1. To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball. 2. To cough in a short, broken manner; to cause short broken coughing.
hack (hæk), *n.* 1. A tool or implement for hacking; specif.: a pick, mattock, hoe, or the like. **a** A tool for notching wood, as for bleeding trees. **c** A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron in two.
 2. A notch; a cut; nick; esp., *U. S.*, a blaze cut in a tree.
3. Curling. A cut behind the tee for the foot of the player.
4. Football. A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick.
5. A ridge made by plowing, hoeing, raking, or the like; also, a row of drying grass. *Dial. Eng.*
6. A breaking or stumbling in speech.
7. A hacking; a short, broken cough.
8. An individual trial; a stroke; a turn; a spell. *Colloq.*
hack (hæk), *n.* [See HACK a half door.] 1. *Falconry.* The board on which a hawk's meat is served; hence, the state of partial liberty in which a hawk is kept before training.
2. A frame or grating; as, a frame for drying fish or cheese.
3. A rack for feeding cattle; a grating in a mill race, etc.
4. A long low pile into which bricks are built after being molded, that they may dry.
hack, v. t. 1. To put on a hack, or frame, as fish, cheese, etc. 2. *Falconry.* To hack (a hawk) at hack, or in a state of partial liberty.
hack, n. [Shortened fr. *hackney*. See HACKNEY.] 1. A horse let out for common hire; also, a horse used in all kinds of work, or a saddle horse, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses.
2. A coach or carriage let for hire; a hackney.
3. The driver of a hack. *Obs.*
4. One who hires himself out for any sort of work, esp. literary work; a drudge.
 Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
 Who long was a bookseller's hack. *Goldsmith.*
5. A prostitute; a prostitute. *Stang. Obs.*
6. Anything hackneyed or trite. *Obs.*
7. A watch used instead of the standard chronometer in taking observations.
hack, v. t. 1. To use frequently and indiscriminately, so as to render trite and commonplace.
 The word "remarkable" has been so hacked. *J. H. Newman.*
2. To employ as a hack writer.
3. To use as a hack; to let out for hire.
hack, v. i. 1. To ride or drive at an ordinary pace, or over the roads, as distinguished from riding across country.
 I was hacking over this way. *Century Mag.*
2. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire.
3. To live the life of a drudge or hack.
hack, a. Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.
hack (hæk), *n.* [From HACK, *v.* 7. — *h. work*, work done by a hack, or hired drudge; esp., work done by a hack writer. — *h. writer*, one who writes for hire, commonly one who does small miscellaneous literary work.]
hack-a-more (hæk-ə-mōr), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *jacineta* headstall of a halter.] A halter, usually of plaited horsehair and provided with a loop that may be tightened about the nose, used chiefly for breaking horses; hence, a loop of rope passed around a horse's neck and through his mouth, serving similar ends. *Western U. S.*
hack-bar-row (hæk-bā-rō), *n.* [*hack* a frame + *barrow*.] A barrow for taking bricks from the molders to the hacks.
hack-ber-ry (hæk-bēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* *BERRIES* (hæk-bēr-ī). [Cf. *HAGBERRY*.] A yellowish tree of the genus *Celtis*, distinguished by the emilk leaves and small reddish drupeous fruit. See *CELTIS*. **b** Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of *HAGBERRY* *a.*
hacked (hækt), *p. a.* 1. Subjected to hacking.
2. Her. Indented, with the notches curved on both sides.
3. Beaten into cowardice; browbeaten. *Southern U. S.*
hack hammer. [From HACK an implement.] A hammer resembling an adz, used in dressing stone.
hack hook. *Agric.* A kind of sickle with a long handle for cutting peas, trimming hedges, or the like.
hack'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HACK. Specif.: *vb. n.* **a** *Masonry.* Interruption of a course of stones by the use of two smaller courses. **b** *Gemm cutting.* The system of cuts and grooves in a lap to hold diamond powder.
hack iron. A miner's pickax or hack. **b** A chisel or similar tool for cutting metal, as wire into nails.
hack'le (hæk'li), *n.* [See HECKLE; cf. HATCHEL.] 1. A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchel.
2. A stickleback. *Local, Eng.*
3. A one of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of cer-

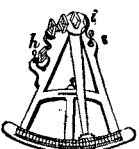
tain birds, esp. the domestic fowl, much used in making artificial flies; hence, any similar feather, as one of those on the saddle of the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plume collectively of the domestic fowl. **c** *Anyting.* The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs. See FLY, 4, *Inst.*
hack'le (hæk'li), *v. t.*; *hack'len* (-līd); *hack'ling* (-līng). 1. To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle; to hatchel. 2. To furnish with a hackle for fishing.
hack'le, v. t. & i. [Freq. of *hack*.] To cut roughly; to hack; to haggle.
 The kingdom being hacked and torn to pieces. *Burke.*
hack'ly (hæk'li), *a.* [From HACKLE to *hack*.] Rough, jagged, or broken, as if hacked; as, a *hackly* fracture.
hack'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* *MEN* (-mēn). The driver of a hack, or carriage for public hire.
hack'ma-tack' (hæk'mā-tāk'), *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.
hack'ney (hæk'ni), *n.*; *NEYS* (-nīz). [ME. *hackney*, *hackney*; cf. F. *haguené* an ambling horse, Sp. *hacanea*, also OF. *haque* horse, Sp. *haca*; perh. fr. *Hackney*, in Middlesex, England.] 1. A horse for ordinary riding or driving, as distinguished from a war horse, a hunter, a race horse, etc.; a nag; specif., a type of trotting horse used chiefly for driving (but in England largely also for riding). They usually are of medium size and rather compact build, and are chiefly distinguished by their conspicuous knee and hack action, the knee being greatly raised and brought forward in taking a step.
2. A horse or pony kept for hire. *Obs.*
3. A carriage kept for hire; a hackney carriage; a hack.
4. A hired drudge; a hiring; hence, a prostitute. *Obs.*
hack'ney, a. Let out for hire; devoted to common use; hence, much used; trite; mean; as, *hackney* coaches; *hackney* authors. "*Hackney* tongue." *Roscommon.*
hackney carriage, any carriage standing or plying for hire. In Great Britain the term "hackney carriage" for purposes of regulation, is defined by various statutes. The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, sec. 4, says: "*Hackney carriage* means any carriage standing or plying for hire, and includes any carriage let for hire by a coachmaker or other person whose trade or business is to sell carriages or to let carriages for hire, provided that such carriage is not let for hire for a period amounting to three months or more." — *h. chair,* a chair for hire, as formerly a sedan chair, and later a Bath chair. — *h. coach,* a coach used as a hackney carriage; a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses and seated for six persons.
hack'ny (hæk'ni), *v. t.*; *-NEYED* (-nīd); *-NEY-ING.* 1. To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse; to wear out in common service; hence, to make trite, vulgar, or commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* metaphor or quotation.
 I so lavish my presence here,
 So common-hackneyed in the eyes of men. *Shak.*
2. To drive hard; to wear out by driving. *Obs.*
3. To cause to use a hackney. *Obs.*
4. To blunt or coarsen, as the mind or sensibilities; also, to habituate (a person) or make experienced in (something that is coarse or that causes loss of delicacy).
hack'ny, v. i. To hasten; to race. *Obs.*
hack'nyed (hæk'nīd), *p. a.* 1. Commonplace; trite.
2. Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced. *Syn.* — *See* TRITE.
hack'ny man (hæk'nī-mān), *n.*; *pl.* *MEN* (-mēn). A man who lets horses and carriages.
hack saw, or hack'saw (hæk'sō), *n.* A fine-toothed saw having its narrow blade stretched in a frame, for cutting metal.
hack'thorn (hæk'thōrn), *n.* A South Australian wattle (*Acacia deltoidea*) having sharp, strong thorns.
had (hād), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE. [ME. *had*, *hufte*, *hufite*, AS. *hafde*, in *p. p.* ME. *had*, *haved*, *haved*, AS. *hafed*, *gehafed*.] *See* HAVE. — *had* better, *had* as lief, etc. See HAVE, *v. l.* *Note.* — *had* like to, was likely to, was near to; — with present, or more common perfect, infinitive; as, *he'd like* to have died. Cf. *3d* LIKE, *n. l.* — *Now Colloq.*
Had like to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*
Ramona had like to have said the literal truth, ... but recoiled herself in time. *Mrs. H. Jackson.*
Had'dad (hād'dād), *n.* [Heb.; the same as *Adad*.] 1. A Syrian god generally considered to be either a sun god or a god of the atmosphere, and identified with *Adad*.
2. Name of several characters of the Old Testament.
had'dock (hād'dōk), *n.* [ME. *hadok*, *hadok*, of unknown origin; cf. F. *hadot*.] An important food fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), allied to the cod, found on both sides of the Atlantic from Iceland south to France and Cape Hatteras. It is smaller than the cod, with a longer anterior dorsal

fin and smaller mouth, and has a black lateral line and a black spot just behind the gills. Its flesh is firm and of good keeping qualities. When smoked it is called



Haddock.

finnan haddie. In New Zealand the term is extended to several more or less related fishes.
hade (hād), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hadd* a slope, incline, AS. *hadde* inclined, akin to G. *hadde* declivity.] *Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical. The direction of the hade is the direction in which the vein or fault plane descends from an intersecting vertical line. *See* FAULT, *Inst.*
hade, v. i. 1. *HAD'ED* (hād'ēd; -īd; 151); *HAD'ING* (hād'īng). *Mining & Geol.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.
Hades (hād'ēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἅδης, ἄδης.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus and Poseidon. In a more beneficent aspect, the underworld god is called also *Pluto*, i. e., the wealth giver. *See* PERSEPHONE; cf. DIS. **b** The abode of the dead, conceived either as a dark and gloomy subterranean realm or as a remote island beyond the Western Ocean. At its entrance was the three-headed watchdog Cerberus; beyond was the Styx, across which Charon, the dark ferryman, conducted the souls of those who had been buried with due rites, while yet other rivers were Acheron, the river of woe, Phlegethon, the river of fire, Cocytus, of wailing, and, in later myth, Lethe, the stream of forgetfulness. Hades, or Pluto, and Persephone presided over this realm, while Hermes acted as psychopomp or conductor of the souls of the dead. *See* ELYSIUM, TARTARUS; cf. NETHER WORLD.
2. The abode or state of the dead; the place of departed spirits; — used esp. in the Revised Version of the New Testament instead of the "hell" of the Authorized and the earlier English versions.
 And death and Hades gave up the dead. *Rev. xx. 13 (R. V.).*
 And in Hades he lifted up his eyes, being in torments. *Luke xvi. 23 (Rev. Ver.).*
Ha-dith' (hā-dēth'), *n.*; *pl.* *ADITH* (ā-hā-dēth'). [Ar. *hadīth* tradition.] *Mohammedanism.* The body of traditions carried back to Mohammed, or to those of his generation, and constituting the basis of the Sunna (or norm), i. e., orthodox rite. In Moslem theology the Hadith forms the natural supplement to the Koran.
hadj (hāj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, fr. *hajja* to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.
hadj'i (-ē), *n.* [Ar. *hajjī*. *See* HADJ.] 1. A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title.
2. A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem.
Hadley's quadrant (hād'li-z), [After John Hadley, Eng. mathematician.] A hand instrument, now superseded by the sextant, used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of a celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It is constructed on the same optical principle as the sextant, but has a graduated arc of only 45°, and a simple line of sight. Called also *octant*. *See* SEXTANT, *n. 2.*
had'ro-cent'ric (hād'rō-sen'trīk), *a.* [Gr. *hadros* thick + *centric*.] *Bot.* Having the hadrome, or xylem, elements surrounded by the phloem; — applied to vascular bundles of the concentric type.
Had'ro-sau'rus (-sō'rūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *hadros* thick + *saurus*.] *Paleont.* A genus of heavy herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ornithomiridae, found in the Cretaceous of North America. They attained a length of over thirty feet, and had a large head with a broad ducklike bill, containing very numerous small teeth forming several series in each jaw. — *had'ro-saur* (hād'rō-sōr), *n.*
hæc-ce'ly (-tē), *hæc-ce'ly-tī*; *hæk* (-tī); *pl.* *-tēs* (-tīz). [*L. hæcce*, *hæcce*, fem. of *hic* this.] Thinness; individual trait.
hæ'ma, he'ma (hæ'mā; hēm'ā; cf. *hæmo*). An irregular combining form for *hæmo*, signifying blood. *See* *hæmo*, *HÆMATO*.
hæ'ma-chrome, he'ma-chrome (-krōm), *n.* [*hæma* + *-chrome*.] *Chem.* Coloring matter of the blood; hæmatin.
hæ'ma-cy-tom'e-ter, he'ma-cy-tom'e-ter (-sī-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæma*, *hæma* + *cyto* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An apparatus



Hadley's Quadrant, i Index Glass; a Horizon Glass; s Sight, or place for observer's eye.

ale, senâte, câre, âm, ôccount, fîrm, sâk, sofê; ôve, ôvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, cîrcûs, mentî; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ratu for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

hæ-ma-gogue, hæ-ma-gogue (hæ'mā-gōg; hēm'ā-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-agogue*.] *Med.* Promoting a discharge of blood. — *n.* An agent having this quality.

hæ-mal, hæ-mal (hēm'āl), *a.* [*Gr. αἷμα blood.*] 1. Pertaining to the blood or blood vessels.

2. *Zool.* In vertebrates, situated on, or pertaining to, the side of the spinal cord where the heart and chief blood vessels are placed; — hence often equiv. to *ventral*, and opposed to *neural* or *dorsal*.

hæmal, or hæmal arch, a bony or cartilaginous arch extending ventrally from the spinal column, as that formed by the ribs; esp., the series of ventrally extending bones borne by the caudal vertebrae of many fishes, reptiles, etc., and termed, from their shape, that of a V or V, chevron bones. The canal formed by the series of these bones is the *h. canal*, the median ventral points or processes which they bear, the *h. spines*. The last term has also been applied to a median dorsal process of the centrum of a vertebra.

hæ-mal-bu-men, or hæ-mal (hēm'āl-bū'mēn; hēm'āl-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + *albumen*.] *Pharm.* A preparation of blood containing iron albuminate, used in chlorosis and anemia.

hæ-ma-mo-ba, hæ-ma-me-ba (hēm'mā-mō'bā; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL. hæmo-, hemo-* + *amoba*.] *a Med. & Biol.* An amoebalike organism, living in the blood, esp. the malaria parasite of which this word is [*cap.*] a commonly applied generic name. See MALARIA. **b** A leucocyte.

Hæ-man'thus (hēm'mān'thūs), *n.* [*NL. hæmo-* + *-anthus*.] *Bot.* A genus of African bulbous amarillidaceous herbs having showy, usually red, flowers, with a regular perianth, succeeded by an oblong, pulpy, berryl-like fruit. The species are often cultivated under the name of *bloodflower* or *blood lily*. *H. toxicarius* yields an arrow poison.

hæ-ma-poi-et'ic, hæ-ma-poi-et'ic (hēm'mā-poi-et'ik; hēm'mā-), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-poietic*.] *Physiol.* Blood-forming; as, the hæmatopietic function of the spleen.

hæ-ma-poph'y-sis (pōf'is), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [*NL.* See HÆMO-; *APHYSIS*.] *Zool.* The second segment of a typical hæmal arch, represented by the sternal part of a rib or by a costal cartilage. The term has also been used in other senses, sometimes designating the chevron bones and other structures only partially or not at all hæmatologous. — *hæ-ma-po-phys-e-al* (pō-fiz'ē-āl), *hæ-ma-po-phys'i-al* (-āl), *a.* Also *hæ-ma-poph'y-sis*, etc.

hæ-ma-spec'tro-scope, hæ-ma-spec'tro-scope (-spēk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*hæma-* + *spectroscope*.] *a* Direct-vision spectroscope for studying the absorption spectrum of blood.

hæ-ma-te'in, hæ-ma-te'in (hēm'mā-tē'in; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*See HÆMATO-*.] *Chem.* A reddish brown or violet c, crystalline substance, C₁₆H₁₀O₆, formed from hæmatotoxylol by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthalins. It is the essential dyestuff in logwood extracts.

hæ-mat'ic, hæ-mat'ic (hēm'māt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. αἱματικός*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, containing, full of, or having the color of, blood; sanguineous; sanguine; blood-red.

2. *Med.* Acting on the blood.

hæ-mat'ic, hæ-mat'ic, n. A hæmatic medicine.

hæ-ma-ti-dro'sis, hæ-ma-ti-dro'sis (hēm'mā-ti-drō'sis; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL.* See HÆMATO-; *HIDROSIS*.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.

hæ-ma-tin, hæ-ma-tin (hēm'mā-tin; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*Gr. αἷμα, αἷματος, blood.*] *a* Hæmatotoxylol. *Obs.* **b** A bluish black, amorphous substance containing iron (perhaps C₂₂H₂₀O₄N₂Fe), formed by decomposition of hæmoglo-bin.

hæ-ma-tin'ic, hæ-ma-tin'ic (-tīn'ik), *n.* [*From HÆMATIN*.] *Med.* Any substance, such as an iron salt or organic compound containing iron, which when ingested tends to increase the hæmoglo-bin contents of the blood; a hæmatic.

hæ-ma-tin-om'e-ter, or hæ-ma- (-tīn-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*hæmatin* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for estimating by colorimetry the hæmoglo-bin in the blood. — **hæ-ma-tin-om'e-tric, hæ-ma-tin-om'e-tric** (-tīn'ōm'ē-tr'ik), *a.*

hæ-mat'i-non (hēm'māt'i-nōn), *n.* [*L. hæmatinus blood-hæ-mat'i-num* (hēm'māt'i-nūm)] *red, Gr. αἱματικός* of blood, fr. *Gr. αἷμα blood*.] A hard opaque glass, of a beautiful red color which disappears on melting, used by the ancients in enamels, mosaics, etc.; also, an imitation of this, composed of silica, lime, borax, soda, copper oxide, etc.

hæ-ma-to-, hæ-ma-to- (hēm'mā-tō-; hēm'mā-; 277). Combining form from Greek *αἷμα, αἷματος, blood*. See HÆMO-.

hæ-ma-to-chy-lu-tri-a, hæ-ma-to-chy-lu-tri-a (-ki-lū'trī-ā), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-* + *chylot-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Passage of blood and fatty matter in the urine, as in filariasis.

hæ-ma-to-crit, hæ-ma-to-crit (hēm'mā-tō-krit; hēm'mā-), *n.* Also *hæmatokrit*, etc. [*hæmato-, hemo-* + *Gr. κριτής judge*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for determining the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood, generally some form of centrifugal apparatus.

hæ-ma-to-cyst, hæ-ma-to-cyst (-sist), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemo-* + *cyst*.] *Med.* A cyst containing blood.

hæ-ma-to-cy-tu-ri-a, hæ-ma-to-cy-tu-ri-a (-si-tū'rī-ā), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hemo-* + *cyto-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of blood corpuscles in the urine.

hæ-ma-to-gen, hæ-ma-to-gen (hēm'mā-tō-jēn; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-gen*.] 1. *Physiol. Chem.* A pseudonuclein obtained by peptic digestion of vitellin. It contains iron, and possibly is a parent substance of hæmoglo-bin.

2. *Med.* Any of several preparations, as a liquid one of ferric citrate, acetic acid, and albumin, used in the treatment of anemia and other blood disorders.

hæ-ma-to-gen'e-sis, hæ-ma-to-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-genesis*.] *Physiol.* The formation of blood. — **hæ-ma-to-gen'e-tic, hæ-ma-to-gen'e-tic** (-jēn'ē-t'ik), *a.* — **hæ-ma-to-gen'ic, hæ-ma-to-gen'ic** (-jēn'ē-ik), *a.*

hæ-ma-to-g'e-nous, hæ-ma-to-g'e-nous (hēm'mā-tō-jē-nūs; hēm'mā-), *a.* *Physiol.* Originating in the blood.

hæ-ma-to-id, hæ-ma-to-id (hēm'mā-tō-id; hēm'mā-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemo-* + *-oid*.] *Physiol.* Resembling blood.

hæ-ma-to-ly-sis, hæ-ma-to-ly-sis (-tō'ly-sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-* + *-lysis*.] *Physiol.* Dissolution of the red blood corpuscles with diminished coagulability of the blood; hæmolysis. — **hæ-ma-to-ly'tic, hæ-ma-to-ly'tic** (-tō'ly-t'ik), *a.*

hæ-ma-to-ma, hæ-ma-to-ma (-tō'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* TOMATA (-tō'mā-ta). [*NL. hæmato-* + *-oma*.] *Med.* A circumscribed swelling or tumor due to effusion of blood beneath the skin.

hæ-ma-to-me'tra, hæ-ma-to-me'tra (hēm'mā-tō-mē'trā; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-* + *Gr. μήτρα womb*.] *Med.* An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the uterus.

hæ-ma-to-my-e-ll-a, hæ-ma-to-my-e-ll-a (-mī-ē'ly-ā), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hemo-* + *myelo-* + *-ia*.] *Med.* An effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

hæ-ma-to-my-e-ll'itis, hæ-ma-to-my-e-ll'itis (-mī-ē-ly'tis), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hemo-* + *myelitis*.] *Med.* Myelitis associated with hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

hæ-ma-to-pho-bi-a, hæ-ma-to-pho-bi-a (-fō'bī-ā), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hemo-* + *-phobia*.] *Med.* A morbid dread of the sight of blood; hæmophobia.

hæ-ma-to-por-phy-rin, or hæ-ma-to- (-pō'r'fī-rīn), *n.* [*hæmato-, hemo-* + *Gr. πορφύρα purple*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An iron-free substance obtained in amorphous brown flakes by decomposition of hæmatin. It is found in the integuments of certain lower animals and, in traces, in human urine.

hæ-ma-to-rhæ'chis, hæ-ma-to-rhæ'chis (hēm'mā-tō-rhē'kis; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL.* See HÆMATO-; *RACHIS*.] Hemorrhage into the spinal canal.

hæ-ma-to-rhœ'a, hæ-ma-to-rhœ'a (-rō'hā), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-* + *-rhœa*.] *Med.* A bloody discharge or flow.

hæ-ma-to-se, hæ-ma-to-se (hēm'mā-tō-sē; hēm'mā-), *a.* [*hæmato-, hemo-* + *-ose*.] *Med.* Full of blood; bloody.

hæ-ma-to'sis, hæ-ma-to'sis (hēm'mā-tō'sis; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL.* fr. *Gr. αἱματώσις, fr. αἱματώσις* to change into blood.] *Physiol.* A formation of blood; hæmatopoiesis. **b** Arterialization of the blood in the lungs; aëration of the blood.

hæ-ma-to-spec'tro-scope, or hæ-ma-to- (hēm'mā-tō-spēk'trō-skōp; hēm'mā-tō-), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *spectroscope*.] *Physiol.* A spectroscope for the examination of blood.

hæ-ma-tox'ic, hæ-ma-tox'ic (hēm'mā-tōx'ik; hēm'mā-), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-toxic*.] Pert. to, or causing, toxæmia.

hæ-ma-tox'y-lin, hæ-ma-tox'y-lin (-tōx'ī-ly'n), *n.* [*See HÆMATOXYLIN*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, C₁₆H₁₀O₆·3H₂O, the coloring principle of logwood. It is colorless, yellowish, or brownish, but becomes intensely violet-blue on the addition of an alkali. The color is destroyed by acids. It is used as a stain in microscopy. Formerly called also *hæmatin*. — **hæ-ma-tox'y-lic, hæ-ma-tox'y-lic** (-tōx'ī-ly'k), *a.*

Hæ-ma-tox'y-lon (-lōn), *n.* [*NL.* See HÆMATO-; *XYLO-*] *Bot.* A genus of cæsalpiniaceous plants containing a single species, *H. campechianum*, the logwood. See LOGWOOD.

hæ-ma-tu-ri-a, hæ-ma-tu-ri-a (hēm'mā-tū'rī-ā; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hemo-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Passage of bloody urine. — **hæ-ma-tu'ric, hæ-ma-tu'ric** (-rīk), *a.*

hæ-mau-to-graph, hæ-mau-to-graph (hēm'mā-tō-grāf; hēm'mā-), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *auto-* + *-graph*.] The curve, indicative of the variations in blood pressure, obtained when a stream of blood from an artery strikes against a piece of moving paper. — **hæ-mau-to-graph'ic, hæ-mau-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* — **hæ-mau-to-graph'ic-phy, hæ-mau-to-graph'ic-phy** (hēm'mā-tō-grāf'ī-phy; hēm'mā-), *n.*

hæ-mic, hæ-mic (hēm'mīk; hēm'mīk; 277), *a.* Of or pert. to the blood. — hæmic, or hæmic, murmur. *Med.* a murmur sometimes heard over the heart and large blood vessels in diseased conditions, when no structural changes of the heart are present.

hæ-min, hæ-min (hēm'mīn), *n.* [*Gr. αἷμα blood*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Hydrochloride of hæmatin, obtained in the form of reddish brown, microscopic, prismatic crystals (Zeichmann's crystals) by the action on blood of hydrochloric acid or of strong acetic acid and common salt. The obtaining of these crystals, from old blood clots or suspected stains, is one of the best evidences of the presence of blood.

hæ-mo- (hēm'mō; hēm'mō-; 277), hæ-mo-, hæma-, hæmat-, hæmato- Also **hæ-mo-, hæma-, hæma-, hæmat-, hæmato-** from Greek *αἷμα, αἷματος, blood*.

hæ-mo-cy-to-tryp'sis, hæ-mo-cy-to-tryp'sis (hēm'mō-sī-tō-trīp'sis; hēm'mō-), *n.* [*NL. hæmo-, hemo-* + *cyto-* + *Gr. τρυπέω to rub, grind*.] *Physiol.* A breaking up of the blood corpuscles, as by pressure, in distinction from solution of the corpuscles, or hæmocytolysis.

Hæ-mo-do-ra-ce-æ (hēm'mō-dō-rā-sē-ē; hēm'mō-), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *Hæmodorum*, a generic name, fr. *hæmo-* + *Gr. δάρον gift*.] *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants, the bloodwort family, having flowers with three stamens and an inferior ovary. The roots frequently yield a bright red coloring matter. There are about 9 genera and 35 species, mostly tropical. The only North American representative is the redroot (*Gyrotheca capitata*). — **hæ-mo-do-ra-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

hæ-mo-gal'iol, hæ-mo-gal'iol (hēm'mō-gāl'īōl; hēm'mō-), *n.* [*hæmo-* + *pyrogallol*.] *Chem.* A reddish brown powder containing iron, prepared by action of pyrogallol as a reducing agent on blood, and used as a hæmatic.

hæ-mo-gas'tric, hæ-mo-gas'tric (hēm'mō-gās'tr'ik; hēm'mō-), *a.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *gastric*.] *Med.* Accompanied, as yellow fever, by hemorrhage into the stomach.

hæ-mo-glo-bin, hæ-mo-glo-bin (-glō'bīn; 277), *n.* [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *globe*.] *Physiol. Chem.* The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates. It is a compound of hæmatin and globin, and ultimate analyses of it lead to formulas such as C₁₂₈H₁₀₂O₂₁N₁₆FeS₈. Its crystals in different forms from different animals, and apparently there are several different varieties. Hæmoglo-bin proper is found in venous blood, combined loosely



Hæmin crystals, much enlarged. Combining forms from Greek *αἷμα, αἷματος, blood*.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gumm. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

with oxygen, as in arterial blood, it is distinguished as oxy-hæmoglobin, which has a brighter color. Hæmoglobin forms stable compounds with carbon monoxide and nitric oxide.

hæmo-tropic, hæmo-trop'ic (hæ'mō-trōp'ik; hæm'ō-), a. [*hæmo-, hemo-* + *-tropic-*] *Chem. & Med.* Affecting the blood; — sometimes used to designate haptophorous groups. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.

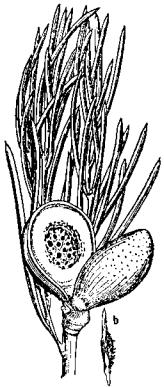
hag-gad'ic (håg-gäd'ik; gäd'yk), hag-gad'ical (håg-gäd'ikal; -gäd'ykäl), a. Pert. to, or in the style of, the Haggada. hag-gad'ist (håg-gäd'ist), n. A haggadic writer, or a student of the Haggada. — hag-gad'ist'ic (håg-gäd'ist'ik), a. Hag-gad'ic (håg-gäd'ik), n. *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet who flourished during the reign of Darius I., about 520 B. C.

(U. chus) are food fishes of some importance, found on the Atlantic coast south to Cape Hatteras. Both are valued for their oil and sounds.

Ha-ke-a (há-ké-á), n. [NL. After Baron Hake of Hannover, Germany.] Bot. A large genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs and small trees, nearly related to *Grevillea*. They have evergreen, coriaceous, often spiny leaves. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses. *H. laurina* is the cushion-flower; *H. flexilis*, the winebush.

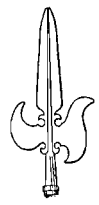
ha-la'cha (há-lá'ká), n.; pl. **ha-la'kah** (-kóth, -kóth).

[Heb. *halachá*.] Rabbinical Lit. Lit., usage or traditional custom; hence [cap.], the Jewish oral laws supplementing or explaining the law of the Scriptures, or these laws as later reduced to writing; also [l. c.], a single tradition or law. The *halachic* interpretation developed into an elaborate artificial system in which the spirit of the law was frequently sacrificed and great weight attached to special letters, words, and even signs. — **ha-lachit** (há-lá'kít), a. — **ha-la'chist** (há-lá'kíst), n. — **hal-a-chis'tic** (há-lá'kíst'ík), a. — **ha-la'tion** (há-lá'shín), n. [See HALO.] Photog. A spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky. Its principal cause is reflection from the back of the plate. Plates especially prepared to obviate this defect are called *nonhalation* plates.



Hakea (*H. platysperma*) Leaves and fruit. (1)

hal'berd (há'l'bérđ, formerly há'l'bérđ), **hal'bert** (-bért), n. [F. *halbarde*; of German origin; cf. MHG. *helmbarte*, G. *hellebarte*; prob. orig. an ax to split a helmet, fr. G. *helm* helmet + *barbe* a broad ax (orig. from the same source as *E. beard*; cf. Icel. *barða* a kind of ax, *skugg barð*, *skeggja* a kind of halberd); but cf. also MHG. *helm*, *halm*, *handle*, and *E. helve*. See *BEARD*, *HELMET*.] 1. Mil. An ancient long-handled weapon, esp. in use in the 15th and 16th centuries, of which the head had a point and several long, sharp edges, curved or straight, and sometimes additional points. The halberd was at one time the distinctive weapon of a sergeant. 2. pl. A frame made with halberds to which soldiers were tied to be flogged. Obs. 3. A halberdier. Obs.



Head of Halberd (bird) of Charles II.

hal'berd-ler (há'l'bér-đér), n. [F. *halbarde*.] One armed with a halberd; in later use, when the halberd had become obsolete in war, a civic or royal guard so armed.

hal'cy-on (há'l'si-ón), n. [L. *halcyon*, *alcyon*, Gr. *ἀλκυών*, better *ἀλκυών*; cf. F. *halcyon*.] a bird, identified with the kingfisher, which was fabled by the ancients to nest at sea in a floating nest about the time of the winter solstice, and to calm the waves during the period of incubation; hence, *Poetic*, the kingfisher (which see for another old popular belief). Cf. HALCYONE. Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be As halcyons brooding on a winter sea. Dryden.

b [cap.] Zool. A genus of large daceonine kingfishers of Australia, parts of Asia, etc.

hal'cy-on, a. Pert. to, or resembling, the halcyon; hence, calm; peaceful. "Deep, halcyon repose." De Quincy. halcyon days, a number of days, commonly reckoned as 14, of calm weather traditionally occurring at the time of the winter solstice, when the halcyon (which see) was nesting at sea; hence, fig., a period of tranquillity and peace.

hal'cy-o-ne (há'l'si-ó-né), n. [L. *Halcyone*, *Alcyone*; in Gr. *Ἀλκυονίς*.] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea, and the gods, out of compassion, changed them into kingfishers. See HALCYON, n., a.

hale (há), v. t.; **HALED** (háld); **HAL'ING** (há'l'íng). [ME. *halen*, *halten*; cf. AS. *gehalian* to acquire, get. See *HAUL*.] 1. To haul; pull; draw; drag; to constrain to go along; as, to hale one to prison; to draw or attract; as, to be haled this way and that by conflicting emotions. The rope that haled the buckets from the well. Tennyson. 2. To draw together; to contract. Obs. 3. To harass; vex; annoy. Obs.

hale (há), a. Also *hail*. [ME. *hale*, *hal*, AS. *hāl*.] The northern form of whole. See *WHOLE*. 1. Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; whole; healthy; robust; as, a hale body; also, characterized by health and vigor; as, a hale old age; hale youth. Last year we thought him strong and hale. Swift.

2. = *WHOLE*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **hal'** (há), a. [AS. *heaf*, *half*, *half*; as a noun, half, side,

part; akin to OS., OFries., & D. *half*, G. *halb*, Sw. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Icel. *hálf*, a., *hálf*, n., Goth. *halbs*, a., *halba*, n. Cf. HALVE, BEHALF.] 1. Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts; as, a half share; a half note. 2. Consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half; approximately a half; hence, partial; imperfect; as, a half dream; half knowledge. 3. Half the length or distance of; as, at half gunshot. They saw our feet off Portland, half Channel over. London Gaz. (Oxf. E. D.).

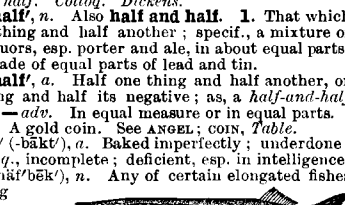
4. When prefixed to the name of a bird, or sometimes of a fish, designating a species of small size and accounted by sportsmen of but half value, as in counting the game which has been killed; as, half bird, commonly designating a small duck, esp. a teal; half snipe, the jacksnipe, etc. Chiefly Eng.

5. For convenience of reference, phrases beginning with half are distributed in the vocabulary. Many of these phrases are frequently hyphenated. **half** (háf), adv. 1. In an equal part or degree; in some part approximating a half; partially; imperfectly; as, a biscuit half done, half-hearted ad, he is half persuaded. "Half loth and half consenting." Dryden. Their children spoke half in the speech of Ashdod. Neh. xiii. 24. 2. With a negative: Not by a great deal; very little or not at all; as, not half bad; we did not half like it; — often used colloq. or in slang with an implication of the opposite sense. 3. In various idiomatic uses, apparently originally of the noun: a In expressing the time of day, in which the ordinary English idiom is *half past* or *half after*, that is, half an hour past or after, the hour named; in Scotland half is often prefixed to the hour, as, half ten o'clock, i. e., 9.30. b In Old and Middle English *half* was annexed to ordinal numerals, indicating a half unit less than the corresponding cardinal; as, half fourth, (or, fourth half), that is, three and a half. c In the nomenclature of points of the compass, half, used between the names of two points, designates a position or direction half a point from the first compass point in the direction of the second. d In taking soundings, half, prefixed to a numeral, adds one half to it; as, a half six fathoms, that is, six and a half fathoms. **half-anthropous**. Bot. AMPHITROPOUS.

half, n. ; pl. HALVES (hávz). [AS. *healf*. See HALF, a.] 1. Side; part; also, halves. Obs. Wycliffe. The four halves of the house. Chaucer. 2. One of two quantitatively or numerically equal parts into which anything may be divided, or considered as divided; as, half of an apple. Not half his riches known, and yet despised Milton. A friendship so complete Tennyson. 3. Hence, a part of anything approximately equal to the remainder; as, the larger half of one's fortune. 4. One of three or more equal parts. Obs. Shak. 5. A partner. Obs. Shak. 6. Short for half back, half mile, half year, etc. half a, or the, half of a (the); as, half a mile; half the men. Cf. HALVE, a. 7. — In an eye, very imperfect sight; a careless glance; as, to see a thing with half an eye. "Those who have but half an eye." B. Jonson. — In h., in two; — sometimes used improperly instead of *in* or *into* halves; as, to cut in half. Colloq. Dickens.

half-and-half, n. Also *half and half*. 1. That which is half one thing and half another; specif., a mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts. 2. Soldier made of equal parts of lead and tin. **half-and-half', a.** Half one thing and half another, or half one thing and half its negative; as, a half-and-half enthusiasm. — adv. In equal measure or in equal parts. **half angel**. A gold coin. See ANGEL; COIN, Table. **half-baked** (-bákt'), a. Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, *Colloq.*, incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence. **half-beak'** (háf'bék'), n. Any of certain elongated fishes constituting in Hemiramphus, a y n. Hemiramphus, and allied genera, and resembling garfishes, but having the beak formed chiefly by the extension of the lower jaw, the upper jaw being much shorter. They are usually regarded as a subfamily, Hemiramphinae, of the flying fish family, but sometimes made a separate family, Hemiramphidae. They feed largely on algae and mostly occur along the coasts of warm seas. Though of small size, some are esteemed as food, as *H. intermedius* of New Zealand, and *H. regularis* and *Arrhamphus scelerlepis* of Australia, all of which are commonly called garfish.

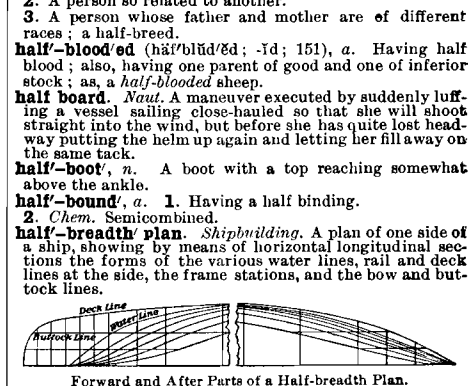
half-beam', n. A beam in a ship extending from one of the sides to a deck opening, esp. a hatchway. **half-bent'**, n. Firearms. The first notch in the tumbler of a gunlock for the spear point to enter to halfcock the piece. **half binding**. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather. **half blood, or half-blood**, n. 1. [In this sense always half



Halfbeak (*Hyporhamphus unifasciatus*) of American Atlantic Coast.

salute. Obs. b To knot. Now Dial. c Cotton Spinning. To entangle (a cop of yarn). **halch**, n. Knot; tie; embrace. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. **halche**, v. HALCH. **hal'cy-on'ian** (há'l'si-ón'i-án), a. Halcyon; calm. **hal'cy-on'ic** (-ón'ík), var. of ALCYONIC. **hal'cy-on'ic** (-ón'ík), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = ALCEGINIDÆ. **hal'cy-on'ic** (-ón'ík), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = DACELOININÆ. See KINGFISHER. **hal'cy-on'ic** (há'l'si-ón'ik), n. (n), a. Zool. Daceionine. **hal'cy-on'oid** (-noid), var. of ALCYONOID. **hal'd**, Obs., Scot. or dial. Eng. var. of HALD. **hal'd**, v. t. **hal'd**, v. t. **hal'd**, v. t. **hal'd**, v. t.

blood.] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the half blood. See *MOON, n.* Persons of the half blood having the same father are called *consanguineous*, when having the same mother they are called *uterine*, brothers or sisters. At the common law persons related by half blood could not inherit from one another at all; but this rule has been modified in British law and in the laws of the various States of the United States, the distinction between the whole blood and the half blood being abolished as to personality in England, and entirely abolished in some States of the United States. It will be noted that all children are equally related to a common parent, and vice versa; and the distinction between whole blood and half blood exists only with respect to the relationship of brother and sister or other collaterals. 2. A person so related to another. 3. A person whose father and mother are of different races; a half-breed. **half-blood'ed** (háf'blú'd'éd; -íd; 151), a. Having half blood; also, having one parent of good and one of inferior stock; as, a half-blooded sheep. **half board**. *Naut.* A maneuver executed by suddenly luffing a vessel sailing close-hauled so that she will shoot straight into the wind, but before she has quite lost headway putting the helm up again and letting her fill away on the same tack. **half-boot**. A boot with a top reaching somewhat above the ankle. **half-bound', a.** 1. Having a half binding. 2. Chem. Semicombined. **half-breadth plan**. *Shipbuilding*. A plan of one side of a ship showing by means of horizontal longitudinal sections the forms of the various water lines, rail and deck lines at the side, the frame stations, and the bow and buttock lines.



Forward and After Parts of a Half-breadth Plan.

half-bred', a. 1. Half-blooded. 2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; not well trained. **half-breed', n.** 1. A person who is the offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race. 2. a [cap.] U. S. Politics. A member of that faction of the Republican party which favored civil service reform, opposed the strong Republican machine, and supported President Garfield in his controversy in 1881 with Senators Conkling and Platt of New York State over the appointment of a collector of the port of New York; — so called in derision by the other faction, the *Stalwarts*. b Hence, at various times, other insurgent factions in a political party. 3. An animal or a plant that is the product of a cross between two distinct races. **half-breed', a.** Half-blooded. **half brother**. A brother by one parent only. **half bull**. A papal bull bearing only the apostles' side of the seal, the second of issue before the Pope's coronation. See *BULLA, Illustr.* **half-caste', n.** 1. One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other. 2. One born of two distinct races; a half-breed. **half-caste', a.** Of the rank of, or pertaining to, a half-caste or half-castes. **half center or centre**. *Engin.* The position of an engine crank at the instant it is at right angles to the direction of motion of the piston. **half chronometer**. *Horol.* Orig., a watch having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer escapements; now usually, a fine lever watch adjusted for temperature, etc.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger. **half-cock'** (háf'kók'), v. t.; -COCKED' (-kók't'; 87); -COCK'ING. To set the hammer of (a firearm) at the half cock. **half court**. In lawn tennis, either of the halves into which the service court is divided by a line (the half-court line) parallel to the side lines. In *Rackets*, the line dividing the space between the short line and the back wall (the court) into two equal parts is called the half-court line. **half cousin**. The child of a half uncle or half aunt. **half crown**. 1. An English coin, originally of gold, but now of silver, worth 2s. 6d., or 60s. cents. 2. A hitch or knot in which the two parts of the rope are crossed and seized together; — called also *cuckold's neck* or *cuckold's knot*.

half deck. 1. In old-time vessels, that portion of the deck next below the spar deck between the mainmast and cabin; — now applied loosely to any incomplete deck. 2. A boat shell of the genus *Crepidula*. See *BOAT SHELL*. **half-decked'** (-dék't'), a. Partly decked and partly open. The half-decked craft... used by the latter Vikings. Eton.

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halt (hòlt), n. [Formerly alt. It. or Sp. alto, fr. G. halt, fr. halten to hold: cf. F. halte, fr. G. See HOLD.] A stop in marching or walking, or in any action; arrest of progress. Without any halt they marched. Clarendon.

Ham'a-me'i-da'-o-ee (hám'a-mé-yí-dá-ó-é-é), n. pl. [NL. See HAMAMELIS.] Bot. A family of shrubs and trees (order Rosales), having alternate leaves, small, often clustered, flowers with an inferior or half-inferior ovary, a solitary pendent ovule, and a woody or cartilaginous capsular fruit. There are 18 genera and about 50 species. Hamamelis and Liquidambar are genera. — ham'a-me'i-da'-ceous (-shús), a.

Ham'a-me'i-lis (-mé'yí), n. [NL., fr. Gr. αμαλλις a kind of medial or service tree; αμα at the same time + μάλω an apple, any tree fruit.] Bot. A genus of shrubs typifying the family Hamamelidaceae, distinguished by the axillary yellow flowers with long twisted petals. There are two Japanese and one American species; the latter (H. virginiana) is the witch-hazel.

ham'ar'ti-ol'-o-gy (hám-ár'tí-ól'-ó-jí), n. [Gr. ἀμαρτία sin + -λογία.] That part of theology which treats of sin. — ham'ar'ti-ol'-o-gist (-jíst), n.

ham'mate ('hám'mát), a. [L. hamatus, fr. hamus hook.] Hooked; bent at the end into a hook; curved like a hook or sickle; hamous; hamiform.

ham beetle (há-m béetl) (Necrobium rufipes), with reddish legs, which in the larval state often damages cured hams. b The larger beetle.

Ham'ble-to-n'ian (hám'b'l-tó'n-i-án), a. Of, pert. to, or designating, a superior race or strain of American trotting horses descended from a stallion called Hambletonian (1849-76). — n. A horse of this race.

Ham'burg (hám'búrg; G. Ham Beetle (Necrobium rufipes). há-m'búrk), n. 1. A commercial city of Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe. 2. A black Hamburg grape.

Ham'burg (hám'búrg; G. Ham Beetle (Necrobium rufipes). há-m'búrk), n. 1. A commercial city of Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe. 2. A black Hamburg grape. 3. One of a breed of domestic fowls of rather small size somewhat resembling the Leghorns in appearance and having a rose comb and leaden blue legs. The cock and hen are quite similar in color. They are prolific layers, but the eggs are rather small. The recognized color varieties are the golden and the silver spangled, the golden and the silver penciled, the black, and the white.

Hamburg Company. See MERCHANT ADVENTURER. — H. edging, a kind of edging of machine-embroidered cambric or muslin. — H. lake, a purplish crimson pigment resembling cochineal. — H. parsley, a horticultural variety of the common parsley, having an edible root. — H. steak, beef chopped more or less fine and broiled or fried in cakes. — H. white, a pigment composed of two parts of barium sulphate to one of white lead. — H. yellow, chrome yellow.

hame (há-m), n. [ME. hame; cf. D. haam.] One of the two curved pieces of wood or metal, in the type of harness adapted for heavy draft, to which the traces are fastened. They are fitted upon the collar, or have pads fitting the horse's neck. See HARNESS, ILLUSTR.

Ha-me-i-la (há-né'i-lá), n. [NL., after H. L. Duhamel-Dumonceau, French botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs having brilliant red or orange flowers in scorpioid cymes, the corolla distinctly 5-ribbed. Several, as H. patens of Florida, are cultivated in greenhouses. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

Ham'il-to-n'ian (hám'í-tó'n-i-án), a. 1. Pertaining to, following, or in accord with the political doctrines of, Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), an American statesman, the leader of the Federalist party.

2. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831), or to a system of teaching languages by means of examples rather than rules advocated by him.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856), a distinguished Scottish philosopher and logician.

4. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), an Irish mathematician, or to his discoveries or inventions. Hamiltonian equations (of motion of a conservative system with unvarying relations, Math., equations of the form $\dot{v}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}, \dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k}$, where the q 's are the generalized coordinates determining the configuration, the p 's are the generalized components of momentum, H is the total energy, and \dot{p} indicates the variation as to the time. — H. function, Math., any of several functions introduced by Sir

Wm. Rowan Hamilton in place of the Lagrangian function, usually the sum of the energies of stress and motion. — Hamiltonian operator, the operator $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ in which $x, y,$ and z are rectangular coordinates in the operand, and $i, j,$ and k are unit vectors parallel to coordinate axes.

Ham'il-ton-ism (hám'í-tón-i-z'm), n. The philosophical and logical teachings of Sir William Hamilton. See NATURAL REALISM, QUANTIFICATION.

Ham'ite (hám'í-té), n. 1. A descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. See GEN. x. 6-20.

2. Ethnol. A member of the chief native race of North Africa, including not only the Berber peoples north of the Sahara, but also Fulahs, Tuaregs, and Tibus in the Sudan, the extinct Guanches of the Canaries, and in East Africa the ancient Egyptians and their descendants, and the principal Ethiopian tribes, the Gallas, Somalis, and conquering tribes far to the south (see HAMITIC). The Hamites are characterized by tall stature, often with magnificent physique, dark olive, bronze, or even black skin, wavy hair, oval face with well-formed features, the nose often aquiline. Especially among the Berbers, blond traits are not rare. Characteristically, the Hamites are agriculturists, in contrast to the nearly related pastoral Semites. In religion they are mainly Moslems (cf., however, Abyssinian, COPT). Ethnologists universally class the Hamites as Caucasians, and many consider them as representatives of the earliest Caucasian colonists of western Europe. Cf. MEDITERRANEAN RACE.

Ham'itic (hám'yí'tík), a. Of or pert. to the Hamites, or designating, or belonging to, the Hamitic languages, a family of languages of northern Africa, of which the principal tongue, ancient Egyptian, is rivaled in antiquity of records only by Akkadian and Babylonian. These languages are variously classed as agglutinative or inflectional; some of them, as the ancient Egyptian, which approached monosyllabism, are extremely crude; others, as the modern Kabylic, are apparently inflectional. The common parentage of the Hamitic and Semitic languages has the support of some scholars. The pronominal system, the formation of the feminine, certain roots, and poverty of tense and mode are points of resemblance (see AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES, SEMITIC LANGUAGES). The Hamitic languages are grouped as follows: a Ancient Egyptian, written records of which date from probably 5000 B. C. (see HEROGlyphic, Hieratic, Demotic, for Egyptian writing), together with its descendant, Coptic. These two languages represent the chief Hamitic literary development, but are now extinct, except that Coptic is still the language of the liturgies, etc., of the Coptic Church. b The North African group, including the ancient Libyan dialects such as Numidian, Mauritanian, Gatlunian, etc., now represented only by inscriptions, together with the modern Berber languages, Kabylic, Shilha, and Tamashek, probably derived from these. c The Ethiopian or Cushitic languages, spoken in Abyssinia and southward, and including Afar, Agao, Beja, Galla, Somali, etc. Some of these possess a slight literary development.

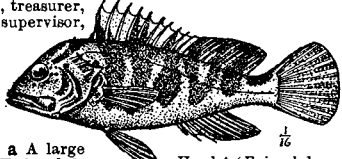
Ham'il-to- (hám'í-tó-), a. Combining form for Hamite or Hamitic; as in Hamito-Semitic.

Ham'il-toid (hám'í-tó-id), a. [Hamite + -oid.] Resembling the Hamitic type; possessing Hamitic traits.

ham'let (hám'lét), n. [ME. hamelet, OF. hamelet, dim. of hamel, F. hameau, LL. hamellum, a dim. of German origin; cf. G. heim home. See HOME.] A little cluster of houses in the country; specif.: a small group of houses belonging to a parish or village.

Besides villa there were hamlets; but the hamlet seems always to have lain within the boundaries of a villa, and, though the law might for some purpose take note of its existence, still it seems to have been but rarely treated as more than a mere geographical entity. To make a hamlet stand, the vill or township must part of the earth's surface, it was a community. Pollock & Mait. b In the State of Ohio, in the United States, an incorporated village or town the officers of which are three trustees, a clerk, treasurer, marshal, and supervisor, as provided by statute (Rev. Stat., Title XII, Div. 7, ch. 1).

Syn. — Village, thorp. ham'let, n. A large grouper (Epinephelus striatus) common from Key West to Brazil and at Bermuda. It is important as a food fish.



hal'pate, n. A hautpas. Obs. hal'peny, n. HALPENNY. hal'per, v. t. [G. G. halperen.] To stumble; vacillate. Obs. hails, halse (hóls), n. [AS. heale; akin to D., G., & Goth. hails. See COLLAR.] Neck; throat. Obs. Scot. or Dial. Eng. halse, + HAWSE. (cf. HAZEL.) halse (óls; áls). Dial. Eng. var. halse (diál. hás, há's), v. t. [See HALS neck.] To embrace; hug. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. halse, v. t. [AS. healsian, hal'sian.] Obs. 1. To call on with adjuration; conjure; entreat. 2. To greet; salute. hal'sen (hó'sén; ál'sén), a. HAZEL. Dial. Eng. hal'sen, v. t. [CF. HALSE adjure.] 1. To raise; adjure. Obs. 2. To divine; predict. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hals'er (há's'er; hás'er). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAWSER. hals'fang (háls'fáng), n. [AS. healsfang.] O. Eng. Law. The first payment required to be made by a person liable to be held liable to payment of a wergild. From about 1600 to about 1900 this word was wrongly explained as meaning "pillory." hals'fang, n. an English word which in Latin means apprehensio colli. F. Seeohm (Laws Hen. I. c. lxxvi.). halsh, var. of HALCH. halsh, + HALSE. hal'some, Obs. or Scot. var. of HALEsome. hal'sum, + HALsome. hal'swort, n. [hals + wort.] Any of various plants reputed to cure throat diseases. Obs. halt, 3d pers. sing. pres. & p. p. of HOLD. Obs.

hal'tend, haltane, + HAUTAIN hal'ter, n. One who halts. hal'ter (hál'tér), n. sing. of HALTERES. hal'terd. Halttered. Ref. Sp. hal'ter (há-l'tér), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. ἀλτήρ, pl. See HALTERRIDIUM.] Zool. See BALANCEA. hal'ter-d'ium (hál'tér-í-d'í-um) (hál'tér-í-d'í-um), n. [NL, dim. fr. NL halteria, fr. Gr. ἀλτήρ weight used in jumping, fr. ἀλθεσθαι to jump; — named from its jumping habits.] Zool. A genus of protozoan parasites occurring in the blood of certain birds. hal'ter-sack', n. A galloway bird. Obs. hal'tess, a. See LESS. hal'tpace', + HALPACE. hal'u, + HALLOW. hal'ury (há'l'ú-ry), n. [Gr. αἰύρ, αἰύρ, salt + ὑρύορ work.] Salt working. Rare. hal'ur-gist (-jíst), n. Rare. hal'van (há'l-ván), n. pl. [CF. HAL'VÁN.] Dial. Eng. a Impure ore; inferior ore. b Pay consisting of half of what is produced. — hal'van-er (há'l-ván-er), n. Dial. Eng. halvd. Halved. Ref. Sp. halve, + HALP. [In halves. R.] halve'ing (há'l-víng), adv. hal'van-del, + HALFENDAL. halve-net. A half net. Scot. hal've-er, n. 1. One who takes or gets half. [or Dial. 2. pl. Half shares; halves. Obs. hal've-er, n. One who uses a half net. Scot. hal've-ing. Mach. A crossed halve. Halves. Ref. Sp.

hal've, + HALLOW. halwel, + HALWEL. halwien, + HALWIEN. hal'y (Scot. hál'y). Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of HOLY. Hal'y-si'tes (há'l'y-sí'téz), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἅλιος a chain.] Alcion. The genus consisting of the chain corals. ham + AW; REM; pron.; HOME. ham (diál. ám, ím). Dial. Eng. var. of HAME. ham (diál. ám). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAULM. ham (h í-m), n. A third-rate sector. Cf. HAMFATTER. slang-ham (diál. ám, ím), n. [AS. akin to Fries. & LG. ham.] A piece of pasture land, either common or inclosed. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Ham (hám), n. Bib. The second. hamec, há-ma-ca, + HAMMOCK. hamec-crat'ic (hám-á-krát'ík), a. (Gr. αμα together + κρατος strength, κρατος to rule.) Pertaining to or designating government based on simultaneous or mutual action. Ham'al (há-m'al), n. [Ar., lamb.] Astron. See STAR. ham'alít (há-m'alít), a. Also ham'alít, ham'alít, a. Also hám-alít, ham'alít, a. Also hám-alít, ham'alít, a. Beg. (OH)BO, occurring as grayish white prismatic crystals. H. 7.5. Sp. gr. 2.35. ham'bre-ine (há-m'bér-ín), n. ham'bre-line (há-m'bér-ín), n. ham'ble (há-m'b'l), v. t. [ME. hamelet to mutilate, AS. hameletian; akin to OHG. hameletion to mutilate, hamul to mutilate, ham hamul, + HAMULE. ham'bergite (há-m'bérg-ít), n. [After A. Hamburg, its discoverer.] A Mn silicate borate, Beg. (OH)BO, occurring as grayish white prismatic crystals. H. 7.5. Sp. gr. 2.35. ham'ber-ine (há-m'bér-ín), n. ham'bre-line (há-m'bér-ín), n. ham'ble (há-m'b'l), v. t. [ME. hamelet to mutilate, AS. hameletian; akin to OHG. hameletion to

mutilate, hamul mutilated, ham mutilated, Icel. hama to mutilate, to dock, to cut out of the balls of the feet of (dogs) to make them useless for hunting. Obs. hám'ble (há-m'b'l; ám'b'l), v. t. To mangle; to mangle; to stumble. Dial. Eng. ham'burgh, n. [CF. HAME, AS. beorgan to protect.] A collar of a draft horse. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hame, + HAM; THEM, them. hame, Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of HAULM. [Var. of HOME.] hame (Scot. há-m). Obs. or Scot. hame, n. [AS. hama (in comp.).] Covering; skin; membrane. Obs. hame holds, + HAMALD. ham'al. Var. of HAMALD, HAMEBLE. ham'el (diál. hám'l), n. [OF, F. hameau.] A hamlet. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hamelet, + HAMEBLE. hamelet, + HAMLET. ham'el. Var. of HAMALD. ham'ely. Obs. or Scot. var. of HAMULE. ham'er, + HAMMER. hame'sock-en (há-m'sók-én), n. (Scot.) A hám'sú-c-én (Obs. hame'sock-en, hame'soc, etc. [AS. hamsoc. See HOME.] Law. A The assaulting of a person in his own house or dwelling place. Obs., etc. in nominal existence in Scots Law. "Hamsucken... is an aggravated assault which would probably be now treated simply as such, but formerly was regarded as a felony, and was treated capitally." Erskine's Principles. b O. Eng. Law. A franchise of trying persons charged with this

offense and receiving the wites or mulcts imposed; also, the wite or mulct itself. ham'fare. [AS. hám home + faru a going.] = HAMESUCKEN a. Obs. ham'far'er, n. [From a negro minstrel song called "The Ham-far' mál."] A low-grade actor or performer. Theat. Slang. há-m'i-fórm (há-m'í-fórm), a. (L. hamos hook + -form.) Hook-shaped. [Dial. Eng.] ham'il. Var. of HAMEL. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Ham'il-ton (há-m'í-tón), n. [From Hamilton, Madison Co., New York.] A subdivision of the Middle Devonian in the middle and eastern United States; a part of the Erian series (of New York). See GEOL. C. Hart. Ham'il-to-n'ian (-tón-i-án), n. One who is in sympathy with Hamiltonian doctrines or theories. See HAMILTONIAN, a. Ham'il-to-n'ian-ism (-í-z'm), n. a political doctrine. ham'it-ur'na (há-m'ít-úrn-á), n. A large edible river fish (Macrodontodon trahira) of Guiana. há-m'i-rós-trate (há-m'í-rós-trát), n. (L. hamus hook + rostratus beaked.) Zool. Having a hooked beak. Ham'i-tal (há-m'yí-tál), Bib. há-m'i'tes (há-m'í-téz), n. [NL, fr. L. hamus hook.] Paleon. A genus of extinct cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the shell, which is not spirally coiled, bent back upon itself as a hook over the large eye. Ham'i-tian (há-m'yí-tí-án), n. See ISM. [of HAMBLE.] hame. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

marked by the revival of letters, the introduction of Buddhism, and the extension of Chinese rule over Mongolia.

han-a-per (hän'ä-pär), n. [OF. *hanapier*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of German origin; cf. OHG. *hanapf*, G. *napp*, akin to AS. *hnap* cup, bowl. Cf. HAMPER, NAPPY, n.]

1. A receptacle for plate or treasure; a treasure box. *Obs.*

2. A kind of small hamper in which documents were kept.

3. [cap.] The department (abolished by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 11, 1832) of the English Court of Chancery into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolling of various documents, as charters, commissions, etc. — so called because the documents were temporarily kept in a hanaper or because the fees were kept in one.

hance (häns), n. [Cf. F. *housse* rise, and E. *hance*, v.]

1. A lintel. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A sudden fall or break, as the fall of the five rail down to the gangway.

3. *Arch.* a The arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch (see ARCH, *Illustr.*, fig. 9); hence, the haunch of an arch. b A small arch joining a straight lintel to a jamb.

hance arch. *Arch.* An arch having greater curvature at its springings than at the crown; usually, a three-centered or four-centered arch. See ARCH, *Illustr.*

han'chi-nöl (hän'chi-nöl), n. [Prob. fr. native name.] A Mexican lilyraceous shrub (*Heimia salicifolia*) having lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers.

hand (händ), n. [AS. *hand*, *hond*; akin to D., G., & Sw. *hand*, OHG. *hant*, Dan. *haand*, Icel. *hönd*, Goth. *handus*.]

1. The terminal part of the arm when, as in man and the ape, it is specially modified as a grasping organ. In anatomical usage the hand, or manus, includes the phalanges, or fingers and thumb; the metacarpus, or hand proper; and the carpus, or wrist; but in popular usage the wrist is often excluded. In zoology the term is extended to the corresponding segments of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes, regardless of the way in which they are modified. The hand of man, being relieved of service in supporting the body, is more perfectly specialized as a prehensile organ than that of other animals. It possesses unusual mobility of the digits (especially of the thumb, which can be perfectly opposed to any of the others), and capability of complete pronation and supination.

2. Any of certain parts serving the function of or resembling a hand in any way; as: a The foot of an ape. b The chela of a crustacean. c *Falconry.* The foot of a hawk.

3. *Entom.* The tarsus of the anterior pair of legs. *Obs.*

4. Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; direction; management; — usually pl. "Receiving in hand one year's tribute." *Knolles.*

Means to keep in his hands the government of Britain. *Milton.*

4. *Civil Law.* = MANUS.

5. Agency; instrumentality; part in any action. Heaven hath a hand in these events. *Shak.* It shall be done by my hand. *Judges* vi, 36.

6. From the custom of raising, or giving, the hand in making oaths, promises, or agreements: A pledge, esp. a pledge of betrothal or bestowal in marriage; as, he asked her father for her hand.

7. The hand with reference to its power, capacity, or manner of doing something; hence, method or facility of performance with the hands or by hand; ability; skill; dexterity; knack. He had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectator. *Addison.* A rider with good hands. *Encyc. Brit.*

8. Handwriting; style of penmanship; as, a good, bad, or running hand. Hence, a signature. Some wits require a judge's hand. *Burritt.* By my life, this is my lady's hand: these be her very C's, her U's, and her 7's. *Shak.*

9. One who does something or is skilled in doing something, esp. with his hands; as: a A performer of some particular work; as, two portraits by the same hand. I was always reckoned a lively hand at a game. *Haslitt.* b One employed at manual labor; as, a factory hand; a member of a crew.

10. Performance; handiwork; workmanship; style of execution, esp. of an artist or creator; also, touch or touches; as, putting the last hand to a picture. *Archaic.*

11. Side; part; direction, either right or left; hence, tendency, or trend of events; also, frequently, fig., side or aspect of a subject, argument, or the like. On this hand that hand were hangings. *Ex. xxxviii. 15.* The Protestants were then on the winning hand. *Milton.* The French . . . have systematized them (manners) with the same care for correctness on the one hand and pliability on the other. *W. C. Brownell.*

12. The manner of twisting or going round, whether right-handed or left-handed; as, the hand of a spiral.

13. Source; as, knowledge at first hand; I heard the news from a good hand; also, *Obs.*, price; conditions; rate; as, by paying cash he could buy at the best hand.

14. Something grasped in the hand; as: a A handle. *Obs.* b The small part of a gunstock just behind the guard.

15. Something that resembles a hand in appearance, shape, function, or use, or the fingers in arrangement or number; as: a An index, or pointer on a dial; as, the hands of a clock. b A figure of a hand (☞) with forefinger extended to point a way or call attention to something, as on a signpost or in printing or writing. c A bundle of tobacco leaves tied together. d Five articles of the same kind sold together, as oranges or herrings. e A cluster of bananas containing from 8 to 20 fruits or "fingers." f A palmate form of ginger root. g A commercial quantity of water cress.

16. A measure equal to a hand's breadth, or 4 inches (10.16 cm.), — chiefly used in measuring the height of horses.

17. A round of applause; as, he won a cordial hand by his fine acting.

18. An inning or turn of play in which there is an opportunity to score, as in rackets, billiards, and cricket.

19. *Card Playing.* a One of the players. b A single round in a game during which all cards dealt or drawn at one time are played. c The quota of cards received by one player during one round and held at one time.

20. A gambling game played by American Indians, consisting of guessing the whereabouts of bits of ivory or the like, which are passed rapidly from hand to hand.

21. The near horse in a plowing team. *Dial. Eng.* at any hand; at no h., in any (or no) way or direction; on any (or no) account; in any (or no) case. *Obs.* "And therefore at no hand consisting with the safety and interests of humility." *Jer. Taylor.* — at (any one's) h., in attendance upon, or at the service or disposal of (any one). *Obs.* — at h. a Near in time or place; either present and within reach, or not far distant. "Your husband is at hand; I hear his trumpet." *Shak.* b At the beginning; at the start. *Obs.* *Shak.* c At the wrist; at close quarters. *Obs.* d By hand. *Obs.* *Shak.* — at the h. of, by the act of; from the hands of; from. "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job* ii. 10. — by h. a With the hands, or by manual labor, in distinction from by the instrumentality of machinery, engines, or animals, or natural processes; as, to weed a garden by hand; to bring up a child by hand. b Fast; over with; see aside. *Scott.* — for one's own h., for one's own advantage; on one's own account. h. and glove, or in glove, in intimate and friendly association. "Hand and glove with traitors." *J. H. Newman.* — h. in hand. a In union; conjointly; unitedly. *Swift.* b Joined together; suited to each other; intimate. As fair and as good, a kind of hand-in-hand comparison. *Shak.* — h. of glory, a charm believed to have power to open locks, reveal treasure, cast persons into deep sleep, and perform other useful services for persons trying to take what did not belong to them; originally a prepared root of mandragora, afterwards, following the perversion of the French name *mandragora* to *main de gloire*, the hand of an executed murderer smoked and prepared with herbs. — h. over hand, h. over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly or with steady advance; as, to come up with a chase hand over hand. — h. over head. a [adv.] Hastily; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Obs.* or *R.* b [a.] Rash; heedless. *Obs.* or *R.* c hands down, without effort; easily. *Colling.* hands off; keep off; forbear; to interfere in — hands n., a summons to signify surrender and inability to do harm by holding the arms above the head. — hand to hand, in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a hand-to-hand conflict. — h. to mouth. a With from, with provision only sufficient for the needs of the immediate present; without prudent forethought; precariously; as, the very poor must live from hand to mouth. b [a.] Consuming at once what is obtained; improvident; precarious; as, he leads a hand-to-mouth existence. — in h. a In the hand; in actual possession or charge; at one's disposal or service. A considerable reward in hand and . . . a far greater reward hereafter. *Tillotson.* b Held or led by the hand, or by a leash or the like held in the hand; as, to lead a dog in hand. *Obs.* c In preparation; under consideration; in course of transaction; also, under control or effective management; as, he has the business in hand. "We have sport in hand." *Shak.* d In suspense. *Obs.* e Occupied in (something); having to do (with). *Obs.* — of all hands, on all hands, on every side; in any case. *Obs.* — off one's hands, out of one's charge or care; disposed of; as, that responsibility is off my hands. — one's hands, as regards one's hands, or manual dexterity and strength; skillful in the use of one's hands, esp. in fighting; as, he was a fine man of his hands. *Archaic.* on hand, a In present possession; as, he has a large stock of goods on hand. b Pending; on foot; to be dealt with; as, he has much work on hand; there is trouble on hand. c Present; in attendance; at hand; as, I will be on hand when you call me. *U. S.* — on one's hands, in one's possession, care, or management; resting on one as a responsibility or burden; as, he was left with a large family on his hands; we have an afternoon on our hands. — out of hand, a Forthwith; without delay, hesitation, or promptly. "She caught them to be hanged up out of hand." *Spenser.* b Done with; finished; put away; also, beyond control; as, his wrath got out of hand. — to get (have, keep, etc.) one's h. in or out, to come to be, be, continue, etc., in or out of practice in doing something; as, his hand has been out at tennis for so long that he may not get it in again. — to h., into possession; within reach; under control; as, weapons ready to hand; his letter is to hand. — to one's h., in readiness for one; already prepared. "The work is made to his hands." *Locke.* — under h. a Under control; in one's care. b Underhand, under the h. of, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of; as, the deed is executed under the hand and seal of the owner. — with one's hands, with (seventh, twelfth, etc.) hand, by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.* See COMPUSSION.

hand (händ), v. t.; HAND'ED; HAND'ING. 1. To manage, or manipulate, with the hands; to seize; to lay hands on; to deal with. *Obs.* "I hand my oar." *Prior.* 2. To lead, guide, or assist with the hand; to conduct; as, to hand a lady into a carriage. 3. To give, pass, or transmit with the hand; as, he handed them the letter. 4. To pledge by the hand; to handfast. *Rare.* 5. *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. to hand down, a To transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are handed down from age to age. b To deliver to the proper officer of an inferior court (the decision or opinion of an appellate court); less properly, to announce (the opinion of any court). — to h. in one's checks. See to pass in one's checks, under PASS. *Slang.* — to h. on, to transmit; to hand

down. — to hand over, to yield control of; to surrender; to deliver up; as, the robber ordered him to hand over his watch and purse.

hand (händ), v. i. 1. To cooperate; to concur. *Obs.* 2. *Naut.* a To furl; as, a sailor can hand, reef, and steer. b To ship as a foremast hand. *Rare.*

hand'ball (händ'bäl'), n. 1. A ball for throwing or using with the hand. 2. A game played with such a ball in a walled court by players who use the hands in striking the ball. The rules are much like those of rackets.

hand'bar'row (-bär'ö), n. 1. A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles.  Handbarrow, 1. 2. A kind of handcart.

hand'bill (-bül'), n. A loose printed sheet to be distributed by hand.

hand'book (-böök'), n. [*hand* + *book*: cf. AS. *handboc*, or G. *handbuch*.] 1. A book of reference to be carried in the hand; a manual; a guidebook; as, a handbook to France; a handbook of geology. 2. A betting book of a bookmaker carried in the hand or on the person to evade the laws against bookmaking.

hand'breadth (-brédth'), n. A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, varying from about 2½ to 4 inches (6.5 to 10.5 cm.); a palm. In the Hebrew system it was one sixth of a cubit (perhaps 2.93 in.).

hand cannon, hand gun. *Mil.* A small cannon used in the Middle Ages, from which the modern infantry rifle was gradually developed.

hand car. *Railroads.* A small car propelled by hand, used by railroad laborers, etc. *U. S.*

hand'cart (händ'kärt'), n. A cart drawn or pushed by hand, as a pushcart.  Hand Car.

hand'cuff (-küf'), n. [*hand* + *cuff*.] See CUFF (of a sleeve).] A metal ringlike fastening which can be locked around the wrist, usually connected by a chain or bar with one on the other wrist; a manacle; — usually pl.

hand'cuff, v. t.; -CUFFED; (-küft'); -CUFF'ING. To apply handcuffs to; to manacle.

hand drill. A small portable drilling machine, resembling a breast drill, designed to be held by hand.  Hand Drill.

hand'ed. 1. Having a hand or hands, esp. a peculiar or characteristic hand. As poisonous tongues are handed. *Shak.* 2. With hands joined; hand in hand. *R.* Into their inmost bowers. *Milton.*

hand'fast (händ'fäst'), n. 1. Hold; grasp; custody. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Shak.* 2. A clasping of hands to bind an agreement; hence, a contract or covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage. *Archaic.*

hand'fast, a. 1. Contracted or betrothed by joining hands. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. Bound; manacled. *Obs.* 3. Having a firm or close grasp; close-fisted. *Archaic.* — hand'fastly, adv. *Obs.* — hand'fastness, n. *Obs.*

hand'fast, v. t. 1. To bind, esp. to betroth, by joining hands. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. a To grasp firmly; grip. *Obs.* b To manacle. *Obs.*

hand'fast'ing, n. 1. A betrothal. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* 2. A form of irregular or probationary marriage contracted by the parties joining hands and agreeing to live together as man and wife; also, the living together under such an agreement. This form of union is not usually a real marriage, properly speaking, but was dependent for its final validity on the birth of a child, or pregnancy of the woman, within a certain period, such as a year and a day. Such marriages were formerly prevalent among the English and as late as the 18th century in Scotland.

hand'ful (händ'fül'), n.; pl. -FULS (-föüls). [AS. *handfull*.] 1. As much or more as the hand will grasp or contain. 2. A hand's breadth; four inches. *Obs.* 3. A small quantity or number. This handful of men were tied to very hard duty. *Fuller.* 4. As much as one can control or manage; a thing or person which requires all one's powers to deal with; as, the boy's guardians found him a handful. They had their handful to defend themselves. *Raleigh.* 5. One eighth of a pound (of flax).

hand gallop. A gallop at a moderate pace with the horse held well in hand; a lengthened and quickened canter.

hand gear. *Mach.* Gear turned by hand, as for starting or controlling some other machinery which may be operated by power; esp., auxiliary steering gear for a ship, to be operated by hand when the steam gear breaks down.

hand glass. 1. A glass, or small glazed frame, for the protection of plants. 2. A small mirror with a handle. 3. A magnifying reading glass held in the hand. 4. *Naut.* A quarter-minute or half-minute handglass used in timing the running out of the log line.

hand'grip (händ'gríp'), n. [AS. *handgripe*.] 1. A grasping with the hand; a grip.

2. *pl.* Hand-to-hand combat; as, they came to *handgrips*.
3. A handle or hilt, as of a sword.
hand hammer. Any hammer welded by hand; *specif.*:
a. A blacksmith's hammer used with one hand, as distinguished from a heavier hammer, or sledge. See *HAMMER, Illustr.* **b.** A small hand stone mason's hammer with two striking faces and weighing from two to five pounds.
hand/hold' (händ'höld'), *n.* **1.** A hold or grip with the hands; something for the hand to hold on to, as in climbing.
2. The part of an implement that is especially fashioned to be held in the hand.
hand/hole' (händ'hol'), *n.* A hole for insertion of the hand.
hand/h-cap (händ'ä-käp), *n.* [From *hand in cap*.] **1.** An old sport or mode of bargaining in which one person offered to exchange something of his for some possession of another, an umpire to be selected to determine how much boot or additional goods in exchange should be given by the owner of the article judged to be inferior. There was a mutual deposit of forfeit money held in the hand in a cap, pending the umpire's decision. *Rare.*
2. A race, for horses or men, or any contest of agility, strength, or skill, in which an artificial disadvantage is imposed on a supposedly superior contestant or an artificial advantage is given to one supposedly inferior, in order to equalize their chances of winning.
3. Any artificial advantage granted to a supposedly inferior contestant, or any artificial disadvantage imposed on one supposedly superior in a race or other contest, in order to equalize, as far as possible, the chances of success. Handicaps are of great variety. In horse racing they consist of additional weight carried by the supposedly better horse considering age, sex, distance to be run, etc. In other races the contestants are usually started from points in front of, or behind, the normal starting line according to their supposed abilities. In other contests points are added to, or deducted from, a contestant's actual score, the distance covered or time consumed by a contestant is increased or diminished, one contestant is compelled to use poorer or fewer implements than another, etc.
4. Fig., any encumbrance or disadvantage that renders an achievement, or esp. success in competition, more difficult.
5. An old game of cards, somewhat like loo. *Obs.*
hand/loop, *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-käp) ; -CAP'PING. **1.** To encumber with a handicap; hence, in general, to place at a disadvantage; as, the candidate was heavily *handicapped*.
2. To assign handicaps to; to equalize the chances of; as, he *handicapped* the horses admirably.
hand/h-cap, v. t. To enter a horse in, or bet on, a handicap match (which see). *Obs. or R.*
handicap match. An old form of match between two horses in which an umpire decides the handicap, forfeits being held in the hand in a cap and disposed of according as the umpire's handicap is accepted by one party, both parties, or neither party. Cf. *HANDICAP, n., 1.*
hand/h-cap'per (händ'ä-käp'pär), *n.* **1.** One who determines the conditions of a handicap; *specif.*, the official of a jockey club or racing association who assigns the weights to be carried by the horses in a handicap.
2. A competitor in a handicap match or race.
hand/h-craft (händ'ä-kraft), *n.* [For *handcraft*, influenced by *handwork*; AS. *handcræft*.] **1.** A trade requiring skill of hand; manual occupation or skill.
2. One living by handicraft; a handicraftsman. *Obs. or R.*
hand/h-craft, a. Engaged in, or pertaining to, handicraft; hence, manual; as, *handicraft* pursuits.
hand/h-crafts'man (-kräfts'män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën). A man skilled or employed in handicraft. — **hand/h-crafts'man-ship, n.**
hand/h-cuff' (-küf'), *v. t.* [See *HAND*; *CUFF* a blow.] A blow with the hands or fists; *fisticuff*. *Rare.*
hand/h'ly (händ'h-lī), *adv.* [See *HANDY*.] In a handy manner; dexterously; easily; conveniently.
hand/h'work' (-würk'), *n.* [ME. *handwerke*, AS. *hand-geworc*; *hand* hand + *geworc* work; *ge-* + *worc*. See *WORK*.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally; — applied either to the labor or its result. The firmament showeth his *handwork*. *Ps. xix. 1.* That foul defacer of God's *handwork*. *Shak.*
hand/h-ker-chief (händ'h-kär-chīf), *n.* [*hand* + *kerchief*.] **1.** A piece of cloth, usually square and often embroidered or laced, carried for wiping the face, nose, or eyes.
2. A piece of cloth shaped like a handkerchief to be worn about the neck; a neckerchief; a neckcloth.
hand lathe. Mach. A lathe with a hand rest instead of a slide rest.
hand/le (händ'l'), *v. t.*; *HAN'DLED* (-d'l'd); *HAN'DLING* (-d'ling). [ME. *handlen*, AS. *handlian*; akin to D. *handelen* to trade, G. *handeln*. See *HAND.*] **1.** To touch; to feel with the hand; to hold, take up, move, or otherwise affect, with the hand; to use the hands upon; as, packages marked "glass" must be *handled* with care. *Handle me, and see*; for a spirit hath not flesh. *Luke xxiv. 39.*
2. To manage in using with the hands, as a spade, an oar, or a weapon; to ply; to manipulate; wield. That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shak.*
3. To take up, move, or otherwise alter the position of; as, that load is too heavy for one man to *handle*.

4. To use for a specified purpose; to manage; control; direct; as, he *handled* his regiment finely; he is a boy who is hard to *handle*.
5. To deal with; to act upon; to perform some function with regard to; as, much mail matter was *handled*.
6. To treat; to use, well or ill. How wert thou *handled* being prisoner? *Shak.*
7. To deal with or manage in writing or speaking or in the arts; to treat, as a theme, an argument, an objection, or a subject; as, Rembrandt's masterly *handling* of the effects of light and shade. We will *handle* what persons are apt to envy others. *Bacon.*
8. To have pass through one's hands; to buy and sell; to deal, or trade, in; as, they *handle* only fruit. *Chiefly U. S.* To *handle* a commodity means to buy and sell such commodity, and the power to *handle* it implies the power to use it in making purchases and to sell the thing so bought for the purpose of changing the investment. *94 Tex. 339, 344.*
9. Tanning. To move up and down, or draw out and replace (hides) in the pit. See *HANDLER, n., 2.*
10. Mech. To put a handle or haft on (a tool, etc.). *Syn.* — *HANDLE, WIELD, PLY* are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. *HANDLE* and *WIELD* imply skill, mastery, or (esp. in the case of *wield*) vigor, *PLY*, esp. diligence or industry, in the management or conduct of an affair, business, instrument, faculty, etc.; as, he *handled* his company like a veteran, his case with consummate skill; "What a freedom of *handling*!" (*Chackery*); "any man . . . practised in *wielding* logic with a scholastic adroitness" (*De Quincey*); "Very few American writers or speakers *wield* their native language with the directness, precision, and force that are common as the day in the mother country" (*Lowell*); "Far into the night the housewife *plied* her own peculiar work" (*Wordsworth*).
handle arms, Mil., a command in old tactics at which the soldier from either arms brought his right hand to the muzzle of his musket, — to h. without gloves or mittens to treat without tenderness or consideration; to deal roughly with. *Colloq.*
hand/le (händ'l'), *v. t.* **1.** To use the hands. They have hands, but they *handle* not. *Ps. cxv. 7.*
2. To put handles on something. He forged, *handled*, and finished. *Chas. Reade.*
3. To act, behave, or feel, in a certain way when handled; as, this steel *handles* smooth. *Obs. or R.*
hand/le, n. [AS. *handle*. See *HAND.*] **1.** That part of vessels, instruments, etc., which is held in the hand when used or moved, as the haft of a sword, the helve of an ax, the knob of a door, the bail of a kettle, etc.
2. Something that resembles a handle in appearance, use, or function; something that may be laid hold of as a pretext, opportunity, means, or the like. They overturned him . . . by the . . . fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*
3. Sensation produced on handling; feel; as, wool possesses a soft and kindly *handle*.
4. A handle or title name, a title of rank, honor, or courtesy, such as *Honorable, General, Doctor, Lord, Mr.* *Colloq.*
hand/le-bar' (-bär'), *n.* A straight or bent bar with a handle or handles, *specif.* one used to steer a bicycle, or either half of such a one (*handlebars* being used in this latter case of the complete device).
hand/ler (händ'lär), *n.* **1.** One that handles; *specif.*: **a.** *Sporting.* A man who holds and incites a dog, gamecock, or the like, in a match. **b.** One who fixes handles to tools, etc.; a hafter. **c.** A potter.
2. Tanning. A pit containing weak tanning liquor in which hides are worked over or handled.
hand/less, a. **1.** Without hands.
2. Inefficient with the hands; incapable; clumsy. This *handless* man of mine. *Stevenson.*
hand level. Surv. An instrument consisting of a telescope with a bubble tube so attached that the position of the bubble can be seen when looking through the telescope.
hand line. A line used in the hand; *specif.*: **a.** A fishing line used without a rod. **b.** *Naut.* The line on a hand lead.
hand/ling (händ'ling), *n.* [AS. *handlung*.] **1.** A touching, controlling, managing, using, dealing with, etc., with the hand or hands, or as with the hands; as, he received rough *handling*. See *HANDLE, v. t.*
2. The heavens are your fair *handling*. Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*
3. The mode of treatment or representation, as in writing, speaking, or the arts; style of touch or treatment; as, a great artist's *handling* of his theme.
4. The process or act of putting on handles.
5. A handle. *Obs.*
handling room. Nav. A compartment opening into magazines and shell rooms, in which the ammunition is arranged and placed on hoists to be sent to the guns.
hand/made' (händ'mäd'), *a.* Made by hand as distinguished, formerly, from natural objects, now, from manufactured objects.
hand/mald' (-mäld'), *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.
hand/mald'om' (-mäld'om'), *n.* A handmaid. *Archaic.*
handmaid moth. A light brown moth (*Datana ministra*) with narrow transverse dark lines on the fore wings. Its larva is gregarious in habits and marked with yellow, and is called *apple-tree worm*.

hand/le. A list for purposes of reference, checking, etc., in small compass. — **hand'-list'**, *v. t.*
hand/lock' n. & v. Handcuff; manacle. *Obs.* [run by *hand*.]
hand/loom. Weaving. A loom
hand loop. One of the loops sometimes attached to a rein to give a more secure hold.
hand/lung' (-läng'), *n.*; *pl.* -LUNGS (-äng'). [G.] *Ger. Law.* A legislative act.
hand/ly, a. Manual; used in, or using, the hands. *Obs.*
hand/make' n. t. To make illicit gains, esp. in office. *Obs.* — **hand'maker, n.** *Obs.*
hand/man, n. A manservant. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hand/mast, n. t. A slender mast or spar. *Obs. or R. Eng.*
hand'me-down, a. Real a. y. made; hence, cheap; lacking style; — applied to garments. *Slang.*
hand/mill. [worked by *hand*.]
hand mill. A grinding mill
hand money. Earnest money.
hand mule. *Spinning.* A mule operated by power and hand labor combined.
hand nut. Mech. A nut with projections so as to be turned by hand without a wrench.
hand orchid. A European orchid (*Orehis maculata*) so called from its fingerlike tubers. *Eng. Serv.*
hand-out, n. **1.** *Rackets, Baitmint, etc.* A player whose side receives the service, or the period during which his side receives service.
2. A portion of food or clothing given to a beggar at a house door. *Slang, U. S.*
hand planer. = BUZZ PLANER
hand plant. = HAND TREE.
hand plow or plough. A light plow guided by handles.
hand-pol'li-nate, v. t. To pollinate artificially, by hand.
hand post, n. A finger post.
hand press. A press operated by hand. — **hand'-press man, n.** *hand promise.* A form of betrothal held as especially binding by the Irish peasants. Cf. *HANDFASTING*.
hand'-reach'ing, n. [Cf. G. *Handreichung* aid, charity.] Contribution. *Obs.* [the wrist.]
hand'-ruff, n. **1.** A ruffe for | 2. An old card game
hand'saw, n. A saw used with

hand/hav'ing, a. [Lit., having in hand.] *O Eng. Law.* Having possession of stolen goods; — said of a thief. — *n.* The offense so committed; also, the franchise of holding peace of, or the wite or mulct imposed.
hand hoe. A hoe used by hand. — **hand'-hoe', n. t.** — **hand'-hoe' n.**
hand hook. = HOOK WRENCH.
handicap horse. A horse raced principally in handicaps, as not being of high enough class to race at weight for age, — in distinction from a *stake horse*. This distinction is now seldom made.
hand/h-craft ship, n. See *SHIP*.
hand/h-crafts-woman, n. A woman skilled or employed in handicraft.
hand/h-grips, n. See *HAND-GRIP, 2.*
hand/hill. + *HANDLE*.
hand/h-in', n. *Rackets, Baitmint, etc.* The player who serves the ball, or his period of service.
hand/h-ness (händ'h-nēs), *n.* See *NESS*.
hand/h'on. + *ANDIRON*.
hand/h-stroke, n. See *HAND-STROKE*.

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äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccoutant, ärm, äsk, sofa; öve, övent, önd, recöent, makër; ice, ill; öid, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ärr, üp, circüs, mentü; Foreign Word. + Absolute Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

oy hand, esp. one the rim of which serves as the handle by which a valve, cap, brake, or other part is adjusted.

hand'work (händ'wörk'), n. Work done with the hands, as distinguished from work done by a machine; handiwork. — hand'work'man (-männ), n.

hand'-worked' (häänd'wörkt'; 87), a. Wrought, or worked, by hand.

hand'writing (-rit'ing), n. 1. Writing done with the hand; esp., the cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript. Archaic. the hand'writing on the wall, the hand'writing that appeared on the wall to Belshazzar (see MENA, FANE, TIKEL, UPHASIN); hence, a doom pronounced; as, omen of disaster.

hand'y (händ'y), a.; HAND'Y-ER (-d'ër); HAND'Y-EST. 1. Performed by the hand. Obs. "Hand'y strokes." Milton.

2. Ready to the hand; conveniently near; also, suited to the use of the hand; convenient for reference or use; as, my tools are hand'y; a hand'y volume.

3. Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; ready; adroit. "Each is hand'y in his way." Dryden.

4. Naut. Easily managed or handled; esp., obedient to the helm; — said of a vessel.

Hand'y Andy, n. The hero of Samuel Lover's novel "Hand'y Andy." He is a mischievous, rollicking, shrewd-witted Irishman. — h. man, a man who does odd jobs; a general-utility man.

hand'y-dand'y, n. 1. A child's play, one child guessing in which closed hand the other holds some small object.

2. A bribe or secret present. Obs. Piers Plowman.

hand'y-dand'y, interj. Take your choice; guess if you can. Obs. or R. — adv. With quick alternation. Obs. or R.

hang (hång), v. t.; pret. & p. p. HUNG (hüng) or HANGED (hängd); p. pr. & vb. n. HANGING. With reference to the death penalty hanging is preferred to hung. [M.E. hangen, hongien, v. t. & i., AS. hangian, v. i., fr. hön, v. t. (pret. heng, p. p. hongen); akin to OS. hangōn, v. i., D. hangen, v. t. & i., G. hangen, v. i., hängen, v. t., Icel. hanga, v. i., Goth. hahan, v. t. (pret. hahāh), to hang, to leave in doubt, and perh. to L. cunctari to delay, Skr. cak to hesitate. The p. p. hung is due to a form from dial. hing, itself fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. hengja to hang, v. t.]

1. To fasten to some elevated point without support from below; suspend; — often used with up or out; as, to hang a coat on a hook; to hang paper on a wall; to hang out a banner; to hang game to develop the flavor.

2. To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif.: a. To crucify. Archaic. b. To suspend by the neck until life is extinct. In modern hangings death is hastened by the use of the drop constructed on the principle of the trap door, the condemned person being precipitated to a distance calculated to break the neck. Cf. ELECTROCUTION, GUILLOTINE, GARROTE.

He . . . departed, and went and hanged himself. Matt. xxvii. 5.

3. To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension; — said of a pendulum, a swing, a door, gate, etc.

4. To fit or affix in position, as at a proper angle (a part of an implement that is swung in using), as a scythe to its snath, or an ax to its helve.

5. To hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner or position; to droop; as, he hung his head in shame.

Cowslips wan that hang the pensive head. Milton.

6. To cover, decorate, or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like, or by covering with paper hangings; usually with with; — said of a wall, a room, etc. And hung thy holy roofs with savage spoils. Dryden.

7. To hook (a fish). Obs. Oxf. E. D.

8. To catch; entangle. Dial.

9. To prevent from reaching a decision, esp. by refusing to join in a verdict that must be unanimous; as, one obstinate juror can hang a jury.

to hang a leg, also, formerly, to hang the groin, to hang back; to hesitate.

You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you hang a leg! Stevenson.

— to h. a nose, to have a liking (for); to hanker (after). Obs. — to h. a fire, Ordinance, to be slow in the explosion of the charge after the primer has been discharged; as, the gun hangs fire; hence, fig., to hesitate; to hold back; to be dilatory in action. — to h. up. a. To tie (a horse) by the bridle, rein, etc., to a ring, post, or other out-of-door fastening. Colloq., Australia. b. To postpone; to put off; to keep in suspense or a state of incompleteness; as, the negotiations were hung up for a time. c. To paw. Slang.

hang, v. i. 1. To be suspended or fastened to some point above without support from below; to dangle; to depend. Like a green plum that hangs upon a tree. Shak.

2. To die or be put to death by hanging. See HANG, v. t., 2.

3. To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension; as, the door hangs on its hinges.

4. To lean or incline over or downward; to slope down.

5. To be suspended as if without support; to hover; to impend; to appear threateningly; — usually with over; as, evils hang over the country.

Now by the sky that hangs above our heads. Shak.

6. To depend; to rest; — with on or upon or, formerly, by; as, his election hangs on one vote.

One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the weight and fate of Europe hung. Tennyson.

7. To be in a state of rapt attention; — often with on; as, he hung on her words.

hand worker, a. One who performs manual labor. b. One who works with his hands, rather than with a machine. [Obs.]

hand'worm, n. The itch mite.

hand'wrist', n. The wrist. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

hand'write', hand'write', n. Handwriting; signature. Obs. or Scot.

hand'write', v. t. & i. To write by hand. [by hand]

hand'-wrought', a. Wrought by hand.

hand'y (händ'y), n. A piggin. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

hand'y-bill'y, n. Naut. a. A water tackle. b. A small portable force pump.

hand'y-blow, n. = HANDBLOW.

hand'y-book', n. = HANDBOOK.

hand'y-cuff', n. = HANDBUFF.

hand'y-night, n. A fight hand to hand. Obs. [Obs.]

8. To hold for support; to cling; cleave; adhere; to keep close; to stick; as, she hung on his arm; the enemy hung on their flanks; the hound hung to his prey; time hung heavy on his hands; the wind hangs in the east.

9. To be undetermined or uncertain; to be in suspense; to linger; to loiter; to suffer delay.

10. Metal. To have its charge choked up or arched in one part while the part underneath falls away so as to leave a gap; — said of a furnace, esp. a blast furnace for iron.

11. To be furnished or covered with things that are suspended or attached or which incline over or downward.

12. To hanker; long; — with after or for. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

13. Cricket, Tennis, etc. Of a ball. To rebound unexpectedly or unusually slowly, due to backward spin on the ball or imperfections of the ground.

to hang around, to loiter idly about. — to h. back, to hesitate; to falter; to be backward; to be reluctant. "If any one among you hangs back." Jowett (Theoclyd.). — to h. by the eyelids. a. To depend on a very slight hold or tenure. b. To be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete.

— to h. by the wall, to be unused. Shak. — to h. in the balance, to be doubtful, or in an uncertain or critical condition. — to h. in the hedge, to be at a standstill. "While the business of money hangs in the hedge." Peggys. — to h. off. a. To let go; to cease holding. Hang off, thou cat." Shak. b. To hold off, to hang back. — to h. on (with the emphasis on the adverb), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick; to be persistent, as a disease. — to h. on one's sleeve, to be dependent on one. — to h. out. a. To be hung out so as to be displayed; to project. b. To be unyielding; to hold out; as, the juryman hangs out against an agreement. c. To reside; to lodge; to be quartered. Slang. — to h. together. a. To remain united; to stand by one another. "We are all of a piece; we hang together." Dryden. b. To be self-consistent; as, the story does not hang together. Colloq. c. To keep body and soul together. Rare.

hang (häng), n. 1. Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the hang of a scythe or a gun in the hand; the hang of a gown.

2. Meaning; plan; method of use; knack; as, he was slow to get the hang of the discourse; he has got the hang of his tools. Colloq., U. S.

3. A declivity; slope; inclination; droop.

4. Mental inclination; predilection.

5. A hesitancy, pause, or slackening; motion; as, there was a decided hang of the boat between strokes.

6. That which hangs, as fruit on the trees.

7. Metal. Act or phenomenon of a furnace that hangs; a hanging. See HANG, v. i., 10.

hang'a-ble (häng'd-bl'), a. Capable of being hanged; liable to be hanged; worthy of, or punishable with, hanging.

hang'bird' (häng'bürd'), n. The Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula); — so called because its nest is suspended.

hang'dog' (häng'dög'; 205), n. A base, degraded person fit only to hang a dog or to be hung like a dog.

hang'dog', a. Sneaking; ashamed; cringing; base. No wonder Barnes had a hangdog look. Thackeray.

hang'er (-ër), n. 1. One who hangs, or causes to be hung or hanged, as a paper hanger, a member of the hanging committee at an art exhibition, or a hangerman.

