

operated by a crank, or by a ratchet and pawl through a lever working up and down. **b** A winch with a gyres head. See GYPS HEAD.

**gyral** (jī'rāl), *a.* [See GYRE.] **1.** Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyrotory.

**2.** Anat. Pert. to a gyrus, or convolution of the brain.

**gyrate** (-rāt), *a.* [*L. gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare*.] Winding or coiled round; curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

**gyrate**, *v. i.*; **gy'rat-ed** (-rāt-ēd); **gy'rat-ing** (-rāt-ing). [*L. gyratus*, p. p. of *gyrare* to gyrate. See GYRE, *n.*] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

**gy'ra-tion** (jī-rā'shūn), *n.* **1.** Act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotation; revolution.

The gyrations of an ascending balloon. *De Quincey.*

**2.** Zool. One of the whorls of a spiral shell.

**gy'ra-tion-ary** (-ā-ri), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, gyration.

**gy'ra-to-ry** (jī-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

**gy're** (jīr), *n.* [*L. gyrus*, *Gr. γυρος*.] **1.** A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution; a circuit.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres. *Dryden.*

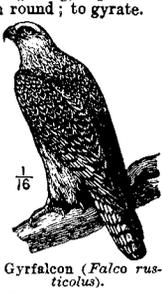
**2.** A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

**gyro**, *v. t. & i.*; **gy're'd** (jīrd); **gy'ring** (jīr'ing). [*Cl. OF. gyrrer, gyrrer.* See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate.

**gy'ral-con, ger'fal-con** (jīr'fāl-kōn; -fāl'kōn), *n.* [*ME. gerfaulcon, OF. gerfaucōn, F. gerfaulc*, of which the first part is of *G.* origin; cf. OHG. *gir* vulture, *G. geier*, akin to *G. gier* greed. Cf. GIBB-EAGLE, FALCON.] Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America, which constitute the subgenus *Hierofalco*, as *Falco rusticolus* and *F. islandicus*. They are about two feet long, and more powerful, though less active, than the peregrine falcon. Individuals vary greatly in color from very dark-colored to almost pure white with only a few dark markings, and the number of species or varieties which exist has been a subject of much controversy.

**gy'ral-con** is generally preferred; but *gyrfalcon* is etymologically preferable; in use.

**gy'rin'-dō** (jī-rīn'dō; jī-), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gyrinus*, name of the genus, fr. *Gr. γυρος* or *γυρῶς* a tadpole, fr.



Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*).

*γυρος* round.] Zool. The family of aquatic beetles consisting of the whirligig beetles (which see). **gy-rin-us** (jī-rīn'ūs; jī-) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

**gy-ro-** (jī'rō-). A combining form from Greek *γυρος*, *ring, circle*.

**gy-ro'er-as** (jī-rō'er-ās), *n.* [*NL.; gyro-* + *Gr. κέρας* horn.] Paleon. A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the shell in the form of a loosely coiled discoidal spiral, the different whorls not touching each other. In old classifications it included many forms now placed in other genera. — **gy-ro'er-an** (-ān), *a.*

**gy-ro'dal** (jī-rō'dāl), *a.* [*gyro-* + *oid* + *-al*.] Spiral or gyrotory in arrangement or action; specif.: **a** Cryst. Having the planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right (or left) of a vertical line; — said of certain hemihedral forms. **b** Optics. Rotatory.

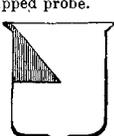
**gy-ro-mele** (jī'rō-mēl), *n.* [*NL.; gyro-* + *Gr. μέλη* a sort of cup.] Med. An instrument used in treating stomach diseases, consisting of a rotating sponge-tipped probe.

**gy-ro-nny** (jī-rōn'ny), *n.* [*F. giron*; of German origin. See *GYRE* a piece of cloth.] Her. A subsidiary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

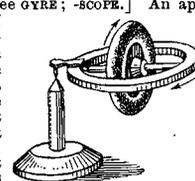
**gy-ro-nny** (jī-rōn'ny), *a.* [*F. gironné*.] Her. Covered with gyrons, or divided in such a manner as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

**gy-ro-plane** (jī'rō-plān), *n.* Aeronautics. A flying machine balanced and supported by rapidly rotating, horizontal or slightly inclined, planes, combining the principles of the gyroscope and aeroplane.

**gy-ro-scope** (-skōp), *n.* [*F. See GYRE; -SCOPE*.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in or fastened to a piece, usually a ring or gimbals, so as to have additional freedom of movement in one or more directions. First devised by Professor W. R. Johnson, in 1832, by whom it was called the *rotoscope*, it was used as a kind of scientific toy and to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, etc. On account of the resistance the gyroscope offers to a change in the direction of its axis when rotating at high speed,



Gyron.



Gyroscope.

H

**H** (hē). **1.** The eighth letter of the English alphabet. **H** is classed with the consonants, although its sound is now generally considered by phoneticians to be mainly a breath glide formed with the oral organs in the same position as for the preceding or the following sound. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. **H** is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, *ph* (=f) *rh* (=r), *sh*, *th*, *th*, *wh*, and *wh*, as in *phase*, *rhetoric*, *shell*, *thing*, *then*, *when* (for the sound "zh" see *Guide*, §§ 230, 267); also, with *c* to form the consonantal diphthong *ch* (=tch), as in *cherm* (written also *tch*, as in *catch*). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* or *g* indicates that the *c* or *g* has its "hard" sound before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *chemistry*, *chironomy*, *chyle*, *Ghent*, etc.; in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, as in *chicane*. See *Guide* to Pron., § 176, and for the various combinations of **H** see the *Guide* under the initial letter. The name (*aitch*) is from the French *ache*, which is probably from *L. ha*, name of the letter *H* + *ka*, name of the letter *K*, these two names coming together in the grammarians' list of mutes (cf. *L. acca*, *Fr. aqā*); its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek *H*, which was used as the sign of the spiritus asper (rough breathing) before it came to represent the long vowel, *Gr. η*. The Greek *H* is from Phoenician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illustr.* Etymologically **H** is most closely related to *c*; as in *E. horn*, *L. cornu*, *Gr. κέρας*; *E. hele*, *v. l.*, conceal; *E. hide*, *L. cutis*, *Gr. κύτος*; *E. hundred*, *L. centum*, *Gr. ἑκατόν*, *Skr. cata*.

**2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral

8; as, quire *h*; company *H*. **b** [*Cap.*] Chem. Hydrogen. See MILLER SYMBOLS. **d** [*Cap.*] Physics. (1) Horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; (2) intensity of magnetic flux; (3) henry. **e** [*Cap.*] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer spectrum line produced chiefly by calcium. **f** Music. In German use, the note, tone, or key of B natural. See **B**.

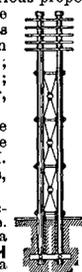
**3.** As a medieval Roman numeral, **H** stood for 200; **Ī**, for 200,000.

**4.** As an abbreviation: **a** In the form **H**: Various proper names, as Helen, Henry, Horace, etc.: in the log book, heavy sea (*Naut.*); Law of Holiness (*O. T. Criticism*). **b** In the form **h** or **H**: In the log book (*h*), hail (*Naut.*); harbor; hard; hardness; in wigwagging, have; height; hence; high; hour or hours; in the Shipping Register, hoy (*Naut.*); hundred; husband; hydrant.

**H**, or **h** (hē), *n.*; *pl.* **H**'s or **h**'s (hē'z). The letter **H**, *h*, or its sound, or also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital **H**.

**H**, *a.* Of the general shape of the letter **H**; as, an **H** frame, or **H**-frame.

**H** armature, *Elec.*, an armature of **H**-shaped section. — **H** bar. = **I** BAR. — **H** beam. = **I** BEAM. — **H** bone. = **A**ITCHBONE. — **H** girder. = **I** GIRDER. — **H** hinge, a hinge with leaves that resemble the letter **H** when opened. — **H** piece, *Mining*, the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve. — **H** Pole, a telegraph pole built up of two parallel poles braced together. — **H** sight, a rear gun sight consisting of two small uprights with a wire between them.



H Pole.

horehound (*Lycopus europæus*) formerly supposed to be used by gyppies to stain the skin.

**gy'r-ace-an'thus** (jī-rā-kā'n'thūs), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. γυρός* round + *ἀκανθα* spine.] Paleon. A genus of eiasmobranch fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous, with round, sculptured spines.

**gy'r-al-ly**, *adv.* of GYRAL.

**gy'r-ant** (jī-rānt), *a.* [*L. gyrans*, p. p. of *gyrare*.] Rare.

**gy'r-a-tor** (jī-rā'tōr), *n.* One that gyrates.

**gy're** (jīr), *a.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] Cf. *icel. gyrr* an ogre, a witch; a malignant spirit. *Scot.*

**gy're carle**. A supernatural being; hobgoblin; giant. *Scot.*

**gy're car'line** (gr kār'lin), *gy're car'ling*. The mother which; a witch. *Scot.*

**gy're-ful**, *a.* See FUL.

**gy're-oph-a-late** (jī-rēn-ōf-ālāt; jī-rōn-), *a.* [*From NL. Gyronephala*; *Gr. γυρος* ring + *φάλαξ* the brain.] Zool. Having the surface of the brain convoluted; — applied by Owen to a group, *Gyronephala* (*d*), comprising certain higher mammals, based on the devel-

opment of this character.

**gy're-oph-a-lous** (-lūs), *a.* Zool. Gyronephalate.

**gy'r-ō-ly** (jī-rō-ly), *pl.* of GYRUS.

**gy'r-ō-ly**, *v. t.* See GARLAND.

**gy'r-ō-ly**, *adv.* of GYRUS.

**gy-roc'era-cone** (jī-rōs'er-ā-kōn), *n.* [*Gyroceras* + *cone*.] Paleon. A nautiloid cephalopod shell resembling the genus *Gyroceras* in manner of coiling.

**gy-ro-dac'ty-lus** (jī-rō-dāk'ty-lūs), *n.* [*NL. See GYRO-* + *DACTYLOUS*.] Zool. A genus of small monogenetic trematodes parasitic on fishes. The body has a disk bearing strong hooks and processes at the posterior end, and produces a single embryo, which in turn may develop another embryo before it leaves the body of the parent. It is the type of a family, *Gyro-dactylidae* (-dāk'tīl'ī-dē).

**gy'rō-dus** (jī-rō-dūs), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. γυρός* round + *δους* tooth.] Paleon. A genus of extinct Jurassic pycnodonts having a deep body, and rows of rounded teeth.

**gy-rōg'o-nite** (jī-rōg'ō-nīt; jī-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *Gr. γωνος* fruit.] Paleobot. The petrified fruit of a stonewort (*Chara hispida*).

**gy-ro-graph** (jī-rō-grāf), *n.* [*gyro-* + *graph*.] A device for recording revolutions. [*DAL.*]

**gy-ro-dial-ly**, *adv.* of GYRO-RO-ly.

**gy-ro-l'e-pia** (jī-rō-lē-pī-s; jī-), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. γυρός* round + *λεπία* scale.] Paleon. A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes having the scales marked with irregular oblique and curved rugae.

**gy-ro-lite** (jī-rō-līt; jī-rō-), *n.* [*gyro-* + *lite*.] Min. A hydrous calcium silicate,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , in white concretions.

**gy-ro-ma** (jī-rō-mā; jī-), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. γυρός* to round, bend.] A turning round. *Rev.*

**gy-ro-man'cy** (jī-rō-mān'sī), *n.* [*gyro-* + *man'cy*; cf. *Gr. γυromancy*.] Divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it till the walker falls from dizziness, the prognostic being drawn from the place of the fall.

**gy-ro-m'e-ter** (jī-rō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*gyro-* + *meter*.] A rotary speed indicator.

**gy-ro-pho-ric** (jī-rō-fō-rik; jī-rō-), *a.* [*gyro-* + *phoric*.] Noting an acid in certain lichens (as *Gyrophora*), isomeric with and similar to tectonic acid.

**gy-ro-pi-geon** (jī-rō-pī-jēn), *n.* [*L. gyrrare* to revolve + *E. pigeon*.] A clay pigeon or similar target. [*SYRES. Rare.*]

**gy'rus** (jī-rūs), *a.* Having.

**gy-ro-v'a-gi** (jī-rō-vā'jī), *n. pl.*; *sin. gy'rus* (-gūs). [*LL.*] = GYROVAGUS.

**gy'ro-vagus** (jī-rō-vē-jūs), *n. pl.* [*LL. gyrovagus*.] Monks accustomed to wander from monastery to monastery. *Hist.*

**gy'r-ō-m'** + **GRINUS**.

**gy're** + **GIUSE**. [*Scot.*]

**gy're** (gīt), *a.* Delirious; mad; **gy're** (gīt), *n.* [*Cl. OF. off-spring*.] **1.** Spawn of herrings. [*Dial. Eng.*]

**2.** A child; a pupil in his first year in the Edinburgh High School. *Scot.*

**gy'traah**. Var. of GYTRASH. [*Dial. Eng.*]

**gywd**. + **JEWEL**.

H

the instrument will balance and gyrate in a variety of ways in apparent contradiction of the laws of gravitation. A delicately mounted form of the above apparatus, invented by M. Foucault, is used to render visible the rotation of the earth on account of the previously mentioned tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion. This same principle is made use of in an instrument, invented by Dr. H. Anschütz-Kämpfe, designed to replace the mariner's compass or to serve as a check upon its accuracy. Other uses of the gyroscope are as a steering apparatus (see OBYR GEAR) and as a balancing device, as in certain flying machines and in a proposed type of monorailway.

**gy-ro-scop'ic** (jī-rō-skōp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

**gy'rose** (jī'rōs), *a.* [*See GYRE.*] Bot. Marked with wavy lines; undulate or sinuate.

**gy-ro-sta'chys** (jī-rō-stāk'is; -stāk'is), *n.* [*NL.; gyro-* + *Gr. στάχυς* ear of grain.] Bot. A large genus of terrestrial orchids (lady's-tresses), having fleshy fibrous roots, slender stems, and small white flowers in more or less twisted spikes appearing spirally arranged. The species are widely distributed, 10 occurring in the United States.

**gy-ro-stat** (jī-rō-stāt), *n.* [*gyro-* + *Gr. στάσις* to cause to stand.] Physics. A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a flywheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

**gy-ro-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik), *a.* Physics. Of or pert. to the gyrostator or gyrostatics. — **gy-ro-stat'ic-al-ly** (-kāl-ly), *adv.*

**gy-ro-stat'ics** (-iks), *n.* That branch of physical science which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies, as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation.

**gy-ro-the'ca** (-thē'kā), *n.* [*NL.; gyro-* + *Gr. θήκη* case; — in allusion to the round fruit.] Bot. A genus of hemodorous herbs constituted by *G. capitata*. See REDROOT.

**gy'rus** (jī-rūs), *n.*; *pl.* gy'ri (jī-ri). [*See GYRE, n.*]

**Anat.** A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; esp., a convolution of the brain. See BRAIN.

**gy'rus cin'gi** (sīn'gī-lī) [*L. cinqui* of the girdle], *Anat.*, the gyrus fornicatus. — **gy'rus forni-catus** (fōrn'kātūs) [*L. fornicatus* arched], *Anat.*, a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which lies just above and arches over the corpus callosum, separated from it by the callosal fissure. — **gy'rus hip'po-cam'pi** (hīp'ō-kām'pī), *Anat.*, the hippocampal convolution.

**gy've** (jiv; formerly, probably until after 1800, giv), *n.* [*ME. givēs, gyves*, *pl.*, of uncertain origin.] A shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter.

**gy've**, *v. t.*; **gy've'd** (jiv'd); **gy'ving** (jiv'ing). To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. *Shak.*

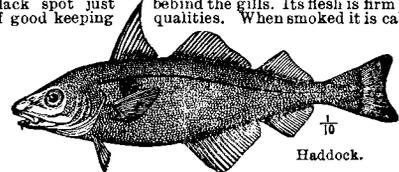
āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārm, ūp, circūs, menū; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.



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.*  
 3. To kick an opponent's shins in football or basketball.  
 4. 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.  
 On horse, on foot, in hacks and gilded chariots *Pope*.  
 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. Obsol.*  
 6. Anything hackneyed or trite. *Obs.*  
 7. *Naut.* 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** chronometer, *n.* *Naut.* = 6th HACK, 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. *jacina* 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* (hæz). [Cf. HAGERBERRY.] 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 HAGERBERRY.  
**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**, *Agrie.* 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-

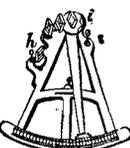
tain birds, esp. the domestic fowl, much used in making artificial flies; hence, any similar feather, as one of those on the saddle of the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plume collectively of the domestic fowl. **c** *Anyting*, The loose tuft, usually made from the hackle of a fowl, projecting down from near the head of an artificial fly and imitating an insect's legs. See FLY, 4, *Inst.*  
**hack'le** (hæk'li), *v. t.*; HACK'LED (-l'd); HACK'LING (-l'ng). 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** (-mæn), *n.*; pl. *MEN* (-mæn). 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'neyed** (hæk'nīd), *p. a.* 1. Commonplace; trite.  
 2. Worn, or habituated, by long use or practice; practiced. *Syn.* — See TRITE.  
**hack'ney man** (hæk'nī-mæn), *n.*; pl. *MEN* (-mæn). 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** (hæd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE. [ME. *had*, *hufte*, *hefte*, 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 recollected herself in time.* *Mrs. H. Jackson*.  
**Had'dad** (hæd'dæd), *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** (hæd'dɔk), *n.* [ME. *hadok*, *haddock*, 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.  
**had** (hæd), *n.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *hadd* a slope, incline, AS. *had* 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 *had* is the direction in which the vein or fault plane descends from an intersecting vertical line. See FAULT, *Inst.*  
**had**, *v. i.* 1. *HAD'ED* (hæd'ēd; -īd; 151); *HAD'ING* (hæd'īng). *Mining & Geol.* To deviate from the vertical; — said of a vein, fault, or lode.  
**Hades** (hæd'ēz), [Gr. Ἅδης, ἄδης.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A 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 Achéron, 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.)*.  
**Had-dith'** (hæ-dēth'), **Had-dis'** (-dēs'), *n.*; pl. *ADADITH* (hæ-dēth'). [Ar. *hadith* 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** (hæj), *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. *hajj*. 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** (hæd'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** (hæd'rō-sen'trĭk), *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* (hæd'rō-sōr), *n.*  
**hæc-ce'ly** (hæk-sē-ly-tī; hæk; -), *n.*; pl. *-lyes* (-līz). [L. *hæcce*, *hæcce*, fem. of *hic* this.] Thinness; individuality.  
**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 appara-



Hadley's Quadrant surrounded by the phloem; — applied to vascular bundles of the concentric type. Sight, or place for observer's eye.

often troublesome. It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter. See FOR-SAN ET HÆC, etc. [p. n.]  
**hædde**, *hædde*. + *HAD*, *pret. & hæled*, + *HEAD*.  
**hæd**, + *HEAL*.  
**Hæd'zūk** (hæd'zōk), *n.* An Indian of one of a group of Wakanian tribes of the coast islands from Gardner Channel to Rivers Inlet. — *Hæd'zūk* an (-ān), *a.* hæm. See HÆMO-.  
**hæ'ma-ba-rom'e-ter**, or **hæ'ma** (hæ'mā-bā-rōm'ē-tēr; hēm'ā-). [hæma-, hæma- + barometer.] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the blood.  
**hæ'ma-cy-a-nin**, or **hæ'ma** (-sī-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [hæma-, hæma- + Gr. *kyanos* a dark blue substance.] *Chem.* A colorless substance in the blood, and in mollusks, which in contact with oxygen becomes blue by transformation into *oxyhæmacyanin*.  
**hæ'ma-cyte**, or **hæ'ma** (hæ'mā-sī-t; hēm'ā-), *n.* *hæma*, *hæma* + *-cyte*.] A blood corpuscle.  
**hæ'mad**, **hæ'mad** (hæ'mād), *adv.* [hæma-, hæma- + -ad.] *Anat.* Toward the hæmal side.  
**Hæ'ma-dip'sa** (hæ'mā-dīp'sā; hēm'ā-), *n.* [NL.; hæma- + Gr. *dipsa* thirst.] *Zool.* A genus of leeches belonging to the group Gnathobdellæ, and containing numerous terrestrial species of warm countries. Their bites are

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

**hæ-ma-gogue, hæ-ma-gogue** (hæ'mā-gōg; hēm'ā), *a.* [*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-* + *amœba*.] *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-etic, hæ-ma-poi-etic** (hēm'mā-poi-ē'tik; hēm'mā'), *a.* [*hæma-, hema-* + *-poietic*.] *Physiol.* Blood-forming; as, the hæmatopietic function of the spleen.

**hæ-ma-pophy-sis** (hēm'mā-pō'fī-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). [*NL.* See *Hæmo-*; *apophysis*.] *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'fīz-ē-āl), *hæ-ma-po-phys'i-al* (-ī-āl), *a.* Also *hæ-ma-pophy-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, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, formed from hæmatotoxylol by partial oxidation, and regarded as analogous to the phthalains. 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-tī-drō'sis; hēm'mā'), *n.* [*NL.* See *HÆMATO-*; *hidrosis*.] *Med.* The excretion of bloody perspiration.

**hæ-ma-tin, hæ-ma-tin** (hēm'mā-tīn; hēm'mā'; 277), *n.* [*Gr. αἷμα, αἷματος, blood.*] *a* Hæmatotoxylol. *Obs.* **b** A bluish black, amorphous substance containing iron (perhaps C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>Fe), 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-tō; 277). Combining form from *Græc. 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-, hémato-* + *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-, hémato-* + *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-, hémato-* + *cyto-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* The presence of blood corpuscles in the urine.

**hæ-ma-to-gen, hæ-ma-to-gen** (hēm'mā-tō-jén; 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** (-jén'ē-sis), *n.* [*hæmato-* + *-genesis*.] *Physiol.* The formation of blood. — **hæ-ma-to-gen'ic, hæ-ma-to-gen'ic** (-jén'ē-tr'ik), *a.* — **hæ-ma-to-gen'ic, hæ-ma-to-gen'ic** (-jén'ē-tr'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-, hémato-* + *-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-tr'ik), *a.*

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

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

**hæ-ma-to-my-e-li'tis, hæ-ma-to-my-e-li'tis** (-mī-ē'ly-tis), *n.* [*NL. hæmato-, hémato-* + *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-, hémato-* + *-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-, hémato-* + *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'kīz; 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-tose, hæ-ma-tose** (hēm'mā-tōz; hēm'mā-tōz; 277), *a.* [*hæmato-, hémato-* + *-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. αἷματώειν* 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-līn), *n.* [*See HÆMATOXYLIN*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, 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-lī'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-, hémato-* + *-uria*.] *Med.* Passage of bloody urine. — **hæ-ma-tu-ric, hæ-ma-tu-ric** (-rī'k), *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, hæ-mau-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* — **hæ-mau-to-graph'ic, hæ-mau-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.* — **hæ-mau-to-graph'ic, hæ-mau-to-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *a.*

**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 *Græc. 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 hæmocolytolysis.

**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 glo-bin, and ultimate analyses of it lead to formulas such as C<sub>578</sub>H<sub>920</sub>O<sub>212</sub>N<sub>16</sub>FeS<sub>8</sub>. 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 Græc. 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.

**hæ-mo-glo-bin-ur-i-a**, **hæ-mo-glo-bin-ur-i-a** (hæ'mō-glo-bin-ur-i-ā; hēu'vō-). n. [NL.; hæmoglobin + -uria.] **a** Med. The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine. It is due to excessive destruction of the red blood corpuscles in the circulating blood, and occurs in septicæmia, malarial fevers, and various forms of poisoning. **b** *Veter.* Azotæmia, a disease of the horse in which the above symptom occurs. — **hæ-mo-glo-bin-ur-ic**, or **hæ-mo-** (—rīk), *a.*

**hæ-moid**, **hæ-moid** (hæ'mōid), *a.* [hæmo-, hæmo- + -oid: cf. Gr. αἰμοειδής.] *Physiol.* Resembling blood; hæmatoid.

**hæ-mol**, **hæ-mol** (hæ'mōl; -mōl), n. [Gr. αἷμα blood.] *Pharm.* A dark brown powder containing iron, prepared by the action of zinc dust as a reducing agent upon the coloring matter of the blood, and used as a hæmatinic.

**hæ-mo-ly-sin**, **hæ-mo-ly-sin** (hæ'mō-lī'sin; hēm'ō-), n. [hæmo-, hæmo- + -lysin.] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance developed in the blood serum, capable of destroying red corpuscles, esp. those from another animal. If the other animal is of the same species the substance is called an *isolytin* or *homolytin*; if of a different species, a *heterolytin*. See *SIDE-CHAIN THEORY*.

**hæ-mo-n-y** (hæ'mō-nī), n. [Cf. L. *Hæmonia* a name of Thessaly, the land of magic.] A plant described by Milton as "of sovereign use against all enchantments."

**hæ-mo-phī-l-i-a**, **hæ-mo-phī-l-i-a** (hæ'mō-fī-l-i-ā; hēm'ō-), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hæmo- + -philia.] **a** Med. A condition, usually hereditary, characterized by a tendency to profuse and uncontrollable hemorrhage even from the slightest wounds. — **hæ-mo-phī-l-ic**, **hæ-mo-phī-l-ic** (—īk), *a.*

**hæ-moph-thal-mi-a**, **hæ-moph-thal-mi-a** (hæ'mōf-thāl-mī-ā; hēm'ōf-), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hæmo- + ophthalmia.] **a** Med. An effusion of blood into the eye.

**hæ-mo-plas-mo-di-um**, or **hæ-mo-** (—plāz-mō'dī-ūm; hēm'ō-), n. [NL.; hæmo- + plasmodium.] **a** Med. & Zool. A protozoan parasite living in the blood, as the malaria parasite.

**hæ-mop-ty-sis**, **hæ-mop-ty-sis** (hæ'mōp-tī-sīs), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. πτύειν to spit.] **a** Med. Expectoration of blood, due usually to hemorrhage of the lungs.

**hæ-mor-rhage** (hæ'mō-rāj), *a.* A discharge of blood. See *HEMORRHAGE*. — **hæ-mor-rhag-ic** (—rājīk), *a.*

**hæ-mo-scope**, **hæ-mo-scope** (hæ'mō-skōp; hēm'ō-), n. [hæmo-, hæmo- + -scope.] *Physiol.* An instrument for regulating and measuring the thickness of a layer of blood for spectroscopic examination.

**hæ-mo-si-de-rin**, **hæ-mo-si-de-rin** (hæ'mō-sī-dērīn; hēm'ō-), n. [hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. σίδηρος iron.] *Physiol. Chem.* A pigment containing iron, derived from hæmoglobin during decomposition of blood.

**hæ-mo-sid-er-o-sis**, **hæ-mo-sid-er-o-sis** (—sīd'ēr-ō'sīs), n. [NL.; hæmosiderin, hæmo- + -osis.] **a** Med. A condition marked by the deposit of hæmosiderin in the liver, occurring in certain blood diseases due to extensive destruction of red blood corpuscles, as in pernicious anæmia.

**hæ-mo-spa-si-a**, **hæ-mo-spa-si-a** (—spā'zī-ā; -sī-ā), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. σπᾶν to draw.] **a** Med. The drawing of blood to a part, as by cupping.

**hæ-mo-spas-tic**, **hæ-mo-spas-tic** (—spās'tīk), *a.* [hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. σπαστικός drawing, absorbing.] **a** Med. Pert. to, or effecting, hæmospasia. — **hæ-mo-spas-tic-ly**, *adv.*

**hæ-mo-spori-d-i-a** (—spōrī-dī-ā), n. pl. [NL. See *Hæmo-*; *sporē*.] **a** Zool. A group of Sporozoa consisting of minute forms which at some stage of their existence inhabit the blood corpuscles of vertebrates. The malaria parasite is an example, and is sometimes called *Hæmo-spori-d-i-um* (—ūm). — **hæ-mo-spori-d-i-** (—spōrīdī; 115), *n.*

**hæ-mo-sta-si-a**, **hæ-mo-sta-si-a** (—stā'zī-ā; -sī-ā), **hæ-mo-sta-sis**, **hæ-mo-sta-sis** (hæ'mō-stā-sīs), n. [NL.; hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. στάσις a standing still.] **a** Med. A stagnation of blood. **b** Arrest of a hemorrhage, as by the ligation of arteries.

**hæ-mo-stat-ic**, **hæ-mo-stat-ic** (hæ'mō-stātīk; hēm'ō-), *a.* [hæmo-, hæmo- + Gr. στατικός causing to stand.] **a** Med. **a** Of or relating to stagnation of the blood. **b** Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic. — **hæ-mo-stat-ic-ly**, *adv.*

**hæ-mo-tho-rax**, **hæ-mo-tho-rax** (—thō'rāks), n. [hæmo-, hæmo- + thorax.] Extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity.

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

**hæft** (hæft), n. [AS. hæft; akin to D. & G. heft, *hefti*, and to E. *heave*, or *have*.] **a** 1. A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel taken into the hand, to hold or use it; usually, the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. **2** *Spinning.* That part of a mule spindle on which the warve is secured.

**hæft**, *v. t.*; **hæft'ed**; **hæft'ing**. To set in, or furnish with, a hæft; as, to hæft a dagger.

**hæg** (hæg), n. [ME. *hagge*, *hegge*, witch, hag, AS. *hæglesse*; akin to OHG. *hagussa*, G. *heze*, D. *heks*, Dan. *hex*, Sw. *hæra*. The first part of the word is prob. the same as E. *haw* a hedge, and the orig. meaning was perh. wood woman, wild woman.] **a** 1. A she demon, ghost, or goblin; — used variously, as to denote the Fury or Harpy of classic myth, the malicious elf of Teutonic belief, the bogey or hobgoblin of folklore, a personification of sin or vice, a spirit, esp. an evil spirit. *Archaic*. **2** Blue meager *hag*, or stubborn unaided ghost. *Milton*. **3** A woman who has compacted with the Devil; a witch. You secret, black, and midnight *hags*. *Shak*. **4** An ugly old woman, esp. one of an evil or malicious nature; — formerly sometimes applied to a man. **5** An appearance of light and fire on a horse's mane or a man's hair. *Obs. **b** A white mist. *Dial. Eng.**

**5** **a** = HAGDON. **b** = HAGFISH.

**hæg-ber-y** (hæg'ber-ī), n.; pl. -ries (-īz). [Cf. Dan. *hæggeber*, Sw. *hægg*, Icel. *hegg*.] **a** The bird cherry. **Scot.** **b** = HACKBERRY **a**.

**hæg-don** (hæg'dūn), *a.* A shearwater; — commonly applied to the several species of the North Atlantic by sailors and fishermen. See *SHEARWATER*.

**hæg-ge** (hæg'gē), n. [G.] **a** In the Nibelungenlied, a fierce Burgundian warrior, Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried to avenge the injured Brunhild, and is eventually slain with Siegfried's sword by Kriemhild, when he refuses to reveal the hiding place of the treasure of the Nibelungs. **b** In the "Ring of the Nibelungs," the son of Alberich and half-brother of Gunther. His energies are devoted to endeavoring to secure the ring in Siegfried's possession. He is swallowed up by the Rhine.

**hæg-ge-ni-a** (hæg'gē-nī-ā), n. [NL., after Karl Gotfried *Hagen* (1749-1829), German botanist.] **a** Genus of roseaceous trees consisting of a single species (*H. abyssinica*), native of Abyssinia, having pinnate leaves, and flowers borne in large panicles. See *Cusso*.

**hæg-fish** (hæg'fīsh), n. Any of several marine cyclostomes allied to the lampreys, which feed upon fishes, boring into their bodies and devouring their viscera and flesh. They constitute the order Hyperotry, class Myxinoidei. The hagfishes are the lowest existing craniate vertebrates. They are eel-like in form, the largest species attaining a length of three feet. The mouth is round and surrounded by eight tentacles. The tongue bears horny teeth, the roof of the mouth a single tooth. The eyes are rudimentary; the ear has but one semicircular canal, provided with an ampulla at each end; the skin is smooth and secretes a great quantity of slime. *Myxine glutinosa* and *H. lineata* are North Atlantic forms; the hagfish being common on the American side. *Eptatretus stouti* is found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

**hæg-ga-da** (hæg'gā-dā), n.; pl. -dōth (-dōth). [Rabbinic *hæg-gā-dah* *haggādā*, fr. *haggid* to relate.] **a** In Jewish Rabbinical literature, a story, anecdote, legend, or explanatory narration; hence [*cap.*], collectively, the nonlegal portion of Rabbinical literature dealing with astronomy, astrology, magic, medicine, mysticism, etc. **b** [*cap.*] In a restricted sense, that exegesis or exposition of the Scriptures not connected with the law, but consisting chiefly in imaginative developments of thoughts suggested by the text, or a didactic or homiletic exposition. Cf. HALACHA, MIDRASH. **c** [*cap.*] The ritual for Passover eve; — more fully called *Haggadah Shel Pesah*. This was written in a separate book, prob. not earlier than 1100 A. D.

**hæf-ens**, **hæf-ens** (hæf'ēt; -ēt), n. [AS. *hæf/hæfod* the fore part of the head, lit. half-head; Chæck; temple. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** *hæf'le* (hæf'li; æf'li), *v. t.* [Cf. D. *hæfelen* to mumble, fumble.] To stammer; also, to quibble or prevaricate. *Dial. Eng.* **b** *hæf'lin* (hæf'līn; æf'līn), *v. t.* Var. of HALFLING. **Obs.** or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** *hæf'iz* (hæf'īz), n. [Ar. *hæf'iz*.] **a** Mohammedan who knows the Koran by heart; — a title of respect.

**hæf-les**, **hæf-les** (hæf'lez), *a.* [Cf. dial. *heft* to prevaricate, to nonplus.] To be shifty; to cavil; to put off. **Obs.** **a** *hæft* (hæft), n. A piece devoted to a settled use, as for pasture. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**hæft**, *v. t.* To settle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**hæft**, *n.* An inlet in a pool. *Dial. Eng.*

**hæft**, *v. t.* [Cf. *hæft*, *hæft* to cavil.] **a** A caviler; a wrangler. *Obs.* **b** *hæft* (dial. hæg, æg), *v. t.* *Obs.* **a** To harass; to torment; to tease. **b** To goad or egg on. **c** To tire out; fatigue. **d** To move feebly. *Obs.* **e** *hæft* (dial. hæg, æg), *v. t.* [Icel. *högva*. Cf. *HEW*.] To hack; cut; chop. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **f** *hæft* (hæft), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *högva*, to strike, hewing down, *högva* to strike, *hew*.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A notch; a hack. **b** A stump. **c** A part of a wood marked off for felling. **d** *hæf-les*, **hæf-les** (hæf'lez), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *högva*, to strike, hewing down, *högva* to strike, *hew*.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A notch; a hack. **b** A stump. **c** A part of a wood marked off for felling. **d** *hæf-les*, **hæf-les** (hæf'lez), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *högva*, to strike, hewing down, *högva* to strike, *hew*.] *Scot. & Dial. 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ha-ha' (hä-hä'), n. [F. haha, prob. orig. an exclamation of surprise; cf. OF. hahai a cry of alarm.] A sunk fence; a fence, wall, or ditch, not visible till one is close upon it.

Hal-ne-man'ni-an (hä'né-män'í-tán), n. Relating to, or derived from, S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), founder of homeopathy.

Hal-ne-mann-ism (hä'né-män'iz'm), n. Med. The form of homeopathy taught by Hahnemann. See HOMEOPATHY.

Hal'da (hä'dä), n. Also Hal'dah. An Indian of the most important division of the Skittagetan stock, dwelling on Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. The Haidas are noted for their wood and slate carvings and for their seamanship. Formerly they were powerful and warlike.

Hal'dan (hä'dän), a. [From Hal'da.] Relating to the Haidas.

Hal'ding-er's brush'es (hä'ding-érz). [After Wilhelm von Haidinger, an Austrian mineralogist, who discovered them.] A pair of bluish brushes of light which appear in any bright field of view when the light entering the eye from it is polarized.

Hal'duk (hä'dök), n. Also Hey'duck, -duke, -duc, etc. [G. haideuck, heiduck, fr. Hung. hajdu.] One of the bandit mountaineers among the Balkan Slavs, who did much to bring on the struggle resulting in independence from Turkish rule; also, in Hungary, one of a class of mercenary foot soldiers who received privileges of nobility and local independence in 1605.

Hal'kwan' (hä'kwän'), n. [Chin. 'häi-kwän'.] Chinese maritime customs. — hal'kwan' taal. A Chinese weight (3/4 catty) equivalent to 1 1/2 oz. or 37.801 g. See TAEL; COIN, Table.

hal (hä), n. [ME. hal, hazel, AS. hægel, haogol; akin to D., G. Dan, & Sw. hagel, Icel. hagl; cf. Gr. háyagē pebble.] 1. Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds, where they are formed by the freezing of vapor. The separate masses or grains are called hailstones.

2. A hailstorm. Now rare. 3. Hence, a "storm" or shower of anything likened to hail; as, a hail of bullets.

hal, v. t.; HALLED (häld); HAL'ING. [ME. haylen, AS. hagalitan.] To precipitate hail.

hal, v. t. To shower forcibly down, as hail.

hal, v. t. [ME. hallen, heiten, fr. heil, hail, n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. hall heill, sound, used in greeting. See HALZ sound.] 1. To salute, as by saying "hal"; to welcome, to greet; also, with a complimentary object, to name or designate in greeting; as, they hailed him king.

2. To call loudly to, or after; to accost; to address. Syn. — See GREET.

hal, v. i. Chiefly Naut. To call out in order to attract attention, extend greetings, make inquiries, announce one's home port, or the like; as, the stranger hailed.

to hail from, to own or announce as the port from which a vessel comes or is registered, as is done when hailing; hence, to come from or claim as one's home; as, the brig hailed from Boston and her crew from New York.

hal, interj. [Prob. orig. be hail. See HAL, a. & v. t.] An exclamation of respectful or reverent salutation, or, occasionally, of familiar greeting. "Hail, brave friend." Shak. Hail Mary, a form of prayer in the Roman Catholic Church invoking the Virgin. See AVE MARIA.

hal, n. Act of hailing; a wish of health; a salutation. "Their puissant hail." M. Arnold.

hal fellow, or hal'-fel'low. A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow," and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship. The phrase hal fellow is familiarly used; as, to be hal fellow well met with every one.

Where diddest thou learn that being . . . suffered to be familiar thou shouldst wax hal fellow? Lyly.

hal'stone' (hä'l'stön'), n. [AS. hagalstän.] A single particle of ice falling from a cloud; a pellet of hail.

hal'storm' (-stör'm), n. A storm accompanied with hail; a shower of hail.

hair (hä), n. [ME. her, heer, häer, AS. hær; akin to OFries. hēr, D. & G. haar, OHG. & Icel. hār, Dan. haar, Sw. hår; cf. Lith. kasa. The E. word was confused with ME. hairre haircloth, F. hairre, of G. origin; cf. OHG. hārro, fr. hārja, fr. hār hair.] 1. A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments which form the characteristic coat of mammals. The hairs of mammals have a structure and manner of growth found in no other group. They are outgrowths of the epidermis only, containing neither blood vessels nor nerves, and are composed of horny substance (keratin). The root, or base, of a hair is contained in a tubular sheath (the hair follicle) formed by the downward extension of the epidermis. It is from the extreme bottom of this follicle that the hair grows, the necessary nourishment being supplied by the

blood vessels in a vascular papilla extending into the follicle, and also into the bulb of the enlarged lower extremity of the hair itself. Only the lower part of the root lives and grows, pushing out by its growth the part already formed. Hairs are usually more or less pigmented, and are composed chiefly of elongated and modified epidermal cells, covered by a cuticle of flat imbricated cells giving a more or less rough surface. Large hairs have a central medulla or pith usually containing some air. Very stiff hairs are called bristles; if stiff and sharp-pointed, as in the hedgehog, they become spines. See SKIN, Illust.

2. In a collective sense, the coat or aggregate of hairs covering the body of an animal or some particular part, esp. that covering the human head or cranium. In exact usage the term hair is restricted to the forms in which the individual hairs are fairly coarse and more or less straight. If they are very fine and thickly placed, as in the beaver, the coat is more exactly termed fur; while if they are fine and kinky, with a rough surface giving them a tendency to felt or mat together, as on sheep, the coat is termed wool. In ANTHROPOLOGY, hair is one of the most constant physical traits, and it has been used as the basis for several classifications of mankind. The hair of man is generally distinguished: the short woolly hair of the Negro, set in a curved follicle and flat in section; the wavy hair of the Caucasian, set in a straight follicle, oval in section, and usually longer on females than on males; and the straight lank hair of the Mongolian and American Indian, round in section and long and coarse on both sexes.