2. That which hangs, overhangs, or is suspended, as a curtain, a bell rope, or the like; specif.: a. A short, usually slightly curved, sword, formerly much used, esp. by seamen. b. A steep wooded declivity.

3. Any of various hanging or depending devices, esp. for supporting something; as: a. A strap hung to the girdle, by which a dagger or sword is suspended. b. A loop or chain by which a garment is hung up. c. A chain or S-shaped rod on which a pot is hung by a pot-hook; hence, a written character (2) of similar shape, used as an exercise in teaching beginners to write (chiefly in pothooks and hangers). d. Mach. A depending part containing a bearing for a revolving piece; esp., a modified bearing or pedestal for shafting. See COUNTERSHAFT, Illust. e. Arch.

An iron box secured to and projecting from a wall, a beam, or the like, to carry one end of a joist or girder. f. Lace Making. One of the bobbins hanging down on the pillow, disting. from workers, or runners, which pass across the pattern.

4. = TANGLE, seaweed.

hang'er-on', n.; pl. HANGERS-ON. 1. One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or service; a dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

2. An adjunct; appendage. Obs.

3. Coal Mining. A man at the bottom of the shaft who places the corves upon the cage (formerly one who attached the corves to the hoisting rope or chain). Eng.

hang'fire' (häng'fir'), n. Ordinance. A delay in the explosion of the charge of a gun after the primer has been fired. Ordinarily the hangfire is of only just perceptible duration; . . . they have been known, however, to last several seconds, and they then become dangerous. Petty Officer's Drill Book, U. S.

hang'ing (häng'ing), n. 1. Act of suspending anything; also, state of being suspended.

2. Execution by hanging. See HANG, v. t., 2.

3. That which is hung; specif., a piece of drapery of any material, including wall paper, hung on the walls of a room, about a bed, as a curtain, etc.; — chiefly in pl.

Now purple hangings clothe the palace walls. Dryden.

pendent; appendage. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

hang'-choice', n. A choice of evils; Hobson's choice.

hang'-net' (häng'net'), n. The hanging net. A large-meshed net hung between poles.

hang'-on', n. A hanger-on.

hang'-rell, n. [Cf. HANG, v.] A galloway. Obs. Scot.

hang'-ster, n. [häng + ster.] A hangerman.

hang'-worm' (häng'wörm'), n. = worm, n.

hang'-worm' (häng'wörm'), n. A bagworm; also, any of various caterpillars which suspend themselves by a thread of silk.

hang'-worm' (häng'wörm'), n. Deserving to be hanged.

han'lar. + HANJAR. [Bib.]

han'tel. Han'tel (-hän'y-ël).

han'jar. Var. of HANJAR.

hang'ment, n. Hanging. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

hang'net' (häng'net'), n. The hanging net. A large-meshed net hung between poles.

hang'-on', n. A hanger-on.

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hang'-worm' (häng'wörm'), n. A bagworm; also, any of various caterpillars which suspend themselves by a thread of silk.

hang'-worm' (häng'wörm'), n. Deserving to be hanged.

4. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity; as, the hanging of a mountain, a ship's deck. Rare or Dial.

5. Metal. = HANG, n., 7.

6. Mining. The hanging wall.

hang'ing (häng'ing), p. a. 1. Suspended; pendent; leaning over or downward; inclined; as, hanging shelves.

2. Pending; being in suspense or abeyance; as, the hanging crisis; the hanging gale, or gale due at the last rent day and so in arrears; — also used as a quasi preposition; as, hanging the decision he went free. Obs. or R. Eng.

3. Adapted for sustaining a hanging object; as, the hanging post of a gate, the post which holds the hinges.

4. Downcast in appearance, as if foreboding death by hanging. "What a hanging face!" Dryden.

5. Deserving, likely to cause, or prone to inflict, death by hanging; as, a hanging crime; a hanging judge.

6. Situated or lying on steeply sloping ground; specif., Golf, of the ball or its lie, situated on ground sloping steeply down in the direction of play.

hanging barrel, Horol., a going barrel hung on an arbor supported only at the upper end. F. J. Britton. — h. buttress, Arch., a buttress supported on a corbel or in some similar way. — h. cabin, Naut., a hammock or cot. Obs. — h. clamp, Naut., an iron that can be fixed to various parts of a ship to hang stages to, or the like. — h. compass, Naut., a compass suspended so that the card may be read from beneath, as on the ceiling of a captain's cabin. — H. Gardens of Babylon, a terraced structure, probably of pyramidal form, planted with trees, flowers, etc., on the terraces, which is said to have been erected by Nebuchadrezzar to gratify his Median queen, who longed for the hills of her native country. The structure is supposed to have been at least 75 feet high. It was one of the "seven wonders" of the ancient world. — h. guard, Fencing, one of the guards in saber exercise. — h. head. = HANGING STYLE a. — h. intention, Print., intention of all the lines of a paragraph except the first. — h. moss. a. Any lichen of the genus Usnea. b. The long moss. — h. post. = HANGING STYLE a. — h. press, a clothespress. Brit. — h. hanging bookcase. Brit. — h. rail, Arch., that rail of a door or casement to which hinges are attached. — h. side, Mining. = HANGING WALL. — h. sleeves, loose, flowing sleeves. — h. stairs, stairs built into a wall on one side only and unsupported on the other. — h. stile, Arch. a. That stile of a door to which hinges are secured. b. That upright of a window frame to which casements are hinged, or in which the pulleys for sash windows are fastened. — h. valley, Phys. Geog., a valley the lower end of which is notably higher than the level of the valley or the shore to which it leads. Most hanging valleys are valleys in mountain regions tributary to valleys which have been notably glaciated. In these cases the difference in level is believed to have resulted from the deepening of the main valley by glacial erosion. — h. valve, Mach., a hinged valve opening downwards by its own weight. — h. wall, Mining, the upper wall of an inclined vein, or that which hangs over the miner at work.

hang'man (häng'männ), n.; pl. MEN (-nëz-). One who hangs another; esp., a public executioner; — sometimes used as a term of reprobaton.

hang'nail' (-näil'), n. [A corruption of agnail.] A sliver of skin which hangs loose, at the side of a finger nail.

han'gul (häng'göl'), n. [Native name hänglü in Kashmir.] A deer (Cervus kashmirianus) of Kashmir, closely related to, and perhaps only a variety of, the red deer of Europe.

han'ni' (-hä-në'), n. [Ar. han'ni.] Mohammedanism. a. A sincere professor of the faith; an orthodox Mohammedan; — applied also in the Koran to Abraham as being a worshiper of God and not an idolater. b. Any of a number of men in Arabia before, or of, Mohammed's time, who lived an ascetic life and were monotheists and seekers after a better religion. Mohammed was greatly influenced by their doctrines. — han'ni'ism (-iz'm), n. — han'ni'te' (-itë), n. & a.

hank (hång), n. [Cf. Dan. hank handle, Sw. hank a band or tie, Icel. hanki hand, clas, hönk, hangr, hank, coil, skein, G. henkel handle.] 1. A coil or loop; specif.: a. A coil or skein of yarn or the like, esp. of a given length; as, a hank of cotton yarn contains 7 leas or 840 yards (768.1 m.), of worsted yarn 560, and of linen yarn 300. b. A loop used to fasten or suspend anything, as a wire for fastening a gate. c. A ring of wood, iron, or rarely, rope, attached to the edge of a jib or stayail and running on a stay.

2. Hold; influence; control. Obs. or R.

When the devil hath got such a hank over him. Bp. Sanderson.

3. Dial. Eng. a. A handle for baiting or hunting an animal. Oxf. E. D. b. A bad habit.

4. Wrestling. A throw in which a wrestler turns his left side to his opponent, twines his left leg about his opponent's right leg from the inside, and throws him backward; — used in the Cumberland and Westmorland style.

hank for hank, Naut., taking together, and making equal speed, as the ships sailed hank for hank.

hank, v. t.; HANKED (hängkt); HANK'ING. [M.E. hanken. See HANK, n.] 1. To fasten or catch with a hank, as a gate. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. To form into hanks.

3. To bait (animals). Colloq., Eng.

han'ker (häng'kër), v. i.; HAN'KERED (-kërd); HAN'KER-ING. [Of uncertain origin; perh. fr. hang; cf. D. hunkerer, hengereten.] 1. To long (for) with a keen appetite and unbusiness; to have a vehement desire; — usually with for or after; as, to hanker after fruit; to hanker after the diversions of the town.

It was hankering to join his friend. J. A. Symonds.

2. To linger in expectation or desire. Obs., Dial., or Colloq. Syn. — See LONG.

han'ker, n. Act of hankering; a longing or yearning.

hank, v. i. 1. [See HANK to fasten.] To hung; to be caught or fastened. Rare. [Obs.]

hank'er, n. One who hanks.

han'na. + HENNA.

han'na (hän'nä). Scot. and dial. form of HAVENOT.

han'na, n. [Prob. confused with Lupinus the Crotopaga major, the flesh of which is inedible because of its stench.] The hoactzin. British Guiana.

han'nah (häng'nä), n. [Heb. Khaman. Cf. ANNA.] 1. Fem. prop. name.

2. Bib. Wife of Elkanah and mother of the prophet Samuel.

han'na-hil' (häng'nä-hil'), han'na-hil' (häng'nä-hil'), n. [Heb. Khaman. Cf. ANNA.] 1. Fem. prop. name.

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Han-ov-er-i-an (hän'ö-vör'i-än), *a.* 1. Native of, living in, or subject to, the province of Hanover in Germany. 2. Of, pert. to, or supporting, the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Queen Victoria and her descendants. In 1917, the name for the British royal family was changed by order in council from *House of Hanover* to *House of Windsor*.

Han-ov-er-i-an, n. A native of Hanover, Germany. The inhabitants are one of the purest Teutonic populations in the empire. **b.** A member of the ducal house of Hanover.

Han-sard (hän'särd), *n.* An official report of proceedings in the British Parliament; — so called from the name of the compilers during a long period.

hanse (häns; 277), *n.* [LL. *hansu*, or F. *hanse*, both of G. origin; cf. OHG. *hansu*, G. *hanse*; akin to AS. *hōs* band, troop.] 1. A trading association or guild; a merchant guild, as of a town, or for trade abroad; also, the privileges of such a body. *Hist.*

2. The entrance fee to a trading guild; also, a fee or tribute exacted from traders not belonging to a guild.

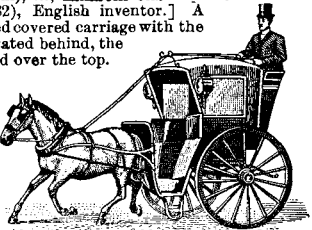
Every burgher is to place himself in the guild and pay his *hanse*, his entrance fee, to the guild. *Pollock & May.*

3. [cap.] A league first constituted of merchants of various free Germanic cities and towns dealing abroad, and later of the cities and towns themselves, whose objects were primarily the securing of greater safety and privileges in trading and mutual defense against foreign aggression either by law or arms. The *Hanseatic League*, as this was called, reached the height of its power during the 14th and 15th centuries. The last general assembly of the league was held in 1669. Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen still retain the title of Hanse towns, as a token of their being free cities, but no trace of the union under the Hanse survives.

4. [cap. pl.] The towns of the Hanse or their citizens.

Han-se-at-ic (hän'sē-ät'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

hansom (hän'səm), *n.* **hansom cab.** [After John A. Hansom (1803-82), English inventor.] A light, two-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind, the reins being passed over the top.



A form of Hansom.

Hanswurst (häns'vürst'), *n.* [G. Jack Pudding.] A pantomimic character, the clown or buffoon of old German comedy. He was dressed in motley and provided with a cracking whip, and was noted for his vulgarity, gormandizing appetite, braggadocio, and cowardice.

Han-nuk-ka, or Han-nuk-kah (hän'nök-kä), *n.* [Heb. *hanukkah*.] The Jewish Feast of the Dedication, instituted by Judas Maccabæus, his brothers, and the whole congregation of Israel, in 165 B. C., to commemorate the dedication of the new altar set up at the purification of the temple of Jerusalem to replace the altar which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes (1 Maccabees i. 59, iv. 59). The feast, which is mentioned in John x. 22, is held for eight days (beginning with the 25th day of Kislev, corresponding to December), and is celebrated everywhere, chiefly as a festival of lights, by the Jews.

Han'u-man' (hän'ü-män'), *n.* [Hind. *hanuman*, Skr. *hanumat* a sacred monkey.] 1. *Hindu Myth.* A monkey god, the son of the wind and a monkey nymph. He is described as huge in stature, golden in color with a ruby face, and is the hero of tremendous exploits. In the Ramayana he leads the monkey hosts that assist the hero. 2. [l. c.] The entellus monkey.

hap (häp), *n.* [From Scand.; cf. Icel. *happ* good luck.] 1. That which happens, or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; also, the manner of occurrence or taking place; chance; fortune; happening; casual event; fortuity; luck; lot. Whether art it was or heedless hap. *Spenser.*

2. Good luck; prosperity. Cf. **HAPLESS**. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

hap, v. i. **HAPPED** (häpt); **HAPPING**. [ME. *happen*. See **HAP** chance; cf. **HAPPEN**.] To have the fortune; to come by chance; to happen; to befall; chance.

Sends word of all that *happ*s in Tyre. *Shak.*

Where'er I *happ'd* to roam. *Scott.*

hap-ax-an-thous (häp'äk-sän'thous), *a.* [Gr. *ἀπαξ* once - *anthous*.] *Phytogeo.* Having a single flowering period; — used of annual and biennial, as opposed to *pleistocyclic*.

hap-haz-ard (häp'häz'ärd), *n.* [**hap** + *hazard*.] Chance; accident; random. We take our principles at *hap-hazard*, upon trust. *Locke.*

[After J. B. Hannay, of Manchester, Eng.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in guano. **hanne** + **HEN**, *adv.*

Han-ni-bal (hän'nī-bäl), *n.* [L., of Punic origin.] Lit., grace of Baal; — name, prop. name. *L. id.*; F. *Hannibal*, *Hannibal* (ä-nē-bäl'); It. *Hannibale* (än-nē-bä-lä); Sp. *Hanbal* (än-nē-bäl); Eg. *Hannibal* (än-nē-bäl').

Han-ni-bal ad por-tas (hän'nī-bäl'äd-pör'tas), [L.] Hannibal at the gates; the enemy close at hand; — proverb adapted from Cicero (*De Finibus*, IV. i. 22).

Han-ni-bal'ic (hän'nī-bäl'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carthaginian general Hannibal.

han-noch (hän'nök), *bib.*

han-noch-ice (hän'nök'is), *n.* *Bib.*

Han-ov-er-i-an-ize (hän'ö-vör'i-än-iz), *v. t. & i.* See **IZE**.

hans + **HANSE**.

Hans (hän), *n.* The common German and Dutch abbreviation of the name *Johannes* (English *John*); hence, a German or Dutchman.

Hans'hu (hän'shu), *n.* See **HANSE**.

Hans'sard (hän'särd), *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

Hans'sard-ize (hän'särd-iz), *v. t. & i.* To remind of former inconsistent remarks, as a speaker in Parliament of his words previously reported in Hansard. *Eng.* — **Hans'sard-ize** (än-diz'shän; äp-zä'shän), *n.* **hanse**. Var. of **HANSE**.

hanse house. A guildhall; the headquarters of a hanse.

han'sel. Var. of **HANSEL**.

han'sel-nu. [OF. *hanselin*.] A kind of jacket. *Obs.*

Hans'-in-kei-der. **Hans'-in-kei-der**, *n.* [D. *Hansje in den kelder*; prop., Hans in the cellar.] An unborn child. *Obs.*

Hans'gräfer, *n.* [G. *hansegraf*.] The head officer of a hanse.

Hans'nom. **HANS'NOM**.

Hans'nom (hän'nöm), *n.* *Obs.* or *Scot.* and *Dial.* Eng. var. of **HANST**.

han's (hän't), *n.* *Obs.* or *Scot.* and *Dial.* Eng. var. of **HANST**.

han's (hän't), *n.* A good many; a good deal. *Scot. & Dial.* Eng.

Hans'nun (hän'nün), *bib.*

han's (hän't), *n.* [Chin. *hao*.] See **WIGHT**.

hao'm (häp'm), *n.* [OFer.] *Persian Relig.* The consecrated drink, sometimes personified; — used of the Hindu soma.

hap (häp). *Scot.* var. of **HAP**.

hap, v. t. [F. *happer* seize, snap up.] To seize; take. *Obs.*

hap (häp), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. orig. an interj.] *Scot. & Dial.* Eng.

hap-haz-ard (häp'häz'ärd), *a.* Random; determined by chance; accidental. — *adv.* In a hap-hazard manner.

hap-haz-ard (häp'häz'ärd), *n.* *pl.* **TAROTH** (†-rōth). [Heb. *haphtaräh*, prop., valedictory, fr. *pätor* to depart.] One of the lessons from the Nebiim (or Prophets) read in the Jewish synagogue on Sabbaths, feast days, fasts, and the ninth of Ab, at the end of the service, after the parashoth, or lessons from the Law. See **PARASHAH**. Such a practice is evidenced in Luke iv. 17 and Acts xiii. 15.

hap-less, *a.* Without hap, good luck; unfortunate; unlucky. "Hapless Eve." *Milton.* — **hap-less-ly**, *adv.* — **hap-less-ness**, *n.*

hap-lo-cu-lu- **cap-lu-** **cent** (häp'lö-kö-lö-sent), *a.* [**haplo** + **caulescent**.] *Bot.* Having a simple axis; aid of plants, as the poppy, capable of developing reproductive organs on the primary axis. Cf. **DIPLOCAULESCENT**, **TRIPLOCAULESCENT**.

hap-lo-chla-myde-ous (häp'lö-chlä-mid'ē-ous), *a.* [**haplo** + **chlamydeous**.] *Bot.* Having rudimentary perianth leaves protecting the strobili, as in pistillate flowers of the *Cruciferales*. *L. id.* Cf. **HOMOCHELAMYDEOUS**.

hap-lo-dont (häp'lö-dönt), *a.* [**haplo** + **odont**.] *Zool.* A designating, or having, molar teeth with simple crowns, without tubercles. See **TRITUBERCULY**.

hap-log'ra-phy (häp'lög'rä-fī), *n.* [**haplo** + **graphy**.] The inadvertent writing of a letter, word, etc., but once when it should have been written more than once.

hap-lo-lo-gy (häp'lö-lög-ij), *n.* [**haplo** + **logy**.] *Philol.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables in pronunciation; syllabic syncope. It is due to speed of utterance, and occurs often when two successive syllables have at least their initial consonants in common, as in Latin *semidius* for *semimodius*. Cf. **ASSIMILATORY CONDENSATION**.

hap-lo-mi (häp'lö-mi), *n. pl.* [NL.; **haplo** + Gr. *σωμος* shoulder.] A group of teleost fishes in which the mesosacroid arch is wanting, the air duct is persistent, the fins are without true spines, the pelvic fins abdominal, and the scales cycloid. The pikes, killifishes, and blindfishes are examples. — **hap-lo-mous** (-mīs), *a.*

hap-lo-petal-ous (häp'lö-pētäl'ūs), *a.* [**haplo** + **petal-ous**.] *Bot.* A having the petals in a single row. **b.** Gamopetalous.

hap-lo-scope (häp'lö-sköp), *n.* [**haplo** + **scope**.] *Psychophysics.* An optical instrument presenting to each eye a totally distinct field of vision. — **hap-lo-scop'ic** (-sköp'ik), *a.*

hap'ly (häp'li), *adv.* By hap, chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; it may be. *Let haply ye be found even to fight against God. Acts v. 39.*

hap-pen (häp'n), *v. i.*; **HAPPENED** (häpd); **HAPPEN-ING**. [ME. *happenen*, *happnen*. See **HAP** to happen.] 1. To occur by chance; to come about without previous design; to fall out; as, I know him, as it *happens*; it so *happened* that we did not meet.

It *happens* fortunately, dear Sir, I earn. *Shelley.*

2. To occur as an event; to come to pass; to befall; as, tell me what has *happened*.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. *Prov. xii. 21.*

3. To chance; as, I *happened* to hear it; he *happened* to be just going out; if he *happens* to have money.

4. To be (in, at, etc.) by chance; to happen to be; as, they *happened* at London that season. *Obs. & Dial.* Eng.

5. To come (on, upon, Rare, of) by chance; to light or fall (on, upon); as, to *happen* on a lost article.

6. To come or go by chance or in a casual manner; to make an appearance; as, I *happened* into a theater; we may *happen* round to-morrow if you are to be at home; folks are always just *happening* in. *Colloq.*

7. To fall; come; with *to* or *unto*; as, it *happened* to my lot to go. *Archaic* or *Colloq.*

SYN. — **HAPPEN**, **CHANCE**. **HAPPEN**, in modern usage, has lost almost entirely its earlier implication of chance, and signifies merely to *take place* or *occur*; **CHANCE** retains more definitely the suggestion of fortuitous occurrence; as, "It hath *happened* all as I would have had it" (*Shak.*); "It *chanced* — eternal God that chance did guide" (*Spenser*). See **OC-CUR**, **EVENT**.

to happen in with, to meet casually; as, we *happened in with* pleasant companions. *Colloq.*

hap-pen, adv. Perhaps; mayhap. *Dial.*

hap-pen-ing, n. An occurrence; an event.

hap-ply (häp'li), *adv.* [From **HAPPY**.] 1. By chance; peradventure; *id.* *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

2. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily. *Marlowe.*

3. In a happy manner or state; in happy circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his wife.

1. To turn to the right.

2. To check; to keep back.

hap, v. t. [ME. *happen*.] To cover up; wrap; clothe. *Obs.*, *Scot.*, or *Dial.* Eng.

hap, n. Any covering, such as a cloak. *Scot. & Dial.* Eng.

hap'le (häp'lē), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *ἀπαλόω* soft. *Zool.* Syn. of **CALITHIRUS** (genus containing the marmosets).

hap'le (häp'lē), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *ἀπαλόω* soft + *λόγος*, word, ear.] *Zool.* See **CONILURUS**.

hap'le (häp'lē), *n.* [**hap** + *le*.] Said or used but once, as a rare word, verbal form, etc. **hap** + **APE**, **HAP**.

hap'le (häp'lē), *n.* [**hap** + **PE**.] **hap'le** (häp'lē), *n.* Con-

4. With address or dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly; in a manner to insure success; with success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

SYN. — Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, contentedly; dexterously, felicitously.

hap'pi-ness (häp'pī-nēs), *n.* [From **HAPPY**.] 1. Good luck; good fortune; prosperity.

All *happiness* bechance to thee in Milan! *Shak.*

2. A state of well-being characterized by relative permanence, by dominantly agreeable emotion ranging in value from mere content to positive felicity, and by a natural desire for its continuation. Mental and moral health and freedom from irksome cares are its normal conditions.

3. Felicitous elegance; graceful aptitude; felicity; — used especially of language; as, his *happiness*; in debate. **SYN.** — **HAPPINESS**, **FELICITY**, **BEATITUDE**, **HAPPINESS**, **BLISS**. **HAPPINESS**, the general term, applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant upon welfare of any kind; **FELICITY** (see **FELICITATE**), denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; **BEATITUDE** is supreme felicity; as, "It is one main point of *happiness*, that he that is *happy* doth know and judge himself to be so" (*Coleridge*); "A long, deep sob of that mysterious, wondrous *happiness* that is in with pain" (*Edwards*); "I *happily* (*happily*)"; "I *happily* to be glad" (*Keats*); "What more *happily* can fall to creature than to enjoy delight with liberty?" (*Spenser*); "We may fancy in the happy mother's breast a feeling somewhat akin to that angelic *happily*, that joy which angels feel in heaven for a sinner repentant; a gratitude and joy of all others the loftiest, the purest, the keenest" (*Thackeray*); "About him all the Sanctities of Heaven stood thick as stars, and from his sight received *happily* past utterance" (*Milton*). Both *happiness* and *happily* are often used of aptness or unstudied grace, esp. of expression (see **PERTINENT**); as, "The *happiness* of the epithets . . . the *happily* of his rapid sketches and unforeseen audacities" (*Mrs. Humphrey Ward*). **BLESSEDNESS** suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest domestic, benevolent, or religious affections; **BLISS** denotes even more exalted or ecstatic felicity; both *blessedness* and *bliss*, like *beatitude*, often refer to the joys of heaven; as, "Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers, whose loves in higher lives endure; what souls possess themselves so pure, or is there *blessedness* like theirs?" (*Tennyson*); "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very Heaven!" (*Wordsworth*). See **PLEASURE**, **CHEERFULNESS**.

hap'py (häp'i), *a.*; **HAP'PI-ER** (†-ēr); **HAP'PI-EST**. [From **HAP** chance.] 1. Fortuitous; chance. *Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D.*

2. Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; prosperous; propitious; as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* effort; a *happy* venture; a *happy* omen.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

3. Consciously experiencing the effect of favorable fortune; having the feeling arising from the consciousness of well-being or of enjoyment of good of any kind, as peace, tranquillity, comfort; contented; joyous; as, *happy* hours; *happy* thoughts; also, in conventional usage, *happily*; as, I am *happy* to accept your invitation.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord. *Ps. cxlii. 15.*

The learned is *happy* Nature to explore, The fool is *happy* that he knows no more. *Pope.*

4. Dexterous; ready; apt; fitting; felicitous; as, that was a thought as *happy* as it was kind.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply. *Swift.*

5. Expressing happiness; as, *happy* laughter.

6. Blessed. *Obs.*

SYN. — See **LUCKY**, **PERTINENT**.

happy dispatch, a euphemism, more or less jocular, for the Japanese *hara-kiri* — *h.* family, a collection of animals of different and naturally hostile propensities living peaceably together. — **h. hunting grounds**, the regions to which, according to the belief of the North American Indians, the souls of warriors and hunters pass after death, to be happy in hunting and feasting. — **H. Valley, the**. See **RASSELLAS**.

hap'py-go-lucky', adv. According to luck; as, luck may decide. — **a.** Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going. — **n.** A happy-go-lucky person; happy-go-lucky character.

Haps'burg (häps'bürg; G. häps'böörk), *n.* [From *Habsburg*, Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman Emperors.

hap'ter-on (häp'tēr-ön), *n.* [*L. pl.* **TERA** (-ā).] [From Gr. *ἄρτεω* to fasten, bind.] *Bot.* Any discoid outgrowth or expansion of the stem by which a plant is fastened to its substratum, as in many rock-inhabiting seaweeds.

hap'tics (häp'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *ἄρτικός* able to lay hold of.] That division of psychology which treats of sensations such as touch, temperature, pressure, etc., mediated by skin, muscle, tendon, or joint.

hap'u-ku (häp'ü-kü), *n.* [Maori *hapuka*.] A large marine serranoid fish (*Polyprion prognathus*). *New Zealand.*

some characteristic of germ cells, as distinct from the diploid, doubled, number found in somatic cells. *Haplology.*

hap-lo-ly (häp'lö-lī), *n.* [**haplo** + **ly**.] *Var.* **hap-lo-mor-phous** (häp'lö-mör'fūs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπλωμα* coverlet. = **EPEPYTES**.] [**OF** **APLOME**.]

hap'lome (häp'löm), *n.* *Var.* **hap-lo-mor-phous** (häp'lö-mör'fūs), *n.* [**haplo** + **mor-phous**.] *Zool.* A group of jellyfishes nearly or exactly equiv. to *Trachymedusæ*, so called as having no alternation of generations. — **hap-lo-mor-phic** (-fik), *a.*

hap-lo-mor-phous (-fūs), *a.*

hap-lo-pe-ri-ä-to-mous (-pē-ris'ä-tō-mūs), *a.* *Bot.* Having a simple peristome or one with a simple row of teeth of mosses.

hap-lo-stem-o-nous (-stēm'ō-nūs; -stēm'ō-nūs), *a.* [**haplo** + **stem-onous**.] = **ISOSTEMONOUS**.

hap'ne. **HAPPEN**.

hap'orth (häp'örth), *n.* Colloq. for **HALF-PEN-WORTH**. *Eng.*

hap'pen, v. t. To incur; to meet with. *Dial.* Eng.

hap'pen, a. [From **HAP** chance.] *Happily*; fortunate. *Obs.*

hap'pend. **HAPPENED**. *Ref. Sp.*

hap'per (häp'pēr; häp'pēr), *Scot.* var. of **HOPPER**.

hap'per, v. t. To rattle down; to patter. *Dial.* Eng. [**PR**.] **hap'pi-er, a.**, *compar.* of **HAP-**

hard-bit/ed (hård'bit/éd; -íd; 87, 151), or **hard-bit/en** (-n), *a.* Not responsive to the bit, as a horse; obstinate; tough; dogged.

hard-boiled (-boild; 87), *a.* Boiled until both white and yolk have solidified; — said of an egg.

Hard-cas'tle Kate (hård'kás'tl), *n.* In Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," the sprightly daughter of Squire Hardcastle, a prosy and hospitable country squire. To win the bashful Marlow (see MARLOW, YOUNG), she poses as a barnmaid in her father's house, which Marlow has mistaken for an inn.

hard core. *Civil Engin. & Arch.* Brick rubbish, clinker, broken stone, or other hard materials in pieces, used as a bottom in making roads, in foundations, etc. *Eng.*

hard/en (hård'en), *v. t.*; **HARD/ENED** (-nd); **HARD/EN-ING**. [*M.E. hærthen, hærdenen.*] 1. To make hard or harder; to make hardy or robust; to make firm, tight, or compact; to indurate; as, to **hard/en** clay; to **hard/en** troops by practice marches; to **hard/en** a bolt in its place.

2. Specif. To render hard (a metal, esp. steel) by heat treatment. Ordinary steel is hardened by heating and plunging into water, brine, or oil. Copper is hardened by heating and very gradual cooling. Cf. TEMPER, *v.*

3. To make unimpressionable or callous. "Harden not your heart." *Ps. xc. 8.*

4. To strengthen or confirm in disposition, feeling, or actions; as, he became **hard/ened** in his distrust and anger.

5. To make bold; to encourage. *Obs.*

6. *Phon.* To make "hard." See **HARD, a.**, 16.

To **hard/en**, *hort.*, to inure to cold by gradually increasing the duration of exposure or gradually lowering the temperature; as, to **hard/en** off seedlings in a hotbed. — to **h.**, the neck to grow obstinate or perverse and rebellious. *Veh. ix. 17.*

hard/en, *v. i.* 1. To become hard or harder; to acquire solidity or compactness; as, mortar **hard/en**s by drying.

The deliberate judgment of those who knew him [Lincoln] has **hard/ened** into tradition. *Century Mag.*

2. To become confirmed or strengthened, in either a good or a bad sense; esp., to become hard in disposition.

3. Of prices, the market, etc., to become higher or less subject to fluctuations downward; to stiffen. *Com. Cant.*

Hard/en-ber-ri-a (hård'en-ber'ri-á), *n.* [NL, after a Countess Hardenberg.] Bot. A small genus of Australian fabaceous herbs or woody climbers, related to *Phaseolus*, but having small purple flowers with the wings of the corolla exceeding the keel. *H. monophylla* is sometimes cultivated.

hard/ened (hård'nd), *p. a.* Made hard, or harder, or compact; made unfeeling or callous; made obstinate or obdurate; confirmed in error or vice.

Syn.—Impenetrable, hard, callous, unfeeling, unsusceptible, insensible. See **OBDURATE**.

hard/en-er (-d'n-ér), *n.* One that hardens; specif., one who hardens and tempers tools.

hard/en-ing, *n.* 1. That which hardens, as a material used for converting the surface of iron into steel.

2. *Phon.* Conversion of a vocalic *i* or *u* into a consonant sound, as in *ál'yen* (alien). The phenomenon is by some included under *synizesis*, by others under *synxeresis*.

3. See under **BABBITT METAL a.**

Har-de-ri-an (hård-der'i-án), *a.* [After J. J. Harter (1656-1711), Swiss anatomist.] Zool. Designating a lachrymal gland, **Har-der's gland** (hård'dérz), on the inner side of the orbit in many animals having a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane.

hard/-fa-vored, -**fa'**voured (hård'fá/vérd; 87), *a.* Hard-favored; ill-looking; as, Vulcan was **hard-favored**. — **hard/-fa-vored-ness**, -**fa'**vored-ness, *n.*

hard/-fea-tured (-fē-túrd; 87), *a.* Having coarse, unattractive or stern features. — **hard/-fea-tured-ness**, *n.*

hard/-flist-ed, *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer; also, close-fisted; niggardly. — **hard/-flist-ed-ness**, *n.*

hard/-grained (-gránd; 87), *a.* Having a close, firm grain. *b* Unattractive; of a hard nature.

hard/hack (hård'hák'), *n.* *a.* An American rosaceous shrub (*Spiraea tomentosa*) with rusty tomentose leaves and dense terminal panicles of pink or, rarely, white flowers. The roots are sometimes employed in medicine as an astringent and the flowers as a diuretic and tonic. *b* The hop hornbeam. *Local, U. S.*

hard/-hand'ed, *a.* 1. Having hard hands, as a manual laborer. "Hard-handed men that work in Athens." *Shak.*

2. Hard-fisted; niggardly. *Obs.*

3. Oppressive or cruel; as, a **hard-handed** despot.

hard/head (hård'héd'), *n.* 1. One having a hard head; a shrewd, unfeeling person; also, a blockhead.

2. A game of butting heads together. *Obs.*

3. Any of various fishes; as, *a.* In England, any of certain gurnards (as *Trigla gurnardus*) or sculpins. *b* In North America, the menhaden; the steelhead trout; a small edible fish (*Chirodorus atherinoides*) of Florida, related to the flying fish.

4. *a.* The gray whale. *b* The ruddy duck. *c* A coarse American commercial sponge (*Spongia tuck.*)

5. The knapweed.

6. Any hard boulder; a niggerhead. *Colloq.*

7. *Metal.* *a.* A hard, brittle, white residue obtained in refining tin by liquation. It contains tin, iron, arsenic, copper, etc. *b* A refractory lump of ore only partly smelted. *See COM.*

hard/-head'ed (-héd'éd; -íd; 87; 151), *a.* Having a hard head. *Fig.* *a.* Stubborn; willful. *Obs.* *b* Having sound judgment; shrewd; possessed of cool common sense. — **hard/-head'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard/-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

hard-headed shad, the menhaden.

hard/-heart'ed (-hárt'éd; -íd; 87, 151), *a.* Unsympa-

thetic; unfeeling; cruel; pitiless. — **hard/-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **hard/-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

hard/hood (hård'hood), *n.* [*hardy* + *hood*.] 1. Boldness, united with firmness of mind; bravery; intrepidity; also, audaciousness; impudence.

It is the society of numbers which gives **hardhood** to iniquity. *Luckminster.*

2. Physical vigor; robustness. *Obs. or R.*

Syn.—Intrepidity, courage, pluck, resolution, stoutness; audacity, effrontery, impudence. See **CONFIDENCE**.

hard/ly, *adv.* 1. In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

2. Certainly; assuredly. *Obs.*

hard/ment (hård'mént), *n.* [*OF. hardement.* See **HARDY**.] 1. Hardihood; boldness; courage. *Archaic.*

2. A bold deed. *Obs.*

hard/ness, *n.* 1. Hardy quality or state; capability of endurance; physical vigor; hardihood; boldness; etc.

Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever *Shak.*

The **hardness** of avowing the contempt of the king. *Clarendon.*

2. Hardship. *Obs.*

Syn.—See **CONFIDENCE**.

hard/y (hård'y), *adv.* [*AS. heardlice.* See **HARD**.] 1. = **HARDLY**. *Obs.*

2. Severely; harshly; roughly; unfairly.

He has in many things been **hardly** used. *Swift*

3. Firmly; hard; securely. *Rare.*

4. In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty; with trouble; by hard work.

Recovering **hardly** what he lost before. *Dryden.*

5. Scarcely; barely; not quite; not wholly; not probably; as, it is **hardly** right; I shall **hardly** be able to do it.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

6. Closely; hard; as, **hardly** followed by his dog. *Rare.*

Syn.—**HARDLY**, **SCARCELY**, **BARELY** are often interchangeable. **HARDLY** suggests difficulty; **SCARCELY**, scant margin; **BARELY** (the strongest term) implies that there is nothing to spare; as, he could **hardly** speak; he had **scarcely** gained shelter, when the storm broke; he arrived **barely** in time. See **MERE**.

hard/-mouth'ed (-mouth'ed; -móuth'éd; 87), *a.* Not sensitive to the bit; hard-bitted; not easily governed; obstinate; as, a **hard-mouthed** horse or man.

hard/ness, *n.* [*AS. heardness.*] 1. Quality or state of being hard; as, a **hardness** of manner.

2. Specif., *Min.*, the cohesion of "the particles on the surface of a body, as determined by its capacity to scratch another, or be itself scratched. The **hardness** of a mineral is expressed in terms of the following scale, introduced by Mohs: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase (feldspar); 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, sphère (corundum); 10, diamond. Thus, in the description of a mineral, H., 3.5 means that it is harder than calcite, but softer than fluorite.

3. The peculiar quality exhibited by water containing certain dissolved substances. Such water interferes with the action of soap by forming with it an insoluble compound, or curd. The **hardness** of natural waters is principally due to salts of calcium and magnesium, esp. calcium carbonate, which produces **temporary hardness**, removable by boiling, and calcium sulphate, which causes **permanent hardness**. The latter condition, which is caused also by magnesium sulphate, cannot be removed by boiling, but may be improved by the addition of sodium carbonate.

4. A hardship; something hard. *Obs. or R.*

hard/pan (hård'pán'), *n.* [*Chiefly U. S.*] 1. Any earth not popularly recognized as rock, through which it is hard to dig or make excavations of any sort. It may be: (1) semi-indurated clay, with or without admixture of stony matter; (2) cemented gravel; or (3) clay, with or without admixture of stony matter, which is very tough because of its strong cohesion.

Hardpan is a material that may be regarded geologically as being rock in the process of formation. Any clay that has become so hardened by heat or pressure as to be an incipient shale is **hardpan**. Any sand that has been partly cemented by the deposition of a small amount of iron oxide or carbonate of lime in its pores, is also **hardpan**. . . . There is no marked line dividing rock from earth, the one passing insensibly into the other. . . . The processes of solidification, be they physical or chemical, may be found illustrated in nature's laboratory in all stages from the softest clay, through **hardpan** and shale, to the hardest slate. *Engin. News.*

2. Hard unbroken ground; fig., the firm, substantial, fundamental part or quality of anything; as, the **hardpan** of character, of a matter in dispute, etc.

hard/s (hårdz) } *n. pl.* [*ME. herdus, AS. heordun;* akin to **hurds** (hårdz) } *G. hede.*] The refuse or coarse part of flax or hemp; tow.

hard/-set, *a.* 1. Hard put to it; in a hard position.

2. Hard; firm; fixed in rigidity; hence, stubborn; obstinate; resolved.

hard/-shell, *a.* 1. Having a hard shell.

2. Unyielding; insensible to argument; uncompromising; strict. *Colloq., U. S.*

Hard-shell Baptists. See **BAPTIST, n.** — *h.* crab, a crab which has not recently molted, and hence has the shell rigid; — *disting.* from a **soft-shelled** crab, and used chiefly of edible species, esp. the blue crab.

hard/ship (hård'ship'), *n.* 1. Hardness; as, the **hardship** of such a life of poverty.

2. That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard/-tack, *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread usually baked in large round cakes, without salt, much used by sailors and soldiers; see **biscuit**.

hard/tail (hård'táil'), *n.* *a.* The gila (*Coragans chrysos*). *b* Either of two cyprinoid fishes (*Bula elegans* and *G. robusta*) of the Colorado basin.

hard/ware (-wár'), *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen utensils, tools, and the like; ironmongery.

Obs. or Archaic. [*Obs.* **hardiss.** *v. t.* [*OF. hardir.*] To make hardy; embolden. *Obs.* **hard/kop'pig** *Pete'* (hård'kóp'pig) *n.* [*Hard-headed* (Peter).] Peter Stuyvesant (1602-82), one of the old Dutch governors of New Netherlands.

hard/lak, *n.* [*Cf. Icel. harð-lakr.*] Hardship; severity. *Obs.*

hard/le, *v. t.* **HURDLE.**

hard/meat Dry fodder, as corn and hay. *Obs.* — *at* to hard meat, in confinement. *Obs.*

hard/mouth, *n.* The chisel-mouth.

hardmen. *† HARDEN.*

hard/rock, *n.* [*CF. AS. hár, E. har, a ? Burdock.* *Obs.* **Hard-shell**, *n.* 1. A Hard. See

Hard-wick'l-a (hård-wík'l-á), *n.* [After Maj.-Gen. Thomas Harwicke of the East India Company's artillery.] Bot. A genus of cassapiaceous trees of tropical Asia and Africa, having pinnate leaves and flowers in panicked racemes. Their wood is hard and very heavy, that of *H. pinnata* being used in India for posts and railroad ties.

hard wood, or **hard/wood** (hård'wóod'), *n.* 1. Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant, as opposed to **soft wood**, possessing the opposite qualities.

2. *Forestry.* The wood of any broad-leaved tree as distinguished from that of a coniferous tree; hence, any broad-leaved tree; — usually so called irrespective of the quality of its wood.

hard/wood, *a.* Having hard wood, as many trees; of hard wood. — **hardwood tree**, a West Indian rubaceous shrub or small tree (*Isora ferrea*) having corymbose pink flowers and very hard wood, used for furniture.

hard/y (hård'y), *a.*; **HARD/IER** (-dí-ér); **HARD/IER-EST**. [*F. hardi, p. pr. OF. hardir* to make bold; of German origin, cf. OHG. *herlan* to harden, *G. herten*. See **HARD, a.**] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid.

Hap helpheth **hardy** man alway. *Chaucer.*

2. Confident; full of assurance; audacious; rash.

3. Strong; firm; compact.

[A] blast may shake in pieces his **hardy** fabric. *South.*

4. Inured to fatigue or hardships; strong; robust; capable of endurance; as, a **hardy** veteran; a **hardy** mariner.

5. *Hort.* Able to withstand cold, as the plants of temperate and arctic regions; capable of living over winter without artificial protection. In cultivation plants exhibit all degrees of hardness, so that those hardy in one latitude may be tender farther north. See **HALF-HARDY**, **TENDER**.

hardy catapa. See **CATALPA**.

hard/y, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel, having a square shank for insertion into a hole in the anvil, called the **hardy hole**; also, a vertical sharp-edged tool on which nail makers cut off the shaped nail from the iron rod.

hard/y-stone-it (hård'ít-stín-it), *n.* [*From Hardyston township, Sussex County, N. J., its locality.*] *Min.* A zinc-calcium silicate, Ca₂ZnSi₂O₇, occurring in white granules and cleavable masses. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 3.40.

hare (hár), *n.* [*AS. hara;* akin to D. *hans*, G. *hase*, OHG. *haso*, Dan. & Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hæri*, and prob. to Skr. *çāçā*.] 1. Any of certain rodents having two pairs of upper incisor teeth, a divided upper lip, long hind legs fitted for leaping, a short, cocked-up tail, and long ears. They are timid, swift-footed animals, and most species do not burrow, but live in the open, or among rocks in thickets, feeding chiefly on herbage, bark, etc. They have soft fur, usually gray or brown, some kinds turning white in winter. The hares belong to the genus *Lepus*, the chief genus of the family Leporidae and sub-order Duplicitantia, and are native of most parts of the world except Australasia and Madagascar. The common European species *L. europæus* and *L. timidus* are favorite objects of pursuit with hounds. The American species are generally called **rabbits**, though this name belonged originally to a small European burrowing species (*L. cuniculus*), the ancestor of the domestic rabbits and *Lepus* (see **RABBIT**). The jack rabbit, varying hare, swamp rabbit or water hare, and the cottontail, are well-known species of the United States. The name *hare* is also extended to the pikas. Cf. **JUMPING HARE**.

2. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = **LEPUS**.

3. One of those chased in the game of hare and hounds.

4. [*cap.*] One of an Athapascan tribe dwelling chiefly on the Mackenzie, Anderson, and McFarland rivers, Canada.

hare and hounds. A sport in which two players, the *hares*, having a few minutes' start, and scattering bits of paper, called "scent," are chased by others, the *hounds*, who must, to win, catch them before their return to the starting place or rendezvous.

hare/bell (hár'bél'), *n.* [*hár + bell.*] A slender campanulaceous plant (*Campamula rotundifolia*) having blue flowers, cordate or ovate basal leaves, and linear stem leaves; — often called **blue-bell**. *b* The wood hyacinth.

hare/brained (-bránd'), *a.* Giddy; volatile; heedless. — *a* mad **hare-brained** fellow. *North (Pur-tarch).* — **hare/brained/ly**, *adv.* — **hare/brained-ness**, *n.*

hare/foot (-fóot'), *n.* 1. A long, narrow foot, carried (that is, produced or extended) forward; — said of certain dogs.

2. *Bot. a.* = **AVENS**. *b* The rabbit-foot clover. *c* The West Indian corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*).

3. [*cap.*] Harold I., King of England; — popularly so called on account of his light-footedness.

hare/hound (-hóund'), *n.* A hound used for hunting hares; a harrier.

hare kangaroo. Any of several small Australian kangaroos.

HARD, n. d. *Polit. Slang, U. S.* 2. A hard-shell Baptist. *Colloq., U. S.*

hard/shelled, *a.* = **HARD-SHELL**. — **hard-shelled clam**, the quahog.

hard/spun, *a.* Firmly twisted.

hard-up-ness, *a.* Firmly up-pishness. *n.* State of being hard up. *Colloq.* [*Hard-featured*.]

hard/-vis/aged (-viz'ájed; 87), *a.* **HARDWARE** man, *n.* One who makes, or deals in, hardware.

hard/way, *n.* The hard, or thorough, beach. *Rare.*

hard/wood, *n.* Knapweed.

hard/wit'ed, *a.* Stupid. *Obs.*

hard/wood'ed, *a.* Hardwood.

hard/y, v. t. *†.* To make or become hardy or bold. *Obs. or R.*

hard/y-dar'dy, *n.* Reckless daring; a dare-devil. *Obs.*

hardy hole. See **HARDY, n.**

hardy/snow. *†* **HARD-SNOW**.

hare. *†* **ARE, a.**; *ARE*, form of **BE**; **ERE**; **HAAR**; **HAIR**; **HAIRE**; **HER**, *pron.*; **HOAR**.

hare, v. t. [*CF. HARRY* OF **HAR-ASS**.] To tease or worry; harass; irritate. *Obs.*

hare/brain, *n.* A harebrained.

hare/brar, *n.* Burdock.

hare/cop, *n.* Harebrained. *Obs.*

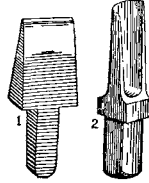
ha-room (há-róm'). *Var.* of **HARM**.

hare/eyed, *a.* With eyes timidly averted. *Rare.* [*CLOVER*.]

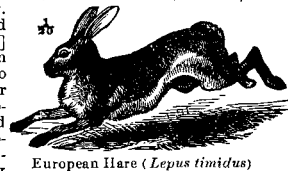
harefoot clover. = **RABBIT-FOOT HARE**.

hare/heart'ed, *a.* Timorous.

hare/da (há-rá'dá), *n.* [*NL.*



1 Blacksmith's Hardy; 2 Toe Hardy.



European Hare (*Lepus timidus*)



Harebell a.

roos constituting the genus *Lagorchestes*, resembling hares in size and color.

hare/lip (hâr'lîp), n. Med. A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a division like that in the lip of a hare. — **hare/lipped** (-lîpt), a.

har/rem (hâr'rēm; 277), n. [Ar. *haram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred, fr. *harama* to forbid, prohibit.] 1. The apartments or portion of the house allotted to females in Mohammedan residences, usually designed to secure the greatest possible seclusion. Cf. SERAGLIO, ZENANA. 2. The family of wives, concubines, female relatives, and servants occupying a harem.

3. A Mohammedan sacred place, forbidden to infidels, as the mosques of Mecca and Medina and their environs.

hare's-ear (hâr'zēr'), n. a European apiceous plant (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), — so called from the shape of its leaves. b = THE BRACKLE MUSTARD.

hare's-foot fern a fern (*Davallia canariensis*) of the Canary Islands and Madeira, having a soft, gray, hairy rootstock. b = BRISTLE FERN.

hare's-tail grass A European grass (*Lagurus ovalis*) whose spike suggests a hare's tail.

Har/greaves process (hâr'grēvz). A process of converting common salt into sodium sulphate by passing over it a mixture of sulphur dioxide, air, and steam.

har't-cot (hâr't-kō; -kōt), n. [F.] 1. A ragout of meat, esp. mutton or lamb, with beans and other vegetables. 2. The ripe seeds, or the unripe pod, of the common string bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), or of other species of the same genus, used as a vegetable.

hark (hârk), v. t.; HARKED (hârkt); HARK'ING. [ME. *herken*. See HARKEN.] 1. To listen; hearken. *Now Rare*, except in the imperative form used as an interjection, *Hark!* listen; — formerly frequently with *ye*. 2. To whisper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hark away! **hark back!** **hark forward!** etc., *Sporting*, cries used to guide hounds in hunting, to go away, back, forward, etc. — **h. back**, to go back a little for a fresh start, as when a hound has lost the scent and returns to where he left it; hence, to return to some earlier point; to revert. He *harked back* to the subject. *W. E. Norris*.

hark, v. l. 1. To listen to; to give ear to. 2. To learn of by listening. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

to hark back, forward, etc., to guide, or urge, back, forward, etc., as hounds.

hark, n. 1. A whispered confidence. *Scot.* 2. A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

harl (hâr'l), n. [Cf. LG. *harl*, Fries. *harl*, *harrel*.] 1. A filamentous substance; esp., the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A barb, or barbe, of a feather, much used in dressing artificial flies; also, a fly so dressed; — also written *harl*.

Har-le/ian (hâr-lē'ân; hâr-lē'ân), a. Of or pertaining to Robert Harleian (1661-1724), and his son Edward (1689-1741), or their celebrated collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, of which the last are now in the British Museum.

Har-le/quin (hâr-lē'kwîn; -kîn; 277), n. [F. *arlequin*, formerly *harlequin*; cf. OF. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, which is prob. of German or Dutch origin; cf. D. *heil* bell. The F. *arlequin* is due to It. *arlecchino*. Cf. HELL; KIN.]

1. A character in the popular extemporized Italian comedy, and hence in the pantomime of other nations. He orig. figured as a servant of Pantalone, the comic representative of Venetian foibles, and as the lover of Columbine (Columbine). He has a shaven head, a masked face, a party-colored suit of tights, and carries a light sword of lath. His part is full of good-natured drolleries and amusing tricks. 2. [L. c.] A buffoon; a fantastic player of tricks.

3. Robert Harley (1661-1724), Earl of Oxford; — nickname. To play the *harlequin*; to make sport by playing tricks.

har-le/quin, v. t. To remove or conjure away, as by a *harlequin's* trick. *Rare*. And kitten, if the humor hit, Has *harlequined* away the fit. *M. Green*.

har/le-quin, a. Having the characteristics of a *Harlequin*, esp. in appearance; party-colored; fantastic.

harlequin beetle, a very large South American longicorn beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) having very long legs and antennae. The elytra are curiously marked with red, black, and gray. — **h. cabbage bug**. See CALICOBACK b. — **h. caterpillar**, the larva of an American arctiid moth (Cycnia eglet) which is covered with black, white, yellow, and orange tufts of hair. It feeds on the milkweed.

— **h. duck**, a sea duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) of northern North America, Iceland, and Siberia, occasionally occurring in northern Europe. The male is slaty blue, handsomely and curiously variegated with black, white, and chestnut, the speculum being violet. — **h. flower**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sparaxis*. — **h. fruit bug**, an Australian red and black hemipterous insect (*Dindymus versicolor*) injurious to apples and other fruit. — **h. moth**, the magpie moth. — **h. opal**. See OPAL. — **h. Harlequin Fruit pigeon**, a small bronze-winged pigeon (*Histrioniphaps histrionica*) of the plains of the interior and northwest parts of Australia. — **h. snake**, the bead snake; sometimes, any of various other coral snakes. —



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harlequin table, a table having a set of drawers which may be raised from the level top like a *Harlequin* appearing on the stage from a trap door.

har/le-quin-ade' (hâr'lē-kwîn-ād'), n. [F. *arlequinade*.] 1. A play or part of a play in which the *Harlequin* is conspicuous; the part of a *Harlequin*.

2. Buffoonery; fooling; waggish trickery. 3. A thing characteristic of a *Harlequin* or his dress.

har/lot (hâr'lōt), n. [ME. *harlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, OF. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot*; cf. Fr. *arlot*, Sp. *arrote*, It. *arlotto*; of uncertain origin.] 1. a. A churl; rogue; rascal; knave; a person given to low or loose conduct; — applied to either sex, rarely playfully. *Obs.* b. A male menial; a servant; also, a juggler, buffoon, or entertainer. *Obs.* 2. A prostitute; a strumpet.

har/lot, a. Wanton; lewd; low; base. **har/lot, v. i.** HAR/LOT-ED; HAR/LOT-ING. To play the *har/lot*; to practice lewdness.

har/lot-ry (-rî), n. 1. Ribaldry; a ribald story. *Obs.* 2. Prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.

3. A harlot; baggage; — chiefly used as a term of reproach. He *sups to-night with a harlotry*. *Shak.*

4. Meretricious attractiveness; as, *harlotry* in art. 5. Refuse; filth; rubbish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

Har/lowe, Cla-ris'sa (klâr'is'sâ hâr'lō). The heroine of Richardson's novel "The History of *Clarissa Harlowe*." She is a young lady who, to escape a distasteful marriage and the persecution of her family, puts herself into the power of Lovelace, an accomplished rake. Unable to seduce her, he drugs and ruins her. She rejects the reparation of marriage, and finally dies of broken heart.

Har/lung-on (hâr'lōng-on), n. pl. [G.] *Test. Myth.* Two brothers, Ambra and Frida, who possess a treasure containing the jewel *Brisingamea*, which in another legend is made the necklace of Freya. Enticed from their friend and mentor Ekehart by the deceitful and faithless Sibicho, they are slain by Eranmaric. The tale is often interpreted as a dawn myth. Cf. DIOSCURI.

harm (hârm), n. [ME. *harm*, *harm*, AS. *hearm*; akin to OS. *harm*, G. *harm* *grif*, Icel. *harmr*, Dan. *harme*, Sw. *harm*; cf. Oslav. & Russ. *sram* shame, Skr. *srama* toil, fatigue.] 1. Injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms. *Shak.* 2. Grief; pain; sorrow. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* 3. Evil; wrong; wickedness.

Syn. — Mischief, evil, loss. See INJURY. out of harm's way, in a safe place.

harm, v. t.; HARMED (hârmd); HARM'ING. [ME. *harmen*, AS. *hearmian*. See HARM, n.] To hurt; injure; damage. Though *ye've not been harmed me*. *Shak.*

har/ma-line (hâr'mâ-lîn; -lên; 184), n. Also -*lin*. [Cf. F. *harmaline*. See HARMEL, n.] 1. Chem. A crystalline alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₇ON₃, in harmel seeds. It forms bitter, yellow salts. 2. Fuchsin. *Obs.* or R.

har-mat'tan (hâr-mât'tân), n. [*Ashantee haramata*; cf. F. *harmattan*.] A dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the interior on the Atlantic coast of Africa in certain seasons.

har/mel (hâr'mêl), n. Also **har-ma-la** (hâr'mâ-lâ). [Ar. *harmal*.] A ruscaceous herb (*Peganum harmala*) of southern Europe and the Levant. The strong-scented seeds yield harmaline, and are used as a vermifuge.

harm/ful (hâr'mfûl), a. Full of harm; injurious; hurtful; mischievous. — **harm/ful-ly, adv.** — **harm/ful-ness, n.**

har/mine (hâr'mîn; -mên; 184), n. Also -*min*. [See HARMALINE, n.] Chem. A white crystalline alkaloid, C₁₂H₁₇ON₂, in harmel seeds. By oxidation it yields **har-minic acid** (hâr-mîn'îk), C₁₂H₁₅N₂(CO₂H)₂.

harm/less (hâr'mlês), a. 1. Free from harm; unhurt; free from liability or loss; as, a bond to save one *harmless*. 2. Free from power or disposition to harm; free from guilt; innocent; inoffensive.

Syn. — Innocent, innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed. — **harm/less-ly, adv.** — **harm/less-ness, n.**

Har-mô-ni-a (hâr-mō'nî-â), n. [L., fr. Gr. *ἁρμονία*.] In Greek legend, the wife of Cadmus (which see). At their wedding she was given a costly garment and a necklace, which had the property of stirring up strife and bloodshed, so bringing evil to every possessor. Cf. ALCEMÆON.

har-mô-ni-al (-âl), a. 1. Harmonious. 2. Harmonical; — in the phrase *harmonic proportion*.

har-mon/ic (-mō'nîk), a. [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. *ἁρμονικός*; cf. F. *harmonique*. See HARMONY, n.] 1. Of or pert. to music; musical; specif., of old music, or pert. to melody as apart from rhythm; melodious. *Obs.* or R. 2. Concordant; consonant.

Harmonic twang; of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.* 3. *Music*. Relating to harmony as distinguished from melody or rhythm.

4. *Music & Acous.* Of or pertaining to harmonics. 5. *Math.* Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances; — said of certain numbers, ratios, points, lines, motions, etc.

6. *Anthropom.* Having the general proportions of the skull and facial form in harmony with each other, that is, having an elongated face with an elongated, or dolichocephalic, skull, a broad face with a broad, or brachycephalic, skull, etc.; — opposed to *disharmonic*.

har/ter. Var. of HARRIER, dog. **har/iff** (hâr'îf). Var. of HARRIER.

har'ri-kar'ri (hâr'rî-kâr'rî), n. See HARA-KIRI.

har'to-lim (hâr'tō-lîm), Bib. **har'to-lize** (hâr'tō-lîz), v. i. [L. *hartoliz*, s. p. of *hartolizari* to divide.] To practice soothing or ventriloquism; to prognosticate. *Obs.* — **har'to-lize** (hâr'tō-lîz), n. *Obs.* [From *hartoliz*, s. p. of *hartolizari* to divide.] 1. To drag one's self along. 2. To come, or peel off, as skin after sunburn.

har/lock (hâr'lōk), n. Prob. corrupt of *charlock* or of *hardock*.

har/lot-ize, v. t. To call, make, or treat as, a *harlot*. *Obs.* **har/lot-ry, a.** Lewd; filth; base; worthless. *Obs.*

harm. + ARM. [OF HARMEL.] **har/ma-la** (hâr'mâ-lâ), Var. of HARMALINE, n.

har/ma-loi (hâr'mâ-lōi), n. [*harmala*, s. p. of *harmal*.] Chem. A red crystalline compound, C₁₂H₁₂ON₂, found with harmaline and also formed from it artificially.

har/ma-n, n. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant*. a pl. The stocks. b. A constabulary, called also *harman* *beck* or *beak*.

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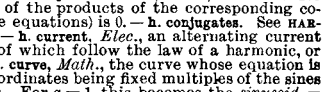
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4. Meretricious attractiveness; as, *harlotry* in art. 5. Refuse; filth; rubbish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

harmonic analysis, the resolution of the actual solution of a problem into the sum of a number of solutions of particular cases of the problem, and the composition of the former out of the latter. Mathematically, it is the solving of a homogeneous linear differential equation under initial or boundary conditions such as make it determinate. — **a. analyzer**. *a. Physics*. A machine for the automatic resolution of periodic curves into the component sine curves of which they are the resultants. *b. Math.* A procedure for determining the intervals that appear as coefficients in Fourier's series. — **h. axis**, *Math.*, a ray that meets a curve in the harmonic center of all the intersections of a plane pencil with the curve. — **h. cone**. *Music*. = CADENCE. — **h. complex**, *Math.*, in the line geometry, a quadratic complex generated (in an infinity of ways) by lines meeting two conicoids harmonically. — **h. conics**, *Math.*, two conics for which the sum of the products of the corresponding coefficients (in the equations) is 0. — **h. conjugates**. See HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. current**, *Elec.*, an alternating current the variations of which follow the law of a harmonic, or sine, curve. — **h. curve**, *Math.*, the curve whose equation is $y = a \sin x$, the ordinates being fixed multiples of the sines of the abscissas. For $a = 1$, this becomes the *sinusoid*. — **h. division**, *Math.*, the division of a line segment at two points, internally and externally, in the same ratio. — **h. function**, *Math.*, any real function u that satisfies Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$, and along with its

first two sets of derivatives is continuous and one-valued throughout a certain region; more esp., such a solution of Laplace's equation in only two variables, x and y . A complex harmonic function is the algebraic sum of any number of simple harmonic functions, the arguments forming in general an arithmetic progression with a constant term added, the proper mathematical expression for any arbitrary function. See FOURIER'S SERIES. The term may be applied to similar functions of several independent variables. — **h. hand**. *Music*. = GUIDONIAN HAND. — **h. interval**. *Music*. See INTERVAL, 6. — **h. law of Kepler**, *Astron.*, Kepler's third law. See KEPLER'S LAWS. — **h. mean**, *Math.*, the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of two quantities. — **h. minor mode or scale**. *Music*. See SCALE, 3 & (2) b. — **h. motion**. See SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION. — **h. multiple telegraph**, a system of telegraphy in which many messages are simultaneously transmitted over the same wire. Its operation depends on the synchronous vibration of pairs of reeds at the sending and receiving stations. — **h. pencil**, *Math.*, four coplanar copunctual rays that cut every transversal in a harmonic row. — **h. progression**, *Math.*, a progression the reciprocals of whose terms are in arithmetic progression. — **h. range or row**, *Math.*, four collinear points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates. — **h. section**. = HARMONIC DIVISION. — **h. sequence of vowels**, *Phitol.* = VOWEL HARMONY. — **h. series**, *Math.*, the series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$. — **h. suture**, *Anat.*, an articulation by simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges. — **h. triad**, a pl. *Math.* Two triads of collinear points P, Q, R and p, q, r such that $Pp, Qq, Rr + Pq, Qr + Pr, Qp, Qr + Pr, Qr + Pr = 0$. *b. Music*. The common chord or triad, esp. the major triad.

har-mon/ic (hâr-mō'nîk), n. 1. *Music & Acoustics*. a. A partial tone, sounded by a simple vibration which is one of the component vibrations of a complex musical tone. The term is usually applied to any of the upper partial tones as distinguished from the *fundamental*, which, however, is in modern scientific usage called the *first harmonic*. See TONE, 2. b. A complex overtone having an upper partial for its fundamental, such as are independently produced by touching a vibrating string at certain points. 2. *pl. Elec.* In an alternating current, component currents whose frequency is some multiple of the fundamental frequency.



Harmonic, 1 a. If the note C be sounded on a piano the resulting tone will comprise the simple tone C (no. 1) and the second (no. 2) and the other partial tones indicated (Nos. 7 & 11 are only approximated).

har-mon'i-ca (-î-kâ), n. [Fem. fr. L. *harmonicus* harmonic. See HARMONIC, a.] *Music*. An instrument invented by Benjamin Franklin, consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses turning on an axis and played by touching the edges with the dampened finger. b. An instrument of graduated strips of glass or metal hung on two tapes, or mounted on a resonance box, and struck with hammers. c. A harmonic (b). d. An organ stop of delicate tone.

har-mon'i-cal (-î-kâl), a. 1. Harmonic (in any sense). 2. *Gr. Music*. = ENHARMONIC, 1. *Obs.*

har-mon'i-cal, n. *Acoustics*. A kind of harmonium specially tuned to give a pure scale, with 24 overtones of the tone of 66, and 16 of the tone of 132, vibrations per second. It has an appliance called a **harmonic bar**, by which the first 16 harmonics of C can be sounded at once, except the 7th and 14th, which can be added.

har-mon'i-cal-ly, adv. 1. Harmoniously. 2. *Music*. In respect to harmony, as distinguished from melody; as, a passage *harmonically* correct. 3. *Math.* In harmonic progression or division.

har/le-quin-ese' (-êsk'), **har/le-quin'ic** (kwîn'îk; -kîn'îk), a. Characteristic of a *harlequin*.

har/le-quin-ism (-îz'm), n. See -ISM.

har/le-quin-ize, v. t. To arrange or manage fantastically.

Har/ley (hâr'lî), n. "The Man of Feeling" in Mackenzie's novel of that name.

har/lock (hâr'lōk), n. Prob. corrupt of *charlock* or of *hardock*.

har/lot-ize, v. t. To call, make, or treat as, a *harlot*. *Obs.* **har/lot-ry, a.** Lewd; filth; base; worthless. *Obs.*

harm. + ARM. [OF HARMEL.] **har/ma-la** (hâr'mâ-lâ), Var. of HARMALINE, n.

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har/ma-n, n. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant*. a pl. The stocks. b. A constabulary, called also *harman* *beck* or *beak*.

harmed. *Harmed*. *Ref. Sp.* **harm'er**, n. One that harms.

har-mon'i-con (här-mö'n'i-kön), n.; L. pl. -ica (-kä). [Gr. ἀρμονικός, neut. of ἀρμονικός; see HARMONIC.] **Music.** a = HARMONICA a & b. b A small wind instrument, played by the mouth, in which the notes are produced by free metallic reeds, one set being sounded by exhaling, another by inhaling. c An orchestron.



Harmonicon, b.

har-mon'i-cis (-iks), n. The doctrine or science of musical sounds.

har-mon'i-ous (här-mö'n'i-üs), a. [Cf. F. harmonieux. See HARMONY.] 1. Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; being in harmony in all its parts or with something else; symmetrical; congruous; in accord. God hath made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us.

2. Marked by harmony, or agreement in action or feeling; living in peace and friendship; free from discord; as, a harmonious family; a harmonious discussion.

3. Vocally or musically concordant; agreeably consonant; pleasant-sounding; marked by harmony.

— **har-mon'i-ous-ly**, adv. — **har-mon'i-ous-ness**, n.

har-mon'i-phon (här-mö'n'i-fön) } n. [Gr. ἀρμονία har-

har-mon'i-phone (här-mö'n'i-fôn) } mon i y + φωνή sound.] **Music.** An obsolete wind instrument with a keyboard, in which the sound, which resembled the oboe, was produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates, inclosed within a tube, which was blown through like a clarinet.

har-mon-ist (här-mö'n-ist), n. [Cf. F. harmoniste.] 1. One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four Evangelists.

2. **Music.** a A musical composer or performer. b One having special knowledge of, or skill in applying, the principles of harmony. c pl. A school of Greek theorists headed by Aristoxenus (b. about B. C. 354), a pupil of Aristotle, who based the principles of music on the subjective effects of tones, and not on their mathematical relations, as was done by the Pythagoreans.

3. A poet. Rare.

4. One who brings anything, or various things, into harmony or a harmonious whole; a harmonizer.

5. [cap.] = HARMONITE.

har-mon-ist-ic (-nīs'tīk), a. Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, a harmony or harmonist; as, harmonistic methods.

har-mon-ist'ic, n. Harmonistic learning or study, esp. that relating to harmony of the Scriptures. See HARMONY, 4.

Har-mon-ite (här-mö'n-it), n. *Ecol. Hist.* One of a community religious sect, founded in Württemberg in the 18th century, composed of followers of George Rapp, a weaver. In 1803 a portion of this sect settled in Pennsylvania. In 1825 it founded the settlement of Economy, and its members have since sometimes been known as *Economites*.

har-mon-i-um (här-mö'n-i-üm), n. [NL: cf. F. harmonium. See HARMONY.] **Music.** An instrument, resembling a small organ and esp. designed for church music, in which the tones are produced by forcing air by means of a bellows through free metallic reeds. It is now made with one or two keyboards, and has pedals and stops. Sometimes, any of several other kinds of reed organ (which see).

har-mon-ize (här-mö'n-iz), v. t.; HAR-MO-NIZED (-nīzd); HAR-MO-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). [Cf. F. harmoniser.] 1. To play or sing in harmony *Obs. & R.*

2. To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind; to agree in sense or purport; to agree in sentiment, emotion, or the like; as, the parts of a mechanism harmonize; these colors harmonize; our passions harmonize.

3. To be in peace and friendship, as individuals, families.

4. **Music.** To unite in an effect of consonance; to form a concord; as, the tones harmonize perfectly.

har-mon-ize, v. i. 1. To make harmonious; to bring into accord; to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to show the agreement of; to reconcile the apparent contradiction of; as, mutual understanding will do much to harmonize men and their differences.

A music harmonizing our wild cries. *Tennyson.*

2. **Music.** To accompany with harmony; to provide with parts, as an air, or melody.

har-mon-o-graph (här-mö'n-ō-gräf), n. [Gr. ἀρμονία harmony + γραφή.] An instrument, usually a combination of two pendulums, for combining and autographically recording two or more vibrations, esp. two simple harmonic motions at right angles, in a single curve, an instrument for drawing Lissajous figures. Cf. SYMPALMOGRAPH.

har-mon-o-gram (-gräm), n. [Gr. ἀρμονία harmony + γραμμή.] A curve obtained by such an instrument as the harmonograph or the sympalmograph.

har-mon-o-m-e-ter (här-mö'n-ō-mē-tēr), n. [Gr. ἀρμονία harmony + μέτρον cf. F. harmonomètre.] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It is often a monochord furnished with movable bridges.

har-mon-y (här-mö'n-ē), n.; pl. -nīs (-nīz). [ME. armonye, OF. armonie (cf. It. armonia), F. harmonie, L. harmonia, Gr. ἀρμονία joint, proportion, concord, fr. ἀρμός a fitting or joining.] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; such an agreement between the different parts of a design or composition as to produce unity of effect or an aesthetically pleasing whole; as, the harmony of the universe.

How parts relate to parts, or they to whole, The body's harmony. *Pope.*

2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, friends who live and act in harmony.

3. **Music.** a Generally: Musical consonance; tuneful

har-mon-i-cal-ly, adv. of HARMONISTIC.

har-mon-i-za-tion (här-mö'n-i-zā-shən), n. Act of harmonizing.

har-mon-iz'er (här-mö'n-tz'ēr), n. One who harmonizes.

harmout. Var. of KARMOUTH.

harm (härm), n. & a. Contr. of HARMONY.

harm (härm) *Ital. also äm*, n. [Cf. Icel. harmi, Dan. hjerne, skin of G. hirm.] The brains; the brain; — usually in pl. *Obs.* or Scot. & Dial. Eng. [Bib.]

Har-nar (här-när), n. [Bib.]

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sound; music regarded as an agreeable blending of tones; a concord. "Angelic harmonies." *Milton.* b The combination of simultaneous tones into a chord; a triad; as, the dominant harmony, the triad based on the dominant. c The structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — distinguished from its melody and its rhythm. It is two-part, three-part, etc., according to the number of its voices. It is closed when its three upper voice parts lie within the compass of an octave; it is open, dispersed, or extended when one (or more than one) voice part is so placed that, by transposing it an octave, it would fall between two others.

4 The science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. As distinguished from counterpoint, which is historically earlier, harmony regards the voice parts vertically rather than horizontally, and treats of intervals, chords, voice progression, suspensions, etc., tonality, cadences, modulation, and thorough bass. Its development followed the establishment of the major and minor modes in place of the ecclesiastical, and the introduction of equal temperament.

5 A literary work which brings together or arranges systematically parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency; as, a harmony of the Gospels.

6 *Anat.* A harmonic suture.

har-mo-ny, n. [Gr. ἀρμονία, fr. ἀρμός joint + τελέω to cut: cf. F. harmotome.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium, and potassium, usually in white cruciform monoclinic crystals; cross-stone. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.44-2.50.

har-ness (här'nēs), n. [ME. harnes, harnes, OF. harnes, harnes, F. harnais, harnois; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. herra army, nest provisions.] 1. The complete dress or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse; hence, in general, defensive armor of man or horse, including all defensive weapons. *Archaic* or *Hist.*

2. At least we'll die with harness on our back. *Shak.*

3. The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, esp. of a horse, dog, or goat. A horse's harness usually comprises the head harness, including bridle, lines, check-rein, etc.; the breast harness, including breastband, or collar and hames with yoke straps, and traces or tugs, etc.; and the body harness, including the saddle, bellybands, crupper, breeching, etc.

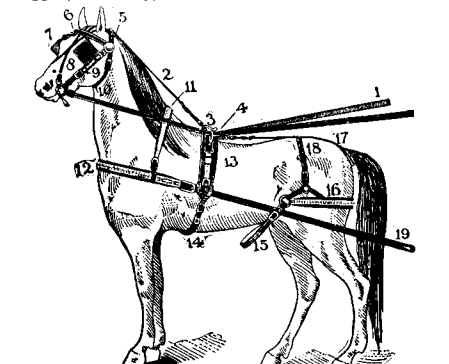
har-mo-st (här'möst), n. [Gr. ἀρμόστης, fr. ἀρμός joint + τέρω to join, arrange, command.] *Gr. Antiq.* A governor appointed by the Spartans over subject towns and people.

har-mo-tome (här'mō-tōm), n. [Gr. ἀρμός joint + τέμνω to cut: cf. F. harmotome.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium, and potassium, usually in white cruciform monoclinic crystals; cross-stone. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 2.44-2.50.

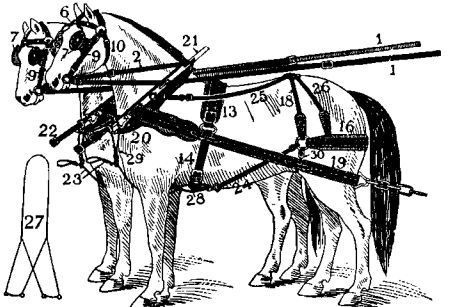
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Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Ferret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Check Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching, or Breeching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.



Double Harness. 1, 1 Reins; 2 Check, Bridle, or Side, Rein; 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 18, 19 Same as in Single Harness; 13 Back Pad; 14 Billee; 20 Collar; 21 Name; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap; 22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole; 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breeching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Lines; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

har-net + HORNET.

har-noys + HARNES.

harn'pan', n. Brainpan; skull. *Obs.* or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

haro, n. [Dial. Eng.] haro, n. Obs. var. of HARRAW, to harry.

Ha-ro'd (här-rō'd), Bib. Ha-ro'd (här-rō'd), D. Bib. Ha-ro'te (här-rō'tē), Bib. Ha-ro'eh (här-rō'ē), Bib. Ha-ro'el (här-rō'äl), n. [AS. Harold, Harald: cf. Dan. Harold, and AS. hære army and wæladan to rule, manage, wield.] Masc. prop. name. F. Harold (Ä-röl'ä), It. Araldo (Ä-röl'dö), Aroldo (Ä-röl'dö). Harold, Childe. See CHILDE HAROLD.

har-old + HERALD.

Ha-ro'maph (här-rō'mäf), D. Bib. Ha-ro'seth (-sēth), D. Bib. Ha-ro'seth (-shēth), Bib. harow. + HARROW.

Har'pa (här-pä), n. [L. harp, of G. origin.] *Zool.* The genus of rachiognathous gastropods consisting of the harp shells. It is the chief or only genus of the

family Harpidae.

har'pa-gon (här-pä-gōn), or **har'pa-go**, n. [L. harpago, Gr. ἀρπάγω hook, rake.] A grappling iron; a harpoon.

Har'pa-gon (här-pä-gōn), n. [NL: Gr. ἀρπαγός, -αγός, robbing, rapacious + ὄρνις bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of raptorial birds much larger than any existing eagle, found in the Pleistocene of New Zealand.

Har'pa-gon (här-pä-gōn), n. [NL: fr. Gr. ἀρπαγός greedy; cf. ἀρπάξω to seize.] *Zool.* A

genus of carabid beetles containing species of flattened form and dark color. It is the type of a large subfamily or section, Harpogoninae (H'pōgōn), syn. Harpalidae (här-päl'i-dē), n. *Har'per*. *Obs.* erron. var. of HARPER.

har'per-ess, n. A female harper.

Har'p-id-e (här-p'i-dē), n. pl. [NL: *Zool.* See HARPA.]

har'per. *Obs.* erron. var. of HARPER.

har'per-ing or **spear**. [F. harper to grip. See HARPOON.] A harpoon. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

3. Tackle, gear, or equipment of any kind; the mounting or finishing parts; armament; furniture. *Obs.* or *R.* except in specific uses; as, the mechanism and gear by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

4. *Weaving.* The part of a loom comprising the heddles, with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed.

5. a The genital. *Obs.* b Matters; property; gear. *Obs.*

har-ness (här'nēs), v. t.; HAR-NESSED (-nēst); HAR-NESS-ING. [ME. harnaisen; cf. F. harnacher, OF. harneschier.] 1. To dress in or equip with armor for war; to accouter; to arm; also, to mount; ornament; in apparel. *Archaic.*

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*

Harnessed well and sharp as point of spear. *Chaucer.*

2. To equip or furnish for defense. *Obs.*

3. To make ready for draft; to put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or devote or constrain to, work.

Harnessed to some regular profession. *J. C. Shairp.*

har-nessed (här'nēst), p. p. of HARNESSED. *Specif.*: p. a. Marked with stripes of color suggestive of a harness.

harnessed antelope, any of several antelopes, as the bosch-bok and quib, of the genus *Tragelaphus*, with striped markings. The females are hornless, and differently colored from the males.

harness race. A race between horses harnessed to vehicles, as in trotting or pacing races; — disting. from a running race, in which horses are ridden. — **harness racing**

har-ness-ry (här'nēs-ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-ri:z). Harnesses or parts of harness, considered collectively; also, a harness store.

harp (härp), n. [ME. harpe, AS. hearpe; akin to D. harp, G. harfe, OHG. kharfa, Dan. harpe, Icel. & Sw. harpa.] 1. **Music.** An instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. It is of ancient origin, various types having been in use among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and early Celts. The modern orchestral 1 Medieval Harp, 2 Modern Harp, a Pedestal; b Pedals; c Back; d Soundboard; e Neck with fret pins; f Wing of a large, hollow, and tapering back with the sound-board, a vertical pillar, and a curved neck, to which the strings are attached by wrest pins. Its pedestal is equipped with seven pedals, each of which raises all strings of the same letter name one half step by a partial movement (the only one in single-action harps), and a whole step by a complete movement. There are usually 46 strings, tuned diatonically in the key of C flat, with a compass of 6½ octaves above C₂. (See PITCH.) C and F strings are colored for ease of finding. The harp has the fullest and richest tone of all plucked string instruments, and is well suited for accompanying the voice. Its most characteristic effects are of a rippling sweetness. See ARPEGGIO.

2. [cap.] *Astron.* The constellation Lyra.

3. Any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp; as: a Any of various screens or sieves for grain, coal, sand, etc. *Scot.* b A grating in a scutching machine to screen the cotton as it is driven forward by the revolving beater. c *Astron. Instruments.* In an equatorial mount, the stationary frame supporting the polaria. d *Elec. Railways.* = TROLLEY HARP.

Harp of Arthur, a star, not improbably Vega, "the Harp star," in the constellation of Lyra.

Dost thou know the star We call the Harp of Arthur up in heaven? *Tennyson.*

harp, v. t.; HARPED (härpt); HAR'PING. [AS. *harpian*. See HARP, v. i.] 1. To play (a tune, notes, etc.) on the harp. 2. To give expression to; to voice; to sound forth as from a harp; — often with an implication of having guessed or discovered what is uttered.

3. To bring, effect, or act on, in a specified way by harping. He could harp his wife up out of Hell. *Tennyson.*

4. To pluck; to twang, as a string. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

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than the rest of the strakes to sustain the shocks due to plunging. b Timbers used during construction to support the frames at the ends of a vessel.

harp lute. A kind of guitar having a dital, or thumb key, by which the strings may be raised chromatically in pitch.

Har-poc'ra-tos (här-pök'rá-töz), n. [Gr. Ἁρποκράτης, fr. Egypt. *Heru-p-khar*] Horus the younger; *Egypt. Myth.* The god of the morning sun, or Horus as a child, represented as a naked boy with a single lock of hair (sign of childhood), and with a finger resting on the lips.

har-poon' (här-poon'), n. [*F. harpon*, akin to *F. harper* to take and grasp strongly, *harpe* a dog's claw, *harpin* boat hook; perh. fr. *L. harpe* a sickle-shaped sword, Gr. ἄρπη the kite, sickle; prob. influenced by *F. harpe* harp. Cf. *HARP.*] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, often sharpened at both edges, and is thrown by hand, or discharged from a gun. A rope is attached to fasten the prey to the boat or buoy until killed.

har-poon', v. t.; **HAR-POONED'** (-pöond'); **HAR-POON'ING.** [Cf. *F. harpoonneur.*] To strike, Part of Eskimo Togglet-head Harpoon.

har-poon'er (-ër), n. [Cf. *F. harpooner.*] One whose duty it is to throw or fire a harpoon.

harpoon fork. A kind of hayfork, for loading and unloading hay. See *FORK, Illustr.*

harp seal. A common Arctic seal (*Phoca groenlandica*). The adult males have a light-colored body, with a harp-shaped mark of black on each side, and the face and throat black, and are called also *saddler* or *saddleback*. The young are called *bluesides*.



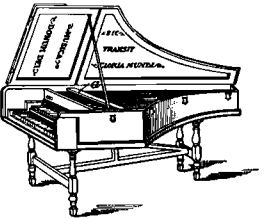
Harp Seal. A Male; B Female.

harp shell. Any rachioglossate gastropod shell of the genus *Harpa*, of tropical seas. They are of large size, having beautifully variegated colors and prominent ribs on the surface.



Harp Shell (*Harpa articulata*).

harp'si-chord (härp'si-körd), n. [OF. *harpechorde*, in which the *harpe* is of German origin. See *HARP* and *CHORD.*] *Music.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century, and resembling in form and arrangement the grand piano, but yielding its tones by the plucking of its strings by quill or leather points, set in jacks, which were operated from the keyboard. Each key might have from one to four strings, one of which, in the *double harpsichord*, was tuned an octave higher. Two key-boards were sometimes employed for different effects. Its tone was weak and tinkling, without gradation of loudness. — **harp'si-chord'ist.** n.



Harpsichord.

Har-pul'li-a (här-pül'i-a), n. [NL., prob. fr. the native name.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African sapindaceous trees, having pinnate leaves, panicles of greenish flowers, and red or orange-colored fruit. Also [*L. c.*], a tree of this genus. Several species have valuable wood, as the harpula (*H. cupanioides*) of India and the Moreton Bay tulipwood (*H. pendula*) of Australia.

Har'py (här'pī), n.; pl. -pies (-pīz). [*F. harpie*, *L. harpyia* (Gr. ἄρπυια, fr. the root of ἀρπάζω to snatch, to seize. Cf. *RAPACIOUS.*)] *Class. Myth.* A monster usually represented as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. The Harpies are usually malign creatures who snatch up and carry off the souls of the dead or execute divine vengeance by seizing or defiling the food of their victim (cf. *PHINEUS*). Originally, they seem to have been personifications of devastating winds. Their number



Gorgon-headed Harpy (from a Greek Vase).

harp'ist. n. A harp player. **harp'less.** a. See *LESS*. **har-poc'ra-tos'** (här-pök'rá-töz), n. = *HARPOONER.* *Obs.* or *R.* **harpoon gun.** A gun used in the whale fishery for shooting the harpoon. **harper.** = *HARPER*. **Har-po'rhyn'chus** (här-pö-rhyn'küs), n. [NL.; Gr. ἄρπη sickle + ὄψος snout.] *Zool.* Syn. of *TOXOSTOMA*. [*Rare.*] **harp'ress.** n. A female harper. **harp'rolling.** See *HARPER*, 2. **harp'si-cal** (härp'si-käl), n. *CORRUPT.* OF *HARPSICHORD*. **harp'si-chon, harp'si-con** (-kón), n. *CORRUPTS.* OF *HARPSICHORD*. **Harp star.** *Vega*. **harp.** *Harped.* *Ref. Sp.* **har-pu-la** (här-pü-lá), n. The tree *Harpulia cupanioides*. See *HARPULLIA*. **Har'pyia** (här'pī-yá; här-pī-yá), n. [NL.] *Zool.* [NL.] OF *NYCTIMENE*. See *HARPY BAT*. **har'que-bus & croc'.** See *HARQUEBUS*.

varies in different accounts; as three, they were Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge.

2. [*L. c.*] One who is rapacious or ravenous; an extortioner.

3. [*L. c.*] Short for *HARPY EAGLE, HARPY BAT, harpy bat.* Either of two East Indian fruit bats, having prominent tubular nostrils. They constitute the genus *Nyctimene*, of which *N. cephalotes* is the best-known. b An East Indian insectivorous bat (*Harpiocephalus harpia*).

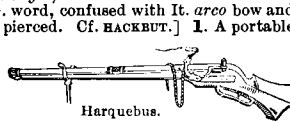
harpy eagle. 1. A large eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) having a double crest on the head and remarkably strong bill and claws, found in northern South and Central America, and occasionally north as far as southern Texas.



Harpy Eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*).

2. A large eagle (*Pithecopaga jefferyi*) of the Philippines, said to live chiefly on monkeys.

har'que-bus (här'kwé-büs), **har'que-buse, ar'que-bus** (är'-), n. [*F. arquebuse*, OF. *harquebuse*, fr. *D. haubok*, or *G. haubenbüchse*, a gun with a hook; prob. influenced by *It. arcobugio, archibugio, archibus*, fr. the *G.* word, confused with *It. arco* bow and *bugio*, hollow, pierced. Cf. *HACKBUT.*] 1. A portable firearm, invented about the middle of the 15th century, having a matchlock operated by a trigger, or, later, a wheel lock or, perhaps, a flint. They were at first so heavy as to be fired from a support, to which they were attached by a fixed hook, but later were sometimes made lighter and fired without support. The earlier and heavier varieties were often called *harquebuses & croc*. The *harquebus* was superseded by the musket toward the close of the 16th century.



Harquebus.

2. A soldier, or soldiery, armed with the *harquebus*; a *harquebusier*.

har'que-bus-ade' (här'kwé-büs-äd'), n. [*F. arquebusade* shot of a *harquebus*; eau d'*arquebusade* a vulgarary for gunshot wounds.] 1. A shot or discharge of a *harquebus*; a volley from *harquebuses*.

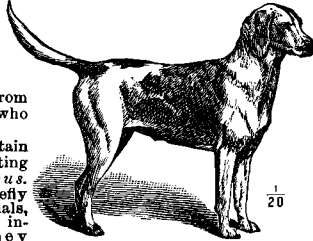
2. A distilled water from a variety of aromatic plants, as rosemary, millefoil, etc., orig. used as a vulnerary.

har'que-bus'er-ry (här'kwé-büs'er-ry), n. [*F. arquebuserie.*] The use, or fire, of *harquebuses* in battle; *harquebuses* considered as an arm of the service. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

har'que-bus'er (här'kwé-büs'er), **ar'que-bus'er** (är'kwé-), n. [*F. arquebuser.*] A soldier armed with a *harquebus* or, perhaps, sometimes with other guns.

har'ri-dan (här'ri-dän), n. [*F. haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

har'ri-er (-ër), n. [From *HARE, n.*] One of a breed of hounds, resembling the fox hound, but smaller, used for hunting hares.



Harrier.

har'ri-er. n. [From *HARRY, n.*] 1. One who harries. 2. Any of certain hawks constituting the genus *Circus*. They feed chiefly on small mammals, reptiles, and insects, which they hunt by flying low over open ground. They usually nest on the ground, and the sexes differ in color in most species. The *hen harrier* and *marsh harrier* of Europe, and the *marsh hawk* of America (see these terms) are well-known examples. 3. A drover. *Obs.*

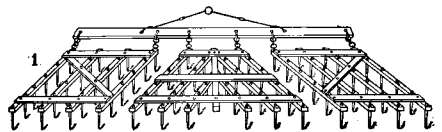
har'row, har'o' (här'ró), *interj.* [OF. *harrou, harau, haro.*] 1. Help! Halloo!; — used as an exclamation of distress; a call for succor; an ancient hue and cry. *Obs.* or *Archaic.* "Harrow and way away!" *Spenser.* *Harrou!* alas! here lies my fellow slain. *Chaucer.*

2. In the Channel Islands and Normandy, a cry (in the form *haro*) of legal protest against aggression or wrong, to be followed by an action in court. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

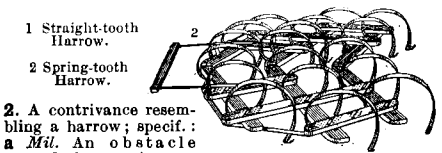
har'row (här'ró), v. t.; **HAR'ROWED** (-öd); **HAR'ROW'ING.** [See *HARRY.*] To harry; ravage; spoil; oppress. *Archaic.* Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speak) *harrowed* Hell. [*Ussler* (*Oxf. E. D.*).

har'row (här'ró), n. [*ME. harowe, harwe;* cf. *D. hark rake, G. harke, Icel. herfi harrow, Dan. harve, Sw. harf.*] 1. An implement of agriculture, usually formed of pieces

of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, to stir the soil, or to cover seed.



1 Straight-tooth Harrow.



2 Spring-tooth Harrow.

2. A contrivance resembling a harrow; specif.: a *Mil.* An obstacle formed by turning an ordinary harrow upside down, the frame being buried.

b A toothed framework drawn over oyster beds to clear them from seaweed, etc. c *Fort.* A gate crossbarred like a harrow. d A toothed iron ring or frame drawn through gold-bearing dirt to mix it thoroughly with water.

3. A diagonal formation, as of wild geese in flight, under the harrow, under torture with a toothed instrument; hence, suffering affliction, distress, or uneasiness.

har'row (här'ró), v. t.; **HAR'ROWED** (-öd); **HAR'ROW'ING.** [*ME. harowen, harwec;* cf. *Dan. harve. See HARROW, n.*] 1. To draw a harrow over (land).

Will he harrow the valleys after thee? *Job xxxix. 10*
2. To break or tear as with a harrow; to wound; to lacerate; to torment or distress; to vex; — often with *up*. I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul. *Shak.*

har'row. v. i. To be affected by harrowing; as, light soil harrows well.

har'row'ing. p. a. Grievously distressing; heartrending; as, acutely painful; as, he suffered harrowing grief and remorse. — **har'row'ing-ly, adv.** — **har'row'ing-ness, n.**

har'ry (här'ri), v. t.; **HAR'RIED** (-id); **HAR'RY'ING.** [*ME. herien, herzien, harwen, AS. hergian* to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here* army; akin to *G. heer, Icel. her, Goth. harjis, and Lith. karas* war. Cf. *HARBOR, HERIOT.*] 1. To make a hostile invasion of or raid upon, with destruction or seizure of property; to ravage; despoil; pillage; lay waste; as, the Northmen harried the land.

2. To agitate; ill-treat; worry; harrow; harass. *Shak.*
3. To steal; to take in a raid or foray. *Obs.* or *Scot.*
4. To ravish; violate. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

har'ry. v. i. To make a predatory incursion; to pillage. **Har'ry** (här'ri), n. [Prob. fr. *F. Henri*, pron. *Hanri*. Cf. *HENRY, 1.* Masc. prop. name. — *Fem. Harriet.*

2. A countryman; a bumpkin. *Obs.* or *R. Eng.*
3. A flashy, underbred young Englishman of keen animal spirits and small fastidiousness; — more commonly 'Arry.

4. *pl.* (*HARRYS*) Playing cards of a cheap grade, having a picture of King Henry VIII. on the wrapper.

5. The Devil, in such phrases as *Old Harry, Lord Harry, harsh* (härsh), a.; **HARSH'ER** (härsh'er); **HARSH'EST.** [*ME. harsk;* cf. *Dan. harsk* rancid, *Sw. härsk, G. harsch* harsh, rough; prob. akin to *E. HARD, a.*] 1. Offensive to sense as being coarse, rough, grating, discordant, astringent, etc.; lacking harmony, smoothness, or easy transition; rasping; raw; repellent; as, a harsh fabric; harsh bitters; harsh music of savages. "Harsh and grating strife." *Shelley.*

2. Offensive to the sensibilities; disagreeable to one's feeling of aesthetic or intellectual propriety; as, a harsh style; a harsh combination of colors; a harsh rime.

3. Of persons or things, offensive to a sense of justice or kindness; unfeeling; severe; cruel; unduly rigorous; as, a harsh interpretation of an action; a harsh philosophy; a harsh punishment; a harsh parent.

4. Offensive to the physical feelings; roughly unpleasant; causing physical discomfort; as, a harsh climate; harsh medicines. "This harsh world." *Shak.*

harsh'ness. n. Quality or state of being harsh. *Syn.* — *Roughness, sternness, severity, asperity, acerbity, tartness.* See *ACRIMONY.*

hart (härt), n. [*ME. hart, hert, heort, AS. heort, heort;* akin to *D. hert, OHG. hirtz, hirtz, G. hirsch, Icel. hjörtir, Dan. & Sw. hjort, L. cervus, and* prob. to *Gr. képas* horned, képas horn. See *HORN.*] A stag; the male of the red deer, esp. one over five years old.

hart of grass, a hart when fat. *Archaic.* — *h. of ten,* a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Archaic.* — *h. royal,* a hart that has been pursued in the chase by a royal personage.

harte'beest' (härt'bést'; härt'z), n. [*D. hert + beest.* See *HART*; *BEAST.*] A large African antelope (*Bubalis caama*), formerly found in large herds on the plains from Cape Colony to Mashonaland, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts. It is grayish brown in color

degree in law or medicine. *Obs.* **Harry sovereign.** A sovereign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII.

har'ry-wat'er. n. A net fine enough for very small fish. *Obs.* **har'sell, v. t.** [*F. harceler.*] To exasperate; aggravate. *Obs.*

harsh. v. t. To grate, crack, or creak. *Obs.* **harsh.** v. t. *Fencing.* To rub (the blade of a foil) against an opponent's blade.

harsh'ly, adv. OF *HARSH.* **harsh'y.** a. *Harsh.* *Obs.* **harsh'ly, adv.** OF *HARSH.* **harsh'y.** a. *Harsh.* *Obs.* **harsh'y.** a. *Harsh.* *Obs.* **harsh'y.** a. *Harsh.* *Obs.*

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ears. b One of seven female genii, or fairies, who made their appearance at the birth of a child and foretold its future.

Ha-thor-ic (há-thór'ík), a. Of or pertaining to the goddess Hathor; esp., in Arch., pertaining to or designating a type of Egyptian column having the capital (sometimes four-faced) sculptured with heads or masks supposed to represent Hathor.

hat leather. Mach. A pan-shaped packing leather with a hole in its flat crown, used for pump plungers, hydraulic rams, etc., usually in pairs, back to back, with cylinder, showing a flat annular Hat Leathers a. a. b. b. between. Cf. CUP LEATHER.

hat palm. Any palm whose leaves are used for making hats, as Thrinax argentea and Copernicia cerifera.

hat-pin (hát'pín), n. A long, often ornamental, pin used to fasten on a woman's hat or bonnet.

hat/red (há'tréd), n. [ME. hatred, hatreden, in which -red is fr. AS. ræden condition, stipulation, direction. See HATE; cf. KINDRED.] Strong aversion or detestation coupled with ill will; either, the simple emotion or emotional state of aversion and abhorrence (= HATE); or, the condition or relation implied by this emotion, as involving more than one party; as, family or clan hatreds. Hence, a sense of settled ill will or malevolence; as, the hatred of slaves for their masters.

Syn.—Ill will, enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancor, malignity, detestation, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy, aversion. See ODIUM.

hat/stand' (hát'stánd'), n. A stand with hooks or pegs upon which to hang hats, etc.

hat/ted (hát'téd; -téd; 151), a. Covered with or as with a hat. hat/ted lit, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and buttermilk. Eng.

hat/tom-ist (hát'tóm-íst), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Pontiaan Van Hattem, of Holland (d. 1706). He taught that sin was not existent, and that, as God was the real author of everything, all man's actions were of his causation. He was deposed from the Reformed ministry in 1633, and the sect organized after his death was suppressed in 1733.

hat/ter (hát'tér), n. 1. One who makes or sells hats.

[Fr.] In the phrase mad as a hatter, the original meaning of which was apparently, "very angry," though now commonly taken in the sense of "utterly insane," the word hatter has probably a merely intensive force, perhaps originally ironical. Cf. the Eng. dialect use of like a hatter, vigorously, boldly.

2. A miner or other worker who works alone, and therefore whose "hat covers his family." Australia.

hat/ter, v. t. [Cf. dial. hatter to shake, harass, entangle.] 1. To batter; to bruise. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. To worry; to exhaust; to harass;—sometimes with out. Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.

hat-te-ri-a (há-tér'i-á), n. [NL.] Zool. A syn. of SPHENODONT, genus consisting of the tuatara. B [L. c.] The tuatara.

hat'ting (hát'ting), n. 1. A the business of making hats. B Stuff for hats. C The hat, or top layer of bark, in a tan pit. D The lifting of the hat in courtsey.

2. Working alone. See HATTER, 2. Colloq. Australia.

hat'to (hát'tó), n. An archbishop of Mainz in the 10th century. In German legend he was, for his hard-heartedness to the poor in time of famine, eaten by mice in the "Mouse Tower" on an island in the Rhine near Bingen.

hat'-tree', n. 1. A hatstand with spreading arms. 2. A bottle tree. Australia.

hat trick. 1. Cricket. The performance of a bowler who dismisses three batsmen with consecutive balls, a feat sometimes rewarded with a present of a new hat. 2. The feat of a player who scores three goals (not necessarily consecutive) in an Association football match.

haw'berk (há'bérk), n. [OF. hauberc, halberc, F. haubert, OHG. halsberc; hals neck + bergan to protect, G. bergen; akin to AS. healsbeorg, Icel. hálsbjörg. See COLLAR; BURK, v. t.] In medieval armor, a coat of mail, perhaps originally for the neck and shoulders, but generally developed into a long tunic of ring or chain mail;—sometimes used loosely for haubergeon. See ARMOR, II, 15.

haw'er-ite (hou'é-r-ít), n. [After F. von Hauer, Austrian geologist.] Min. Native sulphide of manganese, MnS₂, occurring as reddish brown or brownish black octahedral or pyritohedral crystals, or massive. Sp. gr., 3.46.

haught (hót), a. [F. haud. See HAUGHTY.] High; exalted; haughty; noble. Archaic.

shown by doffing the hat—a phrase used by early Quakers. Ha-thor-head'ed, a. Arch. Sculptured with masks of Hathor. See HATHORIC, a. hath'palm, n. Eryon. For HALF-PACK, a raised platform or dais. Ha'ti (há'té), n. [Egypt. háti the heart.] Egypt. Myth. = AR. hat-in-hand, a. & adv. Obsessions; obsessively. [Bib.] hat'tip (há'típ), n. [Bib.] Hat'tip (há'típ); há'típ-tá). hat'less, a. See LESS. hat money. See PRIMAIGE. hatne, + HATEFUL. hat'ous, a. Hatful. Obs. hat piece, n. A protective cap, as of metal, worn under the hat. 2. A coin of James VI., having the effigy of the king wearing a hat. Obs. or Hist. hat plant, = SOLA. hat'rack', n. A rack for hats. hat'rail', n. A hanging hatrack. hat'trent, + HATRED. [Obs.] hat respect, = HAT HOMAGE. hat'tress, n. A female hater. hat roller. A hat-shaped roller for guiding a hauling rope round a curve. hat set. A device for shaping a hat to fit a person's head. hat'-shag', n. Woven silk plush for hats. Ozf. E. D.

haught'i-ness (há't'i-nés), n. [For hauteinness. See HAUGHTY.] Quality of being haughty; specif.: a Arrogance; disdainful pride. b Nobility; loftiness. Obs. Syn.—Disdain, contemptuousness, superciliousness.

haughty (há'ti), a. a. HAUGHTY-ER (-tí-ér); HAUGHTY-EST. [F. hau high, OF. also halt, fr. L. altus: cf. ME. hautein arrogant, F. hautain. See ALTITUDE.] 1. Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious.

A woman of a haughty and imperious nature. Clarendon. 2. Indicating, or proceeding from, haughtiness; proud; as, a haughty carriage.

3. High; lofty. Obs. or Archaic.

4. Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. Archaic.

Syn.—See ARROGANT. Equal unto this haughty enterprise. Spenser.

haul (háil), v. t.; HAULED (háild); HAULING. [F. haler, of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. geholian to acquire, get, D. halen to fetch, pull, draw, OHG. holôn, halân, G. holen, Dan. hale to haul, Sw. hala, and to L. calare to call, summon, Gr. kaletô to call. Cf. HALZ, v. t., CLASS, COUNCIL, ECCLESIASTIC.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by hauling.

2. To overhaul; to search. Obs. & R.

3. To call to account; to check and reprimand;—usually with up; as, he hauled them up sharply for their neglect.

4. Naut. To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind.

Syn.—See DRAW. To haul over the coals, to criticize severely; to censure; to call to account.—to h. the, or one's, wind. Naut. To turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows;—also with on, upon, or to. B Fig.: To retreat from a position or stand; to withdraw; to draw back.

haul, v. i. 1. Naut. To shift the course of a ship, esp. often with up, so as to sail closer to the wind; hence, to sail on a course; as, to haul along the coast. 1. . . hauled up for it, and found it to be an island Cook

2. To pull; to tug; to drag; as, the sailors hauled on the hawser; the oxen hauled at the load.

3. To change direction, as the wind; to shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action;—often with around. A distinction is often made between haul and veer, as said of the wind. Perhaps the more general usage is to say that the wind hauls from north to west (counterclockwise) and veers from north to east (clockwise); but some authorities support the contrary usage. A wind is also said to haul forward and veer aft.

4. Naut. To change the course, esp. so as to sail closer to the wind, in order to get farther away from anything. b To withdraw; to draw back; also, to draw the arm back so as to gain impetus for a blow.—to h. up, to drag or draw one's self to a position of rest; to check one's motion, as, the seaman usually hauls up at Pier 10; the seal hauls up on the bank

haul, n. 1. A dragging with force; a violent pull; a tug. 2. A single draft of a net; as, a hundred fish at a haul. 3. That which is caught, taken, or gained at once, as by hauling a net; as, the finders of the mine made a fine haul. 4. Transportation by hauling; distance through which anything is hauled, as freight; as, a long haul; a short haul. 5. Rope Making. A bundle of about 400 threads, to be tarred.

haul-a-bout' (há'á-bout'), n. A bargelike vessel with steel hull, large hatchways, and coal transporters, for coaling war vessels from its own hold or from other colliers.

haul/age (-áj), n. 1. Act or process of hauling, or the force expended in hauling; also, charge for hauling. 2. Railroad Accounting. A charge made by a railroad for the use of a line of track.

haul/back' (-bák'), n. Logging. A small wire rope used to pull the cable after each haulage. U. S.

haulm (háim), n. [ME. halm, AS. healm; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. halm, Icel. háimr, L. calamus reed, cane, stalk, Gr. kálamos. Cf. EXCELS, CULMINATE, CULM a stalk, SHAWM, CALAMUS.] 1. Collectively, the stems or stalks of cultivated plants, as peas, beans, cereals, etc., esp. after the crop has been gathered; straw or litter. Chiefly Eng. 2. The culm of a grass, or the stem of any plant.

haulmy (-y), a. Having haulms, or large haulms.

haunch (háunch; háunch; 140, 277), n. [F. hanche, of G. or D. origin; cf. OHG. hancke, hencke.] 1. The hip; the projecting region of the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint; hence, loosely, in pl., the hind quarters.

2. Of meats: The leg and loin taken together.

3. Zool. In insects, spiders, etc., the coxa, or basal joint, of the legs. Rare.

4. Carp. The heel or end of a tenon reduced in width.

5. [Cf. HANCK.] Arch. Either of the parts of an arch at the

haught'boy, + HAUTOBOY. haught'ily (há'ti-lí), adv. of HAUGHTY. See -LY. haught'y, adv. Haughtily. Obs. haught'ness, n. Haughtiness. Obs. haught'on-ite (há'tón-ít), n. [After Prof. Samuel Haughton, of Dublin.] Min. A variety of biotite containing much iron.

haught'ure, + HAUTUR. haugou, + HAUTOGOUT. haunt, n. [Cf. Icel. heitta. Ozf. E. D.] Danger; peril. Obs. haunt (háunt; háunt; hák; ák). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAWK.

haul + HAIL. haul-bowline, haul-bowling. Vars. of HALE-BOWLINE. Obs. haul'cer, n. One that hauls. haul'd (háild; háild; hák; ák). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOLD.

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sides of the crown between the crown and the springings. It may be taken as including from a half to two thirds of the half arch.

haunch'ing (háunch'ing; háunch'; 140), n. Arch. A material for the haunches of an arch, or a filling or backing for the same. b A recess in a stile for the haunch of a tenon.

haunt (háunt; háunt; 277), v. t.; HAUNTED; HAUNTING. [F. hanter; of uncertain origin.] 1. To practice; to devote one's self to; to use familiarly; to accustom. Obs. Leave honest pleasure, and haunt no good pastime. Ascham.

2. To frequent; to resort to frequently; to frequent the company of; to visit pertinaciously or intrusively. You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house. Shak.

3. To inhabit or frequent as a specter; to visit as a ghost or apparition. Foul spirits haunt my resting place. Fairfax.

4. To recur to (the mind, etc.) frequently and spontaneously, esp. as something elusive and evanescent; as, old memories haunt the mind; haunted by vague dreams.

Syn.—See FREQUENT. To haunt v. i. 1. To be wont. Obs. Ozf. E. D.

2. To persist in staying or visiting; to resort or associate habitually; as, the beggar haunted about the house. Shak. I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors. Ozf. E. D.

3. To go; to hank one's self. Obs. Ozf. E. D. haunt, n. 1. Habit; custom; usage; esp., the habit of resorting to a place. Obs. or Dial. Eng. The haunt you have got about the courts Arbuthnot

2. Practice; skill. Obs. Chaucer. 3. A place to which one often resorts; an abode; resort; hence, of animals, a den, lair, feeding ground, or the like. The household nook. Keble. The haunt of all affections pure. Tenyson.

4. Fellowship; companionship. Obs. The spirit or ghost which haunts a place. Local. haunt'ed (háunt'éd; háunt'; p. a. 1. Wonted. Obs. or Dial. 2. Frequently resorted to; much frequented. 3. Inhabited by, or subject to the visits of, apparitions; frequented by ghosts; as, a haunted house.

haul'ri-ent (hául'rí-ént), a. [L. hauriens, p. pr. of haurire to breathe.] Her. In pale, with the head in chief;—said of a fish depicted as if rising for air.

Hau'sa (hou'sá), n. A member of a Negroid race of the Sudan numbering about fifteen millions and occupying an extensive territory west of Lake Tchad, including Bornu and Sokoto and a number of minor states, all now under British protection. The Hausas are of powerful physique, with pleasing features and lively disposition. They are industrious and enterprising, being the chief trading nation of the Sudan, and, under British direction, are valuable soldiers. They are probably mixed with Hamitic blood, and their language, widespread as a trade tongue, shows evidence of Hamitic and Arabic influence. Cf. FULAH.

The Hausa language . . . is the only language in tropical Africa which has been reduced to writing by the natives themselves, the character used being a modified form of Arabic. Encyc. Brit.

haul'sen (hául'sén; G. hou'sén), n. [G.] A large sturgeon (Acipenser huso) of the region of the Black Sea, Caspian, and tributary rivers. It is sometimes 12 feet long.

haus'mann-ite (haus'mán-ít), n. [After J. F. L. Hausmann, German mineralogist.] Min. A native oxide of manganese, Mn₂O, found in brownish black tetragonal crystals, also massive. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.86.

hausse'-col' (háus'sé'kól'), n. [F. hausser to raise + col neck.] a Armor. A piece, similar to the plastron, forming a part of the armor of the 14th century and after. Rare. b Lateral, a crescent-shaped piece of steel, often ornamented, hung on the buff coat or later on the doublet or uniform coat in front of the throat, serving as a throat protection, or as a badge of rank. It was used in the French infantry until the establishment of the Third Republic.

Haus'mann-ize (haus'mán-íz), v. t. & v. i. -IZED (-íz); -IZING (-íz'ing). [After Baron G. E. Hausmann (1809-91), French official.] To improve by widening and straightening streets, laying out boulevards, tearing down old quarters, and the like,—usually on a large scale and with some disregard of either expense or sentiment for the past.—Haus'mann-iz-a-tion (-tí-zá'shun; -tí-zá'shun), n.

haul's-tel-late (hául'stél-lát), n. Zool. Provided with a haustellum; suctorial.

haul's-tel-lum (hául'stél-lúm), n.; L. pl. -LA (-á). [NL., fr. L. haurire, haustum, to drink. See EXHAUST.] Zool. A proboscis adapted to suck blood or juices of plants, as in many insects and some crustaceans, using Sclerenchyma (3).

haul's-to-ri-um (-tór'i-úm; 201), n.; pl. -RIA (-á). [L., a well, fr. L. haurire, haustum, to drink.]

Haustoria of Dodder. Section of Willow Stem. Philom (4) of a Vascular Bundle, having ruptured the sheath, ingesting Sclerenchyma (3).

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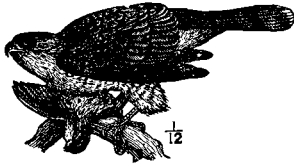
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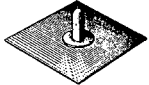
of all hawks are those of the genera *Accipiter*, which includes the sparrow hawk of Europe and the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks of America, and *Asio*, which consists of the goshawks. These are small to moderately large short-winged hawks, with comparatively long tail and legs, and hunt their prey in the manner termed *raking*, pursuing it swiftly and following its most abrupt turns and dodges. Hawks were formerly extensively trained for use in hunting (see *FALCONRY*). Though some occasionally destroy poultry, they feed largely on field mice, reptiles, insects, etc., and are often more useful than harmful. See also NIGHTHAWK.



Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*).

hawk (hōk), *v. t.*; HAWKED (hōkt); HAWK'ING. 1. To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry. A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks. *Prior*. 2. To make an attack while on the wing; to soar and strike like a hawk. *Dryden*. To hawk at, to attack while on the wing; also, to fly a hawk at.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed. *Shak*
hawk, *v. t.* To hunt on the wing like a hawk. *Rare*.
hawk, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative.] To clear the throat with an audible sound by forcing an expiratory current of air through the narrow passage between the depressed soft palate and the root of the tongue, thus aiding in the removal of foreign substances. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm; — often with *up*.
hawk, *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.



Hawk, *Masonry*.

hawk, *n.* *Masonry*. A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.
hawk, *v. t.* [See HAWKER one who sells.] 1. To offer for sale by outcry in the street; to carry (merchandise) about from place to place for sale; to peddle. His wares were hawked in every street. *Swift*. 2. To visit, or canvass, as a hawkler. *Rare*.
hawk, *v. i.* To cry, or peddle, goods about as a hawkler.
hawk-billed (-bıld'), *n.* Having a bill or jaws like a hawk's beak.

hawk eagle. Any of certain large birds of prey intermediate in many respects between true hawks and eagles; — a book name. They are chiefly found in warm and tropical countries, and constitute *Spizæetus*, *Limnæetus*, *Nisæetus*, and allied genera.

hawk'er (hōk'ēr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hafcecere*. See 1st HAWK.] A falconer.

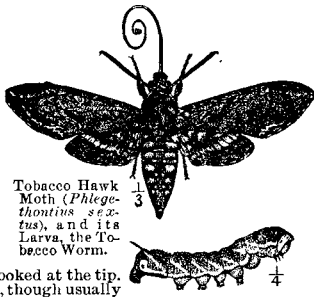
hawk'er, *n.* [Cf. OLG. *hoker*, G. *hocke*, *höker*, D. *heuker*, and G. *hocken* to squat, D. *huiken* to stoop, also E. HUCKSTER.] One who sells wares from place to place or by crying them in the street; hence, a peddler or a packman. In Great Britain, for purposes of excise, a *hawk'er* is distinguished from a peddler by his use of a beast of burden or other artificial means of locomotion or of transportation of himself or his goods from place to place. The *Hawkers Act*, 31 & 32 *v. c. 33*, regulated his trade. See *PEZZELEZ*.

hawk-eyed (-id'), *a.* Having a keen eye; sharp-sighted.

hawk fly. Any of the predaceous flies constituting the family *Asilidae*; a robber fly. See *ASILUS*.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry; the sport of hunting with hawks.
hawking machine. *Dyeing*. A machine consisting essentially of a series of guide rollers which draw the cloth, sewn together like an endless belt, continuously through the dye.

hawk moth. Any of numerous moths, mostly of rather large size, which constitute the family *Sphingidae*. They have a stout body and long proboscis, which is usually kept coiled up, long in a r r o w. The forewings, more or less pointed at the ends, small hind wings, and stout antennæ often hooked at the tip. The hawk moths, though usually



Tobacco Hawk Moth (*Phlegothontus sex-notus*), and its Larva, the Tobacco Worm.

quiet in coloration, are among the handsomest and most graceful of insects. They suck the juices of flowers, over which they hover like humming birds. Most of them fly by twilight, but a few are diurnal. The larvae are large hairless caterpillars, often brightly colored, and provided with a horn or tubercle on the back near the hind end of the body. They feed on the leaves of various plants. Cf. SPHINX, TOBACCO WORM, TOMATO WORM.

hawk owl. An owl (*Surnia ulula*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America. It flies by day, and somewhat resembles a hawk in appearance. The American form is a distinct subspecies (*S. ulula caparochi*). **b** A owl of India (*Ninox scutellata*). The name is sometimes extended to other species of the genus.



Hawk Owl a.

hawk parrot. A South American parrot (*Deropitys coronatus*) having a large erectile nuchal crest.
hawk's-beard (hōks'berd'), *n.* Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus *Crepis*; — so called from the copious bristly pappus.

hawk's-bill, *n.* 1. *Horol*. The pawl for the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock. 2. The hawkbill turtle; — also *hawk's-bill turtle*.

hawk's-bill turtle or *tor'toise* (hōks'bil'). A sea turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*), found in all tropical and subtropical seas. It rarely much exceeds two feet in length of the shell, which is covered with large imbricated horny plates of a brown color marbled with yellow. These furnish the best tortoise shell of commerce (see *TORTOISE SHELL*). It is carnivorous in habits and not used for food. Called also, *simply*, *hawkbill*.



Hawkbill Turtle (♂)

hawk'weed (hōk'wēd'), *n.* A any plant of the genus *Hieracium*. **b** Any of certain other cichoriaceous or asteraceous plants, as *Picris hieracioides*, *Senecio hieracifolius*, etc.
Ha-worth's l. (hā-wōrth'ly-d), *n.* [NL., after A. H. Ha-worth (1767-1833), English botanist.] A genus of succulent aloekale plants from the Cape of Good Hope, having the leaves mostly crowded in rosettes, the white flowers borne in a terminal spike. They are cultivated for their foliage. Also [*v. e.*], a plant of this genus.

hawse (hōz, hōs; 277), *n.* [Orig. a *hawse hole*, or hole in the bow in the ship; cf. Ice. *hals*, *håls*, neck, part of the bows of a ship, AS. *heals* neck. See *COLLAR*; cf. *HALSE* to embrace.] **1.** A hawse hole; also, that part of a vessel's bow in which are the hawse holes. 2. A hawser. *Obs.*

3. The distance or space between a vessel's bows and her anchor; the space spanned by the cables; as, the enemy crossed our hawse; the sloop anchored in the ship's hawse.

4. The situation of the cables of a vessel when two anchors, port and starboard, are used. The hawse is said to be clear or open when the cables run directly to the anchors. "As soon as the chains begin to cross each other she [a ship] has a foul hawse, described as follows: **Cross in hawse**. The chains cross each other once, the starboard anchor being on port bow and port anchor on starboard bow. — **Elbow in hawse**. After port and starboard are set, if the wings be degrees more in same direction she puts 'elbow' in hawse. — **Round turn**. 90 degrees more in same direction put round turn in it. — **Round turn and elbow**. The next half circle, after round turn." *Ridley McLean*.

hawse bolster. *Naut.* a A form of hawse bag. **b** A wooden or iron guard for the cable below a hawse hole.

hawse hole, or *hawse'hole* (-hōp'), *n.* *Naut.* One of the holes, usually metal-lined, in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

to come in at, or through, the hawse holes, to begin a nautical career before the mast, or as a common sailor. *Cant*.

hawse pipe, or *hawse'pipe* (-pip'), *n.* *Naut.* A cast-iron or steel pipe placed in the bows of a ship on either side of the stem, for the anchor chains to pass through.

hawser (hōz'ēr; hō'sēr), *n.* [From F. *hauesser* to lift, raise (cf. OF. *hausser* to wath, towing, F. *hausière* hawser), OF. *haucier*, LL. *altiare*, fr. L. *altus* high. See *HAUGHTY*.] A large rope for towing, mooring, securing a ship at a dock, etc. Formerly a *cable* was a hawser used specif. for anchoring, and made by laying together three right-handed ropes.

hawser-laid, *a.* Made in the manner of a hawser. Cf. *CABLE-LAID*, and see *CORDAGE*, *Illustr*.

haw'thorn (hō'thōrn), *n.* [AS. *hagoborn*, *hægþorn*. See *HAW* a hedge; *THORN*.] Any shrub or tree of the genus *Crataegus*, esp. the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*. They have shining, often lobed, leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits often

hawse bag. *Naut.* A bag stuffed with sawdust or the like for closing a hawse hole.

hawse block. *Naut.* A block to stop up a hawse hole at sea.

hawse box. *Naut.* The hawse hole or its wooden frame.

hawse buckle. *Naut.* A shutter closing over a hawse hole.

hawse'full, *a.* *Naut.* Having the hawse holes under water; having the sea breaking through a hawse hole.

hawse hook. *Naut.* A breast-hook above the hawse holes.

hawse piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers forming the bow of a ship, through which a hawse hole is cut. [Block.]

hawse plug. *Naut.* A hawse hawser bend. See *KNOT*.

hawser clamp. A device for gripping a hawser, as it is paid out.

hawser hole. A hawse hole. *Obs.* or *R.*

hawser-wire (hōz'ēr-wīz'; hō'sēr-), *n.* See *WIRE*.

hawse wood. *Naut.* The hawse pieces. *Rare*.

haw'sing iron (hōz'Yng; hōs'), *n.* A calking iron. *R.*

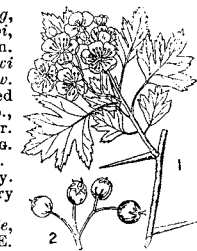
haw'slock (hōs'lōk'), *Var.* of *HALSLOCK*.

haw'tane, *tein*, + *HAUTAIN*.

hawte, + *HAUGHT*, *HAUT*.

called *haws*. Various species of *hawthorn* are planted for ornament or for hedges.

hay (hā), *n.* [ME. *hei*, AS. *hæg*, *hig*, *hieg*; akin to D. *hooi*, OHG. *heui*, *houwi*, G. *heu*, Dan. & Sw. *hø*, Ice. *heg*, Goth. *hawi* grass, fr. the root of E. *hew*. See *HEW* to cut.] Grass mowed or ready for mowing; esp., grass cut and cured for fodder.



Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Haws. (♂)

hay, *v. i.*; HAYED (hād); HAY'ING. To cut and cure grass for hay.
hay, *v. t.* a To supply with hay. **b** To grow hay upon. **c** To dry so as to make hay.

hay, *n.* [AS. *hege*: cf. F. *haie*, of G. origin; both akin to E. *haw* a hedge.] 1. A hedge; an inclosing fence. *Obs.* 2. A place inclosed with a hay; a park. 3. [Perh. a different word.] A net for catching wild animals, esp. rabbits, as by being set in their haunts.

hay bacillus. *Bacteriol.* A rod-shaped microorganism (*Bacillus anthracis*) usually obtained from infusions of hay.

hay'bote (hā'bōt'), *n.* [See *HAY* hedge, *BORE*; cf. *HEDGEBORE*.] *Eng. Law*. The wood or thorns allowed to a tenant or commoner for repairing his hedges or fences; also, the right to take such material; hedgebote. See *BORE*.

hay'cock (hā'kōk'), *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field.

hay fever. *Med.* A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, sometimes accompanied with fever and asthma. It occurs annually, usually in the spring or late summer, and is apparently caused by inhaled pollen of various plants.

hay'field (-fēld'), *n.* A field where grass for hay is grown.

hay'fork (hā'fōrk'), *n.* A fork for pitching, tending, loading, or unloading hay.

hay'loft (hā'lōft'; 205), *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

hay'mak'er (hā'māk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who cuts and cures hay; esp., one who tosses and spreads the hay when cut. 2. A machine for curing hay in rainy weather. 3. *pl.* A country dance; — called also *haymakers' jig*.

hay'making (-māk'Yng), *n.* The operation or work of cutting grass and curing it for hay.

hay'mow (hā'mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay plant. A fragrant Asiatic apiaceous herb (*Prangos pabularia*) used in Tibet as a forage plant.

hay'rack (hā'rāk'), *n.* 1. A frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon, and used in hauling hay, straw, sheaves, etc.; — called also *hay rigging*. 2. A feeding rack to hold hay for cattle or horses.

hay'rake (hā'rāk'), *n.* A rake for collecting hay; esp., a large rake drawn by a horse or horses.

hay'rick (-rīk'), *n.* A heap or pile of hay, sometimes thatched for preservation in the open air; a haystack.

hay'-scent'ed, *a.* Having the scent of hay.

hay-scented fern. *a* An American fern (*Demastædia punctilobula*) having fragrant pale green tripartite fronds with a cup-shaped indusium. **b** In Europe, the somewhat similar fern *Dryopteris oropetris*.

hay'seed (hā'sēd'), *n.* 1. Grass seed, esp. that gathered from a haymow; also, the bits of straw, chaff, etc., from hay, such as cling to the clothes. 2. Hence, a countryman; a farmer; a rustic. *Slang*, U. S. 3. Small Entomozoa and other minute organisms, living at the surface of the sea, upon which herring and many other fishes feed. *Local*, U. S.

hay'stack (hā'stāk'), *n.* A stack of hay; hayrick.

hay'ward (hā'wōrd'), *n.* [*hay* a hedge + *ward*.] An officer appointed to look after hedges and fences to keep cattle from injuring them, and to impound strays.

hay'yz (hā'yz'), *n.* [*Ar. hayz* region.] *Astrol.* The situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the nighttime, in either case fortifying its influence.

haz'ard (hāz'ārd'), *n.* [F. *hasard*, Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster or accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, perh. fr. *Ar. zahr*, *zār*, a die, which, with the article al, would give *azzahr*, *azzār*.] 1. An old game of chance played with dice. Craps is a simplified form of hazard. 2. The uncertain result of throwing a die; hence, a fortuitous event; chance; accident; casualty. I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shak*

at the hazard of his reputation and life. In a condition of the utmost hazard. *Rogers*. 4. Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming.

9. To go round the head or source of (a stream or other body of water).

10. To hit with the head; as, an association football player heads the ball.

To head a trick, to play the highest card so far played in the trick. — to h. in, *Hort.*, to prune (the tips or ends of branches), as to prevent too high growth.

head (**héd**), *v. t.* 1. To form a head; as, this kind of cabbage heads early.

2. To go or point in a certain direction; to tend; as, crowds were heading for the city; how does the ship head?

3. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river.

A broad river, that heads in the great Blue Ridge. *Adair*, etc. = HOOD. Cf. GODHEAD; MADDENHEAD. *Now Rare.*

head/ache (**héd'ák**), *n.* 1. Pain in the head; cephalalgia.

2. Any of several poppies, esp. the corn poppy. *Dial. Eng.*

head/ach'v (**ák'v**), *n.* Afflicted with headache; causing, or attended by, headache. *Collog.*

head/band (**bánd**), *v. t.* 1. *Costume.* A band for the head; a fillet; infula. 2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers. *Scot.*

3. *Books.* A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. Cf. PAC. *Chiefly U. S.* 4. A decorative sewed band, usually a bright-colored silk cord, attached to the head and tail of the inner back and making it as long as the outer back.

5. *Print.* A thin iron slip at the top of the tympan.

6. *Arch.* = ARCHIVOLT. *Rare.*

head/band's (**bánd's**), *v. t.* To fasten headbands on (a book). — **head/band'er** (**bánd'ér**), *n.*

head/block (**blók**), *n.* 1. A block under the head of something to raise it, as, under one end of a log on a sawmill carriage or under the front end of the skids in a logging skidway; specif., *Vehicles*, a block of wood between the fifth wheel and forward spring, to which the reach is secured.

2. *Railroads.* A long tie at a switch to which the switch stand and its connections are secured.

head/board (**bórd**; 201), *n.* 1. A board or boarding which marks or forms the head of anything, as of a bed.

2. A board in front of a pen, to which cattle are secured by short ropes fastened round their necks.

3. *pl. Naut.* In old-fashioned ships, boarding, usually vertical, at the ends of the hammock nettings.

head/bor'ough (**bür'ó**), *n.* (See BORROW a pledge, BORROW, *v. t.*) 1. The chief of a frankpledge or tithing; — called also *borsholder, borrowhead, tithingman.* See TITHINGMAN.

2. In England, a parish officer corresponding to a petty constable; hence, a similar official in other countries.

head/ceil (**chél**), *Bot.* One of the rounded cells borne upon the manubria in the antheridium of *Chara*.

head/cheese (**héd'chéz**), *n.* Portions of the head, or the head and feet, of swine, cut up fine, seasoned, boiled, and pressed into a cheese-like mass; brown. *Chiefly U. S.*

head/cloth (**klóth**; 205), *n.* A cloth forming a covering or screen for the head, as of a person, a bed, or a ship; also, *pl.*, the pieces of a headress.

head/court (**chóurt**), *n.* A chief court; specif., *Scots Law*, a county freeholders' court, now obsolete, having charge of the registration of voters for some time prior to 1832.

head/dress (**drés**), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; a headtire; also, a manner of dressing the hair or of adorning it, with or without a veil, ribbons, combs, etc.

head/ed (**héd'éd**; -éd; 151), *a.* 1. Furnished with a head (commonly as denoting intellectual faculties) or a heading; — often used in composition; as, clear-headed, long-headed.

2. Formed into a head; matured; as, a headed cabbage.

head'er (**ér**), *n.* 1. One who beheads; a headsman. *Obs.*

2. One who removes the heads of cod or other fish.

3. One who heads a movement, a party, or a mob; head; leader; specif., an officer in charge of a whaleboat.

4. A fall or plunge headforemost, as while riding a bicycle, or in bathing; as, to take a header. *Collog.*

5. *Agrie. Mach.* A reaper that cuts off the heads only.

6. One that heads nails, rivets, etc. (esp. a machine).

7. *Needle Making.* One who turns the heads all one way before drilling.

8. *Steam Boilers.* A tube or water chamber into which either end of a stack of water tubes is secured so that the steam and water can pass from one tube or coil to another.

9. *Building.* In framing, a piece of timber fitted between two trimmers, and carrying the ends of the tailpieces.



Timbers with Header. a a Trimmers; b Header; c c c Tailpieces or Tail Beams.



Head-flattening.

headache plant. The American pasque flower.

headache tree. An East Indian verbenaceous shrub (*Premna integrifolia*) the astringent leaves of which are used as a remedy for headache.

headache weed. Any West Indian chloranthaceous plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus*, esp. *H. nutans*, supposed to be efficacious as a remedy for headache.

head'ach'ing (**ák'ing**), *n.* & *a.* Headache; causing headache.

head'bay, *n.* In a canal, the space just above a lock.

head betony. The wood betony or losewort.

head boom. *Naut.* One of the booms at the extreme head; a jib boom or flying jib boom; — usually in *pl.*

head'cap, *n.* *Bookbinding.* A cap or cover of leather over the headband.

head case. *Zool.* The hard integument of an insect's head.

head center or centre. The chief of the Fenian organization.

head chair, *n.* A chair with a rest for the head.

head'chute (**héd'shóut**), *n.* *Naut.* A pipe or tube to eject refuse from the head, or crew's water-closet. [Of headers.]

head course. *Masonry.* A course.

head'crack'er, *n.* A head spade.

head'cingle. *Naut.* A cingle in the head of a sail.

head'drop, *n.* *Med.* A disease occurring in Japan, characterized by drooping of the head and paralytic symptoms.

head earling. *Naut.* An earling passing through a head cingle.

head fast. *Naut.* See FAST, a mooring.

head'fah', *n.* A sunfish of the head'ful, *n.* See -FUL. [Obs.]

head'hung', *a.* Desulphated.

head form. *Anthropol.* The form of the head with reference to determined measurements, ordinarily the ratio of its breadth to its length. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

head/frame (**héd'frám**), *n.* *Mining.* A frame structure over a pit shaft to support the hoisting pulleys. See MINE, *Illustr.*

head gate. A An upper canal-lock gate. B A gate by which water is admitted to a race, sluice, or the like.

head'gear (**héd'gér**), *n.* 1. A headress, as a hat, cap, bonnet, protective covering, etc. 2. Harness for a horse's head.

3. Hoisting gear at the top of a shaft.

head house. *Mining.* A structure in which the headframe is housed.

head-hunter, *n.* A member of a head-hunting tribe.

head-hunting, *n.* The custom, characteristic esp. of heathen Malayan peoples, of decapitating enemies and preserving their heads as trophies. Among certain Dyaka a youth must win such a trophy to be eligible for marriage. — **head-hunt'ing**, *a.*

head'ing, *n.* 1. Beheading; decapitation.

2. Act of furnishing, or process of forming, a head.

3. Advance or pointing in a particular direction; as, their heading was northerly.

4. That which serves to form a head; specif., that which stands at the head; title; as, the heading of a paper; hence, a section or division of discourse.

5. In specific technical uses: *a Mining & Civil Engin.* A horizontal passage or drift, esp. a narrow one kept in advance of the full excavation; also, the end of a drift or gallery. *b Mining.* The vein above a drift. *c Homespun cloth*; also, a pillow, bolster, or the like. *Southern U. S.* *d* Material for the heads of casks, barrels, etc. *e Chiefly Naut.* A final layer of tarred flax or canvas parceling, as for covering the eye of a shroud. *f Tanning.* A layer of bark sprinkled over tan liquor in the vat. *g* The device of a rocket; also, a star heading. *h Masonry.* That end of a stone or brick which is presented outward; also, a heading course. *i* A mixture, as of green vitriol and alum, for producing a head on liquor.

6. *Needlework.* A The edge of a ruffle projecting above the line of gathering. *b* Narrow trimming of various kinds used as a top finish to other trimmings. *c* = FOOTING, *11 a*.

heading bond. *Masonry.* A bond formed by courses of headers, as English or American bond. See BOND, *Illustr.*

heading course. *Masonry.* A course of headers only.

heading joint. *Carp.* A joint, as of two or more boards, etc., at right angles to the grain of the wood. *b Masonry.* A joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

head'kidney. *Embryol. & Zool.* = PROSENKES. *b* A nephidium often early developed in the cephalic segment of larval annelids and other invertebrates.

head knee. *Shipbuilding.* A timber fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem.

head/land (**héd'lánd**), *n.* 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence. *Tusser.*

2. A point or portion of land jutting out into the sea, a lake, or other body of water; a cape or promontory; as, water inclosed by headlands is within the territorial waters of a state; now, usually specif., a promontory, esp. one bold and clifflike; — in the latter sense disting. from cape.

head/ledge (**lédj**), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A either of the athwartship coamings of a hatchway or other deck opening.

head'less, *a.* [AS. *heafloess.*] 1. Having no head; acephalous; also, beheaded; as, the headless horseman.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

3. Destitute of brains or prudence; foolish; stupid. *Spenser*

head/light (**héd'lít**), *n.* A light, usually with a powerful reflector, at the head or in front of a locomotive, electric car, automobile, etc.; also, a vessel's masthead light.

head/line (**lín**), *n.* 1. *Print.* The line at the head, or top, of a page, used for the running title, pagination, etc.; also, a title line over an article in a newspaper, or over an item or division in any printed matter.

2. A headrope.

3. The line inside the brim of a hat.

4. *Mach.* A line of shafting receiving power directly from the engine or motor.

head/long (**héd'lóng**; 205), *adv.* [ME. *hedling, hevedlyng*; prob. confused with *E. long*, *a.* & *adv.*] 1. With the head foremost; as, to fall headlong. *Acts i. 18.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

head'long, *a.* 1. Rash; precipitate; impetuous.

2. Plunging headforemost; as, a headlong dive.

3. Steep; precipitous. *Poetic.*

Like a tower upon a headlong rock. *Byron.*

head maggot. The larva of the sheep botfly (*Oestrus ovis*).

head/man (**héd'mán**), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mèn). [AS. *heafodman.*] 1. A head, or leading, man of a clan, tribe, or village; a chief.

2. An executioner; one who beheads. *Tennyson.*

head'ly (**héd'ly**), *adv.* of **HEAD**.

head'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

heading stone. A bondstone or header.

head'sh, *a.* Heady; unreason-able; also, clever. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head'ker'chief, *n.* A kerchief.

head'le (**héd'le**), *n.* Var. of HEADLE.

head'less-ness (**héd'les'nés**), *n.* *pl.* -NESSES.

head'let, *n.* See -LET. *Obs. or Dial.*

head'line, *v.* To provide with a headline. [OF HEAD.]

head line. *Palmstry.* = LINE.

head'lin'er (**héd'lín'ér**), *n.* 1. *Newspapers.* One who writes headlines.

2. *Theat.* A performer whose name is printed in head line in the bill, esp. in vaudeville.

head'ling, *pl.* *adv.* [head + *ling.*] Headlong. *Obs.*

head'long, *v. t. & i.* To precipitate or act precipitately. *Obs.*

head'long-ly, *adv.* Headlong. *Obs.*

head'long-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

head'longs, *adv.* Headlong.

head'long-wise (**héd'lóng-wíz**), *adv.* See -WISE.

head louse. See LOUSE.

head'ly, *a.* Chief; capital. *Obs.*

head'ly, *adv.* Precipitately. *Obs.*

head'mark, *n.* A peculiarity of the head. *Chiefly Scot.*

head'mas'ter-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

head metal. = HEAD, *n.*, 21 a.

head mistress, *n.* Often, head-mis'tress, *n.* In a school, the principal mistress. [SHIP.]

head'mis'tress-ship, *n.* See HEADMISTRESS, or HEADMISTRESS, *shot.*

Med. A condition of the skull of a new-born child, in which the bones ride, or are shot, over each other at the sutures. *Obs.*

head netting. A netting, often ornamented, in the bows of old-time ships, taking the place of the planking of the headrails.

head'pan', *n.* [AS. *heafodpanne.*] The brainpan. *Obs.*

head'pay, *n.* A poll tax; hence, an individual or personal assessment or payment to church funds. *Obs. or Hist.*

head post. *Mil.* A movable post supporting an imitation head of leather, used as an object for saber exercise in a cavalry riding school.

head'post', *n.* A post at the head, as of a bedstead; in a stall, that nearest the manger.

head'rail', *n.* 1. One of the elliptical rails at a ship's head, extending from the piece of the figurehead to the head.

2. In a door frame, the upper horizontal piece.

head'rail', *n.* [AS. *heafod-*

head master, or head/mas'ter (**héd'más'tér**), *n.* 1. In a school, the principal master.

head matter. *Whaling.* The contents of the case (yielding spermaceti and clear oil) of the sperm whale.

head/mold, head/mould (**héd'móld**), *n.* 1. The skull. *R.*

2. A head molding.

head molding, head moulding. *Arch.* A hood molding; — so called because its position is over the head of an arch.

head money. 1. A capitation tax; a poll tax.

2. Prize money for a person captured or for the head of an outlaw or enemy.

head/most (**héd'móst**), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; as, the headmost ship in a fleet.

head/note (**nót**), *n.* A note at the head, as of a page or chapter; in law reports, a summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principles or rulings of the decision, and now usually the main facts; a syllabus.

head-on, *a. & adv.* With head, or front, foremost; esp., of railroad collisions caused by two trains meeting; — opposed to rear-end.

head'piece (**héd'pés**), *n.* 1. A covering or fitting for the head; specif.: *a* Any cap of defense, from the closed helmet of the Middle Ages to the slightest skullcap, or "pot" (French, *casque*). *b* A hat or cap. *c* A headstall; halter.

2. The head; hence, understanding; mental faculty; also, a man of brains.

Eumenes had the best headpiece of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

3. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

4. The top part; as: *a* In a door or window, the lintel. *b* In a bed, the headboard.

head'plate (**plát**), *n.* A crowning or covering plate; as: *a* In carriages, an ornamental piece for the upper parts, as a metal strip covering the joint in a landau top. *b* In a saddle-tree, a plate strengthening the cantle. *c* In gun carriages, a plate covering the breast of the cheeks. *Obs.*

head pump. *Naut.* A pump at the bow supplying sea water, esp. to wash the decks and to flush the head, or crew's water-closet.

head'quarters (**héd'kwórt'érz**; the accent is sometimes slightly stronger on the first syllable, sometimes on the second), *n. pl.* (but sometimes used as a *n. sing.*) 1. The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer, as the general in command of an army, or the head of a police force; the place from which orders or instructions are issued; hence, the center of authority or order; also, the personnel of headquarters.

2. A chief or usual place of residence or business.

head/race (**rás**), *n.* A race or flume for conveying water, as to a water wheel, an engine, or the like.

head/reach (**héd'rech**), *v. i.* *Naut.* To shoot ahead into the wind, as in tacking. — *n.* The distance covered by headreaching.

head/rest (**rést**), *n.* A support for the head, of various kinds, used by dentists, photographers, barbers, etc.

head'ring (**ríng**), *n.* Among some Kafir tribes, a ring formed on the head by building up the hair with vegetable or animal fibers, worn by married warriors. It is often adorned with feathers and other ornaments.

head/rope (**róp**), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A rope leading from the masthead as a stay. *Obs.* *b* That part of a botrope which is sewed along the upper edge, or head, of a sail.

2. A rope along the upper edge of a fish net.

3. A rope, or line, at the head of an animal, as for tying it.

head/sail (**sál**; *naut.* **héd'sál**), *n.* *Naut.* Any sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib or fore staysail; also, rarely, a sail set on the foremast.

head scab. *Veter.* A mangelike disease of the head of sheep, caused by an itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*, var. *ovis*).

head/ship, *n.* The position, office, or dignity of a head, or chief; primacy; chief place. See -SHIP.

head/skin (**héd'skín**), *n.* A tough, elastic, fatty mass covering the head of the sperm whale, beneath the skin. It contains but little oil.

head'sman (**héd'mán**), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mèn). 1. An executioner who cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

2. A leader or chief; a header. See HEADER, 3.

3. *Mining.* In a colliery, one who brings coal from the workings to the tramway.

head spin. *Wrestling.* A maneuver, used by a wrestler in danger of being thrown by a half nelson, consisting in throwing the feet in the air and spinning round on the head, escaping the hold.

head/spring (**héd'spríng**), *n.* 1. Fountain; source. *The headspring of our belief.* *Stapleton.*

2. *Gymnastics.* A spring performed by lying on the back and then jumping to the feet, the weight of the body coming at first upon the head and shoulders.

head/stall (**stól**), *n.* 1. That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

2. *Class. Antig.* A flute player's bandage to prevent distention of the cheeks.

head station. The house and homestead on an Australian station.

head'stick (**héd'stík**), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A short stick fitted to the headrope of some jib-headed sails to prevent twisting.

2. *Print.* A straight piece of furniture placed at the head, between the chase and the type, in a form.

head/stock (**s-tók**), *n.* 1. *Mach.* A bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; as, the headstock of a shaft gudgeon or of a crane truck; specif.: *a* The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments.

hrægl. An Anglo-Saxon head-dress, chiefly of women. [n., 7.]

head register. See REGISTER.

head'rent', *n.* *Eng. Law.* Rent payable to the freeholder.

head'right', *n.* *Law.* *Off. E. D.* Under former land laws of Texas, the inheritable right given to certain immigrating heads of families to conditional grants of land.

head'room, *n.* = HEADWAY, 2.

Head's governor (**hédz**). See GOVERNOR, *n.*, 5.

head'shake, *n.* A significant shake of the head, commonly as a signal of denial or distrust.

head sheet. A sheet belonging to a head-sail.

head'sill, *n.* *a* In a door or window, the upper part of the frame. *b* In a saw pit, either of the pieces supporting the log at its ends.

head spade. *Whaling.* A long

iron rod; by convection, as through the rooms of a house by air currents; or by radiation, as from the sun to the earth. Energy traveling in the form of radiation is sometimes called radiant heat. Radiation, however, is not heat, but is the kinetic energy of vibration of the ether. It produces thermal effects when it meets bodies which absorb it, that is to say, bodies in which the regular undulatory motion of the ether is transformed into a confused motion of the material particles. Visible or light rays produce heat in proportion to their energy, but the term radiant heat is applied esp. to dark radiations of long wave length (infra-red rays), which are best known by their heating effects.

2. High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold; as, the heat of summer; heat of the body in fever, heat of fermentation, etc.; also, a period of heat; as, alternate heats and colds; a hot place; as, in the heat.

Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat? Milton.

3. **Physiol.** a The sensation of warmth caused by the stimulation of special sensory end organs at the heat spots (which see). Cf. TEMPERATURE. b *Old Physiol.* One of the fundamental qualities of bodies, elements, or humors; — opposed to cold. *Obs. or R.*

The dry cholera with his heat
By way of kind his proper seat
Hath in the gall. *Gower.*

4. Indication of high temperature; appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature; redness; high color; flush; degree of temperature to which something is heated.

It has raised . . . heats in their faces. Addison.
The heats smelt take of their iron are a blood-red heat. *Mozon.*

5. Intensity of feeling; also, an instance of it. *Specif.:* a Rage; vehemence; as, the heat of battle or party. b Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. "The heat and hurry of his rage." *South.* c Animation, as in discourse; ardor; fervency.

With all the strength and heat of eloquence. Addison.

6. A single complete operation of heating, as at a forge or in a furnace; as, to make a horseshoe in a certain number of heats; also, the quantity so heated.

7. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.
[He] struck off at one heat the matchless tale of "Tam o' Shanter." *J. C. Shairp.*

Specif.: Sports. a **Horse Racing.** A run for exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.* b A single course in a race or other contest that consists of two or more courses; as, he won two heats out of three. c When contestants are too many to compete at once, a division of a contest in which the losers are eliminated.

8. Quality of being hot; pungency of flavor; passionateness; ardor or excitability. *Obs. or R.*

9. The height or stress of an action. *Shak.*

10. Sexual excitement, esp. in the female of mammals; the time or duration of such excitement.

heat of combustion, *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved when a substance is completely burned in oxygen. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound burned or (as in the case of carbon) of the compound formed. — h. of formation, *Thermochem.*, the heat evolved or absorbed when a compound is formed by direct union of its elements. It is usually expressed in calories per gram molecular weight of the compound. When heat is absorbed this value is negative. — h. of fusion, h. of vaporization. See LATENT HEAT. — h. of neutralization, *Thermochem.*, heat evolved in the neutralization of acids and bases.

heat (hēt), v. t.; HEAT'ED; HEAT'ING. [ME. *hētan*, fr. *hāt* hot. See HOT.] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat, or to cause to grow warm; as, to heat an oven or furnace, an iron, or the like.

2. To make hot or feverish by action or emotion. *Pray*, walk softly; do not heat your blood. *Shak.*

3. To excite ardent; to rouse to action; to excite to excess; to inflame, as the passions.

4. To run over (ground) as in a race. *Obs. or R.* *Shak.*

heat, v. i. 1. To grow warm or hot by action of fire or friction, etc., or communication of heat; as, the water heats slowly; also, to grow warm or hot by fermentation or other chemical action; as, green hay heats in a mow.

2. To become excited or inflamed.

heat engine, *Mach. & Thermodyn.* An engine for converting heat into mechanical energy. Steam, gas, oil, and hot-air engines are the principal kinds of heat engines.

heat'er (hē'tēr), n. 1. One that heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as: a piece of iron heated and placed in a flatiron, box iron, tea urn, or the like. b A stove, furnace, steam radiator, or the like. c In sugar making, a heating pan for the juice or sirup. d *Elec.* A coil of platinum wire in a Nernst lamp to heat the light-giving filament to incandescence.

2. Weaving. A frog in a loose-reed loom.

heater plate. A metal plate to conduct heat from the flame to the reservoir of an oil lamp to keep the oil from congealing when the lamp is exposed to low temperatures.

heath (hēth), n. [ME. *heth* waste land, the plant heath, AS. *hēð*; akin to D. *heth*, Icel. *heið* waste land, Dan. *heide*, Sw. *hed*, Goth. *haidi* field; cf. L. *bucetum* a cow pasture, Skr. *kshētra* field.] 1. A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area clothed with a characteristic vegetation consisting principally of undershrubs of the genus *Erica*.

2. A Orig., any plant growing on a heath (sense 1); later,

heat (hēt), *Obs.*, dial., or hill. pret. & p. p. of HEAT. [ABLE.] heat'able (hē't'ā-b'l), a. See heat'ap'oxy. Sunstroke. heat'ap'oxy. Sunstroke. heat centers or centers. *Physiol.* Regions in the cerebrospinal axis which are concerned in thermogenesis or thermolysis. heat'drops, n. pl. Light rain early on a hot morning; also, tears; sweat. heat'ed-ly, adv. of heated, p. p. heat'en, v. t. & i. To heat. *Obs.* heat equator. = THERMAL EQUATOR. [EQUIVALENT.] heat equivalent. = WATER. heater piece. A triangular strip of land. *Local, U. S.*

any undershrub of the genus *Erica*; also, *Calluna vulgaris*; the common heath or heather, formerly included in *Erica*. b *Bot. Specif.*, any species of *Erica*, or, often, any plant of the heath family (Ericaceae). c (With a characterizing word.) Any of several heathlike plants of other families, as the sea heath. d *Bib.* A kind of desert plant, variously identified with tamarisk, savin (*Juniperus sabina*), and *J. phoenicea*. *Jer.* xvii. 6; xlviii. 6.

heath aster. A common aster of the eastern United States (*Aster ericoides*), with small white flower heads.

heath'ber-y (hēth'ber-ī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Any berry growing on a heath, esp. the crowberry and bilberry.

heath cup. A scrophulariaceous herb (*Aritanena fimbriatum*) of the East Indies and Australia, sometimes cultivated for its large blue flowers.

heath'en (hē'th'n), n.; pl. HEATH'ENS (-hē'nīz) or collectively HEATH'EN. [ME. *hethen*, AS. *hēðen*, usually connected with *hēð* heath, and supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods (cf. *pagan*, fr. L. *pagus* village); akin to OS. *hēðin*, adj., D. *heiden* a heathen, G. *heide*, OHG. *heidun*, Icel. *heiðinn*, adj., Sw. *heden*, Goth. *haidun*, n. fem. See HEATH.] 1. An unconverted member of a people or nation (usually of inferior civilization) that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; one who is neither a Jew, Christian, nor Moslem (though in early use Moslems were sometimes called heathen); specif., *Bib.*, an idolater; a Gentile. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance. *Ps.* lxxviii. 8.

2. One whose culture or enlightenment is of an inferior or paganlike grade; an irreligious person.

If it is no more than a moral discourse, he may preach it and they may hear it, and yet both continue unconverted heathens. *V. Knox.*

Syn. — See PAGAN.

heath'en, a. 1. Gentile; pagan; — applied to others than Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, formerly also to Moslems. Hence, unenlightened; irreligious.

2. Pertaining to the heathen, their religions, customs, etc.

heath'en-dom (-dŏm), n. [AS. *hēðendōm*.] a That part of the world where heathenism prevails; also, the heathen, considered collectively. b Heathenism.

heath'en-ish, a. [AS. *hēðenisc*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heathen; resembling, or thought to be characteristic of, heathens. "Worse than heathenish crimes." *Milton.*

2. Of heathen race or belief; heathen. *Obs.*

— heath'en-ish-ly, adv. — heath'en-ish-ness, n.

heath'en-ism (hē'th'n-īz'm), n. The religious system or rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism. — heath'en-ist, n. *Rare.*

heath'en-ize (-īz), v. t. & i.; HEATH'EN-IZED (-īz-d). HEATH'EN-IZING (-īz-īng). To render or become heathen or heathenish; to practice heathenism.

heath'en-ry (-rī), n. 1. State, quality, or character, of the heathen; heathenism.

2. Heathendom; heathen nations or people.

heath'er (hē'th'er), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. earlier *hadder*, in dial. use also *hedder*. *Oxf. E. D.*] *Scot.* a The ericaceous plant *Calluna vulgaris*; also, any of several British heaths of the genus *Erica*. b = CROWBERRY a. *Rare.*

heather bell. The bell heather.

heath fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris oreopteris*) of northern Europe and North America, having sweet-scented fronds.

heath or heather grass. A European perennial grass (*Steglingia decumbens*) growing commonly on heaths and moors.

heath grouse. The black grouse.

heath hen. a The female of the black grouse; the gray hen. b A grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido*) closely related to the prairie chicken of the western United States, which was formerly found in several of the middle and southern New England States. It is now in the last stages of extermination. A few still survive on the island of Marthas Vineyard.

heath pea. A European fabaceous plant (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) bearing small tubers, used for food and in Scotland to flavor whisky.

heath'y (hē'th'ī), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, heathy land; heathy hills.

heating (hē'tīng), p. pr. & v. b. n. — heating furnace, a reheating furnace. — h. surface, *Steam Boilers*, the aggregate surface exposed to fire or to the heated products of combustion, esp. of all the plates or sheets that are exposed to water on their opposite surfaces; — called also *fire surface*.

heat lightning. More or less vivid and extensive flashes of electric light, without thunder, seen near the horizon, esp. at the close of a hot day. It is ascribed to far-off lightning flashes, reflected from the higher strata of clouds.

heat potential. *Thermodyn.* A factor expressing the rate of doing work of a unit mass of a substance undergoing isothermal expansion.

heat ray. *Physics*. A ray producing thermal effects; — formerly applied especially to the rays near the red end of the visible spectrum.

heat spectrum. *Physics*. The infra-red spectrum; — so called because, being invisible and inactive in actinism, it is studied by means of its thermal effect. Any other region of the spectrum that may be thus studied is likewise to be considered as a part of the heat spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

heat spot. a A freckle. b *Physiol.* Any of numerous spots on the skin at which are located nerve endings sensitive to heat stimulation. See TEMPERATURE SENSATION.

heat stroke. A depression of the vital powers, due to ex-

heath'er cat. A cat that lives wild on the heather; hence, a person of a roving life. *Eng.* heath'ered (hē'th'ērd), a. Clad with heather. heather grass. = HEATH GRASS. heath'er-ness (hē'th'ēr-nēs), n. See -NESS. heath'er-ship. See -SHIP. heather. + HITHER. heather ale. A drink brewed, according to tradition, from the flowers of heather. *Obs. or Scot.* heath'er-bleat, heath'er-bleat'er, n. Also heath'er-bleit, heath'er-bleit'er (hē'th'ēr-b'lēit'ēr); -blēit'er. The common snipe; — so called from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. *Local, Scot. & Eng.*

posure to excessive heat and manifesting itself as prostration with syncope, etc. (heat exhaustion), as prostration with insensibility, fever, etc. (true sunstroke), or, rarely, as acute meningitis; sunstroke, or insolation (in the wider sense). The direct rays of the sun, artificial heat in confined quarters, as those of firemen (stokers), glass blowers, and rolling-mill men, or diffused atmospheric heat without proper ventilation, are the causes.

heat tone. *Thermochem.* The sum of the heat developed in a reaction and of the external work performed, expressed in heat units. The *heat tone* may be positive or negative.

heat by its absolute temperature. See ENTROPY.

heaume (hēm), n. [F. Cf. HELM a helmet.] *Armor*. A great helmet, chiefly of the 13th century, worn over a hood of mail or close-fitting steel cap, frequently resting directly upon the armor of the shoulders, and put on only at the moment of going into combat. See HELMET, *Illust.*

heave (hēv), v. t.; pret. HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv); p. p. HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HEVEN (hēv'n); p. pr. & v. b. n. HEAV'ING (hēv'īng). [ME. *heven*, *heben*, AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf*, p. p. *hafen*); akin to OS. *hebban*, D. *heffen*, OHG. *heffan*, *hevan*, G. *heben*, Icel. *hefja*, Sw. *höfva*, Dan. *hæve*, Goth. *hafjan*, L. *capere* to take, seize, cf. Gr. *kamē* handle. Cf. ACCEPT, BEHOOF, CAPACIOUS, FORCEPS, RECEIPT.] 1. To cause to move upward or onward by a lifting effort; to lift; raise; now, usually, to lift or raise with exertion; — often with up; as, the wave heaved the boat on land. Here a little child I stand.

Heaving up my ether hand. *Herrick.*

2. To raise or exalt in state or feeling; to elevate. *Obs.*

3. To baptize; also, to stand as sponsor for. *Obs.*

4. To remove; to carry off; also, *Cant*, to rob. *Obs.*

5. To cause to swell or rise, as the breast or bosom.

The glittering, finny swarms
That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

6. To raise or force from the breast; to utter with effort. The wretched animal heaved forth such groans. *Shak.*

7. To throw; to cast; to toss or hurl; as, to heave the lead; to heave the log. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.*

8. *Naut.* To draw or pull; to haul on; to cause to move or to come into some position by or as if by hauling on a rope, either as a means of propulsion or as a means of arranging the sails so as to act in a certain way; as, to heave the ship ahead, aback, or in stays; to heave in the cable; to heave the anchor; to heave a line out.

9. *Mining & Geol.* To displace (a vein or a stratum), as by a fault.

Syn. — HEAVE, HOIST. To HEAVE (see defs. for nautical usage) is to lift with effort, esp. something heavy; to HOIST is to raise aloft, esp. (in modern usage) by means of tackle; as, "though the giant ages heave the hill" (*Tennyson*); cf. also, "heave a sigh, a coal heaver." It is the sport to heave the engineer hoist with his own petard" (*Shak.*); to hoist sail, to hoist the cargo into a ship. See RAISE.

to heave speak. *Naut.* See SPEAK. — to h. down (a ship), *Naut.*, to careen her. — to h. out (a sail), to unfurl it. — to h. short (a cable, a ship, etc.), *Naut.*, to haul in cable till the ship is almost perpendicularly above the anchor. — to h. the gorge, to reach. — to h. the lead (lēd), *Naut.*, to take soundings with lead and line. — to h. the log, *Naut.*, to ascertain a vessel's rate of progress through the water by using the log. — to h. to, *Naut.*, to stop the headway (of a vessel), esp. by bringing her to the wind.

heave (hēv), v. i. 1. To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward, as a tower or mound; also, *Obs.*, to mount. Heave and the huge columns heave into the sky. *Pope.*

Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap. *Gray.*

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves, as ships at sea, etc.

Frequent for breath his panting hosom heaves. *Prior*
The heaving plain of ocean. *Byron.*

3. To make an effort to raise, throw, or move anything; to strain to do something difficult; to labor; to struggle. The Church of England had struggled and heaved at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days.

4. *Specif.*, a To yank; as, to heave for breath. b *To reach.* 5. *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; to cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; also, of the vessel, to move; as, he have alongside.

to heave and set, to rise and fall on or as on a wave of the sea. — to h. at, to aim at with hostile intent; to attack; oppose. *Obs.* — to h. in sight, to seem to rise above the horizon and come in sight, as a ship or other object at sea. *Naut. or Colloq.* — to h. to, *Naut.*, to stop the headway of a vessel; — said also of the vessel; as, the ship hove to near us.

heave, n. 1. An effort to heave or to raise something, as a weight, or one's self, or to move something heavy. After many strains and heaves
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

2. An upward motion; a rising; esp., a rhythmical rising, as of the breast in difficult breathing, of the waves of the earth in an earthquake, and the like. There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves. *Shak.*

3. *Mining*. The horizontal component of the displacement of a vein or body of rock, caused by a fault. See FAULT, 8 & *Illust.*

4. A knoll; an undulation of land. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

5. *Wrestling*. A chip performed by the right arm reaching round under the opponent's right shoulder, while the left is slipped under him to grasp his left elbow.

6. pl. [construed as sing.] *Veter.* = HEAVES.

heave of the sea, *Naut.*, the effect of the swell of the sea on a vessel's progress or course.

heave ho, *interj.* *Naut.* A sailor's cry when hauling, as on an anchor chain. — v. i. To cry heave ho.

heav'en (hēv'n), n. [ME. *heven*, *hefen*, *hefene*, AS. *heofon*; akin to OS. *hevan*, LG. *heben*, *heven*; of uncertain origin.] 1. The expanse of space surrounding the earth; esp., that which seems to be over the earth like a great arch or dome; the firmament; empyrean; the place where

heath honeyuckle. An Australian proteaceous shrub (*Strydomella serrata*). heath'less, a. See -LESS. heath'peat. See PEAT. heath'poult. The young of the black grouse. heath'rose. Rose of Jericho a. heath'wort' (hē'th'wōrt'), n. Any plant of the family Ericaceae. heath'ing-ly, adv. of HEATING. heath'less, a. See -LESS. heath'unt. See CALORIE, BRITISH THERMAL UNIT. heaum'er, n. A maker of heaumes or helmets. heaut'bor'. See AUTOB. he-au-to-mor'phic (hē-ō'tō-

mōr'fīz'm), n. [Gr. *εὐαυτοῦ* of one's self + *μορφή* + *-ισμ*.] Automorphism. Heav'ly-ton Tīm'ō-ro-u'mē-nōs (hē-ō'tōn tīm'ō-rōō'mē-nōs). Also He-au-ton-tim'ō-ro-u'mē-nōs. [L., fr. Gr. *εὐαυτοῦ* τῶν ποιητῶν.] A self-tormentor; — title of a play by Menander and its adaptation by Terence. he'au-top'h-a-ny (hē-ō'tōp'h-ā-nī), n. [Gr. *εὐαυτοῦ* of one's self + *φαινεσθαι* to appear.] Self-manifestation. *Rare.* heave. *Heave*. *Ref. Sp.* heave. *Heaved*. *Ref. Sp.* heaved. + H. D. heave'less, a. See -LESS.

the sun, moon, and stars appear; the sky; the region of the clouds and winds and flying birds;—now chiefly in pl. In early cosmography the space around the earth was divided into series of heavens (varying in number from seven to eleven), in Greek thought regarded as concentric spheres corresponding to the spaces within the assigned orbits of the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, etc. Dante's "Paradiso" describes such a series of nine heavens beneath the empyrean. The belief in a plurality of heavens, usually regarded as the abode of deities or spirits, prevailed among many ancient peoples, and is widespread in apocalyptic and rabbinical literature. Cf. EMBYREAN, ETHER.

2. The dwelling place of the Deity; the celestial abode of bliss; place or state of the blessed dead. Cf. ELYSIUM, HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS, NIRVANA, PARADISE, VALHALLA.

3. [cap.] The sovereign of heaven; God; also, heavenly beings; the assembly of the blessed, collectively. Her prayers, whom Heaven delights to hear. Shak

4. Any place of supreme happiness or great comfort; also, perfect felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition. "The brightest heaven of invention." Shak

5. A canopy or covering, representing the heavens, formerly used over a stage.

6. The sky or climate of a particular region.

Heaven of heavens, the highest heaven, the abode of God and the most exalted spirits; a place or state of supreme bliss.

Heav'n (hēv'n), v. t.; HEAV'EN-ED (-'nd); HEAV'EN-ING. To place in happiness or bliss, as in heaven; to beatify; also, to make heavenly in character.

We are happy as the bird whose nest Is heaven in the hush of purple life. G. Massey

Heav'en-ly, a. [AS. heofonlic.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in, the heaven of God and the angels (or of heathen gods); celestial; as, heavenly spirits.

2. Of or relating to the natural heavens or sky; as, heavenly bodies.

3. Of the nature of that which is heavenly; divine; sacred; blessed; also, appropriate to heaven; of more than earthly purity or beauty.

The love of heaven makes one heavenly. Sir P. Sidney

One of those heavenly days that cannot die. Wordsworth

Syn. — See CELESTIAL. Heavenly City, the New Jerusalem. — h. fruit, the date plum. — the heav'n-lies (hēv'n-līz), heavenly places or things; — a literal rendering of the Greek τοῖς οὐρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, 20; ii. 6, etc.).

Heav'en-ly, adv. [AS. heofonlice.] 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. "She was heavenly true." Shak

2. By the influence or agency of heaven. Our heavenly guided soul shall climb. Milton

Heav'er (hēv'ēr), n. 1. One that heaves or lifts; a laborer employed on docks in handling freight; as, a coal heav'er.

2. Naut. A bar used as a lever in twisting rope, etc.

Heav'es (hēvz), n. Veter. A disease, principally affecting horses, in which the elasticity of the lungs is lost, the air vesicles are permanently distended, and expiration is difficult, and which is accompanied with heaving of the flanks and a persistent cough; broken wind; emphysema

Heav'ies (hēv'īz), n. pl. Mil. A heavy cavalry; — used esp. of European armies. B. [cap.] The Dragon Guards. Eng.

Heav'y (-ī), adv. [From 1st HEAVY.] 1. In a heavy manner; with great weight; as, to bear heavily on a thing.

2. As if burdened with a great weight; slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; hence, in a slow, difficult, or suffering manner.

And took off their chariot wheels, that they drive them heavily. Ez. xiv. 25.

3. Sorrowfully; dejectedly; grievously. Archaic. Why looks your grace so heavily to-day? Shak

4. Forcibly; severely; as, he was heavily punished. Shak

5. To a considerable amount; as, he was fined heavily.

Heav'y-ness, n. [AS. heafnes.] State or quality of being heavy; weight; sluggishness; oppression; thickness. Also, Obs. a. An enraged feeling. b. Sadness.

Heav'ing (hēv'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of HEAVE. Specif. vb. n. A rural custom in England, now obsolete, of lifting or tossing in the air persons of the opposite sex, the women on Easter Monday and the men on Easter Tuesday, in allusion to the Resurrection. Often a decorated chair is used, and the women's feet are sprinkled with water from a pail. A kiss or a fine is sometimes exacted.

Heav'ing day, a day appropriated to the custom of heaving; either Heaving Monday, Easter Monday, or Heaving Tuesday, Easter Tuesday. — h. line, Naut., a small line to be thrown from or to a vessel for use in hauling a heavier line, as a hawser. — h. line bend, clove hitch. See KNOT.

Heav'y (hēv'ī), a.; HEAV'Y-ER (-'ēr); HEAV'Y-EST. [ME. hevi, AS. hefig, fr. hefe weight, hebban to lift, heave; akin to OHG. hebig, hevig, Icel. höfgr, höfgr. See HEAVE.]

1. Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; as, a heavy stone; hence, weighty in proportion to bulk; or of high specific gravity; as, gold is a heavy metal.

2. Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure, accomplish, or fulfill; hence, grievous; afflictive; causing sorrow or distress; as, heavy expenses, trials, etc.

The hand of the Lord was heavy upon them. 1 Sam. v. 6. The king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make. Shak

3. Of weighty import; serious; grave; consequential; as, heavy news. "Matter of heavy consequence." Shak

4. Deep; profound; intense; as, a heavy silence.

5. Laden with that which is weighty; encumbered; bur-

dened; bowed down, either with an actual burden or with care, grief, pain, or disappointment.

The heavy sorrowing nobles all in council were. Chapman

A light wife doth make a heavy husband. Shak

6. Great with young; pregnant.

7. Slow or dull as from loss of vitality or resiliency; sluggish; inactive; lifeless; stupid; as, a heavy gait, looks, manners, style; a heavy writer or book; also, lacking mirth or gaiety; doleful; leaden; as, heavy cheer.

Of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. Dryden

Neither [is] his ear heavy, that it cannot hear. Is. lix. 1

8. Overcome or dulled with weariness; drowsy; sleepy; also, dull or having feeling of heaviness due to the relaxation of sleep. "Their eyes were heavy." Matt. xxvi. 43.

Whilst the heavy plowman enoies. Shak

9. Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a heavy rain; heavy crops; heavy traffic; having more than the usual degree of a certain (physical) quality or characteristic; specif. a. Of great force or momentum; strong; violent; as, a heavy sea, storm, or cannonade. b. Dense; gloomy; overcast; lowering; as, a heavy sky; heavy clouds. c. Cloggy; clayey; impeding motion; as, a heavy road or soil. d. Grave; loud; deep; as, the heavy sound of thunder. e. Thick; massive; coarse; as, a heavy scar; heavy features. f. Oppressive; producing languor; as, the heavy odor of poppies. g. Steep; as, a heavy grade.

10. Of foods, etc. a. Not easily digested; not agreeable to, or suitable for, the stomach. b. Of wines and other liquors, strong; having a high alcohol content; of ale and beer, rich in malt and hop constituents, and usually, dark. c. Not raised or made light; not leavened; as, heavy bread or pastry.

11. Belonging to, or concerned with, a class of goods, animals, or the like, above a certain usual weight; as, heavy woolsens; heavy trunk lines.

12. Mil. Heavy-armed. See also HEAVY ARTILLERY.

13. Mil. Operating in, or having to do with, large amounts; as, a heavy buyer.

14. Theat. Pertaining, or assigned, to parts or scenes of a grave or somber nature; as, the heavy villain; the heavy business of the storm scene in "Lear."

Syn. — HEAVY, WEIGHTY, BURDENSOME, ONEROUS. HEAVY is used in both lit. and fig. senses; WEIGHTY is more frequently fig. In its fig. sense, heavy connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; weighty, that which is momentous or important, or which is calculated to turn the scale; as, I am at Stoke, hearing, seeing, doing, absolutely nothing, not such a nothing as you do at Tunbridge, checked and diversified with succession of fleeting colors, but heavy, lifeless, without form and void" (Gray); "These light things . . . surely . . . are as weighty and much more useful than your grave discourses upon the mind, the passions, and what not?" (id.); heavy sorrow, weighty endeavor; heavy (i. e., calamitous) news; weighty (i. e., momentous) news. BURDENSOME (see LOAD) and ONEROUS (see NEAR) agree in implying oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear, but, suggesting more definitely the idea of an actual burden, onerous often implying little more than that is troublesome, irksome, or annoying; as, "In all things I have kept myself from being burdensome unto you" (2 Cor. xi. 9); the onerous task of transcribing. See BULKY.

heavy artillery. Mil. A guns which are not ordinarily used in field operations, esp. siege and sea-coast guns. b. Troops which serve heavy guns. c. Heavy. See under CATALYBY. — h. earth, baryta or barium oxide. — h. gymnastics. See GYMNASTICS. — h. marching order, Mil. equipment for continuous field service, including shelter tents, blankets, provisions, etc. — h. metal. A Mil. Ordnance of a large size. b. Commanding ability or influence. — h. metals, metals of high specific gravity; — sometimes applied to all whose sp. gr. is over 5. — h. oil, an oil of high specific gravity; specif. a product obtained in the fractional distillation of coal tar or of wood tar, containing creosote, and used for preserving wood, for making varnish and lampblack, etc. — h. oil of wine. Pharm. = ETHEREAL OIL. — h. pine, h. wood-pine, the yellow pine of the western United States (Pinus ponderosa). — h. solution, Min., a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the Sonstadt, or Thoutet, solution) having a maximum specific gravity of 1.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution, sp. gr. 3.6), or the like. Such solutions are much used in determining the specific gravities of minerals, and in separating them when mechanically mixed, as in a pulverized rock. — h. spar, barite; — so called because of its high specific gravity as compared with other nonmetallic minerals. — h. stock, rolling stock in railroads that have a heavy freight truck. — h. syllable, Skr. Gram. See LONG, a. 7. — h. wet, malt liquor, as strong ale or stout and porter. Slang, Eng. heavy, heavy.

Heav'y (hēv'ī), adv. [AS. hefige.] In a heavy manner; heavily. "Your carriages are heavily laden." Is. xlv. 1.

Heav'y-armed' (hēv'ī-ārd'ed; 87), a. Mil. Wearing heavy armor; carrying heavy arms.

Heav'y-hand'ed, a. Clumsy; awkward; also, oppressive. — heavy-hand-ed-ness, n.

Heav'y-head'ed, a. Dull; stupid; drowsy.

Heav'y-heart'ed, a. Despondent; sad.

Heav'y-lad'en (hēv'ī-lād'ēn; 87), a. Weighted down, as with a heavy burden; oppressed.

Heav'y-weight' (-wāt), n. One of more than average weight; specif. a. In wrestling, boxing, etc., one in the heaviest of the classes into which contestants are divided; any contestant weighing more than the middle-weight limit (158 lbs.) or, sometimes, than the light-heavyweight limit (175 lbs.). Cf. FEATHERWEIGHT. b. A person of much influence or importance. Colloq., Chiefly U. S.

Heb'do-mad (hēb'dō-mād), n. [L. hebdomas, -adis, Gr. ἑβδομας the number seven, seven days, fr. ἑβδομος seventh, ἑπτά seven. See SEVEN.] 1. The number seven; seventh.

2. A week; a period of seven days.

Heb-dom'a-dal (hēb-dōm'ā-dāl), a. [L. hebdomadalis.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at intervals of seven days; weekly. — hebdomadal council. See COUNCIL, n. 3f.

Heb'he (hēb'hē), n. [L. fr. Gr. Ἥβη youth, Ἥβη Hebe.] 1. Gr. Myth. The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede. She became the wife of the deified Hercules, and was believed to have the power of restoring youth and beauty. Cf. JUVENAS.

2. Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.

He'be- (hēb'ē-), [Gr. Ἥβη youth, puberty, the pube. See HEBE.] A combining form signifying pubescent, downy; as he-be-an'thus (-ān'thūs), having tomentose or downy flowers; he-be-car'pous (-kā'pūs), having pubescent fruit; he-be-ca'rous (-kā'rous), having pubescent branches; he-be-gy'rous (-gē'gē'rous), having pubescent ovaries; he-be-pet'al-ous (-hēb'pēt'al-ūs), having pubescent petals, etc.

Heb'e-tate (hēb'ē-tāt), v. t. — TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. hebētatus, p. p. of hebētare to dull. See HEBETE.] To dull; to blunt in sensitivity or mental keenness.

He (the Athenian) was never long enough at peace to become hebētated; the glory of Athens began in war and bloomed through war. J. S. Phillimore

Heb'ete (hēb'ēt), a. [L. hebes, hebetis, dull, stupid, fr. hebere to be dull.] Dull; stupid. Obs. or R.

Heb'e-tude (-tūd), n. [L. hebetudo.] Dullness; stupidity.

He-brac'ic (hē-brāk'ik), a. [L. Hebraicus, Gr. Ἑβραϊκός; cf. F. hébraïque. See HEBREW.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews, or Hebrew. — He-brac'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a. Rare. He-brac'ic-al-ly, adv.

He-brac'ism (hē-brāk'iz'm), n. [Cf. F. hébraïsme.] 1. A Hebrew idiom or custom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

2. Hebrew institutions or religion; Judaism.

3. The type of character of the Hebrews.

The governing idea of Hellenism is spontaneity of consciousness; that of Hebraism, strictness of conscience. M. Arnold.

He-brac'ist, n. [Cf. F. hébraïste.] 1. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

2. One having the qualities of Hebraism; also, an adherent of Judaism.

3. Among the ancient Jews, one of those, as the Jews of Palestine, who retained Hebrew as their native tongue and were comparatively unaffected by the influences which were opposed to, Hellenic influences; — opposed to Hellenist.

He-brac'is'tic (hē-brāk'is'tik), He-brac'is'ti-cal (-ī-kāl), a. Hebraic; marked by Hebraism or characteristic of Hebraists. — He-brac'is'ti-cal-ly, adv.

He-brac'ize (hē-brāk'īz), v. t. & i. — TIZED (-īz); TIZ'ING (-īz'ing). [Gr. ἑβραϊστέω to speak Hebrew; cf. F. hébraïser.] To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; to speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism. — He-brac'is'ti-cal (-ī-kāl), a. He-brac'is'ti-cal-ly, adv.

He'b'row (hēbrōo), n. [F. Hébreu, L. Hebraeus, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, fr. Heb. ἔβρα.] 1. A member of one of a group of tribes of the northern branch of the Semites, which group includes the Israelites, Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites; generally, specif., an Israelite. Cf. Jew.

There came one that had escaped and told Abram the Hebrew. Gen. xiv. 13

2. The most ancient language of the Hebrews. The language of the first Hebrews in Palestine was closely connected with that of the Canaanites and Phoenicians, the whole group of tongues being closely allied to the Babylonian-Assyrian languages. After the Babylonian captivity it gradually gave way to Aramaic for common use, being preserved as a learned tongue. Three periods of Hebrew are distinguished: Biblical Hebrew, the language of the Old Testament; Mishnaic Hebrew, the later Hebrew language of antiquity, affected by Greek, Latin, and other languages; and Rabbinic Hebrew, the language of the Mishna; and Neo-Hebrew, the learned language of the Jews of the Christian era. See SEMITIC.

3. pl. The Epistle to the Hebrews. See NEW TESTAMENT.

He'b'row, a. Of or pertaining to the Hebrews or Hebrew.

Hebrew alphabet, a Semitic alphabet of twenty-two consonants, the vowels being indicated by an elaborate system of points. The characters used in the ancient writings of Israel differed in several respects from the contemporaneous Semitic alphabets, as those of Moab, Phœnicia, and Nineveh. The alphabet of Israel was replaced by an Aramaic script thought to have been brought from Babylon after the Exile, which modern Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, in which the chief literary work being the Mishna; and Neo-Hebrew, the learned language of the Jews of the Christian era. See SEMITIC.

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a place in Olympus; she gives aid in war, athletic contests, and hunting, and is fosterer of herds and human children. In later conception she is more thought of as the dark goddess of magic and witchery. She was also from early times a goddess of the meeting place of roads, and to this character her triple-headed form is sometimes attributed (cf. JANUS). She was represented with six arms as well as three heads, and usually carries a torch or torch and spear. The hound was sacred to her. Hecate was merged more or less with various Hellenic goddesses, but esp. with Selene and Artemis.



The Triple Hecate, from an ancient relief.

hec'a-tomb (hék'á-tóm; -tóm; 277), n. [*L. hecatombe*, Gr. *hekátumbē*; *hekátō* hundred + *hōis* ox: cf. *F. hecatombe*.] *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at the same time; hence, the sacrifice or slaughter of any large number of victims.

More than a human *hecato*. *Byron.*
hec'a-tom-pe-don (-tóm'pé-dón), n. [*Gr. hekátómpeōs* hundred feet long, *τὸ hekátómpeōs* the Parthenon; *hekátō* hundred + *peōs* foot.] *Arch.* A building measuring 100 feet; — applied by the ancients to a temple of Athene at Athens, and probably meaning the inner or eastern chamber of the cella of the Parthenon.

hecaton-. Combining form from Greek *hekátō*, hundred.
hec'a-ton-chei'ros (hék'á-tón-kí'rez), n. pl. [*Gr. hekátōchei'ros* hundred + *chei'ros* hands.] *Gr. Myth.* Three hundred-handed giants, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges, sons of Uranus and Gaea. They prob. personified the crashing waves.

heck (hék), n. [See *HATCH* a half door.] 1. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a manger; hayrack; = *HACK*, n., 2. b = *HATCH*, door, 1, 2, 4 d.
2. a *Weaving*. Any of several vertical frames, with gratings to which the warp threads are attached, forming a shed by their movement for the passage of the shuttle. *Now Rare*. b *Spinning*. An attachment to a spinning wheel or flyer to guide the yarn on the bobbin. It is now generally replaced by the traverse rail. c *Weaving*. An apparatus in a warping machine by which the warp threads are separated into sets as they are wound upon the reel.

at *heck* and *manger*, in comfort or plenty. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
heck'er-ism (hék'er-iz'm), n. *R. C. Ch.* a. The teaching of Isaac Thomas Hecker (1819-88), which interprets Catholicism as promoting human aspirations after liberty and truth, and as the religion best suited to the character and institutions of the American people (see *PAULIST*). b Improperly, certain views or principles erroneously ascribed to Father Hecker in a French translation of Elliott's Life of Hecker. They were condemned as "Americanism" by the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, January 22, 1899.

heck'le (hék'li), v. t.; *HECK'LED* (-l'd); *HECK'LING*. [*ME. hekelen*, var. of *hechelen*. See *HATCHEL*.] 1. = *HACKLE*. 2. To badger with questions, comments, or gibes, as a candidate for Parliament. *Brit., esp. Scot.*
Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

hec'tare (hék'tár; *F. hek'tár*), n. [*F. Gr. hekátō* hundred + *F. are* an are.] A metric measure of area containing 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters (2.471 acres).
hec'tic (hék'tik), a. [*F. hectique*, Gr. *hekátōs* habitual, consumptive, fr. *hēis* habit, a habit of body or mind, fr. *hēiv* to have; akin to *Skr. sah* to overpower, endure; cf. *AS. sige*, vigor, victory, G. *sig*, Goth. *sigis*. Cf. *STEM*.] 1. Habitual constitutional pertaining esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. 2. In a hectic condition; having hectic fever; consumptive; as, a *hectic* patient.

hectic fever, *Med.*, a type of fever occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting diseases as pulmonary tuberculosis, septicæmia, etc., and marked by a daily recurring rise of temperature, profuse perspiration, and flushed countenance. — *h. flush*, *Med.*, the peculiar flush of the countenance occurring in hectic fever.

hec'tic, n. *Med.* a Hectic fever; also, one affected by it; a consumptive. b A hectic flush.

It is no living hue, but a strange *hectic*. *Byron.*
hecto-, hect-. A combining form from French *hecto-, hect-*, from Greek *hekátō*, hundred.

hec'a-té-ion (hék'á-té-í-on; *hék'á-té-í-on*), n. [*L. pl. hecatē* (hék'á-té-í-on), *Gr. hekátō* or *hekátō*.] A shrine of Hecate.
hec'ca'te (hék'kát'ik), or **hec'a'tine** (hék'á-tín), a. = *HECATEAN*.
hec'a-tom-bé-on (hék'á-tóm-be-ón), n. [*Gr. hekátōmbeōn*.] The first Attic month. See *GREEK CALENDAR*.
hec'a-tom-ped (-tóm'péd), a. [*See HEKATOMPION*.] Measuring a hundred feet.
hec'a-ton-stry-ion (-tón-strí-ón), n. [*hec'a-ton* = Gr. *hekátō* column.] *Arch.* A building having a hundred columns.
hec'a-ton-tarch-y (-tón-tárch-ty), n. [*Irreg. fr. hecaton* + Gr. *archy* rule.] Government by one hundred persons.
hec'a-ton-tom-, n. [*hecaton* + Gr. *tomē* to me.] A group of a hundred volumes. *Obs.*
hec'a-to-phy-lous (hék'á-tó-phi-lús), a. [*hecaton* + *phyllous*.] Having a hundred leaflets.
hec'cat + *HECAT*.
hec'co, n. [*CF. HICKWALL*.] A woodpecker. *Obs.*
hec'de-cane (hék'dé-kán), n. *Chem.* = *HEXADECANE*.

hec'to-cot'y-lus (hék'tó-kót'y-lús), n.; *pl.* -ylis (-lī). [*NL.; hecto-* + Gr. *κότυλον* a hollow vessel.] *Zool.* One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is specially modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs. In *Argonauta* and two genera of Octopoda (*Ocythoë* and *Tremoctopus*), the hectocotylus, after receiving the spermatophores, becomes detached from the male, and attaches itself to the female for reproductive purposes.

hec'to-graph (hék'tó-gráf), n. [*hecto-* + *graph*.] A contrivance for manufacturing a writing or drawing by transferring it to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerin, and then taking transcripts from the gelatin.

hec'to-li'ter (-lī'tér), n. [*F. hectolitre*, fr. Gr. *hekátō* hundred + *litrē* a liter.] A metric measure of capacity equal to one hundred liters. See *MEASURE*.

hec'tor (hék'tér), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Ἡκτωρ*, prop. holding fast, fr. *hēiv* to have, to hold. *CF. HECTIC*.] 1. In the *Iliad*, one of the sons of Priam, husband of Andromache, and the bravest of the Trojan warriors. He slew many of the Greeks and eventually Patroclus of Polydamas, and Achilles, seeking vengeance, chased Hector three times around Troy, and, with the aid of Athena, slew him and dragged his body at the tail of his chariot to the Greek camp.
2. [*L. c.*] One who hectors; a bully; blusterer; roisterer; braggart.

hec'tor, v. t.; *HECTORED* (-tér'd); *HECTOR-ING*. To bully; to intimidate by threats; hence, to torment by words; to worry or irritate by bullying.

hec'tor, v. i. To play the bully; to bluster; to swagger.
hec'to-ua (hék'tó-úá), n. [*L. fr. Gr. Ἡκτώβια*.] In the *Iliad*, the wife of Priam and mother of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, etc. There are various legends of the woes that overtake her at and after the fall of Troy. Euripides' "Hecuba" narrates how the Greeks sacrificed her daughter Polyxena to the shade of Achilles, while on the same day the sea washed ashore the body of her son Polydorus, treacherously slain by Polymnestor, to whose care Priam had committed him. In revenge, Hecuba contrives to kill the children of Polymnestor and tears out his eyes. She is acquitted by the Greeks, but becomes metamorphosed into a dog, and wanders hclwing through the country, stoned by its inhabitants.

Hed'da Ga'b'ler (héd'dá gá'b'lér). In Ibsen's play of the same name, a spirited young woman married into a conventional and humdrum circle. She is driven by boredom into active mischief-making, and finally commits suicide.

hed'dle (héd'dl), n. [*CF. HEALD*.] *Weaving*. One of the sets of parallel doubled cords or wires which, with their mounting, compose the harness used to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten in a loom. See *LOOM, Illust.*

hed'dle, v. t.; *HEP'DLED* (-l'd); *HEP'DLING* (-l'ng). *Weaving*. To draw (the warp thread) through the heddle eyes.
heddle eye. *Weaving*. The eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread.

hed'en-berg-ite (héd'en-bérg-it), n. [*After Ludwig Hedenberg*, Swedish mineralogist.] *Min.* A calcium-iron variety of pyroxene, CaFe(SiO₃), occurring in black or greenish black crystals or masses.

He'de-o'ma (héd'é-ó'má), n. [*NL.*, said to be irreg. formed fr. Gr. *hēiv* sweet + *ósmā* odor, in allusion to the very fragrant blossoms.] *Bot.* A small genus of American menthaceous herbs having small flowers in axillary clusters, with a bilabiate corolla and two stamens. The herbage yields oil of pennyroyal. Also [*L. c.*], any plant of the genus.

Hed'er-a (héd'er-á), n. [*L., ivy*.] *Bot.* A genus of Old World araliaceous woody vines, climbing by means of rootlets. *H. helix* is the common or English ivy. See *IVY*.

hed'ge (hédj), n. [*ME. hegge*, *AS. hecg*; akin to *haga* an inclosure, *E. hau*, *AS. hege* hedge, *E. haybote*, *D. hegge*, *OHG. hegga*, *G. hecke*. See *HAW* a hedge.] 1. A thicket of bushes, often thorn bushes, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary; also, any sort of shrubbery, as evergreens, planted in a line or as a fence or boundary. Hedges are the usual form of fence in England, and from the use of them for shelter by the poor or low, *hed'ge* came to signify, attributively: rustic, outlandish, illiterate, poor, mean, inferior, common, clandestine, etc.; as, *hed'ge* priest, *hed'ge*born, etc.

And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, the maimed, and the halt, and the blind to come in. *Luke* xiv. 23.
The roughest berry on the rudest *hed'ge*. *Shak.*

2. A barrier, as for protection or defense; a limit; also, that which constitutes it.
"It's too late for you to be out alone," she said, and the girl seemed to perceive dimly a *hed'ge* of conventionality which she had not hitherto known. *Mary Wilkins.*
3. A fishing weir.
4. The Osage orange.
5. *Betting, Stock Gambling, etc.* Act or means of hedging.

hed'ge, v. t.; *HEGGED* (hédj); *HEGGING* (hédj'ng). 1. To inclose or separate with a hedge; to fence with a thickly set line or thicket of shrubs or small trees; also, to arrange so as to form a hedge or barrier.

hec'to-cot'y-lus (hék'tó-kót'y-lús), n. [*NL.; hecto-* + Gr. *κότυλον* a hollow vessel.] *Zool.* One of the arms of the male of most cephalopods, which is specially modified in various ways to effect the fertilization of the eggs. In *Argonauta* and two genera of Octopoda (*Ocythoë* and *Tremoctopus*), the hectocotylus, after receiving the spermatophores, becomes detached from the male, and attaches itself to the female for reproductive purposes.

hec'to-graph (hék'tó-gráf), n. [*hecto-* + *graph*.] A contrivance for manufacturing a writing or drawing by transferring it to a slab of gelatin treated with glycerin, and then taking transcripts from the gelatin.

hec'to-li'ter (-lī'tér), n. [*F. hectolitre*, fr. Gr. *hekátō* hundred + *litrē* a liter.] A metric measure of capacity equal to one hundred liters. See *MEASURE*.

2. To obstruct, as a road, with a barrier; to hinder from progress or success; — sometimes with *up* and *out*.
I will *hed'ge up* thy way with thorns. *Hos.* ii. 6.
Another wall . . . to *hed'ge out* incursions. *Milton.*
3. To surround as for defense; to guard; to protect; to hem (in). "England, *hedged* in with the main." *Shak.*
4. To surround so as to prevent escape.
That is a law to *hed'ge* in the cuckoo. *Locke.*

5. To safeguard one's self from loss (on a bet or speculation) by making compensatory arrangements on the other side.
to *hed'ge in* or *into*, to include within something larger; to insinuate or thrust in. *Obs.*

hed'ge (hédj), v. i. 1. To make or repair hedge. *Obs.*
2. To shelter one's self from danger, risk, duty, responsibility, etc., as by hiding in or behind a hedge; to skulk; to slink; to trim.
I myself sometimes, . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hed'ge*, and to lurch. *Shak.*

3. To arrange a way of escape from any position taken. *Specif.*: a *Betting*. To reduce the risk of a wager by making a bet against the side or chance one has bet on. b *Stocks, etc.* To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. c To use reservations and qualifications in one's speech to avoid committing one's self definitely.

The Heroic Stanzas read much more like an elaborate attempt to *hed'ge* between the parties than . . . to gain favor from the Row. *Stansbury.*

hed'ge bed'straw. A common wild convolvulus (*Convolvulus sepium*) of Europe and America, having sagittate leaves and large white or pink flowers.

hed'ge bush. Any bush used for hedges, as the hawthorn.

hed'ge cactus. A cactus (*Cereus peruvianus*) with columnar stems and white flowers. It is used as a hedge plant.

hed'ge gar'lic. A kind of wild mustard (*Alliaria alliaria*) with a strong odor of garlic.

hed'ge hog (hédj'hóg), n. 1. A any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals constituting the genus *Ermineus*, esp. the European species, *E. europæus*. They have the hair on the upper part of the body mixed with prickles or spines. They are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. The hedgehog is nocturnal in its habits, feeding chiefly upon insects, slugs, etc. b Popularly, any of various other spine-bearing animals, as the tenrec. c In America, where no true hedgehogs occur, popularly, the porcupine.



European Hedgehog. (♂)

2. Any of various prickly fruits or seed pods, as those of *Sidaunculus arvensis*, *Medicago echinus*, etc.; also, a plant bearing a fruit of this kind.