The European type of hair is sometimes considered as a variety of the straight. Hence Huxley makes but two main types (Lectures on the smooth-haired peoples, and Utrich's, the woolly-haired); so also Haeckel, whose classification is: (1) Ulotriches (woolly-haired), including the Lophocomi (tuft-haired), as the Hottentots (cf. PEPPER-CORN), and the Ericomi (fleece-haired), as the Negroes. (2) Liso-triches (lank-haired), including the Euthycomi (straight-haired), as the Mongols, and the Euplocomi (curly-haired), as the Dravidians. See MAN.

3. Bot. An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of one or of several cells, and assuming a variety of forms. Hairs may be simple, branched, or stellate, and are often gland-tipped. Collectively they constitute the pubescence.

4. Fabric made of hair; haircloth; a mat or wrap of such fabric, as used in drying hops, extracting oils, etc.

5. Firearms. In the lock mechanism, a secondary spring device acting upon the tumbler catch, which is withdrawn from the tumbler by the hair trigger. See HAIR TRIGGER.

6. Any very small distance, or degree; a hairbreadth. Against the hair, contrary to the direction in which the hair naturally lies; hence, against one's wishes or inclinations; against the grain. — a h. of (the same) dog (that bit), a partial application of the cause of an ill as a remedy for it; — in allusion to the superstition that a hair from a dog that has bitten one will cure the bite; often, specif., a drink of liquor on the morning after much drinking. — h. and hide, h. and hoof. See EQUIVS. of HIDE AND HAIR.

hair ball. A collection of secretion formed in the stomach of cats and other animals from hairs swallowed by them while licking the body or from indigestible vegetable fiber, as of oat spears, clover hair, or cactus spines. Cf. BEZOAR.

hair-branch' tree. A South African hamamelidaceous shrub (Trichocladus crinitus), having persistent entire leaves clothed with woolly or villous pubescence.

hair'breadth' (hä'rbréd'th'), n., hair's breadth (hä'rz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes, definitely, the forty-eighth part of an inch.

hair'breadth', a. Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow; as, a hairbreadth escape.

hair'brush' (-brüsh'), n. A brush for the hair.

hair bulb. Anal. The bulbous expansion of a hair's root.

hair'cap' moss, hair'cap' (hä'r'häp'), n., or hair moss. Any moss of the genus Polytrichum having a hairy calyptra, esp. P. juniperinum.

hair cell. Anal. One of the cells, bearing a tuft of fine hairs, in the auditory and vestibular apparatus along the inner and outer sides of the series of rods of Corti (distinguished as inner and outer hair cells respectively), and in the maculae and cristae acousticae. See ORGAN OF CORTI.

hair'cloth' (-klöth'; 205), n. A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, often having a cotton, linen, or worsted warp, used for furniture covering, garments, stiffening, etc.

hair-cup' flower. An Australian myrtaceous shrub (Calythrix tetragona) having a calyx bearing a cup-shaped crown of bristles.

hair'dress'er (-drés'ér), n. One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber. — hair'dress'ing, n.

hair'dress'ing, n. Having hair.

hair glove. A glove of horsehair for rubbing the skin.

hair grass. Any grass with slender very culms or leaves, as Agrostis scabra, Deschampsia cespitosa, and D. flexuosa.

hair hygrometer. A crude hygrometer consisting essentially of an index actuated by a hair which expands or contracts according to increasing or decreasing moisture in the air. It is useful only as a hyroscope.

hair clam. The blood clam (Arca pectata). Local. U. S. hair compass or dividers. See COMPASS, n. 8.

hair-drawn', a. Drawn to the thinness of a hair; hairsplitting.

hair'dress', n. Headress. Rare.

hair's air, hair, HEIR, HOAR, hair'e, n. [F. CF. HAIR.] Haircloth; a hair shirt worn next the skin in penance; hence, any coarse or irritating fabric, as sackcloth. Obs.

hair line. A very slender line.

hair pencil. A brush or pencil made of fine hair, for painting; — generally called by the name of the hair used, as camel's-hair pencil, sable's-hair pencil, etc.

hair'pin' (hä'r'pín'), n. A pin, usually forked, often ornamental, made of wire, shell, celluloid, etc., used for fastening the hair, or a headdress, in place.

hair powder. A white perfumed powder, as of flour or starch, formerly much used for sprinkling on the hair of the head, or on wigs.

hair salt. [A translation of G. haarsalz.] Min. a Epsomite when in silky fibers. b A similar form of alunogen.

hair seal. Any seal except a fur seal.

hair shirt. A shirt, or a band for the loins, made of horsehair, and worn as a penance.

hair sieve. A sieve or strainer with a haircloth bottom.

hair space. Print. The thinnest metal space made by type foundry, commonly 6 to the em.

hair'split'ter (hä'r'splít'ér), n. One who makes excessively nice or needless distinctions in reasoning; one who quibbles. "The caviling hairsplitter." De Quincy.

hair'split'ting (-tíng), a. Making excessively nice or trivial distinctions in reasoning. — hair'split'ting, n. Hairsplitting technicalities. Charles Sumner.

hair'spring' (-spríng'), n. Horology. The slender recoil spring which regulates the motion of the balance.

hair stone. Min. Quartz thickly penetrated with hairlike crystals of rutile, actinolite, or some similar mineral.

hair'streak' (-strék'), n. Any of certain small leucoid butterflies constituting Thecla and allied genera; — so named from the delicate striped markings commonly present on the underside of the wings.

hair stroke. A delicate stroke in writing or printing; specif., a fine line across the top or bottom of a letter; a serif.

hair trigger. Firearms. A secondary trigger which unlocks the hair (see HAIR, n., 5) and permits the piece to be fired by a very slight pressure on the main trigger; hence, any trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure upon it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair'-trig'ger flower. Any Australian candolleaceous plant of the genus Candollea, esp. C. grandifolia; — so called in allusion to the sensitivity of its stamens.

hair'y (hä'r'y), a.; HAIR'Y-ER (-i-ér); HAIR'Y-EST. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of, or resembling, hair; rough with hair; hirsute.

hair'y arm, aroid of southern Europe (Megoligis crinita), sometimes cultivated as a curiosity on account of its oddly bent spathe and hairy purple spadix, which has, however, a most disgusting odor. — h. back, a gizzard shad; — so called because of the hairlike filament into which the dorsal fin is prolonged. — h. broom. See GRASS, Table II. — h. crown, the red-breasted morganiser; — sometimes extended to other species. — h. grass, or h. finger-grass. = COCKSFOOT FINGER GRASS. — h. laurel. = WICKY. — h. lip fern, a small American lip fern (Cheilanthes vestita) having bipinnate, oblong, lance-shaped fronds rough with rusty hairs. — h. mesquite, a side oak. — h. sumac or sumach, the staghorn sumac. — h. tare. = HAIRY VETCH. — h. vetch, a European vetch (Vicia villosa) extensively cultivated in the southern United States and elsewhere as a cover and early forage crop. It has hairy foliage and bright purple racemose flowers. — h. willow-herb, the willow-herb Epilobium wood-rupestris. — h. woodpecker, a common North American woodpecker (Picobates villosus) closely resembling, but larger than, the downy woodpecker.

hair'y-foot', n. An inedible mushroom (Marasmius per-sondatus) related to the fairy-ring, but having darker and narrower gills and a somewhat hairy stipe.

Ha'i'ti-an (hä'ti-än), a. Of or pertaining to Haiti. — n. A native or citizen of Haiti, the population of which is almost wholly negro or mulatto. The language is a degraded French patois.

hake (häk), n. Also haak. [Akin to Norw. hakefisk, lit., hook fish, E. dial. hake hook, G. hecht pike. See hook.] 1. Any of several fishes constituting the genus Merluccius, allied to the cods, but now often made a separate family, Merlucciidae. M. merluccius is the common European form. The silver hake (M. bifasciatus) common on the northern New England coast, is of importance as a food fish.

2. Any of certain marine gadoid fishes of Urophycis and allied genera, having narrow filamentous pelvic fins placed under the throat. They are also known as codlings, and some as squirrel hakes, while certain European forms are called Jork-bear's. The white hake (Urophycis tenuis) and the common squirrel hake

and dial. Eng. var. of HARN.

hair's air, hair, HEIR, HOAR, hair'e, n. [F. CF. HAIR.] Haircloth; a hair shirt worn next the skin in penance; hence, any coarse or irritating fabric, as sackcloth. Obs.

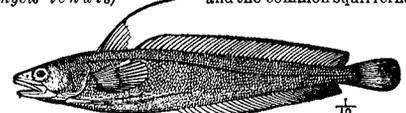
hair'less, a. See LESS. — hair'less-ness, n. See LESS.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (260); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GLOSS.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



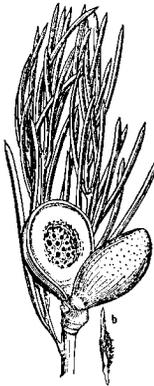
Common Squirrel Hake (Urophycis chusa).

(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 (hā-kē-ā), 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 (hā-lā'k'ā), n.; pl. ha-la'kah

ha-la'kah (hā-lā'k'ā), n.; pl. ha-la'kah [Heb. halākhāh.] 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-lach'ic (hā-lā'k'ik), a. — ha-la'chist (hā-lā'k'ist), n. — ha-la'chis'tic (hā-lā'k'is'tik), a. — ha-la'tion (hā-lā'sh'n), 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) Fruit. (4)

hal'berd (hāl'bērd, formerly hāl'bērd), hal'bert (hāl'bērt), n. [F. halberde; of German origin; cf. MHG. helmbarde, G. hellebarde; 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, skegg beard, skegga a kind of halberd); but cf. also MHG. helm, helm, handle, and E. helve. See BEARD, HELMLET, etc.] 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 (type of Charles II.)

hal'berd-ier (hāl'bērd-ēr), n. [F. halberdier.] 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 (hāl'si-ŏn), 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 dace-line kingfishers of Australia, parts of Asia, etc.

hal'cy-on, a. Pert. to, or resembling, the halcyon; hence, calm; peaceful. "Deep, halcyon repose." De Quincey. 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 (hāl'si-ŏ-nē), 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 (hāl), v. t.; HALED (hāld); HAL'ING (hāl'ing). [ME. halen, haiten; cf. AS. gehaitan to acquire, get. See HAIL.] 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 (hāl), a. Also hal. [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' (hāl), a. [AS. heaf, half, half; as a noun, half, side, 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. ha'che, v. HAUGHT. hal'cy-on'ian (hāl'si-ŏn-ē-ān), a. Halcyon; calm. hal'cy-on'ic (-ŏn'ik), Var. of ALCYONIC. hal'cy-on'ic'ade (-ŏn'ik-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = ALCEONIDÆ. hal'cy-on'ic'us (-ŏn'ik-ŏs), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = DACEONINÆ. See KINGFISHER. hal'cy-on'oid (hāl'si-ŏn-ŏid), n. (ŏn-ŏid), a. Zool. Dacelonine. hal'cy-on'oid (noid). Var. of ALCYONOID.

hal'd (hāl'd), n. Firearms. The first notch in the tumbler of a gunlock for the spear point to enter to halfcock the piece. hal' binding. A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners are in leather. hal' blood, or half-blood, n. 1. [In this sense always half

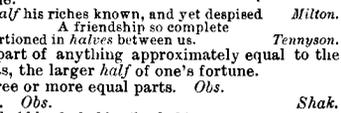
part; akin to OS., OFries., & D. half, G. halb, Sw. halv, Dan. halv, Icel. hálfr, a., hálfa, n., Goth. halbs, a., halba, n. Cf. HALVE, BEHALF.] 1. Consisting of a moiety, or one of two equal parts; as, a half share; a half note. 2. Consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half; approximately 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 (hāf), 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 anaprosopous. Bot. AMPHIPROPOUS.

half, n.; pl. HALVES (hāvz). [AS. healf. See HALF, a.] 1. Side; part; also, halves. Obs. The four halves of the house. Wycliffe. 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 (-bākt'), a. Baked imperfectly; underdone; hence, Colloq., incomplete; deficient, esp. in intelligence. half-beak (hāl'bēk'), n. Any of certain elongated fishes constituting in Hemiramphus, a s. y. Hemiramphus, and allied genera, 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.



Halfbeak (Hyporhamphus unifasciatus) of American Atlantic Coast.

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

blood.] The relation between persons having one parent, but not both, in common; as, a brother or sister of the half blood. See BLOOD, 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 (hāl'blūd'ēd; -īd; 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, v. 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, Illust.

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 (hāl'kōk'), v. t.; -cocked (-kōkt'; 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 (-dēkt'), a. Partly decked and partly open. The half-decked craft... used by the latter Vikings. Eiton.

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halt (hɔlt), n. [Formerly alt, It. or Sp. alto, fr. G. halt, fr. halden 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.

halt, v. i.; HALTED; HALTING. To hold one's self from proceeding; to hold up; to cease progress; to stop for a longer or shorter period; to come to a stop; to stand still. halt, v. t. To cause to cease marching; to stop; as, the general halted his troops for refreshment.

halt, a. [AS. healt; akin to OS. Dan., & Sw. halt, Icel. haltr, haltr, Goth. halts, OHG. halz.] Having a halting walk; lame.

The maimed, and the halt, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21. halt, n. 1. Act of limping; lameness. Henryson. 2. A disease of sheep, foot rot. Obs. or Local, Eng. halt, v. t. [ME. halten, AS. healtian. See HALT, a.] 1. To walk or proceed lamely; to limp. 2. To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

How long halt ye between two opinions? 1 Kings xviii. 21. 3. To be deceptive; to be false or shifty. Obs. 4. To be faulty or imperfect in the relating of the successive steps or measures; as, a halting argument. "The blank verse shall halt for it." Shak.

hal'ter (hɔlt'ɛr), n. [ME. halter, helter, helfter, AS. healfre; akin to G. halfter, D. halfter, halstier, and also to E. halve. See HELVE.] A strong strap or cord; esp.: a rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying a horse or other animal. b A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose; hence, death by hanging. "The man who felt the halter draw."

With good opinion of the law. Trumbull. hal'ter, v. t.; HAL'TERED (-tɛrd); HAL'TER-ING. 1. To catch with or as if with a halter; to put a halter on, as a horse. 2. To hamper or restrain; as, to halter one's conscience. 3. To put a hangman's halter on; to hang. hal'ter-break, v. t. To break, as a colt, to a halter. hal'ting (hɔlt'ɪŋ), p. a. Lame; limping; defective; also, hesitating; vacillating. Specif.: Money. = LIMPING. — hal'ting-ly, adv. — hal'ting-ness, n.

halve (hɔlv), v. t.; HALVED (hɔlvd); HALVING. [FROM HALF.] 1. To divide into two equal parts; as, to halve an apple; to be or form half of. So far apart their lives are thrown From the twin soul that halves their own. M. Arnold. 2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away each for half its thickness at the joining place, and fitting together. 3. Golf. Of a hole, match, etc., to reach or play in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

halved (hɔlvd), p. a. Appearing as if one side, or one half, were cut away; diadinate. I cannot believe by halves J. H. Newman. hal'vard (hɔlv'ɔrd), n. Also haldard, haulyard. [For earlier haldier, prop., a puller or hauler. See HALVE, v.] Naut. A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, etc. All yards have hal'yards, except those of such lower sails as drop down when unfurled, as courses.

ham (hɔm), n. [AS. hām; akin to D. ham, G. dial. hamme, OHG. hamma. Perh. named from the bend at the ham, and akin to E. chamber. Cf. GAMMON ham.] 1. The region back of the knee joint; the popliteal space; in quadrupeds, the hock. 2. The thigh and buttock; — usually pl. A plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak hams. Shak. 3. The thigh of any animal prepared for food; esp., the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking, or meat from it.

ham (hɔm), n. [AS. hām home. See HOME.] A group of buildings; a vill or manor with its appurtenant buildings, — now used only in compound place names (unaccented, pronounced hām or -ām), as Nottingham, or by historical writers dealing with the early English period. ham-a-dryad (hɔm'ə-dri'əd), n.; pl. E. -dryads (-dɪdz), L. -DRYADES (-dri'ə-dɛz). [L. Hamadryas, -adis, Gr. Ἀμαδρυάς; ἄμα together + δρύς oak, tree: cf. F. hamadryade. See NAME; TREE.] 1. Class. Myth. A tree nymph; a dryad. 2. A the king cobra. b See SACRED BABOON.

ha-mal' (hə-məl'; -məŋ). n. Also ham-mal', hum-maul', ha-maul', kha-mal', etc. [Turk. & Ar. hammāl, fr. Ar. hamala to carry.] In the Orient, a porter or burden bearer; specif., in western India, a palanquin bearer or a male house servant.

hal'pace, n. A haupas. Obs. hal'penny, n. HALPENNY. hal'per, v. t. [Cf. G. halpern.] To stumble; vacillate. Obs. hals, halse (hɔls), n. [AS. heals; akin to D., G., & Goth. hals. See COLLAR; NECK; throat. Obs. Scot. or Dial. Eng. halse, + HAWSE. (OF HAZEL. halse (hɔls; hɔls). Dial. Eng. var. halse (dial. hɔls, hɔls), 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 (hɔ'sɛn; -sɛn), a. Hazel. Dial. Eng. hal'sen, v. t. [Cf. HALSE adjure.] 1. To raise; adjure. Obs. 2. To divine; predict. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hal'ser (hɔ'sɛr; hɔ'sɛr). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAWSER. hal'sang (hɔls'fɔŋ), n. [AS. healsang. O. Eng. Law. The first payment required to be made by a person who is to be held liable to payment of a wergild. From about 1600 to about 1900 this word was wrongly explained as meaning "pillory." Hal'sang is an English word which in Latin means apprehensio colli." F. Seebohm (Laws Hen. I. c. lxxvi). halsh. Var. of HALCH. halsh. + HALSER. 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.

Ham'a-me'il-da'-o-es (hɔm'ə-mɛ'ɪl-də'ɔ-sɛ), 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'il-da'-ceous (-shɔs), a.

Ham'a-me'lis (-mɛ'ɪlɪs), n. [NL., fr. G. ἡμαθλις a kind of medlar or service tree; ἄμα at the same time + ἄλω 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-mar'ti-ol-o-gy (hɔm'mɑr'ti-ɔl-ɔ'jɪ), n. [Gr. ἡμαρτία sin + -logy.] That part of theology which treats of sin. — ham-mar'ti-ol-o-gist (-jɪst), n. ham'mate (hɔm'mat), a. [L. hamatus, fr. hamus hook.] Hooked; bent at the end into a hook; curved like a hook or sickle; hamous; hamiform.

ham beetle. A small bluish beetle (Necrobis rufipes), with reddish legs, which in the larval state often damages cured hams. b The larger beetle.

Ham'ble-to'n-ian (hɔm'b'l-tɔ'n-i-ən), 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 (hɔm'bɜrg); G. Ham Beetle (Necrobis rufipes). hɔm'bɜrk), 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 (hɔm), 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'il-a (hə-mɛ'ɪl-i-ə), n. [NL., after H. L. Duhamel-Dumonceau, French botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American rubiceous 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 [c.], a plant of this genus.

Ham'il-to'n-ian (hɔm'ɪl-tɔ'n-i-ən), 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

$\dot{p}_k = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_k}, \dot{q}_k = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_k}$ , 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 the dot indicates differentiation 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  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$  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 (hɔm'ɪl-tɔ'n-i-z'm), n. The philosophical and logical teachings of Sir William Hamilton. See NATURAL REALISM, QUANTIFICATION. Ham'ite (hɔm'ɪt), 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 (hɔm'ɪt'ɪk), 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 n. 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, Gætulian, 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'it-ol- (hɔm'ɪt-ɔl), Combining form for Hamite or Hamitic; as in Hamito-Semitic. Ham'it-told (hɔm'ɪt-tɔld), a. [Hamite + -oid.] Resembling the Hamitic type; possessing Hamitic traits. ham'let (hɔm'let), 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.

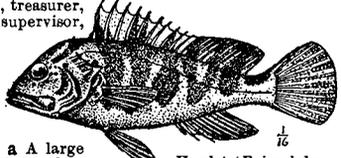
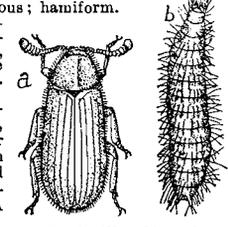
Besides villa there were hamlets; but the hamlet seems always to have lain within the boundaries of a vill, and, though the law might for some purpose take note of its existence, still it seems to have been but rarely treated as more than a mere geographical locality. To make a vill to stand, the vill or township was 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. 11). 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. mutilate, hamal mutilated, ham mutilated, Icel. hamla to mutilate, to dock; to cut out of the balls of the feet of (dogs) to make them useless for hunting. Obs. ham'ble (hɔm'bl; hɔm'bl), v. i. To limp; to walk lame; to stumble. Dial. Eng. ham'burgh, n. [Cf. HAME, AS. beorgan to protect.] A collar of a draft horse. Obs. or Dial. Eng. ham + HAM; them, hame. Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of HAULM. [Var. of HOME.] hame (hɔm; hɔm). Obs. or Scot. hame, n. [AS. hama (in comp.).] Covering; skin; membrane. Obs. hame holde, + HAMALD. ham'el. Var. of HAMALD, HAMBLE. ham'el (dial. hɔm'ɪl), n. [OF. F. hameau.] A hamlet. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hamelet. + HAMBLE. hamelet. + HAMLET. ham'el. Var. of HAMALD. ham'ely. Obs. or Scot. var. of HAMLET. hamer. + HAMMER. [SUCKEN.] hame'sok-en. Var. of HAMBLESUCKEN. ham'suck-en (hɔm'sɪk-ɛn), n. Also (Scot.) hɔm'su c k e n. Obs. hame'sok-en, hame'suck-en, etc. [AS. hamsocn. See HOME; SEEK.] Law. A The assaulting of a person in his own house or dwelling place. Obs., exc. 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 capital crime." Paterson. A genus of extinct cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the shell, which is not spirally coiled, bent back upon itself as if it took the form of a large eye. ham'f-tiam (hɔm'f-tɪ-əm), n. See -ISM. [OF HAMBLE.] ham'le. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

halve + HALLOW. halwel + HALWEL. hal'wyl, n. One who halts. hal'y (hɔl'i), n. sing. of HALTERSES. hal'terd. Haltered. Ref. Sp. hal'ter-res (hɔl'tɛr-ɛz), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. ἄλτηρ, pl. See HALTERIDIUM.] Zool. See BALANCEA. hal'ter-d'rum (hɔl'tɛr-d'rɪm), n. [NL, dim. fr. NL halteria, fr. Gr. ἄλτηρ weight used in jumping, fr. ἀλλεθαι 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', n. HALPACE. hal'u. + HALLOW. hal'ury (hɔl'ɪrɪ), n. [Gr. ἄλς, ἄλως, salt + ὑρῶν work.] Salt working. Rare. hal'ur-gas (-jɛs), n. Rare. hal'vans (hɔl'vɔnz), n. pl. [Cf. HALVING.] Dial. Eng. a Impure ore; inferior ore. b Pay consisting of half of what is produced. — hal'van-er (hɔl'vɔn-ɛr), n. Dial. Eng. halvd. Halved. Ref. Sp. halve + HALP. [In halves. R.] halve'ngs (hɔlv'ɪŋz), adv. hal'van-dol. + HALFENDEAL. halve-net. A half net. Scot. hal'ver, n. 1. One who takes or gets half. [or Dial. 2. pl. Half shares; halves. Obs. hal'ver, n. One who uses a half net. Scot. [belt. halving belt. Mach. A crossed halve. Halves. Ref. Sp.

pl. -ARCHIES (-kɪz). [Gr. ἄμα together + -archy.] That polity which has an organism in which multiple and distinct parts have their independent action and yet are, by the general organism, united into one. Lieber. ham'ar-thi-tis (hɔm'ɑr-thɪ'tɪs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἡμαρθίτις.] Med. Arthritis or gout affecting the hamus hook. ham'ar-tite (hɔm'ɑr-tɪt), n. [Gr. ἡμαρθία fault, in ref. to an error made in its earlier analysis.] Min. = BASTNÄSITE. ham'at-ed (hɔm'mat-ɛd), a. Hamate. ham'ath (hɔm'at), n. Ham'ath-ite (-tɪ), a. [Heb. Khamath Hamath.] Pertaining to, or designating the people of Hamath, an ancient Syrian city. — Ham'ath-ite, n. Ham'ath-so'bah (-zɔ'ba), n. See KWARZITZ. ham'mam (hɔm'mɔm), n. [NL, fr. G. hamus hook.] Anat. The unciform bone. ham'aul. + HAMAL. ham'berg-ite (hɔm'bɜrg-ɪt), n. [After A. Hamburg, its discoverer.] Min. Beryllium borate, Beg(OH)BO, occurring as grayish white prismatic crystals. H. 7.5. Sp. gr. 2.35. ham'bre-line (hɔm'bɜr-lɪn), n. Naut. Small seizing stuff made of two strands with right-hand twist, in contradistinction to marline, which is of two strands with left-hand twist. ham'ble (hɔm'bl), v. t. [ME. hamelet to mutilate, AS. hameletian; akin to OHG. hamalon to

offense and receiving the wites or mulcts imposed; also, the wite or mulct itself.] ham'fare. [AS. hām home + faru a going.] = HAMESUCKEN + Obs. ham'far'er, n. [From a negro minstrel song called "The Ham-far' mald."] A low-grade actor or performer. Theat. Slang. ha'mi-form (hɔm'i-fɔrm), a. L. hamus hook + form.] Hook-shaped. [Dial. Eng.] ham'il. Var. of HAMEL. Obs. or Scot. ham'il-ton (hɔm'ɪl-tɔn), 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. G. Chart. Ham'il-to'n-ian (-tɔ'n-i-ən), n. One who is in sympathy with Hamiltonian doctrines or theories. See HAMILTONIAN, a. Ham'il-to'n-ian-ism (-ɪ-z'm), n. A political theory. ham'it-ur'na (hɔm'ɪt-ɪr-nɔ), n. A large edible river fish (Macrodontodon trahira) of Guiana. ham'it-tes (hɔm'ɪt-ɪt-ɛz), n. [NL, fr. L. hamus hook.] L. hamus hook + rostratus beaked.] Zool. Having a hooked beak. ham'f-tal (hɔm'f-tɔl), n. [NL, fr. L. hamus hook.] Paterson. A genus of extinct cephalopods of the group Ammonoidea having the shell, which is not spirally coiled, bent back upon itself as if it took the form of a large eye. ham'f-tiam (hɔm'f-tɪ-əm), n. See -ISM. [OF HAMBLE.] ham'le. Obs. or dial. Eng. var.

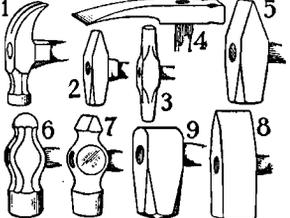


b A spotted moray (*Gymnothorax moringa*) used for food in the West Indies.

**Hamlet** (häm'lét), n. In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, son of the former king and nephew of the reigning one, Claudius. His father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king lays upon Hamlet the duty of avenging him, but Hamlet's habit of mind leads to repeated postponing of the moment of action. When himself at the point of death he stabs the king. It has been much debated whether the madness which he feigns in order to avert suspicion becomes genuine or not. See OPHELIA.

**ham-mam'** (häm-mäm'), in corrupted form hüm'üm: cf. HUMMUM, n. [Turk. & Ar. hammâm. Cf. HUMMUM, a Turkish bath.]

**ham-mer** (häm'ér), n. [ME. hamer, AS. hamer, hamor; akin to D. hamer, G. & Dan. hammer, Sw. hammare, Icel. hamarr hammer, crag, and perh. to Gr. ἀκμων ανιλ, Skr. acman stone, Russ. kamen' stone.] 1. An instrument for driving nails, heating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle; also, a machine in which a Pen. 7 with Cross Pen. 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.



Various Hammers. 1 Claw; 2 Riveting; 3 Boiler maker's; 4 Bricklayer's; 5 Blacksmith's; 6 Machinist's (6 with Bell Pen); 7 with Cross Pen; 8 Stone or Spalling Hammer; 9 Prospecting.

2. Something in form or action resembling or likened to a hammer; as: a A lever with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong, as in a clock or an electric bell. b Any of the padded mallets in a piano action; for striking the wires (see ACTON, *Illustr.*); also, a hand mallet for playing on the dulcimer, xylophone, etc. c *Anat.* The malleus. d *Firearms.* That part of a gunlock which strikes the percussion cap, or firing pin; the cock; formerly, however, a piece of steel covering the pan of a flintlock musket and struck by the flint of the lock to ignite the priming. e A doorknocker. Obs. f *Mach.* A bell-crank lever in a hit-and-miss governor for an internal-combustion engine that engages with the cams and regulates the exhaust by its action on a spindle called the digger. g *Elec.* The trembler of a magnetic make-and-break apparatus.

3. Fig.: a Person or thing that smites or shatters. He met the stern legionaries (of Rome) who had been the "massive iron hammer" of the whole earth. J. H. Newman. b A gavel with which an auctioneer indicates that an article has been sold to the last bidder; hence, an auction sale; — often in idiomatic phrases, as to bring (goods) to the hammer. See fall of the hammer, under FALL, n. c *Athletics.* A spherical weight attached to a flexible handle and hurled from a mark or ring. The weight of head and handle is usually not less than 16 pounds.

4. Obs. a Forge. b A cattle disease. **Hammer and Scourge of England**, the Sir William Wallace (1272-1305). H. and songs: a With great force and violence; in a rough and tumble fashion. *Colloq.* b With constant disagreement; as, John and his wife live hammer and tongs. *Dial. Eng.* — H. of Heretics, a Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1420), president of the Council of Constance (1414-18), which condemned to death Huss and Jerome of Prague. b St. Augustine (354-430), opponent of the Donatists and Pelagians. c Johannes Faber (1478-1541), an opponent of the Reformation. H. of the Scots or of Scotland, Edward I., King (1272-1307) of England.

**ham-mer**, v. t.; HAMMER-ING. 1. To beat, strike, or shape with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows; as, to hammer iron; to hammer nails. 2. To fasten with a hammer, as by nailing; to build with hammer and nails.

3. Fig., to assail, or attack, or work at assiduously, laboriously, etc., as if with the hammer in driving a nail, forging, etc.; as, he hammered the concert out of him.

4. To form in the mind; to shape by hard intellectual labor; — usually with out. Who was hammering out a penny dialogue. Jeffrey.

5. To beat; strike; belabor. *Colloq.*

**ham-mer**, v. i. 1. To strike repeated blows as with a hammer; to labor persistently on one thing as if shaping something with a hammer; to make reiterated efforts; as, he hammered away at the reform, but in vain; to hammer at the market (to bring down prices).

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that Wherein this month I have been hammering. Shak.

2. To be in a state of activity or agitation. Blood and revenge are hammering in my head. Shak.

3. To stammer; to speak haltingly. Obs. or *Dial. Eng.*

**ham-mer-a-ble** (häm'ér-ä-b'l'), a. Capable of being shaped by a hammer; malleable.

**hammer beam**. *Arch.* Either of the short horizontal beams or cantilevers projecting from the top of a pair of

opposite walls and supporting a roof principal for a Gothic roof, thus dispensing with the necessity for a tiebeam.

**hammer blow**. A blow of, or as of, a hammer; specif., *Railroads*, the pounding of the rails by the driving wheels due to inertia of unbalanced parts.

**hammer break**. *Elec.* An interrupter in which contact is broken by the movement of an automatically vibrating hammer between a contact piece and an electromagnet, or of a rapidly moving piece mechanically driven.

**ham-mer-cloth** (häm'ér-klôth'; 205), n. [Of uncertain origin.] The ornamented cloth, often fringed, which was formerly hung over the driver's seat or box of a coach, — now only used on coaches of ceremony.

**ham-mered** (häm'érd), p. p. of HAMMER. A Hammer Beam; Specif.: *London Stock Exchange*. De-B Brace; C Pencilared to be unable to comply with his ant Post. bargains; — said of a member, with reference to the head waiter's call for attention by three blows of his mallet in making the announcement. *Canit.*

**hammered glass**, glass roughened on one side to resemble hammered metal work. — b. work. *Art.* work in thin metal, where the plate is beaten up by hand. Repoussé work is the finer and more purposeful kind, where a definite pattern is produced. *Hammered work* is, more often, just beaten into shape, retaining the marks of the blows.

**ham-mer-hard**, a. Hardened by hammering.

**ham-mer-hard/en**, v. t. To harden, as a metal, by hammering it in the cold state.

**ham-mer-head'** (häm'ér-héd'), n. 1. Any of certain sharks which have the sides of the head produced into long lateral processes at the ends of which the eyes are placed. They constitute the family Sphyrnidae, syn. Zygaenidae. Five species are recognized. They are active voracious fishes, most numerous in warm seas. *Sphyrna zygaena*, the best-



Hammerhead.

known species, is widely distributed, and occurs on the coasts of Europe and the United States. It attains a length of fifteen feet. Cf. SHOVELHEAD.

2. a The stone roller (*Hypentelium nigricans*). b A West African fruit bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*); — so called for its large blunt muzzle. c The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

3. A blockhead; dolt. Obs.

**ham-mer-head/ed**, a. 1. Having a hammerlike head. 2. Stupid; doltish.

**hammer-headed shark**. = HAMMERHEAD, 1.

**ham-mer-ing**, n. 1. Action of one that hammers. 2. A marking made with a hammer, as in hammered ware.

3. Impediment in speech; stammering.

**ham-mer-less**, a. *Firearms.* Without a visible hammer; — said of a gun having a firing pin or striker inside the lock.

**hammer lock**. *Wrestling.* A hold in which an arm of one contestant is held twisted and bent behind his back by his opponent.

**ham-mer-man** (-mæn), n., pl. -MEN (-mën). One who works with a hammer, as at a forge or in a mine.

**hammer palsy**. *Med.* Hemiplegic cramp or hemiplegia.

**ham-mer-re-fined**, a. Designating steel the grain of which has been made finer and closer by heavy hammering followed by lighter and quicker blows at the finish.

**hammer shell**. Any bivalve shell of the genus *Malleus*, found in Oriental seas, allied to the pearl oysters, having the hinge margin of the valves produced into elongated processes, giving the valves a hammer-shaped outline.

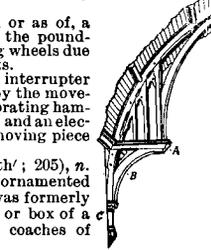
**ham-mer-stone** (häm'ér-stôn'), n. *Archaeol.* A paleolith used as a hammer. See PALÆOLITH, *Illustr.*

**ham-mer-toe**, n. *Med.* A deformity of the foot marked by permanent angular flexion of one or more toes.

**hammer tongs**. Blacksmiths' tongs having projecting lugs or engaging holes of hammer heads or the like during forging.

**ham-mer-wort'** (häm'ér-würt'), n. [AS. hamorwyrft.] The common pellitory (*Parietaria*).

**ham-mock** (häm'ök), n. [A word of Amer. Indian origin: cf. Sp. *hamaca*. Columbus, in the Narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep." 1. A swinging couch or bed, usually made of netting or canvas about six feet long and three feet wide, suspended by clews or cords at the ends. 2. [Cf. HUMMOCK.] In the southern United States, esp. in



Florida, an area characterized by hardwood vegetation, the soil being of a greater depth and containing more humus than that of the flatwoods or pinelands, hence being more suitable for cultivation.

**ham-mock** (häm'ök), a. [See HAMMOCK, n., 2.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or of the nature of, a hammock; as, hammock soil; hammock vegetation. U. S.

**ham-mock cloth**. 1. A horse cloth. Obs. 2. *Naut.* A tarpaulin or piece of canvas spread over stowed hammocks or over the openings in hammock nettings.

**ham-per** (häm'pér), n. [Contr. fr. *hanaper*.] 1. A large basket, usually with a cover, used for the packing and carrying of articles; as, a hamper of wine; a clothes hamper. 2. A two-bushel measure used for oysters. U. S. 3. A hanaper, in chancery.

**ham-per**, v. t.; HAM-PERED (-pêrd); HAM-PER-ING. To put in a hamper; also, to burden with hamper.

**ham-per**, v. l. [ME. *hampren*, of uncertain origin; perh. akin to HOPPLE.] 1. To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; entangle; hence, to impede; to embarrass; encumber. "Hampered nerves." Blackmore. "A lion hampered in a net." L'Estrange.

2. To put out of order; to derange, as a lock. 3. To fasten together, as in a bundle; to pack. *Rare.*

**Syn.** — Impede, encumber, embarrass, hinder, restrain, restrict, confine, load, burden, bind, curb, chain, tie. — HAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER, SHACKLE, MANACLE are here compared esp. in their fig. uses. TO HAMPER is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence of any sort; to TRAMMEL is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; clog emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one, as, "These difficulties and perplexities trammel the man of intrigues is always hampered with" (*Sharp*); trammelled in his endeavors by the web of intrigue about him; "how to entangle, trammel up, and snare your soul in mine" (*Keats*); "the sense of moving heavily in a dim and clogging medium" (*G. Eliot*). FETTER (referring primarily to chains for the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint; as, "So free we seem, so fettered fast we are!" (*R. Browning*). "I refused to visit Shelley that I might have my own unfettered scope" (*Keats*). SHACKLE (referring to chains for the wrist or ankle) and MANACLE (implying shackles for the hand or wrist) are less often used in a fig. sense; as, "tearing asunder the shackles of the free-born spirit" (*Hazlitt*); "Grief too can manacle the mind" (*Lovelace*). See TIE, IMPRISON, DIFFICULTY.

**ham-per**, n. [See HAMPER to shackle.] 1. A shackle; a fetter; anything which impedes. 2. *Naut.* Articles ordinarily indispensable, but in the way at certain times. See TOP-HAMPER.

**Hamp-shire Down** (hämp'shîr). [From *Hampshire*, England.] One of a breed of Down sheep having a black face and legs, large horns with a Roman nose, dark ears set well back, and a broad level back.

**Hamp-ton Court Conference** (hämp'tün). *Eng. Hist.* A conference held under James I. at the palace of Hampton Court in 1604 to consider the demands of the Puritan party for changes and reforms in ecclesiastical matters.

**Hampton Roads Conference**. *U. S. Hist.* An informal conference regarding the arrangement of a peace between the North and the South, held on the vessel *River Queen* in Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865, between President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, representing the United States, and Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War Campbell, representing the Confederate States. No agreement was reached.

**ham-shack-le** (häm'shák'l'), v. t.; -SHACK-LED (-ld); -SHACK-LING (-lîng). [Cf. E. dial. *hamshackle*, also *haphackle* to bind together the feet of cattle.] To fasten (an animal) by a rope binding the head to a fore leg; as, to hamshackle a horse; hence, to bind; to restrain; curb.

**ham-ster** (-stër), n. [G. *hamster*.] A ratlike rodent (*Cricetus cricetus*) of the family Muridae, found in parts of Europe (east of the Rhine) and Asia. It is variegated in color and has large cheek pouches, and inhabits burrows which it provisions with supplies of grain. Its fur, though rather coarse and short, is sometimes used. The name is extended to certain allied forms.



Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*).

**ham-string** (-string'), n. In man, either of the great tendons situated each side of the space back of the knee. The outer hamstring is the tendon of the biceps muscle, the inner is composed of those of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles. In quadrupeds, the term hamstring is applied to the large tendon above and behind the hock. It is the Achilles tendon.

**ham-string'**, v. l.; pret. & p. HAM-STRUNG' (-strûng'); p. pr. & vb. n. HAM-STRUNG-ING. See STRING. To lame or disable by cutting the hamstring or hamstrings; to lough; hence, to cripple; incapacitate; disable.

So have they hamstrung the valor of the subject. Milton.

**ham-u-lar** (häm'ü-lär), a. Hooked; hooklike; hamate; as, the *hamular* process of the sphenoid bone.

**ham-u-late** (-lät), a. Having a small hook; hook-shaped.

**ham-u-lus** (-lûs), n.; pl. -LI (-li). [L. a little hook.] *Anat. & Zool.* A hook, or hooklike process; as: a One of those terminating some barbels of feathers (see FEATHER). b The hooklike end of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea.

**Han** (hän), n. A Chinese dynasty, from B. C. 206 to A. D. 220.

**ham-let-ed**, a. Confined to, or located in, a hamlet.

**ham-let-ize** (häm'lét-iz'), v. t. & i. To incorporate as a hamlet. U. S. — ham-let-i-za-tion (-i-zä'shün; -zä'shün), n.

**ham-let-jack** (häm'lét'jæk). A cool, daring, chivalrous gambler who is a leading character in many of the short tales of F. Bret Harte.

**ham-let-ite** (-it), n. [After A. C. Hamilton, American mineralogist.] A basic phosphate of aluminum and strontium, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 3.2-3.3.

**ham-mal'**. Var. of HAMAL.

**ham-mald'** + HAMALD.

**ham-math** (häm'mäth'), Bib. hamme. + HAM. (*Phä*). Bib. *Eam-me-dä-tha* (häm'mä-dä').

**ham-ma-lech** (häm'mä'lek'). Bib. hammer ax or axe. An ax and a hammer combined on one helve.

**ham-mer-bird'**, n. The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

**hammer cap**. A cap over the hammer of a gun. [palsy.]

**hammer cramp**. *Med.* Hammer hammer crane. *Mach.* A horizontal-jib crane.

**ham-mer-dress'**, n. t. To dress or face (stone) with a hammer.

**ham-mer-er**, n. One who works with a hammer.

**ham-mer-er-ist** h. = HAMMER-HEAD-ED SHARK.

**hammer gun**. A gun having a visible hammer or hammers.

**ham-mer-kop** (häm'ér-köp), n. [D. *hamer-kop* hammer + kop head.] The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*). *South Africa.*

**ham-mer-mill**. A water mill driving a forge hammer.

**ham-mer oyster**. = HAMMER SHELL.

**hammer pick**. = PICK-HAMMER.

**hammer pike**. A long-shafted pike, with a hammer head on

the shaft, carried by the subalterns in charge of the colors in the French armies under the First Empire.

**hammer scale**. Scale formed on hammering heated metal. See SCALE, n., 8.

**hammer sedge**. A European sedge (*Carex hirta*).

**hammer slag**. = ANVIL DROSS.

**hammer-smith'**, n. A smith who works with a hammer.

**hammer tail**. *Horol.* The tail of the lever carrying the hammer of a striking clock.

**ham-mer-wise**, adv. See -WISE.

**ham-mer-wrought**, a. Wrought into shape with a hammer.

**ham-mo-chry-sion** (häm'mök'kri-sion). [Lat. fr. Gr. ἀμμοχρύσιον; ἀμμος, ámmos, sand + χρύσιον, chrýsion, gold.] A kind of golden sand or dust mentioned by the ancients, prob. a sand from a yellowish mica schist.

**ham-mock**. Var. of HUMMOCK.

**ham-mock battens**. a One of the battens on a ship's beams from which hammocks are slung. b A spreader for the clews of a hammock.

**ham-mock berthing**. *Naut.* A trough in the bulwarks of a warship where the hammocks are stowed during the day.

**ham-mock clew**. One of the several small lines at either end of a hammock by which it is slung; — called also *hammock line*.

**ham-mock netting**. *Naut.* Formerly, the netting in which hammocks were stowed. b Now, = HAMMOCK BERTHING.

**ham-mock rails**. Rails above the bulwarks to which hammock nettings were lashed. *Hist.*

**ham-mol-e-keth** or **ham-mol'-e-keth** (häm'möl'-e-kéth; häm'öl'-e-kéth). Bib. Hammon (häm'mön). Bib. hammoniacum. + AMMONIA-CUM, gum ammoniac.

**Ham-moth-dor'** (-dôth-dôr'; -dôth-dôr'). Bib. (tasting of ham).

**ham-mo-nä** (hä-mö'nä). Flavoured with, or Ham-mo-nä (hä-mö'nä). Bib. Ham-mo-nog' (hä-mö'nög'ög'). Bib.

**ham-mar** (hä'mär). Bib. ham-mose (hä'mö'se; hä-mö'se). ham-mous (hä'mö'se; hä-mö'se). [L. *ham-mous* hook.] Rot. = HAMATE.

**ham-mor**. + HAMMER.

**ham-per**, v. t. & i. To beat; to belabor. Obs. or *Dial. Eng.*

**ham-per-ed**. Hampered. *Ref. Sp.*

**ham-per-ed** (häm'pêrd), p. p. of HAMPER. — ham-per-ed-ly, adv.

**ham-per-er**, n. One that ham-per-er. n. One that ham-

**ham-per-man**. An official in charge of the chancery hamper.

**ham-per-er**. + HAMPERER.

**ham-mo-el** (hä-mö'el; häm'ä-ä). Bib. Ham-mul (hä'mül). Bib. ham-mule (häm'mü'l), n. [L. ha-

**mulus**] = HAMULUS. [Bib.] Ham-mul-ites (hä'mül'-it-és), n. pl. Ham-mo-lose (hä'mö'lô'se), ham-mo-ulous (-lûs), a. [L. *amulus*, dim. of *amovus* hook.] Hamulate. Ham-mus (hä'mö'se), n.; pl. HAMMI (-mi). [L.] *Zool.* A hook or curved process.

**Ham-mul'** (hä-mül'tzi). Bib. han. + KHAN.

**han**. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. inf. & pres. pl. of HAV.

**han'**. Scot. var. of HAN.

**han-a-ite** (hän'ä-it'), n. A member of one of the four Sunnite sects. It was founded by Abu Hanifah (700-770 A. D.).

**han-a-nä'** (hän'nä'ä'). [L. a little hook.] *Anat. & Zool.*

**han-a-nä'** (hän'nä'ä'). Bib. Han-nan (hä'nän). Bib. Han-nä-nä-e-el (hän'nä'nä'e-ä-l; hän'nä'nä'e-ä-l). Bib. Han-nä-nä' (hän'nä'nä'). Bib. [Bib.] Han-nä-nä' (hän'nä'nä'). D.

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

**han-a-per** (hán'á-pér), n. [OF. *hanapier*, fr. *hanap* a drinking vessel; of German origin; cf. OHG. *hanapf*, G. *nappf*, 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** (háns), 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 rife 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-nó** (hán'chí-nó), n. [Prob. fr. native name.] A Mexican lilyraceous shrub (*Heimia salicifolia*) having lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers.

**hand** (hánd), 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 P's.

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. *Hazlitt.* 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 up, 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 of 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 prospect; promptly. "She causteth 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** (hánd), 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** (hánd), 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** (hánd'ból'), 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** (-hárb'ó), n. 1. A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles.  Handbarrow, 1. 2. A kind of handcart.

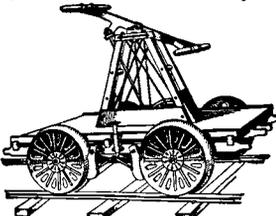
**hand'bill** (-bíl'), n. A loose printed sheet to be distributed by hand.

**hand'book** ('-bóok'), 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** (hánd'kárt'), n. A cart drawn or pushed by hand, as a pushcart.  Hand Car.

**hand'cuff** (-kúf'), 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; (-kúf'); -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** ('hánd'fást'), 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** (hánd'fúl'), n.; pl. -FULS (-fúls). [AS. *handfull*.] 1. As much and 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** (hánd'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 blacksmith's hammer used with one hand, as distinguished from a heavier hammer, or sledge. See HAMMER, *Illustr.* b A small 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' (-höl'), n. A hole for insertion of the hand.

hand/hcap' (händ'häp'), 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/loap', v. t.; -CAPPED' (-häp'p); -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/lcap', 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/cap'per (händ'häp'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/craft' (händ'häp'pär'), n. [From *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/craft', a. Engaged in, or pertaining to, handicraft; hence, manual; as, handicraft pursuits.

hand/crafts'man' (-kräp'tsmän'), n.; pl. -MEN' (-mën'). A man skilled or employed in handicraft. — hand/crafts'man-ship', n.

hand/cuff' (-küf'), n. [See HAND; CUFF a blow.] A blow with the hands or fists; fisticuff. *Rare.*

hand/ily' (händ'hil'), adv. [See HANDY.] In a handy manner; dexterously; easily; conveniently.

hand/ly work' (-würk'), n. [ME. *handliwerre*, AS. *hand-geworc*; *hand hand + geworc work*; *ge- + weorc*. See WORK.] Work done by the hands; hence, any work done personally; — applied either to the labor or its result. The firmament showeth his handiwork. *Ps. xix. 1.* That foul defacer of God's handiwork. *Shak.*

hand/ker-chief' (händ'häp'pär'), 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 lath'. *Mach.* A lath with a hand rest instead of a slide rest.

hand/le' (händ'häl'), v. t.; HAN'DLED' (-d'lid); HAN'DLING' (-dling'). [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.

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', v. t. — hand/hoe', n.

hand book. = BOOK 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/craft-ship', n. See SHIP.

hand/crafts-woman', n. A woman skilled or employed in handicraft.

hand/grips', n. See HANDGRIP.

hand/hill', n. + HANDLE.

hand/hin', n. *Rackets, Badminton, etc.* The player who serves the ball, or his period of service.

hand/iness' (händ'häp'pär'), n. See -NESS.

hand/iron', n. + ANDIRON.

hand/stroke', n. See HANDSTROKE.

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!" (*Thackeray*); "any man . . . practiced 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 pried her own peculiar work" (*Wordsworth*).

handle arm, *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'häl'), 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. *handla*. 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 other 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'häl'är'), 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. *Surr.* 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'häp'pär'), n. [AS. *handliung*.] 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.

The heavens are your fair handling. Have made you master of the field this day. *Spenser.*

2. 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.

3. The process or act of putting on handles.

4. A handle. *Obs.*

handling room. *Naut.* 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'häp'pär'), 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' on' (-mäld'ön'), 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 list. 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. *Standard.*

hand/lung' (händ'häp'pär'), n.; pl. -LUNGS' (-läng'). [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. Re a d-y-made; hence, cheap; lacking style; — applied to garments. *Standard.*

hand/mill', n. 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 (*Orechis maculata*) so called from its fingerlike tubers. *Eng. hand-out'*, n. 1. *Rackets, Badminton, 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 organ. *Music.* A barrel organ operated by a crank turned by hand. — hand'-organ-ist', n.

hand paper. A particular kind of paper with a watermark of a hand and an asterisk; also, handmade paper.

hand plate. 1. A plate on a door to prevent soiling by the hands. Cf. FINGER PLATE.

2. *Mech.* A small surface plate for moving by hand over the work to be tested.

hand play. Exchange of blows in hand-to-hand fighting. *Archaic.* "Hard was his hand play." *Tennyson.*

hand/rail' (händ'häp'pär'), n. A rail to be grasped by the hand as a support; a railing serving as a guard.

hand/rail'ing', n. A handrail, handrails collectively, or material for handrails; also, the making of handrails.

hand running. Consecutively; in unbroken succession; as, he won three bouts hand running. *Colloq.*

hand/sale' (händ'häp'pär'), n. *Law.* A form of sale made binding by a handshake, observed among the early Teutonic races.

hand screw. A screw or screw device turned by hand; specif.: a A small jackscrew for raising objects. b A screw clamp as used by carpenters.

hand'sel' (händ'häp'pär'), n. [ME. *hansel*, AS. *hanselen* a giving into hands, or perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hansel* handsel, earnest money, fr. Icel. *hansal* the closing of a bargain by shaking hands; *hand hand + sal* sale, bargain; akin to AS. *sellan* to give, deliver. See SELL, SALE.] 1. Luck, or a token of luck; omen; augury. *Obs.*

2. A gift made or something received as a token of good luck, esp. in an enterprise or experience about to be begun; as: the first money received for the sale of goods in the morning; the first money taken at a shop newly opened; the bridegroom's present to the bride on her wedding day (probably representing the early *pretium puella*, or price paid for the bride to her father). Hence, a first installment; an earnest or foretaste.

Our present tears here, not our present laughter, Are but the handsets of our joys hereafter. *Herriek.*

3. A first installment of payment; earnest money. Cf. HANDSALE. "Death for handsel pay." *Spenser.*

hand'sel', v. t.; -SELLED' (-sëld) or -SELLED'; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. Also HANSEL'. [ME. *hansellen*; cf. Icel. *hansala*, *handselja*. See HANSEL, n.] 1. To give a handsel to. Here, O lily-white lady mine, . . . Handsel I thee by this golden sign. *George Houghton.*

2. To celebrate the beginning of the existence or use of (anything); to inaugurate with some token of pleasure; as, to handsel a new house with a banquet.

3. To use or do for the first time; to try experimentally; to prove; to test. No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsel. *F. Hall.*

hand'sell'er' (händ'häp'pär'), n. [See HAND; SELL.] An itinerant vender of cheap goods who carries his stock on his person or who sells by Dutch auction; a cheap-jack.

Handsel Monday. The first Monday of the new year, with Scotland, and some other localities, *handsets*, or presents, are given to servants, children, etc.

hand/some' (händ'häp'pär'), a.; HAND'SOME-ER' (-är); HAND'-SOME-EST. [*hand + some*. For the sense cf. D. *handzaam* dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, E. *handy*.] 1. Dexterous; handy; ready; convenient. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.* That they [engines of war] be both easy to be carried and handsome to be moved and turned about. *Robinson (Utopia).*

2. Suitable; marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate; as, a handsome style. *Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

3. Moderately large; considerable; ample. He . . . accumulated a handsome sum of money. *V. Knox.*

4. Evincing a becoming generosity or nobleness; gracious; liberal; generous; as, he made handsome apologies.

5. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a pleasing appearance, with symmetry and dignity; comely; — expressing more than a handsome, and less than beautiful; as, a handsome man; a handsome garment, house, etc.

handsome Harry, deer grass. — H. Swordsman, the. See BEAU SABLE, n.

hand/some-ly', adv. 1. In a handsome manner. 2. *Naut.* Capfully; in shipslike style.

hand specimen. *Petrol.* A sample of rock for geological collections, customarily trimmed to a rectangular shape, about 4 1/4 inches long by 3-3/4 broad and 1 inch thick.

hand/spike' (händ'häp'pär'), n. [D. *handspaak*, lit., hand pole or beam.] A bar, generally of wood, used as a lever, as in a windlass or capstan, or, in modified forms, for various purposes. See HANDSPOKE.

hand/spoke' (-spök'), n. A spoke or bar of wood used by, or carried in, the hand; specif., either of two bars used to carry a coffin at a Scottish funeral; — called also *handspike*.

hand/spring' (-spring'), n. A feat of tumbling, consisting in turning in the air as in a somersault, placing both hands simultaneously, or one hand, on the ground in turning.

hand staff. 1. The handle of a flail. 2. A javelin. *Obs.* Ezek. xxxix. 9.

3. Any of various asterisms, as Orion's Sword.

hand'-tight', hand'-taut', a. As tight as can be made by the hand alone; moderately tight.

hand vise. A small vise or clamp held in the hand.

hand/wheel' (händ'häp'pär'), n. *Mach.* Any wheel worked

one hand. The use of this term in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (Act II, Sc. ii.) is usually explained as a corruption of *heronshaw*, or *heronshaw*, a heron.

hand saw. A hand saw. hand's bread' th'. = HANDBREADTH. *Rare.*

hand'selgn'. = ENSIGN.

hand shake', n. A shake of the hand as in greeting another.

hand'-shak'ing' (-shäk'ing'), n. A shaking of hands as in greeting; the act of shaking hands.

hand's level. *Obs. — Obs.* Flatly; interruptedly; entirely. *Obs.*

hand'some', v. t. To make handsome; to adorn. *Obs.*

hand'some-ly', adv. Flat and level. *Obs. — Obs.* Flatly; interruptedly; entirely. *Obs.*

hand'some-ness', n. See -NESS.

hand spar. *Naut.* A hand mast. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

hand/spike', v. t. To use a handspike on; to move with a handspike.

hand'stone', n. A stone that can be thrown or the like by hand; a pebble. *Obs. or Scot.*

hand/stroke', n. A stroke with

the hand; handiuff; fisticuff. hand's turn. A bit of work. *Dial. or Colloq.*

hand'sum'. Handsome. *Ref. Sp.* hand'-sweep', or -swipe', n. A well sweep; a shadoff.

hand'-tame', a. Tame; submissive to handling. *Obs.* — hand'-tame-ness', n. *Obs.*

hand'-taut', a. See HAND-TIGHT.

hand tennis. A form of tennis played with the hand. *Obs.*

hand timber. Underwood. *Obs.*

hand'-tooled', a. Tooled by hand. — hand'-tool'ing', n. hand tree. A large eteuliacaceous tree of Mexico and Central America (*Chiranthodendron obtusoides*) having showy flowers whose spreading stamens suggest an open hand.

hand/wald' (händ'häp'pär'), n. [See WALK, v.] Selected by hand. *Scot.*

hand/warp', + HANDYWARF.

hand'while', n. [AS. *hand-wil*.] A moment; short time. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

hand whip. A shodoff.

hand/woman', n. A handmaid; a midwife. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccout, ârm, âsk, sofâ; øve, øvent, ønd, recønt, makër; ice, ill; öid, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cønnect; üse, ünite, ärr, üp, circüs, mentü; Foreign Word. + Absolote 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 handwritting on the wall, the handwritting 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. "Handy 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 handy; a handy volume.

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

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

Handy Andy, n. The hero of Samuel Lover's novel "Handy 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. Dryden. 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. Grouping of rock and hanging meadow. L. Stephen.

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 force tackle. b. A small portable water pump.

hand'y-blow, n. = HANDBLOW.

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

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

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

hand'y-night, n. A fight hand

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 wind 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.

His hang for spiritual things. Richard Burton.

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-äb'l), 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'nët'), n. The hanging net. A large-meshed net hung between poles.

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

hang'-sell, n. [Cf. HANG, v.] A gallows. Obs. Scot.

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

hang'worm' (häng'wörm'än), n. = WORM, n.

hang'worm' (-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'ni-el (häng'ni-ël). Han'jar. Var. of HANJAR.

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

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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. A clothespress. Brit. b. A 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 hängül in Kashmir.] A deer (Cervus kashmirianus) of Kashmir, closely related to, and perhaps only a variety of, the red deer of Europe.

han'ni' (-näi'), 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 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'ite' (-it), n. & a.

hank (hång), n. [Cf. Dan. hank handle, Sw. hank a band or tie, Icel. hank handle, clasp, hönk, häng, 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 handle, as a baiting or hunting animal. Oxf. E. D. c. 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, 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. hunker, 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.] Hanker. Obs.

han'ker-er, n. One who hanks.

han'ker-er, n. One who hankers.

han'ker-ing-ly, adv. of hankering, p. p. [Obs.]

han'key-pan'key. Var. of HANKEY-PANKEY.

han'kle (häng'kl'), v. t. [Freq. of hank, v.] To fasten; entangle; twist. Dial. Eng.

hank's (häng'ks), n. [After Henry G. Hanks, Amer. mineralogist.] Min. A white or yellow mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, and composed of a solution represented by the formula 3Na2SO4.2Na2CO3.KCl. [Bib.]

han'ky-pan'ky (häng'ky-pän'ky), n. [Cf. HOCUS-FOCUS.]

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

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

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han'na-thon (häng'nä-thön), n. [Bib.]

han'nyite (häng'nä-it), n.

**Han-ov-ri-an** (hän'ö-vë'rî-än), *a.* 1. Native of, living in, or subject to, the province of Hanover in Germany. 2. Of, pert. to, or supporting, the dual 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 dual 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.*

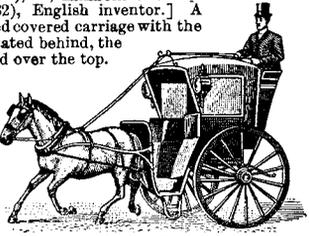
2. The entrance fee to a trading guild; also, a fee or tribute exacted from traders not belonging to a guild. Every burgher is to place himself in the guild and pay his *hanse*, his entrance fee, to the guild. *Pollock & May.*

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'së-ät'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy.

**han-som** (hän'söm), *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.

**Hans-wurst** (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 *haps* in Tyre. *Shak.*

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

**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**, *v. HEN*, *adv.*

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

**Han-ni-bal ad por-tas** (hän'nî-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'nî-bäl'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carthaginian general Hannibal.

**han-noch** (hän'nök), *bib.*

**han-noch-ic** (hän'nök'ik), *bib.*

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

**han-s**, *v. HANSE*.

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

**Hän'sa** (hän'sä), *n.* See **HANSE**.

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

**Hän'sard-ize** (hän'särd-iz), *v. t. & i.* To remind of former inconsistent remarks, as a speaker

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

**hap-ta-trah** (häp'tä-trä), *n.*; *pl.* TAROTH (-tröth). [Heb. *haphtarah*, 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-**, *Combining form fr. Gr. ἀλόος, simple.*

**hap-lo-cau-les-cent** (häp'lö-kö-lës-sënt), *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'e-ous), *a.* [**haplo** + **chlamydeous**.] *Bot.* Having rudimentary perianth leaves protecting the strobili, as in pistillate flowers of the orange-buglar, etc. Cf. **HOMOCHELAMYDEOUS**.

**hap-lo-dont** (häp'lö-dönt), *a.* [**haplo** + **odont**.] *Zool.* A designating, or having, molar teeth with simple crowns, without tubercles. See **TURNUSCULY**. *b.* Pertaining to the genus *Haplo-don* (-dön), a syn. of *Aplodontia*.

**hap-log'ra-phy** (häp'lög'rä-fî), *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-î), *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** (-löm'i), *n. pl.* [NL.; **haplo** + Gr. *λωμος* shoulder.] A group of teleost fishes in which the mesoacrodial 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** (-mös), *a.*

**hap-lo-petal-ous** (häp'lö-pëtäl'üs), *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'lî), *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. *Collag.*

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

**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. *Collag.*

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

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

**hap-ply** (häp'lî), *adv.* [From **HAPPY**.] 1. By chance; peradventure; *collag.* *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. *Waller.*

**hap-haz-ard-er**, *n.* One who acts at *hap-hazard*. *Obs.*

**hap-haz-ard-ly**, *adv.* **HAP-HAZARD**. See **LY**.

**hap-haz-ard-ness**, *n.* See **NESS**.

**hap-ho-pho-bi-a** (häp'hö-fö-bî-ä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *αῖδη* a touching + *φοβία*.] *Med.* Morbid fear of being touched.

**Häp'i** (häp'i), *n.* (Egypt. *Häpi* the river Nile). *Egypt. Relig.* A one of the four genii of Ameniti. See **AMENITI**. *b.* = **APIS**. *c.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *d.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *e.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *f.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *g.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *h.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *i.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *j.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *k.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *l.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *m.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *n.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *o.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *p.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *q.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *r.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *s.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *t.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *u.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *v.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *w.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *x.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *y.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god. *z.* = **NILO**. The Nile, as a god.

**hap-lo-bac-ter-i-um** (häp'lö-bäk'tër-i-üm), *n.* [NL.; **haplo** + **bacteria** + *ina*.] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, a genus of bacteria comprising the lower (unicellular) forms.

**hap-lo-cau-lu-** (-kö'lüs), *a.* *Bot.* Haplocaulescent.

**hap-loid**, *a.* *Biol.* Having the reduced number of chromo-

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'pî-nës), *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" (*Cr. Elvay*); "of *happiness* (*happiness*); "to be *happy* 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 *happiness*, 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 *beatitude* past utterance" (*Milton*). Both *happiness* and *happiness* are often used of aptness or unstudied grace, esp. of expression (see **PERTINENT**); as, "The *happiness* of the epithets . . . the *happiness* of his rapid sketches and unforeseen audacities" (*Mrs. Humphry 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'î), *a.*; **HAP-PI-ER** (-î-ër); **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. cxlv. 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 **RASSELAS**.

**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'tër-ön), *n.* [*l. pl.* **TERA** (-ä).] [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. *ἄρτεω* 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-pu-ku** (häp'pü-kü), *n.* [Maori *hapuka*.] A large marine serranoid fish (*Polyprion prognathus*). *New Zealand.*

**hap-py** (häp'î), *v. t.* To make happy.

**hap-pi-ous**, *a.* Without happiness. *Rare.*

**hap-pin**, *v.* See **HAPPEN**, *adv.*

**hap-ping**, *n.* [See **HAPPEN** to cover.] A covering; a *hap*. *Rare.*

**hap-pi-ous**, *a.* Fortunate. *Obs.*

**hap-py**, *v. t.* Make happy. *Obs.*

**hap-py-be-luck-y**, *adv.* *Happily*. *Obs.*

**hap-py-go-luck-y-ism**, *n.* See **HAPPY-GO-LUCKY**, *adv.*

**ha'ra-k'i'ri** (hā'ra-kē'rē), *n.* [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen, formerly practiced in Japan by the nobles and samurai in case of disgrace, real or fancied, and commanded by the government to certain disgraced officials; disemboweling; — more elegantly called *seppuku*. Written also, but incorrectly, *hari-kari*.

**ha-rangue'** (hā-rāng'), *n.* [F. *harangue*; cf. Sp. *arenga*, *It. aringa*; lit., a speech before a multitude or on the hustings; cf. *It. aringo* arena, hustings, pulpit; all fr. OHG. *hring* ring, anything round, ring of people, G. *ring*. See *RING*.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; a loud address to a multitude; in a derogatory sense, a noisy, bombastic, ranting speech.

**ha-rangue'**, *v. t.*: **HA-RANGUE'** (-rāng'd); **HA-RANGU'ING** (-rāng'ing). [Cf. F. *haranguer*, *It. aringare*.] To make a harangue; to declaim.

**ha-rangue'**, *v. t.*: To address in a harangue.

**ha-rangu'er** (hā-rāng'ēr), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing; a declaimer.

**ha-rangue'**, *v. t.*: To address in a harangue. **ha-rangu'er** (hā-rāng'ēr), *n.* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing; a declaimer.

With them join all the *haranguers* of the throng.  
That thought to get preference by the tongue. *Dryden*.

**har'ass** (hā'rās; see note below), *v. l.*: **HAR'ASSED** (-ās't), **HAR'ASS-ING**. [F. *harasser*; cf. OF. *harer* to cast (a dog) on.] To fatigue; to exhaust; to tire with repeated and exhausting efforts; to weary by importunity; to cause to endure excessive burdens or anxieties; — sometimes followed by *out*.

[Troops] *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon*.  
Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt. *Tennyson*.

2. To hurry; to lay waste; to raid, as an enemy's country.

3. *Mil.* To worry and impede by repeated attacks.

4. To scrape; — a dyers' term.

5. Often pron'd *hā-rās'*, but this has never been countenanced by orthoepists.

**Syn.** — Weary, jade, tire, perplex, trouble, distress, chafe, gall, irritate, ruffle, nettle, bother, pester, badger, harry, hector, bully, provoke, agitate, disturb. — **HARASS**, **ARMOR**, **YEX**, **WORRY**, **PLAGUE**, **TORMENT**, **MOLTER**, **TRASS**, **TANTALIZE**. To **HARASS** is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to **ANNOY** is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; **YEX** suggests stronger mental disturbance than **ANNOY**, and frequently implies a slight degree of anger; to **FRET** is to chafe into a state of (often querulous) irritation; **WORRY** connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble; as, *harassed* by competition that grows stronger every day" (*Academy*); "a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses" (*Hawthorne*); "such petty details as now vexed the brooding soul of the old gentleman" (*id.*); "The hardness of stubbed vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick everything that touches them" (*Berkeley*); "I have my hands full, and feel *worried*, which is worse" (*Jane W. Carlyle*). **FRET** and **WORRY**, as compared, are used colloquially in a weakened sense; as, "I am now *plagued* with my Latin speech for Wednesday. Not a word written yet, and I do not even know what to write about" (*M. Arnold*); "If there is a man on earth *tormented* by the cursed desire to get a whole book into a page, a whole page into a phrase, and this phrase into one word, — that man is myself" (*Louvet*, trans. *M. Arnold*). To **MOLTER** is to annoy or disturb, esp. by importunate interference; as, "ate, where no critics damn, no duns molest" (*Pope*). To **TRASS** is to annoy, esp. by nagging importunity or ill-directed raillery; to **TANTALIZE** is to torment by awakening and then (often wantonly) frustrating expectation; both *tease* and *tantalize* are often used to suggest stimulation; as, *to tease for cash*" (*Cowper*); "Arch Hebe brings a full-brimmed goblet, dances lightly, sings and *tantalizes* long" (*id.*); "They stimulate to thought or *tease* the fancy with suggestion" (*Lovell*); "the real meaning, which *tantalizes* and stimulates with the vanishing glimpses we catch of it" (*id.*). See **IRRITATE**, **VEXTATION**, **DISTRESS**.

**har'ass-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of harassing, or state of being harassed; worry; annoyance; anxiety.  
Little *harassments* which I am led to suspect do occasionally molest the most fortunate. *Ld. Lytton*.

**har'bin-ger** (hā'rbin-jēr), *n.* [ME. *herbergeour*, OF. *herbergeur* a provider of lodging, fr. *herberger* to provide lodging, F. *héberger*, OF. *herberge* lodging, inn, F. *auberge*; cf. G. origin. See **HARBOR**.] 1. A host; harbinger. *Obs.*

2. One who is sent before to provide lodgings; esp., the officer of the English royal household who formerly preceded the court when traveling, to prepare lodgings.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

I knew by these *harbingers* who were coming. *Landor*.

**har'bin-ger-ship**, *n.* — **har'bin-ger-y** (-y), *n.* *Rare*. *Syn.* — See **HARBINGER**.

**har'bin-ger-ship**, *n.* A small tuberous apiculate early-blooming herb (*Eriogonum bumbosum*) of the eastern United States. It has ternate leaves and compound umbels of white flowers.

**har'bin-ger**, *v. t.*: **HAR'BIN-GERED** (-jērd); **HAR'BIN-GER-ING**. To be a harbin-ger of; to presage. "Thus did the star of religious freedom *harbin-ger* the day." *Bancroft*.

**har'bor**, **har'bour** (hā'rber), *n.* [ME. *herber*, *herberwe*, *herberge*, akin to Icel. *herbergi*, OHG. *herberga*, G. *herberge*; orig., a shelter for soldiers; cf. AS. *here* army, G. *heer*, Icel. *herr*, Goth. *harjis*, and AS. *beorgan* to save, shelter, defend, G. *bergen*, Icel. *bjarga*, Goth. *baigran*. See **HARRY**, 3d *NUMB*; cf. **HARBINGERS**.] 1. Shelter; lodging; a station for rest and entertainment; a place of security and comfort; a refuge; a shelter.

[A grove] fair *harbor* that them seems. *Spenser*.  
For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden*.

2. *Specif.*: A lodging place; an inn. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

3. *Astral*. The mansion of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

4. The covert of a wild animal, esp. of a deer.

**Ha'ra** (hā'ra), *Bib.*

**har'ace** + **HARAS**. [dā]. *Bib.*

**Ha-ra-dah** (hā-rā'dā; hā'rādā), *Bib.*

**har'a-goua**, a. [Cf. *RAO*, or F. *orange* orange.] Frenzied, cruel.

**Obs-har'a-goum-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.*

**ha-ra-ke-ke** (hā-rā-kē'kē), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand flax.

**har'ram** (hā'rām), *Var.* of **HAREM**.

**Ha-ran** (hā'rān), *Bib.*

**ha-rang**, *Harangue*. *Ref. Sp.*

**ha-rang'd**, *Harangued*. *Ref. Sp.*

**ha-rangue'ful**, *a.* Full of, or prone to, harangue.

**har'a-n-gu-e'**, *n.* The speaker in the old Scots parliament. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**ha-ra-nut** (hā'rād), [Hind. *hara*, name of an allied species.] The fruit of an East Indian combre.

**taceous tree** (*Terminalia citri-na*).

**Ha-ra-rita** (hā'rā-rīt), *Bib.*

**har'as** (hā'rās; F. *arā*), *n.*; **har'as-ble** (hā'rās-ā-b'l), *n.* A horse-breeding establishment; a stud farm. *Obs.* or *French*.

2. A stud; a breed of horses. *Obs.*

**har'ass**, *n.* 1. Devastation. *Obs.*

2. Worry; harassment. *Rare*.

**har'ass-er**, *n.* One that harasses.

**har'ass-ing-ly**, *adv.* of harassing.

**har'ast**, *Harassed*. *Ref. Sp.*

**har'ast**, *Harassed*. *Ref. Sp.*

**har'atsh** (hā'rāch'), *n.* = **CAR-RATCH**.

**har'a-teen'**, + **HARRATEEN**.

5. A portion of a sea, a lake, or other body of water either landlocked or artificially protected so as to be a place of safety for vessels in stormy weather; a port or haven.

6. *Glass Manuf.* A shallow box or trough with handles or on wheels, for mixing the ingredients and carrying the mixture to the melting pot.

**Syn.** — **HARBOR**, **HAVEN**, **PORT** are here compared with reference to their associations. **HARBOR** connotes shelter, **HAVEN**, refuge or retreat; **PORT** more frequently suggests destination or the voyage's end; as, "And thus from day to day my little boat rocks in its *harbor*, lodging peacefully" (*Wordsworth*); "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. . . . So he bringeth them unto their desired *haven*" (*Ps. cvii. 29, 30*); "I man the rudder, reef the sail, obey the voice at eye obeyed at prime; . . . the *port*, well worth the cruise, is near" (*Emerson*).

**har'bor**, **har'bour** (hā'rber), *v. t.*: **HAR'BORED** (-hērd) or **HAR'BOURED**; **HAR'BOR-ING** or **HAR'BOUR-ING**. [ME. *herberen*, *herberwen*, *herbergen*. See **HARBOR**, *n.*] 1. To afford lodging to; to entertain as a guest; to shelter; to receive; to give a refuge to; to contain; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

Reason to *harbor* a person suspected. *Sp. Burnet*.  
Let not your gentler breast *harbor* one thought of outrage. *Keats*.

2. To quarter or billet, as soldiers on a town; to place (a ship) for shelter. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. To track or trace to its harbor or refuge, as a fox.

**Syn.** — See **POSTER**.

**har'bor**, **har'bour**, *v. i.* 1. To lodge, or abide for a time; to take shelter, as in a harbor.

For this night let's *harbor* here in York. *Shak.*

2. To have, or use, a harbor or covert; — said of an animal.

**har'bor-age**, **har'bour-age** (-āj), *n.* Shelter; entertainment; a place of shelter; a lodging place; a harbor.

Where can I get me *harborage* for the night? *Tennyson*.

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *due*. *Naut.* A fee paid for the use of a harbor; — usually *pl.*

**har'bor-er**, **har'bour-er** (-ēr), *n.* 1. One that harbors.

2. *Geneva* was . . . a *harborer* of exiles for religion. *Styrie*.

3. *Deer Hunting*. One who tracks the game to its harbor and keeps watch upon it there.

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *master*. An officer charged with the duty of executing the regulations respecting the use of a harbor, esp. as to berthing and mooring.

**har'bor-ous** (hā'rber-ūs), *a.* 1. Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*

2. Having harbors for ships.

**harbor**, or **harbour**, *seal*. A small seal (*Phoca vitulina*) about four feet long, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific, occasionally occurring as far south as the Mediterranean and New Jersey. It usually keeps near land, and often ascends rivers.

**hard** (hārd), *a.*: **HARD'ER** (hārd'ēr); **HARD'EST**. [ME. *hard*, *herd*, AS. *heard*; akin to OS. & D. *hard*, G. *hart*, OHG. *harti*, *harti*, Icel. *harðr*, Dan. *hærd*, Sw. *hærd*, Goth. *hardus*, Gr. *κράτος* strong, *κράτος*, strength, and also to E. *ard*, as in *coward*, *drunkard*, *crat*, *cracy* in *autocrat*, *democracy*; cf. Skr. *kratu* strength, *kr* to do, make. Cf. **HARDY**.] 1. Not easily penetrated, cut, or separated into parts; not easily yielding to pressure; firm; solid; compact; — applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; as, *hard wood*; *hard flesh*; a *hard apple*.

2. *Physics*. Designating, or pertaining to, rays of high penetrating power, as the Röntgen rays from a highly exhausted bulb.

3. Difficult to exhaust; enduring; hardy; as, the athlete looked *hard*, or in *hard condition*.

4. Difficult to impress or influence; obdurate; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close or grasping in money matters; as, a *hard heart*; a *hard nature*; a *hard judge*.

5. Difficult to bear or endure; not easy to put up with or consent to; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; distressing; harsh; austere; as, a *hard lot*; *hard times*; *hard fare*; *hard terms*. "Hard thoughts." *Shak.*

The woman is so *hard*. *Tennyson*.

6. Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; as, a disease *hard to cure*; it is *hard to smile over a hard task*.

7. Difficult, mentally or judicially; not easily apprehended, decided, resolved, explained, or the like; perplexing; as, a *hard problem*.

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses. *Ex. xviii. 26*.  
In which are some things *hard* to be understood. *2 Peter* iii. 16.

8. Able, or capable, only with difficulty; having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty; as, savages are *hard to believe* that the world is round; the child is *hard to learn*. *Rare*, exc. in *hard of hearing*. *Oxf. E. D.*

I have been very *hard to sleep*. *Dickens*.

9. Intense; profound; earnest; persevering; energetic; violent; as, a *hard student*; a *hard rider*; a *hard drinker*.

10. Carried on, or executed, energetically, diligently, or persistently; as, *hard study*; a *hard fight*.

*Hard* pounding, gentlemen! let us see who will pound longest. *Attrib. to Duke of Wellington*.

11. Difficult to manage, resist, control, or deal with.  
A power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison*.

12. Disreputable; incorrigible; reprobate; as, a *hard case*; a *hard character*; a *hard gang*. *Colloq.*

13. Not agreeable to the taste; harsh; stiff; rigid; ungraceful; repelling; as, a *hard style*; also, expressing a hard character; as, a *hard face*.

Lifeless warriors whose *hard* lineaments  
Death's self could change not. *Shelley*.

14. A Rough; acid; sour; as liquors; as, *hard cider*. **b** Strong; spirituous; as distilled liquors, in distinction from *soft* beverages and from light wines, beer, etc. *U. S.*

15. Characterized by the presence of substances which warlike, hostile; *Mohammedan Law*. A subject of a hostile power who is not a Moslem.

**har'bin** (hā'rbin), *n.* The coal-ash, or pollack, when about two years old. *Scot.*

**har'binge** (-bing), *v. t. & i.* [See **HARBINGER**.] 1. To lodge.

**har'bor**, **har'bour**, *n.* [See **HARBOR**.] 2. To be a harbinger (of). *Rare*.

**har'bor-na** (hā'rber'nā), or **har'bor-nah**. *Bib.*

**har'bor**, **har'bour**, *n.* [See **HARBOR**.] A green; a harbor; a harbor.

**har'bord**. Harbored. *Ref. Sp.*

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *deck*. *Ship-building*. In a turret deck vessel, the convex part of the upper deck outside the turret deck.

interfere with the action of soap; — said of water and water solutions. See **HARDNESS**, 3.

16. *Pron.* a. Abrupt or explosive in utterance; not continuous or spirant; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as distinguished from other sounds (called "soft") of the same letters, as *c* in *center*, *g* in *general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or sord, as are *p*, *t*, *k*; contrasted with "soft," that is, voiced, or sonant, as are *b*, *d*, *g*.

**Syn.** — **HARD**, **DIFFICULT**, **ARDUOUS**. **HARD** is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; **DIFFICULT** is commonly used of that which demands the exercise of skill or sagacity; **ARDUOUS** suggests the necessity of laborious or persevering exertion; as, *hard work*, a *difficult* problem, an *arduous* ascent; "It is *hard* for thee to kick against the pricks" (*Acts ix. 5*); "How *hard* it is for women to keep counsel" (*Shak.*); "It is . . . the most *difficult* of tasks to keep heights which the soul is competent to gain" (*Wordsworth*); "Many were the attempts of the neighboring youths to get at this eyry; the *difficultly* whetted their inclinations, and each was ambitious of surmounting the *arduous* task" (*Gilbert White*); "The *arduous* task of being merry by force" (*Cowper*). See **FIRM**.

**hard and fast**. A rigidly binding; not permitting of any deviation; as, a *hard and fast rule*.

The method of *hard and fast* syllabic prosody. *Saintsbury*.