3. One who is regardless of others' feelings. *Obs.*
4. c A kind of roundish apple pudding made rough with the garnish of blanched almonds. b A steamed fruit pudding similarly decorated.
5. A dredger consisting essentially of a roller with protruding spikes or spades which is dragged over the bottom of a river, etc., to remove silt, mud, or the like.
6. *Elec.* = *HEGGED* OR *TRANSFORMER*.

hed'gehog cactus. Any cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*; — so called from the stout, sharp spines.

hed'gehog fruit. The prickly fruit of an Australian tillaceous tree (*Echinocarpus australis*), or the tree itself.

hed'gehog gourd. An ornamental gourd (*Cucumis dipsacens*) having a hairy, burlike fruit.

hed'gehog grass, a. = *BUR GRASS*. b A European sedge (*Carex flava*) with burlike spikes.

hed'gehog gy (hédj'hóg'y), n. Of the nature of a hedgehog; *hedge*, spine, repellent.

hed'gehog mushroom. Any fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, esp. *H. erinaceus*; — so called from the prickly hymanium.

hed'gehog parsley. A European apiaceous herb (*Caucasida aucoides*) having fruit with prickly ribs.

hed'gehog rat. Any of certain hystricomorphic rodents of the family Octodontidae somewhat resembling rats, but having more or less spiny or bristly fur, as those constituting the South American genera *Echymipus* and *Loncheros*.

hed'gehog transformer. *Elec.* A variety of transformer, now obsolete, with open magnetic circuit, the ends of the iron wire core being turned outward and presenting a bristling appearance, whence the name.

hed'gehog wheat. A race of hardy dwarf wheats having very dense short ears or spikes with awned scales or glumes. They are grown in mountainous regions of Europe.

hed'ge hyssop. A any scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Gratiola*, esp. the European *G. officinalis*, of which the leaves are used for their emetic, cathartic, and diuretic properties. b In Great Britain, any of several plants more or less resembling the above, as *Scutellaria minor*, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, etc.

hed'ge horn, a. See *HEDGE*, n., 1. **hed'ge bot'** (hédj'bót'), n. = *HAYBOTE*.

hed'ge carpenter. One who repairs hedges; a hedger. — *hed'ge* carpentering.
hed'ge crocus. A tiniferant pedlar of cure-alls. [*brony*] **hed'ge grape**. The common hedgehog caterpillar. The hairy larva of certain moths, as the Isabella moth. It curls up like a hedgehog when disturbed.
hed'gehog fish. = *PORCUPINE FISH*. [*MUSHROOM*]
hed'gehog fungus. = *HEDGEHOG HEDGEHOG*.
hed'gehog gooseberry. A kind of hairy gooseberry.
hed'gehog licorice. A European licorice (*Glycyrrhiza echinata*).
hed'gehog medic. Any of several species of *Medicago*, as *M. echinans*, with burlike pods. [*2*]
hed'gehog plant = *HEDGEHOG*.
hed'gehog shell. Any spineous gastropod shell of *Murex* or allied genera, as *M. tenuis*.
hed'gehog thistle. = *HEDGEHOG CACTUS*. [*MEDIC*]
hed'gehog trefol. = *HEDGEHOG*.

hedge laurel. Any Australian or New Zealand plant of the genus *Photocarpus*. They are evergreen shrubs or small trees with white or yellow flowers. *Australia*.

hedge marriage. A secret or clandestine marriage, esp. one performed by a hedge priest. See **HEDGE**, n. 1.

hedge mushroom. a The horse mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*). b The common mushroom (*A. campestris*).

hedge mustard. a A common wild mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*) with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, said to be a diuretic and expectorant. b Any of several allied plants of the genera *Erysimum*, *Sophia*, etc.

hedge nettle. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica* in Great Britain and *S. palustris* in the United States; — so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of nettle. See **STACHYS**.

hedge parsley. A European apiaceous plant (*Caucalis anthriscus*); also, any of several other plants of the same family having parsleylike foliage.

hedge pig. (*hēj'pīg'*), n. The hedgehog. *Shak.*

hedge plant. Any plant (as the Osage orange) which, from its habit of growth, is suitable for hedges.

hedge/er (*hēj'ēr*), n. One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

hedge/row' (*hēj'rō'*), n. A row of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

hedge sparrow. A common European warbler (*Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges. Its color is reddish-brown and ash; the wing coverts are tipped with white.

hedge thorn. The hawthorn, esp. when used for hedges.

hedge violet. A common European blue-flowered violet (*Viola sylvatica*) growing in woods and hedgerows.

hedge warbler. The hedge sparrow.

he-don'ic (*hē-dōn'ik*), a. [*Gr. hēdonikos*, fr. *hēdonē* pleasure, *hēdōs* sweet, pleasant.] 1. Pert. to, or consisting in, pleasure. 2. Of or pertaining to hedonism or adherents of hedonism. 3. Of or pertaining to hedonics or the states of consciousness which are its concern.

he-don'ics (-iks), n. a Ethics which treats of the relation of duty to pleasure. b Psychology which treats of pleasurable and painful states of consciousness and their relation to organic life.

he-don'ism (*hē-dōn'iz'm*; *hēd'ōn-*; 277), n. 1. Ethics. The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. The chief advocates of hedonism in antiquity were the Epicureans and Cyrenaics, the latter inclining to the grosser interpretation of the doctrine. In modern times utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community as a whole, is the chief hedonistic doctrine. Cf. **EUDÆMONISM**, **EPICUREANISM**.

2. The manner of life of a hedonist; living for pleasure.

he-don'ist (-ist), n. An adherent of hedonism, or one who lives hedonistically.

he-do-nis'tic (*hē-dō-nis'tik*; *hēd'ō-*), a. Of or pertaining to hedonism. — **he-do-nis'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

He-dych'i-um (*hē-dīk'i-ŭm*), n. [*N.L.*; prob. *Gr. hēdys* sweet + *χάω* snow.] Bot. A genus of tropical Asiatic zinziberaceous herbs with leafy stems and showy flowers in a terminal spike or thyrsus, the perianth with one lobe enlarged and lobate. As cultivated they are known as *garland flowers* or *butterflylilies*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

hed'y-phane (*hēd'i-fān*), n. [*Gr. hēdys* sweet + the root of *φαίνω* to shine, appear.] *Min.* A yellowish white monoclinic mineral, occurring massive. It is an arsenate and chloride of lead and calcium.

He-dys'a-rum (*hē-dīs'ā-rŭm*), n. [*N.L.*; fr. *Gr. hēdysarion* a vetch, perh. saffron; *hēdys* sweet + *σάρον* a broom.] Bot. A large genus of fabaceous herbs having racemose purple and white, or rarely yellow, flowers and jointed pods. The species are natives of temperate regions. Several, as the European *H. coronarium*, are useful forage plants.

heed (*hēd*), v. t.; **HEED'**; **HEED'ED**. [*ME. hēden*, AS. *hēdan*; akin to OS. *hōdian*, D. *hoeden*, Fries. *hoda*, OHG. *huoten*, G. *hüten*; fr. the n. appearing in G. as *hut* care, guard; perh. akin to G. *hut* hat, and E. *hood*.] To regard with care; to take notice of; to give attention to.

With pleasure Argus the musician heeds. Dryden.

Syn.— Notice, note, observe, regard, mind, attend.

heed, v. i. To pay attention; to have a care.

heed, n. 1. Attention; notice; observation; regard; careful consideration; — often with *give* or *take*.
Amasa took no heed to the sword. 2 Sam. xx. 10.
Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.

2. A look or expression of heeding. *Rare.*
He did it with a serious mind; a heed
Was in his countenance. *Shak.*

heed/less, a. Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; unobservant.

Syn.— Unobservant and *heedless* discipline! *Shak.*

— **heed/less-ly**, adv. — **heed/less-ness**, n.

hee/haw' (*hē'hāw'*), n. [*Imitative*] The bray of an ass; a guffaw. — v. i. To bray, or utter heehaw.



heel (*hēl*), n. [*ME. hele, heele*, AS. *hēla*, prob. for *hōhila*, fr. AS. *hōh* heel; akin to D. *hiel*, OFries. *heita*, *hēla*, Icel. *hæll*, Dan. *hæl*, Sw. *häll*. Cf. *hock* a joint.] 1. The hinder part of the foot, or, sometimes, the whole foot, in man or in quadrupeds. Used fig., esp. pl., with reference to some characteristic action of the heels, as in kicking, tramping, or running away.
He [the ass] calls to mind his strength and then his speed,
His winged heels and then his armed head. *Denham.*

2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, etc.; specif., a solid part projecting downward from the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.

3. The latter or remaining part of anything; the closing or concluding part. "The heel of a hunt." *A. Trollope.* Specif.: The remaining outside, crust, or rind piece at the bottom or end of a loaf of bread, a cake of cheese, etc. "The heel of the white loaf." *Scott.*

4. Anything regarded as like a human heel in shape; a protuberance; a knob.

5. The part of a thing analogous or corresponding in position to the human heel; the lower or hinder part, or part on which a thing rests, as the lower part of a violin bow, the hinder part of a plowshare, or the timber bearing the hinges of a gate; specif.: a *Naut.* The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the sternpost, etc. b *Mil.* In a small arm, the corner of the butt which is upwards in the firing position; the uppermost part of the blade of a sword, next to the hilt; the handle end of a pike. c The part of any tool next the tang or handle; as, the heel of a scythe. d *Arch.* The lower end of a timber in a frame, as a post or rafter; specif., U. S., the obtuse angle of the lower end of a rafter set sloping; also, a cyma reversa; — so called by workmen. e *Hort.* The base of a tuber, cutting, or other part of a plant separated for propagation, esp. when including a portion of the wood or stem of the parent branch. f *Golf.* The part of the face of the club head nearest the shaft. g In a carding machine, the part of a flat nearest the cylinder. h Of the hand, the part of the palm nearest the wrist. i Either of the posterior calks of a horseshoe; the posterior part of the hoof. j Of a spoon, the small projection at the back of the bowl. k *Railroads.* The rear end of a frog. See **FRÖG**, *Illustr.*

6 *Man.* Management by the heel, esp. the spurred heel; as, the horse understands the heel well.

7 *Zool.* The talon or talonid of a tooth.

(at one's) heels, in close pursuit of one. "Hungry want is at my heels." *Shak.* — down at the heel, or at heels, in a poor plight; in a sloverly, slipshod, or embarrassed condition; and, seely; — far his heels. See under **two**. — Heel of Italy, the southern part of Apulia, forming the heel in the bootlike shape of Italy. — heels over head, having the heels uppermost; topsy-turvy; inconsiderately; rashly. — on, or upon, (one's) heel. = AT (one's) HEELS. — out at heels, having on stockings the heels of which are worn out; shabby; or in a poor plight. Cf. *out at elbows*, under **ELBOW**. — to heel, close at the heels, as in the case of a hunting dog following the hunter; close behind; heels obediently following.

heel, v. t.; **HEEL'** (*hēl'*); **HEEL'ING**. 1. To perform by the use of the heels, as in dancing or running. *Rare.* *Shak.*

2. To add a heel to; as, to heel a shoe.

3. To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting.

4. *Golf.* To hit (the ball) with the heel of the club.

5. To catch or secure by the heels.

6. To supply or equip, as with money. *Slang, U. S.*

7. To follow closely.

8. *Football.* To make (a fair catch) standing with one foot advanced, the heel on the ground and the toe up.

to heel in, *Hort.*, to cover (the roots of a plant) with soil temporarily; to lay in by the heels; as, young trees taken from a nursery are often heeled in before permanent planting.

heel, v. i. 1. To move the heel, or in dancing to touch or tap the ground with it.

2. To rest, as upon a heel.

3. Of a dog, to follow at the heels; to keep to heel.

4. *Rugby Football.* To kick the ball backward out of a scrimmage.

heel (*hēl*), v. t. & i. [*ME. halden* to lean, incline, AS. *haldan*, *haldian*, fr. AS. *hæll* inclined; akin to Icel. *holla* to lean, Dan. *helte*, Sw. *hälla* to tilt, pour.] 1. To tilt or incline; to cant to one side; — chiefly of ships.

2. To pour. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn.— **SEE TIP**.

heel, n. Chiefly *Naut.* Act of heeling, or canting; amount of heeling; as, the ship had a heel of ten degrees; — implying a steady inclination as disting. from a roll, or oscillation.

heel-and-toe, a. Lit., with the heel and toe; — used of a form of speed walking in which each step begins on the heel and ends on the toe. To be fair walking, the forward heel must strike before the back foot leaves the ground, and the leg must be straight, with the knee locked, when the foot first touches and when it leaves the ground.

heel/hall (*hēl'hāl*), n. A composition of wax and lamp-black, used by shoemakers for polishing, and by antiquaries in copying inscriptions.

heel blank. *Shoemaking.* A lift for a shoe heel, or a set of lifts forming a heel ready for attachment to a shoe.

heel block. 1. A block or last to support a shoe while being heeled.

2. *Railroads.* A filling piece for the points of a frog.

heel'er (*hēl'ēr*), n. 1. One that heels, or puts on heels.

2. A cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs.

3. One who follows at the heels; specif., a subservient hanger-on of a political patron. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
The army of hungry heelers who do their bidding. *Century Mag.*

4. A swift runner. *Dial.*

heeling error. A deviation of the compass due to a vessel's heeling, which causes certain vertical magnetic forces to have a horizontal component and certain transverse horizontal magnetic forces to have a vertical component.

heel/path' (*hēl'pāth'*), n. [So called with a play upon the words *low* and *toe*.] The bank of a canal opposite, and corresponding to, that of the towpath; berm. U. S.

heel/piece' (-pēs'), n. 1. A piece at or for the heel of something; as: a The heel of a shoe, or a repairing piece added to it. b Armor protecting the heel. c *Telegr.* An iron bar connecting the soft-iron cores of an electromagnet. d *Shipbuilding.* A short angle iron used to join up a frame angle bar butted at the middle line. e A piece forming the lower end of a mast.

2. Fig.: A piece at the end; a finishing piece.

heel/piece', v. t. To secure a heelpiece to.

heel/plate' (*hēl'plāt'*), n. A plate forming the heelpiece of something; as: a The metal plate on the butt end of a gunstock. b A metal plate for the heel of a boot or shoe.

heel/post' (-pōst'), n. A post supporting the heel or outer end of something; as: a A post to which a gate or door is hinged. b *Engin.* A quoin post. c The outer post of a stall partition in a stable.

heel/strap' (-strāp'), n. A strap for the heel of something, as of a principal rafter in a wooden roof to the tie beam.

heel/tap' (-tāp'), n. 1. *Shoemaking.* A lift for the heel.

2. A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking. "Bumpers around and no heeltaps." *Sheridan.*

heel/tap', v. t.; **HEEL/TAPPED'** (-tāp't'); **HEEL/TAP'PING**. To add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe, boot, etc.).

heel/tool' (*hēl'tōol'*), n. *Metal Turning.* A long hand tool with a projecting heel below the point to give a powerful leverage against the T rest so as to enable a deep cut to be taken. It is almost superseded by the slide rest.

Heep, U r'ah (*hēp'ŭ-r'ah*), n. A rascally character in Dickens's novel "David Copperfield," who pretends to be "the unblindest person going," but who in reality is extremely ambitious and unscrupulous.

heer (*hēr*), n. [*Of uncertain origin.*] An old yarn measure of about six hundred yards, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a spindle.

Heffer (*hēf'ēr*), n. [*Photogr.*] A light of high intensity, being the light from the flame of a specially constructed lamp (**Heffer lamp**) invented by von Heffer-Altenack, a German physicist. The Heffer lamp burns acetate of amyl, and when the height of the flame is 40 millimeters its candle power is about 0.88 British candle.

Heft (*hēft*), n.; G. pl. **HEFTEN** (*hēft'ēn*). [*G.*] A number of sheets of paper fastened together, as for a notebook; also, a part of a serial publication; fasciculus.

heft, n. [*From HEAVE.*] 1. The act or effort of heaving; violent strain or exertion; a strain. *Obs. or Dial. Shak.*

2. Weight; ponderousness. *Collog.*
A man of his age and heft. *T. Hughes.*

3. The greater part or bulk of anything; as, the heft of the crop was spoiled. *Collog., U. S.*

heit, v. t.; **HEIT'ED** (*hēit'ēd*); **HEIT'ING**. 1. To heave up; to raise aloft.
Inflamed with wrath, his raging blade he heft. *Spenser.*

2. To prove or try the weight of by raising. *Collog.*

heif'y (*hēf'i*), a.; **HEIF'T-ER** (-ī-ēr); **HEIF'T-EST**. Moderately heavy; weighty. *Collog., U. S.*

He-gel'i-an (*hē-gē'l'i-ān*; *hē-gē'*; 277), a. Of or pert. to Hegel or his philosophy. See **HEGELIANISM**.

He-gel'i-an-ism (-iz'm), n. The philosophy of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), mentioned as the fourth of the great German philosophers, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel. His system is noteworthy as an attempt to unite and harmonize the Greek ontology with the Kantian psychology, esp. to find identity in the results of Aristotle with those of Kant rightly interpreted. In his Phenomenology (1807) he indicated the chief steps of thought by which the human race has emancipated itself from lower points of view on the way to pure idea which conceives the Absolute as moral Person. In his logic he discusses the series of categories, dialectically showing how man rises from the lowest or emptiest thought, that of mere Being, to the highest, that of true Being, or absolute ethical person with goodness and righteousness; as creator continually lifting lower beings into self-conscious ethical beings by manifold stages of growth into freedom. The highest thought of the logic is named by him *Wise*, suggesting Plato's highest principle. He names his method *dialectic*, meaning a process of discovery of deeper and more adequate thoughts of True Being by critical examination of the categories of the Understanding and the Reason, finding their contradictions and seeking their conciliation in more comprehensive and truer thought categories. He applied his philosophy to art and literature (*Aesthetik* 3 vols.), to philosophy of history (1 vol.), to comparative history of religions (2 vols.), to the philosophy of jurisprudence, morals, and political institutions (1 vol.), to the comparative history of philosophy (3 vols.). *W. F. Harris*

heg'e-mo-nic (hĕj'ĕ-mōn'ĭk; hĕj'ĕ; cf. HEGEMONY), **heg'e-mo-ni-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *hēgemonikos*. See HEGEMONY.] Leading; controlling; ruling; predominant.

he-gem'o-ny (hĕ-jēm'ō-nĭ; hĕj'ĕ-mō-nĭ; hĕj'ĕ; 277: *some prefer 'hard' g (as in go), after the Greek*), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *hēgemonia*, fr. *hēgemon* guide, leader, fr. *hēgēō* to go before.] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority; — usually applied to the relation of a government or state to its neighbors or confederates.

heg'ira (hĕj'ĭ-rā; hĕ-jĭ-rā; 277: *the first is etymologically the correct pron., but the second is much more widely used both popularly and among scholars*), *n.* Also *hejira*. [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622 (subsequently established as the first year of the Moslem era); hence, any flight or exodus regarded as like that of Mohammed. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

he-gu-men (hĕ-gū'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. *hēgoumenos*, p. pr. of *hēgēō* to lead.] *East. Ch.* The head of a religious community; specif., in a monastery, the first or second person in authority, corresponding, according to the class, to the *abbot* or *prior* of the Western Church.

he-gu-me-ne (-mĕ-nĕ), *n.* Also **he-gu-men-ess** (-mĕn-ĕs). [NL., fr. Gr. *hēgoumēnē*, fem. of *hēgoumenos*. See HEGUMEN.] *East. Ch.* The head of a nunnery, corresponding to the *abbess* or *prioress* of the Western Church.

Hel'ner val'ue (hĕ-l'ner). *Anal. Chem.* A number expressing the percentage of insoluble fatty acids in an oil or fat. It is usually 95 to 97, but for butter fat, coconut oil, palm-nut oil, and croton oil it is somewhat lower.

Hel'del-berg, Cat'e-chism (hĕl'dĕl-bĕrg; Ger. -bĕrk). Also **Heidel'berg Confession**. A standard catechism of the Reformed Church drawn up at Heidelberg by Caspar Olevianus and Zacharias Ursinus, and revised by the Synod of Dort. It appeared in 1583.

heifer (hĕj'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *hāwfare*, AS. *hēalfere*, *hēalfere*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A young cow; a cow that has not had a calf.
2. A female terrapin. *U. S.*

heigh (hi; hā; *interj.*) An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey.

heigh'-ho (hĕj'hō; hĕj'hō; 277: *the accentuation and intonation vary with the meaning*), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or joy; also, when uttered in sighing or yawning, one of dejection, uneasiness, weariness, etc.

height (hit), *n.* Also **highth** (hĭth), the older form, now rare in literary use, but often preserved in colloquial or illiterate speech. [ME. *heighe*, *heght*, *heighthe*, AS. *hēahþū*, *hēahþū*, fr. *hēah* high; akin to D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höjd*, Dan. *høide*, Icel. *hæð*, Goth. *hauhþa*. See HIGH, 1.] The condition of being high; elevated point or position.
Behold the height of the stars, how high they are! Job xxii. 12.
2. The distance to which anything rises above its foot, above that on which it stands, above the earth, the level of the sea, or the horizon; altitude; specif., the measure upward from a surface, as the floor or the ground, of a man or an animal; stature.
[Goliath's] height was six cubits and a span. 1 Sam. xvii. 4.
3. *a.* *Arch.* Of an arch, the vertical distance between the springing line and the highest point in the intrados; the rise. *b.* *Mech.* Of a pendulum governor, the vertical distance between the joint of the ball centers and the intersection of the axes of the suspending rods with the spindle axis.
4. Degree of latitude; also, position off a coast. *Obs.*
5. That which is elevated; an eminence; a hill or mountain; also, *Obs.*, the heavens.
6. Elevation in quality or excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts; also, *Obs.*, an advanced degree of social rank or distinction.
Measure your mind's height by the shade it casts. R. Browning. He affects, past all men, height. Chapman.
7. Hauteur; also, magnanimity. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

8. Highest part; summit; hence, utmost degree; extreme limit; as, the height of a fever, passion, folly, a tempest.
9. *Phon.* Of a vowel, the relative degree in which the active part of the tongue is approximated to the palate in articulating the sound. See *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 42, 43.

Syn. — HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION. HEIGHT is the general term; ALTITUDE suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air; ELEVATION suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined or reckoned by angular measurement; as, the height (not altitude) of a candlestick, of a man, of a tree; the height (or altitude) of a mountain; the altitude of the clouds; the altitude of a planet; at a dizzy height; the rarity of the air at high altitudes; snow still lay on the higher elevations; the balloon reached its highest elevation (or altitude) at noon; the elevation (or altitude) of the pole. Fig., height suggests exalted position or the highest or extreme point; elevation, loftiness or dignity; altitude is less frequent.

quently fig.; as, "the height of this great argument" (*Milton*); the height of folly, of the fashion; elevation of style; of character, of mood; "the altitude of his virtue" (*Shaks*). See HIGH, RAISE.

height index of cranium. — VERTICAL INDEX. — *h.* to paper. *Print.* See TYPE. — on *h.* aloft; also, aloud. *Obs.*

height board. *Stair Building.* A board used to gauge the height of risers, etc.

height'en (hit'ĕn), *v. t.*; HEIGHT'ENED (-'nd); HEIGHT'ENING. 1. To make high; to raise higher; to elevate.
2. To carry forward; to advance; augment; intensify; hence, to render more conspicuous; as, to heighten virtue or crime; specif., to render more luminous; as, to heighten a tint. "To heighten our confusion." Addison.
3. To raise in emotion; to exalt or elate. *Obs.*

Heim'dall (hĕim'dāl), *v. t.*; TO RISE IN HEIGHT; TO INCREASE; AUGMENT.

Heim'dall (hĕim'dāl), *n.* Also **Heimdallr** (hĕim'dāl'r), *n.* Also, less correctly, **Heimdai**. [Icel. *Heimdallr*.] *Teut. Myth.* The warder of Asgard, who dwells at the upper end of Bifrost. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, can hear the grass and a sheep's wool grow, and needs less sleep than a bird. At the approach of Ragnarok he summons the gods by blowing the Gjallarhorn, and at the end of the world Loki and he will each other. In the Edda he is represented as wandering on earth to found among men the classes of servants, freemen, nobles, and kings. See ÆSIR.

heinous (hĕ-nĭ-sh), *a.* [ME. *heynous*, OF. *hainos* hateful, F. *haineux*, fr. OF. *haine* hate, F. *haine*, fr. *hāir* to hate; of German origin. See HATE.] 1. Hateful; hatefully bad; flagrant; odious; atrocious; giving great offense.
It were most heinous and accursed sacrilege. Hooker.
2. *Obs.* Grievous. B. Malicious.
Syn. — Monstrous, flagitious, atrocious. See FLAGRANT. — **heinous-ly**, *adv.* — **heinous-ness**, *n.*

heir (ĕr), *n.* [ME. *heir*, *ĕir*, *hair*, OF. *heir*, *ĕir*, F. *hoir*, L. *heres*; of uncertain origin. Cf. HEREDITARY, HERITAGE.] 1. One who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner (see INHERITANCE); specif.: *a.* At the *English Common Law*, the one whom the fee of the real property of an intestate is vested at his death by operation of law, called *legal heir* or *heir at law*, and distinguished from those who take it by will (devises), by courtesy, or by right of dower, and from those who take the personal estate, whether legatees or next of kin taking by succession.
Unless the contrary be clear from the context the words *heirs* and *heirs of the body* are to be construed as words of limitation and not of purchase (cf. FEE); but where it is clear from the context that the term is used as a word of purchase, or where, as in some States of the United States, the rule has been changed by statute, *heirs* will be construed as a word of purchase.
The word *heir* has a technical significance, and, when uncontrolled by the context, designates the person appointed by law to succeed to the real estate in question in case of intestacy. 153 Ill. 80; 201 Pa. 201. 88 Ill. 231; 127 N. Y. 100.
The word *heirs* must be regarded as a word of limitation, unless the superadded words make it clear that the testator employed it in a different sense from that annexed to it by the law. 164 Ind. 476.

**b. *Civil Law.* The heres, or universal successor of a deceased person, whether by operation of law or by a will, succeeding originally to both his rights and his liabilities. See HERES. *c.* In *modern civil codes* based upon the civil law, as in Europe, the person who succeeds to the (entire) estate of a person by operation of law or by testament, with a right of renunciation, and usually a right of entry, with the "benefit of inventory." *d.* *Scots Law.* Specif. the person in whom by operation of law the heritable estate and part or all of the movables of a decedent is vested upon his decease, called *legal heir* or *heir at law*; also, one taking heritable property by destination, or, one who succeeds only to movable estate. *e.* Loosely, any person taking more or less of the property of a deceased person, whether by operation of law, by virtue of a will, or in any of various other ways, — the persons intended by the word *heir* being determined from the intent, as shown by the context, including, besides other occasional senses: issue, children, or descendants, as in a will (73 Ind. 412, 416) or deed (132 Ill. 494); collateral heirs or parents (102 Pa. 581, 583; 156 N. Y. 181); devisees or legatees (106 Ala. 279); distributees (152 Mass. 457); legal representative (64 N. H. 36); next of kin (145 N. Y. 111; 62 N. J. Eq. 532).
2. One who receives or is entitled to receive any endowment or quality from a parent, or predecessor; one to whom something should come; the rightful future recipient or possessor; and, the *heir* of one's reputation or virtues.
3. That which is produced; offspring; product. *Obs.* *Shaks*. *heir apparent*, *Law*, an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor: — in distinction from *heir pre-***

sumptive. See also APPARENCY, JUS DELIBERANDI. — **heir general**, an heir at law. — *h.* of inventory, *Scots Law*, a beneficiary heir. — *heir of line*, *Scots Law*, an heir at law. — *h.* of provision, *Scots Law*, an heir by destination (which see). — *h.* of the body, an heir who is in the direct line of descent. — *h.* portioner, *Scots Law*, one of two or more female heirs taking in default of male heirs. Those in the same degree of relationship inherit equally, and their descendants take per stirpes. — *h.* presumptive, one who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency. Cf. HEIR APPARENT. — *h.* whatsoever, *Scots Law*, an heir at law.

heir (ĕr), *v. t.*; HEIR'ED (ĕrd); HEIR'ING. To inherit.
Although he heir the fortune of the earth. G. E. Woodberry.

heir'dom (ĕr'dŭm), *n.* State or dignity of an heir; succession by inheritance; an inheritance.

heir's-ship (ĕr'shĭp), *n.* A female heir.

heirloom (ĕr'lŭm), *n.* [*heir* + *loom*, in its earlier sense of implement, tool. See LOOM the frame.] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law, special custom, will, or settlement descends to the heir along with the inheritance; hence, any piece of personal property owned by a family for several generations. The former "heir-ship movables" (which see) of *Scots Law* were much like the heirlooms of the early English law (see 1st cit., below).
There are [in the 14th century] many traces of local customs which under the name of "principals" or "heirlooms" will give him [the heir] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and hauberk, but the best chattels of every kind. *Pollock & Mait.*
Attempts to introduce the law of heirlooms into Scotland have met with indifferent success. *Erskine's Principles*.

heirship movables. *Scots Law.* Certain movables (the best of certain kinds) which certain heirs were formerly entitled to take, besides the heritable estate. Under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 (1868) they go like other movables to the executor. Cf. HEIRLOOM.

Hel (hĕl), *n.* Also **Hel'a** (hĕl'ā). [Icel. *Hel*.] *Norse Myth.* Daughter of Loki, goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. Her dwelling was under one of the roots of the sacred ash tree Yggdrasil. The underworld itself the abode of the dead, comparable to the Greek *Hades* was also called *Hel*, *Nifhel*, the abode of the damned, being only a restricted region (comparable to *Tartarus*). See NINE WORLDS, RAGNAROK, YGGDRASIL.

hel'co- A combining form from Greek *ἕλκος*, *festering wound, ulcer*.

hel'cold (hĕl'kold), *a.* [*helco* + -oid.] *Med.* Ulcerous.

hel'co-plas'ty (hĕl'kō-plāst'ĭ), *n.* [*helco* + -plasty.] *Med.* Repair of lesions made by ulcers, esp. by a plastic operation.

hel'co-sis (hĕl'kō-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕλκος*, fr. *ἕλκος* ulcer.] *Med.* Ulceration. — **hel'co-tic** (-kōt'ĭk), *a.*

Hel'en (hĕl'ĕn) *n.* [F. *Hélène*, or L. *Helena*, fr. Gr. *Ἥληνα* (hĕl'ĕ-nā)] *Ælven*. Cf. ELLEN.] *Fem.* Proper name. L. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-nā); F. *Hélène* (ā'lĕn); It. *Elena* (ā'lā-nā); Sp. *Helena*, *Elena* (ā'lā-nā); Pg. *Helena* (ā'lā-nā), G. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-nā), *Helene* (hĕ-lĕ-nē); D. *Helena* (hĕl'ĕ-nā). — Dim. *Nell*, *Nelly*.

Hel'en of Troy, in Greek legend, the beautiful sister of the Dioscuri, and wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, this action causing the Trojan War. After the fall of Troy she returned to Menelaus. Poets of all ages have made her the ideal of womanly beauty. See PARIS; cf. DIPHOBUS.

Hel'ena (hĕl'ĕ-nā), *n.* A. The heroine of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," in love with Bertram, who marries her against his will and leaves her, but is finally won back. B. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a young lady of Athens in love with Demetrius.

hel'e-nin (hĕl'ĕ-nĭn), *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline neutral substance, C₁₂H₁₀O, with a slightly bitter taste, found in the root of the elecampane (*Inula helenium*).

he-le-ni-oid (hĕ-lĕ-nĭ-oid), *a.* [*Helenium* + -oid.] *Bot.* Pertaining to, or resembling, *Helenium* or the Helenioidæ.

He-le-ni-ol'de-ā (-ōl'dĕ-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A subfamily of asteraceous plants, mostly American, typified by *Helenium*, having heterogamous radiate heads, the style branches truncate or with hairy tips, the receptacle ecampane, Gr. *ἑλενιον*, perh. fr. *ἑλεν* *Helena*.] *Bot.* A genus of American asteraceous herbs with heads of yellow-rayed flowers having the branches of the style truncate. Several species, as *H. tenuifolium* and *H. autumnale*, the sneezeweeds, are troublesome weeds.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ĕ-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἑλένος*.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured by the Greeks, and Odysseus compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken. After the fall of Troy Neoptolemus gives him Andromache to wife and makes him his successor in Epirus.

heg'e-mo-ni-cis, *n.* The hegemonic part of principle.

he-gem'o-nist (hĕ-jēm'ō-nĭst; cf. HEGEMONY), *n.* A follower or advocate of hegemony.

hegge, + BOG; HAG, a witch; HEDGE.

heg'ger-bald', *n.* Lean or lank one; — in contempt. *Obs.* Scot.

heg'gle (hĕg'gl), *n.* Dial. var. of HAGGLE.

heg'gle-de-peg', *n.* A term of contempt. *Obs.*

hegh, + HEIGHT, HEY, HIE, HIGH.

heght, + HEIGHT.

heght (Scot. HEK). *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of HEIGHT, HEIGHT.

heg'leek (hĕg'leĕk), *n.* *Bot.* *Cornut. of HALLIB.*

he-gu-men-os (hĕ-gū'mĕ-nōs), *n.* = HEGUMEN.

heh, + HIGH.

hehte, *Obs.* pret. of HIGHT.

he'luck-to-bertry, *n.* The ironwood of the southern United States (*Curilla racemiflora*).

heh, + HAY, HEY, HIGH.

He'au (hĕ'au), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian temple.

H. E. I. C. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company.

heh, hecht (Scot. Hĕk, Hĕk), *Obs.* or *Scot.* & dial. Eng. vars. of HIGH, HEIGHT.

H. E. I. C. N. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company Navy.

H. E. I. C. S. *Abbr.* Honorable East India Company's Service.

heh, + HEY, HIE.

heid (hĕd), *Scot.* & dial. Eng. var. of HEAD.

heid, + HEAD.

heidle, + HEDDLE. [DUX.]

Heid'au'f'duk, *Vars. of HAI-*

heier, + HEIR, HIGHER.

heif, + HEAVE.

heif'er-hood, *n.* See HOOD.

heigh (Scot. Hĕk). *Obs.* or *Scot.* & dial. Eng. var. of HIGH.

heigh'day (hĕj'hā), *n.* = HEYDAY.

heigh't, + HIE.

heigh'ter, + HEIFER.

heigh'tous, + HEINOUS.

heigh't (hit; hĭt), *Dial. Eng.* var. of HAT, HAT.

height (hit), *v. t.* To heighten. *Obs.* or *R.* [Ref. Sp.]

height'end (-'nd), Heightened.

height'en-er, *n.* One that heightens.

heih, + HIGH.

heih'te, + EIGHT.

heil, + HAIL HEEL.

heil-a-man, *etc.* Vars. of HELIA.

heil'back-to-bertry, [HIELE.]

heild, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of HEID. *Obs.* pret. of HOLD.

heild, *p. t.* & *v.* (See HELE, *p. t.*) To shield; hide; protect. *Obs.*

Heil'dir (hĕil'dĭr), *n.* [G.] *Lit.* Hail to thee in the conqueror's wreath; — the Prussian national hymn.

heile, + HAIL, HEAL, HELE.

heileftal, + HEALFHELE.

heilesum, + HEALSOME.

heill, + HEAL, HEEL, HELE.

heille, + HAILSE.

heily, *a.* Proud; haughty. *Obs.*

Heil'm-a (hĕil'm'ā), *n.* [NL., after Ludwig Heim, German

heht, + HIGHT, HOT.

heht (hĕt), *Scot.* var. of HEAT.

heht, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* for HAT.

heith, + HIGHTH.

he'i-t'ki (hĕi't'kĭ), *n.* [Maori.] A greenstone charm representing the first man, worn by the Maoris. *New Zealand.*

heive, + HEAVE.

heivol, *a.* High; haughty. *Obs.*

heiw'ard, + HAYWARD.

heize, + AWE.

hej'ira, *v.* Var. of HEIRA.

hek, + HECK.

hek'a-te, *v.* See HECCATE.

hek'a-tom-bai'on (hĕk'ā-tōm-bai'on), *v.* Var. of HECCATOMBÆON.

hek'a-tom-ped-on, *v.* Var. of HECCATOMPEDON.

heintz (hĕintz'ĭ), *n.* [After Wm. H. Heintz of Halle, Ger.] *Min.* A colorless or white hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium. *H. & S. Sp. Gr.*, 213.

heir, + HAIR, HER, HEAR.

heir, *Scot.* var. of HEAR.

heir's-ship, *n.* See SHIP.

heir've, + HAIRP.

heir's-ship, *v.* See LESS.

heir'ty, + HERELY.

heir'now, + HERONSEW.

heir'now, + HERON.

heir'ship, + HERSHIP.

heis, *Obs.* or *Scot.* for HEIZE.

heist, + HEST.

heisugge, + HAYSUCK.

Hel *Abbr.* Helvetia.

Hel'lah (hĕl'lah), *Bib.*

Hel'lan (hĕl'lan), *Bib.*

Hel'a-mys (hĕl'ā-mĭs), *n.* [NL.: Gr. *ἄλος* jaw + *mys* mouse.] *Zool.* Syn. of PESTETS.

heland, + HIGHLAND. [*Obs.*]

helas, *interj.* [F. *hélas*.] *Alas!*

Hel'bah (hĕl'bā), *Bib.*

hel'beh (hĕl'bĕ), *n.* [Ar. *hubbah* fenugreek.] The seeds of fenugreek. *Egypt.*

Hel'bon (hĕl'bŏn), *Bib.*

Hel'ch'ah (hĕl'ch'ā), or **Hel'ch'as** (-ās), *v.* Var. of HILKIAH. *Bib.*

Hel'ci (-sĭ'ā), -cĭ'as (-ās), *D. Bib.*

hel'col'o-gy (hĕl'kō-lŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*helco* + -logy.] Medical science which treats of ulcers.

held, + ELD, *n.* & *a.* HELLD: HOLD: YIELD. [HIELD.]

held, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of HIELD.

held, *pret.* & *p. p.* of HOLD.

held, *n.* [AS. *helda*, *hild* *eld*.] Grace; loyalty; affection. *Obs.*

Hel'da (hĕl'dā), *n.* [Heb. *hald*.] *Bib.*

held'e, + HIELD.

hel'der, *v.* [Cf. Icel. *heldr*.] *Rather*; more. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

Hel'der-ber'g (hĕl'dĕr-bĕr'g), *n.* [From *Hel'derberg*, range of hills in New York.] *Geol.* Designating a subdivision of the Lower Devonian (sometimes regarded as Upper Silurian) in the eastern United States. — **Hel'der-ber'g-lan**, *n.*

depicted above the shield in an achievement, supporting the crest, and usually indicating the rank of the bearer. In modern British heraldry, the helmet of the sovereign is of gold, full-faced, with golden grilles; that of a peer is of silver, in profile, with five golden grilles; that of a baronet or knight, of steel, full-faced, with open visor; that of a gentleman, of steel, in profile, with the visor closed.

3. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, etc.; as: a Chem. = HELM. b The hood-formed upper sepal or petal of some flowers, as monkshood or snapdragon. c Zool. = CASQUE, 2. d Zool. The galea of an insect.

helmet bird. A turaco. b A Madagascar passerine bird (*Euroceros prevostii*) having a swollen hooked beak and black and chestnut plumage. It is usually placed in the shrike family, or made a separate family, Euroceridae.

helmeted eel (*hēl'mēt-ēd*), n. Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head. **helmeted guinea fowl.** See GUINEA FOWL, Illust.

helmet flower. Any plant having flowers with helmet-shaped petals or sepals, or its flower; specif.: a The monkshood or aconite. b The skullcap. c Any South American orchid of the genus *Coryanthes*.

helmet orchis. a = HELMET FLOWER, c. b An Australian orchid (*Pterostylis cucullata*) with a galeate lip.

helmet quail. Any of several American partridges constituting the genus *Lophortyx*, having a forwardly curving crest on the head. The genus includes the valley quail and Gambel's partridge.

helminth (*hēl'mīn'th*), n. [Gr. *ἕλμινθ*, -ων, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm, as one of the Helminthes.

Helminthes (*hēl'mīn'thēz*), n. pl. [NL. See HELMINTH.] Zool. A comprehensive group of worms more or less exactly equivalent to the phyla Nematelminthes and Platyhelminthes taken together.

helminthic (-thik), a. Of, relating to, or expelling, worms, or helminthes. — n. A vermifuge; an anthelmintic.

helminthology (*hēl'mīn-thōl'ō-jē*), n. [*hēl'mīn'th* + *-logy*.] The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms. — **helminthologist** (*hēl'mīn-thōl'ō-jist*), **helminthological** (-jē-kāl), — **helminthologist** (*hēl'mīn-thōl'ō-jist*), n.

Helmintho-sporium (*hēl'mīn-thō-spōr'ī-um*; 201), n. [NL.; *hēl'mīn'th* + Gr. *σπορίον*, spore.] Bot. A large genus of parasitic or saprophytic fungi of the family Dematiaceae, with vermiform conidia and rigid hyphae. Many species are destructive to cultivated plants.

helminthous (*hēl'mīn'thūs*), a. Med. Infested with helminths, or intestinal worms.

helmsman (*hēlmz'mān*), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

Helonias (*hē'lōn'ī-as*), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕλον* marsh.] Bot. A monotypic genus of melanthaceous plants of the northeastern United States. The species, *H. bullata*, is a bog herb with basal oblanceolate leaves and a tall scape bearing a raceme of purple perfect flowers.

Helonias (*hē'lōn'ī-as*), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕλον* marsh.] Bot. A small genus of balanophoraceous leafless, dark-red, parasitic herbs, of tropical America. Several species grow from the branched rootstock, and bear small, dioecious flowers.

Helot (*hē'lōt*; *hē'lōt*; 277), n. [*Helotes*, *Hilotes*, pl., fr. Gr. *ἑλῶτες* and *ἑλωτῆς* a bondman or serf of the Spartans; so named from *ἕλος*, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perh. akin to *ἑλεῖν* to take, conquer, used as 2d aor. of *ἁρπάζειν*.] 1. One of the lowest class of the people of ancient Sparta. They were serfs, attached to the landed estates of the Spartiates, to whom they rendered a fixed portion of the produce. They could not be sold, and could be freed only by the state, in which case they entered the ranks of the Spartiates. They were sometimes used as soldiers, and were rowers and marines in the navy, but had no rights obligatory upon the state, as was symbolized by a declaration of war upon them made by the ephors upon assuming office. They are supposed to represent chiefly the original population conquered by the Dorian Spartiates. Cf. *PERIECI*, *SPARTIATE*.

2. [Often l. c.] Hence, a slave or serf.

helotism (-iz'm), n. [*Helot* + *-ism*.] 1. Serfdom, esp. like that of the Spartan Helot.

2. Biol. The form of symbiosis existing in lichens; — so called because the fungus mycelium obtains its food supply from the algal cells or gonidia.

helotry (-rī), n. Helots, collectively; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery; serfdom.

help (*hēlp*), v. t.; pret. HELPED (*hēlp't*), *Archaic* HOLP (*hōlp*); p. p. HELPED, *Archaic* HOLPEN (*hōlp'n*), Obs. *help*, p. p. & v. b. n. HELPING. [AS. *helpan*; akin to OS. *helpan*, D. *helpen*, G. *helfen*, OHG. *helfan*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Sw. *hjelpa*, Dan. *hjælpe*, Goth. *hülpan*; cf. Lith. *šelpyti*, and Skr. *hlp* to be fitting.] 1. To furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object; to aid; assist; as, to help a man in his work; to help one to remember; — an infinitive following *help* being commonly used without to; as, "Help me scale your balcony."

Longfellow. God helps them that help themselves. Sir P. Sidney.

helmet cockatoo. The gang-gang Helminthes.

helmet crab. = RING CRAB.

helmet-crest, n. A South American humming bird of the genus *Ocyropsis*, from the conspicuous crest of the male.

helmet-pod. n. The twineleaf.

helmet shell. Any of certain tropical marine univalve shells belonging to *Caecus* and allied genera. See *CASSIDIDE*.

Helmholtzian (*hēlm-hōl'ts'i-an*), n. Of or pert. to Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1802-94), Ger. scientist.

helminthogogue (*hēl'mīn'th-ō-gō-gū*), a. [*hēl'mīn'th* + *-agogue*.] Med. = VERMIFUGAL.

helminthology (*hēl'mīn'th-ō-lō-jē*), n. A vermifuge; — *helminthology* (*hēl'mīn'th-ō-lō-jē*), n. [*hēl'mīn'th* + *-ology*.] Med. A disease in which worms are present in some part of the body.

helminthitic (*hēl'mīn'th'it*), n. (Gr. *ἕλμινθ*, -ωνος, a worm.) Geol. One of the sinuous tracks, considered to be worm trails, on many stratified rocks. Obs. **helminthoid** (-thoid), a. [*hēl'mīn'th* + *-oid*.] Wormlike; re-

sembling the Helminthes.

helmintho-sporoid (-thō-spōr'oid), a. Pert. to, or resembling, the genus *Helminthosporium*.

helminthous (-thūs), a. See HELMINTH.

Helmon-deb-lá-tha'im (*hēl'mōn-dēb'lá-thá'im*), n. (Ebr. *hēl'mōn-dēb'lá-thá'im*). 2. *Dib.* helm port. The rudder port.

helmsman's helm/stock, n. The tiller. Obs. or R.

helm/wind (*hēlm'wīnd*), n. = HELM, 4. *Dial.* Eng.

helmsman's helm (*hēlmz'mān's hēlm*), n. Var. of HELM.

helmsman's helm (*hēlmz'mān's hēlm*), n. [*hēlmz'mān's* + *hēlm*.] Bot. Syn. of *NAIADALES*.

helmsman's helm (*hēlmz'mān's hēlm*), n. [*hēlmz'mān's* + *hēlm*.] Bot. Syn. of *NAIADALES*.

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Helvetian (*hēl-vē'shān*), a. [L. *Helvetius*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or Helvetia; Swiss. — n. One of the Helvetii; a Swiss.

2. Geol. Designating a subdivision of the European Miocene; also, designating an interglacial or Pleistocene epoch of Europe. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

Helvetic Confession. = HELVETIC CONFESSION. — H. Republic. = HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

Helvetic (*hēl-vē'tik*), a. [L. *Helvetius*, fr. *Helvetii* the Helvetii.] Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or the modern Swiss; as, the *Helvetic confederacy*; *Helvetic states*. — n. A Swiss Protestant; a follower of Zwingle.

Helvetic Confession. Eccl. Hist. a The First Helvetic Confession, a confession of faith (also called the Second Confession of Basel) drawn up in 1536 at Basel by representatives of the Reformed Church, chiefly from Switzerland. It was never widely received. b The Second Helvetic Confession, a statement of belief, drawn up by the Swiss theologian Bullinger, which was published in 1566 and adopted at once by the Reformed Church in Switzerland, and afterwards in Scotland, Hungary, France, Poland, and Bohemia. — H. Republic, a republic in Switzerland (1798-1814) established by the French. The cantonal system, at first abolished, was reinstated by Napoleon in 1803.

Helvetic (*hēl-vē'shān*), n. pl. [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

helvite (*hēlv'it*), n. Also *hel'vin* (-vīn), *hel'vine* (-vīn). [L. *helvius* of a light bay color.] Min. A brittle yellow or yellowish mineral crystallizing in the form of tetrahedra. It is a silicate of beryllium, manganese, and iron, containing also sulphur. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.16-3.36.

hem (*hēm*), pron., 3d pers. pl. [ME., fr. AS. *hēm*, hem, dative pl. of *hē* he. See HE.] Obs. 1. Them; — used either: a As dative with or without a preposition. b As an objective. "That hem hath holpen." Chaucer.

2. Themselves; — used reflexively.

hem, interj. A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — n. An uttering or the sound of "hem."

hem, v. i.; HEMMED (*hēm'd*); HEMMING. [See HEM, interj.] To utter the sound represented by *hem*; as, to *hem* and *haw*; hence, to hesitate in speaking.

hem, n. [AS. *hem*, *hemm*, border, margin; cf. Fries. *häm*.] 1. The edge or border of a garment or cloth; now, specif., a border or margin formed by doubling back the edge and sewing it down to prevent raveling.

2. A similarly doubled-back edge on sheet-metal ware.

3. Border; edge; margin. "*Hem* of the sea." Shak.

4. Arch. The raised rim of a volute of an Ionic capital.

hem, v. t. 1. To form a hem or border to; to fold and sew down the edge of; hence, to border; edge.

All the skirt about. Was hemmed with golden fringe. Spenser.

2. To inclose and confine; to surround; environ; — nearly always with an adverb, *esp. in, about, around, back, up, etc.* With varied squadrons round about to hem. Fairfax.

He hemmed in to be a spoil to tyranny. Dante.

to hem out, to shut out. "You cannot hem me out of London." J. Webster.

hem, v. i. To make hems in sewing.

hem- Form from Greek *αἷμα*, blood. See HEMA-

hem-a-chate (*hēm'ā-kāt*), n. [*L. hæmacheates*; Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *ἀχάτης* agate.] A stone known to the ancients, agreeing in description with bloodstone.

hem-a-cite (*hēm'ā-sīt*), n. [Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] A composition made from blood, mixed with mineral or vegetable substances, used for making buttons, door knobs, etc.

hem-a-tite, hem'a-tite (*hēm'ā-tīt*; *hēm'ā-*), n. [*L. hæmatites*, Gr. *αἱματῖτις* bloodlike, fr. *αἷμα*, *αἷματος*, blood.] Min. An important ore of iron, the sesquioxide, Fe₂O₃, so called because of the red color of its powder. It occurs in splendid metallic-looking rhombohedral crystals, in massive forms, and in earthy forms, the last called *red ochre*. Sp. gr. of crystals, about 5.20. H., 5.5-6.5. Called also *specular iron*, etc. *Brown hematite* is a syn. for limonite.

hem-a-titic, hem'a-titic (-tīt'ik), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, hematite, esp. in color; blood-red; brownish red.

hem-a-to- (*hēm'ā-tō-*; *hēm'ā-tō-*), **hemat-** Combining form from Greek *αἷμα*, *αἱματος*, blood. Cf. HEMO-, HEMATO-

hem-ely-tron (*hēm-ēl'ī-trōn*), **hem-ely-tron** (-trōn), n. [L. *pl. -TRA* (-trā).] [NL. See HEMI-; *ELYTRUM*.] Zool. A one of the partially thickened anterior wings of certain insects, as of many Hemiptera, the earwigs, etc. b One of the elytra of a chetopod worm. — **hem-ely-tral**, a.

hem'er-a-lō-pl-a (*hēm-ēr-ā-lō-pl'ā*), n. [Embolism; c Corium; d Membrane; e e Celis.]

hem-e-mat- (*hēm-ē-māt-*), n. [NL.] The territory of the ancient Helvetii; hence, poetically, Switzerland.

hel'ot-aga, n. See AGE.

hel'ot-ize, v. t. See IZ-

hel'op-ble, a. See ABLE.

hel'p'ing, n. A helpmate.

hel'p'ing, v. t. See HELP, p. p.

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heptane (hēp'tān), n. [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] *Chem.* Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C₇H₁₆, of the paraffin series (nine are possible, four are known). **Normal heptane**, the most important, is a colorless liquid boiling at 98.4° C. It occurs in petroleum, in coal-tar oil, etc.

hep-tan-gu-lar (hēp-tān-gū-lār), a. [hepta- + angular. Cf. SEPTANGULAR.] Having seven angles.

hep-ta-pla (hēp-tā-plā), n. *Etyim. pl.*, but syntactically sing. [NL, fr. Gr. ἑπτάπλευρος, fr. ἑπτάπλευρος, sevenfold.] A portion of Origen's polylogos, in which seven texts or versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. See HEXAPLA.

hep-tap-ō-dy (hēp-tāp-ō-dī), n.; pl. -DIES (-dīz). [hepta- + Gr. πούς, podós, foot.] *Pros.* A period or verse of seven feet; a heptameter. — **hep-ta-pod'ic** (hēp-tā-pōd'ik), a.

hep-tarch (hēp'tārk), n. [hepta- + arch.] The ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

hep-tar-chic (hēp-tār-k'ik), a. Of or pert. to, or constituting a heptarchy.

hep-tar-chi-cal (-k'ik-kāl), n. — *pl.* -TARCHIES (-k'iz). [hepta- + archy.] A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers; as, the Saxon heptarchy in England, consisting of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia (though the number of small kingdoms or tribal divisions was not constant).

hep-ta-se-me (hēp-tā-sēm), a. [L. heptasemos; Gr. ἑπτάσημος, septasēmos.] Containing seven mora, or units of time.

hep-ta-sitch (-st'ik), n. [hepta- + Gr. σιχός line, verse.] *Pros.* A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

hep-ta-tench (-tūnk), n. [L. heptateuchos; Gr. ἑπτά τεύχος, septateuchos.] First seven books of the Old Testament.

hep-ta-tom'ic (-tōm'ik), a. [hepta- + atomic.] *Chem.* A containing seven atoms. **b** Heptad. *c* Having seven replaceable atoms or radicals.

heptane (hēp'tān; -tēn; 184), n. [hepta- + -ane.] Any of a series of unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons, C₇H₁₂.

hept'ic (-it), n. [See HEPTA.] A heptahydric alcohol.

hep-tō'ic (hēp-tō'ik), a. *Chem.* Pert. to, or designating any of several isomeric acids, C₇H₁₂O₂, derived from the heptanes, of which the normal one is called *amanthylidic acid*.

heptone (hēp'tōn), n. [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C₇H₁₄, containing three double bonds.

heptose (-tōs), n. [hepta- + -ose.] *Chem.* Any of several synthetically prepared sugars having seven carbon atoms.

hep-tō'ide (hēp-tō'idē; -sīd; 184), n. Also -ID. [hepta- + -oxide.] *Chem.* An oxide containing seven oxygen atoms in the molecule; as, manganese peroxide, Mn₂O₇.

hep-tyl (hēp'til), n. [hepta- + -yl.] *Chem.* Any of several univalent isomeric radicals, C₇H₁₅, the normal one being the most important, corresponding to normal heptane.

hep-tyl-ene (-tī-lēn), n. *Chem.* Any of several colorless, liquid isomeric hydrocarbons, C₇H₁₄, of the ethylene series.

hep-tyl'ic (hēp-tīl'ik), a. Pert. to, or derived from, heptyl.

her (hūr), *pron. & a.* [ME. here, here, here, gen. and dat. sing., AS. hīre, gen. and dat. sing. of hēo she, from the same root as E. he. See HE.] The objective and the possessive case of she; as, I saw her with her purse out.

1. As an objective: **a** A dative of indirect object; as, Tell her the news. "Her seemed" (it seemed to her). *D. G. Rosselli.* **b** A direct object of a verb or preposition. **c** A reflexive: Herself. "She flung her on her face." *Kingsley.* **d** A substantive. "I can never lose a her." *Whittier.*

2. As a possessive, either the genitive case of she, or a possessive adjective pronoun. When the noun it qualifies is omitted, it takes the form hers (which see). Like his, her is used in obs. and dial. Eng. to make the possessive of a given noun; as, "Haunted Lucilla her company." *Lytly.*

her, here, pron. 3d pl. possessive, or pronom. adj. [ME. here, here, AS. heora, hiera, hyra, gen. pl. of hē he. See HE.] Of or belonging to them; their; their own. *Obs.*

He-ra (hē'rā), **He-re** (hē'rē), n. [L, fr. Gr. Ἥρα, Ἥρη.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus, whose power and honors she shared; — identified by the Romans with Juno (which see). Hera has been regarded as a moon, earth, or air goddess, but her characteristic functions reveal merely the goddess of woman's life. Thus she was worshipped as Parthenos, the maid, Teleia, the married goddess, or goddess of the married state, and sometimes as Chera, the widow. She was also, as goddess of childbirth, called Eleithia (which see), and as the nour-



Hera.

isher of children, Kourotrophos. The most characteristic of the rites in her honor was the sacred marriage (ἑρως γάμος) with Zeus, performed as a religious play or pageant. Though worshipped throughout Greece, Hera was especially prominent in Argos and Samos, and in the Iliad is a particular champion of the Argive forces. In many myths she is represented as jealous of the other consorts of Zeus, and Hercules (Hercules) and other offspring of such unions suffer from her displeasure. The classical worship of Hera had probably absorbed the cult of a primitive cow goddess, whence was derived her Homeric epithet "the ox-eyed." Cf. APPLE OF DISCORD, IO.

Her-a-cle'an (hēr-ā-klē'an), **Her-a-cle'ian** (-klē'ian), a. [L. Heracleus, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλεῖος, fr. Ἥρα κλέος Hercules.] Pertaining to Heracles, or Hercules.

Heracleian stone, loadstone. *Obs.*

Her-a-cles, Her-a-kles (hēr-ā-klēz), n. [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς.] Hercules (which see); — the form usually preferred where Greek religion or mythology (rather than Græco-Roman) alone is under consideration.

Her-a-cle'um (hēr-ā-klē'um), n. [NL, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλῆος a kind of plant, fr. Ἡρακλῆος Hercules.] *Bot.* A large genus of apiceous plants related to Peucedanum, having wing-margined fruit and large umbels of white flowers. The species are widely distributed in north temperate regions. *H. lanatum* and *H. sphondylium* are the cow parsnips.

Her-a-clid'ān (hēr-ā-klē'dān), n. *pl.*; *sing.* **Her-a-clid** (hēr-ā-klēd), n. [Gr. Ἡρακλειδαί.] *Pl.* The descendants of Hercules. The myths relating to them are chiefly accounts of their repeated efforts to obtain the mastery of the Peloponnesus, which Zeus had designed for Hercules, though Hera had succeeded in securing it for Eurystheus. The first and second invasions were headed by Hyllus, Hercules's son, who was slain. Success only attended the fifth invasion, under Oxylus, eighty years after the fall of Troy. These legends are doubtless founded on Dorian conquests of the Peloponnesus. — **Her-a-clid'dan** (hēr-ā-klē'dān), a.

Her-a-clit'ean (hēr-ā-klit'ēan), a. [L. Heracleitæus, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλειταί, fr. Ἡρακλεῖος.] Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus (about 500 B. C.), for his seriousness called the *Weeping Philosopher*; also, pertaining to his theories. — **a** A follower of Heraclitus.

Her-a-clit'ean-ism (-iz'm), n. The philosophy of Heraclitus, who taught that the principle, or ultimate nature, of all things is ethereal fire, that nature represents the constant flux and flow of this principle or element, and that the transmutations which result cause periodical creation and dissolution of the universe.

her'ald (hēr'ald), n. [ME. herald. heraud, OF. heralt, heraut, heraud, F. herault, LL. heraldus, heroldus, perh. fr. (assumed) OHG. herwald, herwald, (a civil) officer who serves the army; heri, heri, army + waldan to manage, govern, G. walten (see HARRY, WIELD); or cf. OHG. heren, heren, to call out, cry, akin to Goth. hazjan to praise, AS. herian.] **1.** A man whose business was to proclaim war or peace, to bear messages to or from rulers or commanders, to make solemn announcements, etc. He was invested with a sacred and inviolable character. **b** In tournaments, an official who issued and announced challenges, marshaled the combatants, etc.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, of the privileges of noble families, and esp. of armorial bearings. See HERALD'S COLLEGE. Since the Middle Ages the office of herald has become of less importance, and remains only in vestiges. The heralds under the Lyon King-of-Arms are *Istary, Rothesay, Marchmont, Albany, Ross, and Snowdon.* Those under the Ulster King-of-Arms are *Cork and Dublin.*

3. Hence, one who proclaims, publishes, or announces; one who conveys news or notification; a messenger; a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

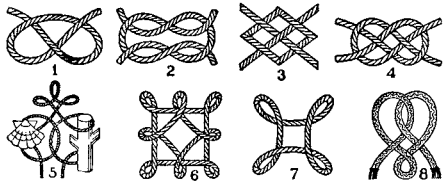
4. It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shak.* **5.** A red-breasted or other merganser. *Local, Scot.* **6.** A European noctuid moth (*Gonopleria libatrix*).

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

her'ald, v. t.; **HER'ALD-ED**; **HER'ALD-ING.** [OF. herauder, herauder.] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to announce; to foretell; to usher in.

her'al'dic (hēr-āl'd'ik), a. [Cf. F. heraldique.] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, heraldic blazoning.

heraldic knot, a cord or cords ornamentally intertwined, depicted as a family badge. Examples are shown below.



Heraldic Knots. 1 Stafford; 2 Bouchier; 3 Harrington; 4 Wake; 5 Daacre; 6 Lacy; 7 Bowen; 8 Henegau.

her'ald-ship (hēr-āl'd'shīp), n. See SHIP.

her'ald-y, n. Heraldry. *Obs.*

her'ald-y, n. Heraldry. *Obs.*

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her'ald-ry (hēr-āl'd-rī), n.; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). **1.** The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of marshaling processions, public ceremonies, etc.

2. Heraldic standing or precedence. *Obs.*

3. An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or bearing, or a collection of them.

4. Heraldic pomp or ceremony. "Trump and solemn heraldry." *Coleridge.*

her'alds' Col'lege (hēr-āl'dz), n. In England, a corporation, dependent upon the crown, instituted about 1460-85, consisting of the three Kings-of-Arms and the Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York Heralds, and four pursuivants, together with the Earl Marshal. This retains from the Middle Ages the charge of the armorial bearings of persons privileged to bear them, as well as of genealogies and kindred subjects. See KING-OF-ARMS, PURSUIVANT.

herb (hərb; hūr; *see note below*), n. [ME. herbe, erbe, OF. herbe, erbe, F. herbe, L. herba; perh. akin to Gr. φάρβη food, pasture, φέρβειν to feed.] **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, as that of a shrub or tree, but persists only long enough for development of flowers and seeds. Herbs are *annual, biennial, or perennial*, according to the length of life of their roots. See ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, PERENNIAL; cf. also SHRUB, TREE.

2. Grass or herbage collectively.

3. A plant of economic value; specif., one used for medicinal purposes, or for its sweet scent or flavor.

4. The top or foliage of a herbaceous plant as distinct from the root.

5. The historical pronunciation is *hūr*, which still prevails in the best usage in the United States, although *hərb* is also used. In England *hərb* has increased in use since about 1800, and now apparently prevails in the best usage.

herb of friendship, a European stoncrop (*Sedum anacampseros*). — **h.** of grace. = HERB GRACE. — **h.** of Paris. = HERB PARIS. — **h.** of repentance, the common rue. — **h.** of St. Martin. = ST.-MARTIN'S-HERB. — **h.** of the cross, the European vervain. — **h.** of vine, squanquy. *Obs.*

her-ba'ceous (hēr-bā'shūs), a. [L. herbacæus grassy. See HERB.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.

2. Of the texture, color, or appearance of an ordinary foliage leaf; as, herbaceous sepals.

3. Herbivorous. *Obs.*

herb'age (hərb'āj; hūr'bāj; *cf.* HERB), n. [F. See HERB.] **1.** Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage.

2. The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

3. *Law.* An easement of pasturage on another's ground.

herb'al (hərb'āl), n. **1.** A book in which plants are named, described, and often figured, usually with special reference to their official properties. The writings of many botanists of Linnæus's period and earlier were herbals. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A herbarium. *Obs.*

herb'al-ist, n. Orig., a botanist; in later usage, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs. — **herb'al-ism** (hərb'āl-iz'm), n.

her-bar'i-um (hēr-bā'rī-um; 115), n.; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rīzm), L. -RIA (-rī). [LL., fr. L. herba. See HERB; cf. ARBOR, HERBARIUM.] **1.** An illustrated herbal. *Obs.*

2. A collection of dried and pressed specimens of plants, usually mounted or otherwise prepared for permanent preservation, and systematically arranged in paper covers placed in boxes or cases.

3. The room, building, or institution in which such a collection is kept, or to which it belongs.

Her-bar'ti-an-ism (hēr-bār'tī-ān-iz'm), n. The philosophy of Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841); — chiefly used of the educational system outlined by Herbart and expanded by his disciples. According to him sense perception is a collision of some sort between one reality (the soul) and an external reality. The soul subdues the colliding reality by uniting it with its previous experience and harmonizing it through the activity of apperception. This latter process (apperception) plays the chief rôle in his psychology and has been fruitful in pedagogic theory. See APPERCEPTION.

herb' bennet, a European rosaceous herb (*Geum urbicum*), with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers. The aromatic astringent root has been used in medicine.

herb' Christopher, a the common European baneberry (*Actæa spicata*). **b** The royal fern. **c** Fleabane. **d** The meadowsweet. **e** The herb impious. **f** The wood betony. **g** Any of several European vetches, as *Vicia cracca*.

her'bert River cherry (hūr'běrt). An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (*Ardraea rubrolyana*); also, its acid cherrylike fruit, used for jelly and preserves.

herb' eye, also her'ivy, her'ivy, etc. [OF. *ive*.] *Dial. Eng.* a The European plantain *Plantago coronopus*. **b** The yellow bugle (*Ajuga reptans*). **c** The swine's cress.

herb' frankincense. The laserwort (*Laserpitium latifolium*), which has the aroma of frankincense.

herb' grace, a the common rue. **b** The hedge hyssop. **c** The European vervain.

her'bal, a. **1.** PERT. TO, OR MADE OF, HERBS.

2. HERBACEOUS. *Obs.*

herb'al-ize, v. t. To collect plants, esp. medicinal herbs. *R.*

herbal, a ARBOR.

her-ba'ri-a (hēr-bā'rī-ā), n. *L.* *pl.* of HERBARIUM. *Obs.*

her-ba'ri-an, n. A herbalist.

herbariour, n. HERBERGER.

her-ba-rism, n. Herballism. *Obs.*

herb'a-rist, n. A herbalist. *Obs.*

herb'a-rize, v. t. To herborize.

her'belade, a. [Cf. It. *erbolata* a pie of herbs, I. L. *herbolata*.] A sausage of pork baked with herbs. *Obs.*

herberlet, n. HERBLET.

herberger, n. ARBOR, HARBOR.

herbergage, n. HARBORAGE.

herbergeour, herbergere, n. HARBINGER.

herberger, n. HARBINGER.

herbergh, n. HARBOURY.

herberie, n. [OF.] Heritage. *Obs.*

herberough, herberwe, n. HARBOR.

Her'bert (hūr'běrt), n. [AS. *Herbeort*; cf. *here* army, and *beort* bright, Cf. F. *Herbert*, of G. origin.] Name, prop. name, L. *Herbertus* (hēr-būr'tūs); F. *Herbert* (ēr-būr't); It. *Erberto* (ēr-bēr'tō); Sp. *Herberto* (ēr-bēr'tō); Pg. *Herberto* (ēr-bēr'tō); G. & D. *Herbert* (hēr-bēr't);

her-bes'cent (hēr-bēs'sēnt), a. [L. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere*.] Becoming herbaceous; herblike. *Rare.*

herb' Ger'ard (hēr'gér-ard). The gortwead; — so called in honor of St. Gerard, who used to be invoked against the gout.

herb' Henry. The dog's mercury *herb' bicide* (hūr'bi-sīd), n. [L.

was under the same obligation as to acceptance if appointed by will. Next came the agnates and then the gentiles (members of the same gens with the deceased). Any heir other than a suus heres, whether of an intestate or under a will, was called extraneus heres (ē-trā-nē-us), or outside heir; and the inheritance vested in him only upon a definite acceptance. To a slave who was appointed as a heres necessestis (nēs-ē-sē-stis), i. e., one who could not refuse the heirship, the praetor gave the hereditas in rem suam (hēr-ē-tā-s in rēm sū-ā), or right of keeping acquisitions made after the testator's death. See HEIR, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, BENEFIT OF INVENTORY.

her-e-si-arch (hēr-ē-sī-ārk; hēr-ē-sī-; 277), n. [L. *haeresiarcha*, Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*; *αἱρεσις* heresy + *ἀρχή* leader, ἀρχεῖν to lead; cf. F. *hérésiarque*.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

her-e-si-ol-o-gy (hēr-ē-sī-ōl-ō-jī), n.; pl. -gies (-jīz). [Gr. *αἱρεσιολογία* heresy + *λογία*.] The study of heresies, or a treatise on them. — **her-e-si-ol-o-gist** (-jīst), n.

her-e-sy (hēr-ē-sī), n.; pl. -sies (-sīz). [ME. *heresie*, *eresie*, OF. *heresie*, *eresie*, F. *hérésie*, L. *haeresis*, *haeresis* a taking, a taking for one's self, a choosing, a choice, a sect, a heresy, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose.] 1. Religious opinion opposed to the authorized doctrinal standards of any particular church, esp. when held by a person holding the same general faith, and tending to promote schism or separation; lack of orthodox or sound belief; rejection of, or erroneous belief in regard to, some fundamental religious doctrine or truth; heterodoxy. Formerly, in countries having an established church, heresy was a crime, and consisted in refusal to accept any prescribed article of faith. The canon law names 82 different sorts. In England the writ "De heretico comburendo" was abolished by 29 Car. II, c. 9, and various toleration acts have practically abolished civil punishment for heresy.

Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest heresy in the world is a wicked life. *Tillotson*.
2. An opinion held in opposition to the established or commonly received doctrine, and tending to promote division or dissension; — usually said in reproach.

Divers and dangerous, which are heresies. *Shak*.
3. A characteristic opinion held by a person or a party; a particular body or style of doctrine, or a sect.

After the study of philosophy begun in Greece, . . . because every man took what opinion he pleased, each several opinion was called a heresy; which signified no more than a private opinion, without reference to truth or falsehood. *Hobbes*.

When I call dueling, and similar aberrations of honor, a moral heresy, I refer to the force of the Greek *αἱρεσις*, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will. *Coleridge*.

her-e-tic (hēr-ē-tīk), n. [ME. *heretike*, *eretike*, F. *hérétique*, L. *haereticus*, Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, heretic, fr. *αἱρεῖν* to take, choose. See HERESY.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately and pertinaciously upholds a doctrine varying from that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.

Syn. — HERETIC, SCHISMATIC, SECTARIAN (OR SECTARY), DISSENTER, NONCONFORMIST. A heretic is one who maintains heterodox, or rejects orthodox, opinions or beliefs; a schismatic is one who (often unjustifiably or contentiously) separates from, or (esp.) provokes division in, a church or communion; a sectarian (frequent as adj.) is an ardent, often narrow-minded or bigoted, adherent of a sect; as, "There is sprung up an heretic, an arch one, Cranmer" (*Shak*); "These and twenty such-like questions were proposed, and answered, with as much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious schismatic" (*Waltton*); "the sectary's . . . precious discoveries of himself and his friends for expressing the inexpressible and defining the undefinable in peculiar forms of their own" (*M. Arnold*); "I do not like [his] work — immense labor whose results are nullified by a purely sectarian purpose" (*Lafcadio Hearn*). A dissenter is one who separates himself, without the implication conveyed by *schismatic*, from an established church, specif. from the Church of England. NONCONFORMIST is ordinarily synonymous with *dissenter*, but sometimes implies (in England) a more qualified dissent; as, "Wesley was not a schismatic, or even, in the doctrinal sense, a dissenter. He desired, not to secede from the Established Church, but to fill it with new life" (*Allanite Monthly*); "all of us — Churchmen and dissenters alike" (*A. Birrell*); "The English and Scotch Nonconformists have a great horror of establishments and endowments for religion" (*M. Arnold*). See HETERODOX.

her-e-ti-cal (hēr-ē-tī-kāl), a. Containing heresy; of the nature of, or characterized by, heresy.
Syn. — See HETERODOX.
— **her-e-ti-cal-ly**, adv. — **her-e-ti-cal-ness**, n.
her-e-ti-cate (-kāt), v. t.; -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing); -CAT'ING (-kāt'ing). [LL. *haereticare*, p. p. of *haereticare*.] To decide to be heretic; to denounce as a heretic; to make a heretic of. — **her-e-ti-ca-tion** (-kāt'ishn), n.
her-to (hēr-tō), adv. To this; hereunto.
her-to-fore (hēr-tō-fōr; 201), adv. Up to this time; hitherto; in time past. — **her-to-fore**, n. A preceding time or state.
her-un-der (hēr-ūn-dēr), adv. Under this; as authorized by this.

her-un-to (hēr-ūn-tō), adv. Unto this; up to this time.
her-up-on (-ū-pŏn), adv. On this; hereon.
her-with (hēr-wīth; -wīth; 277), adv. With this.

her-yot (hēr-yōt), n. [AS. *herigatu* military equipment, heriot *here* army, *geatwe*, pl. arms, equipments.] Eng. Law. A feudal duty or tribute due to a lord upon the death of a tenant, consisting originally of the horses and arms lent by the lord to his man, later of the best beast or chattel of the tenant, and now (as surviving in copyhold tenures) of such a chattel as the custom of the manor will

enable the lord to take, or in some cases (by commutation) merely a money payment. The *heriot* is distinct from the relief, and does not touch the inheritance. Cf. HEREGELD.

heriot custom. Eng. Law. A heriot depending on usage.
heriot service. Eng. Law. A heriot reserved as an incident of the tenure of an estate in fee simple granted in free tenure before the act of 18 Edw. I. c. 1.

her-is-son (hēr'ī-sŏn), n. [F. *hérisson*, prop., hedgehog.] 1. A hedgehog. Obs.
2. *Port.* A beam or bar armed with iron spikes, and turning on a pivot; — used to block up a passage and, as held by some, as an instrument of punishment for soldiers, who were made to sit astride of it; hence, such punishment.

her-it-a-bil-ty (hēr'it-ā-bīl'tī), n. State of being heritable.

her-it-a-ble (hēr'it-ā-b'l), a. [OF. *héritable*. See HERITAGE, HEREDITABLE.] 1. Capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance; inheritable. In the Civil and Scots law *heritable* is distinguished from *movable*; and with the exception of tithes, life rents, or estates for life in lands, mortgage debts, and some other things, corresponds nearly to the English term *real*, esp. with reference to the rights of the heir and the personal representative. See HEIR.

2. *Scots Law*. Of or pertaining to heritable property.
3. Capable of inheriting or receiving by inheritance.

heritable bond or security, *Scots Law*, a form of bond or obligation which carried a yearly profit and was secured upon land, and was treated as heritable. It is practically obsolete, being superseded by the heritable securities provided for by the act of 1868, which are simplified in form so as to be essentially like the English and American mortgage of real property, such as the bond and disposition in security, which contains a personal obligation to pay the debt in current interest, and entails, as a deed of lands in security, and a power to sell upon notice and advertisement. The statute makes these securities movable in general as regards the succession of the creditor. — **h. jurisdictions**, *Scots Law*, certain criminal jurisdictions which formerly descended with the lands to which they were annexed. They are now either abolished or obsolete, chiefly by virtue of 20 Geo. II, c. 43 (1746-47). — **h. leasehold**. See EMPHYTEUSIS. — **h. securities**. See HERITABLE BOND.

her-it-a-ble, n. Usually in pl. A piece of heritable property.
her-it-a-bly (-bly), adv. By right or virtue of heirship; by way of inheritance.

her-it-age (hēr'it-ā-j), n. [ME. *heritage*, *eritage*, OF. *heritage*, *eritage*, F. *héritage*, fr. *hériter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*. See HEREDITABLE.] 1. That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir; an inheritance; hence, the lot, condition, or status into which one is born; birthright; as, liberty of speech is the *heritage* of freemen.

2. *Law*. Specif., the property which descends to the heir, as distinct from that which goes to the executor or administrator. In Scots law, formerly often specif., the rights acquired by descent as heir of line, as distinct, from the *conquest*. The legal distinction was abolished in 1874.
3. *Bib.* God's chosen people; Israel; the Christian church. *Joel* iii. 2. *1 Pet.* v. 3.

4. Process or fact of inheriting; inheritance. Obs.
5. Heirs collectively. Obs. & R.

Syn. — HERITAGE, INHERITANCE, PATRIMONY. HERITAGE is poetical or elevated for *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; INHERITANCE (SEE INHERITANCE) alone applies to the act or state of inheriting, as, "I have a goodly heritage" (*Ps.* xvi. 9); "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children" (*Prov.* xiii. 22); (1) hold by inheritance (not heritage); the inheritance (not heritage) of an estate. PATRIMONY is strictly an inheritance from one's father, but is also used (esp. fig.) in the more general sense of ancestral inheritance; as, "to reave the orphan of his patrimony" (*Shak*); "The English race has yet to be explored and their now unknown wealth of hereditary gifts recorded, that those who possess such a patrimony should know of it" (*F. Galton*).

her-it-ance (-tā-s), n. [OF. *heritance*.] Heritage; inheritance. Rare.
Her-it-i-er-a (hēr-ī-tī-ē-rā), n. [NL., after C. L. L. *Hérítia*, French botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical Asia and Australian steruliaceous trees having valuable hard wood, small dieldious flowers, entire coriaceous leaves, and fruit consisting of five indehiscent l-seeded carpels. *H. littoralis* is the red mangrove of India.

her-i-tor (hēr'it-ōr), n. [ME. *heritor*, F. *hériter*. See HEREDITARY.] An inheritor; specif., *Scots Law*, the owner in fee of heritable property in a parish, including corporations, but excluding titulars of tithes, superiors, mine owners, and lessees.

herm (hūrm), or **her-ma** (hūr-mā), n.; pl. HERMS (hūrmz), or HERMÆ (-mē), HERMAI (-mī). [L. *Hermes*, fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς, pl. Ἑρμαί.] Gr. *Archeol.* An image in the form of a stone pillar, usually square, surmounted by a head of Hermes, generally represented as a bearded man. Such images were set up in gymnasia and streets, and may have been used to adorn sanctuaries. Their origin is sometimes ascribed to the early phallic worship of Hermes, sometimes to a cult of boundaries similar to that of the Roman Terminus. Cf. TERM. — **her-ma'an** (hēr-mē'an), a. Herm, from a Greek vase.

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her-wurth, her-wurd, + HEREGELD.
her-yes-ter-day, adv. Day before yesterday. *Scot*.

her-zeld, + HEREGELD. *Scot*.
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her-ma'ic (-mā'īk), a. 1. [cap.] Herm, from a Greek vase. Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.
2. Of or pertaining to herms or Hermes; of the type of the ancient representations of herms or Hermes.

her-ma'ic, n. The word was formerly erroneously taken to mean *duke*.
her-ma-tor. + HERITOR.
her-ma-trix. + HERITRIX.
her-with-al (hēr-wīth-ōl'), adv. Herewith. *Archaic*.

her-wor'd, n. [AS. *herian* to praise + *word* word.] Praise. Obs.
her-wurthe, a. Praiseworthy.
her-wurth, her-wurd, + HEREGELD.
her-yes-ter-day, adv. Day before yesterday. *Scot*.

her-zeld, + HEREGELD. *Scot*.
her-zest. + HARVEST.
her-zud. + HERALD.
her-zu-ca-nal. + HURRICANE.
her-zu. + HERR.
her-zu. + HEAREN.
her-zu. + EARL.

her-ic. + HARRY.
her-igaut, n. [OF. *herigaut*, *herigaut*, *herigaut*.] An upper garment, prob. cloak. Obs.
her-ile (hēr'ī-lē), a. [L. *herilis*, *erilis*, fr. *herus*, *erus*, *master*.] Pert. to a master. Rare.
her-ing. + HERRING.
her-ing, the cry (hēr'ing). [After Ewald *Herung* (b. 1834), Ger. psychologist.] See COLOR.
her-ist-a-ble (hēr'ist-ā-b'l), a. Subject to payment of a heriot.
her-ist-a-ble. + ERYTHREUS.
her-it-a-ble. + HERITABLE.
her-ken, **her-kin**. + HEAREN.
her-l. + EARL.

herl (hūrl). Var. of HARL, 2.
herlie (hūrl), n. A heron. *Scot*.
her-ling, **her-ling** (hūr'ling), n. The sea trout. *Dial. Eng. & Scot*.
her-lok. + HARLE.
her-m. + HARM. [Dite. Ref. Sp.]
her-ma-ro-dite. *Hermaproditus*.
Her-man (hūr'mān), n. [G. *Hermann*, OHG. *Harimann*; cf. OHG. *heri*, *heri*, army, *z. heri*, and *man* man, G. *mann*.] Lit., a warrior; — masc. proper name. L. *Arminius* (ār-mī-ni-ŭs); It. *Ermanno* (ēr-mān'no); G. *Hermann* (hēr-mān'nd); G. *Hermann* (hēr-mān'nd).
Her-mann's fu'd (hūr'mān'z; hēr'mān'z). *Microc.* A fixing solution of platinum chloride, osmic acid, and acetic acid.
her-maph-ro-dite (hēr-māp'ro-dē'tī-tī) (Obs.). **Her-maph-ro-**

diem (-mā'frō-dīz'm), n. = HERMAPRODITISM.
her-ma-p-h-ro-dit-ic (-dī'tīk), a. Hermaproditic. Rare.
her-maph-ro-dit-ize (-dī'tīz), v. L. See -IZE.
Her-mas (hūr'mās). *Bib.*
Her-mes. + HARM.
her-mes-ic. + HERMEL.
her-me-line. + HERMEL.
her-me-nant (hūr'mē-nānt), n. [Gr. *ἑρμηνεύς* interpreter, fr. *ἑρμηνεύω* to interpret.] An interpreter, esp. in the early church. Rare. [Hermetical.]
her-me-neu'tic (-nū'tīk), n. A hermeneutical scholar.
Her-mes (hūr'mēs). *Bib.*

her-man-dad (ēr'mān-dāth'; 146), n. [Sp., brotherhood, fr. *hermano* brother. See GERMAN akin.] *Sp. Hist.* Orig., one of the popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the nobles, which later had general police functions; specif., the Santa Hermandad, or Holy Brotherhood, which was reorganized as a national police.

Her-mann and **Doro-thea** (hūr'mān, dōr'ō-tē-ā; 146), n. [Sp., brotherhood, fr. *hermano* brother. See GERMAN akin.] *Sp. Hist.* Orig., one of the popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the nobles, which later had general police functions; specif., the Santa Hermandad, or Holy Brotherhood, which was reorganized as a national police.

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her-maph-ro-dite (hēr-māp'ro-dī-tī), n. [L. *hermaproditus*, Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, so called from the story of *Hermaproditus*; cf. F. *hermaprodité*.] 1. *Biol.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. In the higher vertebrates, including man, this is an abnormal and rare condition, and the organs and functions of one or both sexes are nearly always imperfectly developed. Among the fishes it is more common, and is a normal condition in a few forms. Some species of the genus *Serranus* are said to habitually fertilize their own eggs. Many invertebrates are hermaphroditic, but in a large proportion of them the eggs must be fertilized by the spermatozoa of another individual, either because the sexual products are produced at different times (a condition called *successive hermaphroditism*) or because of the location and structure of the accessory reproductive organs.

2. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig.

her-maph-ro-dite, a. 1. Of or pert. to hermaphrodites; characterized by hermaphroditism.
2. *Bot.* Monoclinous.

hermaproditic, *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; — called also *hermaproditic*, and, in Great Britain, *brigantine*. — **h. calpers** or **calpers**, calpers with a bent leg and a straight leg.

her-met'ic (hēr-mēt'ik) a. [Of. F. hermétique. See Her-met'ic (-kāl) (-kāl)] mes Trismegistus, under HER-met'ic. 1. [Usually cap.] Of, pertaining to, taught by, or derived from, Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, arts, or works attributed to him; as, Hermetic philosophy; hence, alchemical; magical. "Delusions of the Hermetic art." Burke.

2. Made perfectly close or air-tight by fusion, so that no gas or spirit can enter or escape; as, a hermetic seal. 3. [Usually cap.] Hermetic.

Hermetic art, alchemy.—E. books. See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.—H. medicine, an obsolete system of alchemical medicine.

her-met'ic (-kāl) (-kāl). Combining form for hermetic.

Her-mi't'o-ne (hēr-mi'tō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἡρμιόων.] 1. Gr. Myth. The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She becomes the wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes.

2. In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the unjustly suspected and greatly injured wife of Leontes, King of Sicily.

her-mit (hēr-mi't), n. [ME. hermite, ermite, F. hermite, ermite, L. eremita, Gr. ἐρημίτης, fr. ἐρημός lonely, solitary. Cf. EREMITE.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, esp. from religious motives; recluse; anchorite.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. Obs. "We rest your hermits." Shak.

3. Any of certain tropical American humming birds, constituting the genus Phaethornis, which are plainly colored and inhabit dark forests;—sometimes extended to species of allied genera.

4. Cookery. A spiced molasses cooky, often containing chopped raisins and nuts.

Syn.—HERMIT, ANCHORITE, RECLUSE, ASCETIC. HERMIT and ANCHORITE apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; the two words are frequently interchangeable, but anchorite commonly connotes greater austerity than hermit, which is often broadly used in the sense of one who for any reason lives to himself; as, "A knight, no forty years a hermit, who had prayed, labored and prayed, and ever laboring had scooped himself in the white rock a chapel and a hall" (Tennyson); "The hermits of reverie are scared by the busy world, and find themselves out of place in action" (Mrs. Humphry Ward); "Why, sirrah, you're an anchorite!—a vile, insensible stock" (Sheridan); "a very blank anchorite's repast" (Thackeray).

RECLUSE is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage more frequently because of love of solitude or aversion to society; as, "A philosophical poem... to be entitled the 'Recluse';" as having for its subject the sensations and opinions of a poet living in retirement" (Wordsworth). ASCETIC (see STRICT) adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification; as, "He had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as recluses as a Catholic ascetic" (Mary Wilkins). See MONK, CLOISTER.

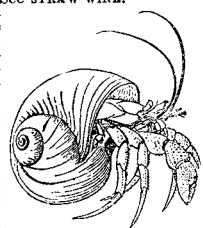
her-mit-age (hēr-mi't-āj), n. [ME. hermitage, ermitage, F. hermitage, ermitage. See HERMIT.] 1. The habitation of a hermit; a secluded residence.

Some forlorn and naked hermitage. Remote from all the pleasures of the world. Shak.

2. The condition or life of a hermit. Rare.

3. [cap.] [F. Vin de l'Hermitage.] Wine made in a certain locality in the department of the Drôme, France. There are three kinds: a rich red wine, a full spirituous white wine, and a straw wine. See STRAW WINE.

hermit crab. Any of numerous decapod crustaceans of the families Paguridae and Parapaguridae, having the body somewhat elongated, and the abdomen soft and more or less asymmetrical. They occupy the empty shells of gastropods, and when, owing to the growth of the crab, a shell becomes too small, they seek a larger one. They are mostly marine, but some species of tropical regions are land crabs. Pagurus longicarpus is a small species usually under an inch long, common on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward. Eupagurus pollicaris is a larger form of the same region. E. berthelavus is common off the New England coast.



Hermit Crab (Eupagurus berthelavus) in the shell of Lunatia heros. (3)

her-mit'ic (hēr-mi't'ik), her-mit'ic (-kāl) (-kāl). a. Pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit.

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hermit thrush. A thrush (Hylocichla guttata pallasi) of eastern North America, represented in the West by allied forms. It is dull brown above, becoming rufous on the tail and spotted on the breast, and is noted for its song.

hermit warbler. A warbler (Dendroica occidentalis) found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, having in the adult male the head yellow, the throat black, and the back gray, with black streaks.

her-mes' staff (hēr-mēz), = CADUCEUS.

her-met'ic (-kāl) (-kāl). An alchemist.

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Her-mo (hēr-mō), n. [It. fuoco di Sant' Ermo or Elmo.] Meteor. Saint Elmo's fire; composit. Rare.

her-mo-dac'tyl (hēr-mō-dāk'til), n. [LL. hermodactylus, Gr. Ἡρμόδακτυλος, lit., Hermes's finger (δάκτυλος).] 1. The corm of an Oriental liliaceous plant (Colchicum variegatum) used in medicine; and also the plant itself.

2. The snake's-head iris (Hermodactylus tuberosus) or the meadow saffron (Colchicum autumnale), formerly thought to be sources of the drug hermodactyl.

Her-nan'di-a (hēr-nān'di-ā), n. [NL., after Francisco Hernández, Spanish naturalist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical trees typifying the family Hernandiaceae, having alternate entire leaves and small monocious flowers paniculate in clusters of three, the central one fertile. The drupeaceous fruit remains inclosed in the involucre. They have light combustible wood. H. sonora is the jack-in-a-box.

Her-nan'di-a-ce-a (-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of tropical shrubs or trees (order Ranunculales), related to the Lauraceae, but with inferior ovary. There are 4 genera and about 22 species.—her-nan'di-a-ceous (-shūs), a.

Her-nan'li (hēr-nān'li), Er-nan'li, n. The hero of Victor Hugo's tragedy (1830) of the same name, and of Verdi's opera (1844), founded on it. He is a Spanish noble in revolt against King Charles I. When about to wed his beloved, he kills himself in obedience to a promise.

Hern'o the Hunter (hēr'nō). In English popular tradition, an ancient keeper in Windsor Forest, who was believed to walk there at midnight, around an oak which bore his name as a malevolent spirit. His story appears in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

her-ni-a (hēr-ni-ā), n.; pl. E. NIAS (-āz), L. NLE (-ē). [L.] Med. A protrusion consisting of an organ or part projecting through some natural or accidental opening in the walls of its natural cavity; as, hernia of the brain, of the lung, or of the bowels. Hernia of the abdominal viscera is most common. Called also rupture.—her-ni-al (-ā), a.

Her-ni-a-ria (-ā-rī-ā; 115), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of small Old World sileneous herbs, known by the 5-cleft perianth and two stigmas of its minute green flower. Various species were once used as a remedy for hernia.

her-ni-a'ted (hēr-ni-ā'tēd), a. Med. Protruded; contained in a hernia; as, a herniated portion of the bowels.

her-ni-o'to-my (hēr-ni-ō'tō-mi), n. [hernia + -otomy.] Surg. A cutting operation for the cure of hernia; celotomy.

her'o (hēr'ō), n.; pl. HEROES (-rōz). [L. heros, Gr. ἦρως; cf. F. héros.] 1. Myth. & Relig. A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. 2. A man honored after death by public worship, because of exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be in part at least of divine descent. Hero worship among the classical peoples was public and general, and so distinguished from the private ancestor worship, though the ancestor of a gens worshiped as its original or eponymous ancestor is often spoken of as its hero. Cf. CULTURE HERO, DEMIGOD.

3. The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus in the Odyssey, and Aeneas in the Æneid.

4. A person of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering; as, to act the part of a hero.

5. A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; as, the hero of a romance; hence, a person regarded as a model of noble qualities; as, Washington is more than a national hero.

Each man is a hero and an oracle to somebody. Emerson

Hero of the Nile. Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), with his great victory in 1798 over a French fleet in Abukir Bay.

Her'o and Le-an'der (hēr'ō-ān'dēr). [L. Hero, fr. Gr. Ἥρῴ; L. Leander, fr. Gr. Λεανδρός.] In Greek legend, a pair of lovers, whose story is the subject of a late Greek poem attributed to Musæus. Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos on the Hellespont, and Leander, who lived at Abydos, swam the strait nightly to visit her. One night he was drowned in Hero, in grief, threw himself into the sea.

Her'o-d'i-an (hēr'ō-dī-ān), n. Jewish Hist. One of a party among the Jews composed of partisans of Herod of Galilee, and supposed to have been mostly Sadducees.

Her'o-d'i-an, a. Of or pertaining to Herod, specif. to Herod king of Judea (c. 40-4); as, the Herodian alphabet, the Hebrew alphabet of the Herodian period.

Her'o-di-ones (hēr'ō-dī-ō-nēs), n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. Ἡρώδης, a. hero.] Zool. An order of altricial desmognathous wading birds, usually comprising the herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and allies.—her'o-di-ol-ine (-ō-nīn; -nīn), a.

her'o-ty'ic (hēr'ō-tī'k), a. [F. héroïque, L. herōicus, Gr. ἡρωικός.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes' of the nature of heroes; distinguished by the existence of heroes; as, the heroic age; a heroic people; heroic valor.

2. Worthy of a hero; bold; daring; brave; illustrious; as, heroic action; heroic enterprises.

3. Fine Art. Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal.

Syn.—BRAVE, INTREPID, COURAGEOUS, DARING, VALIANT, BOLD, GALLANT, FEARLESS, ENTERPRISING, NOBLE, MAGNANIMOUS.

her'o-ess, n. A heroine. Obs.

her'o-head, n. See HEAD.

her'o-hood, n. See HOOD.

her'o-ic-ly, a. Heroically. Rare.

her'o-ic-ness, n. See NESS.

her'o-id (hēr'ō-id), n. [From Gr. Ἡρώδης, pl. of Ἡρώδης heroine; cf. F. héroïde.] An epistle in heroic verse, as Ovid's Heroides.

her'o-logy (hēr'ō-lōj), v. t. To treat as a hero. Rare.

her'o-ine-ship, n. See SHIP.

her'o-inism (-iz-m), n. See ISM.

her'o-in-ize, v. t. See IZ-IZE.

her'o-ist'ic (hēr'ō-ist'ik), a. Pertaining to a hero. Rare.

her'o-ize, v. t. & i. To treat or pose as a hero. Rare.—her'o-i-zation (-iz-ā-shūn; -z-ā-shūn), n. Rare.

her'o-ism, n. See SHIP.

her'o-ic age. See AGES IN MYTHOLOGY a.—h. poetry, that which celebrates the deeds of a hero; epic poetry.—h. treatment or remedies, Med., severe treatment or remedies, suited to a desperate case.—h. vein, Pros., the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English, German, and Italian the iambic pentameter, in French the iambic of twelve syllables (see ALEXANDRINE), and in classic poetry the dactylic hexameter.

her'o-ic (-kāl) (-kāl), n. 1. A hero. Obs. 2. A heroic verse or poem.

3. pl. Extravagant expression; bombast. "False herotos and sham pathetics." F. G. Stephens.