**b** *Naut.* Immovably aground. — **h. cash**. **a** = **HARD MONEY**.

**b** Generally accepted money; money in hand, as distinguished from other property. **H. Cider Campaign**, the presidential campaign of 1840 in the United States, in which the especial symbols of the Whig party were the log cabin and hard cider, in reference to the frontier career of Gen. William Henry Harrison, its candidate for President. — **h. clam**, the quahog. — **h. coal**, anthracite, as distinguished from bituminous, or *soft*, coal. — **h. corn**, wheat or rye. *Eng.* — **h. dirt**. = **HARD CORE**. — **h. dollar**. See **DOLLAR**, 2. — **h. rescue**, a European rescue (*Festuca darvascula*) valued as a bottom grass for mixtures for permanent pasture. — **h. finish**, *Arch.* A smooth finishing coat of hard fine plaster applied to the surface of rough plastering. — **h. grass**, any of several different grasses, as orchard grass, species of *Scelerochloa*, *Manisuris*, etc. — **h. knot**, a knot so tied as to be difficult to loose. — **h. labor** or **labour**, *Criminal Law*, compulsory labor such as that which is imposed upon imprisoned criminals as a part of the prison discipline. Such labor has been, until recently, often or commonly carried to the limit of endurance or beyond it; but it has been held in the United States that such labor is not necessarily more severe nor greater in amount than that customarily performed by ordinary laborers, though (87 *Fed. 172*, 184) the use of the words in the sentence imposes a stigma not carried by a sentence to the penitentiary (cf., however, 74 *Ala. 478*, 483). — **h. lead** (lēd). *Metal.* A refined lead, rendered hard by impurities, chiefly antimony, also nickel, cobalt, etc. — **h. An alloy** of lead and antimony. — **h. line**, hard lot; ill luck; as, it was *hard times* to lose such a chance. *Colloq.* See 3d **LINE**, 13. — **h. maple**. A the sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) or the black-barked sugar maple (*A. nigrum*). — **b** In the western United States, the large-toothed, or western, sugar maple (*A. grandidentatum*). — **h. measure**, harsh treatment. — **h. money**, metallic, as distinguished from paper, money. — **h. oat grass**. See **GRASS**, 2. — **h. oyster**, the native oyster. *Local. Northern U. S.* — **h. paste**. See **PALATIN**. — **h. pear**, a South African shrub (*Olmita cymosa*), having square stems, cyamose white flowers, and red drupeaceous fruit. The hard wood is used for musical instruments. — **h. pine**, any pine having hard or somewhat hard wood, esp. the Georgia or long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). — **h. rubber**, a kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles horn in texture, rigidity, etc. — **h. seeds**, seeds in which the testa is unusually hard and impervious to moisture, being therefore slow in germinating. — **h. silk**, silk in which the natural gum is left. — **h. smut**, stinking smut. — **h. soap**. See **SOAP**. — **h. solder**, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc. — **h. steel**. See **STEEL**, *n.*, 1. — **h. tinder fungus**, the fungus *Boletus ignitarius*, sometimes used for tinder. — **h. up**, or *uppressed*, by want or necessity; without money or resources; with *for*, badly in need of; poorly provided with; as, *hard up* for amusements. *Colloq.* — **h. wheat**, any wheat whose grain is rich in gluten of hard consistency. It is esp. adapted for making into macaroni.

**hard** (hārd), *n.* That which is hard; the hard part of something; as: **a** The shell of anything. *Obs.* or *R.* **b** Firm or graveled foreshore or beach; a landing place. **c** Firm or graveled ground, or a solid way, in or over a marsh or fen. *Dial. Eng.* **d** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* (1) One of the conservative faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1852 and following years; — called also *Hard-shell*. (2) One of the followers, about 1850, of Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, noted for his advocacy of hard money. **e** Short for **HARD LABOR**. *Cont.*

**hard**, *adv.* [ME. *harde*, AS. *hearde*.] 1. With pressure, tension, or strain of the powers; with energy, urgency, or violence; earnestly; vigorously; vehemently; as, to strive *hard*; to rain or blow *hard*; to run *hard*; to gaze *hard*. 2. So as to raise difficulties or involve pain or trouble; severely; as, I was *hard put* to it; the loss bore *hard* on me. He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized. *Shak.*

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard*; prejudice dies *hard*; the victory was *hard won*.

4. Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold *hard*.

5. So as to be hard; as, *hard frozen* rivers.

6. Close or near; as, they waited *hard* by.

Whose house joined *hard* to the synagogue. *Acts xviii. 7*.

7. *Naut.* With the utmost energy, or to the extreme limit; — used in directions to the helmsman; as, *Hard a port!* *hard by*. **a** Near by; close at hand; not far off. **b** Close to; near to; as, they were *hard* by each other. *Cf. def. 6*, above. — **h. pushed**, *h. run*, greatly pressed; as, he was *hard pushed* or *hard run* for time. *Colloq.*

**har'bor-ess**, **har'bour-ess**, *n.* A hostess. *Obs.*

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *gasket*. *Naut.* A gasket neater and of better material than usual, for use in harbor. *Obs.*

**har'bor-har'bour-y**, *n.* **Harbor**, *har'bor-less*, *har'bour-less*, *a.*

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *log*. *Naut.* A log book, or that part of a log book kept in harbor.

**har'bor-na**, *n.* or *v.* = **HARBOR**. *Obs.*

**har'bor-ous** (hā'rber-ūs), *a.* 1. Hospitable; affording shelter. *Obs.*

2. Having harbors for ships.

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *porpoise*. See **PORPOISE**.

**har'bor-some**, **har'bour-some**, *a.* Hospitable. *Obs.*

**har'bor-ward**, **har'bour**, *adv.* See **WARD**.

**har'bor**, or **harbour**, *watch*. *Naut.* A watch set when in port; anchor watch. *Obs.*

**har'bor-har'bour-y**, *n.* **Harbor**, *har'bor*, + **HARBOR**.

**har'bry**, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. **HARBOR**.] To harbor. *Obs.*

**har'chatch**, + **HARSHAW**.

**har'che**, *i.* To listen; hearken. *Obs.* — **har'chensness**, *n.* *Obs.*

**har'cle-an ver'sion** (hā'rkle-ān; hā'rkle-ān) (of the Bible). *See VERSTION*.

**har'cual**, + **HARQUEUES**.

**har'd**, *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial. Eng.* pret. & p. p. of **HEAR**.

**hard**, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hardian*.] To harden. *Obs.*

**hard-bit/ed** (hård'bit/éd; -íd; 87, 151), or **hard-bit/ten** (-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). 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'n), *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 *harden* clay; to *harden* troops by practice marches; to *harden* 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 unimpressible or callous. "Harden not your heart." *Ps. xc. 8.*

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

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

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

To *harden off*, *Hort.*, to inure to cold by gradually increasing the duration of exposure or gradually lowering the temperature; as, to *harden 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 *hardens* by drying.

The deliberate judgment of those who knew him [Lincoln] has *hardened* 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.* [*N.L.*, 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 *synthesis*, by others under *synæresis*.

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'ðérz), on the inner side of the orbit in many animals having a third eyelid, or nictitating membrane.

**hard'-fa-vo-red, -fa'vo-red** (hård'fá/véred; 87), *a.* Hard-favored; ill-looking; as, Vulcan was *hard-favored*. — **hard'-fa-vo-red-ness, -fa'vo-red-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* **COIN**.

**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; -tíd; 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'ed; 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. herdes, AS. heordan;* 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.* **hard's**, *v. t.* [*OF. hardir.*] To make hardy; embolden. *Obs.* **Hard'kop'pig** *Pete'* (hård'kóp'pig) (*hård'kóp'pig* *Pete'*). [*D.*] 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, t. HURDLE.**

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

**hard'mouth', n.** The chisel-mouthed. *Obs.*

**hard'nen, t. HARDEN.**

**hard'ock', n.** [*Cf. AS. hár, E. harr, a. ? Burdock.* *Obs.* **Hard'-shell', n.** 1. A Hard. See

**Hard-wick'l-a** (hård-wík'l-á), *n.* [After Maj.-Gen. Thomas *Hardwicke* of the East India Company's artillery.] Bot. A genus of cassapiaceous trees of tropical Asia and Africa, having pinnate leaves and flowers in paniced 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'YER** (-dí-ér); **HARD'Y-EST**. [*F. hardi, p. p. 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.

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

3. Strong; firm; compact.

[*A*] *blat* 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'dí-stín-it'), *n.* [*From Hardyston township, Sussex County, N. J., its locality.*] *Min.* A zinc-calcium silicate, Ca<sub>2</sub>ZnSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, occurring in white granules and cleavable masses. H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 3.40.

**hare** (hár), *n.* [*AS. hara;* akin to *D. hais, G. hase, OHG. haso, Dan. & Sw. hare, Icel. hærri, and prob. to Skr. çāca.*] 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 suborder 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.* [*Lat. hares + 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 *harebrained* 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'y-dar'dy, n.** Reckless daring; a dare-devil. *Obs.*

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

**hardy'strow.** † **HARDISHREW.**

**hare, t. ARE, a.** = **ARE,** form of **BE; ARE; HAARE; HAIRE; HAIRE; HEE, pron.** = **HOAR.**

**hare, v. t.** [*Cf. HARRY of HARRY.*] To tease or worry; harry; frighten. *Obs.* [*person.*]

**hare'brain', n.** A harebrained.

**hare'bur', n.** Burdock.

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

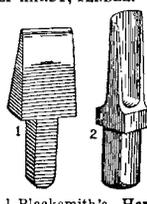
**ha-loom'** (há-loom'). *Var. of HARM.*

**hare'eyed', a.** With eyes timidly avert. *Rare.* [*CLOVER.*]

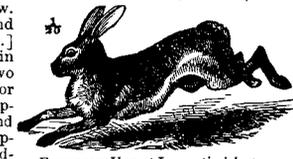
**harefoot clover.** = **RABBIT-FOOT HARE.**

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

**hare'l'da** (há-ré'dá), *n.* [*N.L.*



1 Blacksmith's Hardy; 2 Toe Hardy.



European Hare (Lepus timidus)



Harebell a.









**hast/ten** (häs'ten), *v. t.*, [HAS'TENED (-'nd); HAS'TEN-ING (-'n-Ing).] [From HASTE, *v.*] To cause to move with celerity; to drive or urge forward; to send, or cause to come or go, with haste; to accelerate; precipitate; expedite; hurry. I would hasten my escape from the windy storm. *Ps.* iv. 8.

**hast/ten**, *v. i.* To move with celerity; to make haste; to act, or go, quickly; to hurry.

**hast/ten-er** (-'er), *n.* 1. One that hastens.

**hast/ten-er**, *n.* 1. A stand or reflector used for confining the heat of the fire to meat roasting before it. *Dial. Eng.*

**hast/ty** (häs'ti-y), *adv.* [From HASTY.] 1. In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly; hurriedly.

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 2. Without due reflection; precipitately; rashly. We hastily engaged in the war. *Swift.*

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 3. Passionately; impatiently.

**hast/ty** (-'ty), *a.*; **HASTY** (-'ty-er); **HASTY** (-'ty-est). [OF. *hasti*, variant of *hastif* (nom. sing. & acc. pl. masc. *hastis*), fr. *haste*. See HASTE, *n.*] 1. Done or made quickly; speedy; swift; expeditious; esp., with the sense of limited time, hurried; as, a *hasty* retreat; a *hasty* sketch; a *hasty* glance.

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 2. Requiring haste; urgent. *Rare.*

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 3. In a hurry; impatient; usually with infinitive. *Obs.* Is he so *hasty* that he doth suppose My sleep my death? *Shak.*

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 4. Made, done, or reached, without deliberation or due caution; as, a *hasty* conjecture; a *hasty* blow.

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 5. Moving or acting without deliberation; precipitate. Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 6. Possessing, proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper; as, a *hasty* person or disposition; *hasty* words.

**hast/ty**, *adv.* 7. Forward; early ripe. *Obs.* As the *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Is.* xxviii. 4.

**Syn.** — See **PAST**.

**hasty pudding**, *n.* A batter or pudding made of flour or oatmeal, stirred into boiling water or milk. *Eng. & Local, U. S.* **b** Indian meal mush. *U. S.*

**hat** (hät), *n.* [AS. *hæt*, *hætt*; akin to Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hatr* a hat, *hötr* hood, D. *hoed* hat, G. *hut*, OHG. *huot*, and prob. to L. *cassis* helmet. Cf. **HOOD**.] 1. A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim, made of various materials, and worn by men or women.

**hat**, *n.* 2. Felt.

**hat**, *n.* 3. The red hat of a cardinal in the Church of Rome (see **CARDINAL'S HAT**, *Illust.*); hence, the office of a cardinal.

**hat**, *n.* 4. *Tanning.* The layer of bark spread on the hides in the pit.

**hat**, *n.* 5. *Mining.* The surface capping of a body of ore; — esp. in the phrase *iron hat*; a name for gossan.

**Hats and Caps**, two political factions by which Sweden was distracted in the middle of the 18th century. The former party was favorable to France, the latter to Russia. — to pass, send round, or go round with, the hat, to take up a collection of voluntary contributions.

**hat**, *v. t.*; **HAT'ED**; **HAT'ING**. 1. To furnish with a hat; to put a hat on; as, women beautifully *hatted*.

**hat**, *v. t.* 2. To put a hat on (a seat in the House of Commons) to secure it.

**hat'a-ble** (hät'ä-b'l), *a.* Also **hate'a-ble**. [From HATE.] Capable of, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

**hat'band'** (hät'bänd'), *n.* A band round the crown of a hat just above the brim; sometimes, a wider band of black cloth, crape, etc., worn as a badge of mourning.

**hat'box'** (-böks'), *n.* 1. A box for holding a hat or hats.

**hat**, *n.* 2. A small and approximately cubic box or trunk. *U. S.*

**hatch** (häch), *v. t.*; **HATCHED** (hächt); **HATCH'ING**. [F. *hacher* to chop, hack. See **HASH**.] 1. To mark with lines in a peculiar manner, as in drawing and engraving; — chiefly done to represent the effects of shading. See **HATCHING**. Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

**hatch**, *v. t.* 2. To inlay in fine lines; to adorn with narrow bands of a different color or material; also, to apply (such bands).

**hatch**, *n.* *Fine Arts.* A stroke or line, esp. one of those used in engraving or drawing to give the effect of shading.

**hatch**, *v. t.* 3. [ME. *hacchen*; akin to G. *hecken*, Dan. *hekke*, Sw. *häcka*; cf. MHG. *hagen* bull.] 1. To produce (young) from an egg or eggs by incubation, natural or artificial; to produce young from (eggs).

**hatch**, *v. t.* 2. To give being to; to bring forth; to breed otherwise than from the egg. *Obs.* or *E.*

**hatch**, *v. t.* 3. To form and bring into being; to originate and produce; to concoct, esp. in a secret or covert manner; to contrive or plot; as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy.

**hatch**, *v. t.* 4. To produce young from an egg or eggs by incubation; as, the hen *hatched* to-day.

**hatch**, *v. t.* 5. To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — said of the young of birds, fishes, insects, etc.

**hatch**, *n.* Act of hatching; also, that which is hatched; the chickens produced at once or by one incubation; a brood; hence, fig., a development; outcome.

**hatch**, *n.* [ME. *hacche*, AS. *hæc*; cf. D. *hek* gate, Sw. *häck* coop, rack, Dan. *hekke* manger, rack. Cf. **HECK**, **HACK** a frame.] 1. A door, gate, or wicket, with an opening over it; a lower half of a divided door. In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch*. *Shak.*

**2.** A small door, gate, or wicket. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**3.** *Naut.* A temporary or, rarely, permanent arrangement of planks over portions of a wholly or partially undecked ship; — usually in pl. "The giddy footing of the *hatches*." *Shak.* **b** The covering of an opening in the deck, originally a grating of wood or metal, but now usually in one piece. **c** An opening in a deck; a hatchway.

**4.** Hence: **a** An opening in the floor of a building, esp. a warehouse, covered with a grating or trapdoor; also, the covering. **b** An opening through a roof to give access to the latter. **c** A flood gate; a sluice gate. **d** A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish. **e** An opening into, or in search of, a mine. *Obs.*

**5.** A bedstead. *Rare.* *Scott.*

**6.** To under *hatches*, to be confined below in a vessel; to be under arrest, or in slavery; *Naut.* etc.; — usually fig.

**hatch'-boat'** (häch'böt'), *n.* *Dial.* A vessel whose deck consists almost wholly of movable hatches; — used chiefly as a cargo boat with sloop or ketch rig on the English Thames. The Thames *hatch-boat*, the glory of the Thames before steam days. A great *hatch-boat*. *W. W. Smyth.*

**hatch'el** (häch'el), *n.* [For *hatchel*, ME. *hechele*; akin to D. *hekel*, G. *hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, and prob. to E. *hook*; cf. the ME. variant *hekele*. See **HOOK**; cf. **HACKLE**, **HECKLE**.] An instrument with long iron teeth, set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; — called also *hackle* and *heckle*.

**hatch'el**, *v. t.*; **HATCH'ELLED** (-'el'd) or **HATCH'ELLED**; **HATCH'EL-ING** or **HATCH'EL-LING**. [ME. *hechelen*, variant *hecken*; akin to D. *hekelen*, G. *hecheln*, Dan. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*. See **HATCHEL**, *n.*] 1. To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp, so as to separate the coarse and refuse parts from the fine, fibrous parts; to dress with a hatchel.

**hatch'el**, *v. t.* 2. Fig.: To tease; worry; torment.

**hatch'el-er** or **hatch'el-ler** (-'er), *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

**hatch'er** (häch'er), *n.* 1. One that hatches eggs; a hatching apparatus; an incubator.

**hatch'er**, *n.* 2. One who contrives or originates; a plotter.

**hatch'er**, *n.* 3. One who hatches and breeder of business. *Swift.*

**hatch'er-y** (-'y), *n.*; *pl.* -eries (-'iz). A place for hatching eggs, esp. those of fish.

**hatch'et** (häch'et), *n.*; -it; 151), *n.* [F. *huchette*, dim. of *hache* ax, of G. origin; cf. G. *hippe* sickle, OHG. *heppa*, for *happju*. Cf. 1st **HATCH**, **HASH**.] 1. A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand; sometimes, a tomahawk, esp. in to dig up or to bury the hatchet, to go to war or make peace.

**2.** See **HATCHET PLANIMETER**.

**hatch'et planimeter**, *n.* The simplest kind of planimeter, consisting of a bar with a pointed tracer at right angles to its general length at one end, and a hatchet-shaped piece (called the *hatchet*), with its rounded edge in the same plane as the bar, at the other end. In using it, the tracer is moved, starting from the center of gravity of the area, along a straight line to the perimeter, thence completely round the figure, and finally back along the line to the starting point, the operation being then repeated in the reverse direction. The area is equal to the average movement of the hatchet multiplied by the effective length of the instrument, plus some unknown quantity (usually about 2 per cent of the area).

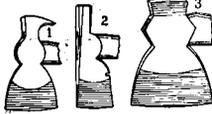
**hatch'et-tine** (häch'et-in), *n.* [After the discoverer, **hatch'et-tite** (häch'et-tit) — Charles Hatchett (1765-1847), English chemist.] *Min.* Mineral tallow; a waxy or spermacetite-like substance, commonly of a greenish yellow color. It is composed of carbon and hydrogen in combination.

**hatch'et vetch**, *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Bonaveria securidaca*) having curved pods.

**hatch'ing**, *n.* [See 1st **HATCH**.] In engraving, drawing, miniature painting, and the like, the process or result of drawing or cutting fine lines in close proximity to each other, so as to give an effect of shading. See **CROSSHATCHING**.

**hatch'ment** (häch'ment), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *achievement*, perh. influenced by F. *hachement* a kind of heraldic ornament.] 1. *Her.* A sort of panel upon which the arms of a deceased person are temporarily displayed, — usually on the walls of his dwelling. It is lozenge-shaped or square, but is hung cornerwise. It is used in England to give public notice of the death of the deceased, his or her rank, whether married, widower, widow, etc. Called also *achievement*.

**2.** [Cf. **HATCH** to engrave.] The inlayings or engraving on a sword; hence, a sword or other mark of the profession of arms; in general, a mark of dignity. *Obs.*



Forms of Hatchet. 1 Claw; 2 Lathing; 3 Broad.



A Hatchment, Her.

**hatch'way** (häch'wä'), *n.* An opening, usually square or oblong, in a deck or floor, from one deck or story to another; also, any similar opening, as to a cellar.

**hate** (hät), *v. t.*; **HAT'ED** (hät'ed); -'id; 151); **HAT'ING** (hät'ing). [ME. *haten*, *hatien*, AS. *hadian*; akin to OS. *hatan*, *hatön* to be hostile to, D. *haten* to hate, OHG. *hazzen*, *hazzen*, G. *hassen*, Icel. & Sw. *hata*, Dan. *hade*, Goth. *hatan*, *hatjan*. Cf. **HATE**, *n.*, **HEINOUS**.] 1. To feel hate or hatred for; to have a great aversion to, usually, in case of persons, accompanied by ill will; to dislike intensely; to detest; abhor; as, to *hate* one's enemies; to *hate* hypocrisy.

**2.** Whosoever *hate*th his brother is a murderer. *1 John* iii. 15.

**2.** To feel great aversion for; dislike exceedingly; — with an infinitive, or a clause with *that*, as, to *hate* to get wet. I *hate* that he should linger here. *Tennyson.*

**Syn.** — **HATE**, **ABHOR**, **DETEST**, **ABOMINATE**, **LOATHE**. **HATE**, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. as coupled with enmity or malice; **DETEST** connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike; as, "She did not *hate* him; she rather despised him, and just suffered him" (*Thackeray*); "Whom we fear more than love, we are not far from *hating*" (*Richardson*); "The mob is a monster I never could abide. . . I *detest* the whole of it, as a mass of ignorance, presumption, malice, and brutality" (*Smollett*); "I mortally *detest* cards" (*Fielding*). **ABHOR** suggests profound (as it were, shuddering) repugnance; **ABOMINATE**, strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; **LOATHE** implies disgust; as, "Yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall *abhor* me" (*Job* ix. 31); "I *detest*, *abhor*, execrate, and (with Friar John) give them to six score thousand devils!" (*Lamb*); "That they may *abominate* [envy] as a great crime" (*Lamb*); "Nor *hate* another's crime, nor *loathe* thine own" (*Shelley*); "I *loathe* the task of copying" (*Byron*). See **RESENTMENT**, **ANTIPATHY**, **HATEFUL**, **ODIUM**.

**hate**, *v. t.* To feel hate or hatred.

**hate**, *n.* [ME. *hate* (prob. influenced by the verb), *hete*, AS. *hete*; akin to D. *hate*, G. *hass*, Icel. *hat*, Sw. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hate*. Cf. **HATE**, *v.*] 1. An emotion of intense aversion, usually springing from anger, fear, or a sense of injury; also, an emotional habit, or attitude of mind, in which aversion is coupled with settled ill will. Cf. **HATED**. For in a wink the false love turns to hate. *Tennyson.*

**2.** An object of hatred.

The scum of men, the hate and scourge of God. *Marlowe.*

**hate'ful** (hät'fül), *a.* 1. Full of hate; manifesting hate or hatred; malignant; malevolent. *Archaic.* His rival's conquest. *Dryden.*

**2.** Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust; odious. "Wretched, *hateful* day!" *Shak.*

**Syn.** — **REPULSIVE**, **REPULLENT**, **REPUGNANT**, **ABHORRENT**, **DISGUSTING**, **REVOLTING**, **LOATHSOME**, **DISAGREEABLE**, **UNPLEASANT**, **UNPALATABLE**, **FORBIDDING**. — **HATEFUL**, **ODIOUS**, **ENOXIOUS**, **OFFENSIVE**, **INVIDIOUS**. *Hateful* and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But **HATEFUL** more frequently applies to that which excites actual hatred, odious, to that which is excessively disagreeable, or which awakens repugnance; as, "Why should not we hate what is *hateful* in people, and scorn what is mean?" (*Thackeray*); "Between these two natures, so antipathetic, so *hateful* to each other, there was depending an unparadoxical affront" (*Stevenson*); "Hateful is the dark-blue sky" (*Tennyson*); "Our blind poet, who in his later day stood almost single, uttering *odious* truths" (*Wordsworth*); "There was something *odious* to him in her friendship, than her hatred" (*Thackeray*); "Even my wife could not help saying that Mr. Sam was an *odious* little creature" (*id.*). That is obnoxious, as here compared (see **RESPONSIBLE**), which is highly objectionable; that is **OFFENSIVE** which is actively annoying, insulting, or repulsive; as, "He would renounce me for a sister, if I encouraged the addresses of a man so *obnoxious* to them all" (*Richardson*); "There was something *odious* to him in her friendship, than her hatred" (*Thackeray*); "Even my wife could not help saying that Mr. Sam was an *odious* little creature" (*id.*). 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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 section of ram in pairs, back end for hydraulic to back with cylinder, showing a flat annular Hat Leathers a. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

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 -reden 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 (há'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. [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 courtship. 2. Working alone. See HATTER, 2. Colloq. Australia.

hat'to (há'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; BURY, 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.

haw'er-ite (hou'é-r-ít), n. [After F. von Hauer, Austrian geologist.] Min. Native sulphide of manganese, MnS<sub>2</sub>, 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'pacc', n. Error, for HALF-PACE, 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'ti'pha (há'tí'fá; há'tí'fá), n. [Bib.] Hat'ti'za (há'tí'zá; há'tí'zá), n. Hat'less', a. See LESS. Hat money. See PRIMAQUE. Hatne. + HATE. Hat'ous', a. Hatful. Obs. Hat piece. 1. 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'roll', n. A hanging hatrack. Hat'trent', a. 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'thag', n. Woven silk plush for hats. Oxf. E. D.

haught'i-ness (há'tí-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'tí), 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. Disdainful 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. To measure the most haughty mountain's height. Spenser. 4. Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. Archaic. Equal unto this haughty enterprise. Spenser.

Syn.—See ARROGANT. haul (háil), v. t.; HAULED (háild); HAULING. [F. haler, of German or Scand. origin; akin to AS. gheolian to acquire, get, D. halen to fetch, pull, draw, OHG. holôn, halôn, G. holen, Dan. hale to haul, Sw. hala, and to L. calare to call, summon, Gr. káalein to call. Cf. HALV, v. t., CLASS, COUNCIL, ECCLESIASTIC.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by hauling. Thither they bent, and hauled their ships to land. Pope 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.

haul off, a 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 up, a Naut. 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 (háum), n. [ME. halm, AS. healm; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. halm, Icel. háimr, L. calamus reed, cane, stalk, Gr. káalamos. Cf. EXOCE, 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' (-í), 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'tí-í), 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. Oxf. E. D.] Danger; peril. Obs. haunt (háunt; háunt; hák; ák). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HAWK. haul + HAIL. haul-bowline, haul-bow'ling. Vars. of HALE-BOWLINE. Obs. haunch'er, n. One that haunts. hauld (háild; háild). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of HOLD. hauld (háild), n. [Cf. HOLD an officer.] Scand. Law. A free man corresponding to the odalman. haule, + HAIL, HALL. haul'er, n. One that hauls. haulfe, + HALF. haulker (háil; háil'er), n. [Aul + -ier.] One who hauls; a cartman. Dial. Eng. haul, + WHOLE. haulm, v. t. To arrange for (something), as, haulm a district of Syria east of the Jordan. haul'ster (háil'stér), n. One that hauls. + HALT, HAUGHT, HAUT.

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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. haunt, v. i. 1. To be wont. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 2. To persist in staying or visiting; to resort or associate habitually; as, the beggar haunted about the house. I've charged thee not to haunt about my doors. Shak. 3. To go; to hankle one's self. Obs. Oxf. 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. Tennyson. 4. Fellowship; companionship. Obs. Local. 5. A 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.

hau'ri-ent (háurí-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. hau'sen (há'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, Mn<sub>2</sub>O, 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 (-í-zá'shún; -íz-á'shún), n.

haus'te-late (háus'té-lát), n. Zool. Provided with a haustellum; suctorial. haus'tel'ium (háus'tél'ium), n.; L. pl. -IA (-á). [NL., fr. L. haurire, haussum, 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).

haus-to-ri-um (-tór'í-um; 201), n.; pl. -RIA (-á). [LL., a well, fr. L. haurire, haussum, to drink.]

haus'toria of Dodder. Section of Willow Stem. Phloem (4) of a Parasite, showing Haustoria (1) in contact with the Xylem (3) and (2) and of a Vascular Bundle, having ruptured the sheath, ingested Sclerenchyma (5).

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5. Eng. Billiards. a A pocket in a billiard table. Obs. b A stroke by which a ball is holed after contact with another ball; — called winning hazard, or losing hazard, according as an object ball, or the cue ball, respectively, is pocketed.

6. Court Tennis. One of the winning openings in a court (in modern courts the dedans, grille, and winning gallery). 7. Golf. Any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush, or rushes. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards.

8. A cab stand. Ireland. Oxf. E. D. Syn. — Risk, chance, venture. See DANGER.

haz'ard (haz'ard), v. t. — ARD-ED; — ARD-ING. [Cf. F. hasarder. See HAZARD, n.] 1. To expose to the operation of chance; to venture; to risk; to put in danger of loss or injury. He hazards his neck to the halter. Fuller.

2. To run, or take, the risk of; to venture to incur, or bring on; to venture upon; as, he hazarded battle. They hazard to cut their feet. Landor.

3. To obtain, or win, by chance. Obs. 4. Eng. Billiards. To hole (a ball). Obs.

Syn. — Venture, risk, jeopardy, peril, endanger. haz'ard, v. i. To incur or encounter risk or danger.

haz'ard-er (haz'ard-er), n. One who hazards; specif., Archæic, a player at hazard; as, a gamester.

haz'ard-ous (-ar-dūs), a. [Cf. F. hasardeux.] 1. Depending on hazard; chance; fortuitous. Obs. or R., exc. (Law) in hazardous (aleatory) contract. 2. Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky.

The enterprise so hazardous and high! Milton. Syn. — Perilous, dangerous; precarious, uncertain; bold; daring, adventurous, venturesome.

— haz'ard-ous-ly, adv. — haz'ard-ous-ness, n.

haze (hāz), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. E. dial. haze to drizzle, to be foggy, also AS. hasu, hasu, gray.] Light vapor or smoke in the air which more or less impedes vision, with little or no dampness; a lack of transparency in the air; hence, fig., obscurity; dimness.

O'er the sky The silvery haze of summer drawn. Tennyson.

The haze that overhangs the science of ethics. J. E. Maude.

Syn. — HAZE, MIST, FOG. HAZE suggests a (frequently pleasing) lack of transparency in the air, often due to heat; mist always suggests moisture; fog is thick or dense mist; as, "Soft on the south wind floats the haze" (Emerson); "But the majestic river sloped on, out of the mist and hum of low land, into the frosty starlight" (M. Arnold); "Whites all the night, through fog smoke white, glimmered the white moonshine" (Coleridge); cf. "Yon hazy ridges . . . climbing suffused with sunny air" (Wordsworth); "Jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops" (Shak.). Fig. haze and mist suggest vagueness or indefiniteness, or (esp. in the case of mist) that which renders vague or indistinct; fog connotes great mental confusion or obscurity; as, "The indefiniteness which hung in her mind like a thick summer haze" (G. Eliot); "Is it that the haze of grief makes former gladness loom so great?" (Tennyson); "The mist around that great crime . . . has never been penetrated" (W. Pater); "Through the distant mist of years they gleam" (Shelley); "But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray, his rising fogs prevail upon the day" (Dryden).

haze, v. i.; HAZED (hāzd); HAZING (hāz'ing). To be hazy; to drizzle. — v. t. To make hazy.

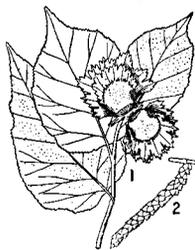
haze, v. t. [Cf. OF. haser to irritate, vex, insult. Oxf. E. D.] 1. To frighten; scold; beat. Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.

2. Chiefly Naut. To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work.

3. To harass or annoy by playing abusive or ridiculous tricks upon; to test the temper of by practical jokes; — used esp. of college students. Chiefly U. S.

haze, v. i. [Cf. HAZE to harass.] To loiter; to ramble aimlessly; — often with around or about. Colloq.

haz'el (hāz'el), n. [ME. hasel, AS. hasel; akin to D. hazelaar, G. hasel, OHG. hasal, hasala, Icel. hasl, Dan. & Sw. hassel, L. corylus, corulus, for coeulus, OSir. coll, for col.] 1. A shrub or small tree of the genus Corylus, esp. in Europe C. avellana, and in the United States C. americana and C. rostrata. See CORYLUS; cf. PILBERT. b See POMADERIS. Australia. 2. The wood of the hazel tree, or a stick of this wood. 3. A light reddish brown color, like that of a hazelnut.



Hazel (Corylus americana). 1 Twig with Leaves and Nuts; 2 A nut.

haz'el, a. 1. Consisting of hazels, or of the wood of the hazel; pert. to, or derived from, the hazel; as, a hazel wand. 2. Of a light reddish brown color, like the hazelnut.

hazel grouse. A European grouse (Bonasa sylvestris), closely allied to the American ruffed grouse.

haz'el-ly (hāz'el-ly), a. Of the color of the hazelnut; light brown; also, covered with, or abounding in, hazels.

haz'el-nut' (-nūt'), n. [AS. hāzellinnutu.] The nut, or fruit, of the hazel.

hazel tree. a = HAZEL. 1. b A Chilean proteaceous tree (Gerania avellana), with tough wood, evergreen foliage, and white flowers succeeded by bright red fruit.

haz'ing (hāz'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of HAZE, v. Specif.: vb. n. a A beating. b Infliction of unnecessary or excessive work, esp. on sailors. c Harassment by abusive or ridiculous treatment. Chiefly U. S.

Ha'zar-ad'dar (hāz'ar-ad'dar), Bib. Haz'ard-able (hāz'ar-ad'dar), a. See ABLE. haz'ard-ful, a. Risky; hazardous. haz'ard-ize, v. t. See -IZE. haz'ard-ize, n. A hazardous situation. Obs. haz'ard-less, a. See LESS. haz'ard-ly, a. Hazardous. R. haz'ard-ry, n. Playing at hazard; gambling; also, the incurring of hazard or peril. Obs. hazard side. See TENNIS, I. Ha'zar-ā'san (hāz'ar-ā'san), a. See NON-NON. D. Bib. Ha'zar-ga'dāh (gād'ā), Ha'zar-hat'ū-con (hāz'ar-hat'ū-con), Ha'zar-ma'yeth (-mā'yēth), Ha'zar-shū'al (-shū'āl), Ha'zar-shū'ab (-shū'āb), Ha'zar-shū'ān (-shū'ān), Ha'zar-zon-ha'mar (hāz'ar-zōn-hā'mār), Ha'zar-zon-. Bib. haze. Short for haze us. Obs. haze, v. t. = HAZE. Scot. & Dial. Eng. haz'el, n. A kind of freestone or sandstone.—a. Loamy; stiff; — of earth. Both Dial. Eng. hazel croth. A lichen (Stictia pulvinacea) which furnishes a dye for woolen goods. hazel earth. Soil suitable for the hazel; rich loam. Dial. Eng. haz'el (hāz'el), a. 1. Cov-

ered or supplied with hazels 2. Hazel in color. Rare haz'el-pool'ni (hāz'el-pōl-nī), Bib. haz'el-ry, a. Hazel. Obs. haz'el-ry, a. See -LESS. hazel hen. The hazel grouse. hazel hoe. A kind of grub hoe. haz'el-ly, a. Hazel; loamy; clayey. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hazel oil. Also haz'el-nut' oil. See OIL, Table I. 2. A beating with a hazel rod. Humorous. hazel worm. The blindworm. haz'el-wort' (hāz'el-wōrt'), n. Asrarabacca. haz'ing (dial. hāz'ing; āz'ing), v. t. Frighten; scold. Cf. HAZE, v. t. Oxf. or Dial. Eng. haz'er (hāz'er), n. One who hazards. Haz'el-ry (hāz'el-ry), n. pl. Haz'el-roth (-rōth; -rōth), Ha'z'el-ly (hāz'el-ly), adv. of HAZE. haz'el-ness, n. See LESS. haz'le, haz'le, v. t. & i. [From dial. haze to dry.] To make, or become, superficially dry. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Ha'zar-dar' (hāz'ar-dār'), n. Hd. Qrs. or Hdqrs. A bbr. Haz'ard-ā'san (hāz'ar-dār'), n. Haz'ard-ā'san (hāz'ar-dār'), n. Haz'ard-ā'san (hāz'ar-dār'), n.

ha'zy (hāz'i), a.; HA'ZI-ER (-zī-ēr); HA'ZI-EST. [See HAZE, n.] 1. Having, attended with, or characterized by, the presence of haze; formerly, foggy or misty; now, usually, characterized by the presence of vapor less dense than fog or mist, of smoke, or the like, rendering distant objects indistinct or invisible; obscured with haze; not clear. "A tender, hazy brightness." Wordsworth. 2. Obscure in thought or sense; vague; uncertain; as, a hazy argument; a hazy intellect. 3. Stupid with drink. Slang or Colloq.

he (hē), pron.; nom. HE; poss. HIS (hīz); obj. HIM (hīm); pl. nom. THEY (thā); poss. THEIRS (thārs) or THEIRS (thārs); obj. THEM (thēm). [AS. hē, masc., hēo, fem., hīl, neut.; pl. hī, or hie; akin to OFries. hī, D. hij, OS. he, hi, G. heute to-day, Goth. himma, dat. masc., this, hina, acc. masc., and hila, acc. neut.; cf. L. cis, citra, on this side. Cf. HERR, IT.] 1. The man or male being (or object) personified to which the masculine gender is assigned) previously designated; the pronoun of the 3d person masculine, usually referring to a previously specified subject. I'll have no father, if you be not he. Shak. The Lord thy God; him shalt thou serve. Deut. x. 20. 2. Any one; the man or person; — used indefinitely, and usually followed by a defining relative-pronoun clause, sometimes by a prepositional phrase. "He of the cloud." Keats. He that walketh with wise men shall be wise. Prov. xiii. 20. 3. This; that; as, he and he, the one and the other. Archaic. But he and he, if soul be soul, are wide. Each stands full face with all, he did below. Tennyson. 4. Man; a male; any male person; — in this sense used substantively, sometimes with pl. he. I stand to answer thee, Or any he, the proudest of thy sort. Shak. When a collective noun or a class is referred to, he is of common gender. Used in composition or attributively, he denotes a male; as, a he-goat.

he (hē), n. The early use of he for things grammatically masculine survives in its indefinite application to various objects in modern English dialects. In the old ballad style and present illiterate speech he is used redundantly with its noun; as, John he cried. Special dial. Eng. uses of he are: (1) for you in addressing a boy or inferior, and (2) emphatically for him. See SHE, I, Note.

he (hē), n. In Great Britain, and generally in the United States, he as used in statutes is by statutory provision made to include females, unless the contrary intention appears; and will also include a fictitious person, as a corporation.

head (hēd), n. [ME. heud, heved, heved, AS. hēafod; akin to D. hoof, OHG. houbit, G. harupf, Icel. höfuð, Sw. hufvud, Dan. hoved, Goth. haurip, but not to L. caput head (cf. E. chief, CADET, CAPITAL), unless that stands for caput.] 1. The upper division of the human body, containing the brain, inclosed in the skull or cranium, the chief sense organs (the eyes, ears, and nose), and the mouth; also, the corresponding anterior division of the body of animals. A well-developed head is present in all vertebrates except the lancelets, and in most arthropods (though often fused with the thorax), and in many mollusks and worms. In animals of lower groups no head is usually recognizable. 2. The hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed; a coiffure; headress; as, a laced head; a head of hair. 3. The seat of the intellect; the understanding; the mental faculties; as, a good head, that is, a good mind; if never entered his head, it did not occur to him; of his own head, of his own thought or will; hence, a person, in reference to certain mental qualities; as, the wise heads. Men who had lost both head and heart Macaulay. 4. One who stands in relation to others somewhat as the head does to the other members of the body; a director; ruler; leader; chief; specif., a head master in a school or college; — also applied to a principal city or capital. The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church. Eph. v. 23. Their princes and heads. Robinson (More's Utopia).

5. The place of leadership, of honor, or of command; the most important or foremost position; the front; as, at the head of his profession; at the head of affairs. Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table. Emerson (quoting Macdonald).

6. A each one among a number; an individual; — often used in a plural sense; as, a thousand head of cattle; a penny a head. b A collection, or aggregation, of animals, esp. of wild animals or game. Brit. 7. a The top or foliaged part of a plant, esp. when consisting of a compacted mass of leaves, as a head of lettuce, the head of a tree, or of a close fructification, as a head of grain. b Bot. = CAPITULUM. 8. The antlers of a deer. Also, head of horns. 9. The end of anything regarded as the upper end, through being higher on a slope, being associated with the head of a person, being opposite to the end called the foot, or any like association of ideas; as, the head of a bed; the head of a hill or valley; the head of a cave; hence, either end when there is no reason for distinguishing them; as, the heads of a bridge or a hall. 10. The foremost, or front, part; as, the head, or outer end, of a pier, or of a fortification; specif.: a Mil. The leading element of a column. b Naut. The fore end of a ship, i. e., the bows and adjacent parts; hence, a water-closet situated in the bows of a ship for the accommodation of the crew. c A headland, as a promontory, or a projecting sand bar. 11. A heading; an inscription at the beginning of a page or section of a book or manuscript; hence, a separate part, or topic, of a discourse or writing; a theme to be expanded; a division of any subject or class; a point; as, the heads of a sermon; you may rest easy on that head. 12. The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream; as, the head of the Nile; hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, as of water, above

a given place, as above an orifice at which it issues, and the pressure resulting from the height or from motion; sometimes, also, the quantity in reserve; as, a mill or reservoir has a good head of water, or ten feet head. 13. The part of a boil, pimple, abscess, or the like, at which it is likely to break. 14. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height; headway. Ere foul sin, gathering head, shall break into corruption. Shak. 15. A force or body; esp., an armed force in resistance; hence, resistance. Obs. or R. To save our heads by raising of a head. Shak. 16. Astrol. The threshold of a zodiacal sign, where the sun first enters it. Obs. 17. The uppermost extremity or projecting part of an inanimate object, whether fixed or removable; such a part as may be considered to resemble the head of an animal; the top; as, the head of a cane, a nail, a bolt, an ax, a mast, a sail, a page, a staircase; hence, either end when either end may be uppermost, as in the case of a cask or drum. 18. Hence, specif.: a The foam or scum which rises on a fermenting liquid; also, the foam which rises on beer or other effervescing liquor. b The cream which rises on milk. Brit. c The hood, or cover, of a carriage. d The cover or top part of an alembic or other distilling apparatus. See ALEMBIC, Illust. e A half tile laid at the eaves of a roof. f In a grain elevator, the box in which the upper pulley runs. g Mach. A more or less adjustable, or automatic, part or attachment of a machine or machine tool, containing the cutter or cutters; as, the turret head of a lathe; the screwing head of an automatic screwing machine; the cutter head of a feed-cutting machine. 19. Mining, etc. a A heading. b Quarrying. The attitude or direction of the set of parallel planes in a massive crystalline rock along which fracture is most difficult. It is normal to the direction of strongest cohesion. c Gold Mining. A rammer for crushing quartz. d pl. Ore Dressing. The purest ore obtained by washing; — distinguished from middlings, tailings, and slimes. 20. An earthy deposit from rock decay. Dial. Eng. 21. Founding. A An extra piece of metal on a casting made by filling up a vertical gate after the mold is full to supply loss from shrinkage and to permit sillage and un-sound metal to rise clear of the casting; — called also head metal. b The gate flus filled in. 22. In some tools, like the chisel or wedge, the thick end or side. 23. A doubling or turning in flight, as of a hare. Obs. or R. 24. Curling. The period of the game during which both sides have cast all their stones. 25. An inferior grade of wool, taken from the head and adjacent parts of the sheep. 26. A bundle of cork or silk, of varying dimensions. 27. Naut. = BEAKHEAD, 2 a. Syn. — See CHIEF.

by, or down by the head, Naut., having the bows lower in the water than the stern; — said of a vessel. If the stern is lower than the bows she is by the stern. — h. and front, the most prominent and important feature or part. The very head and front of my offending. Shak. — h. and points, with the head of one next to the opposite end of the other. — h. on, with the head, or front, pointing directly towards an object; as, the vessel struck the rocks head on; the engines collided head on. — h. or tail, a This side of that side; — a phrase, often in pl., used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, head being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure (or, in case there is no head or face on either side, that side which has the date on it), and tail the other side. b Beginning or end; one thing or another; something definite; as, I could not make head or tail of what he was saying; there was no head or tail to it. — h. over heels, = FEELS OVER HEAD. — h. to head, face to face; tête-à-tête. — h. to wind, Naut., pointing or sailing almost or quite into the wind. — out of one's h., out of one's head; crazy. Colloq. — on h. a Forward. Obs. b Rashly; precipitately; headlong. Obs. — out of one's h., beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. Colloq. — over one's h. a Beyond one's comprehension. b Ignoring, or passing over, one with a higher position; said of promotions, as of juniors over seniors in a service, or of the exercise of official authority. c Of periods of time, past; over. Obs. or R. — to lay, or put, heads together, to consult; to conspire.

head (hēd), a. 1. Of, pert. to, or for, a head or the head. 2. Principal; chief; leading; first; as, the head master of a school; a head chorister; a head cook; — formerly applied specif. to the cardinal virtues and deadly sins. 3. Situated at the head; as, a head wall; head sails. 4. Coming from in front; meeting the head as it is moved forward; as, a head sea, wind, or tide. head, v. t.; HEAD'ED; HEAD'ING. 1. To take off the head of; to behead; decapitate. Obs. or R. 2. To lop off the top branches of; to poll; as, to head trees. 3. To fit or furnish with a head; to form the head of; as, to head a nail, a cask, or an arrow. 4. To put something at the head of; to begin; as, to head a chapter or a subscription list; also, to be placed, or stand, at the head, or beginning, of; as, his name heads the list. 5. To be or put one's self at the head of; to act as leader to; as, to head an army, an expedition, or a riot. 6. To lead, as in a race; to pass in front of; to surpass. 7. To advance against the front of; to get in the front of, so as to hinder, stop, or turn back; to oppose; hence, to check or restrain, as, to head a drove of cattle, to head a person; to wind heads a ship; — often with off. 8. To shape the course or progress of; as, he headed his ship for the harbor; he headed his flock for home.

he, interj. A sound made in rather miming laughter. — v. i. To laugh mimingly. he (hē), v. t. To speak of, or to, in the third person singular. Rare. he (hā), n. [Heb., lit., window.] The fifth letter (ה) of the Hebrew alphabet, eqv. to English h. Its numerical value is 5. It is a heading in Ex. cix. He, Abbr. Chem. Helium [no period, He]. h. e. Abbr. Hoc est, or hic est (L., that is, or this is). H. E. Abbr. His Eminence; His Excellency. He' a. Var. of EA.

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'y (ák'y), n. Afflicted with headache; causing, or attended by, headache. *Collog.*

head/band' (-bánd'), n. 1. *Costume.* A band for the head; a fillet; infula. 2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers. *Scot.*

2. Books. a A decorative printed or engraved band at the head of a page or chapter. Cf. PAC. Chiefly U.S. b 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.

3. *Print.* A thin iron slip at the top of the tympan.

4. *Arch.* = ARCHIVOULT. A Rare.

head/band', 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 (-búr'ó), n. (See BORROW a pledge, BORROW, v.) 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. *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. 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'; -íd; 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.

10. *Masonry.* See BOND, n., 10 a.

head/first' (héd'fúrst'), head/foremost' (-fór'móst; 201), adv. With the head foremost; headlong.

head-flat'ten-ing, n. Process of causing the skull to develop with a flattened top, by applying pressure in early growth. Cf. FLATHEAD.

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 *Hydnocarpus*, esp. *H. nutans*, supposed to be efficacious as a remedy for headache.

head'-sch'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'shút'), n. *Naut.* A pipe or tube to eject refuse from the head, or crew's water-closet. [Of headers.]

head course. *Masonry.* A course of masonry, as a coping, laid over the top of a wall.

head'crag'le, n. A head spade.

head'crl'ing. *Naut.* A cringle 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 cringle.

head fast. *Naut.* See FAST, a mooring.

head'fah', n. A sunfish of the head'ful, n. See -FUL. [Obs.]

head'fung' (-húng'). A Desulphur.

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.

2. 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'-hunting, 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'knee. *Anthropol. & Zool.* a = PROSPEROS. 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' (-léj'), n. *Shipbuilding.* A either of the athwartship coamings of a hatchway or other deck opening.

b Either of the upright end posts of a centerboard trunk.

head'less, a. [AS. *heaflofsa.*] 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. *Headless hardness* in condemning. *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.* -mèn (-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'y-lí), adv. of head'ly-ness, n. See -NESS.

heading stone. A bondstone or header.

head'sh, a. Headly; unreasonably; also, clever. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

head'ker'chief, n. A kerchief.

head'le (héd'lí), n. Var. of HEADLE.

head'less-ness (héd'lés-nés), n. Headlessness.

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, -lings, 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. *Obs.*

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, or, 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 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'kwór'térs; 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'réch'), 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'sá'l'), 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.* -MÈN (-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' (-stók'), 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.

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.*

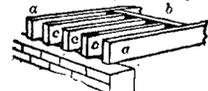
head post. *Mil.* A movable post supporting an imitation head of leather, used as an object for saber exercise in a cavalry riding school.

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-*



Timbers with Header. a a Trimmers; b Header; c c c Tailpieces or Tail Beams.



Head-flattening.

When the lathe has a tailstock, the headstock proper is, in English usage, sometimes called the **fast headstock**, and the tailstock is then designated the **loose headstock**. **b** The part of a planing machine supporting the cutter or cutters, etc. **c** A movable head in some measuring machines. **d** *Spinning*. The framework containing the runway for the carriage in a mule. **e** *Mining*. The headframe over a shaft. **2** The stock of a bell. **3** A dux or leader, esp. in school sports. *Scot.*

**head/stone** (héd'stôn'), *n.* **1** The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. *Ps.* cxviii. 22. **2** The stone at the head of a grave.

**head/strong** (-strông; 205), *a.* **1** Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; stubborn; willful. Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden*.

**2** Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *headstrong* course. *Dryden*. **Syn.**—Violent, ungovernable, unruly, venturesome, heady, intractable, stubborn. See **WAYWARD**.

—**head/strong-ly**, *adv.* —**head/strong-ness**, *n.*

**head/tire** (-tir'), *n.* Headress. *Archaic.* 1 Esdras iii. 6.

**head tone.** A head-register tone. See **REGISTER**, *n.*, 7.

**head voice.** The head-register voice. See **REGISTER**, *n.*, 7.

**head/water** (héd'wô'tér), *n.* The source and upper part of a stream; — chiefly in the *pl.*

**headwater erosion.** *Phys. Geog.* The extension of a stream valley by erosion of the upland at its head.

**headway** (héd'wé'), *n.* **1** Motion in a forward direction, esp. of a ship; rate of forward motion or progress; hence, progress or advance of any kind. **2** Clear space under an arch, girder, or the like, sufficient to allow of easy passing underneath. **3** In a coal mine, a gallery connecting the bords. **4** The interval between two cars or trains traveling in the same direction on the same route; as, the cars were running on a three-minute *headway*.

**head/word** (-wôrd'), *n.* A word serving as a heading or title, as of a chapter or paragraph.

**head/work** (-wôrk'), *n.* **1** Mental labor. **2** *Arch.* Ornamentation for an arch keystone. **3** *pl. Mining.* The headframe with the headgear. **4** *pl. Logging.* A platform or raft with tackle for warping, kedging, or winding a log raft through still water.

**head'y** (héd'î), *a.*; **HEAD'Y-ER** (-î-êr); **HEAD'Y-EST**. [From **HEAD**.] **1** Willful; rash; precipitate; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable. **2** All the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, — to be violent on one side or the other. *Sir W. Temple*. **3** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; strong; hence, *Obs.* or *R.* giddy. "The liquor is too *heady*." *Dryden*. **4** Violent; impetuous. "A *heady* currance." *Shak.* **5** Having or manifesting good judgment; as, a *heady* football player of play. *Colloq.*

**head yard.** *Naut.* A yard on the foremast.

**heal** (hél), *n.* [AS. *hælu*, *hæl*, fr. *hāl*. See **WHOLE**.] Health; cure; well-being; welfare. *Obs.*

**heal, v. t.**; **HEAL'ED** (héd); **HEAL'ING**. [ME. *helen*, *hælen*, AS. *hælan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole; akin to OS. *hælan*, D. *heelen*, G. *heilen*, Goth. *hailjan*. See **WHOLE**.] **1** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease, wound, or other derangement; to restore to soundness or health. Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed*.

**2** To cure or restore to a sound or healthy condition (a disease, ailment, or wound); to remedy or amend (any evil likened to a disease or wound); to repair; as, time will *heal* his grief; to *heal* dissensions. **3** I will *heal* their backsliding. *Hos.* xiv. 4. **4** To restore to original purity or integrity; to make (a person) whole; to free from guilt; to restore from evil; as, he was *healed* of his sins. "Heal me with your pardon." *Tennyson*.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters. *2 Kings* ii. 21. **Syn.** — See **CURE**.

**heal, v. i.** **1** To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*; — sometimes with *up* or *over*; as, it will *heal up*, or *over*. **2** Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves. *Shak.* **3** To effect a cure. *Pope*.

**to heal by the first, second, or third intention.** See **INTENTION**.

**heal-aly** (-ôl'), *n.* **1** A universal remedy; a panacea. **2** A self-heal. **b** Horse balm. **c** = **FIGWORT** **a**.

**heal** (hél), *n.* [AS. *hæfeld*, fr. the root of *E. heave*. *Orf. E. D.* Cf. **HEDDLE**.] **1** Weaving. A harness or heddle. **2** *healing, n. pl. & sb. n.* of *heal*, — healing blade. **a** The common plantain (*Plantago major*). **b** Houseleek. — *h. herb.* **a** Comfrey. **b** The hoary plantain (*Plantago media*).

**heal** (hélth), *n.* [ME. *helthe*, AS. *heilp*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole. See **WHOLE**.] **1** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; well-being; esp., state of being free from physical disease or pain. **2** There is no *heal* in us. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*. **3** A wish of health and happiness, as in *pledging* a person in a toast. "Come, love and *heal* to all." *Shak.* **4** Power of conferring or restoring health.

**health/ful** (hélth'fûl), *a.* **1** Serving to promote health of body or mind; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *healthful* air, diet. **2** The *healthful* Spirit of thy grace. *Bk. of Com. Prayer*. Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests. *Shak.* **3** Full of health; free from disease; well; sound; healthy; as, a *healthful* body; a *healthful* plant. **4** A mind . . . *healthful* and so well-proportioned. *Macaulay*. **Syn.** — See **HEALTHY**.

—**health/ful-ly**, *adv.* —**health/ful-ness**, *n.*

**healed instrument** for cutting the bone which connects a whale's head and body.

**head stool.** A small pillow formerly used to rest the neck or cheek on without disturbing the headress.

**head strapper.** *Track Laying.* One of the men who work ahead of the back strappers and put on the splices and one bolt in each to hold it in place.

**head veil.** A veil falling behind the head, worn esp. by Modem women.

**head/ward** (héd'wôrd), **head/wards** (-wôrdz), *adv.* See **WARD**; **WARDS**.

**head/ward** (-wôrd'), *n.* [AS. *hæfudwârd*; *Feudal Law*.] Service consisting in acting as a guard to the lord.

**head/wark** (*dial.* héd'wôrk'; -wôrk'), *n.* [AS. *hæfudwârc*.] Headache. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**head/wear** (-wôr'), *n.* Headgear.

**head** (hêf), *n.* [Cf. *HEAVY* a settled place.] Separate sheep pasture, marked out by use and tradition. *Dial. Eng.*

**head** + **HEAD**.

**head** + **HEAL**.

**head**, *var.* of **HELE**.

**head-a-ble**, *a.* See **ABLE**.

**head-bite**, *n.* The yellow alysum (*Alysum alyssoides*).

**head** + **HOLD**.

**head**, *Healed*. *Ref. Sp.*

**head**, *Healed*. *Ref. Sp.*

**head**, *Healed*. *Ref. Sp.*

**head-dog**, *n.* = **HEAL-BITE**.

**head**, *n.* [AS. *hælan* *h* prop. D. Pr. of *hælan* to *heal*. See **HEAL**.] The Saviour. *Obs.*

**health/less** (hélth'lôs), *a.* **1** Without health, whether of body or mind; infirm. "A *healthless* old age." *Jer. Taylor*. **2** Not conducive to health; unwholesome. *Rev.*

**health officer.** One charged with the enforcement of the sanitary laws.

**health'y** (hél'thî), *a.*; **HEALTH'Y-ER** (-thî-êr); **HEALTH'Y-EST**. **1** Being in a state of health; enjoying health; hale; sound; free from disease; as, a *health'y* child. **2** His mind was now in a firm and *health'y* state. *Macaulay*.

**2** Evincing health; as, a *health'y* complexion. **3** Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary; as, a *health'y* exercise; a *health'y* climate. **Syn.** — Invigorating, bracing; nutritious, nourishing; beneficial, advantageous, profitable. — **HEALTHY**, **HEALTHFUL**, **SALUBRIOUS**, **WHOLESOME**, **SALUTARY**. **HEALTHY** and **HEALTHFUL** are interchangeable within certain limits. But **health'y** more frequently applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; **healthful**, to that which conduces to health; as, "a soul . . . *health'y*, sound, and clear and whole" (*Tennyson*). "The second fruit of friendship is *healthful* and sovereign for the understanding" (*Bacon*); a *healthful* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthful*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthful*) climate. **SALUBRIOUS** is a bookish synonym for *healthful*; as, "Nature . . . shall be our alchemist to mingle all the goods of life into one *salubrious* draft" (*Sterne*); a *salubrious* climate. **WHOLESOME** (the direct and homely word) applies to that which is good for one, whether physically or morally; that is **SALUTARY** (the more formal and abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare; as, "She was tumbled early . . . into a spacious closet of good old English reading . . . and browsed at will upon that fair and *wholesome* pasturage" (*Lamb*); "its [Della Robbia's] shining, sweetly *wholesome* homeliness" (*M. Heuleth*); *wholesome* vice; "preserved from guilt by *salutary* tears" (*Swift*); "it is *salutary* from time to time to come across a genius of this kind, and to extract his honey" (*M. Arnold*).

**heap** (hêp), *n.* [ME. *heep*, *heap*, *heap*, multitude, AS. *hæp*; akin to OS. *hâp*, D. *hoop*, OHG. *huop*, *hufo*, G. *haufe*, *haufen*, Sw. *hop*, Dan. *hob*, Icel. *höp* trof, flock, Russ. *kupe* heap, crowd, Lith. *kaupas*. Cf. **HOPE, in *forlorn hope*.] **1** A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body, or thrown together so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of stones. "Huge *heaps* of slain." *Dryden*.**

**2** A crowd; throng; multitude. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* The wisdom of a *heap* of learned men. *Chaucer*.

**3** A great number or large quantity. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* I have noticed a *heap* of things in my life. *Stevenson*.

**heap, v. t.**; **HEAP'ED** (hêpt) or **HEAPT**; **HEAP'ING**. [AS. *hæpian*.] **1** To throw up or lay in a heap; to pile or collect in great quantity; to amass; to lay up; to accumulate; — usually with *up*; as, to *heap up* treasures. **2** Though he *heaps up* silver as the dust. *Job* xxvii. 16. **3** To bestow or deal in large quantities; also, to furnish or cumber with a heap; to bestow large quantities upon. **4** To form or round into a heap, as in measuring; to fill (a measure) more than even full. **5** To *heap coals of fire on the head*, to cause remorse by returning good for evil.

**heap roasting, heap roast.** *Metal.* A roasting process consisting in heating the ore with the necessary fuel, piling in heaps, and igniting.

**heap'y** (hêp'î), *a.* Lying in heaps; full of heaps.

**hear** (hêr), *v. t.*; **HEARD** (hêrd); **HEAR'ING**. [ME. *heren*, AS. *hieran*, *hîran*, *hêran*; akin to OS. *hîrian*, OFries. *hera*, *hōra*, D. *hooren*, OHG. *hōren*, G. *hören*, Icel. *heyrá*, Sw. *höra*, Dan. *høre*, Goth. *haurjan*, and perh. to Gr. *akouo*, *E. acoustic*. Cf. **HARK**, **HEARREN**.] **1** To perceive by the ear; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the ear. He had been *heard* to utter an ominous growl. *Macaulay*.

**2** Hence, to gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; as, to *hear* the news or the truth. **3** To give audience or attention to; to listen to; to heed. I beseech your honor to *hear* me. *Shak.* **4** Hence: **a** To obey. *Archaic.* **b** To accept the advice, teachings, or admonitions of; to hearken to; as, a child should *hear* his parents. **5** To examine or judge in hearing; as, to *hear* a recitation; specif., *Law*, to give a hearing to; as, to *hear* a case. There is no man deputed of the king to *hear* thee. *2 Sam.* xv. 3. **6** To accede to the demand or wishes of; to listen to and answer favorably; to favor. I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice. *Ps.* cxvi. 1. **7** To attend, or be present at, as a hearer or worshiper; as, to *hear* a concert; to *hear* Mass. **8** To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear*? *Colloq.*

**Syn.** — **HEAR**, **HEARREN**, **LISTEN**. **HEAR** does not necessarily imply, as **HEARREN** (now only poetical) and **LISTEN** always do, attention or application; as, one may *hear* without *listening*, or may *listen* without *hearing*; "I *hearken*, I *heard* again in my arctic city beaten bells winnow the keen sea wind" (*Stevenson*).

**to hear a bird sing**, to receive private communication. *Colloq.* **Shak.** — **to hear out**, to listen to till the end. — **to hear rather**, to prefer to be called. **a Latinism.** — **to hear say**, to hear one say; to learn by common report; to receive by rumor. *Colloq.* — **to hear tell of**, to hear one talk about. *Now Colloq.*

**hear, v. i.** **1** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. "The *hearing ear*." *Prov.* xv. 12. **2** To use the power of perceiving sound; to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to attend; to listen. So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*. *Milton*. **3** To be informed as by oral communication; to be told; to receive information by report or by letter. I have *heard*, sir, of such a man. *Shak.* **4** To be reported or heard (well, ill, etc.) of. *Obs.*

**4** *Hear* (usually *Hear, Hear*) is often used during a

**hear'er, n.** **1** One that hears. **2** A Christian Science practitioner; a Scientist; — not so called by the Christian Scientists themselves. **3** *hearer, n.* [See **HELPER**, **HELLER**.] A tiler or slater. *Dial. Eng.*

**heal'ful**, *a.* See **HEALING**.

speech to call attention to the words of the speaker, or in applause. *Chiefly Eng.* Also, formerly, *Hear him*.

**hear him**, . . . a cry indicative, according to the tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. *Macaulay*.

**to hear of.** **a** To be informed or told of. **b** To be called to account for, or spoken to about. *Colloq.* **c** To entertain the idea of; to permit or listen to; — usually negative. — **to hear to**, to heed; to consent or yield to. *Colloq.*

**hear'er** (hêr'êr), *n.* **1** One who hears; an auditor; also, a disciple. **2** *Eccl. Antiq.* One of those admitted to hear the Scriptures and receive instruction, as a catechumen or penitent of the second order.

**hear'ing**, *n.* **1** Act or power of perceiving sound; auditory sensation, or the capacity for it; audition. **HEARING** is a special sense with a characteristic end organ (see **EAR**) responsive to a characteristic stimulus (see **SOUND**). Its primary discriminations are of noises and tones, the former being occasioned by the nonperiodic impact of air particles, the latter by periodic vibrations. The range of hearing includes about 11,000 tones (correlative with stimuli ranging from about 16 to perhaps nearly 50,000 vibrations per second) and, in respect of loudness, possibly 600 noises. In defective hearing there may be deafness to the lower, higher, or middle, or to scattered ranges of the tone series, while the remainder is discriminated. Music employs less than 100 pitch tones, gaining variety by fusion of these. See **DEAFNESS**, **MUSIC**, **NOISE**, **TONE**; cf. **AMUSIA**, **COLOR ADDITION**, **IMAGINATION**.

**2** Attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; audience; as, I could not obtain a *hearing*. **3** A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication; a session of a court for considering proofs and determining issues. *Hearing*, as applied to equity cases, means the same thing that the word *trial* does at law. His last offices to us

Shall have judicious *hearing*. *Shak.*

**4** Extent within which sound may be heard; sound; ear-shot. "She's not within *hearing*." *Shak.*

**5** A thing heard; a report. *Now Dial. Eng. or Scot.*

**6** Attendance on preaching. *Dial. Eng.*

**7** A scolding or lecture. *Chiefly Scot.*

**hear'ken, hear'ken** (hêr'kên), *v. t.*; **HEAR'KEN'ED** (-kên'd); **HEAR'KEN'ING**. [ME. *herenen*, *herenien*, AS. *hercnian*, *hercnian*, fr. the source of *E. hark*; akin to OFries. *herkia*, OD. *horcken*, LG. *harcken*, G. *hórchen*. Cf. **HARK**.] **1** To listen; to give ear; esp., to attend to what is uttered; to give heed; to hear, in order to comply. The Furies *hearcken*, and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden*. *Hearken*, O Israel, unto the statutes. *Deut.* iv. 1. **2** To listen secretly; to eavesdrop. *Obs.* **3** To inquire; to seek information or tidings. *Obs.* "Hearken after their offense." *Shak.* **4** To wait. *Obs.* **b** To whisper. *Obs. or Scot.*

**Syn.** — **HEAR**, **LISTEN**, **HEED**. See **ATTEND**, **HEAR**.

**hear'ken, hear'ken**, *v. i.* *Archaic.* **1** To hear by listening. [She] *hearckened* now and then

Some little whispering and soft groaning sound. *Spenser*. **2** To give heed to; to hear attentively. The King of Naples . . . *hearckens* my brother's suit. *Shak.*

**to hearken out**, to search out. *Obs.* *B. Jonson*.

**hear**



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 choler with his heat By way of kind his proper seat Hath in the gall. Gover.

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, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding 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'ēr), n. 1. One that heats; a contrivance or implement to impart heat or hold a thing to be heated; as: a 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. hēth waste land, the plant heath, AS. hēð; akin to D. & G. heide, Icel. heiðr waste land, Dan. hede, Sw. hed, Goth. haidi field; cf. L. buccutum 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,

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 (-īz). Any berry growing on a heath, esp. the crowberry and bilberry.

heath cup. A scrophulariaceous herb (Aritanema fimbriatum) of the East Indies and Australia, sometimes cultivated for its large blue flowers.

heath'en (hē'th'n), n.; pl. HEATH'ENS (-th'niz) 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. heidan, Icel. heiðinn, adj., Sw. heden, Goth. haidōn, 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 (-dōm), 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-iz'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.

heather (hēth'ēr), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. earlier hadder, in dial. use also hadder. 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 (Stegalingia 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 Martha's Vineyard.

heath pea. A European fabaceous plant (Lathyrus tuberosus) bearing small tubers, used for food and in Scotland to flavor whisky.

heath'y (hēth'ī), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, heathy land; heathy hills.

heating (hē'tīng), p. pr. & vb. 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-

heather cat. A cat that lives wild on the heather; hence, a person of a roving life. Eng. heath'er (hēth'ēr), a. Clad with heather.

heather grass. = HEATH GRASS.

heath'er-ness (hēth'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-bleat'er-bleat'er (hēth'ēr-ī) bē'tēr; — blī'tēr. The common snipe; — so called from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. Local, Scot. & Eng.

heath'er-ess, f. See -ESS.

heath'er-shap-ed, a. Triangular, as the heather in a box iron.

heath'er-er = EXTROPY. Rare.

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heath'er-er = EXTROPY. Rare.

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 weight. Thermodyn. The quotient of a quantity of heat by its absolute temperature. See ENTROPY.

hearme (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. & vb. n. HEAV'ING (hēv'īng). [ME. heven, hebban, AS. hebban (pret. hōf, p. p. hafan); akin to OS. hebban, D. heffen, OHG. heffan, hevan, G. heben, Icel. hefja, Sw. häfva, Dan. hæve, Goth. hafjan, L. capere to take, seize, of Gr. kómē 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.

6. That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. Thomson.

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" (Temny-sack); cf. to heave a sigh, a coal heaver. " 'Tis the sport to 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 (léd), 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.

to heave up, v. i. 1. To be thrown up or raised; to rise upward, as a tower or mound; also, Obs., to mount.

2. Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap. Gray.

3. Frequent for breath his panting hosom heaves. Prior.

4. The heaving plain of ocean. Byron.

5. To make an effort to raise, throw, or move anything; to strain to do something difficult; to labor; to struggle.

6. The Church of England had struggled and heaved at a reformation ever since Wyke's life's days. Atterbury.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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heat (hēt), Obs., dial., or hill. pret. & p. p. of HEAT. [ABLE.] heat'able (hē'tā'b-ē), a. See heat'ap'oxy. Sunstroke. heat'ap'syria. 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.

heat'er-shap-ed, a. Triangular, as the heather in a box iron. heat'factor = EXTROPY. Rare. heat'fever. Sunstroke. heat'ful, a. See -FUL. heat'ing = HEATING. heat'ing bird. The black grouse. heat'ing bloom. Any Ericaceous plant or its flower. heat'ing bramble. The European dewberry (Rubus cerasus). Obs. heat'ing-clad, a. Clad with heath. heat'ing cock. The blackcock. heat'ing corn. Buckwheat. U. S. heat'ing cypress. The alpine club moss (Lycopodium alpinum); — so called from its resemblance to a miniature cypress tree. heat'ing-ess, n. See -ESS.

heath'ener-ess (hē'th'n-ēr-ēs), n. [AS. hēðenisc, i. e., heathen-ness.] Heathendom. Archaic. heath'en-hood, n. See -HOOD. heath'en-ly, a. & adv. Heathenish; heathenishly. Obs. or R. heath'en-ness, 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-bleat'er-bleat'er (hēth'ēr-ī) bē'tēr; — blī'tēr. The common snipe; — so called from the bleating note of the male in the breeding season. Local, Scot. & Eng.

heather cat. A cat that lives wild on the heather; hence, a person of a roving life. Eng. heath'er (hēth'ēr), a. Clad with heather. heather grass. = HEATH GRASS. heath'er-ness (hēth'ēr-nēs), n. See -NESS. heather whin. The moor whin. heather wool. Wool of a mixed or speckled hue, regarded as resembling heather. heath'er-y (hē'th'ēr-ī), a. Abounding in heather; of the nature of heath or heather. heath'er-y (hē'th'ēr-ī), n. A place where heath grows. heath family. Bot. The family Ericaceae.



Heather (Calluna vulgaris). Reduced.





**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 menthaeous 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 hedges.

**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. hēdysaron* 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**; **HEED'ING**. [*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.

— **heed/less-ly**, adv. — **heed/less-ness**, n.

**—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." *Urbey*. — 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**; **HEEL'ING**. 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 gait, 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. hēlden* to lean, incline, AS. *hēldan*, *hēldan*, fr. AS. *hēald* 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. *Diad. 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 lampblack, 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'ū-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.

**Hefer** (*hēfēr*), n. [*Photogr.*] A light of high intensity, being the light from the flame of a specially constructed lamp (*Hefer lamp*) invented by von Hefer-Altenack, a German physicist. The Hefer 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. Heffte* (*hēft'e*). [*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'*), **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-ge-li-an** (*hē-gē'lī-ān*; *hē-gē'*; 277), a. Of or pert. to Hegel or his philosophy. See **HEGELIANISM**.

**He-ge-li-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-mon'ic** (hĕj'ĕ-mŏn'ĭk; hĕj'ĕ; cf. HEGEMONY), **heg'e-mŏn'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* [Gr. *hēgemonikos*. See HEGEMONY.] Leading; controlling; ruling; predominant.

**he-gem'o-ny** (hĕ-jĕm'ŏ-nĭ; hĕj'ĕ-mŏ-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'u-e** (hĕ-l'ner), *n.* 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'hŏ; hĕj'hŏ; 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*, *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.* Mach. 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.*  
**Syn.** — See RAISE.

**Heim'dall** (hĕim'dāl), *v. t.* To rise in height; to increase; augment.  
**Heim'dall** (hĕim'dāl), *n.* Also **Heimdall**. [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-nū's), *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; *as, 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.

— **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'dŏm), *n.* State or dignity of an heir; succession by inheritance; an inheritance.

**heir's-ship** (ĕr'shĭp), *n.* A female heir.

**heirloom** (ĕr'lŏom), *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'kŏ-plāst'ĭ), *n.* [*helco* + *-plasty*.] Med. Repair of lesions made by ulcers, esp. by a plastic operation.

**hel'co-sis** (hĕl'kŏ-sĭs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἕλκος*, fr. *ἕλκος* ulcer.] Med. Ulceration. — **hel'co-tic** (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.*

**Hel'en** (hĕl'ĕn) *n.* [F. *Hélène*, or L. *Helena*, fr. Gr. *Ἥληνα* (hĕl'ĕ-nā)] *f.* *Éléen*. 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'en-a** (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, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, 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.

**food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin nature, verdure (260); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure.** Numbers refer to §§ in GUILD.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.





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 A turaco. b A Madagascan passerine bird (*Euryceros prevostii*) having a swollen hooked beak and black and chestnut plumage. It is usually placed in the shrike family, or made a separate family, Eurycerotidae. **helmeted ed.** (*hél'mét-éd*), n. Wearing a helmet; furnished with or having a helmet or helmetlike shield on the head. **helmeted guinea fowl.** See GUINEA FOWL, *Illustr.*

**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** (*hél'mínth*), n. [*Gr.* ἕλμινθ, -ωνος, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm, as one of the Helminthes.

**Helminthes** (*hél'mín-théz*), n. pl. [*NL.* See HELMINTH.] *Zool.* A comprehensive group of worms more or less exactly equivalent to the phyla Nemathelminthes and Platyhelminthes taken together.

**helminthic** (-thik), a. Of, relating to, or expelling, worms, or helminthes. — n. A vermifuge, an anthelmintic.

**helminthology** (*hél'mín-thól'j-ŏ-jy*), n. [*hél'mínth* + *-logy*.] The natural history, or study, of worms, esp. parasitic worms. **helminthologist** (*hél'mín-thól'j-ŏ-gíst*), **helminthologistical** (-t'kál), — **helminthologist** (*hél'mín-thól'j-ŏ-gíst*), n.

**Helmintho-sporium** (*hél'mín-thól'sp'ŏ-rí-ŏ-m*; 201), n. [*NL.*; *hél'mínth* + *Gr.* σπόρος, seed, 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** (*hél'mín-thú-s*), a. *Med.* Infested with helminthes, or intestinal worms.

**helmsman** (*hél'mz-mán*), n.; pl. -MEN (-mèn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

**Helonias** (*hél'ŏ-ní-as*), n. [*NL.*; fr. *Gr.* ἕλος 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** (*hél'ŏ-ní-as*), n. [*NL.*; fr. *Gr.* ἕλος 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** (*hél'ŏt*; *hél'ŏt*; 277), n. [*L.* *Helotes*, *Hilotae*, pl. fr. *Gr.* ἑλωτός and ἑλωτός 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 ἀείπειν.] 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 Spartans. 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. ΠΡΩΤΟΙ, 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. *Warming*.

**helotry** (-rŏ), n. Helots, collectively; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery; serfdom.

**help** (*hèlp*), v. t.; *pret.* HELPED (*hèlpt*), *Archaic* HOLP (*hòlp*); *p. p.* HELPED, *Archaic* HOLPEN (*hòlp'n*), *Obs.* *help*, *p. p.* *dv.* n. HELPING. [*AS.* *helpan*; akin to *OS.* *helpan*, *D.* *helpen*, *G.* *helfen*, *OHG.* *helfan*, *Icel.* *hjálpa*, *Sw.* *hjelpa*, *Dan.* *hjælpe*, *Goth.* *hílpn*; cf. *Lith.* *szelpiti*, 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 cockatoe.** 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 *Cassis* and allied genera. See *CASSIDIDE*.

**Helmholtzian** (*hél'm-hólts-ŏ-n*), a. Of or pert. to Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1802-94), Ger. scientist.

**helminthogogue** (*hél'mín-th'ŏ-g'ŏ-g'ŏ*), a. [*hél'mínth* + *-agogue*.] *Med.* = VERMIFUGAL.

**helminthology** (*hél'mín-th'ŏ-l'j-ŏ-jy*), n. A vermifuge; — *helminthology* (*hél'mín-th'ŏ-l'j-ŏ-jy*), n.

**helminthologist** (*hél'mín-th'ŏ-l'j-ŏ-g'ŏ-g'ŏ*), n. [*NL.*; *hél'mínth* + *-ologist*.] *Zool.* A genus of lizards consisting of the Gila monster (which see) and catlepton. It constitutes a separate family.

**Helio-dermatidæ** (*hél'ŏ-dér-mát'ŏ-d'ŏ*), — **helio-dermatid** (-t'ŏid), — **helio-dermatous** (-t'ŏ-s), a. **helio-dermatidæ** (*hél'ŏ-dér-mát'ŏ-d'ŏ*), a. [*NL.*; *Gr.* ἥλιος sun + *δέρμα* skin.] *Zool.* A genus of lizards consisting of the Gila monster (which see) and catlepton. It constitutes a separate family.

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2. To furnish with relief, as from pain, disease, or distress of any sort; to succor (one in need); to be of avail against (an ill); — sometimes with of, before a word designating the pain or disease, sometimes having such a word for direct object. "To help him of his blindness." *Shak.*

The true calamus helps coughs. *Gerarde*.

3. To operate so as to lead toward or bring about; to be of effect toward; as, caste feeling helps prejudice. *Milton*.

4. To change for the better; to ameliorate; to remedy. Cease to lament for what thou canst not help. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder; as, we cannot help his fall.

6. To forbear; avoid; as, we cannot help but grieve; — often, idiomatically, with can for cannot; as, he does no more work than he can help. *Pope*.

7. To wait upon, as a guest at table, by carving and passing food; to serve (food), as at table.

8. To put in order; to repair; to mend. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng. Syn.* — HELP, AID, ASSIST are often used with little distinction. But HELP (the stronger term) more frequently throws the emphasis on that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support; AID implies more strongly cooperation on the part of the one who is relieved; to ASSIST is esp. to stand by or support with aid; as, "They fell down, and there was none to help" (*Ps.* cv. 12); "Take your choice of those that best can aid your action" (*Shak.*); "We'll all assist you; he that flies shall die" (*id.*). See AUXILIARY.

so help me God, may God succor or aid me accordingly; — the customary form of declaring by oath the truth of one's statements. — to h. forward, to assist in advancing; to further. — to h. off, to help to go or pass away, as time, to assist in removing. — to h. on, to forward; to promote by aid. — to h. out, to aid in delivering, as from a difficulty, or in completing, as a design or act. — to h. over, to aid in surmounting; as, to help one over an obstacle. — to h. to, to aid in obtaining; to supply with. — to h. up, to help (one) to get up; to assist in rising, as after a fall.

**help** (*hèlp*), v. i. 1. To lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to avail or be of use; to assist. A generous present helps to persuade. *Garth*.

2. To serve food, as at table.

**help**, n. [*AS.* *help*; akin to *D.* *hulp*, *G.* *hülfe*, *hülfe*, *Icel.* *hjálp*, *Sw.* *hjelp*, *Dan.* *hjælp*. See HELP, v. t.] 1. Act of helping; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance; also, the person or thing furnishing the aid. Give us help from trouble. *Ps.* lx. 11. *South.* Virtue is a friend and a help to nature.

2. Remedy; relief; as, there is no help for it.

3. A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. *B* Collective pl. the whole force of hired helpers. *C* A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.* *D* The labor of help.

4. A portion of food; a helping.

**help'er** (*hèlp'ŏr*), n. 1. One that helps, aids, or relieves.

2. One that serves as help; an assistant.

**helpful** (*hèlp'fŏl*), a. Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary. — **helpful-ly**, adv. — **helpful-ness**, n.

**helpless**, a. 1. Destitute of help or strength; unable to help or defend one's self; needing help; feeble; weak. How shall I then your helpless fame defend? *Pope*.

2. In senses *Obs.* or *R.*: a Beyond help; irremediable. b Bringing no help; unaiding. *C* Unsupplied; destitute; — with of.

— **helpless-ly**, adv. — **helpless-ness**, n.

**helpmate** (-mát'), n. [*A* Corruption of the "help meet for him" of Genesis ii. 18. *Fitzed. Hall*.] A helper; a companion; specif., a wife.

In *Minorca* the ass and the bog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. *Pennant*.

**helpmeet** (-mè't'), n. [See HELPMATE.] A helpmate; esp., a wife. *J. H. Newman*.

**hel'ter-skel'ter** (*hél'tér-skèl'tér*), adv. [*A* An onomatopoeic word. Cf. *G.* *holter-pöller*, *D.* *holder de holder*.] In hurry and confusion; in disorder. *Collog.*

*Helter-skelter* have I rode to thee. *Shak.*

A wistaria vine running *helter-skelter*. *J. C. Harris*.

**hel'ter-skel'ter**, a. Characterized by confused hurry.

**helve** (*hèlv*), n. [*ME.* *helve*, *helf*, *AS.* *hief*, *helf*, *hlyf*, cf. *OHG.* *halb*; and also *E. halter*.] 1. The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.

2. *Iron Working.* a The lever at the end of which is the hammer head, in a tilt hammer. b A tilt hammer lifted by a cam acting on the helve between fulcrum and head.