4. A writer of heroic poetry. Obs.

her'o-ic-ly (-kāl), a. Heroic. Now Rare.—her'o-ic-ly, adv.—her'o-ic-ness, n. Rare.

her'o-ic-com'ic (hēr'ō-ik-kōm'ik) a. [Cf. F. héroï-comique.] her'o-ic-com'ic (-kōm'ik) a. See HEROIC; COMIC. Combining the heroic and ludicrous; denoting high burlesque.

her'o-in (hēr'ō-in; hēr'ō-in), n. [Prob. fr. hero + -in.] Pharm. A white crystalline substance, C₂₀H₂₅O₂N, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative, and is used chiefly in coughs and bronchitis.

her'o-ine (hēr'ō-in), n. [L. herōina, Gr. Ἡρώϊνη, fem. of ἦρως; cf. F. héroïne. See HERO.] 1. Myth. A woman of qualities like those of a hero; a demigoddess.

2. A woman of heroic spirit.

The heroine assumed the woman's place. Dryden.

3. The principal female person figuring in a remarkable action, or as the main subject of a poem, story, or the like.

her'o-ism (-iz-m), n. [F. héroïsme.] The qualities characteristic of a hero, as courage, bravery, fortitude, unselfishness, etc.; the display of such qualities.

Syn.—SEE COURAGE.

her'on (hēr'ūn), n. [ME. heroun, heroun, heron, OF. heron, F. héron, OHG. heigir; cf. Icel. hegri, Dan. heire, Sw. häger, and also D. reiger heron, G. reiher, AS. hrágra. Cf. ZORER.] Any of certain schizognathous altricial wading birds which constitute the family Ardeidae. The herons have a long neck and legs, a long tapering bill with a sharp point and sharp cutting edges, large wings, and soft plumage. They have the inner edge of the claw of the middle toe pectinate. Some species exhibit dichromatism, and many develop special plumes in the breeding season. The herons chiefly frequent the vicinity of water and feed mostly on aquatic animals, which they capture by quick and silent flight. They usually nest in trees (though the bitterns are exceptions to this rule), often in communities called heronries. The different species vary much in size, but none are as large as some of the cranes (see CRANE), with which they are often popularly confused. The common heron (Ardea cinerea) of Europe, and the great blue heron (A. herodias) and little blue heron (Florida heron) of America, are well known and widely distributed species. The first mentioned was formerly much hunted with falcons. Cf. GREBE.



European Heron (Ardea cinerea).

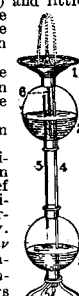
her'on-ry (-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). A place where herons breed. The birds often congregate in very large numbers for breeding, and use the same place yearly.

Her'o's fountain (hēr'ōz). A form of fountain invented by Hero of Alexandria. See ILLUS.

her'o-worship, n. A worship of demigods or deified men. See HERO, n. 1. b. Veneration for men of heroic character, esp. coupled with the belief that civilization is chiefly advanced by the initiative of such men. Carlyle. c. Adulation of persons regarded as heroic;—usually derogatory.

her'pes (hēr'pēs), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἔρπειν to creep.] Med. Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, characterized by the formation of clusters of small vesicles which have a tendency to creep or spread from one part to another.

Herpes is a generic name applied (with a qualifier indicating the form or the part affected) formerly to numerous dissimilar diseases, including eczema, lichen, psoriasis, ringworm (herpes circinatus), fever sores (herpes labialis or herpes facialis), etc., but now esp. to zoster, zona, or shingles (herpes zoster), an acute inflammatory cutaneous disease of nervous origin, characterized by vesicles, of the size of pearls or split peas, which occur in clusters and follow the course of a peripheral nerve,



Hero's Fountain.

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and when affecting the trunk, as usually, spreading round like a girdle, the inflamed areas being extremely tender and often itching greatly.

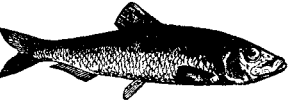
her-pet'ic (hēr-pēt'ik), a. [Cf. F. herpétique.] Med. Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes; as, herpetic eruption.

her-pe-tism (hēr-pē-tiz'm), n. [Cf. F. herpétisme. See HERPES.] Med. Abnormal constitutional condition predisposing to herpes; dartsious diathesis.

her-pe-to-lo-gy (hēr-pē-tō-lō-jī), n. [Gr. ἑρπετός a creeping thing, reptile (fr. ἑρπεύω to creep) + -logy: cf. F. herpétologie.] That branch of zoology which relates to reptiles, their structure, classification, and habits. — her-pe-to-log'ic (-tō-lō-j'ik), a. — her-pe-to-log'ic-ist (-tō-lō-j'ist), n. — log'ic-cal-ly, adv. — her-pe-to-log'ic-ist (-tō-lō-j'ist), n.

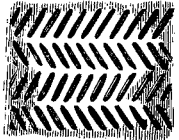
her-poi-hode (hēr-pōi-hōd), n. [Gr. ἑρπεύω to creep + ὁδὸς path.] Math. The curve traced on a plane by the point of contact of an ellipsoid that has a fixed center and rolls upon the plane. It is circumscribed between two circles (Poisot).

her-ring (hēr'ing), n. [M.E. hering, AS. hēring; akin to D. haring, G. haring, hering, O.H.G. haring, herring.] A small isospondylous fish (Clupea harengus) which is extraordinarily abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the North Atlantic, swimming in schools which sometimes contain hundreds of millions of individuals. They feed chiefly on small crustaceans and approach the coasts for spawning, depositing their eggs (which adhere to stones or other objects on the bottom) in shallow water. The herring is one of the most important of food fishes. It is preserved by smoking, salting, or canning. On the American coast the young are extensively canned and sold as sardines. A closely allied species, the California herring (C. pallasi), replaces it in the North Pacific. The name herring is extended, usually with some qualifying word (cf. BRANCH HERRING, GLUT HERRING), to many members of the family Clupeidae (which see), of which the common herring is the type, and is used as a general name for the members of that family. It is also extended to some fishes of other families more or less similar to the true herring. Cf. LAKE HERRING, RAINBOW HERRING, FRESH-WATER HERRING.



Common Herring (Clupea harengus). (♂)

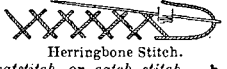
her-ring-bone' (-bōn'), a. Resembling the spine of a herring; esp., characterized by an arrangement of materials or decorative patterns in rows of parallel lines, which in any two successive rows slope in reverse directions.



Herringbone Masonry.

her-ring-bone bond. Masonry. See BOND, n., 10 a. — h. gear, Mach., a gear with double screw teeth. See SCREW WHEEL.

her-ring-stitch. Needlework. A kind of cross-stitch used to fasten down material too thick to be hemmed; also, an ornamental embroidery stitch. Sometimes called catstitch, or catch stitch. — h. strutting, a system of crossed struts between floor joists. — h. twill, which produces a herringbone pattern.



Herringbone Stitch.

her-ring gull. A common and widely distributed gull (Larus argentatus) of Europe and North America, having, when adult, the plumage largely white, with a light blue-gray mantle, and black tips (marked with white) to the wings. The young are dark-colored. It is the common large gull on the Atlantic coast of North America, and is also numerous in the interior, breeding from Maine and the Great Lakes northward.

her-ring-kale' (hēr'ing-kāl'), n. A common parrot fish (Olisthops cyanomelas) of the Australian coasts.

Herrnhut-er (hēr'n-hūt-ēr), n. Eccl. Hist. One of the Moravians; — so called from the settlement of Herrnhut made, about 1722, by the Moravians at the invitation of Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, upon his estate in the circle of Bautzen.

hers (hūr), pron. The form of the possessive her when it is used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.

hers (hūr), n. Like hers and theirs, hers is the form used after of, as, a gift of hers (see POSSESSIVE, a.). It was formerly used also as the first of two possessives before a noun; as, hers and my brother, — now, her brother and mine. See HERN.

Her-schel'i-an (hēr-shēl'i-ān), a. Of or relating to Sir William Herschel, English astronomer (1738-1822). — n. A Herschelian telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Her-schel-ite (hēr-shēl'it), n. [After Sir John Herschel, Eng. astronomer (1792-1871).] Min. A variety of chabazite in beautiful glassy crystals of complex twinned structure.

herse (hūr), n. [F. herse harrow, portcullis. See HEARSE.] 1. = HARROW, implement, 1, 2 a & c. Obs. or Hist. 2. Mil. Antiq. A battle formation somewhat similar to the Greek phalanx.

her-pet'i-form (-i-fōrm), a. [Gr. ἑρπετός, herpes + form.] Med. Resembling herpes.

her-pe-to-log'ic (-tō-lō-j'ik), n. [G. House of Lords.] See LEGISLATURE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, n. [Gr. ἑρπετός, herpes + -ology.] Med. Science of herpetic diseases.

her-pe-to-lo-gy (hēr-pē-tō-lō-jī), n. [Gr. ἑρπετός, herpes + -logy.] 1. Med. Herpetiform. 2. Like a reptile. — her-pe-to-lo-gy (-tō-lō-j'ik), n. [Gr. ἑρπετός a reptile + -ology.] Anatomy of reptiles. — her-pe-to-lo-gy (-tō-lō-j'ik), n.

her-pid, n. a. [Cf. Icel. herpasta to be contracted with camp.] Cramped wrinkled. Obs.

her-rin (hēr'ing), n. pl. HERREN (hēr'ing). [G.] Lord, master, the Lord; also, now, commonly, a title of respect equiv. to the English Mister, in dress, Sir, and in the pl. Gentlemen.

Her-rin-tin. Var. of HERATIN.

her-re, + HAIR, HARRE, HER, HIGHER.

her-ru-g'n-dite (hēr'ū-g'n-dīt), n. [From her-ru-g'n-din, Hung. A basic hydrous sulphate of copper and calcium green tabular crystals.] Her-ren-haus' (hēr'ēn-hōus'), n. [G. House of Lords.] See LEGISLATURE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, n. [Gr. ἑρπετός, herpes + -ism.] Her-ri-ca-no' (hēr'i-kā-nō'), n. pl. HERRICANE.

her-ri-ment' (hēr'i-mēnt'), n. [See HARRY, n.] Harassment. — her-ring-bone' (-bōn'), n. & i. To make with, or to make, herringbone work.

her-ring-cob. The head of a herring; hence, a blockhead.

her-ring-er, n. One that fishes for herrings.

her-ring-hog. A porpoise.

her-ring-king. = king of the herrings, under KING.

her-ring-pond. The ocean, esp. the Atlantic. Humorous. [work.]

her-ring-work. Herringbone.

her-rod. + HERALD.

her-ron. + HERON.

her-ry. + HERRY.

her-ty (hēr'tī). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HARRY, v. HER + HEARSE.

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3. A frame on which skins are dried, as for parchment.

4. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of HEARSE.

Her-se (hēr'sē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρση.] Gr. Myth. One of the three daughters of Cecrops to whom Athena gave a box containing Erichonionus. Two of them, Herse and Aglauros, yielding to curiosity, opened the box, found a snake within, and threw themselves from the Acropolis.

her-self' (hēr-sēlf'), pron. An emphasized form of the pronoun for the third person sing. feminine. Its uses are: 1. For emphasis: a. As a simple objective; as, a gift intended for herself. b. In apposition with she or with a nominative or objective noun; as, she herself said it; armies threatened Rome herself. c. As subject nominative; as, herself would bear the blame. Archaic. d. As predicate nominative; as, she came herself; — often with the force of by herself, alone; as, she did it herself.

2. Specif., esp. after be, become, etc.: Her normal, proper, or true self; hence, her right or sane mind; as, she was demented, but is now herself again; she has come to herself. 3. As a reflexive; as, she blames herself.

4. Herself is often divided, as in "her own self," being treated as possessive and noun.

Her-shaf' (hēr'shēf'), n. [Prob. Egypt. her-shaf' bravery.] Egypt. Relig. The tutelary deity of Heracleopolis, a local form of Osiris. Her-shaf' was known to the Greeks as Anepheus (Ἀναφήης), and was identified by them with Heracles.

Hertz'i-an (hēr'ts'i-ān), a. Of or pert. to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz.

Hertz-i-an telegraph, telegraphy by means of the Hertzian waves; wireless telegraphy. — H. waves, electric waves; so called because Hertz was the first to investigate them systematically. His apparatus consisted essentially in an oscillator for producing the waves, and a resonator for detecting them (see HERTZ RADIATOR, OSCILLATOR, RESONATOR). The waves were found to have the same velocity as light, and to undergo reflection, refraction, and polarization.

Hertz radiator (hēr'ts). Elec. The elementary form of oscillator used by Hertz. It consisted of a pair of metallic plates or balls each attached to a short rod ending in a knob connected to the secondary circuit of an induction coil, the rods being placed with the knobs a short distance apart. See OSCILLATOR.

her-y (hēr'y), v. t. [AS. herian.] To glorify; extol; praise. Obs. or Archaic.

Her-ze-go-vin'i-an (hēr'tsē-gō-vīn'i-ān), n. A native of Herzegovina, the inhabitants of which are a Slavic-speaking people, located for their tall stature. They are classed by Denker as of the Adriatic race (which see).

He-si-od'ic (hēs'i-ōd'ik), a. [From Gr. Ἡσίοδος Hesiod.] Of or pertaining to the Greek poet Hesiod, or resembling his works. The Hesiodic poems comprise (1) the "Works and Days," collections of practical and religious maxims, a calendar of lucky and unlucky days, etc. (2) the "Theogony," giving the origin of the universe and the dynasties of the gods; and (3) the "Shield of Heracles," a short epic.

He-si-o-ne' (hēs'i-ō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἡσιόνη.] 1. Gr. Myth. A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. He was compelled by Poseidon to offer her to a sea monster sent by the god to scourge the land for the king's refusal to repay Poseidon for help in building the walls. Hesione was saved by Heracles, who slew the monster. Cf. ANDROMEDA.

2. Zool. A genus of marine polychæte worms of the order Errantia, having a relatively short body and a long protrusible pharynx without teeth. It is the type of a family, He-si-on'i-dæ (hēs'i-ō-n'i-dæ).

hes-i-tance (hēs'i-tāns), n. [L. hæsitantia a stammering.] hes-i-tan-cy (-tān-sī) | Hesitation, esp. as a quality or trait of character; indecision.

Syn. — See HESITATION.

hes-i-tant' (-tānt), a. [L. hæsitans, p. pr. of hæsitare. See HESITATE.] Not prompt in deciding or acting; hesitating; unready. — hes-i-tant-ly, adv.

hes-i-tate (hēs'i-tāt; 2T), v. i.; hes-i-tat'ed (-tāt'ed); hes-i-tat'ing (-tāt'ing). [L. hæsitare, intens. fr. hævere to hesitate, stick fast; to hang or hold fast. Cf. ADHERE.] 1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in uncertainty as to a determination; as, he hesitated whether to accept or not; to hesitate in forming a judgment.

2. To stammer; to falter in speaking.

Syn. — HESITATE, FALTER, DEMUR agree in implying irresolution or uncertainty. HESITATE is the general term; FALTER (frequently used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; to DEMUR, in earlier usage to pause or suspend judgment in uncertainty, has now acquired the more positive sense of taking exception to something; as, "I have for many months hesitated about the propriety of allowing"; — any part of my narrative to come before the public eye"; — "He who hesitates is lost" (Proverb); — "with a voice that

did not falter though the heart was moved" (Wordsworth); — "neither to change, nor falter, nor repent" (Shelley); — "Notwithstanding he hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an issue, the fair one still demurs" (Spenser); — "When you say that this passage or that was suggested by Wordsworth or Shelley or another demur; and more, I wholly disagree" (Tennyson). See HESITATION, FLUCUATATE, DEFERR, LINGER, TRIPLE.

hes-i-tate (hēs'i-tāt; 2T), v. t. To utter with hesitation, or to intimate by a reluctant manner.

Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. Pope.

hes-i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [L. hæsitatio: cf. F. hésitation.] 1. Act or fact of hesitating; suspension of opinion or action; doubt; vacillation.

2. A faltering in speech; stammering.

Hesitation ranges from the slightest difficulty experienced in producing an elementary sound to actual stammering. Indeed, it is not always easy to distinguish between the hesitation of the mind over the choice of words and that of the vocal organs over the articulation of sounds. Guy Carlton Lee.

Syn. — HESITATION, HESITANCY are often indistinguishable. But HESITANCY more commonly applies to the action, HESITANCY to the condition or quality, of hesitating; as, to accept without hesitation, to feel great hesitancy about accepting. See HESITATE.

hes-i-ta'tive (hēs'i-tā-tiv), a. Showing, or characterized by, hesitation. — hes-i-ta'tive-ly, adv.

[He said in his mind, hesitatingly. R. D. Blackmore.]

Hes-per (hēs'pēr), n. [See HESPERIAN.] Hesperus.

Hes-per'i-a (hēs-pēr'i-ā), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερία.] 1. The Western Land; — a name given by the Greek poets to Italy and by the Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

2. Zool. The genus consisting of the typical skipper butterflies, the type of a subfamily, Hes-per'i-inae (-i-næ). It includes a number of North American species, mostly dark brown with white markings.

Hes-per'i-an (-ēn), a. [L. hesperius, fr. hesperus the evening star, Gr. ἑσπερος evening, ἑσπερος ἀστρον the evening star.] Cf. VESPER, 1. Western; Occidental; specif., of or pertaining to Hesperia.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides. Poetic.

[L. c.] Zool. Of or pertaining to the family Hesperidiæ.

Hes-per-i-dæ (-i-dē), n. 1. An inhabitant of the West; an Occidental. 2. [L. c.] Zool. A butterfly of the family Hesperidiæ.

Hes-per-id (-hēs-pēr'id), n. 1. One of the Hesperides.

2. [L. c.] Zool. One of the Hesperidiæ. — hes-per'id, a.

Hes-per-i-dæ (hēs-pēr'id-ē), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] Class. Myth. The nymphs who guarded with the aid of a dragon the garden in which grew the golden apples which Gæa had given as a wedding present to Hera. To get some of these apples was one of the labors of Hercules. The nymphs were also called Atlantides. Their names and number vary with different writers. Apollonius gives them as *Egle, Hespera, and Erythrae*; Apollodorus as *Egle, Erythra, Hestia, and Arethusa*. b. The garden producing the golden apples, located in the extreme West, hence in Africa, the Fortunæ Isles, etc.

Hes-per-i-din' (-dīn), n. [See HESPERIDIUM.] Chem. A white crystalline glucoside, C₂₂H₃₂O₁₂, found in ripe and unripe fruit (as the orange). On decomposition it yields hesperetin and glucose.

Hes-per-id'i-um (hēs-pēr'id'i-ūm), n.; pl. -IDIA (-īd-ia). [NL. So called in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides. See HESPERIDES.] Bot. A syncarpous, polycarpellary, many-celled berry, with a spongy exocarpe. It is the characteristic fruit of the orange (*Citrus*) and its relatives.

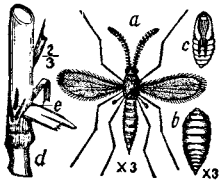
Hes-per-i'dæ (-i-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The family consisting of the skipper butterflies.

Hes-per-is (hēs-pēr'is), n. [L. damewort, Gr. ἑσπερίς, prop. fem. of ἑσπερος pertaining to evening. See HESPERIAN.] Bot. A genus of biennial or perennial brassicaeous herbs of Europe and Asia, having large purple and white racemose flowers with elongated erect sepals and bilobed stigma. *H. matronalis* is the damewort, or rocket.

Hes-per-or'nis (-ōr'nīs), n. [NL.; Gr. ἑσπερος western + ὄρνις, -ος, a bird.] Paleont. A genus of remarkable swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, having teeth in each jaw implanted in a long groove. The wings were very rudimentary, the sternum keelless, and the vertebrae had saddle-shaped articulations. The birds somewhat resembled the loons in form. *H. regalis*, the best-known species, was over five feet long. With a few presumably related Cretaceous forms known from fragmentary remains, they constitute the order or superorder Odontocole.

Hes-per-us (hēs-pēr'ūs), n. [L. See HESPER.] The evening star; Hesper.

occur annually in most regions, the fall brood wintering in the pupa state in winter wheat. This insect is so called from the belief that it was brought into America in straw imported for the Hessian troops during the Revolution. — Hessian purple, any of several purple dyes derived from stilbene. — H. violet. See DYE. — H. yellow. See DYE.



Hessian Fly. a Adult Fly; b Larva; c Pupae; d Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvae (e) in place.

Hess'ian (hēs'h/ān), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany. 2. A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to the Hessian mercenaries who served with the British troops in the Revolutionary War. U. S.

3. pl. [l. c.] Hessian boots. 4. [l. c.] A coarse sacking of hemp or hemp and jute. 5. pl. Andirons having uprights shaped to represent Hessians, popular in America immediately after the Revolution.

Hess'ian (hēs'h/ān; -yān), a. Of, pertaining to, or named from, Otto Hesse (1817-74), a German mathematician.

Hessian curve, *Geom.*, the locus of the double point of the first polar of a curve. — H. surface, in line geometry, the surface whose equation is formed by eliminating the four homogeneous coordinates x_1, \dots, x_4 from the four equations $u_1x_1^2 + \dots + u_4x_4^2 = 0$, where $u = 0$ is the original surface in homogeneous coordinates x_1, \dots, x_4 ; the suffixes to u denote derivation as to x_1, \dots, x_4 ; and x_i is any point. Called also *kern surface* and *determinantal surface*.

Hess'ian (hēs'h/ān; -yān), n. *Math.* A covariant of a quantic, the Jacobian of the first derivatives of the quantic with respect to its variables.

hess'ite (hēs'tī), n. [After G. H. Hess, of St. Petersburg.] *Min.* A lead gray scintillifer telluride, Ag₂Te, often auriferous, and usually massive. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 8.31-8.45.

hest (hēs't), n. [AS. *hēst*, fr. *hātan* to call, bid. See **HIGHT**; cf. **BEHEST**.] 1. Command; precept; injunction. *Archaic*. See **BEHEST**. "At thy hest." *Shak.* 2. A promise; pledge; also, will; determination. *Obs.*

hes'ternal (hēs'tēr-nāl), a. Also, **hes'tern**. [L. *heslernus*; akin to *heri* yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday. *Rare*. See **YESTER**, a. *Ld. Lytton.*

Hes'tia (hēs'tī-ā), n. [Gr. *Hestia*.] 1. *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth, whether of the home or city; — identified with the Roman *Vesta* (which see). In myth she is daughter of Cronus and Rhea. In art she is represented as richly draped and veiled; her general character is that of goddess of the intimate family relations.

2. [l. c.] See **ALTAR**.

Hes'y-chasm (-i-kāz'm), n. Hesy-chastic belief or practice.

Hes'y-chast (-kās't), n. [Gr. *ἠσυχαστής* hermit, fr. *ἡσυχάζειν* to be still or quiet, fr. *ἡσυχος* still, calm.] One of a sect of mystics or quietists in the Eastern Church, which originated among the monks of Mt. Athos, in the 14th century. They gave themselves up to protracted contemplation with the eyes fixed on the navel, holding that thus they were enabled to see or feel diffused through them an uncreated but communicable divine light, the same which shone on Mt. Athos at the transfiguration of Christ.

Hes'y-chast'ic (-kās'tīk), a. 1. Soothing; calming; — said of a style of ancient Greek music. 2. [cap.] Pertaining to the Hesy-chasts.

he'ta-ra (hē'tā-rā) n.; pl. -ræ (-rē), -ræ (-rī). [NL. *hetæra* or female paramour, of the better class. Hetære were often singers and dancers. They were usually slaves. Cf. LAIS, PHRYNE. — **he'ta-ric**, **he'ta-ric** (-rīk), a.]

he'ta-rism (-tā-rīz'm) n. [Gr. *ἑταίρα* a companion, a **he'ta-rism** (-tā-rīz'm) n. concubine, fem. of *ἑταίρος* a comrade.] 1. Concubinage. 2. A supposed primitive state of society, in which all the women of a tribe were held in common. *H. Spencer.*

— **he'ta-rist**, **he'ta-rist** (-rīst), n. — **he'ta-ris'tic**, **he'ta-ris'tic** (-rīstīk, hēt'ī-ā), n. [NL; *hetero- + adenia*.] *Med.* Formation of glandular tissue in an abnormal location. — **he'ta-ris'tic** (-dēn'īk), a.

he'te-rat'ic (-ā-tōm'īk), a. [*hetero- + atomic*.] *Chem.* Made up of atoms of different kinds.

he'ter-aux'e-sis (-ōk-sē'sīs), n. [NL; *hetero- + auxesis*.] *Plant Physiol.* Irregular or unsymmetrical growth of organs or tissues, as in epinasty and hypnasty. The circumutations of growing organs are due to heterauxesis.

he'ter-o- (hēt'er-ō). [Gr. *ἕτερος* other.] A combining form signifying other, other than usual, different.

he'ter-o-albu-mose (-ālb'u-mōs), n. [*hetero- + albumose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from albumen. Cf. **HETEROPROTEOSE**, **DYSALBUMOSE**.

he'ter-o-blas'tic (-blās'tīk), a. [*hetero- + blastico*.] *Biol.* A having an indirect embryonic development. **B** Arising

from cells of another kind. See **EMBRYOGENY**. — **he'ter-o-blas'ti-cal-ly** (hēt'er-ō-blās'tī-kāl'ī), *adv.* — **he'ter-o-blas'ty** (-tī), n.

he'ter-o-car'pous (-kār'pūs), a. [*hetero- + carpous*.] *Bot.* Bearing fruit of two different kinds, as a plant of the genus *Falcatia*, which produces both aerial and hypogeous pods. — **he'ter-o-car'pism** (-pīz'm), n.

he'ter-o-ca'se-ose (-kās'ē-ōs), n. [*hetero- + caseose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from casein. See **HETEROPROTEOSE**.

he'ter-o-cent'ric (-sēt'rīk), a. [*hetero- + centric*.] Composed of rays which neither are parallel nor intersect in a common center; — said of light.

he'ter-o-ceph'a-lous (-sēt'ā-lūs), a. [*hetero- + Gr. κεφαλή* head.] *Bot.* Having pistillate and staminate flowers in separate heads, or capitula; — said of certain composite plants, as *Antennaria*.

he'ter-o-cer'ny (-ōs'er-ā), n. pl. [NL; *hetero- + Gr. κέρασ* horn.] *Zool.* A suborder of Lepidoptera, consisting of the moths; — distinct from the Rhopalocera, or butterflies.

he'ter-o-cer'cal (hēt'er-ō-sēr'kāl), a. [*hetero- + Gr. κερκός* tail.] *Zool.* Having the vertebral column turned somewhat upward and extending into the upper lobe of the tail, which is usually longer than the lower, as in sharks.

he'ter-o-cer'oy (hēt'er-ō-sēr'sī), n. [*hetero- + Gr. κέρκος* a tail.] *Zool.* The possession of a heterocercal tail; the condition of being heterocercal.

he'ter-o-cer'ous (-ōs'er-ūs), a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Heterocera, or moths.

he'ter-o-chi'ral (hēt'er-ō-kī'rāl), a. [*hetero- + Gr. χείρ* hand.] *Physics.* Laterally reversed or perverted as to right and left, but otherwise identical in form; — said of images in a plane mirror. Cf. **ZNANTOMORPHOUS**.

he'ter-o-chla-my'd'e-ous (-klā-mīd'ē-ūs), a. [*hetero- + Gr. χλαμύς*, *χλός*, cloak.] *Bot.* Having a perianth whose inner and outer series (or calyx and corolla) are differentiated as to color, texture, etc. The majority of flowers are heterochlamydeous. Cf. **HOMOCHLAMYDEOUS**.

he'ter-o-chro-matic (-krō-māt'īk), a. [*hetero- + chromatic*.] Complex as to color; relating to complexity of color or different colors; not monochromatic.

he'ter-o-chro-mic (-krō-mīk), a. *Heterochromatic*.

he'ter-o-chro-mis (-mīs), a. [*hetero- + Gr. χρώμα* color.] Of different colors; specif., *Bot.*, having the discoid florets of a head or capitulum differently colored from the marginal ray florets. Cf. **HOMOCHROMIC**.

he'ter-och-ro-nism (hēt'er-ōk'rō-nīz'm), **he'ter-och-ro-ny** (hēt'er-ōk'rō-nī), n. [Gr. *ἑτερόχρονος* of different times; *ἕτερος* other + *χρόνος* time.] Irregularity in time of occurrence; specif., *Biol.*, in evolution, a deviation from the typical sequence in time in the formation of organs or parts. — **he'ter-o-chro-nic** (-ō-k'rōn'īk), a.

he'ter-o-clite (hēt'er-ō-kī'tī), n. [*L. heteroclitus*, Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*; *ἕτερος* other + *κλίβανος* to lean, incline, inflect; cf. *F. Heteroclitus*.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

he'ter-o-clite, n. 1. *Gram.* A word irregular either in declension or conjugation, or deviating from the ordinary inflection of like words; esp., a noun irregular in declension. 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule, or from common forms.

he'ter-o-cyc'lic (-sīk'līk), a. [*hetero- + cyclic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a ring composed of atoms of different kinds. See **CYCLIC**, 4.

he'ter-o-cyst' (hēt'er-ō-sīst'), n. [*hetero- + cyst*.] *Bot.* In the Nostocaceae, one of the large transparent cells at intervals along the filament, marking the limits of adjacent homogeneity. Their function is unknown.

he'ter-o-dac'ty-lous (-dāk'tī-lūs), a. [*hetero- + Gr. δάκτυλος* a toe.] *Zool.* Having the first and second toes turned backward, as in the trogons.

he'ter-o-dont' (hēt'er-ō-dōnt'), a. [*hetero- + dōnt*.] 1. *Zool.* Having the teeth differentiated into incisors, canines, and molars, as in man and the majority of mammals; — opposed to *homodont*. 2. *Zool.* Having both cardinal and lateral hinge teeth which fit into depressions on the opposite valve; — said of certain bivalve shells. In certain classifications this was the chief character of an order, **he'ter-o-dont'a** (-dōnt'ā).

he'ter-o-dont'us (-dōnt'ūs), n. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of small sharks having two dorsal fins, each armed with a spine, and the posterior teeth modified into a dense pavement adapted for crushing the shells of mollusks. *Cestracion* is a synonym. There are but few living species, found in the warmer parts of the Pacific Ocean and known as **Port Jackson sharks**, as the Australian species, *H. philippin*.

he'ter-o-drous (-ōn'drūs), a. [*hetero- + androus*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens or anthers of different length or form.

he'ter-an'ther-a (-thēr-ā), n. [NL; *hetero- + Gr. ἀνθήρα*; flower.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American ponde-raceous plants. They are small aquatic or bog herbs having small blue or white flowers. *H. reniformis* is the mud plantain.

he'ter-arch'y (hēt'er-ār'kī), n. [*hetero- + archy*.] Government by an alien. *Obs.*

he'ter-ax'ial, n. [*hetero- + Gr. ἄξια*; axis.] *Zool.* Having three unequal axes perpendicular to each other, as in animals having biradial or bilateral symmetry.

he'ter-o-cious. Var. of **HETERO-CIOUS**. Var. of **HETERO-CIOUS**. [*hetero- + Gr. ἄξια*; axis.] [*hetero- + archy*.] Government by an alien. *Obs.*

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The genus is believed to have existed since the Jurassic, and the family **he'ter-o-dont'idae** (hēt'er-ō-dōnt'ī-dē),



Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus philippini*)

of which it is the type, since the Lower Carboniferous. — **he'ter-o-dont'oid** (-dōnt'ōid), a.

he'ter-o-dox (hēt'er-ō-dōks), a. [Gr. *ἑτεροδοξός*; *ἕτερος* other + *δόξα* opinion.] 1. Contrary to, or differing from, some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, the decree of a council; not orthodox; heretical; — said of doctrines, books, etc., esp. on theological subjects. 2. Holding heterodox opinions, or doctrines not orthodox; heretical; — said of persons.

Macaulay. **Syn.** — **HETERODOX**, **HERETICAL**. That is **HETERODOX** which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is **HERETICAL** which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous. See **HERETIC**.

— **he'ter-o-dox'y**, *adv.* — **he'ter-o-dox'ness**, n. **he'ter-o-dox'y** (-dōks'ī), n.; pl. -dōx'ies (-īz). [Gr. *ἑτεροδοξία*.] 1. Quality of being heterodox; departure from orthodoxy. 2. A heterodox opinion or doctrine, or a system of such doctrines.

he'ter-o-drom'ous (-ōd'rō-mūs), a. [*hetero- + dromous*.] 1. *Bot.* In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral of the branches reversed in its direction from that of the main stem. Cf. **HOMODROMOUS**, **ANTIDROMOUS**. 2. *Mech.* Having the resistance and the actuating force on opposite sides of the fulcrum or axis. *Obs.*

he'ter-o-drom'y (-ōd'rō-mī), n. State or quality of being heterodromous.

he'ter-o-clous (-ōshūs), a. [*hetero- + Gr. οἰκία* house.] *Bot.* Passing through the different stages in its life history on an alternation of hosts, as the common wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*), and certain other parasitic fungi; — contrasted with *autoclous*. — **he'ter-o-clous'ness**, n.

he'ter-o-ga-mous (-ōg'ā-mūs), a. [*hetero- + gamous*; cf. *F. hétérogame*.] 1. *Bot.* A Having unlike gametes; — opposed to *isogamous*. **b** Bearing flowers of two different kinds, as the spikes of certain sedges, or the heads of many composites in which the discoid florets are perfect and the radiate florets neutral or pistillate; — opposed to *homogamous*. **c** Characterized by indirect methods of pollination, as certain flowers; — opposed to *orthogamous*. 2. *Biol.* Pert. to, or characterized by, heterogamy.

he'ter-o-ga-my (-ōg'ā-mī), n. [*hetero- + gamy*.] 1. *Bot.* The condition of being heterogamous. 2. *Biol.* That form of alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation (esp. a dioecious and a parthenogenetic generation) alternate.

he'ter-o-ge-ne'i-ty (hēt'er-ō-jē-nē'ī-tī), n.; pl. -tīes (-tīz). [Cf. *F. hétérogénéité*.] Heterogeneous state or quality.

he'ter-o-ge-ne-ous (-jē-nē-ūs), a. [LL. *heterogeneous*, fr. *ἕτερος* other + *γενεός* other + *γενος* race, kind, akin to *E. kin*; cf. *F. hétérogène*.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; possessed of different characteristics; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous*, and said of two or more connected objects, or of a conglomerate mass, considered with respect to the parts of which it is made up. — **he'ter-o-ge-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **he'ter-o-ge-ne-ous-ness**, n.

heterogeneous nouns, nouns having different genders in the singular and plural numbers; as, *locus*, masculine in the singular, in the plural masculine, *loci*, and neuter, *locia*. — *h. number*, *Math.*, a mixed number. — *h. quantities*, *Math.*, quantities incapable of comparison in respect to magnitude, being of different dimensions, as volume and area, force and velocity. — *h. surds*, *Math.*, surds having different indices. — *h. whole*. See **WHOLE**.

he'ter-o-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sīs), n. [*hetero- + genesis*.] *Biol.* A spontaneous generation; abiogenesis. **B** Alternation of generations; esp., alternation of a dioecious and one or more parthenogenetic generations.

he'ter-o-ge-net'ic (-jē-nē'tīk), a. 1. *Biol.* Relating to, or characterized by, heterogenesis. 2. Relating to external origin or genesis. *Heterogenic induction*, *Plant Physiol.*, the union of two or more stimuli; complex stimulation.

he'ter-o-ge-ny (-ōj'ē-nī), n. 1. Heterogeneity. *Obs.* 2. *Biol.* Heterogenesis.

he'ter-og'o-nous (-ōg'rō-nūs), a. Characterized by heterogony. — **he'ter-og'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

heterogonous dimorphism, *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of two kinds by individuals of the same species, as in *Primula* and *Houstonia*. In one type the androecium exceeds the gynoecium, in the other the reverse is the case. This adaptation is designed to secure cross-pollination. — *h. trimorphism*, *Bot.*, the production of perfect flowers of

bed.] *Bot.* Heterocephalous. **he'ter-oc'e'fal** (hēt'er-ōk'ē-fāl), a. *Heteroclitic*. *Obs.* **he'ter-o-clit'ic** (-ōk'ē-fāl), a. [*hetero- + clitic*.] *Heteroclitic*. *Obs.* **he'ter-o-clit'ous** (-ōk'ē-fāl), a. *Heteroclitic*. *Obs.* **he'ter-o-ca'la** (-ōs'ē-lā), n. pl. [NL. See **HETERO- + CALA**.] *Zool.* An order of calcareous sponges in which the endoderm is partly of flattened cells, the collared cells being restricted to flagellate canals or chambers.

he'ter-o-ca'ous (-ōs'ūs), a. *Zool.* A Designating vertebrates having shield-shaped articular surfaces, as often in birds. **b** Of or pert. to the Heterocera.

he'ter-o-cy'cle (hēt'er-ō-sīk'lī), n. A heterocyclic compound. **he'ter-o-dac'ty'l** (hēt'er-ā-dāk'tī-lī), n. One of the Heterodactylidae.

he'ter-o-dac'ty-la-lae (-dāk'tī-lī-lē), n. pl. [NL.] *Zool.* A group of birds consisting of the trogons.

he'ter-o-don (hēt'er-ō-dōn), n. [NL; *hetero- + Gr. δόντις*, *δόντος*, tooth.] See **HOMOGENOUS**.

he'ter-o-dont', *Zool.* An animal with heterodont dentition. **he'ter-o-dont-ism** (hēt'er-ō-dōnt'īz-m), n. *Zool.* See **ISM**.

he'ter-o-dox, n. A heterodox opinion or person. *Obs.* **he'ter-o-dox'al**, **he'ter-o-dox'ī-cal**, a. *Heterodox*. *Obs.* **he'ter-o-cis'm'al** (hēt'er-ō-sīz'm'al), a. *Bot.* Heterocyclic.

he'ter-o'gy (-ōj'ē-gī), n. [*hetero- + Gr. γος* word; cf. *ortho-gy*.] Pronunciation differing from a standard. — **he'ter-o'gy'ic** (-ōj'ē-gī'īk), a.

he'ter-o-gan'glio-tic (-ō-gān'gī-ō-tīk), a. [*hetero- + ganglion*.] *Zool.* Having the nerve ganglia more or less widely separated and unsymmetrically situated, as in most mollusks. [*incous* *Obs.*]

he'ter-o-gene', a. *Heterogenic*. **he'ter-o-ge-ne'al** (hēt'er-ō-jē-nē-āl), a. *Heterogeneous*. *Rare*.

he'ter-o-ge-ne-an, a. *Heterogeneous*. **he'ter-o-ge-nist** (hēt'er-ō-jē-nīst), n. An abiogenist. [*NEOUS*.] **he'ter-o-glob'n-lose** (hēt'er-ō-glob'n-lōs), n. *Hetero- + glob-lose*.] See **HETEROPROTEOSE**.

he'ter-o-gone' (hēt'er-ō-gōn'), a. *Bot.* Heterogonous. **he'ter-o-gon'ism** (-ōg'ōn'īz-m), n. *Bot.* Heterogony.

rules. Hieroglyphics are ordinarily read from the right. The figures of birds and other animals face in the direction of reading. The hieroglyphic characters of the earliest picture writing were gradually reduced in later writings to simpler forms, which retained only the leading characteristics of the objects symbolized. Such reduced characters have been called linear hieroglyphics. These were again abbreviated and conventionalized into other systems of writing. Cf. HIERATIC, DEMOTIC.

2. Hence, any pictorial symbol or emblematic figure the meaning of which is due to an obscure association; a secret or enigmatical sign; also, pl., humorously, unintelligible or illegible writing.

hier-og-ly-phis (hi'er-og'li-fist; 277). n. One versed in hieroglyphics; also, a maker or writer of hieroglyphics.

hier-og-gram (hi'er-og'gram), n. [hier-og- + gram.] A sacred or hieratic symbol.

hier-og-gram-mat (-og'gram'at), gram-mate (-at), gram-ma-teus (-a-tus), n. [Gr. ιερογραμματιστής; hieros, sacred + γραμματικός, clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, esp. hieroglyphic records. — hier-og-gram-mat'ic (-gram-mat'ik), hier-og-gram-mat'ic-al (-i-kal), a. — hier-og-gram-ma-tist (-gram'a-tist), n. [hier-og- + graph-].

hier-og-graph (hi'er-og'gráf), n. [hier-og- + graph-]. A hieroglyph or hierogram. — hier-og-ra-pher (-og'ra-fér), n. — hier-og-graph'ic (-og'gráf'ik), graph'ic-al (-i-kal), a. — hier-og-ra-phy (-og'ra-fí), n. [Gr. ιερογραφία; hieros, sacred + γραφειν to write.] Descriptive writing on sacred subjects; a treatise on religion.

hier-ol-a-try (-ol'a-trí), n. [hier-og- + latry-]. Worship of saints or sacred things. Rare.

hier-ol-og-gy (-ol'j), n.; pl. -gies (-jiz). [hier-og- + logy; Gr. οἰολογία sacred language.] 1. The science of Egyptian records. Rare.

2. A body of knowledge of sacred things; the literary or traditional embodiment of the religious beliefs of a people or peoples; as, the hierology of Greece.

3. Hagiology, or record of saints. — hier-ol-og'ic (-ol'og'ik), -log'ic-al (-i-kal), a. — hier-ol-og-ist (-ol'og'ist), n.

hier-on-ne-mon (-on-ném'on), n.; pl. -NEMONES (-ném'ónes). [NL, fr. Gr. ιερονήμων; hieros, sacred + νῆμων mindful, fr. νύσθαι to think on, remember.] Gr. Antiq. a The secretary or recorder sent by each state belonging to the Amphictyonic Council along with the deputy or minister. b A magistrate who had charge of religious matters, as of the regulation of the calendric festivals.

hier-on'o-nach (hi'er-ón'ón-ák; -ón'ón'ák; 277), n. [Gr. ιερομόναχος; hieros, holy + μοναχός monk. See MONK.] East. Ch. A monk who is also a priest.

hier-on (hi'er-ón), n.; L. pl. HIERA (-á). [Gr. ἱερόν.] Gr. Antiq. A sacred place or precinct.

hier-on-ny-m'ic (hi'er-ón'ny-m'ik), a. Eccl. Hist. Pert. to, or composed by, St. Jerome (L. Hieronymus), (d. A. D. 420); as, the Hieronymic version, or Vulgate.

hier-on-y-mite (-ón'y-mít), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of any of various hermit orders named in honor of St. Jerome. — hier-on'y-mite, a.

hier-o-phan-cy (hi'er-ó-fán'sí), n. [Gr. ιεροφαντία.] State of being, or qualification to be, a hierophant.

hier-o-phat (hi'er-ó-fát; hi'er-; 277), n. [L. hierophanta, hierophantus, Gr. ιεροφάντης; hieros, sacred + φαίνω to show; cf. F. hierophante.] 1. Gr. Antiq. A priest, esp. one who instructed or led in the sacred offices; often, specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries, who was always one of the Eumolpides. Cf. DADUCHUS, PONTIFF.

2. Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries. — hier-o-phat'ic (-fán'tik), a. [Gr. ιεροφαντικός.] Of, like, or pertaining to, hierophants or hierophancy. — hier-o-phat'ic-al-ly (-fán'tik-ly), hier-o-phat'ic-ly, adv.

hier-o-sol-y-m'itan (hi'er-ó-sól'y-mít'an), a. [L. Hierosolymitanus, fr. Hierosolyma, Gr. Ἱερουσόλυμα. See JERUSALEM.] Of or pert. to the city of Jerusalem. — n. A native of Jerusalem. — Hierosolymitan Italics. See LITURGY, I, 1.

hier-o-the-ca (-thé'ká), n.; L. pl. -cae (-sae). [NL, fr. Gr. ἱεροθεῖον; hieros, sacred + θεῖον chest.] Class. Antiq. A receptacle for sacred objects.

hier-ur-gy (hi'er-úr'j), n.; pl. -gies (-jiz). [Gr. ιεροουργία; hieros, sacred + ἔργον work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. — hier-ur-gi-cal (-úr'j-kal), a.

hig-gle (hí'gl), v. t.; hIG-GLÉ (-léd); hIG-GLING (-lín'g). [Cf. HAGGLE.] 1. To chaffer; to stickle for small advantages in buying and selling; to haggle. Emerson.

2. To hawk or peddle provisions.

hig-ging of the market. Economics, the process by which in the trading of the market the price at which the supply and demand will be equal is approximated.

hig-gle-dy-pig-gle-dy (hí'gl'dí-pí'gl'dí), adv. In confusion; topsy-turvy. R. Brothing.— a. Confused; jumbled. — n. Confusion; jumble.

high (hí), a.; hIGH'EN (-ér); hIGH'EST. [ME. high, hegh, heh, AS. hēh, hēh; akin to OS. hōh, OFries. hah, hach, D. hoog, OHG. hah, G. hoch, leel. hār, Sw. hög, Dan. høj, Goth. hauhs, and to leel. haugr mound, G. hügel hill, Lith. kaukavns.] 1. Reaching, situated, or passing upward, esp. considerably, from any given point, line, or plane; lofty; as, a high tree, mast, building, cloud, mountain; being at, or passing to, a considerable (absolute or comparative) elevation above the earth's surface, or other level of comparison; elevated; as, a high story; a high plateau; a high leap; a high flight; a horse of high action.

2. With units of measurement: Having (the specified) altitude or elevation; as, a building ten stories high.

3. In various transferred senses: a Geog. With the equator as base: Far toward one of the poles; — chiefly in the phrase high latitude. b With reference to season: Advanced to or toward its mid, acme, or fullness of character; as, high day; high noon; high summer. c With

reference to time: Long past; ancient; remote; as, high antiquity. d With reference to sound: Loud; shrill. e Acoustics & Music. Acute in pitch; sharp; — opposed to grave or low; as, a high note. f Phon. Formed or articulated with a high position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; as, ē (ēve) is a high front vowel, ɔ̄ (food) is a high back vowel. See Guide to Pron., §§ 42, 43.

4. Of relatively great importance; chief; main; principal; first; foremost; specif.: a Exalted in social standing or consideration; of relatively powerful or reputable rank, birth, office, dignity, or the like; as, to come of high family; to be known in high circles; the high councils of a nation; a high priest. b Grave; serious; as, a high crime.

5. Elevated or advanced in character or quality, whether moral or intellectual; lofty; as, high aims; difficult to comprehend or master; abstruse; as, high speculations. Both meet to hear and to see such high things. Shak. Plain living and high thinking are no more. Wordsworth.

6. With reference to mood, character, etc.: a Arrogant; haughty; boastful; unruly; angry. An high look and a proud heart . . . is sin. Prov. xxii. 4. b Zealous; eager. Obs. c Showing elation or wrathful emotion; as, in high spirits. d Intoxicated. Stang. e Extreme or rigid in advocacy or practice, esp. in matters of doctrine or ceremony; as, high Calvinist.

7. Of great strength, force, importance, or the like; strong; mighty; powerful; majestic, etc.; as, a high wind; high passions. Strong is thy hand, and high is thy right hand. Ps. lxxxix. 13.

8. Possessing a characteristic quality in a supreme or superior degree; as, high (i. e., intense) heat; high (i. e., rich or spicy) seasoning; high (i. e., complete) pleasure; high (i. e., deep or vivid) color; high (i. e., extensive, thorough) scholarship, etc. Specif., Farming, intensive. High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies. Baker.

9. Cookery. Strong-scented; slightly tainted; as, epicures do not cook game until it is high; high seasoning.

10. Containing a relatively great amount; as, iron high in phosphorus.

11. Biol. Having a complex organization; greatly differentiated or developed phylogenetically; — applied (usually in the comparative degree) to advanced types of animals and plants; as, the higher algae, the higher apes, etc.

12. Dear in price; costly; as, land is high; of a rate, price, or the like, great or considerable.

13. Naut. Near the wind; — said of a vessel or its head when pointing close to the wind; as, "no higher" (a command to the steersman not to steer quite so close to the wind); the ship was pointing very high.

Syn. — Elevated, exalted, towering. — HIGH, TALL, LOFTY. HIGH, the general term (opposed to low), applies to extension upward (see DEEP); that is TALL (often opposed to short) which is high as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is small in proportion to its height; that is LOFTY (often poetical for high) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a high (not tall) hill, a high (or tall) tree, building, steeple, mast; a tall (not high) man; a lofty mountain, a lofty arch. High and lofty (not tall) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a high (or lofty) cloud; "As well forbid the mountain pines to wag their high tops" (Shak.); "the loftiest star of unascended heaven, pinnacled him in the intense blue" (Shelley); "his lofty stand on that high tree" (Milton). Hig, alone is used to express degree or intensity of high speed, power, color, season; cf. a high wind, a high fever. Hig, also connotes distinction, elevation, sometimes pride or arrogance; lofty suggests moral grandeur or dignity; it may also imply (esp. as applied to persons) haughtiness or a lordly superciliousness of demeanor; tall is no longer fig. except in slang or colloqu. usage; as, "Heaven's high King" (Milton); "plain living and high thinking" (Wordsworth); "an high look and a proud brow" (Ez. vi. 5); "she . . . thought him cold, high, self-contained, and passionless" (Tennyson); "exultation . . . solemn, serene, and lofty" (Shelley); "His humor is lofty, his discourse peremptory, . . . his gait majestic" (Shak.); a lofty contempt for facts, lofty condescension. See HEIGHT, RAISE.

For phrases beginning with the comparative or superlative of high, see under HIGHER, HIGHEST.

high altar, the principal altar in a church. — h. and dry, out of water; out of reach of the current or tide; — said of a vessel aground above water; hence, fig., — out of the current of events, influence, or activity. — h. and mighty, arrogant; overbearing. Colloq. — h. angle fire, gun, fire at an angle of elevation exceeding 30 degrees. — h. area, Meteor., an area of high atmospheric pressure, as of an anticyclonic storm; a high. — h. ball. See BALL, n., 9. — h. blower, h. blowing. See BLOWING, n., 4. — h. bush blueberry, a species of blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum) growing from 4 to 10 feet high. It furnishes the best blueberries in the eastern United States. — h. bush huckleberry, a common tall huckleberry of the eastern United States (Gaylussacia resinosa). — h. change, a time when the business of an exchange is at its height; also, the exchange at such time. — H. Church and Low Church, two parties in the churches of the Anglican Communion. The High-Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession, and hold, in general, to a sacramental presence of Christ in the Eucharist, to baptismal regeneration, and to the sole validity of episcopal ordination. They attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low-Churchmen lay less stress on these points, and in many instances reject altogether the peculiar tenets of the High-Church school. High Church is sometimes applied to parties holding analogous opinions in other churches. See BROAD CHURCH, — h., or hey, cockorum, an exclamation used in playing the boys' game of leapfrog; also, the game itself. Eng. — H. Commission, or H. Commission Court. Short for COURT or HIGH COMMISSION. — h. constable. See CONSTABLE. — H. Court of Justice, Law, the supreme court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction in which, from Nov. 1, 1875, the Judicature Acts vested the jurisdiction of the former Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and

subsequently, the London Court of Bankruptcy. The High Court of Justice with the Court of Appeal, later established, constitutes the Supreme Court of Judicature. The High Court of Justice is subdivided into divisions as follows: Chancery Division, King's Bench Division (now comprising the original Common Pleas Division and Exchequer Division), and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; the jurisdiction of these corresponding in general to that of the former independent courts of corresponding title. — high cranberry, the cranberry tree. — h. dandelion, an American hawkweed (Hieracium canadense). — h. day, Bib., a holy or feast day. John xix. 31. — H. Dutch. a = DOUBLE DUTCH. Obs. b German. — h. explosive, an explosive compound, as nitroglycerin, dynamite, picric acid, etc., which, by the transmission of a small shock, is converted into gas so soon a period that the reaction is considered as practically instantaneous. — h. fermentation, Brewing, top fermentation; — in reference to the high temperature at which the process is conducted. — h. festival, Eccl., a festival to be observed with full ceremonial. — h. five, Card Playing, cinch. — h. forest, Forestry, a forest from seed; — a translation of German Hochwald. — h. gauge or gage. Mech. See GAUGE, n. — H. German. See GERMAN, n., 2. — h. heel-all, the common low horse. U. S. — h. jink, an old Scottish pastime; hence, noisy revelry. b Wild behavior; tantrums. Colloq. — h. life, life among the aristocracy or the rich. — h. light, Art, an effect as of bright light, as in a picture. — h. liver, one who indulges in rich diet. — h. living, a feeding on rich, pampering food. — h. mallow, a common mallow (Malva sylvestris), with erect stems, native of Europe, and naturalized in the eastern United States. — H. Mass, A. C. Ch., Mass with intense music, the assistance of a deacon, exorcism, etc. — h. milling, a process of making flour from grain by several successive grindings and intermediate sorting, instead of by a single grinding. — h. place, in ancient Semitic religions, a temple or altar, or place of worship, usually on a hill or elevation. Cf. BAAL. — h. priest, Eccl., a chief priest; esp., the head of the Jewish priesthood. — h. relief. See RELIEF. — h. school, in the U. S., a free public school composed of the grades above those of the grammar school, and offering more advanced studies, such as the studies directly preparatory to college entrance, studies in technical, manual, or business preparation, etc. — h. seas, Law, the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. In British usage the term is specifically used with reference to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, which extends over all that part of the territorial waters (which see) that are part of the high seas, and in this connection high seas is often defined as that part of the sea which lies not within the body of a county. b In the United States the term was held by a divided court to include the open uninclosed part of the Great Lakes, as being navigable by the largest vessels for international trade and as having the general characteristics of seas (150 U. S. 249). — h. steel, steel having a relatively high percentage of carbon. — h. street, orig., a main or principal street. Obs. — h. table, the table for the principal persons. Cf. DARS, n., 1. — h. tea, tea (a meal) with meats and extra relishes. — h. tide, the ebb or flow of high water; hence, the culminating point; climax. — h. time, a Quite time; full time for the occasion. b A time of great excitement or enjoyment; a carousal. Slang. — h. treason, treason against the sovereign or the state, the highest civil offense. See TREASON. — h. water, water at its utmost flow or greatest elevation; specif., the water of the sea, a lake, or river, at its ordinarily highest flow; also, the time of such elevation. — h. water mark, that line of the shore of the sea or of a lake or river to which the water ordinarily reach at high water; also, a mark showing the highest level reached by any body of water. The general high-water mark of the sea is taken as the line at the limit of the rise of the medium tides between the spring and neap tides; that of a body of fresh water in which there is no ebb and flow tide is taken at the limit of the soil that is so affected by the water as to be marked with a nature and vegetation distinct from that of the banks. — h. water shrub, an asteraceous shrub (Lea frutescens), growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States. — h. wine, distilled spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol; — usually pl. — with a h. hand. A With power; in force; triumphantly. "The children of Israel went out with a high hand." Ex. xiv. 8. b Overbearingly; arbitrarily. "They governed the city with a high hand." Jovett (Theop.).

high (hí), n. 1. An elevated place; a superior region; a height; the sky; heaven. Obs. or Scot.

2. Card Playing. The highest card dealt or drawn.

3. Meteor. An area of high barometric pressure; an anticyclone; — opposed to low.

high, low, jack. Card Playing. = SEVEN-UP.

high (hí), adv. In a high manner; specif.: a At or to a high place, altitude, degree. b Early; anciently; c Proudly; arrogantly. d Abstrusely. Reasoned high." Milton.

e At or to a high pitch. f Richly; luxuriously; as, to live high. — high and low, everywhere; in all supposable places; as, I hunted high and low. Colloq.

high'bind'er (hí'bín'dér), n. U. S. a A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies upon, another. Obs. or R. b A member of a more or less loosely organized band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who are frequently hired as bravos to commit assassinations or other outrages; — called also hatched man.

high'born' (hí'bórn'), n. Of noble birth. Shak.

high'boy', n. 1. One who lives high; also, in politics, a highflyer. Obs.

2. Furniture. A tall, commodious, sometimes double, chest of drawers mounted on legs. Cf. LOWBOY.

high'-bred', a. Of high or superior blood; also, characteristic of, or having the characteristics of, those who are high-bred.

high'-col'ored, high'-col'oured (hí'kú'vèrd; 87), a. 1. Having a strong, deep, or glowing color; flushed. Shak.

2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; hence, exaggerated; as, a high-colored description.

high'er (hí'ér), a., compar. of HIGH.

higher algebra, Math., the more advanced algebra; specif., the general doctrine of determinants and of quantities with their invariants and covariants, of fields, corpora, and the like. — h. apsis. See APSIS. — h. arithmetic, Math., the the-

noble birth. [with conceit.] high'-blown', a. Inflated; as, high'-case', adv. Of bald or cased tobacco; with considerable moisture in the bale. — high'-case', a.

High'-Church'ism (-ch'urch'iz'm), High'-Church'ist (-ch'urch'ist), High'-Church'man (-ch'urch'mán), High'-Church'man-ship, n. See HIGH-CHURCH, — h. — [Obs.]

high'day', n. & interj. Hey-day, high, + HIE.

high'ball' (hí'bál'), n. A game of poker played with numbered balls in colored cards. — h. high'-blood'ed', a. Of high or

hier-o-ly-phic (hi'er-ó-lyf'ik), v. t. To hieroglyph. Obs.

hier-o-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

hier-o-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

hier-o-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

hier-og-ly-phic (hi'er-og'lyf'ik), v. t. To hieroglyph. Obs.

hier-og-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

hier-og-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

hier-og-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. Hieroglyphics. Obs. Rare.

ory of numbers. — higher arithmetical series. Math., any series in which the nth term is an integral function of finite degree in n. The order of the series is the degree in n. E. g., 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n + ... — h. criticism, criticism of the Biblical writings which aims to ascertain, chiefly by internal evidence (peculiarities of style, historical allusions, dominant ideas, etc.), their authorship, dates, and general character — distinguished from lower criticism. — h. pair. Kinematics. See PAIR, n., 1. — h. space, any space besides ordinary Euclidean space; esp., a space of more than three dimensions.

high/est (hi'est), a., superl. of GREAT.

highest common divisor. Alg. See GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR.

high/fa-lu'ting (hi'fa-lu'ting), high/fa-lu'tin (-tin), n. [Perh. a corrupt. of high/light or high/flo-wn.] High-flo-wn, bombastic language. — a. High-flo-wn.

high/-fed' (hi'fed'; 87), a. Fed luxuriously; pampered. High/-flo-wn' (hi'flo-wn'; 87), a. 1. Elevated; proud. "High-flo-wn hopes." Denham.

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic; inflated; as, high-flo-wn language. M. Arnold.

3. Extreme or fanatical, as an 18th-century highfyer. Obs. high/ly'er. high/ly'er (hi'ly'er; hi'ly'er), n. One that flies high. Hence: a One who is extravagant in pretensions, opinions, manners, or mode of living. b An extreme partisan, as a High-Churchman or Tory, or a Scotch evangelist, in the 18th century. Obs. c A fast stagecoach. Obs.

high/fly'ing (hi'fly'ing; 87), a. Extravagant in opinions or ambition. "Highflying, arbitrary kings." Dryden.

high/-hand'ed (hi'hænd; 87), a. Overbearing; arbitrary; as, a high-handed act. — high/-hand'ed-ness, n.

high/-heart'ed (hi'hært; 87), a. Full of courage or nobleness; high-souled. — high/-heart'ed-ness, n.

high/-hold'er (-hòld'er), n. [Cf. HICKWALL.] The flicker. high/land (hi'lænd), n. 1. Elevated or mountainous land; often in the pl. [usually cap.] an elevated region or country; as, the Highlands of Scotland.

2. [cap.] One of a very hardy breed of small cattle from the Highlands of Scotland. Their beef is of excellent quality. They have thick shaggy hair, varying from dun or tawny to black, and long curved horns set widely apart.

high/land'er (-lænd'er), n. An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [cap.] of the Highlands of Scotland. See SCOTCH, n., 1. Highland fling. A dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders; a sort of hornpipe.

Highland Mary. Mary Campbell, a sweetheart of Burns, and the subject of some of his most beautiful songs and of the elegy "To Mary in Heaven."

high/-liv'ed (hi'liv'd; 87), a. Pertaining to high life; also, high-spirited, as a horse.

high/-low', n. A laced boot, ankle high.

high/-met'tled (hi'met'tld; 87), a. Having abundance of mettle; ardent; full of fire; as, a high-metted steed.

high/-mind'ed (-mind'ed; 87), a. 1. Proud, arrogant. Be not high-minded, but fear Rom. xi. 20

2. Having, or characterized by, honorable pride; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings; as, a high-minded man; high-minded scruples.

— high/-mind'ed-ly, adv. — high/-mind'ed-ness, n.

high/ness (hi'nes), n. [AS. heahnas.] 1. State of being high; elevation; loftiness.

2. [cap.] A title of honor given to kings, princes, or other persons of rank; as, His Royal Highness.

high/-pitch'ed (-pich't; 87), a. 1. Having a high pitch.

2. Having high spirit; high-strung.

high/-pres-sure (hi'pres'hür; 87), a. 1. Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere; — said of steam, air, water, etc., and of steam (orig. only of noncondensing) engines, air engines, hydraulic engines, water wheels, etc.

2. Urgent; intense; as, a high-pressure business.

high-pressure cylinder. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

high/-proof', a. Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, high-proof spirits. Also fig. We are high-proof melancholy. Shak.

high/-reach'ing, a. Reaching high or upward; hence, ambitious; aspiring.

high/road' (hi'ròd'), n. A highway; a much traveled or main road; hence, an easy or convenient way.

high/-sea-son'ed (-sèz'nd; 87), a. Enriched with spice and condiments; hence, exciting; piquant.

high/-souled' (hi'sòld; 87), a. Having a lofty spirit.

high/-sound'ing (-sound'ing; 87), a. 1. Sounding loud.

2. Pompous or imposing in sound; as, high-sounding titles.

high/-speed', a. Capable of being used at high speed.

high-speed steel, an alloy steel so prepared by heat-treatment that it can be used in tools cutting so rapidly as to become red-hot, without losing toughness or hardness.

high/-spir'it-ed (-spir'it'ed; 87), a. Characterized by a bold, energetic, or lofty spirit; having mettle or fire; as, a high-spirited man or act. — high/-spir'it-ed-ness, n.

When a horse is high-spirited, it does not necessarily follow that he has vicious propensities. 16 Utah 392, 397.

high'er (hi'er), v. t. & i. To make or become higher. Rare.

high'er-most (-mòst), a. & adv. Highest. Rare.

high'gate res't'n (hi'gætt), [From Highgate, near London.] Mm. = COPALITE.

high'-gown', n. Spree: level. Low.

high/-gr'ow', a. 1. Growth tall.

2. Having vegetation of high growth. Shak.

high'ed-ness, n. Height. Obs.

high'-ho'o' (hi'hò; hi'hò'), high'-ho'o', n. [Cf. HICKWALL.] European green woodpecker. [HOLBERG.]

high/-step/er, n. A horse that moves with a high step or proud gait; hence, a person having a proud bearing. Collog. — high/-step'ping, a. Collog.

high/-strung' (hi'strung'; 87), a. In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous; as, a high-strung horse; a high-strung mood.

high't (hit), v. t. & i.; pres. also HATTE, HOTE, HETE, HETE; Scot. HECHT; pret. HOHT, HERT, HETTE; p. p. HATE, HOTE, HOTEN, HOHT. [ME. herten, highten, huten, huten; also hight, hette, hette, is called, AS. hatan to call, name, be called, to command, promise, pret. heht (also hêt), corresponding to Goth. hahhat, a past tense with reduplication; also hâte is called, was called; akin to G. heissen to call, be called, bid, Goth. haitan to call, in the passive, to be called, pres. haitada, corresponding to AS. hâte, used as both pres. and pret.; cf. also the kindred D. heeten, Icel. heita. Hight is by origin a reduplicated past tense of hote, confused with an old present passive, the only relic of the old passive inflection in English.] Obs. in all forms and senses, except high't, pret. and p. p., as used archaically and poetically in sense 1; and Scot., in sense 3.

1. To be called or named. Also, v. t., to call or name. Bright waver hie, and Geraldine she hight. Swirry Childie Harold was he hight. Byron.

2. To command; direct; summon. But the sad steel seized not where it was hight Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall Spenser.

3. To promise; to assure. He had hold his day, as he had hight. Chaucer Spenser.

4. To commit.

high/-toned' (hi'tònd'; 87), a. 1. High in tone or sound.

2. Tense; high-pitched; high-strung. Obs. or R.

3. Of a lofty moral character; elevated; dignified.

4. Stylish; fashionable. Uncultivated or Derivative. U. S.

high/way' (hi'wä; n). A main road or thoroughfare; hence, a road or way open to the use of the public, including in the broadest sense of the term ways upon water as well as upon land. Originally, highway designated a chief or principal way, which, being traveled by the public in general, was early in English history, brought under the protection of the king's peace, and highway in this sense is distinguished from byway or bypath. Highway is still sometimes used in the specific sense of the thoroughfare from place to place, as where the context shows an intention to distinguish it from a private way intended primarily for the use of inhabitants of a particular locality. In its general sense, however, it is used to include any way, of whatever nature, which the law makes open to the use of all to pass, whether a carriage-way, horseway, footway, or wayfarway, and whether a thoroughfare, a public bridge, or a cul de sac. With reference to the right of all the public to travel under equal conditions, it is sometimes construed as including railroads (68 Ill. 523; 5 N. H. 307; 18 Minn. 488; 56 Tex.); but other cases have held that highway will not include railroads for all purposes (155 Ind. 312; 27 N. C. 810; 139 Pa. 333). The right of the public in a highway is an easement, unless the title of the land is vested in the public by the act of the owner. With respect to the effect of bounding land by a highway in the description of a deed, see BOUNDARY.

Syn. — Road, path, course. See WAY.

high/way man' (-män), n. pl. -MEN (-mèn). One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

high/-wroug'ht (hi'ròvt; 87), a. 1. Wrought with fine art or skill; elaborate.

2. Worked up, or swollen, to a high degree; as, a high-wrought passion. "A high-wrought froud." Shak.

hike (hik), v. t.; HIKE (hikt); HI'KING (hik'ing). [Cf. HIRCH.] 1. To move with a swing, toss, throw, jerk, or the like. Dial. or Collog.

2. To cause to march laboriously. Collog.

hike, v. i. To hike one's self; specif., to go with exertion or effort; to tramp; to march laboriously; to hike; to hitch. Dial. or Collog. "If you persist in heaving and hiking like this." Kipling.

hike, n. Act of hiking; a tramp; march. Dial. or Collog.

hil'ar (hi'lär), a. Bot. Pert. to or designating the hilum.

hi-la-ri-ous (hi-lä'ri-üs; hi-lä; 115, 277), a. [L. hilaris, hilaris, cf. G. ἀἰσός.] Mirthful; noisy; merry. — hi-la-ri-ous-ly, adv. — hi-la-ri-ous-ness, n.

hi-lar'i-ty (hi-lär'i-ti; hi-lä; 277), n. [L. hilaritas: cf. F. hilarité, See HILARIOUS.] Boisterous mirth; merriment.

Syn. — Glee, mirth, merriment, gayety, jousness, exhilaration, joviality, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

Hil'de-brand' (hi'lde-bränd; G. hi'lde-bränt), n. [G. lit., battle sword.] In German romance, Dietrich von Bern's master at arms and mentor, a sturdy, valiant old man, who appears in various legends. In the Nibelungenlied he kills Kriemhild, and in the Hildebrandslied he slays his own son, Hadubrand, in single combat.

Hil'de-bran'd'ine (hi'lde-bränd'ine; G. hi'lde-bränd'ine), a. Pert. to Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII. (1073-85), esp. with reference to his drastic reforms and his assertion of

papal supremacy. — Hil'de-bran'd'ian (hi'lde-bränd'ian; G. hi'lde-bränd'ian), n. — Hil'de-bran'd'ism (hi'lde-bränd'izm; G. hi'lde-bränd'izm), n. — Hil'de-bran'd'ist, n.

hil'ding (hi'l'ding), n. [Perh. fr. AS. hildan, hieldan, hieldan, to bend, incline.] A base wretch or jade. Obs. or Archaic. — a. Base; spiritless. Obs. or Archaic.

hill (hil), n. [ME. hil, hul, AS. hyl; akin to OD. hille, hül, L. collis, and prob. to E. holm and column. Cf. HOLM an islet.] 1. A natural elevation of land of local area and well-defined outline; often, pl., a range or group of such elevations. In early use hill was the general term for what are now differentiated as "hills" and "mountains." Now, a hill is: a A more or less rounded elevation as contrasted with a peaked or precipitous one. Cf. BUTTE, MESA. b Any conspicuous elevation in a comparatively flat country; as, the seven hills on which Rome was built (see SEVEN HILLS); or, any of the inferior elevations of a rugged country; as, in Scotland, the Cheviot Hills (highest point, 2,675 feet), and the Grampian Mountains (also called "Hills," though containing several peaks — highest 4,406 — above 2,000 feet, the normal maximum for a "hill" in Great Britain); in the United States, the Berkshire Hills (highest, 3,535 feet) and the White Mountains (highest, 6,233 feet), the Black Hills (highest, 7,216) and the Rocky Mountains (highest, 14,990 feet). In India, various ranges containing elevations 5,000 to 10,000 feet high are called hills, as contrasted with the Himalayan Mountains, having a mean elevation of 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Cf. MOUNTAIN. With up or down, used without the definite article of a declivity or ascent of, or as if of, a hillside; as, to go up hill.

2. A heap or mound of earth or other material reared by human or animal agency; as, an ant hill; the hills of a prairie dogs' town; — often in combination; as, dunghill.

3. Specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, the plant or cluster of plants so cultivated; as, a hill of corn or potatoes.

hill (hil), v. t.; HILLED (hild); HILL'ING. 1. To form into a hill, heap, or mound.

2. To surround with earth; to heap or draw earth around or upon; as, to hill corn.

3. To gather in a heap; to amass; — usually with up. Rare.

hill, v. i. 1. To form, or rise in, a hill.

2. To assemble upon hills or rising ground, as ruffs or other birds in the breeding season.

hill'er (-er), n. One that hills; specif., Agric., an attachment to a cultivator or plow for hilling plants.

hill folk, 1. Cameronians, or Scottish Covenanters; — from having to meet in the hills.

2. Folklore. Elves or trolls living in caves and hills.

hill man' (hil'män), n. pl. -MEN (-mèn). 1. A man of the hills; as, a mountaineer; esp., a member of one of the hill tribes of India. b A Scottish Covenanter. c One who climbs hills.

2. Folklore. One of the hill folk.

hill myna. An Asiatic bird (Eulabes religiosa) allied to the starlings. It is black, with a white spot on the wings, and a pair of flat yellow wattles on the head. It is often tamed and taught to pronounce words.

hill'ock (hil'òk), n. A small hill. — hill'-cocked (-òk), hill'-cock-y (-y), a.

hill'partridge, a. Any of numerous stridges constituting the genus Arthropod, of which numerous species inhabit southern Asia and the East Indies. b A spur fowl (genus Gallinipperia).

hill'side' (hil'sid'), n. The side or declivity of a hill.

hill star. A book name of the several humming birds forming the genus Trochilidae, inhabiting the parts of the Andes near the snow line.

hill'top' (hil'tòp'), n. The top of a hill.

hill'y (-y), a.; HILL'Y-ER (-er); HILL'-ER-EST. 1. Abounding with hills.

2. Inclining like a hill; of the nature of a hill; steep.

3. Dwelling in hills. Obs.

hil'sa, hil'sah (hil'sä; n). [Hind. hilsä.] A valuable anadromous food fish (Clupea tilapia) of India, allied to the shad.

hilt (hit), n. [AS. hilt, hille; akin to OHG. helza, Icel. hjall.] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, or the like; in Mining, a pick handle.

hilt, v. t.; HILT'ED; HILT'ING. To furnish with a hilt.

hild, v. t. [AS. hildan, fr. holti carcass.] To strip; to skin. Obs.

Hil'da (hil'dä), n. [AS. hild warr, battle.] 1. L. k., battle maid; — fem. prop. name.

2. In Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," a New England girl of sensitive delicacy and purity, living in Rome as an artist.

hile + HILL, to hide. (Obs. or R.)

hile (hil), n. Bot. A hilum.

Hil'en (hil'èn), Bib.

hilet, n. A tent or tabernacle.

hil'fer-ous (hil'fè-rüs), n. Bot. Bearing a hilum or scar.

hil'ki'ah (hil'ki'ä), Bib.

hil'ly, a. [Akin to E. helle; cf. Icel. hylja.] To hide; to protect; cover. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

hil'ler-y, n. The checkerberry (Gaultheria procumbens).

hil'bird', n. The upland plover. b The fieldfare.

hill brush. A sagebrush (Artemisia californica) of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Hill Damara. See DAMARA.

Hil'lai (hil'lä; n). [Heb. Hilläl.] Lit., praise; — masc. prop. name. Bib.

hil'let, n. A hillock. Rare.

hil'li fever. Med. A form of remittent fever prevalent in cer-

tain hill districts of India.

hill fox. A fox (Vulpes himalaicus) having fur of a pale fulvous color, found in the mountains of India. [Myrist.]

hill gooseberry. The downy hill grub. The larva of a noctuid moth (Choreas graminis) that often does great damage to pasture grasses in England.

hill'ish, a. See -NESS.

hil'lo, hil'loa (hil'lò; hi-lò'), n. [Hind. hillo.] 1. Hilo. See HILLO.

hill oat. A European wild oat (Avena striosa).

hill'ness, n. See -NESS.

hil'lish, a. See -ISH.

hil'lo, hil'loa (hil'lò; hi-lò'), n. [Hind. hillo.] 1. Hilo. See HILLO.

hill oat. A European wild oat (Avena striosa).

hillock tree. An Australian myrtaceous tree (Melaleuca hypericifolia).

hillman. [Hillman.]

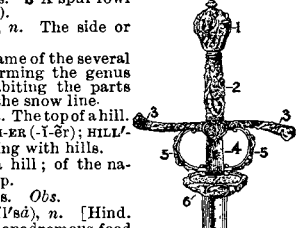
hill'ward (hil'wärd), adv. & a. See -WARD. [Cf. HILLMAN.]

hill'wort (hil'wòrt), n. Obs. A European mint (Mentha pulegioides). b The wild thyme.

hil'lo (hil'lò), n. [Sp. hila thread.] Mining. A small vein of ore.



Hill Myna.



Carved steel Hilt of John H. M. P. D. S. Sword. 1. Pommel; 2. Grip; 3. Quillons, together forming the Cross Guard; 4. Feet of the Blade; 5. 5 Knuckle Bows; 6. Pas-d'âne.

hilum (hī'lūm), n.; pl. hila (-lā). [L., a little thing, trifle.] 1. Bot. A mark or scar at the point of attachment of an ovule to its base or funicle. It forms the "eye" of a bean or other large seed. b The nucleus of a starch grain.

2. Anat. & Zool. A mark, notch, or opening suggesting the hilum of a bean; specif.: a The part of a gland, or of certain other organs, where the blood vessels and nerves enter; the hilus; as, the hilum of the kidney. b A small opening in the statoliths of sponges.

him (hīm), pron. [AS. him, dat. of he. See HE.] 1. The objective case of he. See HE. It is used: a As dative of indirect object. "Friends who have given him the most sympathy." Thackeray. "Him needs" (there is need to him). Spenser. b As direct object of a verb or preposition. "Him that is weak in the faith receive." Rom. xiv. 1. c As a reflexive: (1) as dative after a transitive verb or objective after a preposition. "Let every soldier hear him down a bough, and bear t'fore him." Shaks. (2) Obs. or R. Redundantly with certain intransitive verbs. "Then lies him meekly down." Milton. (3) Archaic & Poetic. As direct object.

I never saw but Humphrey, Duke of Gloster, Did bear him like a noble gentleman. Shaks. Him occurs in various special constructions, as: a Absolutely, as in the present nominative absolute. Obs. b Ungrammatically, for the nominative, esp. the predicate nominative after as, than; as, Better than him. Dial. or Colloq. c As a substantive; as, she will not obey any him. Cf. HE. 4. d Redundantly, with the noun it refers to; as, "And slough him Olyphernus." Chaucer.

2. The dative of hit, it;—used esp. after a preposition. Obs. Him-ma-la-yan (hī-mā'lā-yān; less correctly, but still often, hī-mā'lā-yān), a. [Skr. himālyā; hima snow (akin to L. hiems winter) + ālyā abode.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Himalayas.

Himalayan barley, an Asiatic race of barley (Hordeum vulgare trifurcatum) having recurred three-pronged awns shorter than the grains.—H. cedar, the decid. —H. pine. = NEOLA PINE.—H. spruce, a lofty spruce (Picea morinda) of the Himalayan region.

him-mat'ion (hī-mā'tī-ōn), n.; L. pl. HIMATIA (-ā). [Gr. ἱμάτιον.] Gr. Antiq. A garment consisting of a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body.

him-self (hīm-sēlf), pron. An emphasized form of the pron. for the third person sing. masculine. Its uses are: 1. For emphasis: a As a simple objective; as, tell him it is for himself. b In apposition with he or with a nominative or objective noun. The Lord himself shall give you a sign.

c As a subject nominative. Archaic. "Himself the same had done." Denham. d As a predicate nominative; as, he went himself;—often with the force of by himself, alone; as, he did it himself.

2. Specif., esp. after be, become, etc.: His proper or normal self; hence, his right or sane condition of mind; as, he has come to himself (after unconsciousness, passion, delirium, etc.). "Richard's himself again." Cibber.

3. As a reflexive. David hid himself in the field. 1 Sam. xx. 24.

4. As a substantive. Rare. Your King, whom he desires to make another Himselfse Bacon (Ox. E. D.).

5. Instead of itself. Obs. Cf. HIM, 2; by himself, alone; unaccompanied; apart; sequestered; as, he sits or studies by himself.

Him-yar-ite (hīm-yār-it), n. [After Himyar, eponymous king of Yemen, Arabia.] 1. One of an important Arab tribe of antiquity dwelling in South Arabia, near Aden.

2. An Arab of a group of related ancient tribes of southern Arabia, or of their descendants, including, besides the Himyarites proper, the Sabaeans, Mineans, Katabanians, and the founders of the Axumite and Abyssinian empires in Africa. They had an advanced civilization of a great antiquity, and their language represents the most archaic form of Arabic. See SEMITIC, SABAËAN, MINEAN, AXUMITE.

Him-yar-ite (-it'ik), a. Of or pert. to the ancient Himyarites or their language; as, the Himyaritic alphabet.

hin (hīn), n. [Heb. הֵן.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, between one and two gallons. See MEASURE.

Hī-na-ya'na (hē-nā-yā'nā), n. [Skr. hīna lesser, little + yāna vehicle.] Buddhism. The Little Vehicle, or the Buddhism of southern India, as distinguished from the northern, or Mahayana, Buddhism. The schism dates practically from the Council of Jullundur called by Kaushika, A. D. 40, the essential difference being that the Hinayana Buddhists confined salvation to a select minority, while the Mahayana sect held it to be open to all.

hind (hīnd), n. [ME. hīne, AS. hīne, hīna, orig. gen. pl. of hīnan domestics; akin to Icel. hīn man and wife, domestics, family; Goth. hēnōfarthra master of the house, G. heirath marriage; cf. L. civis citizen, E. city. Cf. HIND, a measure of land.] 1. A domestic; a servant. Obs. 2. A farm servant; a skilled, in parts of northern England and in Scotland, an expelled worker, assisting in management of a farm, usually with a home on the farm; also, in some parts of England, a farm bailiff or steward.

hind-ber-ry (hīnd-bēr-ry), n. [AS. hīnberrie; akin to OIG. hīnberi, G. himbeere. So called because hinds or stags were supposed to fond of them. See 2d HIND; BERRY.] The European raspberry. Dial. Eng. hind-deck', n. The poop. Obs. Hind Palm'er's Act (hīnd-pāl-mēr's ākt), n. An act (32 & 33 Vict. 1868) abolishing the preference of specialty creditors of decedents' estates. [Scot. Hind'er, n. Hindrance. Obs. Hind'er, a. (Prob. fr. AS. hinder behind, in comp.; cf. E. "to do a thing behind one's back.") Crafty; deceitful;—in comb., as hindercraft, hinderworker. Obs. Hind'er-saw, n. Hindrance. Hind'er-ance, a. Hindrance. Hind'er-derd. Hindered. Ref. Sp. Hind'er-er, a. Posterior. Obs. Hind'er-er, n. One that hinders. Hind'er-est, a. Hindermost. Obs.

hind'er-ful, a. Deceitful; iniquitous. Obs.—hind'er-ful-ly, adv. Obs. hind'er-lands (hīnd'ēr-lānz), n. pl. = HINDERLANDS. Scot. hind'er-ling, n. [AS. hīnderling one who comes behind his ancestors, fr. AS. hinder behind. See HINDER, a.] A worthless, base, or degenerate person or animal. Obs. hind'er-lings, hind'er-ling, n. pl. [See HINDER, a.; 2d LING.] Buttocks. Scot. hind'er-ly, a. Behindhand. Obs. hind'er-ment, n. Hindrance. Chetty Dial. hind'er, a. (Prob. fr. AS. hinder behind, in comp.; cf. E. "to do a thing behind one's back.") Crafty; deceitful;—in comb., as hindercraft, hinderworker. Obs. hind'er-saw, n. Hindrance. Hind'er-ance, a. Hindrance. Hind'er-derd. Hindered. Ref. Sp. Hind'er-er, a. Posterior. Obs. Hind'er-er, n. One that hinders. Hind'er-est, a. Hindermost. Obs.

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hind'er-er, a. Hindering. Obs. hind'er-er, n. One that hinders. Hind'er-est, a. Hindermost. Obs.

3. A peasant; a rustic. Eng. 4. A lad; chap; fellow. Obs. hind (hīnd), n. [AS. hind; akin to D. hinde, OHG. hīnta, G. hinde, hīndin, Icel., Sw., & Dan. hind, and perh. to Gr. κείας a young deer.] 1. The female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag.

2. Any of various groupers;—applied esp. to certain spotted or speckled species, as the speckled hind, red hind, and rock hind (see these terms).

hind (hīnd), a.; HIND'ER (hīnd'ēr); HIND'MOST (hīnd'mōst), or HIND'ER-MOST (hīnd'ēr-mōst). [CF. ME. hīnd, adv., back, AS. hīndan behind. See HINDER, a.; cf. BEHIND.] In the rear;—opposed to front; of or pertaining to the part or end which follows or is behind, in opposition to the part which leads or is before; as, the hind legs or hind feet of a quadruped; the hind man in a procession.

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religious and social systems of those peoples of Hindustan who have accepted and developed the civilization and beliefs of the ancient Aryan invaders. Hinduism springs from the Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders, but it represents a profound modification of this, both by the social history of India and the animistic beliefs of the conquered Dravidian tribes. See CIL.; cf. BRAHMINISM, CASTE, VEDA.

Hinduism may fairly be described as Animism more or less transformed by philosophy or, to condense the epigram still further, as magic tempered by metaphysics. . . . Worship of elements of natural features and forces, of deified men, ascetics, animals, of powers of life, organs of sex, weapons, primitive implements, modern machinery; sects which enjoin the sternest forms of asceticism; sects which revel in promiscuous debauchery; sects which devote themselves to hypnotic meditation; sects which practice the most revolting forms of cannibalism—all of these are included in Hinduism, and each finds some order of intellect or sentiment to which it appeals. And through all this bewildering variety of creeds there is traceable the influence of a pervading pessimism, of the conviction that life, and more especially the prospect of a series of lives, is the heaviest of all burdens that can be laid upon man. The one ideal is to obtain release from the ever-turning wheel of conscious existence and to sink into individuality in the impersonal spirit of the world.

Hind'oo-ize, or Hin'doo-ize (hīnd'ōō-īz), v. t. To subject, or conform, to Hindu culture and beliefs.

Hind'oo-stā'ni, Hin'doo-stā'ni (-stā'ni), n. [Hind. Hindustāni an Indian, fr. Per. Hindūstān India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.

Hind'oo-stā'ni (hīnd'ōō-stā'ni), Hin'doo-stā'ni (hīnd'ōō-), n. Also Hind'oo-stā'ni. The most important dialect of Hindi. It contains a large number of words adopted from the Arabic and Persian, esp. in its subdialect Urdu, spoken by Mohammedans, and is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India. The alphabet is an adapted form of the Arabic; the Devanagari character is also used.

hinge (hīnj), n. [ME. heng, hencng; akin to D. heng, LG. henge, E. dial. hingle a small hinge; connected with hang, v. See HANG.] 1. The hook with its eye, or the joint, or flexible joint, on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings.

2. An articulated joint, as of a bivalve shell.

3. That on which anything turns or depends; a governing principle; a cardinal point or rule; as, this was the hinge on which the question turned.

4. The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. Obs. "The four hinges of the world." Milton.

hinge (hīnj), v. t.; HINGED (hīnj'd); HING'ING (hīnj'ing), n. 1. To attach by, or furnish with, hinges.

2. To bend. Obs. "Hinge thy knee." Shaks.

hinge, v. i. To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge; to depend chiefly for a result or decision or for force or validity;—usually with on or upon; as, the argument hinges on this point.

hinge joint, a. Anat. = GINGLYMUS. 3. Mech. Any joint resembling a hinge, by which two pieces are connected so as to permit relative turning in one plane.

hinge line. Zool. The dorsal edge or border of a bivalve shell where the hinge is situated.

hinge tooth. Zool. A projection on one valve of a bivalve shell near the hinge line, fitting into a corresponding indentation on the other valve.

hin'ny (hīn'tī), n.; pl. HINNIES (-īz). [L. hinnus; cf. Gr. ἵππος.] A hybrid between a stallion and an ass.

hint (hīnt), n. [Prob. fr. ME. henten to seize, catch, AS. hentan, gehentan; hence, something that may be caught up. Cf. HUNT.] 1. An occasion; a moment; time; turn. Obs. "Our hint of woe is common." Shaks.

2. A remote allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion or reminder, without a full declaration or explanation.

The hint malevolent, the look oblique. Hannah More.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofd; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, āp, cīrcūs, menū; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equal.

his/stone (his'tōn), n. [Gr. ἰσός tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* **a** An albumose or peptonelike body, with strongly basic properties, formed in the decomposition of nucleohistone and occasionally found in the urine. Injected into the blood of a living animal it prevents the coagulation of the blood when the latter is drawn from the body. **b** Any of several substances resembling the above.

his-tor-i-an (his-tō'ri-ān; 201), n. [*F. historien.*] **1** A writer of history; a chronicler; an annalist. **2** One versed or well informed in history.

his-tor-i-at-ed (his-tō'ri-āt-əd), a. [*LL. historicatus*, p. p. of *historiare* to depict, narrate. See *HISTORY*.] Adorned with figures having significance, as flowers, plants, animals, or men, as distinguished from scrolls, diapers, and the like; as, the *historicated* border of a page of manuscript.

his-tor-i-cal (his-tō'ri-kəl), a. [*L. historicus*, Gr. ἱστορικός: cf. *his-tor-i-cal* (-kəl)] **F. historique.** See *HISTORY*. **1** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; as, *historical* evidence or investigation; *historical* truth; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; as, a *historical* treatise or novel; true to history; actuated by history; as, the *historic* spirit; *historical* fidelity; *historical* art; — in this sense *historical* is now the more usual form. **2** Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; as, a *historic* spot; a *historic* event; — in this sense *historic* is now the more usual form. **3** Gram. Expressive of past fact; used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses. In Greek grammar the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative, and in Latin the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect are called the *historical* (or *secondary*) tenses, as distinguished from the present, perfect (Latin present perfect), future, and future perfect, called the *principal* (or *primary*) tenses.

historical criticism. See *HIGHER CRITICISM*. — **h. faith.** See *FAITH*, 3. — **h. geology.** See *GEOLOGY*. — **h. grammar.** See under *GRAMMAR*, n. 1. — **h. infinitive.** *Lat. Gram.*, the present infinitive used with a subject nominative as a finite verb, esp. to express persistent action, in place of the imperfect or perfect indicative; — called also the *infinitive of intimation*. — **h. present.** *Gram.*, the present tense used in telling of past events, as if they were taking place at the time of the recital; — called also the *present vivid narrative*. — **h. school.** *Economics*, a number of writers and teachers who have been variously classed together as pursuing the *historical method*, that is, basing their work and teaching, more or less fundamentally, upon the facts shown by historical research and the inductions to be drawn from them, as distinguished from the classical, deductive, or theoretic school. See *CLASSICAL*, s. The term is loosely used, and sometimes includes the *Socialists of the Chair*; but it is esp. applied to a number of German investigators who follow the system founded by Wilhelm Roscher, Bruno Hildebrand, and Karl Knies.

his-tor-i-co-ly (his-tō'ri-kō-lē), a. A combining form from Greek ἱστορικός, *historic, historical*; as, *historico-genetic*, taking a historical subject in its genetic aspect; *historico-philosophical*, pert. to both historical and philosophical values. **his-tor-i-ri-d** (his-tō'ri-rīd), a. Related in history; having a history; *historical*.

his-tor-i-ette (his-tō'ri-ēt), n. [*F.*, dim. of *histoire* a history.] A short history or story.

his-tor-i-fy (his-tō'ri-fī), v. t. -*RIES* (-fīd); -*FY'ING* (-fī'ng). [*History* + *-fy*.] To record in or as history. **Thy conquest meet to be historicized.** *Sir P. Sidney.*

his-tor-i-og-ra-pher (his-tō'ri-ōg'rā-fēr), n. [*L. historiographus*, Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; ἱστορία history + γράφειν to write: cf. *F. historiographe*.] A historian; a writer of history; esp., one appointed or designated to write a history; also, a title bestowed by some governments upon historians of distinction. — **his-tor-i-og-ra-pher-ship**, n. **his-tor-i-og-ra-phy** (-fī), n. The art or employment, or a work, of a historiographer. — **his-tor-i-og-raph-ic** (-fī-grāf'ik), **his-tor-i-og-raph-i-cal** (-fī-kəl), **a.** — **his-tor-i-og-raph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

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2 Specific, a systematic written account of events, particularly of those affecting a nation, institution, science, or art, and usually connected with a philosophical explanation of their causes; — distinguished from *annals* and *chronicles*, which simply relate facts and events in strict chronological order. **3** The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events as steps in human progress; the study of the character and significance of events. General history is usually divided into *ancient history*, *medieval history*, and *modern history*, or into *ancient history* and *modern history*. **4** The events which form the subject matter of a history; a series of events clustering about some center of interest (as a nation, a department of culture, a natural epoch or evolution, a living being or a species) upon the character and significance of which these events cast light; hence, this character and significance itself. Cf. *LIFE HISTORY*. **What we mean by history** is the revelation of man's nature in action and intelligence. *B. Bosanquet.* **5** A historical play; a drama based on real events. **6** A picture of a historical subject. *Obs.* **Syn.** — *Chronicles, annals, archives.*

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his-tor-y (his-tō'ri), n.; pl. -*RIES* (-rīz). [*L. historia*, Gr. ἱστορία a history, information, inquiry, fr. ἵστωρ, *know*, knowing, learned, from the root of εἶδωρα to know; akin to *E. wit*. See *WIT*; cf. *STORY*.] **1** A narrative of events connected with real or imaginary object, person, or career, esp. such a narrative devoted to the exposition of the natural unfolding and interdependence of the events treated; a tale; story; as, Thackeray's "*History of Pendennis*;" Macknight's "*History of the Life and Time of Burke*." **2** *Historics* are as perfect as the historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul. *Carlyle*. **3** For aught that I could ever read, Could ever hear by tale or history. *Shak.*

2. To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to catch; cling. **3** Of a horse, to interfere. *Eng.* **4** To agree; harmonize. *Colloq.* **to hitch up**, to harness a horse or horses for driving. *Colloq.* **hitch** (hich), v. t. **1** To move with jerks or jerkily; as, he *hitched* his chair nearer. **2** To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook or a knot; to make fast, unite, or yoke; as, to *hitch* a horse. **3** To introduce, esp. irrelevantly or by obvious straining, into a literary work. **to hitch horses**, to unite in action; to agree. *Colloq.* — **to h. up**. **a** To fasten up. **b** To pull or raise with a jerk; as, *to hitch up* the trousers. **c** To attach, as a horse, to a vehicle; as, *hitch up* the gray mare. *Colloq.* **hitch**, n. **1** A sudden movement or pull; a jerk; as, to give the trousers a *hitch*. **2** A hobble; a limp; a hop; as, a *hitch* in one's gait. **3** A stop or sudden halt such as is caused by an accident, an entanglement, etc.; a stoppage; impediment; obstruction; obstacle; as, a *hitch* in the performance. **4** Act or fact of catching hold of or on something, as on a hook. **5** *Naut.* A knot or moose, esp. one for a temporary fastening, and capable of being readily undone. See *KNOT*, 1. **6** For various kinds, see *KNOT*, *Illustr.* and *Table*.

6 *a* *Mining*. A recess cut in the rock to support the end of a timber. **b** A small dislocation of a bed or vein; also, the broken material near such a dislocation. *Dial. Eng.* **hitch and kick**, a form of high kicking in which the kicker springs from, kicks with, and alights on, the same foot. **hitch angle**. *Structural Ironwork*. An angle, usually a short piece cut from a standard angle, but sometimes a bent plate or clip, for connecting floor beams and girders, and girders or columns, or the like.

hitch'y (hich'y), a. Having impeded movement; jerky. — **hitch'y-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **hitch-y-ness**, n. **hith'er** (hith'ēr), *adv.* [*ME. hither, hider, AS. hider*; akin to Icel. *híðra*, Goth. *híðrē*; cf. *L. citra* on this side, *E. here, he*. Cf. *HE*.] **1** To this place; — correlate of *hence* and *thither*, and used with verbs implying motion toward the speaker; as, to come or bring *hith'er*. **2** To this point, source, conclusion, design, etc.; — in a sense not physical. *Obs.* **Syn.** — *HITHER, HERE*. *HITHER* was formerly used with verbs of motion, *HERE* with verbs of rest. In modern usage *here* has displaced *hither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See *HITHER*, *WHITHER*.

hith'er and **thith'er**, to and fro; backward and forward; in various directions; as, *rowing hith'er and thith'er*. **hith'er**, a. Being on the side next or toward the person speaking; nearer; — correlate of *thither* and *farther*; as, on the *hith'er* side of a hill. Also, fig., of time, earlier. **And on the hith'er side, or so she looked.** *Tennyson*. **hith'er-most** (hith'ēr-mōst), a. Nearest on this side. **hith'er-to** (-tō'), **hith'ēr-tō'** (-tō'), *adv.* **1** To this place. *Hitherto* shalt thou come, but no further. *Joh xxxviii. 11.* **2** Up to this time; as yet; until now. *Josh. xvii. 14.* **hith'er-to**, a. Done, enacted, etc., hitherto. *Rare.* **hith'er-ward** (-wēr'd), **hith'ēr-wār'd**. [*AS. hiderwār'd.*] Toward **hith'er-wārds** (-wēr'dz) [*place*; *hither*.] *Marching hith'erward* in proud array. *Shak.*

hit-or-miss, a. Random; happy-go-lucky. **hit'tite** (hit'tīt), n. [*From* Heb. *Ḥittim* Hittites.] A member of an ancient people (or perhaps group of peoples) whose settlements extended from Armenia westward into Asia Minor and southward into Palestine. They are known to have been met along the Orontes as early as 1500 B. C., and were often at war with the Egyptians and Assyrians. Especially in the north they developed a considerable civilization, of which numerous monuments and inscriptions are extant. Authorities are not agreed as to their race. While several attempts have been made to decipher the Hittite characters, little progress has yet been made. **Hit'tori rays** (hit'tō'ri). *Elec.* Rays (chiefly cathode rays) developed by the electric discharge in Hit'tori tubes. **Hit'tori tube**. *Elec.* a highly exhausted glass tube with metallic electrodes nearly in contact so as to exhibit the insulating effects of a vacuum. It was used by the Ger. physicist W. Hit'tori (b. 1824). **h** *Crookes tube*.

hive (hiv), n. [*ME. hive, huve, AS. hif*.] **1** A beehive (which see); also, the bees of one hive; a swarm of bees. **2** Something suggestive of a beehive; as: **a** A place stored with sweets; a place swarming with busy occupants; a place whence swarms issue; as, the *hive* of the Aryans. **b** A teeming multitude; swarm; *c* A head covering. *Poetic.* **Upon her head a platted hie** of straw. *Shak.* **hive**, v. t.; **hived** (hivd); **hiv'ing** (hiv'ing). **1** To collect into, place in, or cause to enter, a hive; as, to *hive* bees. **2** To store up in a hive, as honey; hence, to gather and accumulate for future need; to lay up in store. *Hiving* wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.* **hive**, v. i. To enter a hive together, as bees; to lodge together, to reside in a collective body.

hive bee. The honeybee (*Apis mellifera*). **hives** (hivz), n. [*Scot.*; orig. uncert.] *Med.*

Hirado, and Nabeshima were noted for rich decoration, delicate coloring, and fine modeling.

ho (hō), interj. Also hoā, whoā; Obs. hoo. [Cf. F. ho, E. whoa.] Stop! stand still! hold!

ho, interj. Also hoā; Obs. hoo. [Cf. F. & G. ho.] 1. A cry of surprise, delight, exultation, triumph, etc.; often, when repeated, indicating derisive laughter.

ho, ho, ho! Coward, why comest thou not? Shak. 2. Hallo! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. "What noise there, ho?" Shak.

ho, n. Also hoā; Obs. hoo. A crying of "ho." A peculiar bird (Opisthocomus cristatus) of tropical South America, somewhat smaller than a pheasant, with olivaceous plumage marked with white above, and dull rufous below, the tail feathers being tipped with yellow.

hoar (hōr; 201), a. [ME. hoar, AS. hār; akin to Icel. hār, and to OHG. hēr illustrious, G. helr; cf. Icel. heit brightness of the sky, Goth. haita torch, Skr. kētus light, torch. Cf. HOARY.] 1. White, or grayish white; as, hoar frost; hoar cliffs. "Hoar waters." Spenser.

2. Gray or white with age; hoary; ancient; venerable. Whose beard with age is hoar. Coleridge.

3. Gray from want of foliage or from the presence of gray moss or lichens; — said of trees, woods, etc., often with the idea of gray from age combined. Old trees with trunks all hoar. Byron.

4. Gray with mold; hence, musty; stale. Obs. or Dial. 5. Cold; biting, as from hoarfrost. Obs. Scot.

hoar, n. 1. Hoariness; venerableness; antiquity. Covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. Burke

2. Hoarfrost; rime. hoard (hōrd; 201), n. [ME. hord, AS. hord; akin to O.S. hord, G. hort, Icel. hord, Goth. hord; prob. fr. root of E. hide to conceal; cf. L. custos guard, E. custody. See HIDE to conceal.] 1. A store, stock, or quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden supply; a treasure; as, a hoard of provisions; a hoard of money.

2. Hence: a storage place; a treasury. Obs. or Hist. b A hiding or lurking place. Obs. c Act of hoarding. Obs.

hoard, v. t.; HOARD'ED; HOARD'ING. [AS. hordian.] To collect and lay up; to amass and deposit in secret or for the sake of accumulating; as, to hoard grain.

hoard, v. i. To lay up a store or hoard, as of money. To hoard for those whom he did breed. Spenser.

hoard'ing (hōrd'ing; 201), n. Act of one who hoards; also, that which is hoarded; as, the hoardings of a lifetime.

hoard'ing (hōrd'ing), n. [From OF. hoard, hoart, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin; cf. D. horde hurdle, fence, G. horde, hürde; akin to E. hurdle. See HURDLE.] 1. A screen of boards inclosing a construction and materials while the builders are at work, or any similar inclosing fence; hence, a billboard.

2. Mil. A bridge over a trench or covered with posters. Stevenson. 3. Mil. A bridge over a trench or covered with posters. Stevenson.

hoar'frost (hōr'frost; 201, 205), n. The white particles of congealed moisture formed on objects exposed to cold air; white frost; rime.

hoarse (hōrs; 201), a.; HOARS'ER (hōrs'ēr); HOARS'EST. [ME. hors, also hos, has, AS. hās a kin to D. heescl, OHG. hets, G. heiser, cf. Icel. háss, Dan. hæs, Sw. hes.] 1. Harsh; grating; discordant; — said of sounds.

2. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound; as, the hoarse raven. "The hoarse resounding shore." Dryden.

hoars'en (hōrs'en; 201), v. t. & i.; HOARS'ENED (-s'nd); HOARS'EN-ING. To make, or to become, hoarse.

hoar'stone' (hōr'stōn'; 201), n. [hoar + stone.] A stone designating the bounds of an estate; a landmark; also, a stone having historic or legendary associations; esp., a monolith of prehistoric erection. Eng.

hoary (-1), a.; HOAR'ER (-1-ēr); HOAR'Y-EST. [From HOAR, a.] 1. White or whitish; specif., white or gray with age; hoar; as, hoary hairs. "Hoary willows." Addison.

2. Hence, remote in time past; as, hoary antiquity. 3. Metaph. mossy; musty. Obs.

hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R.

hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R.

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hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R. hizz, v. i. To hiss. Obs. or R.

4. Bot. a Canescent. b In various vernacular plant names, having white or grayish white leaves; as, hoary azalea, hoary speedwell, hoary vervain, etc.

hoary bat, a rather large migratory bat (Lasiurus cinereus), having the hair yellowish, or brown, tipped with white, found in eastern North America. — h. pea, any plant of the genus Crucica, esp. C. virginiana, the goat's rue, — h. plantain, a European species of plantain (Plantago media) with hoary or canescent leaves; fireweed. — h. redpoll. See REDPOLL. — h. willow, a white-leaved North American willow (Salix candida).

hoast'man (hōst'mān; n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn)). [host land-lord, in an older sense of "guest" + man. Oxf. E. D.] A member of a corporation or merchant guild in Newcastle upon Tyne. The members had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called "hosts" or "oasts") who came to buy coal and certain commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a duty; later, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation. Oxf. E. D.

hoax (hōks), n. [Prob. contr. fr. hocus, in hocus-pocus.] A deception for mockery or mischief; a deceptive trick or story; a practical joke.

hoax, v. t.; HOAXED (hōks't); HOAX'ING. To deceive by a story or a trick, for sport or mischief.

hob (hōb), n. Orig. a familiar alteration of Robin, Robert; cf. ROBIN GOODFELLOW. Cf. HOBGOLBIN; see ROBIN.] 1. A countryman; a rustic; a clown. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. A fairy; a sprite; an elf. Orig. [cap.] = ROBIN GOODFELLOW. Now Rare or Dial. Eng. 3. The male ferret; — called also hob ferret.

hob, n. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. HUB.] 1. A level projection at the back or, usually, the side of an open fireplace on which something, as a pot or kettle, may be placed to be kept warm; also, the brickwork, stone, or iron framing, forming it.

2. A peg, pin, or mark used as a target in some games, as an iron pin in quoits; also, a game in which a hob is used.

3. A Mech. (1) A kind of circular tap consisting of a fluted steel worm, used in a lathe for cutting the teeth of worm wheels, screw chasers, etc. (2) A master tap. b An engraved block or blank for sinking a die; a hub. c The shoe of a sledge. Dial. Eng. d A hobnail.

hob, v. t.; HOBBED (hōb'ed); HOB'ING. a Mech. To cut or thread with a hob or hob tap; as, to hob a die. b To nail or furnish with hobnails, as shoes. Dial. Eng.

hob, v. Prob., to have; also, apparently, to give; — only in phrases or in combination. See HOBNOB.

Hob, hob, is his word; give 't or take 't. Shak. hob and nob, hob a nob, hob or nob, give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together, — to drink hob or nob, or hob a nob, to drink alternately to each other.

hob-and-nob, a., or hob and nob. On familiar terms; in close companionship; intimate.

Hobbes'ian (hōb'bēz'ian), a. Of or pertaining to Hobbes or Hobbiism.

Hobbes'ism (-iz'm), n. The philosophical system of Thomas Hobbes, an English materialist and sensualist (1588-1679) esp., his political theory that the most perfect form of civil government is an absolute monarchy with despotic control over everything relating to law, morals, and religion, and that the individual is in duty bound wholly to submit to such government. — Hobbi'ist (-ist), n.

Hob-bis'tri-cal (hōb'bis'trī-kāl), — Hobbi'ist (-ist), n. [ME. hobben, hollen; akin to D. hobben, cf. D. hobben to be tossed or swung back and forth.] 1. To go unevenly; to bob up and down, as a boat; to wobble, as a hoop.

2. To walk lame, bearing chiefly on one leg; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; hence, of verse or speech, to proceed haltingly; to be lame; to limp.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryden. The hobbling verification of the meat diet. Jeffrey.

3. To dance, — commonly implying clumsiness. hob'ble, v. t. 1. To perplex; to embarrass. Obs. 2. To cause to limp; to make lame. 3. To fetter, as a horse, by tying the legs; to hobble; to clog.

hob'ble, n. 1. An unequal gait; a limp; a halt. 2. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment. Colloq. or Dial. 3. A fetter for an animal; a hobble or clog; pl., a hampering device for controlling or changing a horse's gait.

hob'ble-bus' (-bōsh'ch' n. A caprifoliaceous shrub (Vi-

boar'ish, a. Hoary Obs. hob'ness, n. See NESS. hoars' (hōrs), v. t. & i.; HOARS'ER, Obs. or Colloq., U. S. hoars'ly, adv. See NESS. hoars'ness, n. See NESS. hoar'st, n. Dial. Eng. var. of HOAST. hoar withy. The bean tree or whitebean.

hoase, + HOSE. hoast, Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HOAST. hoast (hōst), n. & v. i. [Icel. hōsti, akin to AS. hōstia.] Cough. Scot. & Dial. Eng. hoat, Obs. or dial. for HOAT. ho-at-zin (hō-at'zīn), Var. of HOACTZIN. [is hoaxed.] hoax'ee' (hōks'ē), n. One who hoaxes or, n. One who hoaxes.

hoax'er, n. One who hoaxes. hoax'ing, n. One who hoaxes. hoax'ing, n. One who hoaxes. hoax'ing, n. One who hoaxes.

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burnum alnifolium) having long, straggling branches and cymes of white flowers succeeded by red, berrylike fruits; — called also American wayfaring tree. It is found in the northern United States.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (hōb'l-dē-hoi'), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. F. hobereau a country squire, E. hobby a hawk.] A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hob'bier (hōb'biēr), n. [ME. alhoaber, L.L. hobellarius. Cf. HOBBY a horse.] 1. Eng. Hist. A retainer who by his tenure maintained a horse, or hobby, for military service; also, a soldier who rode a hobby.

2. Error, for HOBBY. Scott. hob'by (hōb'by), n.; pl. -BIES (-iz). [ME. hobby, fr. OF. hobé; cf. also OF. hobe, F. hobereau a hobby, a species of falcon, OF. hober to move, stir.] A small falcon (Falco subbuteo), widely distributed in the Old World, formerly trained for hawking and flown at small birds such as larks.

Soar not with the hobbie, lest you fall with the lark. T. Lodge. hob'by, n. [ME. hobyn a nag; of uncertain origin, perh. fr. the proper name Robin. Cf. HOBBY a fairy.] 1. A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been orig. from Ireland; an ambling nag. Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.

2. A subject or plan to which one is constantly reverting; a favorite and ever-recurring subject of discourse, thought, or effort; a topic, theme, or the like (considered as) unduly occupying one's attention or interest.

3. An early form of bicycle. = DRAISING. 4. Mech. A dolly used in closing a rivet. 5. = HOBBYHORSE, 1, 3. Obs. or R.

Syn. — See VOCATION. hob'by-horse' (-hōrs'), n. 1. A figure of a horse with which a performer in the morris dance, burlesques, pantomimes, etc., executes various antics, the figure being fastened about his waist; also, the performer himself.

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3. An early form of bicycle. = DRAISING. 4. Mech. A dolly used in closing a rivet. 5. = HOBBYHORSE, 1, 3. Obs. or R.

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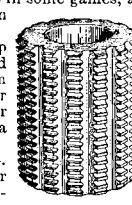
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Hob. 3 a (1).

hog/ger-y (hög'ér-I), *n*; *pl.* -geries (-Iz). 1. A place where hogs are kept; also, hogs collectively.
 2. Hogish character or manners; greed; beastliness.
hog/gin (hög'in), *n*. A material composed of screenings or siftings of gravel, or a mixture of loam, coarse sand, and fine gravel, used in making filter beds, as a binding material for metal roads, or the like.
hog/gish (-ish), *a*. Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish. — **hog/gish-ly**, *adv.* — **hog/gish-ness**, *n*.
hog gum. A gum resin obtained from a West Indian clusiaceae tree (*Moronebea coccinea*), or the tree itself. The resin is used in medicine. **b** A similar product obtained from various anacardiaceae or elaeagnaceae trees, as *Rhus metopium*, *Spondias mangifera*, and *Symphonia globifera*; also, any of these trees. **c** Kuteera gum.
hog hook. A hook with a transverse handle, like a bale hook, for handling hogs while scalding them. It is now little used.
hog/ma-nay' (hög'má-náf), *n*. [Perh. fr. a dial. form of OF. *agulinneuf* new year's day, new year's gift. *Oxf. E. D.*] The last day of the year, on which children go about singing, and receive a dole, as of cakes; also, the entertainment given on that day to a visitor, or the gift given to an applicant. *Scot.*
hog/nose snake. Any of several rather small, stout-bodied North American snakes of terrestrial habits constituting the genus *Heterodon*, of which *H. platyrhinus* is the best-known and most widely distributed form. They dilate and flatten the neck and bite threateningly when approached, but are perfectly harmless. They are called by many popular names, as *puffing adder*, *blowing adder*, *flat-headed adder*, *snail viper*, etc.
hog/nut' (hög'nút'), *n*. **a** The earthnut (*Conopodium de-nudatum*). **b** In the United States, the pignut. **c** In Jamaica, the ouabe (*Omphalea diandra*).
hog peanut. A fabaceous vine (*Falcata comosa*) of eastern North America, with trifoliate leaves, purple, usually sterile flowers above the ground, and inconspicuous flowers at the base of the stem, producing 1-seeded pods.
hog plum. **a** Any tree of the genus *Spondias*, esp. the West Indian *S. indica*, having a pleasantly flavored yellow plumlike fruit of which hogs are extremely fond. See CIRURIA, SPONDIAS. **b** The poisonwood *Rhus metopium*. **c** The Chickasaw plum. **d** The mountain plum.
hog/score (hög'skór'; 201), *n*. [See HOG, 8.] *Curling*. A distance line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee, which a stone must pass to count.
hog's-fen/nel (hög'z'fén'), *n*. **a** A European fennel-like apiaceous plant (*Pucedanum officinale*). **b** The mayweed.
hog's/head (hög'zhéd'), *n*. [That is, *hog's head*.] It is not known why this name was given. **1**. A large cask or barrel, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons.
2. Hence, a large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons (about 52 imperial gallons), or 238.5 liters, made the legal standard in England in 1423. Formerly the London hoghead of beer was 34 beer gallons, the London hoghead of ale 43 ale gallons, while elsewhere in England the ale and beer hogheads held 51 gallons. In practice the English hoghead is variable.
3. A person or thing likened to a hog's head.
hog's-meat', *n*. **a** A small West Indian nyctaginaceous plant (*Boerhaavia decumbens*). **b** A tropical American ornamental vine (*Aristolochia grandiflora*), the roots of which are poisonous.
hog/weed' (hög'wéd'), *n*. Any of various weeds or coarse plants, as ragweed, knotweed, sow thistle, dog fennel, horseweed, and in England also the cow parsnip (*Heraclium sphondylium*) and the hedge parsley.
hog/wort' (-wúrt'), *n*. A euphorbiaceous weed (*Croton capitatus*) of the southern United States.
Hoh/en-zöl/ern (hög'én-tso'ól'érn), *n*. A member of a German princely family, founded about the 11th century, from which came the kings of Prussia from 1701 to 1918 and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.
hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *interj.* [Etyim. unknown. Cf. YOICKS.] *Hunting*. A call used to incite the hounds. — *v. t. & i.* To urge by or as if by the cry "hoicks."
hoise (hoiz'), *v. t.* HOISED; *hoized* or *hoist* (hoist'); HOIS'ING (hoiz'ing). [See HOIST.] *Orig.*, to raise by means of tackle, as a sail; hence, to raise; elevate; augment; to lift and bear off; to remove. — *HOIST*. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 They . . . hoised up the mainsail to the wind. *Acts xxvii. 40.*
 'Tis the sport to have the engineer
 Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*
hoist (hoist), *v. t.*; HOIST'ED; HOIST'ING. [Earlier *hoise*, *huse*, akin to OD. *hysen*, D. *hijscen*, G. *hissen*, Dan. *hisse*, Sw. *hissa*; cf. also F. *hisser*, of Teutonic origin.] **1**. To clipped the first year. See HOG.]
 Kent, England; also, the warden.
hogger pump. The upper portion of a deep mine pump; the top pump in the pit.
hog get (hög'et'; -it), *n*. (See HOG, HOGGER.) *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hog gear. **a** A gear of the second year. **b** A yearling sheep or goat. Cf. HOG, 2.
hog gum. Var. of HOG GUM.
hoggie. + HOGIA, title.
hog gie (hög'gi), *n*. = HOG, esp. HOG, 2. *Scot.*
hog gin. A hogboat. *Rare.*
hog/ging, *pp. & -b. n.* of HOG.
hog/ging frame (hög'ing'frám), *n*. *Shipbuilding*. = HOG FRAME.
hog/ging (-iz'm), *n*. See ISM.
hog/git. A hoghead. *Scot.*
hog/gier. **a** A sidesman or kind of assistant to the churchwarden. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
hog/gie. + HOG, promontory; HOGIE.
hog haw. A Hawthorn (*Crataegus brachyacantha*) of the southern United States.
hoghe. + HOG, care.
hogher. + HOGHER [MOGHER].
Hoh-pen-Mo'ghen. + HOGEN.
hog herd'. **a** A swineherd. *Obs.*
hog hood. *n*. See HOOD.
hog/hogia. + KHOJA, title.
hogie. + HADJ.
Hog/lah (hög'lá), *Int.*
hog ling. [*hog + lat -ling*.] **a** A young hog. **b** A lamb.
hog/ling. **a**. Hogzish. *Obs.*
hog/louse. A large louse (*Hæmatopinus suis*) parasitic on the hog. **b** A sow bug.
hog/mace. **n**. The mace of a hog warden, at Sandwich, in

raise; lift; elevate; hoise; esp., to raise or lift by means of tackle, as a sail, a flag, a heavy package or weight.
 They land my goods, and hoist my flying sails. *Scot.*
Hoisting him into his boat, through the Scut.
2. Specif., to lift (a person, esp. a student) on to the back of a person (as a school porter) for flogging. *Obsoles., Eng.*
3. To lift and bear off; to remove. *Obs.*
4. To overburden; overtax. *Obs.*
Syn. — See HEAVE.
hoist (hoist), *v. i.* To rise, or to be hoisted.
hoist, *n*. **1**. Act of hoisting; a lift; a boost. *Colloq.*
2. Chiefly *Naut.* That which is hoisted or extended by hoisting; also, the extent to which a thing can be hoisted, or its height when hoisted; specif.: **a** The perpendicular edge or height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, as opposed to the horizontal length, or fly. **b** The height or depth of any sail except a course, in which it is termed *drop*. It is measured along the luff, or fore edge, of a fore-and-aft or stay sail. **c** A string of flags to be hoisted as a signal.
3. That by which anything is hoisted; a lifting apparatus; esp., an elevator, or lift, for raising heavy loads.
hoist/way' (hoist'wá'), *n*. A passage or way through or along which something may be hoisted, as an opening in a floor, an elevator shaft, or an incline with rails for a wagon.
hoit (hoit), *v. i.* [Orig. uncert.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To indulge in riotous mirth; to romp; to play the fool.
2. To move along clumsily; to limp.
hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *a*. [From HOIT.] Thoughtless; giddy; lightly; also, haughty; patronizing; as, to be in hoity-toity spirits, or to assume hoity-toity airs. — *n*. A hoity-toity person or action. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.
hoity-toity. What have I to do with dreams? *Congreg.*
hol-er/tic (hól'ér-tik; hól'ér-tik'), *a*. [*holo- + arctic*.] Of or pert. to the arctic regions collectively; specif. [*cap.*] *Zoogeo.*, designating a realm or region including the northern parts of the Old and the New World. It comprises the *Palaearctic* and *Neartic* regions or subregions.
hol-as-pid-e' (hól'ás-pid'è-án), *a*. [*holo- + Gr. ápis, -ápis, shield*.] *Zool.* Having a single series of large scutes on the posterior side of the tarsus, as in the true larks.
hol/cad (hól'kád'), *n*. [*Gr. hólos, -álos, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, fr. ékxein to draw*.] *Gr. Antig.* A merchant vessel or ship of burden.
hol/co-dont (hól'kó-dónt'), *a*. [*Gr. hólos furrow + -odont*.] Designating, or having, the form of dentition in which the teeth are set in a long continuous groove, as in *Hesperornis*.
hol/cus (hól'kús'), *n*. [*L.*, a kind of grain, *Gr. hólos, fr. ékxein to drag*.] A small genus of Old World grasses, distinguished by their velvety pubescence and by their deciduous spikelets, the lower flower in each of which is perfect. *H. lamellatus* is the velvet grass.
hold (hóld), *n*. [For earlier *hol, holl*: cf. D. *hol*. See HOLE.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed. Where the hold is much divided by decks and bulkheads, it is common to speak of the *holds*, the forward hold, etc.
hold, v. t. *pret. & p. p.* HELD (héd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hól'd'én), *p. p.*, is now rare or archaic except in legal use. [*ME. holden, halden, healden, AS. healdan, haldan; a kin to OS. haldan, D. halden, OHG. haldan, G. halten, Icel. halda, Dan. holde, Sw. hålla, Goth. haldan to pasture, tend (the cattle); of unknown origin. Cf. AVAST, HALT.*] **1**. To have or keep, as in the grasp; to cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like; to prevent from falling or escaping; to retain; sustain; support.
 The loops held one curtain to another. *Ex. xxxvii. 12.*
 They all hold swords, being expert in war. *S. of Sol. iii. 8.*
2. To receive and retain; to contain; as, this pail holds milk; hence, to be able to receive and retain; to have capacity or containing power.
 Broken cisterns that can hold no water. *Jer. ii. 13.*
 One sees more devils than vast hell can hold. *Shak.*
3. To retain in one's keeping; to maintain possession of, or authority over; not to give up or relinquish; specif., to retain by force; defend; as, the troops held their station.
 We mean to hold what anciently we claim. *Milton.*
4. To own or possess; to be in possession of; to occupy; to derive title to; as, to hold office; to hold an estate of or from the sovereign. See to have and to hold, under HAVE.
 The noble merchant held a noble house. *Chaucer.*
5. To impose restraint upon; to limit in motion or action; specif.: **a** To keep or draw back; not to loose or let go; to detain; restrain; as, to hold the attention; to hold a person from a rash venture; to hold one's tongue.
 We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. *Shak.*

hog's-bean', *n*. A hogbean **b** A European aster (*Aster tripolarius*). **c** Any species of *Trochalaria*.
hog's-bread', *n*. = SOW BREAD.
hog's-garlic, *n*. Ramson.
hog's-grass, *n*. Swine's-cress.
hog's-haddock. A variety of haddock.
hog's-haw. Var. of HOG HAW.
hog sheep. = HOG, sheep.
hog ship. = HOG SHIP.
hog's-houth'er (hög's-hóuth'ér), *n*. [*hog + Scot. shouter* (shoulder)]. A game in which those who join posse each other by the shoulders. *Scot.* — **hog's-houth'er-er**, *n*. *Scot.*
hog'skin'. **a**. The skin of a hog; leather made from it; a flask made from it. [*Dial. Eng.*]
hog's mad der. **n**. The ragwort.
hog's mane. *Archæol.*, etc. A vertical ridge or blade forming a cresting upon the curved or double-pitch roof of a tomb or similar structure of masonry.
hog's nose. A hog's nose snake.
hog's-pot-ato. Var. of HOG POTATO.
hog's-sue-co-ry. *n*. Lamb succ.
hog's-tee. + HOGGATE.
hog's-tee'. A sty for hogs.
hog sucker. The stone roller **a** *hognon*. **b** *acton*.
hog gun. Var. of HOGGAN.
hog wallow. A wallow made by swine; hence, a similar depression; said to be due to heavy rains. *Western U. S.* [*swineherd*.]
hog/ward' (hög'wárd'), *n*. [*Gr. of trápoloi*.] The man; the

b To keep from advance or attack; also, in a contest, to keep from gaining an advantage; as, to hold a contestant.
c To bind legally or morally; to oblige; constrain; as, to hold one to his word.
6. To maintain in being or action; to prosecute, as a course of conduct or an argument; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state or point of view; as, to hold a person in contempt; to hold one's self in readiness.
Ps. lxxxiii. 1.
 Seemless and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
 Shall hold their course. *Milton.*
7. To maintain itself or one's self firm or steadfast through; to undergo; bear; endure. *Obs. or Archaic.*
 The ripest mulberry
 That will not hold the handling. *Shak.*
8. To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as, to hold a meeting, a festival, a session, etc.; hence, to bring about officially and conduct or preside at; as, the general held a council of war; a judge holds a court; a clergyman holds a service.
 I would hold more talk with thee. *Shak.*
9. To entertain; harbor; to accept, as an opinion; to persist in, as a purpose.
 Hold the things which ye have been taught. *2 Thess. ii. 15.*
 But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
10. To have or form an estimate of; to consider; regard; esteem; think; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling. The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Ex. xx. 7.*
11. To bear, carry, or manage; as, he holds himself erect. Let him hold his fingers thus. *Shak.*
12. To bet; wager; also, to accept as a bet. *Archaic.*
 I hold you a penny. *Shak.*
13. To watch over; to guard. *Obs.*
 In a question, which ye have taught, do not be rash. *Colloq.* — **to h.** a brief, to act as or be a counsel in a case. *Eng.* — **to h. a close wind**. *Naut.*, to sail nearly against the wind. — **to h. a one's, or the, wind**. *Naut.*, to sail close to the wind without making much leeway. — **to h. by the button**, to buttonhole. — **to h. copy**, to read a printer's copy for a proof reader. — **to h. down a claim**, to remain on land claimed so as to establish ownership. *Colloq., U. S. & Brit. Colonies.* — **to h. forth**. **a** To maintain; continue. *Obs.* **b** To offer; exhibit; propound; put forward. "The propositions which books hold forth and pretend to teach." *Locke.* — **to h. hand**. *Obs.* **a** To give aid. **b** To compete successfully or equally. *Shak.* — **to h. in**, to restrain; curb. — **to h. in hand**. **a** To control. **b** To assure; promise. *Obs.* **c** To toy with; to keep in expectation. *Obs.* — **to h. in play**, to keep occupied or employed. — **to h. off**, to keep at a distance. — **to h. one's day**, to keep one's appointment. *Obs.* — **to h. one's hand**, to discontinue, or refrain from, action. — **to h. one's own**, to keep or maintain one's possessions; to yield nothing; esp., to suffer no loss or disadvantage, as in a contest. — **to h. one's peace**, to h. one's tongue, to keep silent. — **to h. opinion with**, to agree with. *Obs.* — **to h. out**. **a** To extend, as the hand; hence, to offer, as a reward. **b** To represent; to hold forth.
 In a question, between the principal and a third party. . . the doctrine of "holding out" bars the principal from objecting to his agent's acts within his apparent authority. *Erskine's Prin.*
c To prevent from entering; to exclude. **d** To continue to do or to suffer; to endure. *Obs.* **e** To sustain or defend; as, to hold out a siege or a city. **6** — **to h. over**. **a** To postpone; to keep for future action. **b** To remain in possession or enjoyment of beyond one's term; as, there was no election and he held his office over. **c** To last; to hold out. *Obs.* **d** To keep to the point; to keep at bay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **to h. tack with**. *Naut.*, to keep on the same tacks and change tacks with; — said of one vessel sailing, usually in a race, with another; hence, fig., to keep up with in activity or conflict. — **to h. the bag**. **a** To be left empty-handed. *Colloq. & Stock Speculation.* To be in a position where securities or commodities offered by others must be purchased to prevent a loss, as in case of a pool attempting to corner a stock. *Slam*. **b** *Naut.*, to h. the market. *Com.* **a** To buy or sell in order to maintain prices as they are. **b** To have the right to buy or sell first, as upon the floor of an exchange. — **to h. to ball**, to keep in custody until bail is furnished. — **to h. up**. **a** To raise; lift; as, hold up your head. **b** To support; sustain. "He holds himself up in virtue." *Sir P. Sidney*. **c** To exhibit; display; as, he was held up as an example. **d** To rein in; check; halt; as, hold up your horses. **e** To stop in order to rob, often with the demand to hold up the hands. *Colloq.* — **to h. up one's hands**, to raise the hands in submission above the head; to yield. — **to h. up the hands of**, to support or encourage in action; — from the supporting of the hands of Moses by Aaron and Hur (*Ex. xvii. 12*). — **to h. water**. **a** *Lit.*, to retain water without leaking; hence, fig., to be whole, sound, consistent, without gaps or holes; — commonly used in a negative construction. *Colloq. & Naut.* To hold the oars steady in the water, checking headway.
hold (hóld), *v. i.* **1**. To maintain a grasp on, or a connection, multitude, masses, or populace.
hold. + HEIR, HOB, WHORE.
hold. + HOB, WHORE.
hoist. + HOIST.
hoist. *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.*
hoist'er. *n*. One that hoists; esp., a mechanical apparatus for hoisting or one who operates it.
hoist'ings. + HOISTINGS.
hoit. *n*. [*Cf. dial. hold* an awkward person, as *v.* to play the fool.] *A hoyden*. *Dial. Eng.*
ho/ja. + KHOJA, title.
hoke. + HOK, OAK.
Hoke. *Obs. or Scot. var. of HOLL.*
Hoke day'. Var. of HUCKDAY.
hok'er. *n*. [*AS. hocar*.] *Scot.*; derision; abusive talk. *Obs.* — **hok'er-er**. *Obs.*
hok'er-ful. *a*. Scornful. *Obs.* — **hok'er-fully**, *adv.* Scornfully;
hok'er-ly, *adv.* Scornfully;
hok'ke-pe'ke (hók'k'p'k'k'), *n*. *Slam* or *Colloq.* **1**. [See HOK-CIS-POCUS.] Hocus-pocus.
2. Cheap ice cream peddled in the street.
hok'ma (hók'má), *n*. (Heb. *Kochmah*.) See WISDOM LITERATURE.
hoklr. + HOKER.
hokker-ye. *n*. Huckster-ye. *Obs.*

tion with, something; to remain fastened to something; to cling; as, to hold by a strap; the anchor holds.

2. To remain unbroken or unsubdued; not to give way; not to part or become separated.

Our force by land hath nobly held. Shak.

3. To endure a test or trial; not to fall or be found wanting; to continue; to last; to abide; persist.

While our obedience holds. Milton.

4. To remain steadfast, attached, or faithful; to cleave; adhere; — often with with, to, or for; as, to hold to a plan, a promise, etc.

He will hold to the one and despise the other. Matt. vi. 24.

5. To derive right or title, as to possession of lands, or as land to be held; — generally with of or from.

My crown is absolute, and holds of none. Dryden.

His imagination holds immediately from nature. Hazlitt.

6. To be valid; as, the rule holds (or in) all cases.

7. To continue; to go ahead; as, to hold on one's course.

8. To continue, obtain, or occur, as a state or event; as, winter holds till late; the fair is holding in the town.

9. To restrain or withhold one's self; to cease or forbear any intended or threatened action; to halt; stop; — mostly in the imperative.

And damned be him that first cries, "Hold, enough!" Shak.

10. Hunt. To contain game. Cant.

11. Of a female animal, to conceive.

Hold on! or Hold up! wait; stop; forbear. Colloq. — to h. forth. A. To continue; to go on. Obs. B. To speak in public; harangue; preach; — often with an implication of contempt. — to h. in. To restrain one's self; — to h. off. To keep at a distance. — to h. on. To keep fast hold; to continue; to go on. "The trade held on for many years." Swift. — to h. out. To last; to endure; to continue; to maintain one's self; not to yield or give way. — to h. over. Lav. To continue in occupancy of land or exercise the powers of an office beyond the limits of the term set or fixed. — to h. together. To be joined; to remain in union. — to h. up. A. To support one's self; to remain unbroken or unsubdued; as, to hold up under misfortunes. B. To cease raining; to cease; to stop. C. To keep up; not to fall behind; not to lose ground.

hold (hōld), n. [From the v.; cf. AS. heald, rule, protection.]

1. Act of holding, as in or with the hands or arms; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; grip; possession; — often with take or lay. We have I not twelve pence within mine hold. Chaucer.

Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.

2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim; bond. The law hath yet another hold on you. Shak.

3. Something that may be grasped; means of support. If a man be upon an high place without rails or good hold, he is ready to fall. Bacon.

4. Confinement; custody; also, place of confining; prison. They . . . put them in hold unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

5. A place of security; a fortified place; a stronghold. New comers in an ancient hold. Tennyson.

6. That which holds something, as a lock or a receptacle. 7. Law. Tenure; — rare exc. in comb., as copyhold, freehold. 8. Contest; strife; dispute. Obs. 9. Music. The fermata or pause (∩). See PAUSE, n., 3d (2).

hold, n. [G. holde. Cf. HOLDA.] Folklore. The offspring of a witch by an evil spirit, often supposed to be an elf causing disease. They are sometimes butterflies, sometimes bumblebees, sometimes caterpillars, or worms.

hold'all (hōld'ol), n. A kind of portable case, as of canvas or leather, used by tourists, soldiers, etc.

hold'back (hōld'bæk), n. 1. Check; hindrance; restraint; obstacle. 2. A device to enable a horse to back or hold back a vehicle, usually an iron catch on the shaft with the looped strap which snaps or buckles on the breeching.

hold beam. Shipbuilding. A beam, usually one of several, placed in the hold of a vessel to supply structural strength, necessitated by omission of a deck or decks.

hold'er (hōld'ēr), n. 1. One that holds, or a part or contrivance in which something is held or secured; as, a cigar holder, tool holder; specif., either of two loops attached to the reins for holding a pulling horse. 2. One who holds land, etc., under another; a tenant. 3. The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check; that is, the payee or indorsee in possession, or the bearer. A bona fide holder for value without notice is often called a holder in due course. 4. A canine tooth.

hold'fast (hōld'fäst), n. 1. A tight hold or grasp. 2. Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a cinch, a clamp; hence, support. "His hold'fast was gone." Ep. Montagu.

3. Bot. A The suckerlike disk by which the thallus of a rock seaweed is attached to its support. Unlike a haustorium or root, it has no absorption cells. B The discoid extremity of a tendril in vitaceous plants, as the Virginia creeper, by which the vines fix themselves to flat surfaces. 4. Veler. An actinomycotic tumor of the jaw. Colloq.

5. A miser. Obs.

hold'fast, a. Keeping close hold; persistent; tenacious. hold'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HOLD. Specif.: vb. n. A land held, esp. of a superior; a tenement. B Property owned, of any description, as bonds or stocks. C An opinion held; a belief or tenet. D The burden or chorus of a song. Obs. Shak. e Football. Act of obstructing a player by the hand or arm in a manner forbidden by the rules.

holding company. Finance, a company the business of which is to own the stocks or securities of other companies, the interest or dividends upon which constitute the income of the holding company. — h. note. Music, a note sustained in one part, while the other parts move. — h. out partner. See PARTNER. — h. up hammer, a riveter's dolly.

hold'up (hōld'up), n. Stang. U. S. 1. An assault on a

traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery, — often on traveling parties in the western United States. 2. One who holds up; a highway robber.

hole (hōl), n. [ME. hol, hole, AS. hol hole, cavern, fr. hol, a., hollow; akin to D. hol, OHG. hol, G. hohl, Dan. hult hollow, Icel. holr; prob. fr. the root of AS. helian to conceal. See HELLE, HELL; cf. HOLLOW, HOLD of a ship.]

1. An opening into or through anything; an aperture of any sort, whether a natural orifice or an artificial perforation; as, a hole in the roof; a bung-hole; a bullet hole; — formerly often applied to the natural orifices of the body. "Seven holes hath man's head." Cursor Mundi. 2. A hollow place; a cavity in a solid body or area; as, a hole in an apple; a hole in the hillside; often, specif., an abrupt hollow in the ground; an excavation; pit; cave. 3. An underground habitation or lurking place; a den or burrow; any mean or dark place of lodging, hiding, etc. Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests. Luke ix. 58.

4. A place where unlawful business is secretly carried on, as unlicensed printing, etc. Obs. 5. A hollow in the firm ground filled with soft material; as, a bog hole; a sink hole; also, in streams, a place where the water is comparatively deep; as, a swimming hole. 6. Local. U. S. a A small bay; a cove. B A narrow waterway. C A level grassy mountain valley. 7. Fig. A defect of character or the like; a flaw, esp. when viewed as blameworthy; as, to pick holes in one's friends, that is, to find faults in them; a hole in one's coat, that is, a defect of character or reputation. 8. An embarrassing position; a fix; as, to be always getting into holes. Colloq.

9. Games. a A small cavity used in some games, usually one into which a marble or ball is to be played or driven; hence, a score made by playing a marble or ball into such a hole, as in golf. b Fives. At Eton, that part of the floor of the court between the step and the pepperbox. c An old English game. Cf. NINEHOLES. Obs. 10. The hold of a ship. Obs.

Syn. — HOLE, CAVITY. HOLE may apply either to an opening in a solid body (as, "Those holes where eyes did once inhabit," Shak.) "The foxes have holes," Matt. vii. 20) to an aperture or perforation of any kind (as, "a hole in your best coat" (Shak.); "a bag with holes" (Hag. i. 6). CAVITY is a more learned word, and applies to openings in solid bodies only; it connotes particularly hollowness or empty space; as, a cavity in a tooth, the abdominal cavity. See ORIFICE.

hole-and-corner, clandestine; underhand. Colloq. hole (hōl), v. t.; HOLED (hōld); HOL'ING (hōl'ing). [AS. holian. See HOLD, n.] 1. To cut, dig, or bore a hole or holes in; to pierce; as, to hole a post for rails. 2. To drive into a hole, as an animal, or a billiard ball. 3. Coal Mining. To undercut (the coal) in a bed in order to bring it down from the other strata. To hole out, Golf, to hole (the ball) hole, v. i. 1. To go or get into a hole. 2. To make a hole. 3. Mining. To make a hole; to excavate or undercut. To hole out, Golf, to hole the ball. — to h. up, to take to a hole for hibernation, as a bear. Colloq.

hole board. Fancy Weaving. A board having holes through which cords pass which lift certain warp threads. hole'wort (hōl'wōrt), n. [G. holzwurz; hohl hollow + wurz root.] A European papaveraceous plant (Capnoides tuberosum) having hollow tuberous roots.

hol'ey (hōl'ē), a. Having a hole or holes. "A hol'ey sieve." Idiom. hol'ey dollar. HOLY DOLLAR.

hol'i-day (hōl'i-dā), n. [hol' + day.] 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary or festival; — now usually written holy day or holyday. 2. Any day of exemption from labor or work; a day of amusement or recreation; a festival day; hence, a time or period of recreation or exemption from work. 3. Law. A day fixed by law for the suspension of business in whole or in part; a legal holiday. In the United States the legal holidays are determined by law, commonly by the statutes of the several States. There is no national legal holiday, Congress having no jurisdiction to appoint one, and the only common-law holiday is Sunday; but in common usage Sunday is not generally included under the term holiday or legal holiday. The holidays most widely observed in the UNITED STATES are: New Year's Day, the first day of January; Lincoln's Birthday, the 12th day of February; Washington's Birthday, the 22d day of February; Memorial or Decoration Day, the 30th day of May; Independence Day, the 4th of July; Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Christmas Day, the 25th day of December. The last Thursday in November is not regularly appointed by proclamation by the national and State executives, as Thanksgiving Day, a day of thanksgiving and praise. In various States a day in the spring, as Good Friday, or the first Thursday in April, is regularly appointed by executive proclamation to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and observed as a holiday. In the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS the legal holidays established by act of the Philippine Commission are: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Thursday and Friday of Holy Week, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Occupation, or Capitulation Day (the 15th day of August), Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Rizal Day (December 30th). Special holidays in the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS are: January 17, celebrating the downfall of the monarchy, Kamehameha Day (June 11), Regatta Day (the third Saturday of September), and November 28, celebrating the recognition of Hawaiian independence. In PORTO RICO, July 26, the anniversary of the landing of United States troops in 1898, is a holiday. In the BRITISH EMPIRE, the King's (Queen's) Birthday (either actual or arbitrary) and Victoria, or Empire, Day (the birthday of Queen Victoria, May 24) are observed as imperial holidays. In ENGLAND AND IRELAND the days of the greater church feasts are observed as church holidays. The bank holidays including besides Good Friday and Christmas Day, the following statute holidays: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in

August, and Boxing Day, December 26 (or 27, as the case may be), and, for Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, March 17. In SCOTLAND the bank holidays are New Year's Day, Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

In the PROVINCE OF CANADA the public statutory holidays are: Sunday, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, All Saints' Day, Conception Day, the two imperial holidays, Dominion Day (1st of July) and Labour Day (the first Monday in September), Christmas Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or a general day of prayer. Several of the Provinces in their local use omit some of the Dominion holidays.

In AUSTRALIA, the following holidays are common to all the States: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and (exc. S. Australia) Boxing Day, and the two imperial holidays. Anniversary Day is kept on Jan. 26 in New South Wales, Victoria, and W. Australia, and on Jan. 22 in S. Australia. Labour, or Eight Hour, Day varies in the different States. In NEW ZEALAND, the public statutory holidays are: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Christmas Day, and King's Birthday. There are also various proclaimed holidays: Arbour Day, Labour Day, St. George's Day (April 23), St. Patrick's Day (March 17), and St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30).

In BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA the holidays most widely observed are: New Year's Day, the bank holidays of England, and the two imperial days. 4. Cessation from work; recreation or festivity; as, to make holiday. 5. Chiefly Naut. A neglected piece of work. Slang, the holidays, any fixed or usual period of exemption from work or of relaxation or festivity; esp., Christmas and New Year's Day with the intervening time.

hol'i-day (hōl'i-dā), a. 1. Of or pert. to a festival; joyous; gay. 2. Occurring rarely; adapted for a special occasion. Courage is but a holiday kind of virtue. Dryden.

hol'i-ly (hōl'i-lē), adv. [From HOLY.] Piously; with sanctity; in a holy manner; also, sacredly; involuntarily.

hol'i-ness (hōl'i-nēs), n. [AS. hāligness.] 1. State or character of being holy; sanctity; saintliness; consecration. Who is like thee, glorious in holiness? Ex. xv. 11. 2. A holy place; a sanctuary. Obs. or Archaic. 3. [cap.] A title of the Pope; — formerly given to bishops generally, and to Byzantine emperors.

Syn. — HOLINESS, SANCTITY, RIGHTHOUSNESS. HOLINESS (the Saxon and more intimate word) suggests more frequently intimate or intrinsic state or quality, SANCTITY (the Latin and more formal term), a state or condition regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability; as, "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness" (Ps. xcvi. 9); "a blended holiness of earth and sky" (Wordsworth); "as undivided, so from errors free; as one in faith, so one in sanctity" (Dryden); "The peace of nature and of the innocent creatures of God seems to be secure and deep only so long as the presence of man and his restless and inquiet spirit are not there, to trouble its sanctity" (De Quincey). RIGHTHOUSNESS (see RECTITUDE) differs from holiness in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity of life to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin; as, "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of heaven" (Matt. v. 20). See SACRED.

hol'ia (hōl'i-ä), n. [F. hōlā; ho ho + là there, fr. L. illic that way, there.] An exclamation or shout meaning "stop," "cease," "give over," etc. Cf. HOLLO. Cry "hol'ia" to thy tongue, I prithee. Shak.

Holland (hōl'ənd), n. 1. A country of Europe. 2. [l. c.] A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window shades, children's garments, furniture coverings, etc.; — also used in pl. with singular construction.

Holland bull. = DUTCH BULL. — H. cattle, Holstein-Friesian cattle. gln. Holland gin. hol'land-daise' sauce, or hol'land-daise' (hōl'ənd-dāz'), n. [F. hollandaise, fem. of hollandais Dutch.] Cookery. A sauce consisting essentially of a seasoned emulsion of butter and yolk of eggs with a little lemon juice or vinegar.

hol'land-er (hōl'ənd-ēr), n. 1. A native or one of the people of Holland; a Dutchman. 2. [Also. l. c.] a = DUTCH CLIMBER. b Mech. A pulping machine; specif.: Paper Making. A beating engine, invented in 1750, consisting of an iron roll, set with dull steel blades, revolving in an oval tub. It is still largely in use.

hol'land-ish, a. Pertaining to Holland; Dutch. Hol'lands (hōl'əndz), n. Gin made in Holland.

hol'lie point lace (hōl'ē). [For holy point lace.] Any of several kinds of needle-made lace, usually of emblematic design, used originally in the Middle Ages for church decoration; esp., a kind worked with a twisted buttonhole stitch called hol'lie lace.

hol'lo (hōl'ō), v. i.; HOL'LOED (-əd); HOL'LO-ING. [Cf. HOLLO, interj., HALLO.] To call out or exclaim; to halloo. hol'lo, v. t. Also hol'loa, hol'la. 1. To shout aloud. And in his ear 'll hol'la 'Mortimer." Shak. 2. To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

hol'low (hōl'ō), a. [ME. hōlow, hōgh, holh, AS. holh a hollow, hole, akin to hol hollow. See HOLZ.] 1. Having an empty space or cavity, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; excavated in the interior; as, a hollow tree; a hollow sphere.

etym. None Use. Keats. hol'lo (hōl'ō), n. [Cf. HOLL, a.; HALLO.] A kind of onion, pro the shallot. Obs. hol'len. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLLIN. hol'ler. III. var. of HOLLO. hol'li-ly. See HOLLY. hol'li-but. + HALBUT. hol'li-glass. Obs. corrupt. of OWLGlass.

hol'tin, hol'ten, n. [See HOLLY.] Holly. Dial. Eng. & Scot. hol'li-per, n. = OLIVER. hol'low' (hōl'ō), v. i.; HOL'LOWED (-əd); HOL'LOW-ING. [Cf. HOLLO, interj., HALLO.] To call out or exclaim; to halloo. hol'lo, v. t. Also hol'loa, hol'la. 1. To shout aloud. And in his ear 'll hol'la 'Mortimer." Shak. 2. To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

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ORR seem into comparison as expressing freedom from dissimulation or deceit, esp. in speech (see FRANK). HONEST expresses absence of intent to deceive, and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness; as, an honest confession, statement of facts. SINCERE suggests rather more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine or real; as, a sincere avowal of friendship, declaration of principle. But one may be both honest and sincere and yet mistaken. Cf. FAIR, BLUFF. His (Goldens's) life, and his writings, which are the honest expression of it. Thackeray.

There is no doubt that he [Burns] entered on this new period of his life with a sincere determination to do right. Stevenson. When he [Hamlet] declared that it was such a love as forty thousand brothers could not equal, he spoke sincerely indeed, but not truly.

Honest Abe (Ab), an affectionate sobriquet of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States.

honest (hŏn'ĕst), v. t. [L. honestare to honor: cf. OF. honest] To make honest, or honorable; to honor. Obs.

honest (hŏn'stŏn'), n. A stone suitable for making bones for sharpening; also, a hone ready for use.

honesty (hŏn'stĭ), n. [ME. honeste, oneste, honor, OF. honeste, oneste, L. honestas. See HONEST, a.] 1. Quality or state of being honest; specif.: a Honor; honorableness; suitability; decency; also, generosity; liberality. Obs. b Fairness and straightforwardness of conduct, speech, etc.; probity; integrity; sincerity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud or guile.

A... peacable life in all godliness and honesty 1 Tim. ii. 2. c Chastity. Rare or Archaic. Shak.

2 Honorable people. Obs. & R.

3 Bot. a Satinopod (Lunaria), b Virgin's-bower. Dial. Eng.

Syn.—Uprightness, trustworthiness, faithfulness, equity, justice, fairness.—HONESTY, HONOR, INTEGRITY, PROBITY agree in the idea of uprightness. HONESTY is the general term for freedom from fraud or imposture; HONOR, as here compared (see REPUTATION), adds to honesty the implication of high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one's profession, calling, or position; as, to rely on the honesty of a servant, of a tradesman, a man of scrupulous honesty; business honor is the foundation of trade; "Honesty is the best policy" (Proverb); cf. "Honor among thieves" (Proverb). INTEGRITY denotes uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of trusts; PROBITY is tried integrity; as, "his unimpeachable integrity as treasurer of a widows' and orphans' fund" (Hawthorne); cf. "For intellectual integrity he [Huxley] was a spotless Sir Galahad" (J. Fiske). That sort of probity and disinterestedness which such men as Bailey possess, does hold and grasp the tippet of any spiritual honors that can be paid to anything in this world" (Keats). See RECTITUDE, HONEST, JUSTICE, FAIR.

hon'ey (hŏn'ĭ), n. [ME. honi, huni, AS. hunig; akin to OS. honeg, D. & G. honig, OHG. homag, honang, Icel. hvanng, Sw. h ning, Dan. honning.] 1. A sweet viscid material elaborated in the honey sac of bees of various kinds out of the nectar of flowers, and stored up in the nest or hive (cf. HONEYCOMB) to serve as food for the colony, esp. during the winter. With certain wild animals and with man honey is a favorite article of food. Its flavor and color depend largely on the plants from which the nectar is gathered, that of clover being esteemed. Bees will also carry off other sweet liquids for honey making, as sugar sirup, but not without impairing the quality of the honey. Honey consists principally of a mixture, in varying proportions, of sugars (glucose, fructose, and cane sugar) with a little water. The term honey is extended to various other sweet fluids, as to the nectar of flowers, and that collected or elaborated by various other insects (cf. HONEY ANT, HONEYDEW).

2. Honeylike quality or character.

3. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. Shak.

4. A sirupy liquid of honeylike flavor; — with an attributive: as, maple honey, or maple sirup.

5. Short for HONEY LOCUST.

hon'ey, a. Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious.

hon'ey (hŏn'ĭ), v. t.; HON'YED or HON'YED (-id); HON'YING. 1. To make sweet, as with honey.

2. To make (speech, language, etc.) affectingly endearing or intimate; hence, to use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.

Canst thou not honey me with fluent speech? Marston.

hon'ey, v. i. To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; to talk fondly; to use endearments; also, to be or become obsequious or condescending; to fawn. "Honeying and making love." Shak.

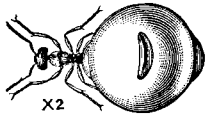
Honeying at the whisper of a lord. Tennyson.

honey ant. Any of certain small ants of the genus Myrmecocystus found in the southwestern United States and in Mexico, living in subterranean nests. Some of the workers serve as receptacles for the storage of honey obtained from a gall found on oak leaves, their abdomens becoming greatly distended. They are believed to regurgitate the honey when needed and feed the rest. In Australia and South Africa similar habits occur in ants of other genera.

honey balm. A sweet-scented mint (Melittis melissophyllum) of central and southern Europe.

honey bear. A The kinkajou. b The sloth bear.

hon'ey-bee (hŏn'ĭ-b ), n. Any of certain social honey-producing bees of Apis and allied genera, as Melipona or Trigona; commonly, Apis mellifera (syn. A. mellifica), a



Honey Ant.

callata), cultivated for its sweet honey-yellow flowers.

honey bird. a A honey guide. b A honey eater.

honey blob. The gooseberry.

honey bloom. The spreading dogbane (Apocynum androsaemifolium).

honey bottle. The blossom of a heath (Erica tetralix). Eng.

honey cherry. A variety of late cherry with small, roundish, very sweet, yellow and red fruit.

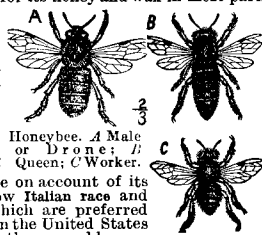
honey clover. The white melilot.

honeycomb. Will. An old bean, used by the members of the "Spectator" club. He is distinguished for his knowledge of fashions and of femininity.

hon'ey-comb'ing (hŏn'ĭ-kŏm'ĭng), p. pr. & vb. n. of HONEY-COMB.

hon'ey-dewed (-d d'), a. Covered with honeydew.

native of Europe, kept for its honey and wax in most parts of the world. mellifera has escaped and is found wild in many regions, including North America. Several varieties of this species, differing more or less in color, size, disposition, etc., are kept, as the common black, brown, or German; the race, which is hardy but difficult to manage on account of its temper, and the yellow Italian race and gray Carniolan race, which are preferred and extensively kept in the United States on account of their gentleness and honey-producing qualities. The honeybee raises its brood and stores up its honey in the cells of a comb (see HONEYCOMB) of wax. A normal colony consists of a fertile female, or queen, some males, or drones, which are stingless and do no work, and many (commonly several thousand) infertile females, or workers, which gather and prepare the food, produce the wax, build the comb, tend and feed the queen and young, and guard the hive or nest. Colonies are multiplied by swarming (see 4th SWARM, 1).

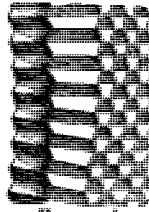


hon'ey-ber'ry (hŏn'ĭ-b r'ĭ), n.; pl. -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of either of two trees having sweetish berries; also, either of the trees: a An Old World hackberry (Celtis australis). b In the West Indies, the genip (Melicocca bijuga).

honey bread. The carob; also, its fruit.

honey buzzard. A European hawk (Perisoreus) resembling a bee, which feeds on insects, small reptiles, etc., often tearing up nests of wasps and bumblebees to eat their larvae. Related species occur in Eastern countries.

hon'ey-comb' (hŏn'ĭ-kŏm'), n. [AS. hunigcamb. See HONEY; 1st comb.] 1. A mass of cells composed of wax (cf. BEEWAX) built by bees in their nest or hive to contain their brood and stores of pollen and honey. The cells are built of hexagonal prismatic form, which is the most economical of space and material. The free surfaces of the combs are nearly or quite vertical, the long axes of the cells horizontal or nearly so. Capillary attraction holds the honey in the cells until they are sealed. The size of the cells varies according to their use. With the common honeybee, cells for raising workers average 28, those for drones 18, to the square inch of surface, while those are large and irregular, projecting from the surface of the comb.



Honeycomb.

2. Any substance, as cast iron, worm-eaten wood, tripe, etc., having cells suggesting a honeycomb.

3. Honeycomb work; honeycombed effect or character.

4. Sweet one; — a term of endearment. Obs.

hon'ey-comb', v. t. & i. To make or cause to be, or to become, full of holes or cavities like a honeycomb, or marked with a pattern resembling that of a honeycomb.

Each bastion was honeycombed with casemates. Motley.

hon'ey-comb', a. Of, like, or pertaining to, honeycomb; esp., having a pattern resembling that of honeycomb; as, a honeycomb quilt; a honeycomb radiator.

honeycomb coral. Any fossil coral of Favosites or other allied genus. — h. moth, the bee moth. — h. ringworm, Veter., a fungus disease affecting the skin of horses, characterized by closely aggregated, dry, yellowish crusts, which produce severe itching, fatigue, and loss of hair. See SMOKING.

h. stomach, the reticulum of a ruminant. — h. stone, a honeycomb coral. — h. tetter, Med., fungus.

honey creeper. Any of numerous species of small brightly-colored oscine birds constituting the family Coræbeidae, found in tropical and subtropical America, especially numerous in the West Indies.

hon'ey-dew' (hŏn'ĭ-d ), n. 1. a The saccharine exudate found on the leaves of many plants in hot weather. It is sometimes caused by the punctures of aphids or scale insects, more rarely by fungi, and occasionally by excessive turgescence. b A sweet, honeylike secretion produced by many homopterous insects (aphids, leaf hoppers, psyllids, etc.), which is eagerly sought for as food by ants, and also used by bees, wasps, and other insects (see APHID). Some kinds of ants carefully tend colonies of aphids for the sake of the honeydew they produce.

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

3. Honey or a substance having a sweetness and fragrance suggestive of honey.

honey eater, or honey sucker. Any of numerous oscine birds constituting the family Meliphagidae, confined with one exception to the Australian region (including New Zealand and Oceania). The bill is thin, curved, and usually rather long, the tongue is commonly long and protrusible, with a brushlike tip, and capable of being rolled into a kind of tube adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers. Well-known species are the wattledbirds of Australia, and the bell bird, stitch bird, and friar bird of New Zealand. The name is sometimes applied to birds of other related families.

honey flower. Any of several flowers yielding honey copiously: as, a Any species of Melianthus. b Either of the Australian proteaceous shrubs Protea mellifera and Lambertia formosa. c The bee orchis.

honey garlic. A species of garlic (Allium discoloris) of southern Europe and the Orient; — so named from the nectaries, or honey pores, of the flowers.

hon'ey-drop' (-drŏp'), n. A drop of honey.

hon'ey-eyed (hŏn'ĭ-ĭd'), p. p. of HONEY. — hon'eyed-ly, adv. — hon'eyed-ness, n.

honey eucalypt. A yellow-flowered eucalypt (Eucalyptus melibactora).

hon'ey-fall', n. Honeydew. Obs.

honey fly. A honey bee. Obs.

hon'ey-fo'g'le (hŏn'ĭ-fŏ'g'ĭl'), n. A variety of the whistling spang. U. S. [or R.]

hon'ey-ful, a. See -FUL. Obs.

honey gland. Bot. A nectary.

honey kite. The honey buzzard.

hon'eyless, a. See -LESS.

hon'ey-lipped (hŏn'ĭ-lĭp't'), a. Honey-mouthed.

honey lotus. The white melilot.

honey mark. A mole (on the skin). Obs. [mesquite].

honey mesquite. The common hon'ey-moth', n. A honey-e-

honey moth. The bee moth.

hon'ey-pod', n. The honey, or common, mesquite.

honey ratel. A ratel.

honey shucks. = HONEY LOCUST. Southern U. S.

hon'ey-suckle, n. HONEY-SUCKLE.

hon'ey-sops', n. pl. Sops made of bread and honey; — also used as a term of endearment. Obs.

hon'ey-stalks', n. pl. The stalks of white clover.

honey stomach. = HONEY SAC.

hon'ey-stone', n. = MELLITE.

hon'ey-suck', n. Honey-suckle. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

honey sucker. = HONEY EATER.

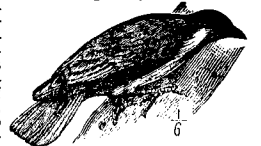
honey-suckle apple. = SWAMP APPLE.

honey-suckle clover. The white clover. Dial. Eng.

hon'ey-suck'led (hŏn'ĭ-sŭk'ĭd'), a. Covered with honey-suckles.

honey-suckle grass. The honey-suckle clover.

honey guide. Any of several small plainly colored non-passerine birds constituting the genera Indicator and Proditiscus, inhabiting Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies. They form a subfamily, Indicatoriæ, of the family Caprimulgidae. The honey guides are named from their remarkable habit of leading men or animals to the nests of bees, though sometimes the object of their attraction turns out to be a leopard, snake, or other animal.



Honey Guide (Indicator major).

honey locust. An ornamental North American cæsalpinaceous tree (Gleditsia tricanthos), bearing spines on the trunk and having bipinnate leaves with racemes of small greenish flowers succeeded by very large flat pods.

b The clammy locust (Robinia viscosa). c The common or black locust (R. pseudacacia). d The mesquite.

hon'ey-moon' (hŏn'ĭ-mŏn'), n. The first month or so after marriage; now, usually, the holiday spent by a couple after marriage, before settling down; — orig. with reference to the phases of the moon, which is no sooner full than it begins to wane. Hence jocularly: honey-moonlight, honey-moonshine, honey-moonstruck. — hon'ey-moon', v. i.

hon'ey-mouth'ed' (-m uth'ĭd'), a. Soft or sweet in speech; persuasive.

honey plant. A Any species of Hoya. b Garden balm.

c An Australian epacridaceous plant (Richea scoparia).

hon'ey-pot', n. 1. A pot for honey, as a way made by some wild bees.

2. pl. A game in which a child (called the honey-pot) with his hands clasped under his arms is swung backward and forward by his arms until his grip relaxes, to find his weight, which is reckoned at a pound for each swing.

3. The flower head of a South African shrub (Protea cymaroides), which when open is shaped like a pot and consists of an involucre of showy bracts subtending a head of small flowers abounding in honey. South Africa.

honey sac. In bees, the crop, or distention of the esophagus, in which the honey (which see) is elaborated.

hon'ey-suck'le (hŏn'ĭ-sŭk'ĭl'), n. [ME. hunicec, hunysocle, AS. hunicec privet. See HONEY; SUCK.] 1. Clover, or its flowers. Obs.

2. Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus Lonicera. Most honeysuckles are ornamental, and many species are in cultivation. A few form erect bushes, but the majority are twining vines. They have tubular white, yellow, or red fragrant flowers, the corolla usually strongly two-lipped. See LONICERA.

3. Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs; — usually with qualifying adjective or attributive; as, the bush honeysuckle (Diervilla); the swamp honeysuckle, or azalea (Azalea viscosa); the pink-tuber flower (A. nudiflora), the columbine (Agullegia), etc.

4. In Australia: a Any shrub or tree of the genus Sirmuella. b = HONEY FLOWER b.

5. In New Zealand, the proteaceous tree Knightia excelsa.

hon'ey-sweet' (-sw t'), a. [AS. hunigs ete.] Sweet as honey.

honey tube. One of a pair of small tubes borne on the dorsal part of one of the abdominal segments of many aphids, and formerly believed to secrete honeydew.

hon'ey-wort' (hŏn'ĭ-w rt'), n. a Any European boraginaceous plant of the genus Cerinthe, often cultivated for the flowers, which yield much honey. b The crosswort; — so called from the fragrance of its flowers.

hong (hŏng), n. [Chin. hong, Canton dialect hong, a mercantile house, factory.] An establishment or factory for foreign trade in China, as formerly at Canton; a succession of office rooms or buildings, with a common passage, used for business or storage. Hence: The corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton that had the monopoly of European trade before the treaty of Nanking, 1842.

Hon'ton (hŏn'ĭ-tŏn'), n. A town in Devonshire, England.

honiton lace, a beautiful pillow lace, chiefly made in Honiton, Eng. It is made mostly in two forms: Honiton appliqué, which has flower sprigs attached to a net ground; and Honiton guipure, consisting of large sprigs united by bars or other lace stitches. — H. silk, a kind of fine, pliable, twisted embroidery silk, usually white or cream color, used esp. in Honiton work. — H. work, a kind of Honiton-silk embroidery made of lace braid attached to linen by buttonhole stitch.

honk (hŏnk), n. [Of imitative origin.] The cry of a wild goose, or a sound resembling, or likened to, it.

honk, v. i.; HONKED (hŏnk't); HONK'ING. To utter or make a honk or honks.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn' r), n. [ME. honor, honour, honur, onour, onur, OF. honor, onor, honur, onur, honour, onour, F. honneur, hr. L. honor, honos.] 1 Esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; manifestation of respect or reverence; hence, fame; credit; good name; reputation. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. Matt. xiii. 57.

hongen. + HANG.

hon'or + HUNGER.

hon'or + HONKY. OF HONEY. hon'ied (hŏn'ĭ-ĭd'), pret. & p. p. hon'ly (hŏn'ĭ-ĭl'), a. & adv. Like honey. Obs. or R.

hon'ish (hŏn'ĭsh), a. [OF. honir, F. honir.] 1. To dishonor; destroy. Obs.

2. Illicit; starve. Dial. Eng. hon'ish (mod. hŏn'ĭsh) sŏt' sŏt' mai y pens' (ŏn'ĭsh sw  k  m l t' p ns'). [F.] Shamed he who thinks evil of it; — motto of the Order of the Garter, being a reputed remark of Edward III. when c. 1344 he tied upon his own leg the Countess of Salisbury's garter, which had fallen off while he danced with her.

hon'ker, n. One that honks; a wild goose, esp. the Canada goose. Collog.

hon'ne, + HEN, hence; HONNE, honnour. + HONOR.



Honeysuckle (Lonicera caprifolium).

2. That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidelity; esp., excellence of character; high moral worth; nobleness; specif., in men, integrity; uprightness; trustworthiness; in women, purity; chastity. From the conception of *virtue* that of honor is chiefly distinguished as connoting the virtues especially associated with rank, station, or profession; thus, "military honor" primarily denotes courage and fidelity, "business honor" denotes honesty and trustworthiness. Honor thus carries with it the notion of social obligation, and in societies having a caste organization, as in feudal societies, it often implies primarily a strict observance of caste obligations and in particular of the obligation not to bring disgrace upon persons of the same caste. Doubtless from its long association with feudal militarism is derived the conception that a lapse from honor is to atone only by death or by duel (see CODE OF HONOR), and the military and chivalric associations have given the word its distinctive reference to public recognition of conformance to the standard of conduct, courage, and good faith appropriate to one's station; as in the phrases: "national honor," nearly equivalent to "national good faith and self-respect," "word of honor," a promise given or a statement made at the state of one's standing; an "honorable peace" or an "honorable surrender," one in which the courage and proper conduct of the party in question is beyond dispute. Cf. NOBLESS OBLIGE, BUSHIDO.

I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more. *Lovelace*

3. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with course of life correspondent thereto; strict conformity to the duty imposed by conscience, position, or privilege. If by honor is meant anything distinct from conscience, 't is no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. *Rogers*

4. That to which esteem or consideration is paid; distinguished position; high rank. I have given thee, both riches, and honor. 1 Kings iii. 13

5. A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; a ceremonial sign of consideration; as, he wore an honor on his breast; civil honors. "Funeral honors." *Dryden*.

6. A title applied to the holders of certain honorable civil offices; as, His Honor the Mayor. See HONORABLE, 6.

7. A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an excellency; an ornament; as, he is an honor to his nation.

8. *Eng. Feudal Law*. A holding of a large amount of land including a number of manors; also, the seigniorial franchise or jurisdiction annexed to it.

To describe the wide lands held of the king by one of his mightier tenants the terms honor and barony were used. Between these terms we can draw no hard line; honor seems generally reserved for the very largest complexes of lands, and perhaps we may say that every honor was deemed a barony, while not every barony was usually called an honor. *Pollack & Mait.*

9. *pl.* Academic distinctions; as, honors in classics.

10. *pl.* Whist. The ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. The ten and nine are sometimes called Dutch honors.

11. *Golf*. The privilege of playing first from the tee.

12. A statement on one's honor; word of honor. *Archæic*.

Syn. — See REPUTATION, HONESTY.

honor, or honour, bright An assurance of truth or fidelity. *Colloq.* — honors, or honours, are easy, *Card Playing*, said when each side has an equal number of honors, in which case they are not counted as points; hence, fig., there is no advantage between rivals or contestants. — honors, or honours, of war, *Mil.*, distinctions or privileges granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or town armed and with colors flying.

honor, or honour, v. t.; HONORÉD (-éd), HONORÉD; HONOR-ING, HONOR-ING. [ME. *honouren*, *onouren*, OF. *honorer*, *honouuer*, F. *honorer*, fr. L. *honorare*, fr. *honor*, n.] 1. To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; specif., to show honor toward or respect for by rendering due obedience and courtesy; also, as used of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

Honor thy father and thy mother. *Ex. xx. 12.*
That all men should honor the Son. *John v. 23.*
It is a custom.

More honor'd in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. To raise to distinction or notice; to bestow honor upon; to elevate in rank or station; to dignify; ennoble; exalt; glorify; hence, to do something to honor; to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility; to grace. The man whom the king delighteth to honor. *Ester. vi. 9.*
The name of Cassius honors this corruption. *Shak.*

3. *Com.* To accept and pay when due; as, to honor a draft.

honor-able, HONOR-ABLE (hōn'ə-rə-bəl), a. [F. *honorable*, L. *honorabilis*.] 1. Worthy of honor; specif.: a Noble; illustrious. "Thy honorable family." *Shak.*
b Commendable; meritorious; estimable. Marriage is honorable in all. *Heb. xiii. 4.*

c Respectable in quality; up to the standard of respectability. *Obs.* "Kept a very honorable table." *Evelyn*.

2. Characterized by honor; actuated by honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity; as, an honorable man; proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; as, an honorable motive; consonant with honor; as, an honorable enterprise.

Is this proceeding just and honorable? *Shak.*

3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds. Honorable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden*.

4. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an honorable burial.

5. Of reputable association or use; respectable. Let her descend; my chambers are honorable. *Shak.*

6. A title of distinction given to certain officials and

others, usually simply as a courtesy title. In Great Britain it is given to the younger children of earls, and to all the children of viscounts and barons; and to heirs of honor; to such justices of the High Court as are not Lords, Justices or Lords of Appeal, to Lords of Session, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow during his tenure of office, and to members of governments or executive councils in India and the colonies. The title *Most Honorable* is given to marquises, and (collectively) to the Order of the Bath and H. M. Privy Council; that of *Right Honorable* to earls, viscounts, and barons, to privy councillors, and to various civil functionaries; also to peers' sons and daughters that have courtesy titles. (*Obs.* *E. B.*) In the United States *Honorable* is accorded esp. to members of Congress and of State legislatures, to Cabinet officers and their assistants, to commissioners of bureaus, heads of State departments, judges, and mayors of cities. In the Australasian colonies, ministers of the crown, members of the upper house of Parliament, and Speakers of the lower house, are styled *Honorable* during their term of office or membership.

Syn. — HONORABLE, HONORARY. HONORABLE commonly applies to that which is worthy of or proceeds from honor; that is HONORARY (less often, *honorable*), which confers or is an evidence of honor; as, an honorable calling, honorable service, an honorable man; an honorary degree (cf. honorable mention), an honorary vice president. honorable, or honourable, ordinary, *Her.*, an ordinary as distinguished from a subsidiary.

honor-a-ble, HON-our-a-ble (hōn'ə-rə-bəl), adv. In an honorable manner; in a manner showing, or consistent with, honor.

The reverend abbot . . . honorably received him. *Shak.*
Why did I not more honorably starve? *Dryden*.

Syn. — Magnanimously, generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reputably.

hon-or-a-ri-um (hōn'ə-rī-ūm; 115), n.; pl. -RIA (-ā). [L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), fr. *honoratus*. See HONORARY, a.] An honorary payment or reward, usually in recognition of gratuitous or professional services on which custom or propriety forbids any fixed business price to be set, or for which no payment can be enforced at law, as in case of counsel in Great Britain and in some of the United States, or in case of some physicians in England.

hon-or-a-ry (hōn'ə-rī-ŷ), a. [L. *honorarius*, fr. *honor* honor.] 1. Done or conferred as a sign or token of honor; as, honorary services; an honorary degree.
2. Designating a title or place which is held without rendering service or without receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it; also, holding such a title or place; as, an honorary member of a society.
3. Depending on one's honor, as for fulfillment; as, an honorary debt.

Syn. — See HONORABLE.

hon-or-if-ic (hōn'ə-rī-fik), a. [See HONOR, -FY, -IC.] Conferred or importing honor or respect; esp., designating a class of epithets in Chinese, Japanese, etc., used in respectful address and signifying august, reverend, venerable, etc. — n. An honorific word or phrase.

honor, or honour, price. *Irish Tribal Law*. The price, called *eneclann*, paid by an offender to the injured person or his kinsmen, as compensation for the injury. It was included in the *eric fine*.

hoo (hoo), interj. An exclamation of surprise, triumph, etc.; a call, an imitation of an owl's cry, etc.

hood (hūd), n. [ME. *hood*, *hod*, AS. *hōd*; akin to D. *hood* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, also to E. *hat*. Cf. HAT, HRED.] 1. A flexible covering or garment for the head and neck, often attached to a robe or mantle or having an attached cape; esp.: a garment formerly worn by men either under the hat or falling behind the shoulders; a coillike headress for women, girls, or infants; a girl's or woman's heavy head covering for protection against cold.
2. Hence: a Mail for the head or attached to a steel cap and covering the neck, etc., often worn under the helmet. *Obs.* or *Hist.* b The head covering of an ecclesiastical garment; esp., a monk's cowl. c An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown or ecclesiastical vestment d A covering for a horse's head. e *Falconry*. A covering for a hawk's head and eyes. See FALCON, *Illust.*
3. Anything resembling a hood; something that conceals or obscures; a "cloak"; also, a play of foam above waters or a cloud at a mountain top; a "cap."
4. Something resembling a hood in form or use; as: a The top or head of a carriage. See BUGGY, *Illust.* b A covering for a stirrup. c A chimney top, often contrived to secure a constant draft by turning with the wind. d A projecting cover above a hearth, forming the upper part of the fireplace, and confining the smoke to the flue. e *Chem.* A cupboardlike inclosure in which operations involving the production of disagreeable or noxious gases or fumes are carried on. It is provided with a draft and, usually, a sliding front. f The top of a pump. g *Ord.* A covering for a mortar. h The hood-shaped upper petal of some flowers, as of monkshood; — called also *helmet*. i *Naut.* A covering or porch for a companion hatch. j *Naut.* A heavily armored elevation in the roof of a turret, containing a narrow slit for sighting, to protect the head, etc., of one sighting or training the guns. k *Shipbuilding*. The endmost plank or planks of a strake, or slip or plates of a shell strake, reaching the stem or stern, or both. l *Metal.* The part of a cupola shell above the charging hole. m *Zool.* A color marking, crest, or expansion suggesting a hood. Cf. HOODED. n *Agric.* A capsheaf.

hood'ed, v. t.; HOOD'ED; HOOD'ING. 1. To cover with a hood; to furnish with a hood or hood-shaped appendage. The friar hooded, and the monarch crowned. *Pope*.

2. To cover; hide; blind. While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes. *Shak.*
Thus with my hat, and sigh and say, "Amen." *Shak.*

3. *Agric.* To cap (a shock of grain) with one or more (usually two) hoodsheaves, or capsheaves.

hood (-hūd). [ME. *hod*, *had*, fr. *hood*, *had* (cf. the variant *had*, now *head*), person, rank, order, condition, AS. *hād*; akin to OS. *hād*, OHG. *heit*, G. *-heit*, D. *-heid*, Goth. *haidus* manner; cf. Skr. *kṛtu* brightness, *cid* to appear, be noticeable, notice. Cf. HEAD.] A noun-forming suffix, denoting in general *state, condition, quality, character*; as in (from nouns) *manhood*, *childhood*, *knighthood*, *state* or *character* of being a man, child, knight; and in (from adjectives) *hardhood*, *likelihood*, *quality* of being hardy, likely. These nouns often develop various secondary senses, esp.: (1) A concrete instance or example of the quality or state; as, a falsehood. (2) A collective total of those having the given character or state; as, a brotherhood. Cf. the cognate form HEAD.

hood'ed, v. t. Covered or furnished with a hood or something like a hood.
2. Hood-shaped; esp., *Bot.*, rolled up like a cornet of paper; cucullate, as the spathe of the Indian turnip.
3. *Zool.* a Having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the plumage; — said of birds. b Having a hoodlike crest or expansion on the head; as, the hooded seal. c Having folds of skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs, as the cobra and other snakes.
hooded crow, a European crow (*Corvus cornix*) very closely related to the carrion crow, which it replaces in certain regions. It has the back and lower parts gray and the head and wings black. In India a similarly colored smaller species (*Corvus splendens*) is a very common and familiar scavenger. — h. grass, the soft chess. — h. gull, a black-headed gull, esp. the common European species *Larus ridibundus*. — h. merganser, a small North American merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) having a high, vertical, nearly circular crest on the head of the adult male. — h. seal, a large North Atlantic seal (*Cystophora cristata*). The male has a large, inflatable, hoodlike sac upon the head. — h. sheldrake, the hooded merganser. — h. tern, the European little tern (*Sterna minuta*). — h. violet, the common purple violet of the eastern United States. — h. warbler, an American warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*) having in the male the forehead, ear coverts, and lower parts gamboge yellow and the

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Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). rest of the head, neck, and chest black. — h. willow-herb, the skullcap.

hood'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HOOD. — hooding end, *Shipbuilding*, the end of a hood where it enters the rabbit in the stem, or stern, post.

hood'lum (hūd'lūm), n. A young rowdy; a rough, lawless fellow. *Colloq.*

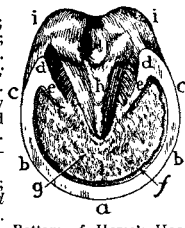
hood mold or mould. *Arch.* A projecting molding over the head of an arch, forming the outermost member of the archivolt; a weather mold or dripstone.



hood'oo (hūd'oo), n. [Perh. var. of *vodoo*.] 1. = *vodoo*.
2. One that brings or causes bad luck; a Jonah; hence, bad luck. Cf. MASCOT. *Colloq.*
3. A natural rock pile or pinnacle of fantastic shape. *Western U. S.*

hood'oo, v. t.; HOOD'OOED (-dōod); HOOD'OOING. To be a hoodoo to; to bring bad luck to. *Colloq., U. S.*

hood'wink (hūd'wɪŋk), v. t.; -WINKED (-wɪŋkt); -WINKING. [*hood* + *wink*.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes. "We will blind and hoodwink him." *Shak.*
2. To cover, to hide, as by dissembling.



3. To deceive by false appearance; to impose upon. "Hoodwinked with kindness." *Sir P. Sidney*.

hood'wort' (-wɜrt'), n. The mad-dog skullcap.

hoof (hoof), n.; pl. HOOFS (hoofs), rarely HOOVES (hoovz). [AS. *hōf*; akin to D. *hoef*, G. *huf*, OHG. *huof*, Icel. *hǫf*, Sw. *hof*, Dan. *høf*; cf. Russ. *koŭlja*, Skr. *çaphā*.] 1. The curved covering of

Ho-no-ra (hō-nō-rā), Ho-no-rī-a (hō-nō-rī-ā), n. [L. *Honoraria*, fem. of *Honorius*; cf. L. *honor* honor.] 1. Honorable; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Norah*, *Nora* (nō-rā).

hon-or-a-ble-ty, hon-our-able-ty (hōn'ə-rə-bəl-tē), n. State of being, or that which is honorable. *Rare*. [*Sp.* *honorable*.] Ref.

hon-or-a-ble-ness, hon-our-able-ness (hōn'ə-rə-bəl-nēs), n. See *SHUN*.

hon-or-a-ble-ship, hon-our-able-ship (hōn'ə-rə-bəl-ship), n. See *SHUN*.

hon-or-ance (hōn'ə-rāns), n. (OF.) An honoring; honor. *Obs.*

hon-or-a-ri-ly (hōn'ə-rī-lē), adv. of honor.

hon-or-a-ry (hōn'ə-rī), n. Honorary or honor, court. *Feudal Law*. A court or any of several courts held for an honor as a whole. Honorific — hon-or-if-i-cal-ly, adv. Both *Obs.* or *R.* hon-or'ed, hon-oured (hōn'ə-rəd), pret. & p. p. of HONOR. Specif.: p. a. *Her.* Crowned, as an animal. *Obs.* b To honor; honor.] 1. Honorable; — fem. prop. name. Dim. *Norah*, *Nora* (nō-rā).

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hony + HONEY.

hoo + HUGH, HO.

hoo + HOOT, v. of HOOTE.

hoo + OBS. or dial. Eng. var. of BEG, WHO. [*How, who*]

hoo + Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of hoo + f. To cry or say "Hoo."

hooch (hooch), n. *Int.* An exclamation of excitement, elation, etc. *Scot., Ir., Manx.*

hoo'chi-noo' (hoo'chī-nōo'), n. A distilled liquor clandestinely made by Alaska Indians.

hooch'cap', n. The hooded seal.

hooch'end, *Shipbuilding*, = HOODING END.

hoo'der (hoo'der), n. A capsheaf. *Dial.*

hoo'dul', n. See FUL.

hoo'dle (hoo'dl), n. The Scot. & Dial. Eng. a. The European hooded crow; sometimes, the carrion crow. b The European black-headed gull.

hoo'dless, a. See *LESS*.

hoo'dlum-ish, a. See *ISH*.

hoo'dlum-ism (hoo'd'lūm-iz'm), n. See *ISM*.

hoo'dman', n. The person blindfolded in hood/man-blind, or blindman's buff. *O.*

hoo'dmold'ing or moulding, = HOOD MOLD.

hoo'dock, a. Greedy. *Obs.* *Scot.*

hoo'd'pick', n. A skinflint. *Obs.* *Scot.*

hoo'd'sheaf, n. = CAPSHEAF.

hoo'd'shy' (hoo'd'shī'), n. *Int.* *Coar.* Not willing or trained to wear a hood. — hoo'd'shy'ness, n.

hoo'd'wink, a. Hoodwinked. *Obs.*

hoo'd'wink, n. A blindman's buff. *Obs.* b A blind; something that blinds. c Act of hoodwinking. *Obs.*

hoo'd'wink-a-ble (hoo'd'wɪŋk-ə-bəl), a. See *ABLE*.

hoo'd'wink-er, n. One that hoodwinks. [*Ref.* *Sp.* *hoodwink*.] Hoodwinked.

hoo'd'wise', adv. See *WISE*.

hoo'd'y', var. of HOODIE.

nous flowers, the pistillate growing in cones or strobiles known as "hops," for which the plant is commonly cultivated.

2. *pl.* The ripened and dried pistillate cones of this plant, used chiefly to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and also in medicine as a tonic and soporific.

3. *a* The black, or hop, medic. *b* The bryony. *c* = HOP BUSH.

4. *a* Opium, or a drug producing similar effects. — *DORF*, *n.*, 2. *Low*, *U. S.* *b* *pl.* Beer. *Slang.*

hop froth fly, or hop frog fly, a spittle insect (*Aphrophora interrupta*), which often damages hop vines.

hop (*hɒp*), *v. t.* To impregnate with hops.

hop, *v. i.* 1. To produce hops, as a plant.

2. To gather hops.

hop back. *Brewing.* A back, or vat, into which the wort is run after boiling in the copper. It has a perforated false bottom which strains out the hops.

hop borer. The larva of a brown and rose-colored noctuid moth (*Gorynia immanis*) which bores in the young shoots of the hop vine. Also extended to the adult moth.

hop bush. *Australian.* *a* Any apudaceous shrub or tree of the genus *Dodonaea*, with hoplike capsules.

b Any plant of the genus *Daviesia*, the species of which have bitter herbage.

hop clover. Any fabaceous herb of the genus *Chorizanthe*, esp. *C. agvaria* and *C. procumbens*, having hoplike heads of yellow flowers. They are sometimes considered true clovers and placed in the genus *Trifolium*.

hope (*həʊp*), *n.* [*AS.* *hōpa*; akin to *D. hoop*, *Sw. hopp*, *Dan. haab*, *MHG. haffe*. *Hope* in *forlorn hope* is a different word. See *FORLORN HOPE*.] 1. Desire accompanied with expectation of obtaining what is desired, or belief that it is obtainable; — often personified, after 1 Cor. xiii. 13.

He wished, but not with hope Milton.

2. Expectation merely; prospect. *Obs.*

3. Trust; reliance. "Whose hope is the Lord." *Ps.* cxlvi. 5.

4. Ground or source of hope; hence, good promise; reliance. Cf. *FORLORN HOPE*.

5. That which is hoped for; an object of hope.

in hopes, in hope, hopeful.

hope, *v. t.* *HOPE* (*hɒp*); *HOPE* (*həʊp*); [*AS.* *hōpan*; akin to *D. hopen*, *Sw. hoppas*, *Dan. haabe*, *G. haffen*. See 1st *HOPE*.] 1. To entertain or indulge hope, to cherish a desire with expectation; — usually followed by *for*. "Hope for good success." *Jer. Taylor*.

2. To place confidence or trust; — usually followed by *in*. "I hope in thy word." *Ps.* cxix. 81.

3. To hope against hope, to hope without cause or reason.

hope, *v. i.* 1. To cherish hope of; to desire with expectation or with belief in the possibility of obtaining.

2. To expect. *Obs.* "I hope he will be dead." *Chaucer*.

3. To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties, esp. with a dubitative force.

4. *I hope she takes me to be flesh and blood.* *Mrs. Centlivre*.

hope (*hɒp*), *n.* [*AS.* *hop* (in comp.); cf. *Icel. hōp* a small bay or inlet.] 1. A piece of land surrounded by waste, as fen or marsh. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A sloping plain between mountain ridges; an upland portion of a valley. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

3. A small bay; an inlet; a haven. *Scot.*

hopeful (*hɒp'fʊl*), *a.* 1. Full of hope, or agreeable expectation; inclined to hope; happily expectant.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; affording promise of good or of success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect. "Hopeful scholars." *Addison*.

Syn. — *HOPEFUL*, *SANGUINE*, *CONFIDENT*. *HOPEFUL* applies to that which is full of hope, or which inspires hope; that is *SANGUINE* which is habitually or confidently hopeful, or which looks for the best; as, "the air of youth, *hopeful* and cheerful" (*Milton*); "Others *hopefully* expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generation" (*Fulton*); "I may (without being too much sanguine) affirm, that . . . my affairs were never in so fair and *hopeful* a way" (*Lutlow*); "I am *hopeful* of purification [in politics], but not sanguine" (*Lovell*); "A sanguine temper, though forever expecting more good than occurs, does not always pay for its hopes by any proportionate depression. It soon flies over the present failure, and begins to hope again" (*Jane Austen*). *CONFIDENT*, as here compared (see *SURE*), adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation; as, "That very chub I mean to put into your hands presently; sit you but down in the shade, and stay but a little while, and I'll warrant you I'll bring him to you." "I'll sit down,

and hope well, because you seem so confident!" (*Walton*). See *CONFIDENCE*, *EXPECT*; cf. *HOPELESS*.

— *hopeful-ly*, *adv.* — *hopeful-ness*, *n.*

hopeful (*hɒp'fʊl*), *n.* 1. A young person ironically or humorously considered as promising.

2. [*cap.*] In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a companion of Christian after the death of Faithful.

hope/ite (*hɒp'ɪt*), *n.* [After Professor T. C. Hope, of Edinburgh.] *Min.* A grayish white mineral occurring as minute prismatic crystals and as reniform masses. It is probably a hydrous phosphate of zinc. *Sp. gr.*, 2.76-2.85.

hopeless, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of good; despairing.

2. Giving no ground of hope; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause.

3. Unhoped for; despaired of. *Obs.*

Syn. — *Desponding*, *despondent*, *disconsolate*, *downcast*, *forlorn*, *irrecoverable*, *irrecoverable*, *irremediable*, *incurable*, *— HOPELESS*, *DESPERATE*, *DESPAIRING*. *HOPELESS*, the general term, implies the abandonment of hope; *DESPERATE* connotes the recklessness, *DESPAIRING*, the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity (see *DESPONDENCY*); as, "What sorrow strange . . . sent him, a *hopeless* wanderer, through mankind?" (*Shelley*); "*hopeless* of escape" (*Cowper*); "So *desperate* thieves, all *hopeless* of their lives, breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers" (*Shak.*); "This [loss] put the man in such a *desperate* mind, between revenge and grief, and hunger, he leaped the trenches, scaled a castle wall, tore down a standard, took the fort and all" (*Pope*); "Now with Furies surrounded, *despairing*, confounded, he trembles" (*id.*); "tauntingly repelling the last *despairing* claim of a condemned culprit" (*Ld. Cockburn*). *Hopeless* also applies to that which is beyond hope or utterly unpromising, *desperate*, to that which is extremely perilous or past retrieving; as, "a *hopeless* task" (*Cowper*); "A *hopeless* love" (*Pope*); "Diseases *desperate* grown by *desperate* appliances are relieved, or not at all" (*Shak.*); "Haste is needful in this *desperate* case" (*id.*). Cf. *HOPEFUL*.

— *hopeless-ly*, *adv.* — *hopelessness*, *n.*

hop flea. A small flea beetle (*Lealtia concinna*), very injurious to hops.

hop hornbeam. A betulaeous tree of the genus *Ostrya*; so called from the hoplike fruiting aments. See *OSTRYA*.

hopi (*hɒ'pi*), *n.* [Contraction of native *Hopiti* peaceful ones.] One of a Pueblo tribe of Shoshonean Indians occupying seven villages built upon three mesas in north central Arizona. They are industrious farmers, and are noted for their expert weaving of baskets and blankets, as well as for their religious festivals of the "new fire," the "winter solstice," and the celebrated "snake dance" (which see). Called also *Moki*. See *FUEFALO*.

hop-kin'-al-ism (*hɒp-kɪn'zɪ-əm*), *n.* *Theol.* The theology taught by Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803), the New England divine, a follower of President Edwards; specif., the tenet that one must be willing to be damned if the glory of God requires it. — *Hop-kin'-al-an*, *a. & n.*

hoplite (*hɒp'lɪt*), *n.* [*Gr.* ὁπλίτης, *fr.* ὄπλον tool, weapon.] *Fr.* *Antiq.* A heavy-armed infantry soldier equipped with helmet, cuirass, greaves, shield, spear, and sword. — *hoplitic* (*hɒp-lɪt'ɪk*), *a.*

hop louse. A very destructive aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), found commonly on the hop plant, and called in England *hop fly*. The winter eggs are laid, and the first generations in the spring are raised, on the plum tree, after which the insects migrate to the hop vines.

hop merchant. The comma butterfly (*Grypta comma*), or the allied *G. interrogatoris*, which often feed on the hop plant.

hop moth. A moth (*Hypena humuli*), whose larva feeds on hop vines.

hop - o' - my - thumb (*hɒp'ə-mɪ-thʊm*), *n.* 1. A very diminutive person; a dwarf; a pygmy.

2. [*caps.*] The diminutive hero of one of Perrault's fairy tales, who by his cleverness and ingenuity saves his brothers and himself from an ogre.

hop/er (*hɒp'ɛr*), *n.* [See 1st *HOP*.] 1. One that hops; a leaper; a dancer.

2. The larva of a cheese fly; — also, of any various other leaping insects. Cf. *GRASSHOPPER*, *LEAF HOPPER*, etc.

3. A chute, box, or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped with an opening at the lower part, for delivering or feeding any

ament, perch a bell. *Orf. E. D.* The head of a bell. *Obs.* Hopped (*hɒp't*), *v. a.* Impregnated with hops.

hopper car. A railroad freight car with a collapsible bottom.

hopper closet. A water-closet in which the receptacle is a funnel standing on a drain trap.

hopper cock. A faucet or valve for flushing the hopper of a water-closet.

hop/er-doz'er (*hɒp'ɛr-dɔz'ɛr*), *n.* [*grasshopper* + *doze* or *dose*; because conceived as putting insects to sleep only on the wing with poison.] *Agric.* An appliance for destroying insects.

hop/er-ette (*hɒp'ɛt*), *n.* A hopper.

hopper frame. *Building.* A window frame with several superimposed fanlights (sometimes only one) pivoted at their lower edges and opening inward in closed position; hence called also *hopper light*.

hop/er-ing (*hɒp'ɪŋ*), *n. pl.* *Gold Washing.* Gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.

hop/er-ness (*hɒp'ɪnəs*), *n.* Hopperiness.

hop/er-salt. Salt in the form of hollow, hopper-shaped crystals.

hopperster, *n.* [*AS.* *hōppestre* a female dancer.] A female dancer; — apparently used attributively by Chaucer ("shippes *hoppersters*") with the meaning of dancing (on the waves). *Obs.*

hop/pet, *n.* [*Cf.* 1st *HOP*.] A child in arms. *Dial. Eng.*

hop/pet, *n.* [*Cf.* *HOP*; a piece of land.] A yard. *Dial. Eng.*

hop/pet, *n.* [*Cf.* *HOP*; a basket.] A beehive; a hoisting bucket. *Dial. Eng.*

hop/ping Dick, a thrush of Jamaica (said to be a hop vine), related to the European blackbird. — *h. fish*, the mudkipper. — *h. John*, bacon and peas seasoned with red pepper. *Southern U. S.*

hop/ping-ly, *adv.* of HOPPING.

hop/pl-y, *n.* = HALMA.

hop/plan borer. The hop borer.

hop/pie-bush. *Var.* of *HOBBLEBUSH*.

hop/pole. A pole used to support hop py (*hɒp'pɪ*), *a.* 1. Abounding in hops.