**helve**, v. t.; *HELVED* (*hèlv-éd*); *HELVING*. To furnish or fit with a helve.

**Helvel'la-oc-e-a** (*hél'vel-lá-ŏ-s'ŏ-ŏ*), n. pl. [*NL.*, fr. *Helvella*, generic name, *L. helvella* a kind of small pot herb.] Bot. A family of ascomycetous fungi having an upright stalk which bears a large fleshy head, on the interior of which the hymenium is spread. It includes the molds (*Morchella*), earthtongues (*Geoglossum*), etc. — **hel'vel-la-ceous** (-shŏ-s), a.

**Hel'vet'i-a** (*hél've-shŏ-ŏ*), n. [*NL.*] The territory of the ancient Helvetii; hence, poetically, Switzerland.

**hel'ot-ŏ-ga**, n. See AGE.

**hel'ot-ŏ-ize**, v. t. See -IZE.

**hel'ot-ŏ-ize**, a. See -ABLE.

**help** (*hèlp*), n. A helpmate.

**help'ing**, adv. of helping, *p.*

**help'ly**, a. Helpful. *Obs.* or *Scot.* *Dial. Eng.*

**help't**, *Obs.* or *ref. sp. pret.* & *p. p.* of HELP. *Rare*.

**help'worthy**, a. Worthy of help.

**help'y**, a. Helpful. *Obs.*

**hel'se**, † HALSEN.

**hel'sy**, † HALSEN. [*SOME*.]

**hel'soms**, *hel'sum*. † HALS.

**hel'ter**, *Obs.* or *dial. pret.* & *p. p.* of HOLD. [*OF* HALTER.]

**hel'ter**, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng. var.*

**hel'ter-skel'ter**, n. Anything that is helter-skelter.

**hel'ter-skel'ter**, a. Helter-skelter.

**Hel've'tian** (*hél've-shŏ-n*), a. [*L.* *Helvetius*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii or Helvetia; *Swiss*. — n. One of the Helvet







heptane (hēp'tān), n. [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] Chem. Any of several isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16</sub> 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. Etyrn. pl., but syntactically sing. [NL, fr. Gr. ἑπτάπλοος, fr. ἑπτάπλος, contr. ἑπτάπλος, sevenfold.] A portion of Origen's polylog, in which seven texts or versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. See HEXAPLA.

hep-tap-o-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-tar'ch (hēp'tār'k), 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'chy (hēp'tār'k'ī), n.; pl. -TARCHIES (-k'īz). [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-mic (hēp'tā-sēm'ik), a. [L. heptasemos; Gr. ἑπτάσημος, septasēmos.] Containing seven mora, or units of time.

hep-ta-sitch (hēp'tā-sitch), n. [hepta- + Gr. σίχως line, verse.] Pros. A poem or strophe of seven lines or verses.

hep-ta-touch (-tūk), n. [L. heptateuchos; Gr. ἑπτά + τεύχος tool, book.] 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.

hep-tine (hēp'tīn; -tēn; 184), n. [hepta- + -ine.] Any of a series of unsaturated isomeric hydrocarbons, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>.

hep-tic (-tīk), n. [See HEPTA.] A heptahydric alcohol.

hep-to'ic (hēp-tō'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating any of several isomeric acids, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, derived from the heptanes, of which the normal one is called *amanthylidic acid*.

hep-ton'e (hēp'tōn'), n. [Gr. ἑπτά seven.] Chem. A liquid hydrocarbon, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, containing three double bonds.

hep-tose (-tōs), n. [hepta- + -ose.] Chem. Any of several synthetically prepared sugars having seven carbon atoms.

hep-tox'ide (hēp-tōk'sīd; -sīd; 184), n. Also -id. [hepta- + -oxide.] Chem. An oxide containing seven oxygen atoms in the molecule; as, manganese heptoxide, Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

hep-tyl (hēp'tīl), n. [hepta- + -yl.] Chem. Any of several univalent isomeric radicals, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, 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, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, of the ethylene series.

hep-tyl'ic (hēp-tīl'ik), a. Pert. to, or derived from, heptyl.

her (hūr), pron. & a. [ME. here, here, hir, hure, 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.

Her is sometimes represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for he, him, or as referring to the speaker himself. Cf. E. D. See HER. In modern dialect and colloquial speech her is often ungrammatically used for she, esp. as a pred. nom.; as in, Is that her?

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." Lyly.

her, here, pron. 3d pl. possessive, or pronom. adj. [ME. here, hīre, AS. heora, hīra, 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 widowed. She was also, as goddess of childbirth, called Eleithya (which see), and as the nour-



Hera.

isher of children, Kourtophros. The most characteristic of the rites in her honor was the sacred marriage (ἑρπός γάμος) with Zeus, performed as a religious play or pageant. Though worshiped throughout Greece, Hera was esp. prominent in Argos and Sais, 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; -klē'an), a. [L. Heracleus, fr. Gr. Ἡράκλειος, fr. Ἡράκλῆς Hercules.] Pertaining to Heracles, or Hercules.

Heracleon stone, loadstone. Obs.

Her-a-cles, Her-a-kles (hēr'ā-klēz), n. [Gr. Ἡράκλῆς.] 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. Ἡράκλειος a kind of plant, fr. Ἡράκλῆς 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). [Gr. Ἡρακλειδαί, fr. Ἡράκλειος.] The descendants of Hercules. The myths relating to them are chiefly accounts of their repeated efforts to obtain the mastery of the Peloponnese, 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 Peloponnese. — Her-a-clid'dan (-klē'dān), a.

Her-a-clit'e'an (hēr'ā-klit'e'an), a. [L. Heracleitæus, fr. Gr. Ἡρακλειταί, fr. Ἡράκλειος.] Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus (about 500 B. C.), for his seriousness called the Weeping Philosopher; also, pertaining to his theories. — A follower of Heraclitus.

Her-a-clit'e-an-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, hiraut, F. hérald, LL. heraldus, heroldus, perh. fr. (assumed) OHG. herwald, harwald, a (civil) officer who serves the army; hari, heri, army + waldan to manage, govern, G. walden (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 HERALDS' 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 Islay, 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.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. Shak.

4. A red-breasted or other merganser. Local, Scot. b A European noctuid moth (Gonopleris libatrix).

Syn. — See FORERUNNER.

her'ald-ry (hēr'ald-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.

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herb (hərb; hūr; 277; see note below), n. [ME. herbe, erbe, OF. herbe, erbe, F. herbe, L. herba; perh. akin to Gr. βορβή 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.

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2. The succulent parts of herbaceous plants, esp. the foliage and young stems.

3. Law. An easement of pasturage on another's ground.

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py-d). = HERBIMPIOUS.

herb'al, a. 1. Pert. to, or made of, herbs.

2. Herbaceous. Obs.

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herbelade, n. [Cf. It. erbolata a pie of herbs, L.L. herbolata.] A sausage of pork baked with herbs. Obs.

herbet. + HERBLET.

herber. + ARBOR, HARBOR.

herber'age. + HERBERGAGE.

herber'ger. + HERBERGER.

cameron" and made by or attributed to Queen Margaret of Navarre (1482-1549). It is probably a joint work of Margaret and writers of her court.

hep-ta-meth-yl-ene, n. [hepta- + methylene.] = SUBERANE.

hep-ta-met'ri-cal, a. Of or pert. to heptameter.

Hep-tan'chus (hēp'tān'kūs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἑπτάχενος.] Zool. Syn. of HEPTARCHIAS. See HEXANCHIDE.

Hep-tan'dri-a (-tān'drī-ā), n. pl. [NL; hepta- + Gr. ἀντήρ, antēros, man, male.] Bot. A disused Linnean class of plants including those having flowers with seven stamens. — hep-tan'der, n. — hep-tan'dri-an, a.

hep-tan'dron (-drōn), a. Bot. Having seven stamens; pertaining to the class Heptandria.

hep-ta-ne'ssian (hēp'tā-nē'shī-an), n. [Gr. ἑπτάνησος; ἑπτά seven + νῆσος, nēsos, island.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Islands, by the Greeks called the Heptanēssos. [Tr.]

hep-ta-pet'al-ous, a. See HERB.

hep-ta-pet'alous, a. See HERB.

hep-tar'chal (hēp'tār'kāl), a.

hep'tar'ch-ist, n. Heptarch. Obs.

hep'ta-sep'al-ous, a. hep'ta-sep'mous, a. See HEPTA.

hep'ta-syl'chous (hēp'tās'y-kyūs), a. [hepta- + Gr. σίχως a row.] Bot. Seven-ranked; — said of leaves arranged on a stem in seven spiral rows.

hep'ta-stroph'ic, a. Pros. Having seven strophes or stanzas.

hep'ta-styl'ic (hēp'tā-stī'lār), a. Arch. Heptastyle.

hep'ta-styl'e, a. & n. [hepta- + Gr. στύλος pillar.] Arch. See HEPTASTYLE.

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hep'ta-syl'lab'ic, a. [hepta- + syllable.] Of seven syllables.

hep'ta-ton'ic, a. [hepta- + tonic.] Music. Composed of seven tones.

**herb impious.** A small asteraceous herb (*Gifola germanica*) of Europe and the Orient, naturalized in the United States; — so called from the successively overtopping flower heads, fancifully suggestive of undutiful children.

**Her-biv-o-ra** (hēr-biv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *L. herba* herb + *vorare* to devour.] *Zool.* A group of mammals nearly or exactly equivalent to Ungulata, whose members feed mainly on herbage. The name is not used in modern classifications, though still sometimes employed as a convenient collective term for these animals.

**herbivore** (hēr'bi-vōr), *n.* [Cf. *F. herbivore*.] One of the Herbivora.

**herbivorous** (hēr-biv'ō-rūs), *a.* *Zool.* Eating, or living on, plants; — opposed to *carnivorous*.

**herb lily.** Any plant of the genus *Alstromeria*.

**herb mastix.** *a.* A South European species of thyme (*Thymus mastichina*). *b.* The cat thyme (*Teucrium marium*).

**herb-ori-ol** (hēr'bō-ri-ol), *n.* [F. *herboriste*.] A collector of plants; *a.* herbalist.

**herb-ori-zation** (ri-zā'shūn; -ri-zā'shūn), *n.* [F. *herborisation*.] 1. Act of herborizing; collection of plants. 2. Erroneous form of **ARBORIZATION**.

**herb-ori-ze** (hēr'bō-ri-z), *v. i.* -RIZED (-rizd); -RIZ'ING (-riz'ing). [F. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*, fr. *L. herbarium*. See **HERBARIUM**.] 1. To garden; to care for herbs or plants. *R.* 2. To collect or gather specimens of plants.

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**herb'iv-er-iv-er** (hēr'bi-vōr'iv-er), *n.* Herbivorous nature. *Rare.*

**herb John.** The common St. Johnswort.

**herb'less**, *a.* See **LESS**.

**herb'let**, *n.* See **LET**. [*herba*.] *herb Louisa.* The lemon verb.

**herb man** (hēr'b'mān; hēr'b'ō), *n.* A dealer in herbs.

**herb Margaret.** = **DAISY**.

**herb Mary.** The costmary.

**her'bor** + **HARBOR**.

**herborger** + **HARBORGER**.

**herb-ori-z-er**, *v. t.* To tend or

**herb'orize** (hēr'bō-ri-z), *v. t.* To tend or

**herb'orizer**, *n.* One who herborizes.

**herb'orize** (hēr'bō-ri-z), *v. t.* -RIZED (-rizd); -RIZ'ING (-riz'ing). [F. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*, fr. *L. herbarium*. See **HERBARIUM**.] 1. To garden; to care for herbs or plants. *R.* 2. To collect or gather specimens of plants.

**herb Paris.** A European liliaceous herb (*Paris quadrifida*) resembling *Trillium*, commonly reputed poisonous.

**herb Robert.** A European small-flowered geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

**herb trinity.** *a.* The pansy; — so called in allusion to the three colors of the wild form. *b.* The hepatica; — so named from its three-lobed leaf.

**herb'y** (hēr'bi; hēr'bi; cf. **HERB**), *a.* 1. Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy. 2. Pertaining to or resembling an herb.

**hercogamy** (hēr-kōg'ā-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥρκος* fence, barrier + *gamy*.] *Bot.* A state in which self-pollination is made impossible by structural obstacles, as in the flowers of orchids. — **hercogamous** (-mūs), *a.*

**Her-cu-le-an** (hēr-kū'lē-ān), *a.* [*L. herculeus*, fr. *Hercules* Hercules; cf. *F. herculeen*. See **HERCULEAN**.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hercules; as, the *Herculean* labors. 2. [Often *l. c.*] Requiring the strength of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous; as, a *Herculean* task. 3. [Often *l. c.*] Having extraordinary strength or size; as, *Herculean* limbs. "*Herculean* Samson." Milton.

**Her-cu-les** (hēr-kū'lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἡρακλῆς*; *Ἥρα* Hera + *κλέος* glory.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A hero, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmena, celebrated for strength and esp. for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. These labors were: (1) The killing of the invulnerable Nemean lion, which he strangled. (2) The killing of the Lernean hydra. (3) The capture of the Erymanthian boar. (4) The capture of the Cerynean hind. (5) The killing of the man-eating Stymphalian birds. (6) The procuring of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons. (7) The clearing of the Augean stables. (8) The capture of the Cretan bull. (9) The capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes. (10) The fetching of the red cattle of Geryon. (11) The procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides. (12) The bringing of Cerberus up from the lower world. He was deified after his death (see **NESSUS**), was admitted to Olympus, and became the husband of Hebe. He is usually represented in art as large and muscular, either naked or draped with the Nemean lion's skin, and armed with a huge club. See **FARNESIAN HERCULES, Illust.** The worship of Hercules was very ancient in Italy and was early introduced into Rome, where he became god not only of warlike strength, but of riches, his cult being supported by offerings of tithes of booty won in war and of the profits of trade. See **HERACLES**.

2. *Astron.* *a.* A northern constellation between Boötes and Lyra. *b.* See **STAR**.

3. A machine of great strength or effectiveness, as for driving piles or cleaning streets.

**Hercules beetle,** a very large scarabæid beetle (*Dynastes hercules*) native of Brazil. The male, which is probably the largest existing insect (attaining a length of over five inches), bears a long forwardly projecting horn on the thorax and another on the head. The female lacks the horns and is considerably smaller. The name has been extended to other species of the genus. See **DYNASTINÆ**. — **H. brand**, a thick corded worsted braid, used for trimmings. — **H. powder**, a kind of dynamite, used chiefly for blasting. — **H. stone**, an old name for loadstone.

**Her-cu-les'-club** (hēr-kū'lēz-klūb), *n.* *a.* An ornamental West Indian rutaceous tree (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*). *b.* A variety of the gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*). Its fruit sometimes exceeds five feet in length. *c.* A small prickly tree of the eastern United States (*Aralia spinosa*) with handsome bipinnate leaves, often cultivated as the *angelica tree*, and called also *devil's-walking-stick*.

**Her-cu-rid** (hēr-kū'rid), *n.* [*Hercules* + *rid*]. *Astron.* A meteor belonging to a shower whose radiant point is in the constellation Hercules.

**Her-cy-ni-an** (hēr-sīn'ī-ān), *a.* [*L. Hercynia silva*, *Hercynia saluta*, the Hercynian forest; cf. Gr. *Ἡρκύνιος δρυς*.] *herba herb + cide*.] Anything used to kill weeds.

**her-bi-c'o-lous** (hēr-bīk'ō-lūs), *a.* [*L. herba* herb, grass + *colonus*.] Growing or living on herbaceous plants. *Rare.*

**her'bid**, *a.* [*L. herbidus*.] *U. S.* Grassy; herby. *Obs. or R.*

**her-bi-fer-ous** (hēr-bīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. herbiifer*. See **HERB**; cf. **FEROUS**.] Bearing herbs.

**herbige** + **HERBERGAGE**.

**herbige** + **HARBINGE**.

**herb'ish**, *a.* Herblike. *Obs.*

**herb'ist**, *n.* *herb'ist-er*, *n.* A herbalist.

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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 (i.e. stranger), or outside heir; and the inheritance vested in him only upon a definite acceptance. To a slave who was appointed as a heres necessarius (necessarius heres), i. e., one who could not refuse the heirship, the praetor gave the beneficium ab intestato. To a slave who was appointed as a heres extraneus (extraneus heres), or right of keeping acquisitions made after the testator's death. See HEIR, UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION, BENEFIT OF INVENTORY.

heresi-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.

heresi-ol-o-gy (hēr'ē-sī-ōl'ō-jī), n.; pl. -gies (-jīz). [Gr. αἱρεσιολογία; αἱρεσις heresy + λογία the study of heresies, or a treatise on them. — heresi-ol-o-gist (-jīst), n.]

heresi-ol-o-gist (hēr'ē-sī-ōl'ō-jīst), n.; pl. -sists (-sīz). [ME. heresie, heresie, OF. heresie, heresie, F. hérésie, L. 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. A characteristic opinion held by a person or a party; a particular body or style of doctrine, a sect.

After the study of philosophy began 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.

heresi-ol-o-gist (hēr'ē-sī-ōl'ō-jīst), n.; pl. -sists (-sīz). [ME. heresie, heresie, OF. heresie, heresie, F. hérésie, L. haeresis, Gr. αἱρεσις able to choose, heresy, 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" (Wotton); "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" (Allan 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.

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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-sin (hēr'ī-sīn), n. [F. hērison, 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'i-ty (hēr'īt-ā-bīl'ī-tī), n. State of being heritable.

her'it-a-ble (hēr'īt-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, in part, 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'īt-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. Specific, 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), n. [OF. heritage.] Heritage; inheritance. Rare.

Her'it-e-ra (hēr'īt-ē-rā), n. [NL, after C. L. L. Héritier, French botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical Asia and Australian steruliaceous trees having valuable hard wood, small diclinous flowers, entire coriaceous leaves, and fruit consisting of five indehiscent l-seeded carpels. H. littoralis is the red mangrove of India.

her'it-tor (hēr'īt-tōr), n. [ME. heritor, F. héritier. 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. Herma, fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς, pl. Ἑρμαί.] Gr. Archæol. 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 Termin.

HERMÆAN, a. [Gr. Ἑρμῆαν.] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.

2. Of or pertaining to herms or Hermes; of the type of the ancient representations of herms or Hermes.

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her'man-dad' (hēr'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 Dor'o-the'a (hūr'mān, dōr'ō-tā-thē'a; G. hēr'mān, dōr'ō-tā-thē'a). The hero and heroine of Goethe's idyllic poem of the same name. Hermann is the son of an innkeeper who, when he finally marries.

her'maph-ro-dite (hēr'māf'rō-dī-tē), n. [L. hermaphroditus, Gr. ἐρμαφρόδιτος, so called from the story of Hermaphroditus; cf. F. hermaphrodite.] 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. Nat. A hermaphrodite brig.

her'maph-ro-dite, a. 1. Of or pert. to hermaphrodites; characterized by hermaphroditism.

2. Bot. Monoclinous.

hermaphrodite brig, Naut., a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; — called also hermaphrodite, and, in Great Britain, Argentine. — h. calipers or callipers, calipers with a bent leg and a straight leg.

her'maph-ro-dit'ic (-dīt'īk), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, hermaphroditism; hence, uniting contrary natures; joining discordant elements. — her'maph-ro-dit'ic-al-ly, adv.

her'maph-ro-dit'ism (hēr'māf'rō-dīt'īz-m), n. Biol. The state or condition of being hermaphroditic; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Her'maph-ro-dit'us (-dīt'ūs), n. [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.] Gr. Myth. A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. When bathing he became joined in one body with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in Caria.

her'me-neu'tic (hūr'mē-nū'tīk) a. [Gr. ἐρμηνευτικός, her'me-neu'tic (-tī-kāl) (-tī-kāl)] fr. ἐρμηνεύω to interpret.] Unfolding the signification; interpretative; as, hermeneutic theology. — her'me-neu'tic-al-ly, adv.

her'me-neu'tics (-tīks), n. [Gr. ἐρμηνευτική (sc. τέχνη).] The science of interpretation and explanation; esp., that branch of theology which defines the laws whereby the meaning of the Scriptures is to be ascertained; — distinct from exegesis, which is the concrete interpretation according to hermeneutical (general) principles.

Her'mes (hūr'mēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς.] Gr. Relig. An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia, — identified by the Romans with Mercury (which see). His chief character was that of herald and messenger of the gods, but he was also prominent as giver of increase to herds and as guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce (see HERM). He was further god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning, trickery, and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, of youth and gymnastic exercises, while as psychopompos he was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the talaria, caduceus, and petasus as attributes. Cf. ARGUS. — Her'mes of Prax-iteles (prāk-sīt'ē-jēz), a statue in Parian marble by Praxiteles, now at Olympia, where it was excavated from the Heraion in 1877. It represents Hermes as a young man, supporting the infant Dionysus on his left arm, which rests upon a tree stump. — Her'mes Tris-me-gis'tus (trīs'mē-jīs'tūs) [Gr. Ἑρμῆς τριμῆιστος, lit. Hermes thrice greatest], was a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of a large number of works embodying Neo-Platonic, Judaic, and cabalistic ideas, as well as magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines. Certain of these books, called Hermetic books, were preserved and studied as sacred by the ancient Egyptian priests. Later, many spurious works on similar topics were put forward as Hermetic books.

Her'me-si-an (hēr'mē-sī-ān; -shān), a. Pert. to Georg Hermes (1775-1831), a Roman Catholic priest, professor at the University of Bonn, Germany, or to Hermesianism. — n. A follower of Hermes.

Her'me-si-an-ism (-īz-m), n. The doctrines (condemned by the Pope) of Georg Hermes, who maintained that in faith we have presentiments of the nature of ultimate reality; also, the movement in which these doctrines were advocated, and which ceased to be active about 1850.

herl (hūrl). Var. of HARL, 2.

herlie (hūr'lī), n. A heron. Scot.

her'ling, hūr'ling (hūr'ling), n. The sea trout. Dial. Eng. & Scot.

her'lot, hūr'lot, n. [L. herilis, erilis, fr. herus, erus, master.] Pert. to a master. Rare.

herm. + HARM. [Dite. Ref. Sp.] her-ma-ro-dite. Hermaphroditism.

Her'man (hūr'mān), n. [G. Hermann, OHG. Hariman; cf. OHG. heri, hēr, army, G. her, and man man, G. mann.] Lit., a warrior; — masc. proper name. L. Arminius (ār-mīn'ī-ūs); It. Ermano (ēr-mān'ō); G. Hermann (hēr-mān'ō).

Her'man's fu'ud (hūr'mān'fū-ud), n. [G. Hermann's fuhrer, a fixing solution of platinum chloride, osmic acid, and acetic acid. — her-maph-ro-dit'ic (-dīt'īk) (Obs.). — her-maph-ro-

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HERMÆAN, a. [Gr. Ἑρμῆαν.] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic.

2. Of or pertaining to herms or Hermes; of the type of the ancient representations of herms or Hermes.

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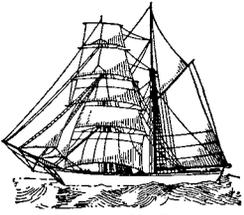
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Hermaphrodite Brig.



Hermes of Praxiteles.

her-met'ic (hēr-mēt'ik) a. [Cf. F. hermétique. See Hermet'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.

The alchemists, as the people were called who tried to make gold, considered themselves followers of Hermes, and often called themselves Hermetic philosophers. A. B. Buckley.

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-al (hēr-mēt'ik-əl) a. Combining form for hermetic.

Her-mi't'o-ne (hēr-mi'tō-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμιόνας.] 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). A 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-ij), 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. bernhardus is common off the New England coast.



Hermit Crab (Eupagurus bernhardus) in the shell of Lunatia heros. (3)

hermit's staff. A staff of a hermit. Rare.

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-dak'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 (hēr-nān'di-ā-sē-ā), 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-na'ni (hēr-nā-ni), Er-na'ni, 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'e the Hunter (hēr'n), 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 (-āl), a.

Her-ni-a-ria (-ā-ri-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-āt'ed), 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.

he-ro (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. b 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.

2. 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.

3. A person of distinguished valor or enterprise in danger, or fortitude in suffering; as, to act the part of a hero.

4. 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.

He-ro and Le-an'der (hēr-ō-ān'dēr). [L. Hero, fr. Gr. Ἥρω; L. Leander, fr. Gr. Λεανδρος.] 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 herself into the sea.

He-ro'di-an (hēr-ō'di-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.

He-ro'di-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.

He-ro'di-a-nes (hēr-ō'di-ā-nēs), n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. Ἡρώδης heron.] Zool. An order of altricial desmognathous wading birds, usually comprising the herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and allies.—he-ro'di-a-nine (-ō-nin; -nin), a.

he-ro'ic (hēr-ō'ik), a. [F. héroïque, L. herōicus, Gr. ἥρωικός.] 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.

he-ro'ic-ness, n. A heroism. Obs. See HEAD.

he-ro'ic-head, n. See HEAD.

he-ro'ic-hood, n. See HOOD.

he-ro'ic-ly, a. Heroically. Rare.

he-ro'ic-ness, n. See NESS.

he-ro'id (hēr-ō'id), n. [From Gr. Ἡρώϊδες, pl. of Ἡρώϊς heroine; cf. F. héroïde.] An epistle in heroic verse, as Ovid's Heroides.

he-ro'ic-ly (hēr-ō'ik-ē), v. t. To treat as a hero. Rare.

he-ro'ic-ship, n. See SHIP.

he-ro'ic-in-ism (-iz-əm), n. See ISM.

he-ro'ic-in-ize, v. t. See IZ-IZE.

he-ro'ic-tic (hēr-ō'ik-tik), a. v. t. To treat or pose as a hero. Rare.—he-ro'ic-tion (-tā-shūn; -tā-shūn), n. Rare.

he-ro'ic-ty (hēr-ō'ik-tē), n. v. t. To treat as a hero. Rare.

he-ro'ic-ty, n. v. t. To treat as a hero. Rare.

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heroic 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.

he-ro'ic (hēr-ō'ik), 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.

he-ro'ic-adv. (-kād), a. Heroic. Now Rare.—he-ro'ic-ally, adv.—he-ro'ic-cal-ness, n. Rare.

he-ro'ic-com'ic (hēr-ō'ik-kōm'ik) a. [Cf. F. héroï-comique.] he-ro'ic-com'ic-al (-kōm'ik-əl) a. See HEROIC; COMIC. Combining the heroic and ludicrous; denoting high burlesque.

he-ro'in (hēr-ō'in; hēr'ō-in), n. [Prob. fr. hero + -in.] Pharm. A white crystalline substance, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, an acetyl derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative, and is used chiefly in coughs and bronchitis.

he-ro'ine (hēr'ō-in), n. [L. herōina, Gr. Ἡρώϊνη, fem. of ἦρως; cf. F. héroïne. See HERO.] 1. Myth. A woman of Greek lineage 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.

he-ro'ism (-iz-əm), n. [F. héroïsme.] The qualities characteristic of a hero, as courage, bravery, fortitude, unselfishness, etc.; the display of such qualities.

Syn.—SEE COURAGE.

he-ron (hēr-ŭn), n. [ME. heiron, heroun, heron, hern, OF. hairron, 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 striking the water with the sharp bill. 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. GREY.



European Heron (Ardea cinerea).

he-ron-ry (-rē), n.; pl. -RIES (-rēz). A place where herons breed. The birds often congregate in very large numbers for breeding, and use the same place yearly.

he-ro's fountain (hēr-ō's foun-tain). A form of fountain invented by Hero of Alexandria. See ILLUS.

he-ro wor-ship. 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,

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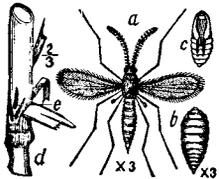
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occur annually in most regions, the fall brood wintering in the pupa state in winter wheat. This insect is so called from the belief that it was brought into America in straw imported for the Hessian troops during the Revolution. — Hessian purple, any of several purple dyes derived from stilbene. — H. violet. See DYE. — H. yellow. See DYE.



Hessian Fly. a Adult Fly; b Larva; c Pupa; d Stalk of Wheat, showing three Larvae (e) in place.

**Hessian** (hēs'hān), n. 1. A native 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'ti-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'ti-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 scintilliferous telluride, Ag<sub>2</sub>Te, 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'ti-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** (-kāst), n. [Gr. *ἠσυχαστής* hermit, fr. *ἠσυχάω* to be still or quiet, fr. *ἠσυχος* 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'tik), 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* (hē'tā'rā)] See HETÆRISM. *Gr. Antiq.* A mistress, or female paramour, of the better class. Hetærae were often singers and dancers. They were usually slaves. Cf. LAIS, PHRYNE. — **he'ta-ric**, **he'ta-ric** (-rīk), a.

**he'ta-rism** (hē'tā-rīz'm) n. [Gr. *ἠταρισμός*, a companion, a he'ta-rism (-tā-rīz'm)] concubine, fem. of *ἠταρισμός* 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** (-rīst'ik, hē'tī-ā), a.

**het'er-a-de-ni-a** (hēt'er-ā-dē-nī-ā), n. [NL; *hetero + adenia*.] *Med.* Formation of glandular tissue in an abnormal location. — **het'er-a-den'ic** (-dē-nīk), a.

**het'er-a-tom'ic** (-ā-tōm'ik), a. [*hetero + atomic*.] *Chem.* Made up of atoms of different kinds.

**het'er-aux'e-sis** (-ōk-sē'sis), 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.

**het'er-o** (hēt'er-ō), [Gr. *ἕτερος* other.] A combining form signifying other, other than usual, different.

**het'er-o-albu-mose** (-āl-bū-mōs), n. [*hetero + albumose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from albumen. Cf. HETEROPROTEOSE, DYSALBUMOSE.

**het'er-o-blas'tic** (-blās'tik), a. [*hetero + blastico*.] *Biol.* A having an indirect embryonic development. **B** Arising

from cells of another kind. See EMBRYOGENY. — **het'er-o-blas'ti-cal-ly** (hēt'er-ō-blās'tī-kāl'ly), *adv.* — **het'er-o-blas'ty** (-tī), n.

**het'er-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. — **het'er-o-car'pism** (-pīz'm), n.

**het'er-o-ca'se-ose** (-kās'ē-ōs), n. [*hetero + caseose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A variety of heteroproteose derived from casein. See HETEROPROTEOSE.

**het'er-o-cent'ric** (-sēt'rik), a. [*hetero + centric*.] Composed of rays which neither are parallel nor intersect in a common center; — said of light.

**het'er-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*.

**het'er-oc'er-a** (-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.

**het'er-o-cer'al** (hēt'er-ō-sēr'kāl), a. [*hetero + Gr. κέρασ 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.



Heterocercal Tail.

**het'er-o-cer'oy** (hēt'er-ō-sēr'sī), n. [*hetero + Gr. κέρασ a tail*.] *Zool.* The possession of a heterocercal tail; the condition of being heterocercal.

**het'er-o-cer'ous** (-ōs'er-ūs), a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Heterocera, or moths.

**het'er-o-ch'i'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.

**het'er-o-chla-my'd'e-ous** (-klā-mīd'ē-ūs), a. [*hetero + Gr. χλωμύς, wōs, 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.

**het'er-o-chro-matic** (-krō-māt'ik), a. [*hetero + chromatic*.] Complex as to color; relating to complexity of color or different colors; not monochromatic.

**het'er-o-chro'mic** (-krō'mīk), a. Heterochromatic.

**het'er-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.

**het'er-och-ro-nism** (hēt'er-ōk'rō-nīz'm), **het'er-och-ro-ny** (hēt'er-ōk'rō-nī), n. [Gr. *ἕτεροχρονος* 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. — **het'er-o-chro-nic** (-ō-k'rōn'ik), a.

**het'er-o-clite** (hēt'er-ō-klit'), n. [*L. heteroclitus*, Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*; *ἕτερος* other + *κλίω* to lean, incline, inflect; cf. *F. Heteroclitus*.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

**het'er-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. [*het'er-ochro-nic*, -*si*'klīk], a. [*hetero + cyclic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing a ring composed of atoms of different kinds. See CYCLIC, 4.

**het'er-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.

**het'er-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.

**het'er-o-dont** (hēt'er-ō-dōnt'), a. [*hetero + do* + *ont*.] 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, **het'er-o-dont'a** (-dōnt'ā).

**het'er-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. philippii*.

**het'er-o-drou's** (-ōn'ārūs), a. [*hetero + androus*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens or anthers of different length or form.

**het'er-an'cher-a** (-thēr-ā), n. [NL; *hetero + Gr. ἀρχή; flower*.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly American pteridaceous plants. They are small aquatic or bog herbs having small blue or white flowers. *H. reniformis* is the mud plantain.

**het'er-arch'y** (hēt'er-ār'kī), n. [*hetero + archy*.] Government by an alien. *Obs.*

**het'er-ax'ial**, a. [*hetero + Gr. ἄξιαξ; perpendicular*.] *Zool.* Having three unequal axes perpendicular to each other, as in animals having biradial or bilateral symmetry.

**het'er-o-c'ous**. Var. of **HETERO-CENTRIC**.

**het'er-ic** (hēt'er'ik), a. [Gr. *ἕτερος* other, different.] Designating, or pert. to, nonphonetic spelling. A. J. Ellis. — **het'er-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **het'er-ic-ism** (-īz'm), n. — **het'er-ic-ist** (-īst'), n. [*hetero + Gr. ἄξιαξ a spine*.] *Zool.* Having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides.

**het'er-ic'ism** (-īk'iz'm), n. [See **HETERO-CENTRIC**.] *Bot.* — **DICHOGAMY**. *Rare.*

**het'er-ic'o-cha** (-kī'ō-kā), n. [NL; *hetero + Gr. ἀχός spouse*.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the huia.

**het'er-o-car'p'ian** (-ō-kār'pī-ān), a. *Bot.* Heterocarpous.

**het'er-o-cel'lular**, a. [*hetero + cellular*.] *Biol.* Composed of more than one kind of cells.

**het'er-o-cer'ic** (hēt'er-ō-sēr'ik), n. [*hetero + Gr. κέρασ a tail*.] *Zool.* Heterocercal. — **A** heterocercal fish.

**het'er-o-cer'cal'ty** (-sēr-kāl'tī-tī), n. *Zool.* Heterocercy.

**het'er-o-cer'ci** (-sēr'sī), n. pl. [*hetero + Gr. κέρασ a tail*.] *Zool.* An order of extinct ganoid fishes resembling the *Chondrostei* (in which they are sometimes included in skeletal structure) and the *Lepidosteii* in external features. It includes the Palæoniscidae and Platysomidae.

**het'er-o-chro-ma-tism** (-krō-mā-tīz'm), n. *Bot.* Variability in the marking of flowers in the same species. — **het'er-o-chro-mat'ic** (-krō-māt'ik), a.

**het'er-o-chro-nis'tic** (-krō-nīs'tīk), **het'er-och-ro-nous** (-ōk'rō-nūs), a. *Biol.* Heterochromic.

The genus is believed to have existed since the Jurassic, and the family **het'er-o-dont'idae** (hēt'er-ō-dōnt'ī-dē),



Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus philippii*)

of which it is the type, since the Lower Carboniferous. — **het'er-o-dont'oid** (-dōnt'ōid), a.

**het'er-o-dox** (hēt'er-ō-dōks), a. [Gr. *ἑτεροδοξος*; *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**.

— **het'er-o-dox'ly**, *adv.* — **het'er-o-dox'ness**, n.

**het'er-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.

**het'er-od'ro-mous** (-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.*

**het'er-od'ro-my** (-ōd'rō-mī), n. State or quality of being heterodromous.

**het'er-oc'ious** (-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 *autocious*. — **het'er-oc'iasm** (-sīz'm), n.

**het'er-og'a-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.

**het'er-og'a-my** (-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.

**het'er-og'e-ne'i-ty** (hēt'er-ō-jē-nē'ī-tī), n.; pl. -tīes (-tīz). [Cf. *F. hétérogénéité*.] Heterogeneous state or quality.

**het'er-og'e-ne-ous** (-jē-nē-ūs), a. [LL. *heterogeneous*, fr. *Gr. ἕτερογενής*; *ἕτερος* 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. — **het'er-og'e-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **het'er-og'e-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**.

**het'er-og-en'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.

**het'er-og-e-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.

**het'er-og'e-ny** (-ōj'ē-nī), n. 1. Heterogeneity. *Obs.* 2. *Biol.* Heterogenesis.

**het'er-og'o-nous** (-ōg'ō-nūs), a. Characterized by heterogony. — **het'er-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.

**het'er-oc'e'tal** (hēt'er-ōk'ēt'āl), a. Heteroclitic. *Obs.*

**het'er-o-clit'ic** (-ōk'ēt'īk), -**īk'āl** (-kāl'īkāl), a. Heteroclitic.

**het'er-oc'li-tous** (-ōk'ēt'ūs), a. Heteroclitous. *Obs.*

**het'er-o-ca'la** (-ōs'ē'lā), n. pl. [NL. See **HETERO-CENTRIC**.] *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.

**het'er-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 Heterocæla.

**het'er-o-cy'cle** (hēt'er-ō-sīk'lī), n. A heterocyclic compound.

**het'er-o-dac'tyl** (hēt'er-ā-dāk'tīl), a. One of the Heterodactylæ.

**het'er-o-dac'ty-læ** (-dāk'tīl'ī-lē), n. pl. [NL.] *Zool.* A group of birds consisting of the trogons.

**het'er-o-don** (hēt'er-ō-dōn), n. [NL; *hetero + Gr. δόντις, δόντις, tooth*.] See **HOMOGENOUS**.

**het'er-o-gone'** (hēt'er-ō-gōn'), a. *Bot.* Heterogonous.









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. ιερογραμματής; iepos 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'graf), n. [hier-og- + graph-]. A hieroglyph or hierogram. — hier-og-ra-pher (-og'ra-fer), n. — hier-og-graph'ic (-og'graf'ik), graph'ic-al (-i-kal), a. — hier-og-gram (-og'gram), n. [Gr. ιερογραφία; iepos sacred + γραφειν to write.] Descriptive writing on sacred subjects; a treatise on religion.

hier-ol-a-try (-ol'a-tri), n. [hier-og- + latry.] Worship of saints or sacred things. Rare.

hier-ol-og-ic (-ol'og-ik), n.; pl. -og-ics (-og'iks). [hier-og- + logy; cf. Gr. ιερολογία 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'ne-mon), n.; pl. -NEMONES (-nem'onez). [NL, fr. Gr. ιερονήμων; iepos sacred + νῆμων mindful, fr. νῆσθαι 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-on'no-nak; -on'no-nak; 277), n. [Gr. ιερομόναχος; a holy monk; iepos holy + μοναχός monk. See MONK.] East. Ch. A monk who is also a priest.

hier-on (hi'er-on), n.; L. pl. HIERA (-a). [Gr. ἱερόν.] Gr. Antiq. A sacred place or precinct.

hier-on-ny-m'ic (hi'er-on'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 (-on'i-mit), 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-og'fan'si), n. [Gr. ιεροφαντία.] State of being, or qualification to be, a hierophant.

hier-o-phat (hi'er-og'fat; hi'er-; 277), n. [L. hierophanta, hierophantus, Gr. ιεροφάντης; iepos sacred + φαίνω to show; cf. F. hiérophante.] 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 (-fan'tik), a. [Gr. ιεροφαντικός.] Of, like, or pertaining to, hierophants or hierophancy. — hier-o-phat'ic-al-ly (-fan'ti-kal-ly), hier-o-phat'ic-ly, adv.

hier-o-sol-y-m'itan (hi'er-og'sol'i-m'i-tan), 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'ka), n.; L. pl. -cae (-se). [NL, fr. Gr. ἱεροθεῖον; iepos sacred + θεῖον chest.] Class. Antiq. A receptacle for sacred objects.

hier-ur-gy (hi'er-ur'ji), n.; pl. -gies (-jiz). [Gr. ἱεροουργία; iepos sacred + ἔργον work.] A sacred or holy work or worship. — hier-ur-gi-cal (-ur'ji-kal), a.

hig-gle (hig'gl), v. t.; hIG-GLed (-léd); hIG-GLING (-ing). [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 (hig'gl-d-pig'gl-d), adv. In confusion; topsy-turvy. R. Brothing.— a. Confused; jumbled. — n. Confusion; jumble.

high (hi), a.; HIGH'EN (-ér); HIGH'EST. [ME. high, hegh, heh, AS. hēg, hēh; akin to OS. hōg, OFries. hōg, hōch, 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. xx. 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" (Pope, cf. 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, cockshorum, 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 a rich diet. — h. living, a feeding on fish, 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 (hi), 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 (hi), 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 (hi'bin'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 braves to commit assassinations or other outrages; — called also Intehet man.

high'born' (hi'born'), a. 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 (hi'kü'vörd; 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 (hi'er), 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 halied or casued tobacco; with considerable moisture in the bale. — high'-case', a.