2. Having the bitter taste of hops; — said of tea, beer, etc.

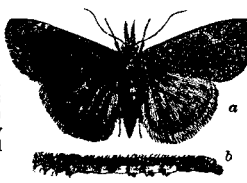
hop sack. A sack for hops; also, hop sacking.



Hop Borer. a. Imago; b. Larva.



Hoplite with Crested Helmet and Boeotian Shield (Statuette from Dodona)



a Hop Moth (Hypena humuli), nat. size. b Its Larva, x2.

material, as to a machine, as the wooden box with its trough through which grain passes into a mill (formerly by jolting or shaking), or a funnel through which fuel passes into a furnace, or coal, etc., into a car; hence, anything like such a hopper, as any of the compartments of a hopper frame or the hopper frame itself.

4. A receptacle to carry seed for sowing. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

5. A vessel for carrying waste, garbage, etc., out to sea, so constructed as to discharge its load by opening its bottom. *b* = HOPPER CAR.

6. In certain pianoforte actions, the jack or escapement lever, either by itself or together with its backpiece, regulating screw, etc.; — so called because it hops out of the notch into which it is thrust in striking, in order that the hammer may rebound and leave the string free to vibrate.

hop/er (*hɒp'ɛr*), *n.* 1. A hop picker.

2. *Brewing.* A vat used for infusing hops.

hop plant. *a* = *HOP*. 1. *b* Any of several species of *Origanum*, esp. the sweet marjoram (*O. majortana*).

hop/ple (*hɒp'pl*), *v. t.*; *hop/pled* (-'d); *hop/pling* (-'lɪŋ). [*Of* uncertain origin; cf. 1st *HOP*, *HOBBLE*.] To fetter the feet of (a horse, cow, etc.); to hobble; as, to *hopple* an unruly or straying horse; hence, to entangle; hamper

hop/ple, *n.* A fetter used for grazing horses or cattle, or to control a horse's gait; — chiefly in *pl.*

hop/pe (*hɒp'p*), *n.* [*Chin.* 'hu' p'u'.] In China: *a* A tribunal or commission having charge of the revenue from trade and navigation. *b* A collector of customs; an overseer of commerce. — *hoppe men*, Chinese customhouse officers.

hop/scotch/ (*hɒp'skɒtʃ*), *n.* [*Cf.* *scotch* a slight cut.] A child's game, in which a player, hopping on one foot, drives a block, pebble, or the like, from one compartment to another of a figure traced, or scotched, on the ground.

hop tree. A small American rutaceous tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) having trifoliate leaves and small greenish cymose flowers succeeded by 2-seeded samaras or winged fruits which have been used in place of hops.

hop v-clover. A hop clover.

hop-vine thecia. A small hairstreak butterfly (*Thecia melinus*, syn. *T. humuli*) whose larva feeds on the hop vine.

Hor'æ (*hɒ'rɛ*; 201), *n. pl.* [*L.*, *fr.* *Gr.* Ὅρα.]. *Gr. Relig.* Goddesses of the seasons, hence of orderliness both in nature and society. Hesiod mentions three, *Dike* (justice), *Eirene* (peace), and *Eunomia* (wise legislation). Cf. *APHRODITE*.

hor'al (*hɒ'rəl*; 201), *a.* [*L. horalis*, *fr. hora* hour. See *HOUR*.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

hor'a-ry (*hɒ'rɪ-ri*), *a.* [*LL. horarius*, *fr. L. hora* hour; cf. *F. horaire*. See *HOUR*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an hour; noting the hours.

2. Occurring once an hour; hourly; also, lasting only for an hour; ephemeral.

Horary, or soon decaying, fruits of summer. *Sir T. Browne*.

horary circles. *Dialing*, lines on dials showing the hours.

hor'a-tian (*hɒ'rɪ-shən*), *a.* [*L. Horatianus*.] Of or pert. to the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 65-8 B. C.), or resembling his poetic style. The fame of Horace rests chiefly on his odes, which are unsurpassed for finish of form and for aptness and elegance of diction.

Hor'a-ti-i, the three (-sh-ē). In Roman legend, three brothers who fought a celebrated combat with the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed, but the third by strategy killed his opponents one at a time. On his return to Rome he killed his sister, *Horatia*, for reproaching him for the murder of her betrothed one of the Curiatii. Although his life was spared, he was punished humiliatingly.

Hor'a-ti-o (*hɒ'rɪ-ti-ō*; sh-ō), *n.* [*It. Orazio*, *fr. L. Horatius*. Cf. *HORACE*.] 1. Masc. prop. name. *L. Horatius* (*hɒ'rɪ-shi-ūs*; sh-ūs); *F. Horace* (*hɒ'rɪs*); *It. Orazio* (*hɒ'rɪ-sy-ō*); *Sp. Horacio* (*hɒ'rɪ-thy-ō*); *Pg. Horacio* (*hɒ'rɪ-sy-ō*); *G. Horatius* (*hɒ'rɪ-sy-ō-s*), *Horaz* (*hɒ'rɪts*); *D. Horatio* (*hɒ'rɪ-ti-ō-s*).

2. In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.

Hor'a-ti-us Coe/cles (*hɒ'rɪ-shi-ūs kō'kē-lēs*; hɒ'rɪ-shi-ūs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army under Lars Porsena.

Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol. A sobriquet conferred by Napoleon on General Alexandre Dumas, father of the great novelist, on account of his single-handed defense of a bridge at Brixen against a body of cavalry.

horde (*hɒrd*; 201), *n.* [*F. horde* (cf. *G. horde*), *fr. Turk. ordū, ord*, camp; of Tatar origin.] 1. A clan or tribal group of Tatar or other Mongolian nomadic tent dwellers; hence, any nomadic group of loose organization; — often, in *pl.*, with the idea of great numbers; as, Asiatic *hordes* devastated central Europe in the Dark Ages.

Horde, from *yuft, urdu*, a tent; then a group of tents, camp, host army, differs from a tribe, in that it implies no kinship, but only a group of nomads brougling for predatory or other purposes. Many of the "Tatar *hordes*" were not Tatar (Mongols) at all, but of Turki stock.

2. *Sociol.* A social division composed of allied or related

hop, *v. t.* HOP TO COVER. [*HOOP*.] *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of *HOP*. *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of *HOP*. *hop-a-bout*, *n.* An apple dumpling. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

hop-aphis, *n.* The hop louse. *hop-bine*, *hop-bind*, *n.* The twining bine or stem of the hop. *hop-crease* (*hɒp'krēs*), *n.* *Hopscothen*. *R. DANCE*. *Obs.* *Hopdance*, *n.* *Prob.* = *HOBBIDLE*. *hop-dog*, *n.* An implement for pulling up hop poles. *Dial. Eng.*

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family groups, esp. in the tribal state; — about equivalent to the clan or sept in tribal organizations.

Practically the *horde* as a component of the tribe is nearly, but not quite, identical with the clan. F. H. Giddings.

3. Any unorganized or loosely organized group, whether of men or animals; a crowd; a swarm; a pack.

hor-de-a-ceous (hōr'dē-ā'shūs), a. [*L. hordeaceus* pert. to *hordeum* or barley.] *Bot.* Pert. to, or resembling, barley.

hor-de-in (hōr'dē-in), n. [*L. hordeum* barley.] *Chem.* A peculiar proteid present in barley, somewhat related to the gliadin derived from kernels of wheat and rye. It is soluble in alcohol. Formerly, a pulverulent mixture from barley, believed to be a definite substance.

Hor-de-um (-ūm), n. [*L., barley.*] *Bot.* A widely distributed genus of grasses having the flowers in dense spikes with long-awned glumes. *H. sativum*, the common barley, is doubtless a cultivated form of the wild species *H. spontaneum* of western Asia. See **BARLEY**.

hor-e-hound' (hōr'ehound'), n. [*ME. horehune, AS. hārēhūne, hārēhūn; hār* hoar, gray + *hūne, name* of a plant.] **1.** A European mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) naturalized in the United States. It has hoary, pubescent leaves (whence it is called *white horehound*), and small white axillary flowers. It has an aromatic smell and very bitter taste, and is used as a stomachic tonic and antelmintic.

2. An extract or confection made from this plant, used as a remedy for coughs and colds.

3. With attributive or qualifying adjective, any of several menthaceous plants resembling horehound in appearance or properties, as black *horehound*, water *horehound*, etc.

hor-i-zom'e-ter (hōr'i-zōm'ē-tēr), n. [*See* HORIZON; -METER.] An instrument for determining the distance of an object at sea by measuring the angle of depression of its water line below a horizontal line through the observer's eye.

hor-i-zon (hōr'i-zōn), n. [*ME. orizont, OF. orizonte, F. horizon, fr. L. horizon, fr. Gr. ὁρίζω (se. κίωσας)* the bounding line, horizon, fr. ὁρίζω to bound, fr. ἔπος boundary, limit.] **1.** The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point; the apparent junction of earth and sky, called the *apparent, local, or visible, horizon*; hence, fig., limit or range of perception or experience.

All the horizon round
Invested with bright rays. Milton.

The period of new horizons, hopes, and activities. A. D. White.

2. Astron. a A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place; a plane tangent to the earth's surface at that place; — called distinctively the *sensible horizon*. b A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere; — called also the *rational, or celestial, horizon*. c A level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially, used in observing altitudes; — called *artificial, or false, horizon*.

3. Geol. The deposit of a particular time, usually identified by distinctive fossils.

The strata all over the earth, which were formed at the same time, are said to belong to the same geological horizon. Le Conte.

4. In a picture, the imaginary line on which is projected the point of sight, or station point, of the spectator, esp. in landscapes, where this horizon replaces the natural horizon. See **PERSPECTIVE, Illustr.**

hor-i-zon, v. t. ; HO-RIZONED (-zūnd; -z'nd); HO-RIZON-ING. To limit by a horizon.

hor-i-zon'tal (hōr'i-zōn'tāl), a. [*Cf. F. horizontal.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near, the horizon. "Horizontal misty air." Milton.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; flat; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.

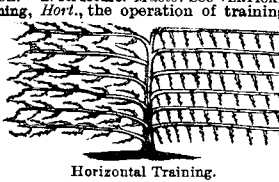
3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

4. Bot. Situated in a plane at a right angle to the plane of the primary axis, as leaves or other lateral members.

horizontal bar, a bar fixed in horizontal position for gymnastic exercise. — *h. drill,* a drilling machine having a horizontal drill spindle. — *h. engine, Mach.,* an engine with horizontal line of stroke. — *See* ENGINE, n. 4. — *h. escapement, Horol.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — *h. fire, Mil.,* the fire of ordnance and small arms at point-blank range or at low angles of elevation. — *h. line, Descriptive Geometry & Drawing,* a constructive line through the center of vision; the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes, the chief line in the projection, upon which all verticals are fixed and all vanishing points found. See **PERSPECTIVE, — h. parallel.** See **PALLAS, — h. plane, Descriptive Geom., a plane parallel to the horizon, upon which it is assumed that objects are projected. See **PROJECTION.** It is upon the horizontal plane that the ground plan of a building is supposed to be drawn. — *h. protection,* a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon. — *h. structure, Music.* See **VERTICAL STRUCTURE, — h. training, Horol., the operation of training fruit trees, grapevines, etc., so that the branches shall spread out laterally in a horizontal direction.****

hor-i-zon'tal (hōr'i-zōn'tāl), n. **1.** A thing that is horizontal; esp., a horizontal line or plane.

2. A Tasmanian coniferous tree (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*) the branches of which are first ascending and later horizontal, forming the so-called horizontal scrub.



Horizontal Training.

hor-mo-go-ni-um (hōrmō-gō'nī-ūm), n.; L. pl. -NIA (-nī-ā). [*NL.; Gr. ὄμος chain + γόνυ generation.*] *Bot.* In many blue-green algae (Schizophyceae), a portion of a filament between two heterocysts, becoming detached as a reproductive body. — **hor-mog-o-nous** (hōr-mō-gō-nūs), a. **horn** (hōrn), n. [*AS. horn;* akin to *D. horn, hoorn, G., Icel., Sw., & Dan. horn, Goth. haurn, W., Gael., & Ir. corn, L. cornu, Gr. κέρας,* and perh. also to *E. cheer, cranium, cerebrum;* cf. *Skr. ṛjga horn, ṛjga head.* Cf. **CARAT, CORN** on the foot, **CORNEA, CORNER, CORNET, CORNUCOPIA, HART.**] **1.** One of the processes borne on the head of many ungulate mammals and used chiefly as weapons of offense or defense. The term includes structures of several distinct kinds, sometimes median in position, but usually lateral and paired. Those of cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes are unbranched and permanent and usually present in both sexes. They consist of a sheath of epidermal substance (see def. 8) supported by a bony core. Those of deer, specifically called *antlers* (see **ANTLER**), are solid, bony, usually branching outgrowths, which are shed and renewed annually, and are usually present only in the male. Those of the pronghorn (which see) are in some respects intermediate between the above types. The giraffe has small bony processes covered with ordinary skin. The median horn or horns of the rhinoceros are entirely epidermal, with no bony core. Other forms occurred in extinct ungulates.

2. Any natural projection or excrescence from an animal, resembling or suggestive of a horn; esp.: a A projection from the beak of a bird, as the casque of a hornbill. b A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, as in the horned owls. c A projection from the head or thorax of an insect, or from the head of a reptile or fish. d A sharp spine in front of the fins of a fish, as in the horned pout. e One of the tentacles of a snail, etc.

3. Anat. A cornu.

4. Bot. a A curved or pointed appendage, as of the corona in certain milkweeds. b An awn of barley. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Something made of a horn, or resembling a horn; as: a A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn (as of an ox or a ram); now, any of various elaborately wrought instruments of brass or other metal, more or less resembling a horn in shape.

Instruments of the horn and trumpet family, in which the lips of the player vibrate against the mouthpiece of a long tube, have been widely known from the earliest times. A. Elson

b = **FRENCH HORN.** c A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle; hence, a drink. d The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See **CORNUCOPIA.** e A vessel made of a horn, esp. one designed for containing powder; anciently, a small vessel for carrying liquids. f The pointed beak of an anvil. g The high pomel of a saddle; also, either of the projections on a lady's saddle for supporting the leg. h *Naut.* One of the outer ends of the crossrees; also, one of the points of the jaws of a gaff or boom. i *Carp.* A curved projection on the fore part of a plane. j One of the projections at the four corners of the Jewish altar of burnt offering.

6. One of the curved ends of a crescent; esp., an extremity or cusp of the moon when crescent-shaped.

7. A wing of an army or of a squadron, esp. when drawn up in a crescentlike form. *Archaic & Poetic.*

8. The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed; also, any similar substance, as that which forms the hoof crust of horses, sheep, and cattle; as, a spoon of horn. Horn consists chiefly of keratin, and contains also insoluble mineral salts, esp. calcium phosphate.

9. Bib. A symbol of strength, power, glory, or pride.

The Lord is . . . the horn of my salvation. Ps. xviii. 2.

Gaiest them that raised thee dost thou lift thy horn? Milton.

10. An emblem of a cuckold, cuckolds being reputed to wear horns. "Thicker than a cuckold's horn." Shak.

horn, or horns, of a dilemma. See **DILEMMA, — horn of plenty.**

2. A cornucopia. b Bot. (1) A small grass (*Cornucopia cucullata*) of western Asia, the spikes of which become detached at maturity and bury themselves in the ground. (2) A valerianaceous plant (*Fedia cornucopiae*). (3) The plant *Datura fastuosa*. See **DATURA.**

horn (hōrn), v. t.; **HORNED** (hōrned); **HORN'ING.** **1.** To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to.

2. To cause to wear horns; to cuckold. *Obs.*

3. a To gore with the horns. **b** To dehorn. *Dial. Eng.*

4. a To proclaim by the blowing of a horn; specif., *Scots Law,* to put to the horn; to outlaw. *Obs. or Hist.*

The hue will be horned from vill to vill. Pollock & Mait.

b Hence, to proclaim; to spread the news of. *Dial. Eng.*

5. Tinsmithing. To press or hammer (a piece of work) on the horn, or beakiron, of an anvil.

6. Naut. To wedge or fasten as between horns; as, to *horn* the boom of a ship in a crotch.

7. Shipbuilding. To adjust (a frame of a ship) so as to bring its molding plane perpendicular to the plane of the keel.

horn, v. i. **1.** To blow a horn.

2. To talk in a gossipy manner. *Dial. Eng.* T. Hardy.

horn-beam' (hōrn'bēm'), n. [*See* BEAM.] A betulaeous tree of the genus *Carpinus*, esp. *C. betulus* of the Old World, or *C. caroliniana* of America. They have smooth gray bark and hard white wood, the leaves resembling those of the beech. See **CARPINUS.** **b** The hop hornbeam.

horn-bill' (bōn'), n. Any of numerous large hulky nonpasserine birds which constitute the family Bucerotidae, remarkable for the enormous size of the bill, which is usually surmounted by a casque, or hornlike process, variously shaped in the different species. They inhabit Africa, southern Asia, and the East Indies. The hornbills are arboreal

in habits (those of the genus *Zucorvus* partly terrestrial), omnivorous in diet, and, in some species at least, the female is imprisoned in the nest, which is in a hollow tree, by stopping up the entrance except a small hole through which she is fed by the male. Their flight is slow and heavy, and their plumage is usually chiefly black and white. The hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) and rhinoceros hornbill are well-known species.

horn-blende' (hōrn-blēnd'), n. [*G., fr. horn horn + blende blende.*] *Mtn.* The common black, dark Hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*). **3.** green, or brown variety of aluminous amphibole. See **AMPHIBOLE.** It contains considerable iron, and occurs as distinct crystals and in columnar, fibrous, and granular form. *Hornblende* is also used as synonymous with *amphibole*.

hornblende schist. *Petrog.* A schistose or laminated rock, of metamorphic origin, consisting essentially of hornblende and other minerals such as feldspar, quartz, etc.; — usually of a green to black color.

horn-blen'dic (hōrn-blēn'dīk), a. Containing hornblende in quantity; resembling, or relating to, hornblende.

horn-blend-ite (hōrn-blēnd-ī-tē), n. *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed almost entirely of hornblende.

horn-blower' (bō'blō-ēr), n. [*AS. hornblāwēre.*] **1.** One that blows a horn.

2. A hornworm, esp. either of those infesting tobacco.

horn-book' (-bōok'), n. A kind of child's primer formerly in use, consisting typically of a sheet of paper, mounted on a thin wooden board, having on it the alphabet and other rudiments, such as the digits and often the Lord's Prayer, and protected by a sheet of transparent horn. Cf. **BATTLE-DORSE, 4.** Hence, a rudimentary treatise; a primer. "He teaches boys the hornbook." Shak.

horn bug. A stag beetle or other beetle having long curved jaws likened to horns or one or more hornlike processes on the head. See **PASSALUS.**

horn core. The central bony part of the horn of the hollow-horned ruminants, as cattle and sheep.

horned (hōrned, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical, hōrn'ed*), a. Furnished with a horn or horns; having a hornlike process or appendage; as, *horned cattle*; *having some sort shaped like a horn.* "The horned moon." Coleridge.

horned adder, the horned viper. — *h. bug.* = **HORN BUG. — *h. clove,* the black medic. — *h. dace,* a common American cyprinid fish (*Semotilus atromaculatus*). See **CHUB, Illustr.** Also applied to allied fishes. — *h. frog,* any of certain South American frogs constituting the genus *Ceratothryx*, so called from their usually having more or less conspicuous triangular processes on the eyelids; esp., *C. cornuta*, a large Brazilian species. — *h. grebe.* See **GREBE.** — *h. hog,* the babirusa. — *h. horse, a gnu.* — *h. hummer,* the sun gem (hummingbird). — *h. iguana.* See **IGUANA.** — *h. lizard,* a small dark (*Hemiphaedusa*) widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The typical form occurs in the eastern United States in winter, and numerous subspecies in western North America. It has two small black erectile ear tufts. — *h. lizard,* a horned toad. — *h. owl,* any of various owls having conspicuous tufts of feathers on the head, as the great horned owl and the long-eared owl. — *h. pheasant,* a tragopan, esp. *Cervipus satypus* of the central and eastern Himalayas. — *h. pondweed,* a red-taceous weed (*Zannichellia palustris*) of wide distribution; — so called from its nutlets, which are beaked with the persistent styles. — *h. poppy.* = **HORN POPPY.** — *h. pout,* a bullpout or bullhead, esp. the common species (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) of the eastern United States. — *h. puffin.* See **PUFFIN.** — *h. rattlesnake,* a rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*), inhabiting the dry, sandy plains from California to Mexico. — so named from the pair of triangular horns between the eyes. It is called also *sidevinder.* — *h. ray,* any ray of the family Mollidae; — so called from their cephalic fins or processes. — *h. rush,* a tall sedge (*Rynchospora corniculata*) of the eastern United States, having a long-beaked achene. — *h. screamer,* a screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*) of northern South America, having a long slender yellowish white hornlike process on the forehead. The plumage is chiefly black, gray, and white. — *h. snake,* the horned viper. — *h. tad,* any of certain small harmless insectivorous lizards constituting the genus *Phrynosoma* of the family Iguanidae, or of the closely allied genus *Anota.* These lizards have several hornlike spines on the head, and a broad, flat body, covered with spiny scales. They inhabit the dry, sandy plains of the western (esp. the south-western) United States, and Mexico. — *h. toad,* a European violet (*Viola cornuta*) having the spur of the corolla unusually prolonged. — *h. viper.* See **CERASTES.** — *h. wavy,* Ross's snow goose.**

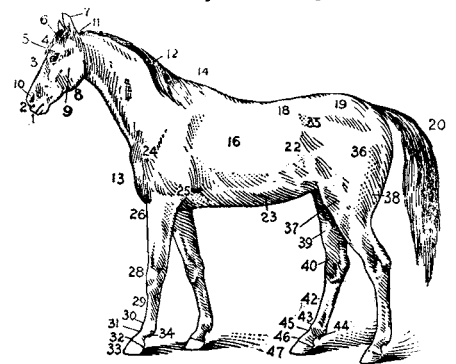


Horned Rattlesnake.



Horned Toad (Phrynosoma cornutum).

horror-stricken (hŏr'ŏr-strĭk'n) } a. Struck with hor-
ror-struck (hŏr'ŏr-strĭk'n) } ror; horrified. "Hor-
ror-stricken faces." C. Kingsley.
horse (hŏrs), n.; pl. HORSES (hŏr'sēz; -sīz), or collectively
(in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. *hors*; akin to OS. *hros*, D. &
OHG. *ros*, G. *ross*, Icel. *ross*, and perh. to *L. currere* to
run, E. *course*, *current*. Cf. WALRUS.] 1. A large peris-
sodactyl ungulate mammal (*Equus caballus*) domesticated
by man since a prehistoric period and used as a beast of
burden, or draft animal, or for riding; by extension, any
of certain allied extinct species. The species is believed



Horse, external parts. 1 Lips; 2 Nose; 3 Face; 4 Forehead; 5 Eyebrows; 6 Forelock; 7 Ears; 8 Lower Jaw; 9 Cheek; 10 Nostril; 11 Poll; 12 Mane; 13 Chest; 14 Withers; 15 Ribs; 16 Loin; 17 Collar; 20 Tail; 22 Flank; 23 Belly; 24 Shoulder; 25 Elbow; 26 Forearm; 28 Knee; 29 Cannon; 30 Shank; 31 Fetlock Joint; 31 Pastern; 32 Coronet; 33 Hoof; 34 Fetlock; 35 Hunch; 36 Thigh; 37 Stifle; 38 Buttock; 39 Gaskin; 40 Cannon or Shank; 43 Fetlock Joint; 44 Fetlock; 45 Pastern; 46 Coronet; 47 Hoof.

to be no longer found in a truly wild state, the so-called wild horses having escaped from domestication. It was first domesticated in the Old World. Fossil remains show that horses, probably of other closely allied species, occurred also in America, where the genus appears to have become entirely extinct until reintroduced by the Spaniards. The horse is distinguished from the other existing members of the genus *Equus* and family Equidae (the asses and zebras) by the long hair of the mane and tail, the usual presence of a callosity on the inside of the hind leg below the hock, and by other less constant characters, as the larger size, larger hoofs, more arched neck, small head, short ears, etc. (see EQUINE). Though there are many breeds of horses, of which the Arabian is the most famous (see also BAB, FLEMISH, LYONSIALE, SUFFOLK PUNCE, SHETLAND PONY, GALLOWAY, etc.), as well as minor races or strains (cf. HAMBLETONIAN, MORGAN), yet in breeding the attempt is usually made not to keep pure breeds, but to secure the desired qualities by judicious mixing, resulting in classes of horses adapted for special purposes (cf. THOROUGHBRED, TROTTER, PACER, HACKNEY, etc.). Other terms applied to horses, designating age, sex, etc., are *stallion*, *mare*, *foal*, *colt*, *filly*, and *gelding* (see these terms). In legal use, *horse* is sometimes used, as in statutes exempting horses from execution, to include any animal of the horse kind, as an ass (47 Ill. 462), a mule (38 Tenn. 154, 156), a mare (126 Cal. 288), a gelding (38 Tex. 199, 201), a colt (11 Tex. App. 89, 91); but when used with names of specific classes of horses, as in "horse, gelding, or mare," it is seldom construed in its general sense, but as having an appropriate specific sense in distinction from the kinds specifically named (26 Kan. 372; 31 Tex. 372; 149 Mo. 311). 2. The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female or mare; usually, a castrated male or gelding, but sometimes, esp. on the race track, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding. 3. *Zool.* In a broad sense, any member of the family Equidae, or horse family, which includes besides the asses and zebras various less specialized extinct types. 4. Mounted soldiery; cavalry; used as a collective; as, a regiment of horse; — *dist.* from *foot*. 5. *Twent.* five thousand horse and foot. *Bacon*. 6. An opprobrious, contemptuous, or jocular name for a man; as, old horse. Heavens, what a man is there! A very horse. *Shak*. 7. Anything on which one rides, sits, exercises, or is carried as on a horse; *specif.*: a A frame of timber, shaped like a horse, on which soldiers were made to ride for punishment. *Obs.* or *Hist.* b A stool or board on which a workman sits. c *Gymnastics*. An apparatus shaped somewhat like the body of a small horse, with a pair of removable handles at the position of the pommel and cantle of the saddle, used for vaulting exercises, etc. d A piece of wood on the end of a rope, on which a miner sits when low-

ered down a shaft. e A chair or seat slung on poles and carried by bearers. f A bier to be carried by four men. *Obs.* g A frame, usually with legs, to support something, as a bench or a staging, or clothing, etc. Cf. CLOTHES-HORSE, SAWHORSE. 7. Any of various devices; as: a A kind of clamp. b A tightening wedge. *Obs.* c A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. d A cooper's iron for closing up the staves of a cask. e A wooden faucet. 8. *Naut.* a A footstep. *Obs.* b A breastband or similar protection for a sailor in an exposed position. c A bar of iron or wood running transversely on deck on which slides the traveler on the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail in tacking; — often itself called *traveler*. d A juckstay. 9. *Mining*. A mass of earthy matter, or rock of the same character as the wall rock, occurring in a vein. 10. *Hydraulic Engin.* In a movable dam, a frame, usually hinged to the floor of the dam, which supports the trunnions or bearings on which a wicket turns. 11. pl. Bluefish. *Obs.* & R. 12. *Student Slang*. A translation or other illegitimate aid in study or examination; — called also *tool*, *pony*, *Dobbin*. b Horseplay; tomfoolery; monkeyshines. 13. A lottery ticket hired by the day. *Obs.* Eng. Oxf. E. D. 14. A day rule. *Legal Slang*, Eng. 15. Work paid for in advance. *Slang*. a horse of another color or color, a different matter; something of a different nature. — a h. on one's turn of fortune against one, esp. a joke or trick at one's expense. See HORSE AND HORSE. *Colloq.* or *Slang*. — a h. that was foaled of an acorn, the scaffold; the gibbet. *Oxf. E. D.* — h. and foot, cavalry and infantry; the whole army; hence, with all one's force or might. — h. and horse, a form of gaming, esp. dice throwing, in which the winner has to win a majority of rounds. When each player has won the same number of rounds the match is said to stand at *horse and horse*; hence, on even terms; "all square." *Colloq.* or *Slang*. — to horse, to horseback; — used as a command to mount. **horse** (hŏrs), v. t.; HORSEN (hŏrst); HORS'ING. [AS. *horsian*.] 1. To provide with a horse, or with horses; to mount on, or as on, a horse; as, the Japanese artillery is poorly horsed. "Being better horsed, outrode me." *Shak*. 2. To lift up; to raise; to hoist. *Obs.* 3. To cover (a mare); — said of the male. 4. To take or carry on the back. 5. To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc.; to flog; hence, to flog. 6. To sit astride; to bestride. *Rare*. 7. *Chiefly Naut.* To work unfairly or too hard; to drive. 8. *Naut.* To calk, as the joints of shell plating or the seams of a wooden deck. 9. *Carp.* To shape by cutting away pieces, as the string of a stair from which right-angled notches are cut to receive the treads. 10. *Logging*. In river driving, to recover (stranded logs) with peaveys. 11. To make (one) the object of horseplay. *Slang*, U. S. to horse away, to spend on lottery tickets. *Can.* **horse**, n. i. 1. To get, or go, on horseback. 2. *Salt Making*. To set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse. *Eng.* Oxf. E. D. to horse it, to charge for work in advance. *Slang*. **horse**, a. Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, a horse mackerel, the horse bean, etc. (see in the Vocabulary). **horse artillery**. Light artillery in which the cannoners are mounted, usually serving with cavalry; flying artillery. **horse back** (hŏrs'băk'), n. 1. The back of a horse. 2. A natural ridge of sand, gravel, or rock; a hogback. **horse mining**. A mound, ridge, bank, or parting of foreign matter in a coal seam. on horseback, on the back of a horse; mounted or riding on a horse or horses; in the saddle. **horse balm**. Any menthaeous plant of the genus *Colobosonia*, so called from the strong odor. It possesses tonic, astrigent, and diuretic properties. **horse bane** (hŏrs'bān'), n. A European apocynaceous plant (*Emanthe phellandrium*), supposed to cause palsy in horses. **horse bean**. A variety of the common broad bean (*Faba vulgaris*), grown for feeding stock. b A bean of the genus *Canavali*. *West Indies*. c The Jerusalem thorn. *Texas*. **horse block**. 1. A block for use in mounting or dismounting from a horse, or entering or leaving a vehicle. 2. A frame of timber on which to rest the raised end of an excavator's wheeling plank. 3. *Naut.* A platform for the officer of the watch or leadman on one side of the bridge or quarter deck. **horse box**. A railroad car for transporting valuable horses, as hunters. *Eng.* b An inclosure for a horse carried on a vessel, esp. one in which horses are hoisted aboard. c A large, high-sided church pew. *Jocular*, Eng. **horse car**. A railroad or street car drawn by horses. U. S. b A car fitted for transporting horses. U. S. **horse cassia**. An East Indian cassia (*Cassia marginata*), the long pods of which contain a black, cathartic pulp, used as a purgative medicine. **horse-chestnut** (hŏrs'chĕs'nŭt), n. a The large nutlike

seed of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, said to have been formerly used as food for horses. b The tree itself, which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. See *ASCULUS*. **horse-eye** (hŏrs'ē), n., or **horse-eye bean**. a The seed of the cowhage (*Stizolobium pruriens*), in allusion to its shape; also, the plant itself. b = *OXEYE BEAN*. c The seed of the hyacinth bean. **horse-eye jack**. A jurel (*Carangus latus*) widely distributed in tropical seas and found northward to Virginia on the Atlantic coast. Some consider it poisonous. **horse fennel**. A European apocynaceous plant (*Seseli hippomarathrum*) with finely divided leaves and white flowers. **horse fish** (hŏrs'fĭsh'), n. a A moonfish, as *Vomer setipinnis* or allied form. b The sauger. c A sea horse (*Hippocampus*). d A sucker (*Moxostoma crassilabre*) abundant in eastern North Carolina. e A king crab. **horse flesh** (-fĕsh'), n. 1. The flesh of the horse. 2. Horses generally, esp. with reference to riding, driving, or racing; as, he is a judge of horseflesh. *Colloq.* 3. = HORSEFLESH MAHOGANY. 4. = HORSE, 15. *Slang*. **horse fly** (-fĭ), n.; pl. FLIES (-fĭz). 1. Any of numerous brachycerous dipterous flies (some of them of large size) which constitute the family Tabanidae. They are called also *gadflies* and *breze flies*. The female horsefly (*Tabanus lineola*). Males have a piercing proboscis and suck the blood of animals, often greatly annoying horses and cattle by their bites, which are painful, but usually not at all poisonous. Many of the larger North American species belong to the typical genus *Tabanus*. They have a somewhat flattened body, wide head with large eyes, and fly swiftly. Cf. CHRYSOPS, GREENHEAD. 2. Any of various other flies annoying to horses, as the horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*). **horse foot** (-fŏt'), n. 1. The plant coltsfoot. 2. A king crab; — called also *horsefoot crab*. **horse gram**. A fabaceous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) of the tropics of the Old World, cultivated for food in India. **Horse Guards**. *Mil.* 1. A picked body of cavalry so called; esp. the cavalry brigade of the English household troops and more particularly the third regiment, called the Royal Horse Guards or, popularly, the Blues, which furnishes guards of state for the sovereign. 2. The building opposite Whitehall, London, serving as headquarters for several regiments of the Guards and as offices for some departments of the War Office. *Colloq.* 3. The personnel of the office of the commander in chief and the military authorities at the head of the British army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities. *Oxf. E. D.* **horse hair** (hŏrs'hār'), n. A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; the hairs of the mane or tail taken collectively; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs. **horse hide** (-hid'), n. A horse's hide, or leather made of it. **horse jockey** (-jŏk'ē), n. 1. A professional rider or driver of race horses; — usually merely *jockey*. 2. A trainer and dealer in horses. **horse latitudes**. *Naut.* Either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N. and 30° S. latitude, characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds; — a seaman's name of obscure origin. That part of the northern belt which is over the Atlantic Ocean is that most commonly mentioned or referred to. **horse laugh** (hŏrs'lāf'), n. A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. *Pop.* i. To laugh coarsely. — **horse laughter** (-lā), n. *Rare*. — **horse laugh ter** (-lā), n. *Rare*. **horse leech** (-lĕch'), n. Also formerly *horse leach*. 1. A veterinary surgeon; a farrier. *Obs.* or R. 2. A common European leech (*Hæmopsis gulo*). It feeds chiefly on worms, etc., but is said (perh. incorrectly) to attack the nose and mouth of horses when drinking. The horseleech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. [Some regard the word here translated *horseleech* as a corrupt reading for a word meaning *rampeur*, referring to lightning (which see).] 3. Fig.: One who makes inordinate and endless demands. **horseless**, a. Without a horse; *specif.*, not requiring a horse; — said of certain self-propelled vehicles, esp. those of a kind that are usually drawn by horses. **horse louse**. a A sucking louse (*Hæmatopinus asini*) found on the horse and ass. b The horse tick. **horse mackerel**. The common tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*). Locally, any of various other fishes, as the bluefish, saurel (*Trachurus trachurus*), ten-pounder, jurel (*Carangus chrysops*), a bonito (*Sarda chilensis*, etc.). **horse man** (hŏrs'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mĕn). 1. A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; a mounted man; *specif.*, *Obs.*, a cavalryman. 2. a A land crab of the genus *Ocyropsa*, living on the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, noted for running very swiftly. b A West Indian scimitoid fish (*Eques lanceolatus*). c An obsolete and inferior race of carrier pigeons. **horse hoof**, n. The coltsfoot. **horse house**, n. Housings for a horse. *Obs.* Oxf. E. D. **horse iron**. *Naut.* A large calking iron, held in position by one man, and struck by another. **horse-jag**, horse-jug'. Vars. of HOISE-BOGGO. **horse knacker**. See KNACKER. **horse knob**. A horse hoof. *Obs.* **horse knop**, -knop', -knout', -knupweed. *Dial. Eng.* **horse koper**. = HORSE COBER. **horse lair**. The den of a horse thief. See HUNTING. *Local*, Eng. **horse laurel**. The great laurel, or rhododendron. U. S. **horse leech-craft**, -leech'er-y, -leech'er-y'. A horse leech. **horse like**, a. Like a horse. **horse lily**. Spatterdock. U. S. **horse litter**. A seat hung on poles, and borne by two horses. **horse lock**, n. A loud such as a horse can draw or carry; hence, a considerable amount. **horse loaf**. A loaf of horse bread. *Obs.* **horse lode**. A loaded hobbler for a horse; by extension, a padlock. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **horse ly**, a. Of like, or pert. to, a horse. *Obs.* or R. **horse man's hammer** (hŏrs'mānz'hām'p'r). A light mace. *Hist.*

hor'ry. + HORY.
horns. + HOARSE, HORSE.
[hŏr's] con'course' (hŏr' kŏn's-kŏr'; ŏr). [F.] Not computing; — of a picture in an exhibition.
[hŏr's] de com'bat' (dĕ kŏn'bā'). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.
[hŏr's] de prŏ'pos' (dĕ prŏ'pŏs'). [F.] Lit., out of the purpose; not to the point or purpose.
[hŏr's] de sŏ'sŏn' (sĕ zŏn'). [F.] Out of season.
[hŏr's] d'au'v're (dĕ'v'r'). [F., It., outside of work.] 1. Something unusual or extraordinary. *Rare*. 2. A dish served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal. **horse**. + HOARSE.
horse aloes. Caballine aloes. **horse ant**. A large ant, esp. the European *Formica rufa*. **horse back**, n. On horseback. **horse bee**. The horse botfly. **horse beech**. The hornbeam. **horse beetle**. A stag beetle. **horse bier**. A horse litter for the dead. *Obs.* **horse billiards**. A form of shuffleboard played on shipboard. **horse blob**. The marsh marigold. *Dial. Eng.* **horse boat**. a A boat for conveying horses and cattle. b A

boat propelled by horse power. *Obs.* or *Hist.* U. S. **horse boot**. = BOOT, n. 3. **horse bot** or *botfly*. See BOTFLY. **horse boy**. A boy or servant who cares for horses; a stable boy. **horse bumble**. The sweetbrier. **horse bread**. A coarse bread for horses, generally made of a mixture of beans, bran, or the like. **horse briar**. The greenbrier *Smitax rotundifolia*. **horse brimstone**. See SULPHUR. **horse care**. The best ragweed. **horse chanter**. A swindling horse dealer. See CHANT, v. t., 5. — **horse chanting**. [der. *Obs.*] **horse-chire**, n. The german-horse care. One that chires horses; *specif.*, shears with serrated edges playing over each other, used in clipping horses. **horse cloth**. 1. A cloth for a covering or trapping of a horse. 2. A strong rough dress fabric. **horse cober**, horse couper. A horse dealer. — **horse coping**, horse coupling. **horse-cours'er**, -cours'er, n. A dealer in horses, esp. a tricky one. — **horse-cours'ing**, -cours'ing, n. *All Obs.* **horse course**. *Obs.* or R. a A horse clipper. b A race course. **horse courier**. One who runs

horses or keeps them for racing. **horse cover**. A dial. var. of HORSE COBER. **horse crab**. A king crab. **horse crass**. European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). **horse crevill**. The cavalla (*Carangus hippus*). **horse daisy**. The oxeeye daisy. **horse dam**. *Logging*. A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream. **horse de frise** (dĕ frĕz'). Partial trans. of *curvulae-frictus*. **horse devil**. A fabaceous plant (*Baptisia lanceolata*) of the southern United States, which when dried and withered is rolled about by the wind, sometimes frightening horses. **horse doctor**. One who doctors horses; a veterinary surgeon. **horse drench**. A drench, or dose of physic, for a horse; also, the horn or other appliance by which the dose is administered. **horse elder**. Elecampane. *Obs.* **horse emmet**. = HORSE ANT. **horse fair**. A fair for the sale or exhibition of horses. — **horse fight**, n. a Tricky; crafty; fraudulent. **horse fetter**. One who looks after horses in mines. **horse fight**, n. a A fight on horseback. b A fight between

horses [Dial. Eng.]. **horse finch**. The chaffinch. **horseless mahogany**. The sahu tree or its wood. **horseflesh** ore. *Mining*. The mineral borate. It has a reddish color on fresh fracture. *Dial. Eng.* **horse flower** (hŏrs'flou'ŏr), n. **horsefly weed**. The wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), supposed to drive away horseflies. **horsefoot snipe**. *Local*, U. S. **horse gall**. The lesser centaury. **horse fully** (hŏrs'fŏl'ē), adv. In a way becoming a horse. R. **horse furniture**. The complete trappings of a horse. [Obs.] **horse gate**, n. *Eng. Law*. Right of pasture for a horse. *Hist.* **horse gentian**. Feverroot. **horse gentler**. A horse breaker. **horse glass**. Feverroot. U. S. **horse glass**. A cheval glass. **horse godmother**. A masculine, coarse-looking woman. *Vulgar*. **horse-gog**, n. Any of several kinds of wild plum. *Dial. Eng.* **horse-gold**, n. Any of several common crowfoots or buttercups. *Dial. Eng.* **horse gowan**. a The oxeeye

daisy. b = CAMOMILE a. c The dandelion. *Scot.* **horse grenadiers**. *Mil. Hist.* Grenadiers mounted they were introduced in France in the 17th century; England later adopted this type of mounted infantry. **Horse-guards man**, n. A soldier or officer of the British Horse Guards, esp. of the Royal Horse Guards. **horse-haired**, a. Furnished with horsehair; wearing, or covered with horsehair. **horse-hair**, n. A horse's hair, fig., bewigged. [Iichen.] **horsehair lichen**. The horsehair lichen. **horsehair worm**. A hairworm. **horse head** (hŏrs'hĕd'), n. a A horse's head. **horse head**, n. allied form. b A sea horse (*Hippocampus*). **horsehead coat**. The surf scoter (*Oidemia persipillata*). U. S. **horse-helm**, horse-helm', n. [AS. *horselene*, *horselene*, elecampane; *hors* horse + *elene* elecampane, fr. L. *helenuum* a plant (see HELLINIUM), or L. *inula* elecampane; later influenced by E. *hel.*] The elecampane. **horse herd**, n. One who herds or looks after horses. **horse hoe**. A kind of cultivator. — **horse hoe**, v. t. & i. **horse hood**, n. See HOOD.

horse hoof, n. The coltsfoot. **horse house**, n. Housings for a horse. *Obs.* Oxf. E. D. **horse iron**. *Naut.* A large calking iron, held in position by one man, and struck by another. **horse-jag**, horse-jug'. Vars. of HOISE-BOGGO. **horse knacker**. See KNACKER. **horse knob**. A horse hoof. *Obs.* **horse knop**, -knop', -knout', -knupweed. *Dial. Eng.* **horse koper**. = HORSE COBER. **horse lair**. The den of a horse thief. See HUNTING. *Local*, Eng. **horse laurel**. The great laurel, or rhododendron. U. S. **horse leech-craft**, -leech'er-y, -leech'er-y'. A horse leech. **horse like**, a. Like a horse. **horse lily**. Spatterdock. U. S. **horse litter**. A seat hung on poles, and borne by two horses. **horse lock**, n. A loud such as a horse can draw or carry; hence, a considerable amount. **horse loaf**. A loaf of horse bread. *Obs.* **horse lode**. A loaded hobbler for a horse; by extension, a padlock. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **horse ly**, a. Of like, or pert. to, a horse. *Obs.* or R. **horse man's hammer** (hŏrs'mānz'hām'p'r). A light mace. *Hist.*

horse/man-ship (hōrs'mān-shīp), *n.* Act or art of riding, or of training or otherwise managing horses; manage.

horse marine, *n.* One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man of his element.

2. A man or boy who leads a canal-bait horse. *Local, Eng.*

horse/mint' (hōrs'mīnt'), *n.* A either of two European mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*). **b** In the United States, a coarse menthaceous plant (*Monarda punctata*) with whorls of spotted yellow flowers.

horse mushroom. A mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) nearly related to the common edible field mushroom, and considered by some to be only a form of it.

horse mussel. A large marine mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), found on shores of northern Europe and America.

horse nail, *or, esp. in sense 2, horse/nail'* (-nāl'), *n.* **1.** A thin, pointed nail, with a heavy flaring head, for securing a horseshoe to the hoof; a horseshoe nail.

2. A tadpole. *Local, Eng.*

horse nettle. *Bot.* A coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*), having white or pale purple flowers and bright yellow berrylike fruit. It is common throughout the southeastern United States.

horse piece. *Whaling.* One of the large pieces into which the blubber pieces of blubber are cut before mincing.

horse/play (hōrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

Too much given to horseplay in his railleury. *Dryden.*

horse plum. **1.** Hort. A medium-sized purple freestone plum of oval shape and rather acid flavor.

2. A the common wild yellow or red plum (*Prunus americana*) of North America. **b** The Canada plum (*P. nigra*).

horse/pond' (hōrs'pōnd'), *n.* A pond for watering horses, — formerly often used for ducking offending or unpopular persons. — *v. t.* To duck in a horsepond.

horse power, or horse/pow'er (-pou'ēr), *n.* **1.** The power which a horse exerts.

2. Mech. A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second), used in stating the power of a steam engine or any other prime mover, or in estimating the power required to drive machinery, etc. Indicated horse power, the power developed in the cylinder or cylinders of an engine as calculated from (1) the average pressure of the working fluid, obtained from the indicator diagram or diagrams, (2) the piston area, (3) the stroke, and (4) the number of working strokes per minute. Brake horse power, the actual power given out by an engine or other motor, calculated from (1) the force exerted on a friction brake or absorption dynamometer acting on the flywheel or brake-wheel rim, (2) the effective radius of this force, and (3) the speed of the flywheel or brake wheel. Nominal horse power, a term still used by some engine builders to express certain measurements of cylinder. Electric horse power, horse power calculated from electric units (746 watts = 1 horse power). French or metric horse power, sometimes called force de cheval, cheval-vapeur, or simply cheval, is numerically equal to a rate of 75 kilogram meters of work per second, or 0.986 of an ordinary horse power. The term *horse power* was originated by Boulton and Watt to state the power of their steam engines. In a practical test it was found that the average horse could work constantly at the rate of 22,000 foot pounds per minute. This was increased by one half in making this arbitrary, and now universal, unit of power. **b** An arbitrary unit of comparison for steam boilers, adopted by the Centennial Commission, equal to the evaporation of 34 1/2 pounds of water per hour, when the temperature of the feed water is 100° F., and the pressure of the steam is 70 pounds per square inch, as read from the gauge.

3. A machine worked by a horse, for driving other machinery; a horse motor.

horse-power hour. *Mech.* The work performed or energy consumed by working at the rate of one horse power for one hour. It is equal to 1,980,000 foot pounds.

horse/pox' (hōrs'pōks'), *n.* *Veter.* An infectious pustular disease of the horse; equine variola.

horse-rad'ish (-rād'ish), *n.* A tall white-flowered brassicaceous plant (*Rorippa armoracia*), native of Europe and widely cultivated; also, the pungent root of this plant, which is ground and used as a condiment and stomachic.

horse-radish tree. An East Indian tree (*Moringa moringa*) cultivated throughout the tropics for its fruit, which is pickled or cooked as a vegetable, and which also yields oil of ben. The root has the flavor of horse-radish. **b** In Australia, any tree of the genus *Codonocarpus*, — so called from its pungent leaves.

horse railroad or railway. *Orig.*, a road on which the traction power is furnished by horses; a tramway. Since horses were the only means originally used, the term has been construed as including any street railroad, whatever the traction power (51 *N. J. Eq.* 213; 52 *Fed.* 835); but the contrary was held in 30 *Fed.* 324, 327.

horse/rake' (hōrs'rāk'), *n.* A rake drawn by a horse.

horse sense. Strong common sense of a very practical nature. *Colloq., U. S.*

horse/shoe' (hōrs'shō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses, usually consisting of a narrow plate of iron conformed to the rim of a horse's hoof to which it is to be nailed. A widespread superstition regards the horseshoe as a talisman, (1) as bringing good luck to one who finds a cast horseshoe, (2) as keeping bewitchment from, or good fortune in, a place where the horseshoe is nailed up, — probably as a charm to prevent the traveling of the witchery or fortune.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe; *specif.:* **a** Fortif. A small round or oval outwork with a parapet, situated on low ground. *Obs. or R. b* The horseshoe vetch.

3. pl. The game of quoits, esp. as played with horseshoes.

4. Short for HORSESHOE CRAB, the king crab.

horse/shoe', v. t.; HORSE/SHOE' (-shō'd'), *v. t.* To furnish with horseshoes; to shoe (a horse).

2. To put in the shape of a horseshoe; *esp., Arch.,* to make (an arch) like a horseshoe. See HORSESHOE ARCH.

horseshoe arch. An arch whose springing line is higher than the abutment, the curve being carried past the springing line and not stopping where it becomes tangent with the line of the joint. See ARCH, *Illustr.* (4).

horseshoe bat. Any of various bats of an exclusively Old World family (Rhinolophidae) having a more or less horseshoe-shaped leaf on the nose, as those of the typical genus *Rhinolophus*, of which *R. ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros* occur in England.

horseshoe kidney. *Med.* Congenital malformation of the kidneys marked by partial fusion of the two organs giving a horseshoe shape.

horse/sho'er (-shō'ēr), *n.* One who shoes horses or makes horseshoes.

horseshoe vetch. A European fabaceous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) cultivated for its yellow umbellate flowers, which are succeeded by curved pods.

horse sickness. *Veter.* A highly malignant disease affecting horses in South Africa, characterized by intense congestion of the blood vessels, grave alteration of the blood, swelling of the head and neck, and oedema of the lungs.

horse sorrel. The water dock. **b** Field sorrel.

horse sponge. A large coarse commercial sponge, *esp. Spongia equina*.

horse/tail' (hōrs'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse.

2. A Turkish standard, denoting a pasha's rank. Commanders are distinguished by the number of horse-tails carried before them. Thus, the sultan has seven, the grand vizier five, and the pashas three, two, or one.

3. Bot. A any plant of the genus *Equisetum*. See Equisetum.

horse tail. **b** MARE'S-TAIL. **c** The horsetail mushroom.

horsetail lichen. Any of various lichens of the genus *Alectoria*. They have a filiform tufted or pendulous thallus.

horsetail mushroom. A common mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) having an elongated shaggy white pileus and black spores. See Coprinus.

horsetail tree. Any tree of the genus *Caseuarina*; — so called from its leafless wiry branches.

horse thistle. A Chicory. *Obs.* **c** The European wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*). *Obs.* **c** Any thistle of the genus *Carduus*, except the bull thistle (*C. lanceolatus*).

horse tick. A winged, dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*), infesting the horse; — called also forest fly. It flies but little, and causes irritation to the horse by running about among its hairs, and by its bites. See HIPPOBOSCIDÆ.

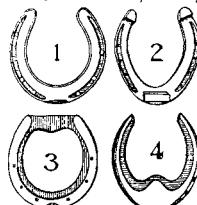
horse/wood' (hōrs'wōd'), *n.* **a** A common North American asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) with small discoid heads of yellowish flowers; fireweed. **b** Horse balm.

c The great ragweed; also, wild lettuce. *Local, U. S.*

horse/whip' (-hwīp'), *n.* A whip for horses.

horse/whip', v. t.; WHIPPED' (-hwīpt'); -WHIP/PING. To flog or chastise with a horsewhip.

horse/wom'an (-wōm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn);



Various Horseshoes. 1 Plain Shoe; 2 Shoe with Toe and Heel Calks; 3 Bar Shoe with Toe Clip (Hoof Surface); 4 Shoe with Toe Wedge and Lengthen Straps. 1, 3, 4 are for Fore Feet, 2 for Hind. 1, 2, 4 show Ground Surface.



Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).



Horus.

-In). A woman who rides on horseback; as, an excellent horsewoman. — **horse/wom'an-ship**, *n.*

horse/wood' (hōrs'wōd'), *n.* Any of several West Indian mimosaecous shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra*.

horse/-ness (hōrs'f-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being horse.

horse/ing (hōrs'īng), *n.* **1.** Supply of horses or cavalry.

2. A "horse" upon which a grinder sits at his work.

3. A flogging given to one horse on another's back.

Hors/ley powder (hōrs'lī), *n.* An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, potassium chlorate, nutgalls, and charcoal.

horst (hōrst), *n.* [*G.*] *Geol.* A tract of the earth's crust separated by faults from surrounding tracts which have been relatively depressed.

hors'y (hōrs'ī), *a.*; **HORS'ER** (-sī-ēr); **HORS'-EST.** **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suggestive of, a horse; as, *horsy illnesses; a horsy odor.*

2. Addicted to, or having to do with, horses or horse racing, or characteristic of the taste, manners, dress, etc., of horsemen; as, *a horsy man; horsy talk or dress.*

3. Of the mare, in heat.

hor-ta'tion (hōr-tā'shūn), *n.* [*L. hortatio, fr. hortari* to incite, exhort, *fr. hort* to urge.] Act of exhorting, inciting, or giving advice; exhortation.

hor-ta-tive (hōr-tā-tīv), *a.* [*L. hortativus*.] Giving exhortation; advisory; exhortative. — **hor-ta-tive-ly, adv.**

hor-ta-to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* [*L. hortatorius*.] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

hor'ti-cul-tur'al (hōr'tī-kūl'tūr-āl), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.

hor'ti-cul-ture (hōr'tī-kūl'tūr), *n.* [*L. hortī (gen. of hortus) cultura* cultivation of a garden. See **YARD** an inclosure; **CULTURE**.] The cultivation of a garden or orchard; the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers or ornamental plants. Horticulture is a branch of plant production, which is one of the main divisions of agriculture.

hor'ti-cul-tur-ist (-kūl'tūr-īst), *n.* One who practices horticulture; one trained or expert in horticulture.

Hōrus (hō'rus; 201), *n.* [*L., Gr. Ὅρος, fr. Egypt. Hor.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day. There are a number of gods called Horus in Egyptian myth, the most prominent being: (1) the god of the rising sun, and (2) the son of Isis and Osiris and slayer of Seb., — eventually merged into one. Cf. HIRPOCRATES.

ho-san'na (hō-zān'ā, *interj.* & *n.*; *pl.* -NAS (-āz)). [*L. (in the Vulgate), Gr. ὁσαννά, fr. Heb. hōshā'āh nāā* save now, save, we pray, hōshā'ā to save (Hiphil), a causative form, of yāshā' + nā, a particle.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings. "Hosanna to the Highest." *Milton.*

hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSES, formerly HOSE (hōz'n). [*AS. hose; akin to D. hoers, G. hose* trousers, OHG. *hosa*, Icel. *hosa* stocking, gaiter, Dan. *hose* stocking.]

1. A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot, but formerly sometimes reaching only to the ankle; a stocking, or stockings, of any length.

2. pl. Greaves. *Obs.*

3. Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist of the general nature of tights, as formerly worn, often fastened to the doublet by ribbons or strings called points; later, breeches reaching only to the knee.

4. [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe, as of leather or India rubber, for conveying fluids, esp. water, from a faucet, hydrant, or fire engine; often such a pipe with nozzle and attachments; also, the piping as material; as, ten feet of rubber hose.

5. A sheath, as that inclosing an ear of Indian corn.

6. A socket, as in a tool to receive the handle, or in the head of a golf club to receive the shaft; *specif., Print.*, in old-style presses, a frame inclosing part of the spindle and supporting the platen.

HOSE/a (hō-zē'ā), [*Heb. Hōshē'a*.] **1.** Lit., salvation; — masc. prop. name.

2. A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C., whose ministry fell in the reigns of Uzziah to Hezekiah. **b** The Book of Hosea. See OLD TESTAMENT.

hose-in-hose', n. Any double garden flower in which one corolla appears to be situated within another, as in certain species of *Datura*, *Primula vulgaris*, etc.

HOSE. *Dial. Eng. var. of OSS.*

hos. *Abbr.* HOSEA.

HO-sack' (-sāk'), *n.* [*NL., after David Hosack*, Am. botanist.] Syn. of LOTUS.

HO'sah (hō'sā), *Bib.*

HO'sai (hō'sā'), *Bib.*

ho-san'na, v. t. To applaud with reverence.

Hosanna Sunday. Palm Sunday; — so called in parts of Europe and of the East. Cf. *Matt.* xxi. 9, *Mark* xii. 10, *John* xii. 13.

hosband + **HUSBAND**.

HOSE + **HOARSE**. [*HAUSE*.]

hosae. *Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of hose, n. t.* To provide with hose for the legs. *Obs.*

2. To drench by means of a hose.

hosae/bird', n. [*Prob. whose's* also, a rascal. *Dial. Eng.*]

hosabonde + **HUSBAND**.

hosae bridge. A portable raised section of track to be laid over a fire hose crossing a street railway track.

hosae carriage or cart. A wheeled vehicle for conveying fire hose.

hosae cock. = **SILL COCK**.

hosae company. A company of men appointed to bring a nd manage hose in the extinguishing of fires. *U. S.*

hosae (hōzd). *a.* **1.** Having, or wearing, hose. **b** *Print.* One of the hooks connecting the platen with the hose. *Obs.*

HO-sen', n. See HIASAN and PROP HOSEN.

Hotchkiss magazine rifle. A breech-loading rifle, having a tubular magazine in the butt stock holding five cartridges and provided with a cut-off.

Hotchkiss mountain rifle. A small-caliber, breech-loading, rifled cannon which can be carried on pack animals in mountainous country. See MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY, Illust.

Hotchkiss revolving cannon. A rapid-firing machine cannon, caliber 1.5 or 1.65 inches, having a group of five barrels assembled about a central shaft and revolving in front of a heavy breech which resists the recoil and holds the operating mechanism, there is one loading, one firing, and one extracting device for the entire system. Fixed metallic ammunition is used.

hotch/pot' (hɒtʃpɒt) n. [Fr. hochepot, fr. hocher to hotch/potch' (-pɒtʃ) v. shake (of uncertain origin) + pot pot; cf. OD. husepot hotchpotch.] 1. (In this sense hotchpotch.) A mingled mass; a confused mixture; a stew of various ingredients; a hodge-podge.

2. (In this sense hotchpotch.) Law. A blending, or throwing into a common lot or stock, of property for equality of division. Thus, formerly, in England, when lands had been given in frankmarriage to one daughter they were after the death of the ancestor blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then divided in equal portions among all the daughters. In England the term is now applied only to the practice required by the Statute of Distributions (22 & 23 Car. II. c. 10), according to which the children of an intestate who have received advances must contribute or account to the intestate's personal estate for the value of the advances as of the time they were made, and then share in an equal distribution of the total estate. The term has been sometimes applied in cases of salvage. It corresponds in a measure with collation in the Civil and Scots law.

hot cooties. A rustic, or childish, play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses what the other is doing.

hot-tel' (hɒt-tel) n. [Fr. hôteL, OF. hostel. See HOSTEL.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn, esp. one of the better class. See INN.

2. In French usage: a The mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth. b A public building; as, hotel de ville, a town hall; hotel Dieu, a hospital.

hot-foot' (hɒt'fʊt) adv. In eager haste. Colloq. He was off hot-foot after the girl. Atlantic Monthly

hot-head' (-hɛd') n. A hot-headed person; a hasty or impetuous person; as, the rant of a hot-head.

hot-head'ed, a. Having a hot head, as from drinking; hence, fiery; hasty; impetuous; vehement; headstrong.

hot-head'ed-ly, adv. — hot-head'ed-ness, n.

hot-house' (hɒt'hʊs) n. 1. = BATHOS, bathing house, brothel. Obs.

2. Hort. A glasshouse artificially heated enough for growing or keeping tender or tropical plants.

3. A room or building kept heated for drying purposes, esp. for drying green pottery or salt.

4. A winter lodge of American Indians. Obs.

5. In the West Indies, a hospital. Oxf. E. D.

Höthir (hø'thɪr) n. [Icel. Höðr.] Norse Myth. In the Eddas, a blind god who slays Balder at the instigation of Loki (see BALDER). Older legends of his conflict with Balder make Höthir an earthly hero who is Balder's rival for the hand of Nanna.

hotly, adv. [From HOT, a.] In a hot or fiery manner; ardently; pungently; violently; hastily; lustfully.

hot-press', n. Mach. a A calendering machine in which paper or cloth is glossed by pressing it between glazed boards and hot metal plates. b A hydraulic oil press in which the contents are kept hot by steam radiators.

hot-press', v. t. To gloss (paper or cloth), or to express (oil), by combined heat and pressure. — hot-press'er, n.

hot-roll', n. t. To roll while hot, as metal.

hot-short', a. [Cf. COLD-SHORT.] Metal Brittle when heated, esp. beyond a red heat; as, hot-short iron. Cf. RED-SHORT. — hot-short-ness, n.

hot-spur' (hɒt'spʊr) n. [hot + spur.] 1. A rash, hot-headed, impetuous man

2. [Cmp.] A surname of Sir Henry Percy (1364-1403), represented in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth," Part I, as a restless, jesting, fiery-tempered soldier.

3. A variety of pea. Obs.

hot-spur', hot-spurred' (-spʊrd'), a. Violent; impetuous; headstrong; rash.

Hot-tot-tot (hɒt'tɒt-tɒt) n. [D. Hollentot; — so called from hot and tot, two syllables of frequent occurrence in their language. Wedgwood.] 1. One of a South African race apparently allied to both the Bushmen and Bantus and possibly sprung from an ancient cross of these two. They slightly exceed the Bushmen in height and cranial capacity. They are excessively dolichocephalic, of a yellowish brown complexion, and their prominent cheek bones

and pointed chins give their faces a triangular appearance; their features are Negroid. The Namas are the purest Hot-tot-tots remaining. The Griqua, Gouaqua, and Damara are mixed races. A great number are scattered through Cape of Good Hope province, where they are now somewhat advanced from their former extreme degradation.

2. The Hot-tot-tot language, an agglutinative tongue of marvelous phonetic and grammatical development in view of the low order of the race speaking it. It possesses four of the "clicks" characteristic of Bushman; "tones" such as occur in the Indo-Chinese languages; grammatical gender (found in few other languages of non-Caucasian peoples); and relational suffixes closely resembling true inflections.

Hot-tot-tot apron, an excessive development of the labia minora occurring in Hottentot women. — H. bread, the elephant's-foot (Tectaria caryophyllifera); also, its thick edible rootstock, formerly an article of diet among the Hottentots. — H. breadfruit, the Kaifir bread. — H. cherry, a South African castraceous plant (Cassine maurouensis) having handsome foliage, with small white or greenish flowers and drupeaceous fruit. — H. rice, Zool., the larvæ and pupæ of ants, sometimes used as food.

hou-ba-ra' (hoo-bə'ra), n. [Ar. hūbārā bustard.] Either of two bustards, Houbara undulata of northern Africa and Asia Minor, and H. macquensis of Persia, India, etc., the latter straying to England.

Hou'dan (hoo'dæn), n. [Fr. Houdan, town in Seine-et-Oise, France.] One of a French breed of domestic fowls, of medium size, with a thick globular crest on the head, a V-shaped leaf comb, black and white mottled plumage, with pinkish legs and feet with five toes. They are esteemed for the table and are prolific layers.

hough'er (hok'ēr), n. One who houghs, or hocks, cattle; specif. [cap.], in Ireland, one of a band (formed in 1711) of lawbreakers who practiced the hocking of cattle. The band became identified with the Whiteboys.

hound (hound), n. [Cf. Icel. hūnn knob, the knob at the masthead.] 1. pl. Naut. Projections at the masthead, serving as a support for the trestletrees and so the topmast, or, in small vessels, for the rigging, such as shrouds.

2. pl. Vehicles. Certain side bars in a vehicle, as those connecting the tongue of a wagon with the fore carriage, or the reach with the hind carriage, to give additional rigidity to those parts. See RUNNING GEAR, Illust.

hound (hound), n. [ME. hound, hund, dog, AS. hund; akin to OS. & OFries. hund, D. hond, G. hund, OHG. hund, Icel. hundr, Dan. & Sw. hund, Goth. hunds, and prob. to Lith. šun, Ir. & Gael. cu, L. canis, Gr. κύων, κύων, Skr. śvan; cf. also Goth. hīnpan (in comp.) to catch. Cf. CANINE, CYNIC, KENNEL.] 1. Orig., a dog of any breed; in modern usage, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds have large drooping ears and a deep voice of characteristic tone, and follow their prey by scent. When used without qualification the term usually (esp. in England) designates the foxhound. Other more or less important and typical breeds are the harrier, bloodhound, beagle, bass, pointer, dachshund, otterhound, etc. (see these terms); also BOA HOUND, STAGHOUND. Also, any of various other breeds of hunting dogs which follow their prey chiefly or entirely by sight, as the greyhound, Scotch deerhound, and the wolfhound.

2. A despicable person. "Boy! false hound!" Shak.

3. A player who takes the part of one of the hounds in the game of hare and hounds, or paper chase.

4. Short for HOUNDFAIR.

hound of hell, Cerberus. — to ride to, or follow, the hounds, to hunt on horseback with hounds, esp. to so hunt the fox.

hound, v. t. & HOUND'ED; HOUND'ING. 1. To hunt, chase, or track with hounds, or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly; as, he was hounded by his creditors.

2. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; as, to hound a dog at a hare; to hound on pursuers.

hound/fish' (hound'fɪʃ), n. A any of various small sharks; a dogfish (which see). b A garfish.

hound's-tongue' (houndz'tɪŋg), n. [AS. hundes tunge.] A coarse boraginaceous weed (Cynoglossum officinale), with tongue-shaped leaves, and reddish flowers succeeded by nutlets covered with barbed prickles. Also, any of certain other species of Cynoglossum.

hour (our), n. [ME. hour, our, here, ure, OF. here, ore, ure, F. heure, L. hora, fr. Gr. ώρα a season, the time of the day, an hour. See YEAR; cf. HOROLOGE, HOROSCOPE.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day; sixty minutes of mean time. Until the 18th century the hour was commonly reckoned as the twelfth part of the time between sunrise and sunset, or between sunset and sunrise, and hence was of varying duration.

2. Hour, as a unit of time, is used in combination with units of rate in naming certain units of amount; as in ampere hour, horse-power hour (see these terms), etc.

3. The time of the day, as expressed in hours and minutes, come, like a Hottentot.

Hot-tot-tot-ese' (hɒt'tɒt-tɒt-ɛz') n. = HOTTENTOT. 2. Hot-tot-tot-ic' (hɒt'tɒt-tɒt-ɪk), a. Of, like, or part of, the Hottentots.

Hot-tot-tot-ish, a. See -ISH.

Hot-tot-tot-ism' (hɒt'tɒt-tɒt-ɪz'm), n. Quality or characteristic of the Hottentots; as, a variety of stammering.

Hot-tot-tot's-bread', n. = HOTTENTOT BREAD.

Hot-tot-tot's-fig', n. A South African fleshy-leaved aizoaceous plant (Mesembryanthemum edule).

Hot-tot-tot's-head', n. A South African cycadaceous plant (Stangeria cycadacea) — so called from its globose cones.

hot-ter' (hɒt'tɛr), v. t. [Cf. OD. hotten to shake up, and E. tetter.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. To jog up and down, as a person in a rage, or one traveling over a rough road.

2. To shake; to tremble; to rattle; to clatter; to speak confusedly.

hot-ter', n. Act or motion of hottering; a swarm or heap of things. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

hot-ter-y' (-tɪ), a. Uneven; jolting. Dial. Eng.

hot-tish, a. See -ISH.

hot-tie' (hɒt'ti), n. Dial. Scot. var. of HOTTEL.

hot-tle, n. = LOG-HEAD. 2. Hottoman, + OTTOMAN.

hot-trod', hot-trode', n. The pursuit with hounds and horn in old border forays. Scot.

hou + HOUVE; HOW, adv.; HUE, HOUCH, + HOUCH.

hound (hound), n. [Imitative.] Dial. Eng. var. of HOUND.

hou'dah, var. of HOWDAH.

hou'die, var. of HOWDIE.

houene, + HEAVEN.

houf, var. of HOWF.

houge, + HUCK; [tool; how; hough, + HO, interj.; HOW, a hough (hok), var. of HOCK.

hough, var. of HOWE, hollow.

and indicated by a timepiece; as, the hour is half-past ten. At what hour shall we meet? The hour of noon.

3. Fixed or appointed time; a particular time or occasion; as, the hour of greatest peril; the man for the hour; hours of business; to keep good hours.

Woman. — mine hour is not yet come. John ii. 4.

4. pl. Ecol. The times of the day set for prayer, or the certain prayers appointed to be repeated at such times, as matins and vespers.

5. A measure of distance estimated by the time consumed in traveling it.

Vilvoorden, three hours from Brussels. J. P. Peters.

6. pl. With a numeral, hours since noon or midnight; as, it was ten hours when he came. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

7. A unit of measure of work done (primarily the amount taken as the normal amount done in an hour), as a token of pressure, or a certain amount of type set by a compositor.

8. Astron. a Sixty minutes of sidereal time; a sidereal hour. b An angular unit of right ascension; 15 degrees (meas. ed along the equinoctial).

9. [cap.] pl. [A translation of L. Horæ (Gr. ὥραι). See etym. above.] Myth. = HORÆ.

10. Fair Venus' train, appear. T. Gray.

after hot.a, after the time set for one's regular labor.

hour angle. Astron. The angle (measured in the equinoctial) between the meridian of a place and the hour circle passing through a given celestial body.

hour circle. Astron. a Any circle of the celestial sphere passing through the two poles; esp., one of the twelve circles drawn on an artificial globe through the poles, and dividing the celestial equator into spaces of 15°, or one hour, each. b The circle upon an equatorial telescope mounted perpendicular to the polaris, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours of right ascension. c A small brass circle attached to the pole of an artificial globe, and divided into twenty-four parts, or hours. It is used to mark differences of time in working problems on the globe.

hour-glass' (our'glɑs'), n. 1. An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour. It consists of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost compartment of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury occupies an hour in running through a small aperture into the lower one. By reversal end for end, the hours are successively measured. A similar instrument measuring any other interval of time takes its name from the interval of time which is measured; as, a half-hour glass, a half-minute glass. A three-minute glass is sometimes called an egg glass. Hourglass, from being used to time the boiling of eggs.

2. The space of time measured by an hourglass; an hour.

hourglass contraction of the stomach. Med., irregular contraction of the walls of the stomach, causing it to resemble an hourglass, usually following ulcerations of the gastric mucosa.

hour'i (hoo'rɪ; hoo'rɪ; 277), n.; pl. -ries (-rɪz). [Fr. Per. hūr, fr. Ar. hūr, pl. of hūrā, fem. of ahwar beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise, supposed to be created from musk and spices and endowed with perpetually virgin youth and perfect beauty.

hour line. Astron. A dial line for indicating the hour. Dialing. A line on which the shadow falls at a given hour; the intersection of an hour circle with the face of the dial.

hourly' (our'li), adv. 1. Every hour; frequently; continually. "Strife, which hourly was renewed." Dryden.

2. For, or during, an hour; quickly. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

hour'ly, a. 1. Happening within an hour; brief; recent. R.

2. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; renewed hour by hour; continual.

In hourly expectation of a martyrdom. Sharp.

house (hous), n. [F. house, OF. house; cf. LL. hūcia a covering or kind of garment; of uncertain origin.] A covering of textile material, esp. a covering attached to the saddle; a housing. Obs. or Hist.

house (hous), n.; pl. houses (hauz'z; -z; 151). [ME. hous, hus, AS. hūs; akin to OS. & OFries. hūs, D. huis, OHG. hūs, G. haus, Icel. hús, Sw. hus, Dan. hus, Goth. gud-hūs, house of God, temple; and Goth. to E. hīde to conceal. See HIDE; cf. HOARD, HUSBAND, HUSSY, HUSTINGS.] 1. A structure intended or used for human habitation; esp. a human habitation which is fixed in place and is intended for the private occupation of a family or families. Temporary, movable, or impermanent dwellings are commonly called by special names, as lodge, tepee, wigwam, wigwag, yurt, etc. Fixed primitive dwellings of light construction and the meaner sort of dwellings in civilized countries are called huts. Cottage is ordinarily applied to an unpretentious dwelling, mansion to a fine or pretentious one. A house affording board and lodging to the general public is an inn or hotel. Cf. INN, PUBLIC HOUSE. Where not de-



fined by statute the term *house* is generally interpreted in accordance with the context and facts in each case. Thus a single room has been held to be a *house* on a prosecution for keeping a gaming house; a corncrib and a barrel shed were held to be *houses* in cases of arson; a business office was held to be a *house* under an ordinance regulating peddling. *Prima facie*, however, the term means a dwelling house with its appurtenances. Where more than one family or social group live under one roof in separate groups of rooms the term *house* may be applied to the entire structure or to one of its subdivisions, the nomenclature varying in different communities, and depending usually largely on the degree of separation of the subdivisions, as marked by separate entrances, party walls, and the like.

The Englishman's *house* is his castle, or, to use an older term, his burh; the king's borough is the *king's house*, for his house peace prevails in its streets. *F. W. Maitland*

2. With qualifying prefix or adjective, a building used for other purposes than ordinary human habitation; as, *bakehouse*, *warehouse*, *greenhouse*, *printing house*, *lighthouse*.

3. Anything serving an animal other than man for shelter or habitation, as the shell of a snail, the nest of a bird, etc.

4. Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the body as the habitation of the soul, the grave as the final abode of man, etc. "This mortal house I'll ruin." *Shak.*

Eyes which ache . . . for the dark house and the long sleep. *Macaulay.*

5. Those who dwell in the same house; a household. One that feared God with all his house. *Acts x 2.*

6. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house of Hanover*; the *house of Israel*. *Specif.: Sociol. = gens.*

7. A religious fraternity or its place of abode.

8. A college in a university or a boarding house in a public school; also, the students in either collectively. *Eng.*

9. One of the estates of a kingdom or other government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; as, the *House of Lords*; *House of Commons*; *House of Representatives*; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the building, or chamber, where it meets. See PHRASES, below; also, CONGRESS, PARLIAMENT.

10. A body of men forming a deliberative or consultative assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a collegiate character; as, the *house of bishops*; a *house of Convocation*.

11. *Com.* A place of business; hence, a firm, or commercial establishment. In England the London Stock Exchange is colloquially known as *the House*.

12. A theater or playhouse; hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc.; as, a small or a full *house*.

13. *Astral.* A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon, used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities. The regions of sky within the circles of perpetual apparition and occultation were disregarded in the division into houses. The houses were regarded as fixed in respect to the horizon, and numbered from one at the eastern horizon, called the *ascendant*, *first house*, or *house of life*, downward, or in the direction of the earth's revolution, the stars and planets passing through them in the reverse order every twenty-four hours. See HOROSCOPE. β zodiacal sign regarded as the seat of a planet's greatest influence.

14. A square on a chessboard. *Obs.*

15. The workhouse. *Collog., Eng.*

16. A chamber; esp., *Dial. Eng.*, the chief living room of a farmhouse.

17. *Maoh.* A housing. *Rare.*

18. *Zool.* The gelatinous external covering secreted by appendicularians. It probably corresponds to the test of other tunicates.

Syn. — Dwelling, residence, tenement, domicile, abode. *house and home*, an emphatic tautological form in such expressions as *the host*, eaten out of *house and home*. *Shak.* — *h.* of *assaultion*, a house in which appointments for sexual intercourse are fulfilled. — *H.* of *Bishops*. See GENERAL CONVENTION. — *h.* of *bondage*. See LAND OF BONDAGE. — *H.* of *Bur'gees-es* (*būr'jēs-ēz*; -*iz*; 151), the colonial representative assembly of Virginia. — *h.* of *call*, a place, usually a public house, where journeymen assemble when out of work, ready for the *call* of employers. *Eng.* — *h.* of *cards*, an unsubstantial structure, material or immaterial.

That stupendous *house of cards*, Mr. Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy."

— *H.* of *Clerical and Lay Deputies*. See GENERAL CONVENTION. — *H.* of *Commons*. *a* The lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of representatives of counties, boroughs, and universities, elected by secret ballot for a term of five years by the qualified voters. Any full citizen is eligible for election except priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic priests, officers or persons holding a place of profit under the crown, and English and Scottish peers. Candidates can stand for any constituency, whether resident in the district or not. The House of Commons elects its own Speaker, and its business is under the direction of the Cabinet. Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3; see LEGISLATURE. *b* The lower house of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of representatives elected by constituencies in the several provinces for a term of five years. *c* Before 1868, the lower house of the legislature of North Carolina. — *h.* of *correction*, a house where persons are confined who have committed a minor offense and who are considered capable of reformation. Cf. REFORMATORY, PENITENTIARY. — *H.* of *Delegates*. *a* The name of the lower house in some States, as Virginia. *b* The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *H.* of *Deputies*. *Argentina*. See LEGISLATURE. — *h.* of *detention*, a place where prisoners, and occasionally witnesses, are detained pending a criminal trial; a lockup. — *h.* of *ease*, a privy. *Obs.* — *h.* of *God*, a temple or church; called also *house of prayer*, *house of worship*. — *h.* of *ill*, or *evil*, *fame (or repute)*, a disorderly house, esp. a brothel. — *H.* of *keys*, the representative branch of the leg-

islature of the Isle of Man, composed of 24 members chosen on a property qualification. — *House of Lords*, the upper house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Lords Temporal and Lords Spiritual. The Lords Spiritual are the two archbishops and the bishops (with some exceptions); the Lords Temporal consist of peers who hold their seats by hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by election for life (representative Irish peers), and by election for the duration of Parliament (representative Scottish peers). The House of Lords is theoretically coequal in legislation with the House of Commons, but in fact exercises only the function of cautious revision. It is the supreme court of appeal of the realm (see LORDS OF APPEAL). Cf. PARLIAMENT, 3; see LEGISLATURE. — *h.* of *mercy*, a charitable institution for lodging, relieving, or reclaiming those in distress or disgrace, esp. fallen women; also, a hospital. — *h.* of *office*. *a* A building or room used for domestic purposes, as a kitchen or pantry. *Obs.* *b* A privy. *Obs. or R.* — *H.* of *Peers*. The upper legislative house in Japan. See LEGISLATURE. — *h.* of *refuge*. *a* A charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted. *b* In the United States life-saving service, a house on the coast supplied with boats, provisions, and restoratives, and in charge of a keeper, but not manned by a crew. — *H.* of *Representatives*, the lower, or popular, branch of the United States Congress and many State and other legislatures, as of Mexico and Japan. See LEGISLATURE. In the United States Congress, the House of Representatives is composed of members elected for two years by citizens of the various States according to the laws of the States in which they are chosen. A Representative must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, at least twenty-five years of age, and must have been a citizen of the United States for not less than seven years. The number of Representatives from each State is based upon the population as determined by the census, which is taken every ten years. In 1915 the number of Representatives was 435. The House is not a continuing body, the terms of all the members expiring together. A new House is elected every second November, but the members-elect do not take their seats until the following March. Each Territory is entitled to send one delegate to the House of Representatives, who has the right to speak, but not to vote. — *h.* of the *ascendant*, *Astral.*, first house, or house of life; that house which is at the eastern horizon. — *The H.* that Jack built, a nursery tale in which each character is enumerated in succession upon the introduction of a new one; hence, a cumulative, repetitive story. — *up in the h. roof*, excited; excitable. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

house (houz), v. t.; *HOUSED (houzd)*; *HOUSING (houz'ing)*. [*AS. hūsian*]. 1. To take or put into a house; to shelter under a roof; to cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to protect by covering; to store in a house; as, to *house* one's family in a comfortable home; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.

2. To drive to a shelter. *Obs. or R.*

3. To admit to residence or shelter; to harbor.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Heiots. *Sir P. Sidney.*

4. *Naut.* To stow or secure in a safe place; as, to *house* the upper spars; to *house* a yacht for the winter.

5. *Arch.* *a* To cut a housing or housings in. *b* To insert into, or put together by means of, a housing or housings.

house (houz), v. i. 1. To build. *Obs.*

2. To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; dwell; lodge.

You shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*

3. *Astral.* To have position in a house. See *HOUSE*, n., 13.

4. *Naut.* With *in*, to have the topsides tumble home. *Obs.*

house ant (houz) (ant). Any of various species of ants common in human dwellings. The small red ant *Monomorium pharaonis*, and an allied small black species (*M. minimum*), as well as the pavement ant (*Tetramorium caespitum*), are common house ants in many parts of the United States.

house boat. A covered boat used as a dwelling, esp. a large, flat-bottomed boat with a superstructure much like a house of one or two stories, used for leisurely cruising along quiet waters, such as the Thames in England.

house/bo'te' (houz'bo't). [*house + bole*.] *Law*. Wood allowed to a tenant for repairing the house. See *NOTE*, 2.

house/break'er (brāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who is guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

2. One who pulls down old buildings. *Eng.*

house/break'ing, *n.* The act of breaking open and entering, with a felonious purpose, the dwelling house of another, whether done by day or night. See BURGLARY.

house/buid'er (bouz'bi'dēr), *n.* One whose business is to build houses; a housewright.

house/carl' (-kār'l), *n.* [*AS. hūscarl*, fr. *Scand.*; cf. *Icel. hūskarl*.] See *HOUSE*; *CARL*.] A member of the household or bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble.

house centipede. A long-legged insectivorous arthropod (*Scutigera forreps*) remarkable for its rapid motions, frequently found in damp closets, cellars, etc. It is now widely distributed in the United States, and is probably not only harmless, but useful as a destroyer of flies, roaches, etc.

house/fa'ther (houz'fā'tēr), *n.* The father, or male head, of any collection of persons living together as a family.

house finch. A small finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) related to the purple finch, represented by several varieties

house dog. A dog kept in or about a dwelling house, esp. as a watchdog.

house dove. 1. A tame dove. 2. A domestic person, esp. a woman who stays closely at home. *Obs.*

house farmer. One who leases his land to sublet them. *Eng.*

house/fag, *n.* A housebound. *Dial. Eng.*

house flag. A flag with a device denoting the commercial house or line to which a merchant vessel belongs.

house god. A household god. *house-head/ship*, *n.* The position of the head of a house. *R.*

house/heating, *n.* = *HOUSE-WARMING*. [*Obs.* *Scott.*]

house/held'ing, *n.* A house-top. *house/hold'ing*, *n.* The management or occupation of a house or tenement. — Occupying or managing a house or tenement. *house/hold'ment*, *n.* A piece of household furniture. *Obs.*

house/hold'ry, *n.* 1. Household; domestic economy. 2. Household stuff. *Obs. or R.*

house jobber = *HOUSE FARMER*.

house/keep'ry, *n.* To keep house; to act as housekeeper. *Collog.*

house/keep'er-like, *a.* See *HOUSE-KEEPER-LIKE*.

house/keep'er-ly, *a.* House-keeperlike; shipshape. *Rare.*

house/keep'er-ship, *n.* See *SHIP*.

house knacker. = *HOUSE FARMER*.

house box. A box in which the Host for the Eucharist is kept or carried. *Obs.*

house/less-ness, *n.* See *NESS*.

house/let, *n.* See *LET*.

in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is of familiar habits and a good singer, and often nests about houses. See *BURTON, House*.

house fly. A dipterous fly (*Musca domestica*) which is abundant in all habitable parts of the world, and is the most abundant and familiar insect about human habitations during the warm part of the year. It lays its eggs in decaying substances (chiefly in horse manure); and in warm weather the larvæ, or *maggots*, hatch out in a few hours and become pupæ in about five days, and adult insects in about five more. The proboscis of the house fly is not adapted for biting, but the very similar *stable fly* (which see), often found in houses and mistaken for the house fly, is able to bite. The house fly is a frequent agent in transmitting diseases, esp. typhoid fever, arising on infected substances and then on food, which it infects by germs carried on its feet or proboscis. Other related flies often found in houses are the *blowflies* and *bluebottles*.

house/ful (houz'fūl), *n.* As much or as a house will accommodate; as, a *houseful* of guests.

house fungus. Any of several saprophytic fungi developing upon wood exposed to moisture in houses, as species of *Thelephora*, *Boletus*, etc.

house/hold (houz'hōld), *n.* 1. Household; housekeeping; also, household goods and chattels. *Obs.*

2. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; a domestic establishment; family.

In thee thy mother dies, our household's name, My death's revenge, thy youth, and England's fame. *Shak.*

3. A blended trade variety of flour for domestic use.

the Household, in England, the royal household; as, gentlemen of the Household.

house/hold, *a.* Of or pertaining to a household; hence, domestic; familiar; common; as, *household* tasks.

Familiar in his mouth as *household* words. *Shak.*

household beer, beer of ordinary quality for household use. — *h. bread*, bread made in the house for common use; hence, bread that is not of the finest quality. — *Obs. or R.*

h. franchise, in the United Kingdom, the right of voting, in parliamentary or other elections, belonging to householders. — *h. gods*, *Rom. Antiq.*, the gods presiding over the house and family; the lares and penates; hence, all objects endeared by association with home. — *h. loaf*, a loaf of household bread. — *h. staff*, the goods of a household. — *h. suffrage*, household franchise. *Eng.* — *h. troops*, troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or his residence.

In Great Britain the *Royal Household Troops* are the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, cavalry, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards, infantry, together composing the Household Brigade.

house/hold'er (houz'hōld'ēr), *n.* The master or head of a family; one who occupies a house or separate tenement with his family or alone; specif., in Great Britain, one who occupies such a dwelling as to qualify him to exercise the franchise. — *house/hold'er-ship*, *n.*

house/keep'er (-kēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. *Obs. or R.*

2. One who exercises hospitality; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*

3. One who does or oversees the work of keeping house; as, his wife is a good *housekeeper*; often, a woman hired to superintend the servants of a household and manage the ordinary domestic affairs.

4. A house dog. *Obs.*

5. One in charge of a house; a caretaker; janitor.

house/keep'ing, *n.* 1. The state of occupying a dwelling house as a householder. *Rare.*

2. Care or management of domestic concerns; management of a house and home affairs.

3. Hospitality; a liberal and hospitable table; a supply of provisions; — usually with qualifying adjective. *Obs.*

house/keep'ing, *a.* Domestic; used in a family; also, maintaining, or managing, a house.

hou'sel (houz'zēl), [*ME. housel, husel, AS. hūsel*; akin to *Icel. hūsl, Goth. hūst* a sacrifice.] The Eucharist, or the act of administering or receiving it. *Archaic.*

hou'sel, *v. t.*; *HOUS'LEED (-zēld)*, or *HOUS'SELLED*; *HOUS'SELLING* or *HOUS'SELLING*. [*AS. hūsian*]. To administer the Eucharist to. *Archaic.*

house/leak (houz'lēk'), *n.* [*house + leak*.] A common European crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*), found on old walls and roofs. It has pink flowers, and leaves clustered in a basal rosette, which produces numerous offsets; it is very tenacious of life.

house/leak tree. A shrubby crassulaceous plant (*Sempervivum arborescens*) of the Mediterranean region.

house/less, *a.* Destitute of the shelter of a house; shelterless; homeless; as, a *houseless* wanderer.

2. Destitute of houses; as, a *houseless* desert.

house/line (houz'lin'), *n.* *Naut.* A small line of three strands laid left-handed, for seizing; — called also *housing*.

hou'sel-ling, *hou'sel-ling* (*houz'zēl'ing*), *v. pr. & vb. n.* of *HOUS'LE*. *Archaic.* — *housing*, or *housselling*, *cloth*, *Ecol.*, a cloth held by acolytes or spread over the rails before communicants. — *h. people*, communicants, or those old enough to receive the Communion. *Obs. or Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

house/maid (houz'mād), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework; esp. to take care of the rooms.

house/maid's knee (-mādz'z). *Med.* A swelling over the knee, due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the kneecap; — so called because frequently occurring in servant girls who work much upon their knees.

house/mas'ter (houz'mās'tēr), *n.* The master, or head, of a house or household.

house/mate (-māt'), *n.* One who dwells in the same house with another. — *house/mat'ing* (*māt'ing*), *n.*

house/moth'er (-mōth'ēr), *n.* A mother of a family; a woman living at the head of a household or small community; specif., in some scholastic institutions, a woman who acts somewhat in the place of a mother to the students in one boarding house. — *house/moth'er-ly*, *a.*

house/ing, *n.* [*house + list -ing*.] A stay-at-home; an animal brought up by hand. *Obs.*

house lot. A lot of land for, or immediately appertaining to, a house. [*To a housemaid*.]

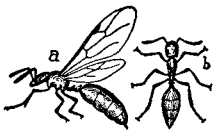
house/maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a housemaid. *Housemaid's*

house martin. The common European martin.

house/mas'ter-ship, *n.* See *SHIP*.

house mite. See *CLOVER MITT*.

house mouse. See *MOUSE*.



House Ant (*Monomorium minimum*). *a*, Female, x3; *b*, Worker, x4.



House Centipede. (*b*)



Houseleek. *A* A Offset.

house (houz), v. t. [*Cf. F. houser*. See *HOUSE* a housing.] To cover with or as with a housing; as, a girl *houses* her horse. *house/ball*, *n.* A game in which one player throws a ball against a house, and another strikes it with a bat when it rebounds. *houseband*, *n.* A man who does housework. *house/barge*. A house boat. *Eng.* *house-boat*, *n.* To live, or cruise, in a house boat. *Collog.* *house/bound*, *a.* Confined to the house, as by illness. — To commit *house/break'*, *v. t.* To commit the crime of housebreaking. *house car (houz)*. *Railroads*. A box car. [*U. S.*] *house chambermaid*. A servant combing the functions of housemaid and chambermaid. *Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.* *house club*. A club, often for housewifery, composed of the members and employees of a business house. *Eng.* [*insect.*] *house cricket*. See *CRICKET*. *house/hood (houz)*, *a.* *Mech.* Fitting with shrouds; a *scud* of a gear wheel.

house dog. A dog kept in or about a dwelling house, esp. as a watchdog. *house dove*. 1. A tame dove. 2. A domestic person, esp. a woman who stays closely at home. *Obs.* *house farmer*. One who leases his land to sublet them. *Eng.* *house/fag*, *a.* Housebound. *Dial. Eng.* *house flag*. A flag with a device denoting the commercial house or line to which a merchant vessel belongs.

house god. A household god. *house-head/ship*, *n.* The position of the head of a house. *R.* *house/heating*, *n.* = *HOUSE-WARMING*. [*Obs.* *Scott.*] *house/held'ing*, *n.* A house-top. *house/hold'ing*, *n.* The management or occupation of a house or tenement. — Occupying or managing a house or tenement. *house/hold'ment*, *n.* A piece of household furniture. *Obs.* *house/hold'ry*, *n.* 1. Household; domestic economy. 2. Household stuff. *Obs. or R.*

foed, foet; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; eben, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. igh, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gumbo. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

house party. a A gathering and entertainment, lasting over one or more nights, of a party of guests in a house, usually in the country. b The guests collectively who sleep in a host's house.

house physician. The senior resident physician of a hospital or other public institution.

house raising. In rural districts, the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors. It is usually made the occasion of a merry-making.

house/room (hous/'ru:m), n. Room or shelter in a house; lodging; as, to give any one a house/room.

house/smith (hous/'smi:th), n. A smith or ironworker who assists in erecting the steel skeleton or other steelwork, as elevators, fire escapes, etc., used in many buildings.

house sparrow. A sparrow (Passer domesticus), native of most of Europe and parts of Asia, and replaced in many other parts of the Old World by related species. It is noted for its bold familiar habits, frequenting towns and the vicinity of human dwellings, and for its pugnacity toward members of its own species and other birds. It has been intentionally introduced into America, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the world (in America, it is said, first about 1850), under the mistaken idea that it would be useful in destroying insects and caterpillars. It feeds, however, largely upon grain (much of it recovered from the droppings of horses), seeds, fruit-tree buds, etc., and in many places does much damage. It drives away many useful insectivorous birds and song birds. In the United States it is commonly called English sparrow.

house spider. Any of various spiders which habitually live in houses. The most common species are Theridulum tepidariorum and Tegenaria domestica.

house surgeon. The senior resident surgeon of a hospital or other public institution.

house/warm/ing (hous/'wɔ:rm'ɪŋ), n. A feast or merry-making made by or for those taking possession of a new house or premises.

house/wife (hous/'waɪf; in sense 3 usually hɪz'waɪf), n. [house + wife. Cf. husw. 1.] The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.

2. A hussy. Obs., usually written huswife. Shak. 3. (pron. usually hɪz'waɪf) A little case or bag for needles, thread, scissors, pins, cloth for patching, etc.; — called also hussy. Sometimes spelled huswife.

house/wife (hous/'waɪf) } v. t. & i. To manage with skill house/wife (-waɪf) } and economy, as a housewife or other female manager; to economize. Fuller.

house/wife/ly (hous/'waɪf'li), a. Pert. or appropriate to, or of the character of, a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — adv. In a housewifely manner. — house/wife/li-ness (-li-nəs), n.

house/wifery (hous/'waɪf'ri), n. 1. The business of a housewife; female management of domestic concerns; hence, thrift. 2. Articles of domestic use such as a housewife looks after. Obs. or R.

house/work (hous/'wɜ:k), n. The work of housekeeping; esp., kitchen work, sweeping, scrubbing, bed making, etc. house/ing (hous/'ɪŋ), n. [From HOUSE.] In some of its senses this word has been confused with the following word. 1. Act of putting or receiving under shelter; state of dwelling in a habitation.

2. That which shelters or covers; houses collectively; rarely, a house; also, shelter; lodging.

3. Arch. a The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of part of another, as the end of one timber in the side of another. Cf. MONTSB. b A special compartment, as a niche, in which to set a piece of sculpture.