High'-Church'ism (ch'urch'iz'm), High'-Church'ist (ch'urch'ist), Church'man (ch'mn), High'-Church'man-ship, n. See HIGH-CHURCH, — h. — [Obs.]

high'day', n. & interj. Hey-day, high, + HIE.

high'ball' (hi'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-og'lyf-ik), v. t. To hieroglyph. Obs. hier-og-ly-phic (-og'lyf'ik), n. To hieroglyph. Rare. hier-og-ly-phic-o-ogy (-og'lyf'ik-og'i), n. [hier-og-ly-phic + logy.] The study of hieroglyphs. hier-og-ly-phy (-og'lyf'i), n. Art or practice of using hieroglyphics; hieroglyphic writing. hier-om-a-try (-om'a-tri), n. [hier-og- + a-try.] Dispute between ecclesiastics. Obs. hier-o-man'cy (hi'er-og'mán'si), n. [hier-og- + mancy.] Divina-

tion by observing the objects offered in sacrifice. hier-o-mar'ty'r (hi'er-og'mar'tir), n. [hier-og- + marty'r.] East. Ch. In the calendar, a martyr who was a priest. hier-o-ny-m'i-an (-ny-m'i-an), a. Hieronymic; as, the Hieronymic (Glagolitic) alphabet. See GLAGOLITIC. hier-o-ny-m'i-an, n. A Hieronymic. hier-on-y-m' (hi'er-on'ni-mé), n. See JERONIMUS. hier-on-y-m'us (-on'ni-mus), Bib. hier-o-pa-th'ic (-og-páth'ik), a. [hier-og- + path'ic.] Divina-

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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 before 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 Oliverus." 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 decodar.—H. pine.—NEOZA 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. ἱματίον.] 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 Himself. 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), 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-yā'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. pl. of hīnan domestics; akin to Icel. hīn man and wife, domestics, family; Goth. hīnōftra 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 (hīnd), n. [AS. hīnd, 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 before 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 Oliverus." 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 decodar.—H. pine.—NEOZA 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. ἱματίον.] 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. A peasant; a rustic. Eng. 4. A lad; a chap; fellow. Obs. hind (hīnd), n. [AS. hīnd; akin to D. hinde, OHG. hīnta, G. hinde, hīndin, Icel., Sw., & Dan. hīnd, 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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hind-brain (hīnd'brān), n. Embryol. & Anat. The posterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles; also, the parts of the brain (the ependyma and metencephalon) which develop from them. Sometimes restricted to the ependyma only, the metencephalon being called afterbrain.

hind'er (hīnd'ēr), a. [ME. hīnder, perh. fr. AS. hīnder, adv., behind; akin to OHG. hīndar, prep., behind, G. hīnder, Goth. hīndar; orig. a comparative, and akin to AS. hīne hence; or perh. fr. hīnd. See HENCE, HE; cf. HIND, a.] Of or pert. to that part or end that follows or is in the rear, as, the hind'er part of a wagon; the hind'er parts of a horse.

hind'er (hīnd'ēr), v. t.; HIND'ERED (-dērd); HIND'ER-ING. [ME. hīndren, hīnderen, AS. hīndrian, fr. hīnd behind; akin to D. hīnderen, G. hīndern, OHG. hīntarōn, Icel. & Sw. hīndra, Dan. hīndre. See HINDER, a.] 1. To injure, physically or morally. 2. To keep back or behind; to prevent from starting or moving forward; to check; obstruct;—often followed by from; as, an accident hindered the coach; drought hinders the growth of plants; to hinder me from going.

I hinder you too long from your affairs. Shaks. What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? Locke.

Syn.—Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent, stop, interrupt, counteract, thwart, oppose, embarrass.

hind'er (hīnd'ēr), v. i. To interpose obstacles or impediments; to be a hindrance.

hind'er-most (hīnd'ēr-mōst) a. [hind + most. See hind'most (hīnd'mōst)] } HIND, a.; HINDER, a.] Farthest in or toward the rear; last.

hind'gut (hīnd'gūt), n. Embryol. & Zool. The posterior part of the alimentary canal; in vertebrates, esp. that of the embryo; in invertebrates, properly that part formed by an infolding of the external integument and hence lined with ectoderm cells.

Hīndī (hīndī), n. [Hīnd. hīndī, fr. Hīnd India, fr. Per. Cf. HINDU.] 1. The chief vernacular of northern India, spoken by over 60,000,000 people, mainly in the United and Central Provinces and Central India. It is divided into two great branches: Eastern Hīndī, including, among others, the important literary dialects, Awadhī and Baghelī; and Western Hīndī, comprising a large number of dialects, the foremost being Hīndustānī (which see). See IND. EUROPEAN, Table.

2. A native of India, whether Hindu or Moslem. Hind'ley's screw (hīnd'lēz), n. Mech. An endless screw or worm shaped like an hourglass to fit a part of the circumference of the worm wheel so as to increase the bearing area and thereby diminish the wear, thus enabling a greater amount of power to be transmitted.

hind'rance (hīnd'rāns), n. [See HINDER, v. t.] Act of hindering, state of being hindered, or that which hinders; an impediment. Something between a hindrance and a help.

Syn.—Impediment, obstruction, obstacle, interruption, check, delay, restraint. See DIFFICULTY.

hind'sight (hīnd'sīt), n. 1. The rear sight of a firearm. 2. Perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened;—opposed to foresight. Humorous.

Hīn'dū, Hīn'doo (hīn'dōō; hīn-dōō'), 277. n. [Per. Hīndū, fr. Hīnd India. Cf. INDIAN.] A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; also, an adherent of Hinduism.—Hīn'dū, Hīn'doo, a.

Hīndū, or Hīndoo, calendar, a lunisolar calendar of India, according to which the year is divided into twelve months, with an extra month inserted after every month in which two new moons occur (once in three years). The intercalary month has the name of the one which precedes it. The year usually commences about April 1. The months are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month names and corresponding dates. Includes Basakh, Jeth, Asarh, Sawan, Bhadon, Asin, Katik, Aghan, Pūs, Magh, Phalgun, Chait.

Hīn'dū-ism, or Hīn'doo-ism (hīn'dōō-iz'm), n. The religion 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 CIT.; cf. BRAHMANISM, 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.

Hīn'dū-ize, or Hīn'doo-ize (hīn'dōō-īz), v. t. To subject, or conform, to Hindu culture and beliefs.

Hīn'dū-stā'nī, Hīn'doo-stā'nī (-stā'nē), a. [Hīnd. Hīndustānī an Indian, fr. Per. Hīndustān India.] Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.

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hinge (hīng), n. [ME. heng, heng; akin to D. heng, I.G. henge, E. dial. hingle a small hinge; connected with hang, v. See HANG.] 1. The hook with its eye, or the joint, or flexible piece, 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. hinged (hīngd), v. t.; HINGED (hīngd); HING'ING (hīng'ing), 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. 2. 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.

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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.

capable of shining in a dark-colored coat" (Shenstone); cf. "Intimations of Immortality" (Wordsworth); Mrs. Jamieson came now to insinuate pretty plainly that she did not wish that the Cranford ladies should call upon her sister-in-law" (Mrs. Gaskell); cowardly insinuations. IMPLY, as here compared (see IMPLY), is in general opposed to express; as, "My delicacy . . . is not so squeamish, but that after it has feasted upon praise expressed, it can find a comfortable dessert in the contemplation of praise implied" (Cowper); "so much of the unuttered and unutterable, of the constantly and unmistakably implied" (H. James). See ALLUDE.

hin'ter-land' (hín'tér-lánd'; G. Jánt'nd; n. [G. hinter behind + land land.] The land or region lying behind the coast district. The term is used esp. with reference to the so-called doctrine of the hinterland, sometimes advanced, that occupation of the coast supports a claim to an exclusive right to occupy, from time to time, the territory lying inland of the coast. Cf. RIGHT OF CONTINUITY.

hip (híp), interj. A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, hip, hip, hurrah!

hip, n. [ME. hipe, hupe, AS. hype; akin to D. heup, OHG. huf, G. hüfte, Dan. hofte, Sw. höft, Goth. hups; cf. Icel. huppr, and also Gr. κύβητος the hollow above the hips of cattle, and Lith. kumpis ham.] 1. The laterally projected region of each side of the body below the waist, formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and upper part of the femur together with the fleshy parts covering them; also, the corresponding part of an animal's body; the haunch. 2. Arch. A the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall plates running in different directions. b A hip rafter. 3. Engin. In a bridge truss, the place where an inclined end post meets the top chord.

hip and thigh, overhangingly; unsparringly.

hip, v. t. & i.; HIPED (hípt); HIP'ING (híp'ing). Wrestling. To throw by means of a hipec. — HIP'ER (híp'er), n. Hip joint. Anal. The articulation between the thigh bone and hip bone.

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to the equitant leaves and star-shaped flowers.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American bulbous amarillidaceous plants, having showy flowers of various colors. They are closely related to *Amaryllis*, and the cultivated species are known to florists by that name. See AMARYLLIS, 3.

hipped (hípt), a. 1. Having (such or so many) hips. 2. Injured or dislocated in the hip; hipshot.

hip/pi-at'ry (híp'i-at'ri; hí-pi-at'ri), n. [hippo- + -iatry.] The diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the horse. — hip/pi-at'ric (híp'i-at'rik), hip/pi-at'ri-cal (-rí-kál), a. — hip/pi-at'rist (híp'i-at'rist; hí-pi-at'rist), n.

hip-po (híp'pó), a. Combining form fr. Greek ἵππος, horse.

hip-po-cam'pal (-kám'pál), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the hippocampus.

hippocampal convolution, a convolution of the brain, bounded above by the dentate and below by the anterior part of the collateral fissure. — h. fissure, the dentate fissure.

hip-po-cam'pus (-pús), n.; pl. -pi (-pí). [L., the sea horse, Gr. ἵπποκαμπος a hippocampus (in senses 1 and 2); ἵππος horse + κάμπος a sea monster.] 1. Class. Myth. A fabulous monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish. They are commonly represented as attached to the chariots of Neptune and the Tritons. 2. [cap.] Zool. The genus of lophobranch fishes consisting of the typical sea horses.

3. Anat. A name applied to either of two ridges of white matter in each lateral ventricle of the brain. The larger is called hippocampus major, or simply hippocampus, and is a curved elongated eminence extending throughout the length of the floor of the descending horn of the ventricle. It is produced by the infolding of the cortex to form the dentate sulcus, and is gray matter covered by a layer of white matter on the ventricular surface. The smaller, or hippocampus minor, is on the inner wall of the posterior horn, and the cerebellum, infolding in a living cerebellum.

hip-po-cras (híp'pó-krás), n. [ME. ypoeras, OF. ypoeras, F. Hippocrates, ypoeras, prop. the name Hippocrates.] A cordial made of spiced wine.

hip-po-cra'te-a (-krát'e-á), n. [NL. See HIPPOCRATIC.] Bot. A large genus of tropical trees or twining shrubs, typifying the family Hippocrateaceae, and characterized by the 3-lobed capsule with winged seeds. *H. ovalis* occurs in South Florida. The oily seeds of *H. comosa* are used in the West Indies in place of almonds.

hip-po-cra'te-a-ce-ae (-á's'é-é), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of shrubs or trees (order Sapindales), having opposite leaves and small flowers with five sepals, five petals, and androecium of three stamens inserted on the disk. It contains 3 genera and about 150 species, of tropical distribution. — hip-po-cra'te-a-ceous (-shúe), a.

hip-po-cra'tic (-krát'ík), a. [L. Hippocraticus, fr. L. Hippocrates, Gr. Ἱπποκράτης.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates of Cos, a celebrated Greek physician born about 460 B. C., or the school of medicine which took his name. The chief therapeutic agents of the Hippocratic school were diet, medicinal waters, fresh air, and gymnastics.

Hippocratic face or countenance [L. facies Hippocratica], the face or countenance as it appears after death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, or the like. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk, the temples hollow, and the ears retracted. Infoling in a living cerebellum.

hip-po-crene (híp'pó-kre-né), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἵπποκρήνη; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.

— Nor maddening drafts of Hippocrene Longfellow.

hip-po-cra'te-ni-an (-kré'ní-an), a. [hippo- + Gr. κρηνίς shoe.] Zool. Designating, or pertaining to, the polyzoans of the order Phylactolemata, which have a horse-shoe-shaped lophophore. — n. One of the Phylactolemata.

hip-po-da-mi'a (-dá-mí-á), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἵπποδάμεια.] Class. Myth. A daughter of Genomau, who offered her to the author who could defeat his horses in a race. She was won by Pelops, for love of whom she bribed Myrtilus, her father's charioteer, to remove a spoke from his chariot wheel. b Deidamia, the wife of Pirithous. c = BRIZESIS.

hip-po-drome (híp'pó-dró-m), n. [L. hippodromos, Gr. ἵπποδρόμος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course; cf. F. hippodrome.] 1. Gr. Antiq. An oval track for horse and chariot races, with tiers of seats for the spectators.

hip-ping, hip'ping, n. [hip, n. + -ing.] Auniant's breechcloth, or diaper. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

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2. An arena for equestrian performances; a circus. 3. Sports. A fraudulent contest with a predetermined winner. Slang, U. S.

hip-po-drome (híp'pó-dró-m), v. i. HIP'PO-DROMED (-dróm'd); HIP'PO-DROM'ING (-dróm'ing). Sports. To arrange contests with predetermined winners. Slang, U. S.

hip-po-drom'ic (-dróm'ík), a. Pertaining to a hippodrome.

hip-po-griff, hip-po-gryph (-gríf), n. [F. hippogriffe; cf. It. ipogrifo.] See HIPPOGRIFUS, GRIFFIN. A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hip-pol'o-gy (híp'pól'ó-jí), n. [hippo- + -logy.] The study of the horse. — hip-po-log'ic-cal (híp'pól'ó-jí-kál), a. — hip-pol'o-gist (híp'pól'ó-jíst), n.

Hip-pol'y-tus (híp'pól'y-tús), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἵππολύτος.] Gr. Myth. A son of Theseus by the Amazon queen Antiope (or, in some versions, her sister, Hippolyta, to whom she invaded Attica in her behalf). Phaedra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, who was approached in her behalf by an attendant of hers without her knowledge. He publicly flouted her, and in shame and frenzy Phaedra hanged herself, attaching to her wrist a tablet accusing Hippolytus of ravishment. Theseus, discovering the tablet, in an imprecation demanded that Poseidon take his son's life. This the god did by sending a sea monster which so terrified the horses of Hippolytus that they dragged him to death. The myth is the theme of a celebrated tragedy by Euripides, who gives as its motive the jealousy of Aphrodite for the exclusive service which Hippolytus bestows upon Artemis. See DIANA. — Hip-pol'y-tus (tém), a.

Hip-pom'a-ne (híp'póm'a-né), n. [NL., fr. L. hippomanes a certain plant, Gr. ἵππομανές a plant of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad; ἵππος horse + μαίνεσθαι to rage (see MANIA); cf. F. hippomanes.] Bot. A genus of poisonous euphorbiaceous trees having small spicate dioecious flowers and thick ovate leaves. It consists of a single species, *H. mancinella*, the manchineel.

hip-po-nac'te-an (híp'pó-nák'té-an), a. [L. hipponacteus, fr. Gr. ἵππονακτεος, fr. ἵππος horse.] Of or pert. to Hippomanax, a Greek comic poet of the 6th century B. C., famous for his rough and vindictive satire, or the verse forms ascribed to his invention: a The hollamb. b = scazon b.

n. A Hipponactean verse.

Hipponactean distich, Pros., a distich composed of a trochee dimeter and iambic trimeter, both catalectic.

hip-po-pa-thol'o-gy (-pá-thól'ó-jí), n. [hippo- + pathology.] Veterinary medicine, the pathology of the horse. — hip-po-path'o-log'ic-cal (-pá-thól'ó-jí-kál), a.

hip-poph'a-gous (híp'póf'a-gús), a. [hippo- + -phagous.] Eating horseflesh.

hip-poph'a-gy (-jí), n. [Cf. F. hippophagie.] Act or practice of eating horseflesh.

hip-po-pot'am-ic (híp'pót'am'ík; -pót'a-m'ík), a. Pertaining to, or like, the hippopotamus; unwieldy.

hip-po-pot'a-mus (-pót'a-mús), n.; pl. E. HIPPOPOTAMUS (-tús; -z; -s); L. HIPPOPOTAMI (-mí) [L., fr. Gr. ἵπποπόταμος; ἵππος horse + ποταμός river; cf. ME. ypotame, fr. OF. ypotame, fr. the same source.] Cf. EQUINE.] The popular as well as [cap.] the generic name of a very large artiodactyl mammal



Hippopotamus

(*Hippopotamus amphibius*) allied to the hogs, which was formerly found in the rivers of most parts of Africa, and is still common in the more remote districts. It has an enormous head and small body, with long tusks like canine and incisor teeth, which yield a good quality of ivory. The feet are four-toed, the skin is bare and very thick, and the legs are very short. Next to the elephants it is the bulkiest existing quadruped, becoming at least 14 feet long. It is largely aquatic in habits, and can swim well and remain long under water. The hippopotamus feeds chiefly on aquatic plants, but also seeks its food on land and is sometimes domesticated to cultivate crops. In western Africa a smaller species is found, which has been made the type of a separate genus or subgenus and called *Cheropsis libertensis*. Several fossil forms from Europe and India are also known. The living and fossil species constitute together a family, Hip-po-pot'am'i-dæ (-pót'am'í-dé). — hip-po-pot'a-mine (-mín; -mín), hip-po-pot'a-moid (-móid), a.

γλώσσα tongue.] Zool. The genus of flatfishes containing the halibut. It is the type of a subfamily, Hip-pogloss'i-næ (-gló'ss'i-né).

hip-pog'lo-sy (híp'póg'ló-sí), n. [hippo- + -logy.] The pedigree or origin of a horse. Obs.

hip-po-griff'ák, hip-po-griff'án, n. A hippogriff. Obs.

hip-pold (híp'póld), n. [hippo- + -old.] Zool. Resembling, or allied to, the horse.

hip-po-ko-pros'ter-in (híp'pó-kó-prós'tér-in), n. [hippo- + -koprosterin.] Chem. An altered cholesterolin found in feces of the horse.

hip-po-ly'tic (híp'pól'y-tík), a. [hippo- + -lytic.] Pert. to measurement of horses.

Hip-poph'a-gé (híp'póf'a-jé), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἵπποφαγία.] Bot. A monotypic genus of eleanaceous shrubs of Europe and Asia. See BUCKTHORN.

hip-poph'a-gi (-jí), n. pl. [NL. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.] Eaters of horseflesh.

hip-poph'a-gism (-jí-z'm), n. Hippophagy. — hip-poph'a-gist (-jíst), n. — Hip-poph'a-gis'ti-cal (-jíst'í-kál), a.

hip-po-phle (híp'pó-flí), n. [hippo- + -phle.] A lover of horses. [HIPPOPHILE.]

hip-po-pot'a-mi-an (-pót'am'í-an), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἵπποπόταμος.] A name of a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa*.

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his/stone (his'tōn), n. [Gr. ἰσός tissue.] *Physiol. Chem.* 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-to-ri-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-to-ri-at-ed (his-tō'ri-āt'ed), a. [LL. *historiatus*, 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 *historiated* border of a page of manuscript.

his-to-ric (-tō'rik) a. [L. *historicus*, Gr. ἱστορικός: cf. *his-to-ric-al* (-i-kāl)] 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 *primary* (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 of vivid narration*. — 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-to-ri-co (-his-tō'ri-kō). 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-to-ri-ed (his-tō'ri-ēd), a. Related in history; having a history; historical.

his-to-ri-ette (his-tō'ri-ēt), n. [F., dim. of *histoire* a history.] A short history or story.

his-to-ri-ty (-tō'ri-ti), n. 1. -*ty* (-id) (-fid); -*ty* (-fīng) (-fīng). [History + -ty.] To record in or as history. Thy conquest meet to be *historied*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

his-to-ri-og-ra-pher (his-tō'ri-ōg'rā-fēr), n. [L. *historiographus*, Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; *istoria* history + γράφειν to write: cf. F. *historiographie*.] 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-to-ri-og-ra-pher-ship*, n. *his-to-ri-og-ra-phy* (-fi), n. The art or employment, or a work, of a historiographer. — *his-to-ri-og-raph-ic* (-tō-grāf'ik). *his-to-ri-og-raph-i-cal* (-i-kāl), a. — *his-to-ri-og-raph-i-cal-ly*, adv.

his-to-ry (his-tō'ri), n.; pl. -*ries* (-ri-z). [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*.

For aught that I could ever read, Could ever hear by tale or history. *Shak.*

2. Specif., 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*.

his-to-troph-ic (his-tō'trōf'ik), a. [*histo* + Gr. τροφή nutrition, τροφῆν to nourish.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of tissue.

his-to-zyme (his-tō'zim), n. [*histo* + Gr. ζύμα leaven.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme said to occur in the kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

his-tri-on-ic (his-tri-ōn'ik) a. [*Historicus*, fr. *historia* *his-tri-on-i-cal* (-i-kāl)] a. [*actor*: cf. F. *historique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage or actors; theatrical. 2. Tainted with false and *historical* feeling. *Dr. Quincey*.

2. *Med.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the muscles which produce facial expression; as, *historical* paralysis.

his-tri-on-ic, n. 1. An actor. 2. pl. Dramatic representation; theatricals.

his-tri-on-i-cism (-i-si-z'm), n. *Historical* art; acting. *hit* (hit), v. t.; *pret.* & *p. p.* HIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HITTING. [ME. *hiten*, *huden*, of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *hitte* to hit, find, Sw. & Icel. *hitla*.] 1. To come upon (esp., something sought); to meet with or attain to, as by accident or chance; to reach; to find; to arrive at; as, to *hit* the answer to a riddle; to *hit* the proper plan.

In the evening [he] hit the Caledonian canal. *T. Hughes*.

2. To reach with or as if with a stroke; to strike or touch, usually with force; esp., to reach or touch (an object aimed at); as, to *hit* a ball; to be *hit* by adversity.

I think you have hit the mark. *Shak.*

3. Hence: a To bring into violent contact; to knock; as, to *hit* one's head in falling. b To deliver; as, to *hit* a blow.

4. To affect in respect of feelings, reasonings, well-being, or other particular; to affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard.

You hit him; . . . that argument never fails. *Dryden*.

5. To attain conformity with; to accord precisely with; to suit. "He scarcely *hit* my humor." *Tennyson*.

6. To attain to a precise reproduction or representation of; to mimic or reproduce; as, to *hit* the right note.

7. To cast; throw. *Obs. or Dial.*

8. *Backgammon*. To take up (a man). *Syn.* — *Strike*.

to hit a blot, to capture a man exposed on a point in backgammon; hence, to find a flaw, as in a policy or argument. — to hit it off, to agree. *Colloq.* — to hit off a To improvise; as, to *hit off* a sonnet. b To find; discover; as, the hounds *hit off* a scent. c To reproduce; imitate; as, to *hit off* a character. — to hit the nail on the head, to hit most effectively; to do or say a thing in the right way. — to hit the pipe, to smoke opium. *Slang.* — to hit the road or pike, to take to the road; to set out. *Slang.*

hit, v. i. 1. To meet or reach what was aimed at or desired; to succeed, often with implied chance, or luck; as, to *hit* upon a solution, discovery, hypothesis, explanation, etc. And off it hits. *Shak.*

2. To germinate or set so as to grow or develop; as, the peaches did not *hit* this season. *Obs. or Dial.*

3. To come in contact forcibly; to strike; — often followed by *against*, *upon*, or *on*. If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke*

4. To deliver a blow; to strike; as, he *hit* out with his fist.

5. To come into accord; to suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.* The scheme *hit* so exactly with my temper. *De Foe*

6. To direct one's course; to betake one's self; — often with *in* or *out*. *Rare, Slang, or Dial.*

hit or miss, whether one (or it) hits or misses; at random; in a happy-go-lucky fashion.

hit, n. 1. A blow striking the object aimed at; — contrasted with *miss*. "A *hit*, a very palpable hit." *Shak.*

2. In various ball games, a stroke by which the ball is hit so as to result in a certain score; as, a four *hit* in cricket, producing four runs; specif., *Baseball*, a base hit.

3. A stroke of success; a fortunate chance; a successful effort or production; as, he made a *hit*; the play was a *hit*. What late he called a blessing, now was wit, *Pope*.

4. A pertinent or apt expression or turn of thought; a phrase which hits the mark; as, a happy *hit*; specif., a pertinent remark of a sarcastic or censorious nature; as, a *hit* at politicians.

5. *Backgammon*. a A game won after the adversary has removed some of his men, counting less than a *gammon*; sometimes, any game won. b Act of hitting a blot.

6. A plentiful crop of fruit. *Dial.*

hit-and-miss, a. Sometimes hitting, or corresponding in position, and sometimes not. — hit-and-miss governor. See *GOVERNOR*, n. 5. — h. ventilator, a window ventilator consisting of a perforated glass disk, lying flat against, and pivoted through its center to, a correspondingly perforated window.

hitch (hitsh), n. i.; HITCHED (hitsh); HITTING. [Cf. Scot. *hitsh* a motion by a jerk, and *hutch* to move by jerks, also E. *hike*.] 1. To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks, as when obstructed or impeded; to hobble; hop. To ease themselves. . . by hitching into another place. *Fuller*.

his-tri-o (-his-tri-ō), his-tri-on (-ōn), n. [*histro*: cf. F. *histor*.] An actor. *Rare.*

his-tri-on-i-cal-ly, adv. of *HISTORICAL*. See *LY*.

his-tri-on-ism (his-tri-ōn-i-z'm), n. *Historicism*. *Rare.*

his-tri-on-ize, v. i. To act on the stage. *Obs.*

hit, v. t. HIGHT. *hit, pron.* It. *Obs. or Scot.* & *hit*. *Obs. pret. of HIE*.

hit, 3d pers. sing. pres. of *HIDE*, contr. from *hideth*.

hitch (hitsh), n. A minnow (*Leucina exilicauda*) with silvery sides and dark back, which occurs in the streams of the Coast Range about San Francisco and Monterey. It reaches a length of twelve inches.

hitch-cock, n. A hiccup. *Obs.*

hitch-al, *Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HATCHEL*.

hitch'er, n. One that hitches or catches; specif., a boat hook.

2. To become entangled or caught; to be linked or yoked; to catch; cling. . . which at length hitched together. *South*.

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 (hitsh), 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 noose, esp. one for a temporary fastening, and capable of being readily undone. See *KNOT*, 1. 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, girders and columns, or the like.

hitch'y (hitsh'ī), a. Having impeded movement; jerky. — hitch'y-ly (-ī-ly), adv. — hitch'y-ness, n.

hith'er (hitsh'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 (hitsh'ēr-mōst), a. Nearest on this side.

hith'er-to' (-tō'), hitsh'ēr-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 (-wērd), [AS. *hiderward*.] Toward *hith'er-wards* (-wērdz) adv. This place; hither. Marching *hith'erward* in proud array. *Shak.*

hit-or-miss, a. Random; happy-go-lucky.

Hit'tite (hit'tit), n. [From Heb. *Hittit* 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 Hittori tubes.

Hit'tori tube. *Elec.* a 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. Hittori (b. 1824). b A Crookes tube.

hive (hiv), n. [ME. *hive*, *hive*, 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 *hive* of straw. *Shak.*

hive, v. t.; HIVED (hivd); HIVING (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. *Living* 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.* a Urticaria. b An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox. c Croup.

hive sirup or syrup. *Pharm.* The compound sirup of squill, employed as an expectorant.

Hiz'en' por-ce-lain (hē'zēn'). [From *Hizen*, a province of Japan.] A class of Japanese porcelains, including Imari.

Hitch'e-see Var. of *HICHTER*.

hithe (hitsh), n. [AS. *hit*.] A port or small haven; — now only in comb.; as, *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*. [*hit*. R.]

hitsh'er (hitsh'ēr), v. i. To come *hith'er*, come. [*AS. hider-cume*.] Advent; descent. *Obs. or Scot.*

hitsh'er-more, a. *Hither*. *Obs.* *hitsh'er-bill*, *hitsh'er-bills*, adv. *Hitherto*. *Obs.*

hithertoward, hithertowards, adv. *Hitherto*; toward this place or time. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

hitsh'er-un-to' (hitsh'ēr-un-tō'), adv. *Hitherto* *Archaic*.

hitsh'e. HIGHT. *hitsh'e*, haste. *Hitsh'e-pa-de'sa* (hitsh'ē-pā-dē'sā; -sā), n. [*Skr. hitsh'padēśa*.] = *Book of Good Counsel*, under *BOOK*. See *BIDPAI*.

hitte. HIT. IT. [*hit*.] *hit'ter* (hit'tēr), n. One that

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! a word now used by teamsters, but formerly to order the cessation of anything.

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. The head is crested. The hoactzin constitutes by itself the group Opisthocomi, which is now usually regarded as a suborder of the Galliformes. It frequents low trees and bushes near water, and builds a large bulky nest.

hoar (hōr; 201), a. [ME. hoar, hār, AS. hār; akin to Icel. hār, and to OHG. hēr illustrious, G. hēlr; cf. Icel. heidr brightness of the sky, Goth. hais 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. hōrdian.] 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. The hoardings were covered with posters. Stevenson. 2. Mil. A strong overhanging wooden gallery or scaffold on a medieval fortress wall, to aid in defense.

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'n; 201), v. t. & i.; HOARS'ENED (-s'nd); HOARS'EN-ING. To make, or to become, hoarse. hoar'stone' (hōrs'tōn'; 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. i.] 1. White or whitish; specif., white or gray with age; hoar; as, hoary hairs. "Hoary willows." Addison. Relevance the hoary head. Dr. T. Dwight. 2. Hence, remote in time past; as, hoary antiquity. 3. Msl'ly; mossy; musty. Obs.

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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'bd); 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, nob, is his word; give 't or take 't. Shak. hob and nob, hob a nob, hob or nob, prob. 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. Hobbs'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. hob'le (hōb'l; 201), n.; HOBS'LES (-l; 201); HOBS'LING (-l'ing). [ME. hobelen, hoblin; akin to D. hobelen, 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 versification, the mean diction. 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 hopple; 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 hopple 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'e (hōrs; 201), v. t. & i.; HOARS'ER (-s'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'n; 201), v. t. & i.; HOARS'ENED (-s'nd); HOARS'EN-ING. To make, or to become, hoarse. hoar'stone' (hōrs'tōn'; 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. i.] 1. White or whitish; specif., white or gray with age; hoar; as, hoary hairs. "Hoary willows." Addison. Relevance the hoary head. Dr. T. Dwight. 2. Hence, remote in time past; as, hoary antiquity. 3. Msl'ly; mossy; musty. Obs.

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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'bler (hōb'lēr), n. [ME. alhober, 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.

hob'by (hōb'y; n.; pl. -BIES (-īz)). [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





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; to 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. Collog. — 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. Law, 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 unbroken; 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, 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.

Ne 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. Veter. An actinomycotic tumor of the jaw. Collog.

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'üp), 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.

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 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. Collog.

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.) or to an aperture or perforation in a thin body (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. Collog.

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.

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In ENGLAND and IRELAND the days of the greater church feasts are observed as church holidays. The bank holidays including Good Friday and Christmas Day, the following statute holidays: Easter Monday, Whitmonday, 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 Sundays, 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.

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Who is like thee, glorious in holiness? Ex. xv. 11.

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Syn. — HOLINESS, SANCTITY, RIGHTHOUSNESS. HOLINESS (the Saxon and more intimate word) suggests more frequently innocent 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 spirits 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.

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In ENGLAND and I

- 3. Depressed; concave; sunken. With hollow eye and wrinkled brow. *Shak.*
- 3. *Mech.* Having a concave face or surface; — said of various tools, etc., esp. when designed for curved work; as, hollow adz, auger, etc.; a hollow-ground razor.
- 4. Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; as, a hollow roar.
- 5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; treacherous; as, a hollow heart; a hollow friend; also, empty of real worth; vain; as, a hollow victory.
- 6. Complete; thorough. *Collog.*

**Syn.**—Concave, sunken, vacant, void; faithless, deceitful. **hollow bastion, Fort.**, a bastion the rampart of which extends only along the faces and flanks. *Obs. or K.*—**h. newel, Arch.**, an opening in the center of a winding staircase in place of a newel post, the stairs being supported each step by those below, and all held in place by the wall; an open newel.—**h. quoin, Engin.**, a pier of stone or brick behind the lock gates of a canal, and containing a recess to receive the ends of the gates.—**h. relief.**—**h. square, Mil.**, a formation of troops in the shape of a square, each side usually consisting of several ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle.—**h. stock.**—So named from their hollow stems. **h. A menthaeacea plant (*Leonotis nepetifolia*).** **h. The mallow *Malvastrum spicatum*.**—**h. ware, china, silverware, etc.,** in the form of hollow vessels, as distinguished from flatware.

**hollow (hól'v), adv.** Wholly; completely; utterly; — chiefly after the verb to beat, and often with all; as, this story beats the other all hollow. See ALL, *adv. Collog.* The more civilized so-called Caucasian races have beaten the Turks hollow in the struggle for existence. *Darwin.*

**hollow (hól'v), n.** [See HOLLOW, *a.*] 1. An unfilled space within anything; a cavity; a hole; as, the hollow of a tree. 2. A low spot surrounded by elevations; a depressed part of a surface; a concavity; a channel, basin, or valley. I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood. *Tennyson.*

3. A concave plane for moldings. 4. *Bookbinding.* A strip, as of pasteboard, serving to guide the case maker and to stiffen the back of the book.

**hollow, v. l. & i.; hollowed (-d); hollow-ing.** To make, or to become, hollow.

**hollow-hearted, a.** Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true.—**hollow-heartedness, n.**

**hollow-horned (-hórnd); (87); a.** Having permanent horns with a bony core, as the beef cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes.

**holly (hól'v), n.; pl. -LIES (-líz).** [*ME. holi, hólín, AS. helen, hōlegn; akin to D. & G. hult, OHG. hulis, hulis, W. celyn, Armor. kelen, Gael. cuiltoim, Ir. cuileann. Cf. HOLM.*] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex*, esp. of the subgenus *Aquifolium*, the species of which have thick, glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red persistent berries. It has a fine-grained, heavy, white wood. The bark is used as a febrifuge, and the berries are violently purgative and emetic. The American holly (*Ilex opaca*) has duller and less spiny leaves than the European (*I. aquifolium*). See ILEX. Its foliage is used for decoration at Christmas time, and hence the tree is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing.



European Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Reduced.

2. The foliage or branches of this tree, used for decoration. 3. A tree whose leaves resemble those of *Ilex*, as: *Prunus uicifolia* and *Heteromeles arbutifolia* in California; *Elaeodendron croceum* in South Africa; species of *Hakea* in Australia, of *Olearia* in New Zealand; the holm oak, etc.

**holly fern.** A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (*Polystichum hollyifolium*).

**holly-hock (hól'v-hók), n.** [*ME. holihoec; holi holi + hoc mallow, AS. hoc.* See HOLY.] **a** The marsh mallow. **Obs. b** A tall malvaceous perennial herb (*Althaea rosea*) native of China, cultivated in gardens; also, its flower. It has large coarse rounded leaves and a terminal spike of single or double white, yellow, pink, or purple flowers.

**holly laurel.** A Californian cherry (*Prunus uicifolia*), having hollylike leaves.

**holm (hól'm; 277), n.** [*ME., prob. fr. AS. hōlen holly; as the holly is also called holm. See HOLY.*] **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**holm (hól'm; 277), n.** [*AS. holm, usually meaning, sea, water; akin to Icel. hōlmr, holmr, an island, Dan. holm, Sw. holme, G. holm, and prob. to E. hill. Cf. HILL.*] 1. The sea. *Archie.*

2. An islet in a river or lake or near the mainland; — common in English place names.

3. Low, flat land near a river; bottoms. *Eng. Tennyson.* The soft wind blowing over meadow holms.

**Holmes light, Holmes signal (hól'mz).** A signaling device which consists of a case containing calcium phosphide and having a float attached. When it is thrown on the water hydrogen phosphide is generated and takes fire spontaneously, burning with a brilliant light.

**hol'low-er, n.** One that hollows. **hol'low-eyed, a.** Having sunken eyes. **hol'low-ly, adv.** of HOLLOW. **hol'low-ness, n.** See NESS. **hol'low-root, n.** **a** = HOLEWORT. **b** The marsh mallow. **hol'low-wort (-wúrt).** Var. of HOLEWORT. **hol'low-y, a.** Hollow. *Obs.* **hol'hus-chick'le (hól'ús-chík'le), n. sing. & pl.** (Iroq. fr. Russ. *gol'shchik*) name of noseberries, off-spring, etc., fr. *gol'sh' naked.* A young male fur seal; — also called *bachelor* (wh. see). **hol'ly + hollow (-hól'v), n. sing. & pl.** (Iroq. fr. Russ. *gol'shchik*) name of noseberries, off-spring, etc., fr. *gol'sh' naked.* **holly bay, a.** The lobolly bay. **b** The laurel magnolia. **holly cherry = HOLLY LAUREL.** **holly family, Bot.** The family Aquifoliaceae. **hollyhock disease.** A disease of the hollyhock caused by the parasitic fungus *Colletotrichum alabastris*, also, the fungus itself. **hollyhock rose.** The resurrection plant *Selaginella lepidophylla*. **hollyhock rust.** A disease of

**hol'mi-a (hól'mí-á), n.** [*NL., fr. Holmia, the Latinized form of Stockholm, in the neighborhood of which minerals rich in yttria are found.*] *Chem.* A very rare earth belonging to the yttria group and obtained from gadolinite. The element of which it is the oxide is called **hol'mi-um (hól'mí-um),** and has an atomic weight, as determined in 1911, of 163.5.—**hol'mic (-mík), a.**

**hol'm-oak (hól'm-ók), n.** The evergreen oak of South Europe (*Quercus ilex*), with hollylike leaves and hard tough wood. **hol'mos (hól'mós), n.** [*NL., fr. Gr. ὅλος.*] *Class. Archaeol.* **a** A closed vessel of nearly spherical form on a high stem or pedestal. **b** A drinking cup having a foot and stem.

**hol'o- (hól'v), a.** A combining form from Greek ὅλος, *whole.* **hol'o-blastic (-blás'tík), a.** [*holo + -blastic.*] *Embryol.* Undergoing total or complete cleavage; — said of those eggs which contain but little yolk or inert matter, and in which the cleavage planes divide the whole egg into distinctly separated though coherent cells or blastomeres. Opposed to *meroblastic.*—**hol'o-blast'i-cal-ly (-tík'li), adv.**

**hol'o-branch (hól'v-bránj), n.** [*See HOLO + -BRANCHIA.*] *Zool.* In fishes, a complete gill having papillae on both sides. **hol'o-caine (hól'v-káin; -én; 184), n.** Also *-In.* *Pharm.* A crystallized derivative of phenacetin and (para)phenetidine, used in ophthalmology as a local anesthetic.

**hol'o-caust (hól'v-kóst), n.** [*L. holocaustum, Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, neut. of ὁλόκαυτος, ὁλόκαυτος, burnt whole; ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt, fr. καίω to burn (cf. CAUSTIC); cf. F. holocauste.*] 1. A burnt sacrifice; a sacrificial offering the whole of which is consumed by fire. See SACRIFICE. 2. Hence, a complete or thorough sacrifice or destruction, esp. by fire, as of large numbers of human beings.

**hol'o-caus'tic (-kóst'ík), a.** Of, or relating to, a holocaust. **hol'o-cent'ri-dæ (-sén'trí-dé), n. pl.** [*NL., fr. genus name Holocentrus; holō + Gr. κέντρον center.*] *Zool.* A family of tropical marine fishes closely allied to, and in older classifications included in, the Berycidae. The type genus, **hol'o-cent'rus (-trús),** contains the typical squirrel fishes.—**hol'o-cent'roid (-tríd), n.**—**hol'o-cent'roid (-tróid), a. & n.**

**hol'o-ceph-a-lid (-séf'á-lí), n. pl.** [*NL.; holō + Gr. κεφαλή head.*] *Zool.* A small group of remarkable fishes, commonly known as chimaeras, from the chief and best-known genus, *Chimæra*. They have been regarded as an independent subclass of fishes, but are now included in the Elasmobranchii as a subclass or order. Like the sharks, their nearest existing relatives, the chimaeras have a cartilaginous skeleton; but the gill clefts are covered by a fold of skin, the head is high and compressed, the mouth small and narrow, the dentition reduced to a few broad plates, and the body tapers off into a long, narrow, heterocercal or whiplike tail. The upper jaw is firmly united with the skull, and the lower jaw articulates directly with the skull. The males have claspers on the ventral fins and an additional clasping organ on the front of the head. The dorsal fin usually has a strong spine. Besides certain fossil forms, some at least as old as the Devonian, four existing genera, *Chimæra*, *Rhinochimæra*, *Harrisiella*, and *Callorhynchus*, are known.—**hol'o-ceph-a-lous (-lús), a.**

**hol'o-cryptic (-kríp'tík), a.** [*holo + cryptic.*] Wholly concealing; incapable of being deciphered without a key. **hol'o-crys'tal-line (-krís'tál-in; -ín), a.** [*holo + crystal-line.*] *Petrog.* Completely crystalline; — said of a rock, like granite, made up wholly of crystals or crystalline particles.