4. Naut. a That portion of a mast which is beneath the deck or of a bowsprit which is inboard. b A covering or protection, as a structure of boards over the deck of a ship when laid up. c A house-line, which is in- serted. 5. Mach. An upright, frame, or other sup- port to hold a thing in place, as journal boxes; specif., Eng., an axle guard.

house/ing, n. [From HOUSE a cover.] 1. A cover, esp. one of cloth for a horse's saddle, as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddlecloth; a horse cloth; pl., trappings. 2. An appendage to the harness or collar of a harness, that can be turned over the horse's back when it rains.

Hous-to-ni-a (hous-'tɔ:ni-ə), n. [NL., after Dr. Wm. Hous-ton (1695?-1733), English botanist.] Bot. A genus of North American rubiaceae herbs, usually tufted, having entire leaves and small blue, purple, or white, heterostemous dimorphous flowers. H. cœrulea is the common bluet (which see. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Hou-yhn/hnm (hoo-'ɪn'm; hɪwɪn'm; the name suggests the whinny of a horse), n. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of horses endowed with reason and noble qualities and ruling the Yahoos (see YAHOO); hence, a horse regarded as having human traits.

house place. The common sitting room of a simple country house. Dial. Eng.

house/proud, a. Busy in, or proud of, one's housekeeping. Dial. Eng.

house/er (hous/'ɛr), n. [OF housier. See HOUSE, covering.] A covering, as on a horse. Obs. house/er (hous/'ɛr), n. One who builds or lives in a house. Rare.

house/rid/den. n. [From HOUSE, confined to the house by illness or weakness. Cf. BEDRIDDEX.]

house shrew. A common European shrew (Crocivora aranea) sometimes found in houses, etc.

house snake. The milk snake.

house/stead, n. [AS. hūsstede.] The ground on which a house stands. Obs. or R.

house steward. One employed to manage the domestic affairs of a large household, a club, etc.

house/top, n. The roof of a house. In southwestern Asia house-tops are often used for sleeping or living space.

house/urn. = HUT URN.

house wagon or wagon. A wagon fitted up so as to be habitable; a caravan (sense 5, a & c).

house/ward (hous/'wɜ:rd), adv. See WARD.

house/warm, v. t. & i. To entertain at, or take part in, a housewarming. Rare.

house/wife ship. -ship, -skop, n. See SHIP. Chiefly Scot.

How'a (hɔw'ə), n. A member of the dominant native people of Madagascar. The Howas are of less mixed Malay blood than the other natives, and, previous to the conversion of the island into a colony of France, constituted the native nationality. See MALAGASY.

Although concentered by usage, Howa (pronounced Hura) is a name more than a tribal or national name, the Howas being strictly speaking the middle classes, as opposed to the Andrians, "nobles," and the Andevo, "slaves." A. H. Keane.

hove (hɔv), v. i. [ME. hoven. See HOVER.] To hover, or remain floating or poised, in the air or on water; hence, to loiter or linger, or to pass as if floating. Obs. or Dial.

hov/el (hov'el; formerly, and still sometimes, hɔv'el), n. [ME. hovel, hovyl, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. hovellet a penthouse.] 1. An open shed or canopy for sheltering cattle, or protecting produce, etc., from the weather.

2. A shed or open roofed shelter for human beings; also, a poor cottage; a small, mean house; a hut.

3. A tabernacle; now, a niche like those which replace pinnacles on some Gothic churches, and shelter statues.

4. Porcelain Mansuf. A large conical or conoidal brick structure around or within which the ovens or firing kilns are grouped.

5. A hood over a forge. Obs. or R.

6. A stack of hay, corn, or grain. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hov'el (hov'el), v. t.; -ELED (-eld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. 1. To put in a hovel; shelter; provide with a roof.

2. To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn. Shak. 3. Arch. To shape like a hovel or hut, as a chimney.

hov/el-er, hov/el-ler (-er), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. hobler, huffer.] A coast boatman, usually unlicensed, who does odd jobs in assisting ships in some parts of England, esp. one who goes out to wrecks to land passengers or secure salvage; also, his boat.

hov'er (hov'er; 277), v. i.; HOV'ERED (-ērd); HOV'ER-ING. [ME. hoven to hover, to tarry, linger, fr. ME. hoven to hover, linger; of uncertain origin.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing; to remain floating or suspended about or over a place or object.

Great flights of birds are hovering about the bridge. Addison. A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight. Dryden.

2. To hang about; to move to and fro near a place, threateningly, watchfully, or irresolutely; hence, fig., to be in a state of irresolution, suspense, or the like. Agricola having sent his navy to hover on the coast. Milton.

Syn. — See FLIT. hov'er, v. t. 1. To move (the wings) so as to remain suspended in the air.

2. To brood over; as, a hen hovers her chicks. hov'er, n. [See HOVER, v. t.] 1. Act or state of hovering.

2. A shelter for a fish or animal, esp. an overhanging bank or hedge. Dial. Eng. b A hoverer (def. 2).

hov'er-er (-er), n. 1. One that hovers. 2. A device in an incubator for protecting the young chickens and keeping them warm.

hov'er fly. A syrphus or other fly that hovers over flowers.

hov'er-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HOVER. — hovering accent, shifting; specif., in Pros., a change of stress occurring between two successive syllables of which one has the proper syllable stress, and the other the verse stress. Thus: That o'er [the green | cornfield] did pass.

— h. act, Internal Law, an act, as the Act of Geo. II. c. 35 (1736), providing for security of commerce or other interests by prohibiting or regulating the roving or hovering of vessels domestic or foreign within certain limits of the coast.

how (hou), adv. [ME. hou, how, hu, huu, AS. hū, from the same root as hwa, hwaet, who, what, pron. interrog.; akin to OS. hwo how, D. hoe, G. wie how, Goth. hwaē wherewith, hwaia how. See who; cf. WHY.] Chiefly used to introduce questions, direct or indirect, exclamatory phrases, infinitives, and relative clauses, and having the force of: 1. In what manner or way; by what means or process.

How can a man be born when he is old? John iii. 4. How is used in various idiomatic constructions developed from the preceding: as, (1) Equiv. to "that" after verbs of seeing, saying, knowing, etc. — formerly often how that. "She had heard in the country of Moab how that the Lord had visited his people." Ruth i. 6. (2) In an indefinite sense, equiv. to "somehow," "anyhow." "By ransom or how else." Milton. (3) As equiv. to "in" or "by which"; as, the way is not clear how to proceed. Obs. (4) As equivalent to "as," esp. with soon. Obs.

2. To what degree or extent, number or amount; in what proportion; by what measure or quantity. O, how love I thy law! Ps. cxix. 97.

3. In what state, condition, or plight; as, how are you? How, adv. with what respect, shall I return? Dryden

4. For what reason; from what cause; why. How is it that ye sought me; Luke ii. 49.

5. By what name, designation, or title; with what meaning; to what effect; as, how say you? How art thou called? Shak.

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hov'tou (hov-'tɔ:), n. [From its native name, a bright colored South American motmot (Motomus brasiliensis).]

hov'va-ri' (hov-'vɑ-rɪ'), n. [From a native name; cf. Amer. Sp. huarari.] A severe thunder-storm with strong land winds, in the West Indies.

hovve, n. [AS. hōve.] 1. Any of various head coverings; cap; skull cap. 2. An infant's caul. Obs. hov'v. Obs. pl. of HOVE.

hovz, hovzd, hovzing. House, housed, housing. Ref. Sp. hov'z. + hov, adv. To aid (a vessel) by pilotage, unloading, landing passengers, etc. Eng. hov'el-ing, hov'el-ing, n. [See HOVEL.] A method of securing a good draft in chimneys by covering the top, leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two; also, a chimney so built. [of HEAVE.] hov'en (hov-'vɪn), n. Veter. = HOVE. — hov'vau, a. hovene. + HOVEN.

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how (hɔw), n. [CF. HOVE.] A coat, cap, a hood; night-cap. b A caul. how (hou), interj. A common

6. At what price; how dear; as, how are stocks to-day? How a score of ewes now? Shak.

7. What; — used either as a request for a repeated statement or as an exclamation of surprise; how say you? Let me beg you — don't say "How?" for "How?" Holmes. Dialect. It is not lost; but what an if it were? Shak.

how do you do, how do ye, etc. See HOW-DO-YOU-DO, etc., in the Vocabulary. — how so. A How is that? How does that happen? b Howsoever. Archaic. c However much; although. Obs.

how (hou), n. A way, method, or manner in which something is done, or a question in regard to this; — usually with why. I will lend you some books that will teach you the why as well as the how.

how, interj. An exclamation: a To attract attention. b To express pain or grief. c To urge to work, as among sailors. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

how-be'it (hou-'beɪt), conj. or adv. [how + be + it.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

The Moor's heaves that I endure him not — Is of a constant, loving, noble nature. Shak.

how'dah (hou'dɑ), n. [Hind. haudah, Ar. haudaj.] A seat or pavilion, generally covered, fastened on the back of an elephant, for the rider or riders.

How'den sys'tem (hou'den). [After James Howden, Scottish engineer.] Marine boiler. A system of forced draft employing a draft fan, closed ash pit, and a draft of air previously heated by the hot gases from the furnaces.

how-do-you-do, n. Also, Obs., Collog., or Dial., how-do-ye, how-d'ye-do, how-de-do (the accent and intonation vary with the sense). 1. The greeting made by "how do you do," or the like; an inquiry after one's health or welfare; — usually a merely formal salutation.

2. An embarrassing situation; a troublesome fix. Collog. howe (hou), n. [Sc., fr. AS. hol, fr. hol, a. See 1st HOLZ.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A hole. Obs. & R.

2. The hold of a ship. Obs. 3. A hollow or depression, as a valley or basin.

4. The middle or depth of a night, winter, etc. Orf. E. D. howe, a. [CF. HOLZ.] Hollow; deep. Scot. & Dial. Eng. How'e-a (hou-'e-ə), n. [NL., fr. Lord Howe Island.] Bot.

A genus of feather palms differing from Kentia in the arrangement of the inflorescence. The two species, H. belmoreana and H. fosteriana, natives of Lord Howe Island, are among the most popular palms in house cultivation; they are commonly sold under the name Kentia.

how'el (hou-'el), n. [CF. G. hobel a plane, OLG. hovel.] A cooper's smoothing and chamfering tool, used esp. on the insides of casks.

how'el, v. t. To smooth with a hovel. how'er (hou-'er), adv. Contracted

how'er'er (-er; -er'), 1. In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent; — used

adversatively, often indicating a reservation after something conceded, as in, their number have fallen off; their courage, however, is unshaken. In this use however is weaker than at least, which points more emphatically to the reservation as the least that might be made.

How'er the business goes, you have made fault. Shak. Every device, however paitry, was resorted to. Prescott.

2. At all events; at least; in any case. Obs. 3. Although; notwithstanding that. Obs.

How'er thou art a fiend. Shak. 4. In any way whatsoever; at all. Obs. Orf. E. D. However is colloquially used interrogatively; as, however did you manage to do it?

how'er'er, conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though; as, I shall not oppose your design; I can not, however, approve of it. Syn. — See RATHER.

how'it-er (hou-'ɪt-er), n. [G. haubitze, formerly hauffnitz, Bohem. houfnice, orig., a sling.] Ordnance. A cannon shorter, lighter, and more nearly a right cylinder in shape than a gun of the same caliber, used to throw shells with medium velocities and 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flank; 4 Hydraulic Lockets and Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

usually at angles between 15 and 45 degrees. It attains an object sheltered from the direct fire of guns by indirect or

ejaculation of greeting among men. A cord is fastened to a vessel) by pilotage, unloading, landing passengers, etc. Eng. hov'el-ing, hov'el-ing, n. [See HOVEL.] A method of securing a good draft in chimneys by covering the top, leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two; also, a chimney so built. [of HEAVE.] hov'en (hov-'vɪn), n. Veter. = HOVE. — hov'vau, a. hovene. + HOVEN.

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howe. + HOVE; how, n. & adv.; howe, Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOVE; how-int'er, n. [Howe, Dial. Eng. var. of HAW.] Careful, prudent. Obs.

how'e'll (hou-'el), n. The upper stage of a porcelain furnace; consider: b anxious. Obs. Care; trouble; anxiety. Obs. how'ad' (hou-'ɑd'), n. [Ar. khawāḍir.] 1. A traveler.

2. A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were the chief travelers.

howball + HORBALL. howbe, conj. Howbeit. Obs. howberde + HALBERT.

howbub, + HUBBUB. how'der (hou-'dɛr), v. t. [CF. ME. hoderer to hug or huddle, and E. huddle.] To heap together; to huddle. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

how'die, how'dy (hou-'dɪ; hɔ-'dɪ), n. [Uncertain origin; cf. ME. hold kind, friendly, faithful, AS. hald. Orf. E. D.] A mixture. Var. of HOWE, a hole. how'dy, how-dy-do, how-d'ye-do, v. t. & i. To say "how do you do?" to; to exchange greetings. Collog. or Dial. how'dy, how-d'ye, n. Contractions of how do ye, how do you do, etc. Collog. or Dial.

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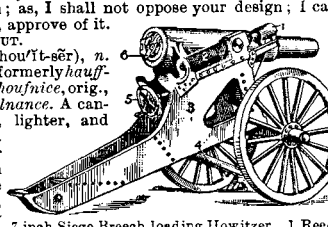
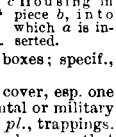
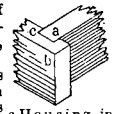
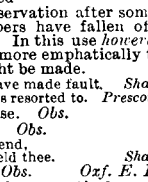
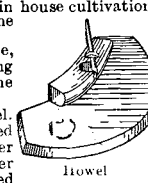
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hum (hūm), v. i. [Of imitative origin; cf. G. hummen, D. hommelen.] 1. To utter a sound like, or suggestive of, that of the letter m prolonged, without opening the mouth, esp. as expressive of: (1) dissent or disapprobation; (2) approbation or applause; (3) surprise or doubt.

- 2. To make a low prolonged sound like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to buzz; as, a humming top.
3. To sing with closed lips and without articulating.
4. To give forth a low, murmuring, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices; as, the street hums.
5. To be very active or spirited; as, when he came into his fortune he made things hum.
6. To have an internal humming; as, my head hums.

hum, v. t. 1. To sing with the lips closed and without articulation; as, to hum a tune.
2. To affect or effect by humming; as, he hummed me to sleep; to hum one's self to rest.

hum, n. 1. Act of humming, or the sound made by humming; as, a hum of approbation; specif.: a low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like; a drone; a buzz.

2. [Fem. so called because causing a humming in the head.] A kind of strong drink. Obs. Beau. & Fl.

hum, n. [Cf. HUMBUG.] Imposition, or a case of it; hoax.
- v. t. To impose on; to humbug. Both Slang or Collog.

hum'an (hū'mān), a. [F. humain, L. humanus; akin to homo man. See HOMAGE; cf. HUMANE, OMBER.] 1. Belonging or relating to man; characteristic of man in his proper nature or as an individual type; as, human lineaments; human nature; human frailties.
2. Characteristic of, or relating to, man in his essential nature as distinguished from the nonhuman; specif.: a Of, pertaining to, or resembling, man or his attributes, in distinction from the lower animal world; as, the dog displayed human intelligence. b Of or relating to man as distinguished from the superhuman or the extrahuman, from the divine, or from nature; belonging to finite intelligence and powers.

The human element, the comical, and the Divine has each in turn failed of its first rights. J. W. Van Hook.
3. Designating, or being, a man; consisting of men; having human form or attributes; as, a human being; human sacrifices; the human race.

4. Of or pert. to the social life, or the collective relations, of mankind; as, human institutions; human progress.
5. Astrol. Symbolized or figured by a human being; as, human constellations; the human signs (Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Aquarius).

6. = HUMANE.
Syn. — HUMAN, HUMANE, MORTAL. HUMAN applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes, esp. in modern usage, the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men, often in implied contrast with an attitude of superiority to them, as, "brutish forms, rather than human" (Milton); "if powers divine behold our human actions" (Shak.); "Yet tears to human suffering are due" (Wordsworth); "I thought I could not breathe in that fine air, that pure severity of perfect light — I yearned for warmth and color which I found in Lancelot — now I see thee what thou art, thou art the highest and most human too, not Lancelot, nor another" (Tennyson); he is a very human person. HUMANE (still sometimes applied broadly to whatever is befitting or honorable to humanity or which tends to humanize or refine) commonly refers, in modern usage, to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for other human beings, or (esp.) for the lower animals; as, "Shakespeare or Vergil — souls in whom sweetness and light, and all that in human nature is most humane, were eminent" (M. Arnold); humane studies; "Ah, treat [thy horses] kindly! . . . show that thou hast mercy, which the great, with needless hurry whirled from thee" (Shak.); "What is the humane?" (Covper); the Humane Society. MORTAL, as here employed (see DEADLY), emphasizes more strongly than human the idea of transiency, limitation, or frailty, and (often) suggests a contrast with immortal; as, "invisible to mortal sight" (Milton); "our mortal nature's strife" (Shelley); "her stature more than mortal" (Tennyson); cf. looking . . . larger than human" (id.); "What fools these mortals be" (Shak.); the present geological period; — called also Recent period. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

hum'an, n. A human being. Now Chiefly Humorous.
Spring of humans that inhabit earth. Chapman.
hum'ane (hū'mān), formerly also accented hū'mān), a. [L. humanus; cf. F. humain. See HUMAN.] 1. Pertaining to man; human. Obs.
2. Having the feelings and inclinations creditable to man; having, showing, or evidencing, a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness or compassion; kind; benevolent. Humane was at first but a variant spelling of human (see pron.), but during the 16th and 17th centuries became more and more restricted to the senses involving moral qualities.

What distinguishes the whole work of Raphael is its humanity in the double sense of the humane and the human. J. A. Symonds.
3. Humanizing; exalting; refining; as, humane studies.
Syn. — Kind, benevolent, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted, lenient, clement, pitiful, forgiving, HUMANE, MERCIFUL. HUMANE (see HUMAN) emphasizes the element of kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without

necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; MERCIFUL more frequently implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended, or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity; as, "Christianity, the most compassionate and humane religion in the world" (Bp. Pearce); "I will be merciful to their unrighteousness" (Luk. viii. 12); the humane spirit of prison reform; "Away with her to prison! — Good my lord, be good to me; your honor is accounted a merciful man" (Shak.). See MERCY, PITY.
- hu'mane'ly, adv. — hu'mane'ness, n.

hu'man-hood (hū'mān-hōd), n. State, condition, or position, of being human; humanity.
hu-man'ly (hū-mān'fī), v. t. -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī-ŋg). [human + -fy.] To make human; to invest with a human personality; to incarnate.

The humanizing of the divine Word. H. B. Wilson
hu'man-ism (hū'mān-iz'm), n. 1. Human nature or disposition; humanity.
A being who had rejected with indifference the attitude of sex for the loftier quality of abstract humanism. H. H. Wilson.
2. The study of the humanities; polite learning, esp. [often cap.] that of which there was a great revival by those called Humanists who brought the Greek and Roman classics into new vogue during the Renaissance.

3. A system, mode, or attitude of thought or action centering upon distinctly human interests or ideals, esp. as contrasted with naturalistic or religious interests.
Gradually, attention turned more and more from the outer world to the mind of man. The first period had been one of naturalism; the second is one of a sort of new humanism. Josiah Royce

To remember that Man is the measure of all things, i. e., of his whole experience, and that if our standard measures prove false all our measurements are unreliable, to remember that Man is the maker of the sciences which subserve his human purposes; to remember that an ultimate philosophy which analyzes us away is thereby merely exhibiting its failure to achieve its purpose, that . . . is the real root of Humanism, whence all its auxiliary doctrines spring. F. C. S. Schiller

hu'man-ist, n. [Cf. F. humaniste.] 1. [often cap.] A promoter or advocate of the Humanism or the Renaissance.
2. One who pursues the study of the humanities.
3. An advocate of philosophical humanism.

hu'man-ist, a. Characterized by humanism; human.
hu'man-ist'ic (-ist'ik), a. 1. Of or pertaining to humanity; as, humanistic devotion.
2. Of or pertaining to humanism or humanists.

hu-man'it-a'ti-an (hū-mān'it-ā'tī-ān; 115), a. Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, humanitarians or humanitarianism.
hu-man'it-a'ti-an, n. [From HUMANITY.] 1. An adherent of humanitarianism, theological or ethical.
2. One actively concerned in promoting the welfare of his kind; a philanthropist. This meaning did not become recognized until about 1880.

hu-man'it-a'ti-an-ism (iz'm), n. 1. Theol. & Ch. Hist. The distinctive tenet denying the divinity of Christ; also, the system of doctrine based upon this view of Christ.
2. Ethics. a The doctrine that man's obligations are limited to, and dependent alone on, man and human relations. b The doctrine of Saint-Simon that man's nature is perfectible through his own efforts without divine grace.
3. Regard for the interests of mankind; broad benevolence or philanthropy.

hu-man'it-y (hū-mān'it-ē), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [F. humanité, L. humanitas. See HUMAN.] 1. A quality or condition of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings; specif., Metaph., man's consciousness of himself as human in kind and as distinguished from the objective and the superhuman worlds. b pl. Human characteristics and attributes; feelings or sensibilities common to mankind; matters of interest or appeal to men generally; as, his devotion to science never led him to forget the humanities of life.
2. Quality of being humane; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; esp., a disposition to relieve distress, and to treat all creatures with kindness.

The common offices of humanity and friendship. Locke
3. A Mental cultivation; liberal education; instruction in classical and polite literature; in the Scotch universities, the Latin language and literature. Archaic.
Polished with humanity. Holland.

b Usually in pl., with the. The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics; belles-lettres; sometimes, secular, as distinguished from theological, learning.
4. Mankind; human beings collectively; the human race.
It is a debt we owe to humanity. S. S. Smith.
hu-man'it-za'tion (hū-mān'it-zā'shŷn; -zē'shŷn), n. Act of humanizing, or condition of being humanized.

hu'man-ize (hū'mān-iz), v. t.; hu'MAN-IZED (-izd); hu'MAN-IZING (-iz'ŋg). [Cf. F. humaniser.] 1. To make human; to give a human character, or expression to; to adapt to human nature or use. "Humanized divinities." Caird.
2. To render humane; to soften; to make gentle by overcoming cruelty and rudeness; to refine or civilize; as, "the humanizing effect of music." Mrs. Humphry Ward.
Was it the business of magic to humanize our natures with compassion? Addison.
3. Med. To convert into something belonging to man, to make like that of man, as vaccine lymph or milk.

hu'man-ize, v. i. To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.
hu'man-kind' (-kind'), n. Mankind; the human race.
hu'man-ly, adv. 1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men; as, the prospect, humanly speaking, is bad.
This little seed . . . how humanly it dies. G. D. Boardman.
2. Kindly; humanely. Obs. or R.

hum'ble (hūm'b'l; formerly, and still occurs, ŷm'b'l), a.; hu'mble'ly, adv. + HUMBLY. [R. hu-mil-ber, n. Humiliatio.] hu'mble-ness, n. See NESS. hu'mbler (hūm'blēr), n. One that humbles. hu'mbles + UM-BLES. hu'mblesse, n. [OF, also humblesce.] Humbleness; humility. [An obsolete obs.] hu'mbles'so, n. See HUMBLESS. hu'mble'te, n. [OF. humbledte.] Humility. Obs. hu'mblingly, adv. of humbling. hu'mbold' cur'rent (hūm'bōld' kŷr-ēnt; hūm'bōld' kŷr-ēnt), n. [After Baron Alexander von Humboldt; see -LITE.] Min. A variety of mellite.

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This little seed . . . how humanly it dies. G. D. Boardman.
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hum'bler (-blēr); HUM'BLEST (-blēst). [ME. also umble, F. humble, fr. L. humilis on the ground, low, fr. humus the earth, ground; cf. Gr. χαμαί on the ground. Cf. CHAMMELON, HUMILIATE, HOMAGE.] 1. Thinking lowly of one's self; claiming little as one's desert; not proud or assertive in spirit, manner, or seeming; lowly; meek.
Without a humble imitation of the divine Author of our . . . religion we can never hope to be a happy nation. Washington.
2. Near the ground; not high or lofty; not pretentious or magnificent; unpretending; unassuming; as, a humble cottage.

Thy humble nest built on the ground. Cowley.
My low and humble name. Shak.
Syn. — Unpretending, unassuming, modest, meek, mild; poor, mean, plain, simple. — HUMBLE, LOWLY, LOW. HUMBLE (opposed to proud) and LOWLY (often opposed to lofty) are frequently interchangeable, whether referring to freedom from pride, or to modest or unpretentious state or condition; as, "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble" (James iv. 6); "Selye he scorneth the scornors, but he giveth grace unto the lowly" (Prov. iii. 34); "poor lowly maid" (Shak.); "poor humble swain" (id.). In modern usage, humble often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; lowly is less frequently applied to persons, and carries no derogatory implication; as, "She is humble to abjectness" (De Quincey); cf. to eat humble pie; "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart," and yet thy heart the lowliest duties on herself did lay" (Wordsworth). Low, on account of its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for humble or lowly, except where the context renders its meaning clear; as, "That mood which with the lofty sanctifies the low" (Wordsworth); cf. "Low desires, low thoughts had there no place; yet was his heart lowly; for he was meek in gratitude" (id.). See MENIAL, SHY, ABASE.

Humble Petition and Advice, Eng. Hist., a petition presented to Cromwell by the Parliament summoned in 1656, asking that certain changes of the constitution might be agreed to by mutual consent, and that he should assume the title of king. Cromwell rejected the title, and it was passed in an amended form, in May, 1657, and assented to by Cromwell. In June it was modified by the Additional Petition and Advice. — h. pie, a Humble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer and served to the huntsman and other servants. In the phrase to eat humble pie, humiliation. See under RAT. — h. plant, the sensitive plant.

hum'ble (hūm'b'l; see the adj.), v. t.; hu'mbled' (-bl'd); hu'mbling' (-bl'ŋg). 1. To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to lower; abase; humiliate. The genius which humbled six marshals of France. Macaulay.
Receive them then, the tribute that I owe. Mine honor's ensigns humbled at thy feet. Shak.
2. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride or arrogance of; to reduce the self-sufficiency of; to make meek and submissive; — often used reflexively. Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

Syn. — Lower, mortify, disgrace, degrade. See ABASE.
hu'mble-bee' (-bē), n. [ME. humbybee, humbolbe; cf. D. hommel, G. hummel, OHG. humbal, Dan. humle, Sw. humla; prob. not akin to hum. Cf. BUMBLEBEE.] The bumblebee. "A red-hipped humblebee." Shak.
hu'mbly (hūm'bli), adv. With humility; lowly.
hu'mbug' (hūm'būg'), n. [Of unknown origin.] 1. An imposition under fair pretenses; something contrived to deceive and mislead; a trick by cajolery; hoax; fraud; sham.
2. A spirit of deception; pretense; imposture.
3. One who deceives or misleads; a deceitful or trickish fellow; an impostor.
4. A kind of candy. Dial. Eng.

hu'mbug', v. t.; hu'mbugged' (-būgd'); hu'mbug'ging' (-būg'ŋg). 1. To deceive; to impose on; to hoax.
2. To gain, change, or effect by humbug or trickery; as, the confidence man humbugged \$100 from him.
hu'mbug', v. i. To play the part of a humbug.
hu'mdrum' (-drūm'), a. 1. Monotonous; dull; commonplace. "A humdrum croon." Bryant.
2. Without decision or without difference. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
Syn. — See IRKSOME.

hu'mdrum', n. 1. A dull fellow; a bore.
2. Monotonous and tedious commonplace; dull talk or action; anything that is humdrum.
Disatisfied with humdrum. The Nation.
3. A low one-horse cart with three wheels. Dial. Eng.
4. Dejection; the blues; — usually in pl. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
Hum'e-an (hūm'ē-ān), a. Like, or pert. to, the methods, doctrines, or skepticism of David Hume. See HUMISM.

The Humean, or ultra-agnostic, dictum, that what is neither abstract reasoning concerning quantity or number, nor yet experimental reasoning concerning matter-of-fact existence, can only be sophistry or illusion. James Ward.
hu'mect' (hū-mēkt') v. t. & i. [L. humectare, humectare to moisten; cf. F. humecter.] To moisten; to wet; to become moist. Rare.
hu'mec-ta'tion (hū-mēk-tā'shŷn), n. [L. humectatio; cf. F. humectation.] Act of moistening or wetting, or condition of being wet or moistened; also, Obs., liquefaction.
hu'mer-al (hūm'ēr-ēl), a. [L. humerus the shoulder; cf. F. huméral.] 1. Anat. & Zool. Of or pertaining to, or situated in the region of, the humerus; brachial.
2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder.
3. Zool. Pert. to or designating: (1) The anterior basal angle of an insect's wing (in beetles the exterior front angle of the elytra). (2) The anterior corner of the thorax of Diptera. (3) One of the pairs of horny plates on the plastron of turtles.

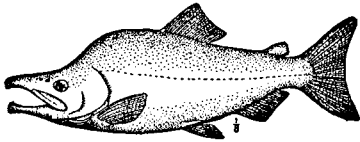
hum'eral vel, R. C. Ch., an oblong veil or scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn round the shoulders at High Mass by the subdeacon when he holds the paten, between the Offertory and Patenoster, and by the priest

size, but their whalebone and oil are inferior. The number of species is uncertain. That of the Atlantic is *M. nodosa*, that of the Pacific (doubtfully distinct) is *M. versabilis*. b The humpbacked salmon, whitefish, or sucker.



Pacific Humpback (*Megaptera versabilis*). (310)

humpbacked/ (hump'bak't), a. Having a humped back. humpbacked salmon, a small salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) which ascends the rivers of the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, and also on the Asiatic side. In the breeding season the male has a large dorsal hump and dis-



Humpbacked Salmon, male.

torted jaws.—h. sucker, a catostomid fish (*Xyrapchen cypho*) of the Colorado basin.—h. whitefish, an Alaskan whitefish (*Coregonus alstoni*). b The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*). Local, U. S.

humped (hump't), a. Having a hump; humpbacked. humped cattle, the zebu. See ZEBU.

humph (humpf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc.—*v. i.* To ejaculate "humph!"

Humpy Dumpty (hump'ti dumpy'ti). 1. [See sense 2.] The hero of a well-known nursery rhyme. The name signifies humped and dumpty, and the rhyme is a riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

2. [L. c.] [See HUMP; DUMP.] A dumpy, short, fat person. Obs. or E. Slang, Eng.

humpy (hump'i), a.; **HUMP'ER** (-p'i-er); **HUMP'EST**. Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances; humped.

hum'strum' (hums'trum'), n. An instrument out of tune or rudely constructed, music badly played.

Humulus (hū'mū-lūs), n. [L. *Humulus*, *humulo*; of uncertain origin; cf. Finnish *humala*.] Bot. A genus of monocotyledonous vines with palmate leaves and distillate flowers in amentlike clusters. *H. lupulus* is the common hop. *H. japonicus*, the only other species, is cultivated for ornament.

humus (hū'mūs), n. [L. *humus*, ground, soil.] A brown or black material formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic portion of soil. It absorbs moisture and ammonia from the air and is an important constituent of the soil, although it is not, as was formerly supposed, the principal source of carbon for growing plants (see PHOTOSYNTHESIS). Humus appears to be a complex and varying mixture; its chemistry has not been thoroughly worked out. According to some, black humus consists of a weak acid, humic acid, which is soluble in alkalies, and humin, which is insoluble; similarly, brown humus is said to consist of umic acid and umin. Other supposed constituents of humus are crenic acid, apocrenic acid, geic acid, gemin. Humous substances in solution are important solvents of rocks.

Hun (hūn), n. [L. *Hunni*, pl., also *Chunni*, and *Chuni*; cf. AS. *Hūnas*, OHG. *Hūni*, G. *Hunnen*.] 1. One of a barbarous Asiatic people whose hordes came probably from the Caspian steppes, about 372 A. D., and under Attila, about the middle of the 5th century, obtained control of a large portion of central and eastern Europe, forcing even Rome to pay tribute. Their defeat at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451 and the death of Attila in 453 terminated their empire. They were described as of squat muscular figure, flat of face, ugly, cruel, and low in culture. Modern authorities class them as of Turkish, Tataric, or Ugrian stock. The Magyars and Bulgars are supposed to retain some Hunnish blood.

2. One wantonly destructive; a vandal. Cf. VANDAL.

3. A Hungarian. *Dial. or Slang, U. S.*

hunch (hūnch), n. [140], *v. t.*; **HUNCH'D** (hūncht); **HUNCH'ING**. 1. To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow; to shove; to thrust. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To thrust out in a hump or protuberance; to crook, as the back; to bend into an arch or hump. "A queer hunched-up old horse." F. H. Smith.

3. He was hunched, as if with age or weakness. *Stevenson*.

hunch, v. i. 1. To push; to shove; to balk. *Obs.*

2. To thrust, shove, or move one's self forward jerkily. Mr. O'Shannahan . . . hunched nearer the box stove. F. Remington.

hunch, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. *hump, hutch, bunch, hunk*.] 1. Act of hunching; a push or thrust, as with the elbow or shoulder. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. A lump; a thick piece, as, a hunch of bread.

3. A hump; a protuberance.

4. A strong, intuitive impression that something will

happen;—from the gambler's superstition that it brings luck to touch the hump of a hunchback. *Collog. or Slang.*

hunchback' (hūnch'bak'), n. [Cf. HUMPBACK.] A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

hunchbacked (-bak't), a. Having a humped back.

hundi (hūnd'i), n.; *pl.* HUNDIS (-dz). [Hind. *hundī*, *hundī*.] In India, a native negotiable instrument, bill of exchange, or promissory note; that is, one in an Oriental language. These instruments are left by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, subject to the rules of local usage, except as excluded by agreement of the parties.

Hundin' (hūnd'ing), n. In the "Ring of the Nibelung," the husband of Sieglinde and enemy of the Volungs. See BRÜNNHEIDE, SIGEMUND.

hundred (hūnd'rēd), n. [ME. *hundred*, AS. *hundred* a territorial division; *hund* hundred + a word akin to Goth. *ga-rappjan* to count; akin to OS. *hunderōd*, *hund*, D. *hunderd*, G. *hundert*, OHG. also *hunt*, Icel. *hundrað*, Dan. *hundrede*, Sw. *hundra*, *hundraed*, Goth. *hund*, Lith. *šimtas*, Russ. *sto*, W. *cant*, Ir. *cead*, L. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*, Skr. *śata*. Cf. CENT, CENTURY, HECATOMB, QUINTAL.] 1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol representing one hundred units, as 100 or C.

2. The words *hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, etc., often take a plural form. We say *hundreds*, *thousands*, or *millions*, many *hundreds*, *thousands*, or *millions*, meaning individual units; but with a cardinal numeral adjective, each hundred, thousand, or million is commonly thought of as a separate aggregate; as, ten *hundreds* are one thousand.

3. In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county, formerly having its own local court (the hundred court or hundred moot); also, the body of landholders and residents of the hundred, or, formerly, its court (see MOOT) or a session of the court. The jurisdiction of the court (which was not a court of record) was taken away by the County Courts Act of 1857, s. 28. The origin of the division is uncertain; it is often identified with a similar division among the Germanic races. Cf. WAPENTAKE, WARD.

4. The *hundred* . . . has been regarded, as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides each of which furnished a single warrior. *William Stubbs*.

5. A certain game at cards. *Obs.* b *pl.* A certain game at marbles. *Local, Eng.*

hundred, a. Ten times ten; five score.

Hundred Days, *Fr. Hist.* The interval of time between Napoleon Bonaparte's entry into Paris after his escape from Elba and his departure after his abdication, extending from March 20, 1815, to June 23. During this period occurred the battle of Waterloo, June 18.—*H. Years' War*, the intermittent contest between England and France from 1337 to 1453, due to the claim of the English kings to the French throne. The English won the three great battles of Crécy, 1346, Poitiers, 1356, and Agincourt, 1415, but finally lost all their French possessions, but Calais.

hundred'er, **hundred'or** (hūnd'rēd-er), n. [Hundred + -er; cf. LL. *hundredarius*.] 1. The chief officer or magistrate, or the bailiff, of a hundred.

2. An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. a freeman liable to be called to serve on a jury.

3. A centurion. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

hundred-fold (-fōld'), a. A hundred times as much or as many.—*adv.* A hundred times (in amount);—now always preceded by a or an; as, increased a hundredfold.

hundred-fold, n. 1. A hundred times as much or as many. He shall receive an hundredfold now in this time. *Mark x. 30.*

2. A European bedstraw (*Galium verum*), which bears very numerous blossoms. *Local, Eng.*

Hundred Rolls, *Eng. Hist.* Records made by commissioners appointed about 1275, in the reign of Edward I., to inquire into abuses and frauds by which the royal revenues were impaired, containing minute statements as to demesne lands, wardships, hundreds, wapentakes, tolls, exportations of wool, etc.

hundredth (hūnd'rēdth), a. 1. Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; being the tenth of a tenth.

2. Coming last in a series of a hundred individuals or units.

hundredth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts; a hundredth part.

2. The unit or object coming last in a series of a hundred.

hundred-weight (-drēd-wēdt), n. A denomination of weight, commonly 112 pounds (avoirdupois), 50.80 kg., in England, and 100 pounds, 45.36 kg., in the United States. See TON. The metric hundredweight contains 50 kilograms, or 110.23 pounds. There were formerly in England hundredweights of 108, 110, and 120 pounds. *Abb. cut. See WEIGHT, Table.*

hund, *Abbr.* Hundred; hundred.

hund'er (hūnd'er), *Scot. var.* *hūnd'ar* (hūnd'ar), a. [Hundred + -er.] Of or pert. to a hundred of a county.

hundredarius (-dā-ri-ūs), n. [L. *hundredarius*.] = HUNDREDER.

hundred eyes, The periwinkle.

hundred-legged (-lēgd'), *hūnd'rēd-lēgd'*, n. Aestelegged table. [ER.]

hundred-man, n. = HUNDREDER.

hundred-or, n. = HUNDREDER.

hundred-penny, n. *Eng. Law.* A tax or due anciently levied in a hundred. *Eng.*

hundred-pound'er, n. *Mil.* A gun firing a 100-pound missile.

hundred-work, n. Work of sewers paid for by the lander square feet. *Oxf. E. D.*

hune (hūn), *hūn*, n. Var. of HONE, *delat*, *hūn*, *hūn*. Var. of HONE, *delat*, *hūn*, *hūn*. *Oxf. E. D.*

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hung (hūng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG.—**hung beef**, beef flesh slightly salted and hung up to dry.—**h. jury**, a jury which fails to agree on a verdict. *Collog.*

Hung-ga'-ri-an (hūng-gā'rī-ān; 115), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Hungary or the people of Hungary.

2. Thievish; beggarly; needy. *Obs. Slang.*

Hungarian balsam, a resin derived from the Carpathian pine (*Pinus montana pumilio*).—**H. brome**, or **H. forage, grass**. = A WINESS BROME GRASS.—**H. fustic**. = YOUNG FUSTIC.—**H. grass** or millet. = ITALIAN MILLET.

Hung-ga'-ri-an, n. 1. A native or citizen of Hungary, which is occupied by the dominant Magyars in the central portions, by Slovaks in the north, Ruthenians in the north-east, Roumanians in the east and southeast, Servo-Croatians in the south and southwest, and Germans in the west and scattering in other parts.

2. A hungry or voracious person. *Obs. Jocos.*

Hung-ga'-ri wa'ter (hūng-gā'rī). A toilet and external medicinal preparation made by aromatizing spirit with rosemary (and sometimes lavender also);—formerly also called *Queen of Hungary's water*.

hun'ger (hūng'er), n. [AS. *hungor*; akin to OFries. *hunger*, D. *honger*, OS. & OHG. *hungar*, G. *hunger*, Icel. *hungur*, Sw. & Dan. *hunger*, Goth. *hūntrus hunger*, *huggrjan* to hunger; cf. Lith. *kanka* suffering, Gr. *ἄγειν* he suffers hunger.] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food; a craving or desire for food. The sensation of hunger is usually referred to the stomach, but is probably dependent on excitation of the sensory nerves, both of the stomach and intestines, and perhaps also on indirect impressions from other organs, more or less exhausted from lack of nutriment.

2. Any strong or eager desire.

3. Famine; general lack of food. *Obs. or Local, Brit.*

hun'ger, v. t. 1. HUN'GERED (-gērd); HUN'GER-ING. [ME. *hungren*; cf. AS. *hungrian*. See HUNGER, n.] 1. To feel, or be oppressed by, hunger.

2. To have an eager desire; to long.

3. They which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt. v. 6.*

hun'ger, v. t. 1. To hunger for; to desire as food. *Obs.*

2. To make hungry; famish; starve; to force by hunger; as, the besiegers *hungered* the garrison into surrender.

hun'gored (-gērd), a. Hungry; pinched for food. *Archaic.*

hun'gry (-grī), a.; HUN'GRY-ER (-grī-er); HUN'GRY-EST. [AS. *hungry*. See HUNGER.] 1. Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; feeling uneasiness or distress from want of food; hence, having an eager desire or craving.

If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread. *Prov. xxv. 21.*

2. Showing, or characterized by, hunger or a craving desire. Cassius has a lean and hungry look. *Shak.*

3. Eagerly eaten; causing or provoking hunger; not satisfying hunger. *Obs. or E.*

4. Marked by lack of food; famine-stricken. *Obs.*

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; starved; as, a hungry soil. "The hungry beach." *Shak.*

6. Of wool, fine, dry, and delicate in appearance.

hungry rice. = FUNGI.—**h. vine**, the greenbrier.

hun'k (hūnk), n. [Cf. HUNK.] 1. A large lump or piece; a hunch; as, a hunk of bread. *Collog.*

2. A lazy, sluttish woman. *Dial. Scot.*

3. A countryman. *Dial. U. S.*

hun'k (hūnk), n. [D. *hunk*.] In some children's games, the goal, home, or den.—**a.** In a safe place; in a good position or condition; all right; even; hunky. *Local, U. S.*

Hun'ker (hūnk'er), n. *Political Cant, U. S.* Orig., as a nickname, a member of the conservative section of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. Cf. BARNBURNER.—**Hun'ker-ism** (-iz'm), n.

hun'ker, v. t. [Cf. D. *hunken*, G. *hocken*, Icel. *hūka*, *hokra*.] To squat so as to be supported upon the fore part of the feet; to crouch. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hun'kers (hūnk'ēz), n. *pl.* [See HUNKER, v.] In the phrase *on one's hunkers*, in a squatting or crouching position. *Scot. & Local, U. S.*

hunks (hūnks), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A surly, ill-natured person; a covetous, sordid man; a miser.

All the prudence and selfishness of an old hunk. *T. Gray.*

hun'ky (hūnk'i), a. [Perh. fr. 2d HUNK.] All right; in a good condition; also, even; square. *Slang, U. S.*

He . . . began to shoot; began to get "hunky" with all those people who had been plugging at him. *Stephen Crane.*

Hun'lish (hūn'lish), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, the Huns.

hunt (hūnt), *v. t.*; HUNT'ED; HUNTING. [AS. *hūntian* to hunt; cf. *hentan* to follow, pursue, Goth. *hūnpan* (in comp.) to seize. Cf. HENT.] 1. To follow or search for (game or prey) for the purpose, and with the means, of capturing or killing it; to pursue (game or prey) for food or in sport; as, to hunt buffalo or bear; wolves hunt large prey only in packs; esp., to pursue with weapons of the chase, and often with the assistance of trained animals; as, Malaysians hunt monkeys with blowguns; tigers are hunted with elephants and beaters. Also, elliptically: as, to hunt ivory, that is, elephants for their ivory; to hunt heads, that is, men, in order to secure

static press. — hydraulic tourniquet. = BARKER'S MILL. — h. valve. A Mach. A valve for regulating the distribution of water in the cylinders of hydraulic elevators, cranes, etc. ...

hy-dran'lic (hi-drō'lik), v. t.; -LICKED (-līkt); -LICK-ING. Mining. To subject to the action of a powerful stream or jets of water; to excavate by such means, as in mining (cf. MON-TOR, 9); to sluice.

hy-dran'li-cal (-lī-kāl), a. Hydraulic. hy-dran'li-cian (hi-drō-līsh'ān), n. [Cf. F. hydraulicien.] One skilled in hydraulics, esp. as applied in engineering. hy-dran'li-ty (-līsh'ā-tī), n. [Cf. F. hydraulicité.] The property which hydraulic cements or their ingredients have of hardening under water.

hy-dran'li-co- (hi-drō-lī-kō-). Combining form from Greek υδρανλικός, hydraulic; as, hydraulic-pneumatic. Rare. hy-dran'lic (hī'k), n. [Cf. F. hydraulique.] That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of water or other fluid in motion, its action in rivers and canals, the works and machinery for conducting or raising it, its use in driving machinery, etc. Hydraulics is variously classed as including hydrodynamics, as the practical application of that science, or as a subdivision of it. Some writers divide hydromechanics into the three branches: hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics.

hy-dra-zo- (zō-), n. Combining form from Greek υδραζος, hydrazic; as, Ofs., hydrazo-pneumatic. Rare. hy-dra-zide (hi-drā-zīd; -zīd; 184), n. Also -zid. [Hydrazine + -ide.] Chem. A compound resulting from the replacement by an acid radical of an atom of hydrogen in a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine. Cf. AMIDE. b A hydrazone (inaccurate usage).

hy-dra-zine (-zīn; -zēn; 184), n. Also -zīn. [2d hydro- + azo- + -ine.] Chem. Any of a series of nitrogenous bases, resembling the amines and produced by reduction of certain nitroso and diazo compounds; as, methyl hydrazine, etc. They are derivatives of hydrazine proper, H2N.NH2, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor. hy-dra-zo- (hi-drā-zō-). [2d hydro- + azo-] Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of the group -HNNH- united to two hydrocarbon radicals; as, hydrazobenzene, C6H5.HNNH.C6H5. The hydrazo compounds are symmetrical derivatives of the gas hydrazine. They are colorless, but some of them yield dyes by further reactions.

hy-dra-zo-ate (hi-drā-zō'āt), n. A salt of hydrazoic acid. hy-dra-zo-ben-zene (hi-drā-zō-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. [hydrazo- + benzene.] Chem. A crystalline compound obtained by reduction of nitrobenzene, and yielding benzidine. See HYDRAZO-. See also DIPYCNIL REARRANGEMENT.

hy-dra-zo-ic (hi-drā-zō'īk), a. [2d hydro- + azo- + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN2, in some respects resembling hydrochloric acid. Hydrazoic acid is obtained in aqueous solution by the action of nitrous acid on hydrazine or one of its derivatives, by heating sodium amide with nitrous oxide, and by other methods. In anhydrous form it is a colorless, mobile, volatile, poisonous liquid of unbearable odor. It and its salts (called hydrazoates or azides), esp. those of silver and mercury, are extremely explosive. It is called also azolime, triazolic acid, and hydronic acid.

hy-dra-zone (hi-drā-zōn), n. [hydrazine + ketone.] Org. Chem. A compound formed by the action of a hydrazine, esp. phenyl hydrazine, on a compound containing the carbonyl group, CO, such as aldehydes and ketones; as, acetone hydrazone, (CH3)2C.NNH.C6H5. A compound in which the oxygen of two carbonyl groups has been thus replaced is called a dihydrazo; if these groups were contiguous the product is called species, an osazone. See OSAZONE.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lo-cele (hi-drō-sēf'ā-lō-sēl'), n. [1st hydro- + encephalocèle.] Med. Encephalocèle, or hernia of the brain, with effusion of watery fluid.

hy-dri-a (hi-drī'ā; hī'drī'ā), n.; pl. HYDRÆE (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρία.] Class. Archaol. A water jar characterized by horizontal side handles and a vertical back handle. The earlier form has an angular and abrupt shoulder; a later form, the kalpis, has a rounded shoulder and a smaller back handle.



Hydria.

hy-dri-ad (hi-drī'ād), n. [Gr. ὑδρία, -άδος, of the water, ὑδωρ water.] Myth. Water nymph. hy-dric (hi-drīk), a. [From HYDROGEN.] Chem. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen; as, hydric oxide. The word hydric is sometimes used in the names of acids, regarded as salts of hydrogen; as in: hydric sulphate, sulphuric acid; hydric nitrate, nitric acid, etc. hydric dioxide, hydrogen dioxide, = hydrosulphuric acid. hy-dri-d (hi-drī'd), n. [Hydra + 1st -id.] Astron. A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant is in the constellation Hydra.

hy-draul'ic, n. A Short for HYDRAULIC ENGINE, HYDRAULIC ORGAN, HYDRAULIC PRESS, etc. b Applied hydraulic force. Cf. E. D.

hy-draul'ic-ly, adv. of HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL. hy-draul'ic-ness, n. [Cf. F. hydraulique.] The property which hydraulic cements or their ingredients have of hardening under water.

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hy-dride (hi-drīd; -drīd; 184), n. Also -drid. [2d hydro- + -ide.] Chem. a Formerly, a hydroxide. b A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy-dri-od'ic (hi-drī-ōd'īk), a. [2d hydro- + iodic; cf. F. hydriodique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, HI, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and iodine, and in other ways. Hydriodic acid is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, but is much less stable, and is a strong reducing agent. It is used in medicine, both in aqueous solution and in sirup, as an alternative, etc.

hy-dri-ous di-ide (hi-drī-ōs-dīd; -dīd; 184), n. Also -did. Chem. A compound of hydriodic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from iodide.

hy-dro- (hi-drō-), hydr-. Combining form from Greek ὑδωρ, water (see HYDRA). In chemistry, hydro- has been proposed for designating acids, bases, and salts in the ordinary sense (water being the solvent); as, potassium hydroxide is a hydro-base. See AMMONO-.

hy-dro-hydr-. Combining form for hydrogen, indicating the presence of hydrogen, as hydrochloric; or addition of, or replacement by, hydrogen, as hydroquinone.

hy-dro-a (hi-drō'ā), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. ἄν egg.] Med. An itching vesicular affection of the skin.

hy-dro-ar-o-mat'ic (hi-drō-ār-ō-māt'īk), a. [2d hydro- + aromatic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating compounds derived from the aromatic compounds by adding hydrogen.

hy-dro-ba-rom'e-ter (bā-rōm'ē-tēr), n. [1st hydro- + barometer.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea water by its pressure.

hy-dro-brom'ic (-brō'mīk), a. [2d hydro- + bromic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBr, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and bromine, and in other ways. Hydrobromic acid is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid (which see), but weaker and less stable.

hy-dro-brom'ide (-mīd; -mīd; 184), n. Also -mid. Chem. A compound of hydrobromic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from bromide.

hy-dro-car-bon (-kār'bōn), n. [2d hydro- + carbon.] Chem. A compound containing only hydrogen and carbon. The simplest hydrocarbons are gases at ordinary temperatures; with increase in molecular weight they change to the liquid, and finally to the solid, state. They are, as a class, neutral, insoluble in water, and combustible. With their derivatives they form the subject matter of organic chemistry. Methane, ethylene, acetylene, benzene, trimethylene and pinene are types of important classes. — hy-dro-car-bo-na-ceous (-kār'bō-nā'shūs), n.

hy-dro-car-bon-ate (-kār'bōn-āt), n. Chem. a A hydrocarbon, esp. carbonated hydrogen gas. Obs. b A hydrous carbonate, as malachite.

hy-dro-cele (hi-drō-sēl), n. [L., fr. Gr. ὑδρόκηλη; ὑδωρ water + κηλη tumor.] Med. Dropsy of the testicle, or scrotum.

hy-dro-cel-lu-lose (-sēl'fō-lōs), n. [1st hydro- + cellulose.] Chem. A powdery product formed by treatment of cotton with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

hy-dro-ce-phal'ic (-sēf'āl'īk), a. Relating to, or connected with, hydrocephalus.

hydrocephalic cry, Med., a peculiar sharp cry occasionally emitted by children affected with hydrocephalus.

hy-dro-ceph-a-loid (-sēf'ā-lō'id), a. [hydrocephalus + -oid.] Med. Resembling hydrocephalus. — hydrocephaloid affection, Med., the condition that follows exhausting diarrhea in young children, characterized by symptoms resembling those of acute hydrocephalus or tubercular meningitis; — called also hydrocephaloid disease, hydrocephaloid state.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lous (-lūs), a. Having hydrocephalus.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lus (-lūs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος; ὑδωρ water + κεφαλή head.] Med. Dropsy of the brain, esp. the ventricles. It is most frequent in infancy, and often enlarges the head enormously. It is due usually to tubercular meningitis, and is marked by atrophy of the brain, mental weakness, and convulsions.

hy-dro-ce-ram'ic (-sē-rām'īk), a. [1st hydro- + ceramic.] Composed of clay which remains porous after baking; — said of porous pottery vessels which are used for cooling liquids by evaporation of what exudes, as the goglet.

hy-dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rīk; 201), a. [2d hydro- + chloric; cf. F. hydrochlorique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, HCl, formed by the explosive union of its elements, hydrogen and chlorine, by the action of acids on chlorides, and in other ways. Hydrochloric acid is a colorless, incombustible, and very pungent gas that fumes strongly in moist air. One volume of water at 60° C. absorbs 500 volumes of the gas, and what is commonly called hydrochloric acid is an aqueous solution. The commercial acid is a strong solution colored yellow by impurities; it is usually made by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. Hydrochloric acid dissociates readily in water, and hence is one of the most active of acids. It is an indispensable agent in commercial and general chemical work. Called also muriatic acid.

hy-dro-bo-ra-cite, n. [1st hydro- + boracite.] Min. A white hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, CaMg2(OH)4Si2O6, in fibrous and foliated masses.

hy-dro-bran'chi-a (hī'drō-brān'kī-ā), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + -branchial.] Zool. An extensive artificial division of gastropods containing those that breathe by gills, as contrasted with the Pulmonifera. Obs. — hy-dro-bran'chi-ate (-āt), a.

hy-dro-bro-mate (-brō'māt), n. a Bromide. b Hydrobromate.

hy-dro-car-bide (-kār'bīd; -bīd), n. Chem. A hydrocarbon, and closely related to carbosulfur.

hy-dro-car-bon-ic (-kār'bōn-īk), n. a Pert. to, or of, the nature of, a hydrocarbon.

hy-dro-car-bon-ate (-kār'bōn-āt), n. [2d hydro- + carbosulfur.] Org. Chem. A nitrogenous compound, C2H4O2, got from certain derivatives of cinchamic acid, and closely related to carbosulfur.

hy-dro-car-bu-ret, n. [2d hydro- + carburet.] Carbureted hydrogen; also, a hydrocarbon. Obs. hy-dro-car-bu-ret, n. [2d hydro- + carburet.] Med. = HYDROPERICARDIUM.

hy-dro-car-y-a-cea (-kār'yā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. κάρυον nut.] Bot. Syn. of TRAPACEA. — hy-dro-car-y-a-ceous (-shūs), a. Bot. Syn. of TRAPACEA. — hy-dro-car-y-a-ceous (-shūs), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. κάρυον a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — hy-dro-car-y-a-ceous (-shūs), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. κάρυον a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — hy-dro-car-y-a-ceous (-shūs), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. κάρυον a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched.

hy-dro-chlo'ride (hī-drō-klō'rīd; -rīd; 184, 201), n. Also -rid. Chem. A compound of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a chloride.

hy-dro-cin-nam'ic (-sī-nām'īk), a. [2d hydro- + cinnamic.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C9H7CH2CH2CO2H, derived from cinchamic acid by the addition of hydrogen.

hy-dro-clas'tic (-klās'tīk), a. [1st hydro- + elastic.] Geol. Clastic through the agency of water; — said of fragmental rocks deposited by water.

Hy-dro-cleys (hī'drō-klīs), n. [NL, fr. (according to Wittstein) Gr. ὑδωρ water + κλέεις key.] Bot. A genus of butomaceous aquatic herbs with broad leaves and solitary showy yellow flowers. It contains a few tropical American species. II. nymphaeoides is the water poppy.

hy-dro-cel- (sēl), n. [1st hydro- + -celle.] Zool. The water-vascular system of echinoderms, or the pouch or cavity in their embryos from which this system develops.

hy-dro-col'l'i-ne (-kōl'lī-dīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -dīn. [2d hydro- + collidine.] Chem. A hydrogen addition product of collidine; specif., a ptomaine, C6H13N, found in putrid horseflesh and beef.

Hy-dro-cor-al-lī-na (-kōr'āl-lī'nā) n. pl. [NL. See HY-DRO-CORAL-LINE.] Zool. An order of Hydrozoa which form corals, a massive skeleton of calcium carbonate being secreted from the coenosarc. The millepores are the best-known examples. — hy-dro-cor-al-line (-līn; -līn), a. & n.

hy-dro-cor'ri-dine (-kōr'rī-dīn; -dēn; 184, 201), n. Also -dīn. [2d hydro- + coridine.] Chem. A hydrogen addition product of coridine; specif., a ptomaine derived from cultures of certain bacteria on peptone agar.

hy-dro-co-tar'nine (-kō-tār'nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also -nīn. [2d hydro- + cotarnine.] Org. Chem. A crystalline alkaloid, C21H21O2N, found in opium, and also formed by the reduction of cotarnine with nascent hydrogen.

Hy-dro-cot'y-le (-kōt'y-lē), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + cotyle.] Bot. A large genus of low creeping apiceous herbs, the marsh pennyworts, having crenate and more or less peltate leaves and small umbels of flowers, often on long peduncles. They grow in wet places.

hy-dro-cou-mar'ic (-kōō-mār'īk), a. Also hy-dro-cou-mar'ic. [2d hydro- + coumaric.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline hydroxy acids, C6H4(OH)2CH2CO2H, obtained by reduction of the corresponding coumaric acid and of certain allied compounds. The o-hydrocoumaric acid occurs in yellow melilot and hence is called also melilotic acid. The p-acid is formed in the putrefaction of tyrosine.

hy-dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ān'īk), a. [2d hydro- + cyanic; cf. F. hydrocyanique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, H2N.C, formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways. The acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, of a characteristic peach-blossom odor. It is one of the most deadly poisons. It is most readily made by action of acids on cyanides, as of sulphuric acid on "yellow prussiate of potash" (potassium ferrocyanide). It is soluble in water, but dissociates so slightly as scarcely to deserve the name of acid. Called also prussic acid.

hy-dro-cy-a-nide (-sī-ā-nīd; -nīd; 184), n. Chem. A compound of hydrocyanic acid with an element or radical; — distinguished from a cyanide.

hy-dro-cy-cle (hī'drō-sī'k'l), n. [1st hydro- + cycle.] A cycle for use on water. — hy-dro-cy-clist (-klīst), n.

Hy-dro-dic'ty-on (-dīk'tī-ōn), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. δκτυον net.] Bot. A genus of unicellular fresh-water algae of the class Chlorophyceae. They associate in colonies consisting of a vast number of cylindrical cells joined at their ends, forming a mesh out of which is built up an elongated saclike net, whence the name of water net.

hy-dro-dy-nam'ic (-dī-nām'īk; -ī-kīd; -dī-nām'īk), a. [1st hydro- + dynamic, -icall.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the dynamical action of water or a liquid; or of pertaining to water power.

hy-dro-dy-nam'ics (-īks), n. [1st hydro- + dynamics; cf. F. hydrodynamique.] That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids, or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids), in theory, experiment, or practice; the principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids. The word is sometimes used as a general term, including both hydrostatics and hydraulics, together with pneumatics and acoustics. See HYDRAULICS.

hy-dro-dy-nam'o-m'e-ter (-dī-nā-mōm'ē-tēr; -dīn'ā), n. [1st hydro- + dynamometer.] An instrument to measure the velocity of a liquid current by the force of its impact.

Hy-dro-e-lec'tric (-ē-lēk'trīk), a. [1st hydro- + electric.] Pert. to, or employed in, production of electricity by water power or the friction of water, steam, etc.

hydroelectric bath, Med., a bath in which a current of electricity is applied to the patient through the medium of the water. — h. machine. Physic., an apparatus for gener-

See BLACK TERN. hy-dro-chl'none (-kī'nōn), n. Chem. Hydroquinone.

hy-dro-chlo'rate (klō'rāt), n. a Chloride. b Hydrochloride.

hy-dro-chlor-a-ric, a. Chem. = CHLORURIC.

hy-dro-chlor-plat'in'ic (-klōr-plāt'īn'īk; -plāt'īn'īk), n. pl. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. κλωρ-πλάτινος -πλάτινος, a. = CHLOROPLATINIC, -PLATINOUS.

hy-dro-chlo-rus (-kō'rūs), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. χλωρος pig.] Zool. The genus consisting of the capybara.

hy-dro-chlo'r-eps'tis (-kōl'r-ēps'tīs), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + Gr. χλωρ bile + εψίς bladder.] Med. Dropsical distention of the gall bladder.

hy-dro-clin'cho-nine (-sī-nām'īk; -nēn; 184), n. Also -nīn. Chem. Cinchonine.

hy-dro-clir'-so-cel-ic (-sī-sō-sēl'īk; -sī-sō-sēl'īk), n. [1st hydro- + Gr. κίρσιος water-wool; ὑδωρ water + χλωρ wool to rejoice.] Bot. A small genus of Old World valerianaceous aquatic plants, the frog-bit. See FROG-BIT.

hy-dro-char'it'a-ce-a (hī'drō-kār'ītā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Syn. of VALISNERIACEA. — hy-dro-char'it'a-ceous (-shūs), a.

Hy-dro-chel'ia (-kēl'yā-dīn), n. [NL; 1st hydro- + chelidion.] See BLACK TERN.

hy-lo-trop'ic (hī-lō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*hylo-* + *-tropic*.] *Phys. Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, substances capable of transformation into other substances of the same composition.

hy-lo-zo'ic (-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoism.

hy-lo-zo'ism (-zō'izm), *n.* [*hylo-* + *Gr. ζῶν life, fr. ζῆν to live.*] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life or sensation, or that matter and life are inseparable; — often applied specif. to the crude theories of the early Ionian philosophers. — **hy-lo-zo'ist**, *n.* — **hy-lo-zo'is'tic** (-zō'is'tik), *a.* — **hy-lo-zo'is'ti-cal'y** (-tī-kō'l'y), *adv.*

hy-men (hī'mēn), [*Gr. ὑμῆν skin, membrane.*] *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina; the vaginal membrane.

Hy-men, *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ἕμην.*] 1. *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus). Till Hy-men brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bow. *Campbell*

2. [*L. c.*] Marriage; also, a wedding song.

Hy-men of element and race. *Emerson.*

Hy-me-nō'a (hī'mē-nō'ā), *n.* [*NL.* See HYMENEALE. So called in allusion to the nyctitropic movement of the paired leaflets.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American caesalpiniaceous trees having pinnate, leathery, pellucid-dotted leaves and large white flowers in umbellate clustered racemes. All the species yield a balsamic resin, or copal. The West Indian *H. courbaril* is the locust tree.

hy-men-al (hī'mēn-āl), *a.* Relating to the hymen.

hy-me-nē'al (hī'mē-nē'āl), *a.* [*L. hymeneus, a., also Hymeneus, n., Hymen, Gr. ὕμηνος the wedding song, also ὕμηνος Hymen.*] Of or pertaining to marriage; as, *hymeneal rites*. — *n.* A marriage song.

hy-me-ni-al (hī'mē-nī-āl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the hymenium. — *hymenial layer*. = HYMENIUM.

hy-me-ni'er-ous (hī'mē-nī-ēr'ūs), *a.* [*hymenium + -ferous.*] *Bot.* Having a hymenium.

hy-me-ni-um (hī'mē-nī-ūm), *n.*; *pl. L. -nia (-ā), E. -nia (-īz).* [*NL., fr. Gr. ὑμῆν a membrane.*] *Bot.* The spore-bearing surface of the sporophore in the higher basidiomycetous fungi. It consists of an aggregation of spore mother cells arranged in a continuous layer or membrane. In the true mushrooms (Agaricaceae) the hymenium covers the gills on the under side of the cap or pileus.

hy-men-ō- (hī'mēn-ō-), *hymen-*. Combining form from Greek ὑμῆν, *membrane*.

Hy-men-ō-cal'is (-kāl'is), *n.* [*NL.; hymeno-* + *Gr. κάλλος beauty*; — in allusion to the delicate texture of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American bulbous amarilliaceous plants, several species of which are cultivated. They have long linear basal leaves and tall scapes bearing umbels of beautiful white flowers, the perianth with a long slender tube and prominent corona.

hy-men-ō-ge'ny (hī'mēn-ō-jē'nī), *n.* [*hymeno-* + *-geny.*] The production of artificial membranes by contact of two fluids, as albumin and fat, by which the globules of the latter are surrounded by a thin film of the former.

hy-men-o-phor'e (hī'mēn-ō-fōr'), *n.* [*hī-mēn'*; 201]. [*Hy-meno-* + *-phor'e.*] *Bot.* The hymeniferous portion of the sporophore in fungi.

Hy-men-o-phyll-la-ce'ae (hī'mēn-ō-fīl-lā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Bot.* A family of ferns, the filmy ferns, having delicate fronds, the sporangia borne on a filiform receptacle from a cuplike involucre, and surrounded by a complete ring. The two genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, include about 200 species. — **hy-men-o-phyll-la-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

Hy-men-o-phyll'um (-fīl'ūm), *n.* [*NL.; hymeno-* + *Gr. φύλλον leaf.*] *Bot.* A genus of tropical ferns, typifying the family Hymenophyllaceae, and distinguished from *Trichomanes* by having the valves of the involucre bearing the sporangia separate. Many of the species are epiphytic, with fronds of extreme delicacy, often very minute. Also [*L. c.*], any fern of this genus.

Hy-men-op'ter-a (hī'mēn-ō-p'tēr-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος membrane-winged; ὑμῆν skin, membrane + πτερόν wing.*] *Zool.* An extensive and highly specialized order of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. When winged they have four membranous wings with comparatively few veins. There is usually a thickened dark spot near the anterior edge of the fore wings, which are larger than the hind ones. The abdomen is generally borne on a slender pedicel, and the females have complex organs at the end of the body often modified into sawing, boring, or piercing organs, used in egg laying, or in one group converted into a sting. The metamorphosis is complete, and the larvae are usually footless grubs. The Hymenoptera comprise an enormous number of species, but a small part of which have been studied. A large proportion of the smaller forms are parasitic on other insects and of great use in checking the multiplication of injurious species. Taking

into account both their structure and their wonderful instincts (apparently not unmixd with true intelligence), exhibited in the provision for their young and in the remarkable social organization of the communities of many of the social forms, they are the highest group not only of insects but of vertebrates. — **hy-men-op'ter-an** (hī'mēn-ō-p'tēr-ān), *a. & n.* — **hy-men-op'ter-ous** (-shūs), *a.*

hymn (hīm), *n.* [*ME. hymne, *ympane*, F. *hymne*, OF. *hymne*, L. *hymnus*, Gr. ὕμνος.*] An ode or song of praise or adoration; esp., a religious ode; a sacred lyric; a song of praise or thanksgiving intended to be used in religious service; as, Where angels first should praise hymns. *Dryden.*

hymn, *v. t. & i.*; **HYMNED** (hīmd); **HYMNING** (hīm'ing); **hīm'ing**. To praise in song; to worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing in praise or adoration. — *Their praise is hymned by loftier harps than mine. Byron.*

hym-nal (hīm'nāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, hymns. — *n.* A collection of hymns; a hymn book.

hymn book. A book containing a collection of hymns, as for use in churches; a hymnal.

hym-nic (hīm'nik), *a.* [*Cf. F. *hymnique*.*] Of or pert. to a hymn; hymnlike. — *n.* A hymnlike composition.

hym-no-dy (-nō-dī), *n.* [*Gr. ὑμνοδία; ὕμνος a hymn + ὄδῃ a song, singing.*] 1. Act or art of singing hymns. 2. Hymns, considered collectively; hymnology.

hym-nog'ra-pher (hīm-nōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One who writes on the subject of hymns; also, a composer of hymns.

hym-nog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ὕμνος hymn + -graphy.*] Writing about hymns; also, act or art of composing hymns.

hym-nol'o-gist (hīm-nōl'ō-jīst), *n.* A composer or compiler of hymns; one versed in hymnology.

hym-nol'o-gy (-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ὕμνος hymn + -logy; cf. F. *hymnologie*.*] The singing of hymns. *Obs.* B The composition of hymns. C The study or science of hymns, their history, classes, use, etc. D Hymns collectively.

hym-nōl (hīm'nōl), *a.* [*AS. -S. *Law*.*] A word occurring chiefly in *twelfhynde man*, *sixhynde man*, and *twelfhynde man*, designating a man of certain classes of men so called with reference to their position when charged with crime. The *twelfhynde man* in general corresponds to a ceorl, the *twelfhynde man* to a freeman of a higher class, probably the thanes, and the *sixhynde man* to one of an intermediate class. The terms have usually been explained as referring to the number of shillings in the wergild, but Seebohm considers that the terms indicate the number of computurgates necessary for compurgation.

hy-ō (hī'ō-). [*See HYOID.*] A combining form denoting connection with the hyoid bone or arch.

Hy-o-ga-noi'de-i (-gā-nōi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See HY-; GANOIDEI.] *Zool.* A division of ganoid fishes equivalent to *Holostei*. — **hy-ō-ga-noi'd** (-gā-nōi'd), *a. & n.* — **hy-ō-ga-noi'de-an** (-gā-nōi'dē-ān), *a. & n.*

hy-ō-glos'sal (-glos'sāl), *a.* [*hyo-* + *Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the tongue and hyoid arch, or the hyoglossus.

hy-ō-glos'sus (-sūs), *n.* [*NL.; hyo-* + *Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.*] *Anat.* A flat muscle on either side of the tongue, connecting it with the body and greater cornu of the hyoid.

hy-ō-gly-co-cho'late (hī'ō-gī'kō-kō'lāt'), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of hyoglycolic acid.

hy-ō-gly-co-cho'lic (hī'ō-gī'kō-kō'līk'), *a.* [*Gr. ὄς, ὄος, hog + G. glyccol + -cho'lic.*] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an insoluble crystalline glycolic acid from swine's bile.

hy-oid (hī'oid), *a.* [*Gr. ὑοειδής, fr. the letter Y + εἶδος form; cf. F. *hyoïde*.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A Designating, or pertaining to, a bone or several connected bones situated at the base of the tongue and developed from the second and third visceral arches. In man the hyoid bone is U-shaped and placed horizontally with the convexity forward, and consists of five more or less distinct parts: a body (the *basihyal*), two greater horns or cornua (*thyrohyals*) directed backwards, and two lesser horns or cornua (*ceratohyals*) directed backwards and upwards. It gives attachment to many muscles and ligaments. B Designating, or pertaining to, the second postoral visceral arch, from which the hyoid bone of the higher vertebrates is in part formed. In most fishes it is an important structure, not only the tongue (as in other vertebrates), but the jaws, being supported and connected with the cranium by it. See HYOMANDIBULAR; cf. EPIHYAL, CERATOHYAL, RASIHIAL, etc.

hy-oid, *n.* The hyoid bone. See HYOID, *a.*

Hy-ol'i-thes (hī-ōl'i-thēz), *n.* [*NL.; hyo-* + *-lith.*] *Paleon.* An exclusively Paleozoic genus of mollusks related to *Conularia*, esp. common in the Cambrian. The shell is of conical tubular form, often of triangular or flattened cross section, with an operculum to close the aperture.

hy-o-man-dib'u-lar (hī'ō-mān-dīb'ū-lār), *a.* [*hyo-* + *mandibular.*] *Zool.* Pert. to the hyoid arch and mandible;

specif., designating, or pert. to, the dorsal segment of the hyoid arch in fishes, which usually articulates with the ear capsule of the cranium, and in most fishes supports not only the hyoid arch and tongue, but the jaws (cf. SUPENSORIUM). — *n.* The hyomandibular bone or cartilage.

hy-os-cine (hī'ōs-sīn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-cin**. [*See HYOSCINAMUS.*] *Chem.* A Tropane. *Obs.* b An alkaloid (perh. identical with scopolamine) found with hyoscyamine in henbane, and sold as **amorphous hyoscyamine**. It is a powerful nerve depressant, mydriatic, and hypnotic.

hy-os-cy-a-mine (hī'ōs-sī'ā-mīn; -mīn; 184), *n.* Also **-min**. [*See HYOSCINAMUS.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₃O₃N, found in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and other solanaceous plants. It is isomeric with atropine, has a sharp, offensive taste, is very poisonous, and is used as a hypnotic and sedative and locally as a mydriatic.

Hy-os-cy-a-mus (-mūs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὕσκαμος; ὕς a sow, hog + κάμος a bean.*] 1. *Bot.* A small genus of South European and Asiatic poisonous solanaceous herbs, having simple leaves, somewhat irregular flowers with funnelform corollas, and a circumscissile capsule. *H. niger* is the henbane. 2. [*L. c.*] *Pharm.* The leaves of the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), used in neuralgic and pectoral troubles.

hy-ō-sty'lic (hī'ō-sī'līk'), *a.* [*hyo-* + *Gr. στῦλος a pillar.*] *Zool.* Having the jaws connected with the cranium by the hyomandibular, or upper part of the hyoid arch, as in a large majority of fishes; — opposed to *autostylic*.

hyp-a-by'e-sal (hī'p-ā-bī'sāl), *a.* [*hyppo-* + *abyssal.*] *Petro.* Formed at a moderate distance below the surface; — a term used by Prof. Brögger in his classification of igneous rocks.

hyp-es-the-si-a, hyp-es-the-si-a (-ēs-thē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), *a.* [*NL.; hypo-* + *esthesia.*] *Med.* Isovemic form of sensation. — **hyp-es-the-si-c, hyp-es-the-si-c** (-sīk), *a.*

hyp-ē-thral, hyp-ē-thral (hī'p-ē-thrāl; hī-pē'; 277), *a.* [*L. *hypæthrus* in the open air, uncovered, Gr. ὑπαίθερος; ὑπὸ under + αἰθήρ ether, the clear sky.*] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *cleithral*. — **hyp-ē-thral, or hyp-ē-thral theory**, the theory that the cells of some Greek temples was lighted by omitting a section of its roof, or by skylights, roof windows, or the like.

hyp-ē-thron (-thrōn), *n.* [*NL.* See HYPO-; ETHER.] *Class. Arch.* An opening to the sky; an open court or skylight, as of a temple. See HYPERETHRAL THEORY.

hyp-ē-thros (-thrōs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπείθερος.*] *Class. Arch.* A court or space, as in a building, open to the sky, whether actually unroofed or having a skylight. b A temple or other building having such a court or space. See HYPERETHRAL THEORY.

hyp-al-gi-a (hī'p-āl'jī-ā; hī-pāl'), *n.* [*NL.; hypo-* + *-algia.*] Diminished sensibility to pain. — **hyp-al'gic** (-jīk), *a.*

hyp-al-la-ge (hī'p-āl-lā-jē; hī-pāl'; 277), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπαλλάγη, prop., interchange, exchange, fr. ὑπαλλάσσειν to interchange; ὑπὸ under + ἀλλάσσειν to change.*] *Gram. & Rhet.* A figure consisting of an interchange in the syntactic relationship between two terms. Thus in Vergil "*dare classibus austris*," to give the winds to the fleets, occurs instead of *dare classibus austris*, to give the fleets to the winds.

hyp-an'thi-um (hī'p-ān'thī-ūm; hī-pān't'; *n.*; *L. pl. -thia (-ā)* [*NL.; hypo-* + *Gr. ἄνθος flower.*] *Bot.* Any enlargement or special development of the torus below the calyx, as in the rose hip, or fruit. — **hyp-an'thi-al** (-āl), *a.*

hyp-a-poph'y-sis (hī'p-ā-pōf'ī-sīs; hī-pā'; *n.*; *pl. -ses (-sēz)* [*NL.* See HYPO-; APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.* A ventral process or element of a vertebra; as: a The human spine. b A hypocentrum. — **hyp-a-poph'y-si-al** (-pōf'īz-āl), *a.*

hyp-ax'i-al (hī'p-āk'sī-āl; hī-pāk'sī'), *a.* [*hyppo-* + *axial.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Beneath the axis of the vertebral column.

hyp-er (hī'p-ēr-), [*Gr. ὑπέρ over, above; akin to L. *super*, E. *over*.* See *over*; cf. *super-*.] 1. A prefix signifying *over, above*; as, *hyperphysical, hyperthyron*; also, *above measure, abnormally great, excessive*; as, *hyperemia, hyperbola, hypercritical, hypersecretion*. Sometimes, implying, as in various mathematical terms, *having or involving more than*, as in *hyper-tri'di-men'sion-al* (-trī'dī-mēn'shūn-āl), *Geom.*, having or involving more than three dimensions. 2. *Chem.* A prefix equivalent to *super-* or *per-*, and now generally replaced by *per-*; as, *hyperoxide*. See *PER-*.

Hyper The reference "See HYPER-" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hyper-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

hyper-a-bel'i-an (hī'p-ēr-ā-bēl'ī-ān; -yān), *a.* [*hyper-* +

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makōr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū • 1 Foreign word. † Absolute Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

Abelian. *Math.* Designating a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions linear in each.

hy-per-ac-id (hī'pēr-ās'īd), *a.* Excessively acid; more than normally acid. — **hy-per-a-cid'i-ty** (-ās'id'ī-tī), *n.*

hy-per-a-cu-sis (-ā-kū'zhī-ā), **hy-per-a-cu-sis** (-ās'is), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *ακουσις* a hearing; *-sis*. Med. Abnormal acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hy-per-a-cute (-ā-kū't), *a.* Excessively acute.

hy-per-a-mi-a, or **am'i-a** (-ēm'i-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *-emia*, *-emia*.] Med. A superabundance or congestion of blood. — **hy-per-æ-mic**, or **æ-mic** (-ēm'ik; -ēm'ik), *a.*

hy-per-æ-thē-si-a, or **æ-thē-si-a** (-ēs-thē'si-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *æsthesia*.] Med. & *Physiol.* A state of exalted or morbidly increased sensibility.

hy-per-æ-thet'ic, or **æ-thet'ic** (-ēs-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Affected by, or pertaining to, hyperæsthesia. 2. Unduly influenced by æsthetic feelings or views.

hy-per-al-gē-si-a (-ā-l-jē'si-ā; -zī-ā), **hy-per-al-gē-sis** (-ās'is), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *algēsia*.] Med. Morbid sensitiveness to pain. — **hy-per-al-gē-sic** (-ās'ik), *a.*

hy-per-aphi-a (-ā'fī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *αφή* touch.] Med. Abnormal acuteness of the sense of touch. — **hy-per-aphic** (-ās'ik), *a.*

hy-per-bat'ic (-bāt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperbaton; transposed; inverted. — **hy-per-bat'i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl'ī), *adv.*

hy-per-ba-ton (hī-pūr'bāt'ōn), *n.* [L. *pl.* -*BATA* (-tā).] *Gram.* fr. Gr. *ὑπερβατών*, fr. *ὑπερβατός* transposed, fr. *ὑπερβαίνω* to step over; *ὑπερ* over + *βαίνω* to step.] *Gram.* A figurative construction, transposing or inverting the natural order; as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

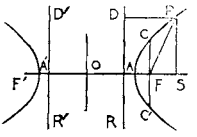
hy-per-bo-la (-bō-lā), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, excess (see CONIC SECTION).] *Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes. It consists of two branches cut out of the opposite halves of the double cone. See CONIC SECTIONS. b Any analogous higher curve, the general equation being $xy^2 = c + x^2$.

hy-per-bo-lic (-bō-l'ik), *a.* [L. fr. Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, excess, fr. Gr. *ὑπερβαίνω* to throw over or beyond; *ὑπερ* over + *βαίνω* to throw. See *HYPER-*, PARABLE; cf. *HYPERBOLA*.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration, as one by which things are represented as much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; a statement exaggerated fancifully through excitement, or for effect.

Somebody has said of the boldest figure in rhetoric, the *hyperbole*, that it lies without deceiving.

hy-per-bol'ic (hī'pēr-bō'l'ik) *a.* [L. *hyperbolicus* excessive; *bol'* *bol'*, Gr. *ὑπερβολικός*; cf. *F. hyperbolique*.] 1. *Math.* Of or pert. to the hyperbola. 2. *Rhet.* Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole.

hyperbolic branch (of a curve) *Geom.* one that has a real asymptote. 3. *Math.* A function of x and y whose real factors of the trigonometric functions of pure imaginaries, defined thus: $\cosh x = \cos iz = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$ $\sinh x = -i \sin iz = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$, etc., where the h means *hyperbolic*; — so called because their areal definitions are related to the rectangular hyperbola somewhat as the areal definitions of sine and cosine to the circle. b Certain transformed elliptic functions related to ordinary elliptic functions as $\sqrt{1+(k \sinh \phi)^2}$ is related to $\sqrt{1-k \sin^2 \phi}$ — *h. gear*, wheel, etc., *Mach.*, a hyperboloidal or skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See *BEVEL WHEEL*. — *h. geometry*, the geometry of hyperbolic space. — *h. involution*, *Math.* See *INVOLUTION*, n. 4 (2). — *h. logarithms*, *Math.*, natural logarithms; — so called because appearing in the expression for the area of a strip between a hyperbola and its asymptote. — *h. point* (of a surface), *Math.*, an antinodal point, where the indicatrix is a hyperbola. See *CURVATURE*. — *h. series*, *Math.*, one in which the summation of n terms involves the quadrature of the hyperbola. — *h. space*, *Math.*, space whose Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{R^2}$, is negative, in which, therefore, the straight line is infinite and the sum of the angles of any triangle is less than a straight angle. Also, analogous space of two dimensions viewed as a manifold complete in itself, with internal relations, but with no external relations such as position and sides; — so called by Klein. — *h. spiral*, *Math.*, the path of a point whose radius vector varies inversely as the angle



Hyperbola. O Center; A, A' Vertices; F, F' Foci; DR, DR' Directrices; CC' Parameter.

it sweeps over; — so named because the form of its polar equation $\rho^2 = k^2$ is that of the asymptotic equation of the hyperbola, $xy = c^2$ — **hyperbolic (linear) transformation**, *Alg.*, a transformation in which the discriminant is positive and therefore the double elements are real and distinct.

hy-per-bo-lism (hī-pūr'bō-līz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. hyperbolisme*.] 1. *Rhet.* Use of hyperbole. 2. *Geom.* A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by putting xy for y . — *Newton*.

hy-per-bo-lize (-līz), *v. t. & i.*; -LIZED (-līz); -LIZING (-līz'ing). [Cf. *F. hyperboliser*.] To state in hyperbole; to speak or write in hyperbole.

hy-per-bo-loid (-lōid), *n.* [*hyperbola* + *-oid*: cf. *F. hyperboloid*.] *Geom.* A surface of second order, with a center in finity and cut by certain planes in hyperbolas; also, a solid bounded in part by such a surface. B An analogous surface of higher order. *Rare.* — **hy-per-bo-loid**, *a.* hyperboloid of revolution, the surface traced by a hyperbola rotating about one of its axes.

hy-per-bo-lo'id-al (-lō'id'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a hyperboloid. hyperboloidal gear, wheel, etc., *Mach.*, a skew bevel gear, wheel, etc. See *BEVEL WHEEL*.

hy-per-bo-re-an (hī'pēr-bō'rē-ān; 201), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*, Gr. *ὑπερβορέος*; apparently fr. *ὑπερ* over, beyond + *βορέας* (see *BORÉAS*), but perh. an alteration of a dial. word meaning messenger, carrier, and orig. akin to *ὑπερ* over, to bear.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to the Hyperboreans. 2. [L. c.] Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern; hence, very cold; frigid.

hy-per-bo-re-an, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north, who were esp. associated with the cult of Apollo. They were probably northern Greeks or Macedonians, though they have been (owing to a doubtful etymology) supposed to be a mythical people dwelling beyond the north wind (Boreas). 2. [L. c.] A dweller in the extreme north; pl., the Arctic peoples of northeast Siberia with the Eskimo. *Obsolete*.

hy-per-bu'lli-a (-bō'l'ī-ā; -lū'ī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + root of Gr. *βούλωσθαι* to will.] Abnormal display of volitional consciousness; excess of impulse; tendency to automatic or ill-considered action.

hy-per-Cal-vin-ism, *n.* *Theol.* Calvinism more extreme than Calvin's own teaching, as in respect to predestination. — **hy-per-Cal-vin-ist**, *n.* — **hy-per-Cal-vin-ist'ic**, *a.*

hy-per-cat-a-lect'ic (-kāt'ā-lēk't'ik), *a.* [L. *hypercatalecticus*, *hypercatalectus*, Gr. *ὑπερκατάληκτος*. See *HYPER-*, *CATALECTIC*.] *Pros.* Having a syllable or two beyond the last measure; — applied to verse measured by dipodies.

hy-per-cat-a-lect'ic (-lēk't'is), *n.* *Pros.* Hypercatalectic excess of a syllable or syllables.

hy-per-chlor-hy-dri-a (-klōr'hī'drī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *chlorhydri-* + *-ia*.] *Med.* Excess of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice, as, esp., in case of ulcer and nervous dyspepsia.

hy-per-cho'li-a (-kō'lī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *χολή* bile.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of bile.

hy-per-com-plex (-kōm'plēks), *a.* *Math.* Multiple; involving more than two disparate units; — said of numbers and number systems. Four distinct conceptions of the hypercomplex number have been formulated: (1) The arithmetical (Dedekind), viz., a set of n ordered marks (or coordinates) of a field, an n -tuple element. (2) The logical (Russell), viz., a one many relation, or an n -dimensional entity. (3) The Hamilton-Peano, viz., an operator. (4) The algebraic, viz., an identity or extension of the number system, defined by an equation (as $x^2 + 1 = 0$) and used in combination with simple numbers as a modulus for the reduction of algebraic expressions.

hy-per-con'ic (-kōn'ik), *a.* *Geom.* Formed by the intersection of two conicoids. — **hy-per-con'ic**, *n.*

hy-per-cor-a-coid (-kōr'ā-kōid), *a.* [*hyper-* + *coracoid*.] *Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the upper of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin of teleost fishes lying between the clavicle and the actinosts. By some it is called *scapula* and regarded as homologous with the scapula of the higher vertebrates. — *n.* A hypercoracoid bone.

hy-per-crit'ic (-krī't'ik), *n.* [*hyper-* + *critic*: cf. *F. hypercritique*.] 1. One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a carping critic; a captious censor. 2. Carping or captious criticism. *Obs.*

hy-per-crit'i-cal (-ī-kāl), *a.* Over critical; unreasonably nice or exact. — **hy-per-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-per-crit'i-cize, **hy-per-crit'i-cise** (-ī-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED, -CISED (-sīz); -CIZING, -CISING (-sīz'ing). To criticize with unjust severity; to criticize captiously.

hy-per-cy-cle (hī'pēr-sī'k'l), *n.* *Math.* A Any plane sextic curve of fourth class, with a double tangent at infinity, such that the points of contact with a fifth tangent of two circles touching each (one internally, one externally) a pair

of tangents properly chosen are at a fixed distance apart (*Laguerre*). b See *CYCLE*, 7 b.

hy-per-de-ter'mi-nant (hī'pēr-dē-tūr'mī-nānt), *n.* *Math.* a A determinant whose constituents are operative symbols; the symbolic expression of an invariant or covariant. b A determinant whose matrix can be displayed graphically only in space of at least four dimensions; one whose type constituent has at least four subindices, as $C_{1, m, n, r} = a$. Like a hyperdeterminant.

hy-per-du-lia (-dū-lī-ā), *n.* [*hyper-* + *dulia*.] *R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to the Virgin Mary as the most exalted of mere creatures; higher veneration than *dulia*. — **hy-per-du-l'ic** (-dū-l'ik), **hy-per-du-l'ical** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

hy-per-dy-nam'i-a (-dī-nām'ī-ā; -dī-nām'ī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *δύναμις* power.] *Med.* Excessive energy of function; abnormal nervous or muscular activity. — **hy-per-dy-nam'ic** (-nām'ik), *a.*

hy-per-el-lip'tic (-ē-līp't'ik), *a.* *Math.* Analogous to elliptic, but more transcendent.

hyperelliptic curve, one whose Cartesian coordinates are rational functions of a parameter p , and $\sqrt{E(p)}$, where $E(p)$ is an entire function of p and of degree $2c + 2$, if c is the class of the curve. — *h. curves*, *Math.*, curves of genus higher than 1, esp. of genus 2 — *h. functions*, *Math.*, inverses of hyperelliptic integrals, elliptic functions are inverses of elliptic integrals. — *h. integral*, *Math.*, an Abelian integral in which w_0 is a polynomial in z of degree higher than the fourth, with distinct linear factors, or is reducible to this form by birational transformation.

hy-per-em-e-sis (-ēm'ē-sis), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *emesis*.] *Med.* Excessive vomiting. — **hy-per-em-e-tic** (-ēm'ēt'ik), *a.*

hy-per-eu-tec'tic (-ū-tēk't'ik), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 4.30 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

hy-per-eu-tec'toid (-tōid), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing combined carbon in excess of the proportion (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectoid; — said of steels.

hy-per-fo-cal (-fō-kāl), *a.* *Photog.* Designating the distance beyond which, for a given lens, all objects are in fair focus.

hy-per-ga-my (hī-pūr-gā-mī), *n.* [*hyper-* + *gamy*.] Marriage into an equal or higher caste, or social group; — used in reference to Hindu laws forbidding women to marry men of inferior caste. — **hy-per-ga-mous** (-mōs), *a.*

hy-per-ge-o-met'ic (hī'pēr-jē-ō-mēt'ik), *a.* *Math.* Transcending ordinary geometrical (operations or series), but analogous to them. — **hypergeometric series**, the series $1 + \frac{ab}{1 \cdot c}x + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot c(c+1)}x^2 + \dots$, denoted by $F(a, b, c, x)$, where z alone is variable.

hy-per-ge-om'e-try (-jē-ōm'ē-trī), *n.* The geometry of higher spaces.

Hy-per-i-ca-ce-æ (hī'pēr-ī-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See *HYPERICUM*.] *Bot.* A family of plants, the St. John's-wort family, typifying the order Hypericales, and containing about 10 genera and 280 species, of warm and temperate regions. They have opposite, resinous-dotted leaves, and regular flowers with very numerous hypogynous stamens arranged often in sets, a polycarpellary ovary, and mainly capsular fruit. *Hypericum* is the type and by far the largest genus. — **hy-per-i-ca-ce-ous** (-shūs), *a.*

hy-per-i-ca-les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL; *Hypericum* + *-ales*.] *Bot.* An order of archichlamydeous distylidous plants embracing 29 families, of which the Hypericaceæ, Violaceæ, Theaceæ, Clusiaceæ, and Passifloraceæ are the most important. It is characterized in general by the imbricated or convolute sepals and the parietal placenta.

Hy-per-i-cum (hī'pēr'ī-kūm), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *ὑπερίκον*, *ὑπερίκος*; *ὑπερ* under, among + *ερίκος*, *ερίκος*, heath, heather.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution, characterized chiefly by their pentamerous yellow flowers, which in such species as the American *H. aureum* are large and handsome, and for which they are commonly cultivated. Many herbaceous species are common weeds, being called by the name *St. John's-wort*.

hypericum red. A red resinous substance extracted from *Hypericum*, formerly used as a remedy for wounds, etc.

hy-per-i-no-sis (hī'pēr-ī-nō'sis), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *ίς*, *ίως*, strength, fiber + *-osis*.] *Med.* A condition of the blood characterized by an excess of fibrin, as in many inflammatory diseases. — **hy-per-i-not'ic** (-nō't'ik), *a.*

hy-per-in-vo-lu'tion (-īn-vō-lū'shūn), *n.* *Med.* Unusually rapid return to normal or less than normal size of an organ.

Hy-per-ion (hī'pēr'ī-ōn; hī'pēr'ī-ōn), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Ἥπειρος*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios, the sun god; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth he is identified with Apollo, god of manly beauty. Cf. *HELIOS*. 2. *Astron.* See *SATURN*.

hy-per-iso-ton'ic (hī'pēr-ī-sō-tōn'ik), *a.* *Physiol.* Having a greater osmotic pressure than an isotonic fluid.

hy-per-is-ta-si-a, **hy-per-est'ic**, bending, or flexion, as of a limb.

hy-per-ist'ic, *a.* [*hyper-* + *ist'ic*.] *Hyper-* + *-genesis*. Excessive production. — **hy-per-ist'ic**, *a.*

hy-per-geu'si-a (-gū'si-ā; -zī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *γούσις* taste.] *Med.* Abnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.

hy-per-glo-bu'li-a (-glō-bū'lī-ā), **hy-per-glo-bu'li-ous** (-r'ē-thīz'm), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *globulus* globe.] *Med.* State of the blood marked by excess of the red blood corpuscles.

hy-per-gly-cē-mi-a, **ce-mi-a**, *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + *glycē-mi-a*.] Excess of sugar in the blood.

hy-per-gon (hī'pēr-gōn), *n.* [*hyper-* + *gon* as in *polygon*.] A kind of photographic lens embracing an angle of 180°.

hy-per-hē-do-ni-a (-hē-dō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL; *hyper-* + Gr. *ἡδονή* pleasure.] *Med.* A morbid increase of the feeling of pleasure in any sensory perception.

hy-per-hi-dro'si-a (-hī-drō'si-ā), *n.* [*hyper-* + *hidrosi-a*.] *Var.* of *HYPERIDROSIS*.

hy-per-ox-ten'sion, [*hyper-* + *extension*.] Excessive or extreme extension, as of a limb.

hy-per-fai-scean (-fā'sē-ān), *n.* [*hyper-* + *Fai-scean* fæces.] *Geom.* The totality of lines determined by three lines (not in the same pencil) each intersecting the other two in a plane or through a point.

hy-per-flox'ion, *n.* [*hyper-* + *flexion*.] Excessive or extreme