**hol'o-fer'nes, or Hol'o-phar'nes (hól'v-fér'néz), n. a.** See JEMINA. **b** In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the Parisian pedant under whom Gargantua is placed for instruction. **c** A pedantic schoolmaster in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost."

**hol'o-graph (hól'v-gráf), n.** [*L. holographus entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος whole + γραφῆναι to write; cf. F. holographe, Olographe.*] **a** A document, as a letter, deed, or will, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds and whose act it purports to be. In the Civil Law and the systems based upon it a holograph writing need not be attested by subscribing witnesses, notarial seal, etc., to be authenticated, but is said to prove itself. This is the case in Scotland, Quebec, Louisiana, and generally on the continent of Europe. At the common law holographic documents have no superior validity.

**hol'o-graph, hol'o-graph'ic (-gráf'ík), hol'o-graph'ic-al (-í-kál), a.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, holographs.

**hol'o-he'dral (-hé'drál), a.** [*holo + Gr. ἑδρα seat, base.*] *Cryst.* Having all the faces required by complete symmetry; — opposed to *hemihedral* and *tetrahedral*.—**hol'o-he'drism (-dríz'm), n.**

**hol'o-hé'dron (-drón), n. Cryst.** A holohedral form. **hol'o-hem'i-hé'dral (-hém'í-hé'drál), a.** [*holo + hemihedral.*] *Cryst.* Presenting or designating hemihedral forms, as the pyritohedron, in which all the sectants have half the whole number of faces.

**hol'o-me-ta-b'lo-la (-mè-táb'ló-lá), n. pl.** [*NL. See HOLO + METABOLA.*] *Zool.* Those insects which have a complete metamorphosis; — equiv. to *Heteromorpha*.

**hol'o-met-a-b'ol'ic (-mèt'á-ból'ík), a. Zool.** Having a complete metamorphosis; — said of certain insects. See METAMORPHOSIS.

**hol'o-me-ta-b'ol'ism (-mèt'á-ból'íz'm), n. Zool.** In insects, complete metamorphosis.

**hol'o-morph (hól'v-mórf), n.** [*holo + -morph.*] *Math.* who is the chief character in numerous stories by Sir A. Conan Doyle. [*COMET.* Holmes's comet (hól'm'z). See HOLM GANG' (hól'm'gá'ng), n. [*Icel. hólmganga.* See HOLM GANG.] A duel to the death. *Rare.* **holm tree (hól'm).** **a** The holm oak. **b** The holly. *Dial. Eng.* **hol'o-bap'tist (hól'v-báp'tíst), n. pl.** [*holo + baptist.*] *Ect.* An immersionist. **hol'o-ben'thic (-bém'thík), a.** [*holo + Gr. βένθος depth of the sea.*] *Zool.* Inhabiting the deep sea during all stages of life. **hol'o-caus'tal (-kós'tál), a.** *Biological.* **hol'o-ceph-a-la (-séf'á-lá), n. pl.** [*NL. = HOLOCEPHALI.*] **hol'o-chia-my'd (-kóik'e-mí-d'ík), hol'o-chiam'y-date (-klám'í-dát), a.** [*holo + Gr. χλαμύς mantle.*] *Zool.* Having the mantle of the mantle unnotched; of or pertaining to a group, **hol'o-chiam'y-da (-dá),** of gastropods thus characterized.

An expression that exhibits or simulates (within a certain region of value) the properties of a corresponding integral expression.

**hol'o-morph'ic (hól'v-mórf'ík), a.** [*holo + -morphic.*] 1. *Math.* Designating a function that is one-valued and continuous and differentiable at every point (within its region of homomorphy); — called also *integral function*.

2. *Cryst.* Symmetrical in form as regards the two ends. Hemihedrism is of various kinds, and these have been systematized as follows:—*holomorph'ic*, in which the occurring planes pertain equally to the upper and lower (or opposite) ranges of sectants, as in ordinary hemihedrons; and *hemimorph'ic*, in which each set of planes pertains to either the upper or the lower range, but not to both. *Encyc. Brit.*

**hol'o-mor'phism (-fíz'm), hol'o-mor'phy (hól'v-mórf'í), n.** State or character of being holomorphic.

**hol'o-my-a'ri-a (-mí-á-rí-á), Hol'o-my-a'ri-á (-rí-á), n. pl.** [*NL.; holō + Gr. μύσησε.*] *Zool.* A primary division of nematode worms in which the muscles do not appear as separate cells when seen in a transverse section.—**hol'o-my-a'ri-an (-án), a.**

**hol'o-phane (hól'v-fán), a.** [*holo + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.*] Designating, or pert. to, a system of illumination in which lamp globes of clear glass are ribbed, prismatically on the outside and simply on the inside, according to a special design so as to refract, reflect, and diffuse the light rays downwards and outwards in a desired (calculated) manner.—**n.** A holophane globe.

**hol'o-pho'tal (hól'v-fó'tál), a.** [*holo + Gr. φως, φωτός, light.*] *Optics.* Of or pertaining to the holophote; rendering available the whole of the light from a source.

**hol'o-phot'e (hól'v-fót), n.** An apparatus used in light-houses, etc., in which, by means of lenses or reflectors, or both, practically all of the light from the lamp is collected and thrown in the desired direction.

**hol'o-pho-tom'e-ter (-fót'óm'fè-tér), n.** [*holo + photometer.*] *Physics.* An integrating photometer provided with mirrors for the ready comparison of the relative intensities of the light emanating at different angles from, and of the total light emitted by, any given source.

**hol-loph'ra-sis (hól'v-frá-sís), n.** [*NL.; holō + Gr. φράσις expression, phrase.*] Expression of a phrase or sentence by a single word.

**hol'o-phras'tic (hól'v-frás'tík), a.** [*holo + Gr. φραστικός suited for expressing, φράσεν to speak; cf. F. holophrastique.*] Expressing a phrase or sentence in a single word. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES **b.**

**hol'o-phy'tic (-fít'ík), a.** [*holo + Gr. φυτόν a plant.*] Wholly or distinctively vegetable in nutrition; obtaining food after the manner of a green plant;—opposed to *holozoic*.

**hol'o-plank-ton'ic (-plánk-tón'ík), a.** [*holo + planktonic.*] *Biol.* Living at or near the surface of the water in all stages of growth; entirely planktonic.

**hol'op-tych'i-us (hól'v-tyk'í-ús), n.** [*NL.; holō + Gr. τυχή or τυχή a foil.*] *Paleon.* A genus of Devonian crossopterygian fishes. The body was covered with imbricating cycloid enameled scales; the vertebrae were not ossified; and the teeth were of complicated structure. Some species attained a large size. It is the best-known genus of a family, **hol'op-ty-chi'i-dæ (-tí-ki-tí-dé).**—**hol'op-tych'i-an (-tík'í-án), a.**

**hol'o-se-r'i-ceous (hól'v-sè-rí-sé-ri-ús), a.** [*holo + sericeous.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Covered with silky hair; entirely sericeous.

**hol'o-sid'er-ite (-síd'ér-ít), n.** [*holo + siderite.*] *Mín.* Meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of metallic iron without stony matter. See METEORITE.

**hol'o-so'ma'ta (-sóm'á-tá; -sóm'á-tá), n. pl.** [*holo + Gr. σωμα, σώματος, body.*] *Zool.* A group of ascidians consisting of the simple ascidians and those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is not divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. **b** A group including the above-named compound ascidians only.—**hol'o-som'a-tous (-sóm'á-tús; -sóm'á-tús), a.**

**hol'o-te-l (-hól'v-té-l), n. pl.** [*NL.; holō + Gr. δόνειον a bone.*] *Zool.* An order of ganoid fishes composed of those with a well-developed bony skeleton and approaching teleosts in structure. The gar pike (Lepisosteidae) and the bowfin (*Amia*) are the only living representatives; but in the Mesozoic age they were numerous, esp. in the Jurassic, where they were the dominant type of fish. *Pycnodon, Gyrodactylus, Lepidotus, and Semionotus* are extinct genera.—**hol'o-te-an (-án), a. & n.**—**hol'o-te-ous (-ús), a.**

**hol'o-te-um (-úm), n.** [*NL., fr. Gr. ὀστεον a kind of plant; ὅλος whole + ὀστεον a bone.*] *Bot.* A small European genus of sileneaceous plants closely related to *Cerastium*, but having the flowers in umbel-like cymes. *H.*

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loid, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, prepared from atropine and from other sources. It is used as a mydriatic instead of atropine, as it is less poisonous and its effects disappear more quickly.

**home** (hóm), *n.* [ME. *hoom*, *hoom*, *ham*, AS. *hām*; akin to OS. *hēm*, D. & G. *heim*, Sw. *hem*, Dan. *hiem*, Icel. *heimr* abode, w. *heima* home, Goth. *haimis* village, Lith. *kėmas*; cf. Skr. *kshēma* abode, place of rest, security, *kshī* to dwell.] 1. A village; an estate. *Obs.*

2. One's own dwelling place; the house in which one lives; esp., the house in which one lives with his family; the habitual abode of one's family; also, one's birthplace.

3. One's native land; the place or country where one dwells or where one's ancestors dwell.

4. The abiding place of the affections, esp. domestic affections. "Without hearts there is no home." *Byron.*

5. The locality where a thing is usually found, or was first found, or where it is naturally abundant; habitat; seat; as, the home of the pine.

Her eyes are homes of silent prayer. *Tennyson.*

6. A place of refuge and rest; an asylum; as, a home for outcasts; a home for the blind; hence, esp., a home for orphans. *Man goes to his long home. Eccl. xii. 5.*

7. In various games, the ultimate point aimed at in a progress; goal; as, a *Baseball*. The plate at which the batter stands. *b Lacrosse*. The place of a player in front of an opponent's goal; also, the player.

**SYN.**—Tenement, abode, domicile. See HABITATION.

**AT HOME.** a. At one's own house, or dwelling; hence, at one's ease; as, to feel at home. *b* In one's own town or country; as, peace abroad and at home. *c* Ready to receive callers. *d* Conversant or familiar (with a subject).

**HOME, a.** 1. Of or pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; not foreign or colonial; as, home manufactures. 2. At or about one's home; belonging to or constituting one's principal seat or habitation; as, a home farm, one where the owner resides. 3. Pertaining to, or constituting, home in a game; also, enabling one to reach home in a continuous round of the bases; as, the home base; a home run. 4. That strikes, goes, or comes, home; poignant; pointed; intimate; effective; as, a home thrust. **HOME BASE.** *Baseball*. See PLATE, *n.*—*h. battalion*. See DEPOT, 2c.—*h. counties*, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, and sometimes Hertford and Sussex. *Eng.*—*h. Department*, the British department of executive administration by which the internal affairs of the country are managed. Its head is called the Home Secretary, or, in full, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.—*h. Office*, the office of the Home Department.—*h. plate*. *Baseball*. See PLATE.—*h. rails*, the shares of domestic (British) railroads. *London Stock Exch. Cant.*—*h. stretch, Sport*, that part of a race course between the last curve and the winning post.

**HOME, adv.** 1. To one's home or country; as in the phrases, go home, come home, carry home. 2. To the vital center or seat; to the heart or core; intimately; effectively; close; to the inmost feeling or sensibility.

They come home to men's business and bosoms. *Bacon.*

3. To the place where it belongs; to the end of a course; to the full length; to the point aimed at; as, to drive a nail home; to ram a cartridge home. 4. *Naut.* a. To or towards the ship or its interior; as, the sides fall home sharply above the water line; the anchor came home slowly. *b* To or towards the land as away from the sea; i. e., as the wind was blowing home. *Rare.*

**HOME, v. t. & v. i.** HOMED (hóməd); HOM'ING (hóm'ing). To send to or place in a home, or to go to or be in a home. **HOME-BORN, a.** 1. Native; indigenous. 2. Of or pertaining to the home or family. **HOME-BRED, a.** 1. Bred at home; domestic; not foreign. 2. Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

Only to me two home-bred youths belong. *Dryden.*

**HOME-BREW, n.** Drink brewed at home.—**HOME-BREWED** (-brood'), *a.*

**HOME-COM'ING, n.** Return home.

**HOME-FELT, a.** Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

**HOME-KEEP'ING, a.** Staying at home; not gadding.—**HOME-KEEP'ING, n.**—**HOME-KEEPER, n.**

*Home-keeping* youth have ever homely wits. *Shak.*

**HOME-LIKE** (hóm'lik'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly.—**HOME-LIKE, n.**

**HOME-LINESS** (hóm'li-nēs), *n.* [From HOMELY.] Homely state or quality; specif.: a. Domesticity; care of home. *Obs.* "Wifely homeliness." *Chaucer.* *b* Familiarity. *Obs.* *c* Plainness; want of elegance, beauty, or refinement.

**HOMELY** (hóm'li), *a.*; HOM'LI-ER (-li-ēr); HOM'LI-EST. [From HOME, *n.*] 1. Of or belonging to the home; domestic; as, a dog of the homely kind; homely trees. *Obs.* 2. Of the nature of a person or thing belonging to the home; "household;" "family;" hence, familiar; intimate. *Non Rare* or *Archaic*.

With all these men I was right homely, and communed with them long and far. *Fore.*

Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. *Gray.*

Consisting of like atoms; — opposed to heterogeneous. See LET.

**hom'ax'ial** (hóm'ak'sh-ē-ā), *n.* **hom'ax'ial** (hóm'ak'sh-ē-ā), *n.* **hom'ax'ial** (hóm'ak'sh-ē-ā), *n.* **hom'ax'ial** (hóm'ak'sh-ē-ā), *n.* **hom'ax'ial** (hóm'ak'sh-ē-ā), *n.*

**hom'e-ly** (hóm'li), *adv.* of HOMELY. See LET.

**hom'ing** (hóm'ing), *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home. *Obs.*

**hom'ing, a.** Native. *Obs.*

**hom'ly** (hóm'li), *adv.* In a homely way. *Obs.*

**hom'ly** (hóm'li), *n.* [Scot. *homelin*, origin unknown.] A European ray (*Rivina maculata*).

**hom'e-o-chro-mat'ic**, *h. om'e-o-chro-nous*, *crystalline*, *homoeo-gnostic*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMEOCHROMATIC, etc.

**hom'e-oid** (hóm'oi-oid; hóm'ē-), *n.* (*Homoid* + *-oid*.) *Math.* A shell lying between two similar ones (esp. ellipsoids) similarly placed.

**hom'e-ol'dal** (hóm'ē-ol'dal; hóm'ē-), *n.* Of like shape of like constitution throughout; — said of any geometrical extent (as a line, a plane, Euclidean space) any part of which may be moved, or conceived as moved, freely, without distortion, through the whole.—**hom'e-ol'dal'ity** (-ol'dal'it-ē), *n.*

**hom'e-om'ph'ous**, *h. om'e-om'ph'ous*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMOPHIC, etc.

**hom'e-opath'ic-ally**, or **hom'e-om'ph'ous-ly**, *adv.* of HOMOPATHIC.

3. Characteristic of home life; simple; as, homely fare; plain; unpretending; also (depreciatively, with reference to the narrowness or provincialism of purely home training), wanting polish or refinement; rude; as, a homely garment; homely manners.

Now Strophon daily entertains His Chloe in the homeliest strains. *Pope.*

4. Of plain or coarse features; plain; not comely; not handsome. "None so homely but loves a looking-glass." *South.*

**home'made** (hóm'mād'; 87), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

**home-oid** (hóm'oi-oid; hóm'ē-oid; see HOMEO-). Combining form from Greek *ὁμοιος*, like. See HOMEO-.

**home-o-path**, **hóm'oc-o-path** (-pāth; 27), *n.* [Cf. F. *homéopathie*, G. *Homöopathie*.] A practitioner of homeopathy.

**home-o-path'ic**, **hóm'oc-o-path'ic** (-pāth'ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *homéopathique*, G. *homöopathisch*.] Of or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy.

**home-op'a-thist**, **hóm'oc-op'a-thist** (-ōp'a-thist), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

**home-op'a-ty**, **hóm'oc-op'a-ty** (-thē), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* likeness of condition or feeling; *ὁμοιος* like (fr. *ὁμός* same; cf. SAME) + *πάθος* suffering; cf. F. *homéopathie*, G. *homöopathie*. See PATHOS.] *Med.* The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint of the patient, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. This system was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and is opposed to *allopathy*, or *heteropathy*.

**hom'er** (hóm'ēr), *n.* [Heb. *khōmer*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to ten ephahs (between ten and twelve bushels, or 369.2 and 405 liters); a kor. See MEASURE.

**Hom'er-ic** (hóm'ēr'ik), **Hom'er-ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.* [L. *Homericus*, Gr. *Ὅμηρος*.] Of or pert. to Homer, the Greek poet; resembling the poetry of Homer. See EPIC.

**Hom'er-ic laughter** (cf. G. *Homericus Gelächter*, Gr. *ὁμοιογενέως γέλω*; *Itald.* l. 399), *n.* Inextinguishable laughter; laughter irrepressible.—*H. verse*, hexameter verse.

**Hom'er-oid** (hóm'ēr-oid), *n.* [Gr. *Ὅμηροειδής*.] 1. One of the Homericidae.

2. A student of Homer's poems.

**Hom'er-ist** (hóm'ēr-ist), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ὅμηριστᾶς*.] A clan in the island of Chios, reputed descendants of Homer, and reciters of his poetry; hence, Homeric rhapsodists in general.—**Hom'er-ist'ian** (hóm'ēr-ist'ian), *a.*

**Hom'er-ist** (hóm'ēr-ist), *n.* An imitator, reciter, or student of Homer.

**home rule.** Rule or government of an appendent or dependent country, as to local and internal legislation, by means of a governing power vested in the people within the country itself, in contradistinction to a government established by the dominant country; as, the movement for home rule in Ireland began in 1870; the political theory or principle which favors such self-government.

**home'sick** (hóm'sik'), *a.* Pining for home; in a nostalgic condition. **home'sick'ness**, *n.*

**home signal.** *Railroad*. In the block system, a signal, usually painted red, at the beginning of a block, indicating whether or not that block is clear. Cf. DISTANT SIGNAL.

**home'spun** (hóm'spūn'), *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; coarse; plain. 2. Plain in manner or style; not elegant; rude. "Our homespun English proverb." *Dryden.*

**home'spun', n.** 1. Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make. 2. An unpolished, rustic person. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**home'stead** (stēd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstead*.] 1. The place where one's home is, as a town or region. *Obs.* or *R.*

We can trace them back to a homestead on the Rivers Volga and Ural. *W. Tooke.*

2. The home place; a home and the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it.

3. *Specif.; Law.* The land and buildings thereon occupied by the owner as a home for himself and his family, if any, and more or less protected by law from the claims of creditors. The right of exemption is purely statutory, and does not exist in Great Britain, but is given by statute in nearly all the States of the United States.

4. The residence of the squatter situated on his run or station. *Australia.*

**homestead aid association.** See *building and loan association*, under BUILDING.

**homestead, v. t.**—**STEAD-ED**; **STEAD-ING.** To acquire or occupy as a homestead under homestead laws. *U. S.*

**homestead-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who holds a homestead; specif., *U. S.*, one who has entered upon or acquired a homestead under provisions of homestead laws.

**homestead law.** A law conferring special privileges or exemptions upon owners of homesteads; esp., a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts. Such laws, with limitations as to the extent or value of the property, exist in most of the United States. Called also **homestead exemption law**. *U. S.*

**hom'e-o-na-thic'ity** (-pā-thē-ī-ty), or **hóm'oc-o-na-thic'ity**, *n.* Homoeopathic quality.

**hom'eoplasia**, *homoeoplastic*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMEOPLASIA, etc.

**hom'e-ot'ic**, **hóm'ē-ot'ic**, *h. om'e-ot'ic*, *h. om'e-ot'ic*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMEOIS, etc.

**hom'e-o-ther'mal.** *Var.* of HOMOTHERMAL.

**hom'er** (hóm'ēr), *n.* [Gr. *Ὅμηρος*.] *Var.* of HOMER.

**hom'er-ic** (hóm'ēr'ik), *a.* [Gr. *Ὅμηρος*.] *Var.* of HOMERIC.

**hom'er-ist** (hóm'ēr-ist), *n.* *Var.* of HOMERIST.

**hom'e-ol'dal** (hóm'ē-ol'dal; hóm'ē-), *n.* Of like shape of like constitution throughout; — said of any geometrical extent (as a line, a plane, Euclidean space) any part of which may be moved, or conceived as moved, freely, without distortion, through the whole.—**hom'e-ol'dal'ity** (-ol'dal'it-ē), *n.*

**hom'e-om'ph'ous**, *h. om'e-om'ph'ous*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMOPHIC, etc.

**hom'e-opath'ic-ally**, or **hom'e-om'ph'ous-ly**, *adv.* of HOMOPATHIC.

**hom'e-ol'dal** (hóm'ē-ol'dal; hóm'ē-), *n.* Of like shape of like constitution throughout; — said of any geometrical extent (as a line, a plane, Euclidean space) any part of which may be moved, or conceived as moved, freely, without distortion, through the whole.—**hom'e-ol'dal'ity** (-ol'dal'it-ē), *n.*

**hom'e-om'ph'ous**, *h. om'e-om'ph'ous*, etc. *Vars.* of HOMOPHIC, etc.

**hom'e-opath'ic-ally**, or **hom'e-om'ph'ous-ly**, *adv.* of HOMOPATHIC.

**h** An act of Congress authorizing the sale of public lands, in parcels of 160 acres each, to settlers. *U. S.*

**homestead lease.** A leasehold tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1884, under which areas from 2,560 to 10,240 acres may be applied for in the Western Division, to be held subject to a condition of six months' residence in every year during the first five years of tenancy, and to other conditions specified in the acts. *Australia.*

**homestead selection.** A tenure created by the Crown Lands Act of 1885, in the nature of a perpetual leasehold, subject to various conditions, as perpetual residence and the payment of an annual rent. *Australia.*

**homeward** (hóm'wērd') *adv.* [AS. *hāmweard*.] Toward home; (wērd) } or in the direction of, home.

**homeward** (-wērd), *a.* Being in the direction of home.

**hom'ic-id'al** (hóm'ī-sid'āl), *a.* [L. *homicidarius*.] Pert. or tending to homicide; murderous.—**hom'ic-id'al-ly**, *adv.*

**hom'ic-ide** (-sid), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium*, fr. *homicida* a manslayer. See HOMICIDE.] 1. The killing of one human being by another. *Homicide* early in English law was divided into felonious, justifiable, and excusable homicide, although the distinction between the last two is now merely nominal. *Felonious homicide* is either *manslaughter* or *murder* (see MURDER). *Justifiable homicide* is where a person kills another in the performance of a legal duty, as in duly executing a death sentence, by unavoidable necessity, or to prevent the commission of an atrocious crime. *Excusable homicide* is where the killing is without criminal intent and is done by accident or misadventure or in self-defense. Neither justifiable nor excusable homicide now involves any legal guilt or punishment, but at the early common law the slayer in case of excusable homicide was liable at least to imprisonment (escape from which was customarily granted by pardon) and to the suit of the kinsfolk of the slain.

2. [F., fr. L. *homicida*; *homo* man + *caedere* to cut, kill. See HOMAGE; cf. CONCISE.] A manslayer. *Non Rare.*

**hom'ic-let'ic** (hóm'ī-let'ik'), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, fr. *ὁμι-* hom'ic-let'ic-al (-kāl)] } *λέω* to be in company with. See HOMELY.] 1. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; affable; conversable; companionable. *Obs.*

2. Of or pertaining to homiletics; hortatory.

**hom'ic-let'ics** (-iks), *n.* (See -ics.) [Cf. F. *homilétique*.] The art of preaching; that branch of theology which treats of homilies or sermons; also, *Rare*, homiletic writings.

**hom'ic-list** (hóm'ī-rist), *n.* One who prepares or delivers homilies.—**hom'ic-list'ic-al** (-līst'ik-āl), *a.* *Obs.*

**hom'ic-ly** (-li), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). [ME. *omelie*, OF. *omelie*, F. *homélie*, L. *homilia*, Gr. *ὁμιλία* a communion, assembly, converse, sermon, fr. *ὁμιλος* an assembly, fr. *ὁμός* same (cf. *ὁμός* together) and *ἄγω* a crowd, cf. *εἰλεω* to press. See SAME.] 1. A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a serious discourse. 2. A serious or tedious exhortation in private on some moral point, or on the conduct of life.

As I have heard my father Deal out in his long homilies. *Byron.*

**hom'ing** (hóm'ing), *p. a.* Home-returning.

**homing pigeon**, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance. Homing pigeons are used for sending back messages or for flying races. By carrying the birds away and releasing them at gradually increasing distances from home, they may be trained to return with more or less exactness and promptness from distances up to four or five hundred miles. If the distance is increased much beyond this, the birds are unable to cover it without stopping for a prolonged rest, and their return becomes doubtful. Homing pigeons are not bred for fancy points or special colors, but for strength, speed, endurance, and intelligence or homing instinct. Cf. CARRIER PIGEON.

**Ho-min'ic-dē** (hóm-in'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *homo*, *hominis*, man.] *Zool.* The family of mammals to which the genus *Homo*, or mankind, belongs; the human race considered as a family of animals. See MAN, HOMO. *Homo* is usually regarded as the only genus; the extinct *Pithecanthropus* (which see) may also belong in this family.

**hom'iny** (hóm'in-ē), *n.* [From North American Indian; cf. Virginian *rokolamin* parched corn ground small.] Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*

**hom'ish** (hóm'ish), *a.* 1. Of home; domestic. *Obs.*

2. Like a home; homelike.

Quiet, cheerful, homish hospital life. *E. E. Hale.*

**hom'is** (hóm'is), *n.* [L., man.] A man; a man. *In this sense Latin.* *Zool.* The genus of mammals consisting of mankind; the human race as constituting a genus of animals. It is now usually considered as belonging to the order Primates, containing also the monkeys, apes, and lemurs, and as constituting a family, Hominiæ (which see). The various races of mankind are usually regarded as varieties of a single species, *Homo sapiens* (sāp'ī-ēnz). See MAN.

See also various phrases, as *homo antiqua virtute*, in the pearl type, below.

**Hom'o-eth'io-p'ic-us** (ōth'io-p'ī-kūs), [L.] = ETHIOPIAN RACE.—**H. a-l'ia-lus** (ā-l'ia-lūs), [NL.] = ALALUS.—**H. a-l'ic-ūl'ia-tris** (ā-l'ic-ūl'ia-tris), [L.] a man under the control of another; opposed to *homo sui juris*.—**H. al-p'i-nus** (ā-l'p'i-nūs), [L.] = ALPINE RACE.—**H. a-mer'i-ca-nus** (ā-mer'i-

**hom'ic-let'ic-ly**, *adv.* of HOMICLETIC.

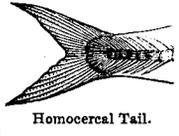
I-k'ñs). [NL.] The American race. See AMERICAN, a., 3. — Homo cau-cas-i-cus (hō-kās'f-kūs). [NL.] = CAUCASIAN RACE. — H. Eu-ro-pe-us or Eu-ro-pe-us (ū'rō-pē'ūs) [L., Euro-paeus], a race of man, tall, dolichocephalic, and fair, corresponding in general to the blond Caucasian type. — H. me-ri-d'i-o-nā-lis (mē-rīd'f-nā'lis) [L., meridionalis] southern, a race of man practically the same as the Mediterranean race (which see). — H. Mon-gol-i-cus (mōn-gōl'f-kūs). [NL.] = MONGOLIAN RACE. — H. ne-an-thar-then-sis (nē-ān'thēr-thēn'sis). [NL.] = NEANDERTHAL RACE. Cf. MAN.

hō-mō- (hō-mō; hōm'ō; see note below). 1. A combining form from Greek ὁμός, one and the same, common, joint. 2. Chem. Sometimes specif. used in designating a homologue of the compound to whose name it is prefixed; as, creosol, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and homocresol, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; atropine, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and homatropine, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the o is short (ō) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. hō-mō); but popularly it is often ē; when stressless it is ō (though some make it ō). Cf. E. The pronunciation with ō is uncommon in the United States, except in three-syllabled words, as homolant, homologous, etc.

hō-mō-blas'tic (hō-mō-blās'tik; hōm'ō-; see hō-mō-), a. [hō-mō + blas'tic.] Biol. a. Having a direct embryonic development. b. Arising from cells of the same kind. Opposed to heteroblastic. See ΕΜΒΥΟΓΕΝΕΥΣ. — hō-mō-blas'ty (hō-mō-blās'tī; hōm'ō-), n.

hō-mō-cen'tric (sēn'trik) a. [Gr. ὁμοκεντρος; ὁμός hō-mō-cen'tri-cal (trī-kāl) the same + κέντρον center; cf. F. homocentrique.] Having the same center. — hō-mō-cen'tri-cal-ly, adv.

hō-mō-cer-cal (sūr'kāl), a. [hō-mō + Gr. κέρκος tail.] Zool. Having or designating a tail nearly or quite symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at the middle of the base of the caudal fin, whose lobes are of equal size. The majority of teleost fishes have a tail apparently perfectly homocercal, but on dissection many of them, esp. when young, exhibit traces of the upturning of the tip of the spinal column characteristic of the heterocercal type (see HETERO-CER-CAL). The homocercal tail is therefore derived from the heterocercal, and, though superficially somewhat like the diphycercal, in reality it only represents the lower lobe of the diphycercal tail.



Homocercal Tail.

hō-mō-cer-cy (hō-mō-sūr'sī; hōm'ō-; cf. hō-mō-), n. Zool. Possession of a homocercal tail; state of being homocercal. — hō-mō-chla-my'd-e-ous (klā-mīd'ē-ūs), a. [hō-mō + chla-mydeous.] Bot. Having a perianth whose inner and outer series are similar, or not differentiated into calyx and corolla, as in the lily. It is the next stage of differentiation in floral structure beyond the haplochlamydeous; the more complex development is the heterochlamydeous condition (see these words; cf. ACHLAMYDEUS).

hō-mō-chro-mous (krō'mūs), a. [hō-mō + Gr. χρώμα color.] Of uniform color; specif., Bot., having all the florets in a capitulum of the same color. Cf. HETEROCHROMOUS.

hō-mō-der-mic (dūr'mik), a. [hō-mō + dermic.] Biol. Originating from the same germ layer. — hō-mō-der-my (hō-mō-dūr'mī; hōm'ō-), n.

hō-mō-dont (hōm'ō-dōnt; hōm'ō-; 277; see hō-mō-), a. [hō-mō + odont.] Zool. Having all the teeth similar in form, as in the porpoises; — opposed to heterodont.

hō-mō-dro-mous (hō-mō-drō-mūs), a. [hō-mō + -dro-mous.] 1. Mech. Designating a lever or pulley in which the power and resistance are on the same side of the fulcrum or axis. Obs. 2. Bot. In alternate-leaved phyllotaxy, having the genetic spiral following the same direction in both stem and branches. Cf. HETERO-DROMOUS, 1; ANTI-DROMOUS.

hō-mō-dro-my (-mī), n. Quality or state of being homodromous.

hō-mō-o-, hō-mō-e- (hōm'ō-ē; hōm'ō-ē; see note below), hō-mō'ō- (hō-mō'ō-). Combining forms from Greek ὁμοιος, like, similar.

The etymological pronunciation would be hō-mō'ō-, as in hō-mō'ō-; but usage favors hōm'ō-ē-, or in popular use hōm'ō-ē-; the last esp. in homoeopathy and its family (the only really popular members of the group). Cf. OXF. D. Good usage in the United States distinctly favors hōm'ō-ē- in all words beginning with this prefix.

hō-mō-o-ki-ne-sis, or hō-mō-e- (ki-nē'sis; ki-nē'sis), n. [NL.; hō-mō + Gr. κίνησις motion.] Biol. Mitotic cell division in which the different elements of the chromatid are divided equally between the daughter nuclei; — opposed to heterokinesis.

hō-mō-om'er-al (ōm'er-āl), a. [hō-mō + Gr. μέρος part.] a. Pros. Having, or composed of, similar metrical parts or groups. b. Relating to homoeometry. Rare.

hō-mō-an-ti-qua vir-tu-te ac-ti-ve (L.) A man of the ancient virtue and fidelity. Terence (Andria, ii. ii. 88) hō-mō-bar'tic (hō-mō-bār'tik; hōm'ō-), a. [hō-mō + Gr. βάρος weight.] Of uniform weight. hō-mō-car-pous, a. [hō-mō + carpous.] Bot. Bearing fruit all of one kind. hō-mō-cat'e-gor'ic, a. [hō-mō + categoric.] Belonging to the same category. hō-mō-cerc (hō-m'ō-s-ū-r-k; hōm'ō-), a. Zool. Homocercal. — n. A homocercal fish. hō-mō-cer-cal'i-ty (sēr-kāl'f-ī-tī), n. Zool. Homocercy. hō-mō-cer'e-brin, n. [hō-mō + cerebrin.] Physiol. Chem. A substance similar to, or identical with, cerebrin. hō-mō-chro-ma-tism, a. [hō-mō + chromatism.] Bot. Uniformity of coloration or marking in flowers of the same species. Cf. HETEROCHROMATISM. — hō-mō-chro-mat'ic, a. [mochromous.] hō-mō-chro-mic, a. Bot. Ho-mō-moch-ro-nous (hō-mōk'rō-nūs), a. [hō-mō + Gr. χρόνος time; cf. ὁμοχρονος contemporaneous.] Biol. Homochronous. hō-mō-coe'la (hō-mō-sē'lā), n. pl. [NL.; hō-mō + Gr. κοίλη a hollow.] Zool. An order of calcareous sponges having the epiderm entirely of flagellate

hō-mō-o-mer'ic (hō-m'ō-ō-mēr'ik; hōm'ō-ē) a. 1. Pert. to hō-mō-o-mer'ic-al (ō-mēr'f-kāl) homoeometry. 2. Consisting of homogeneous parts or particles. hō-mō-o-mer'ous, hō-mō-om'er-ous (ōm'er-ūs), a. [hō-mō + Gr. μέρος; thigh.] Zool. Having the sciatic artery developed as the main artery of the thigh; — the distinguishing character of a group. hō-mō-o-mer'i (ō-mēr'f), in Garrod's classification of birds.

hō-mō-om'er-ous, hō-mō-om'er-ous, a. 1. [See HOMEO-MER-AL.] Having, or consisting of, similar parts. 2. Bot. Having the gonidia uniformly distributed through the hyphae without evidence of stratification; — said of a lichen thallus. Cf. HETERO-MER-ous, 2 b.

hō-mō-om'er-y (ōm'er'f), n. pl. BRIES (īz). [L. homoeomeria, fr. Gr. ὁμομερία; ὁμοιος like + μέρος part.] 1. The likeness or homogeneous character of the ultimate substances, "seeds," or particles, postulated by Anaxagoras as the foundation of like characteristics in nature; also, the theory postulating this. 2. pl. The like particles or substances themselves; also, homoeometric objects or characters.

hō-mō-o-morph', or hō-mō-e- (hōm'ō-ō-mōr'f; hōm'ō-; see hō-mō-e-), n. Cryst. A homoeomorphous substance. hō-mō-o-morph'ism, or hō-mō-e- (mōr'f'f'z-m), n. [See HOMEO-MORPH-ous.] A near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds. See ISOMORPHISM. hō-mō-o-morph'ous, or hō-mō-e- (ūs), a. [Gr. ὁμοόμορφος of like form; ὁμοιος like + μορφή form.] 1. Cryst. Manifesting homoeomorphism. 2. Med. Of similar structure; containing tissue elements like those of the surrounding organ, as morbid growth.

hō-mō-o-te-leu'tic (hō-m'ō-ē-tē-lū'f'k; hōm'ō-ē; see hō-mō-e-), a. 1. Having the same or similar endings. 2. Due to homoteleuton; as, a homoteleutic error. hō-mō-o-te-leu'ton (tē-lū'f'ōn), n. [L. homoteleuton like ending, rime, Gr. ὁμοτελευτών, prop. neut. of ὁμοτελευτός ending alike; ὁμοιος like + τελευτή end.] The use or occurrence in writing of the same or similar endings near together, as in neighboring clauses or lines, whether happening by chance, or done purposely to give a rhythmic effect. Homoteleuton is a frequent source of error in copied manuscripts.

hō-mō-o-type, or hō-mō-e- (hōm'ō-ō-tīp; hōm'ō-ē), n. [hō-mō + -type.] Biol. A specimen which has been carefully compared with and identified with an original or primary type.

hō-mō-gam'ic (hō-m'ō-gām'ik; hōm'ō-; see hō-mō-), a. Of, pert. to, or designating, homogamy.

hō-mō-ga-mous (hō-m'ō-gā-mūs), a. [hō-mō + -gamous.] Bot. Characterized by homogamy.

hō-mō-ga-my (-mī), n. [Gr. ὁμογάμος married together; ὁμός the same + γάμος marriage.] 1. Evolution. The interbreeding consequent upon some form of isolation or segregation of a group of individuals having a common character or characters differentiating them from those from which they are segregated. Romanes. 2. Bot. A state of having flowers alike throughout, as in the heads of cichoriaceous plants or the spikes of many sedges; — opposed to heterogamy. b. Maturation of the stamens and pistils at the same period; — said of some perfect or monoclinal flowers, and opposed to dichogamy.

hō-mō-ge-n'e-ty (hō-m'ō-jē-n'ē-tī; hōm'ō-ē; see hō-mō-), n.; pl. -tēs (-tīz). [Cf. F. homogénéité, LL. homogeneitas.] Homogeneous character or quality.

hō-mō-ge-ne-ous (jē-nē'ūs; 277; see hō-mō-), a. [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind. See SAME; KIN.] 1. Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; — opposed to heterogeneity; as, homogeneous particles, elements, or principles. 2. Math. a. Alike in nature and therefore comparable in size. b. Of the same degree or dimensions in every term (in the symbols considered); as, a homogeneous equation. 3. Biol. Homogenous.

homogeneous coordinates. See COORDINATE, n., 2. — h. linear group, Alg., the group belonging to the linear transformation of one set of n variables into another. — h. part (of a continuum), Math., a perfect and connected continuum H, not the whole of C, having points within it and also on it, the latter forming its boundary, and such that if a and b are within it, there may be found a number m for every vicinity ε, however small, and points p<sub>1</sub>, p<sub>2</sub>, . . . p<sub>m</sub>, so that the vicinity of a contains p<sub>1</sub> and only points within H, and so for p<sub>2</sub>, p<sub>3</sub>, . . . p<sub>m</sub>, b. — h. roof, Arch., a roof forming a solid shell of one material. — h. strain, Physics, a strain such that parallel lines drawn through the body before it will be parallel after it. — h. who, See WHO.

hō-mō-ge-ne-ous-ly, adv. — hō-mō-ge-ne-ous-ness, n. — hō-mō-ge-nis (hō-m'ō-jēn'f-sīs; hōm'ō-ē-; see hō-mō-), n. [hō-mō + -genis.] Biol. That method of reproduction in

Gr. σιμαντός marked.] A word of nearly the same meaning as another word. Rare. hō-mō-ō-sis, or hō-mō-e- (hō-m'ō-ō-sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμοίωσις likeness.] Biol. The assumption by one of a series of parts of the characters proper to another member of the series.

hō-mō-ō-tel (hō-m'ō-ō-tēl), n. = HOMOTELEUTON.

hō-mō-ō-ther-mal, a. = HOMOTHERMAL.

hō-mō-ō-tic (hō-m'ō-ō-t'ik; hōm'ō-ē), a. Biol. Of or pert. to homoeosis.

hō-mō-ō-py (hō-m'ō-ō-p'f; hōm'ō-ē), n. [hō-mō + Gr. τὸ πῦρ place.] = HOMOTELEUTON.

hō-mō-ō-ty-pi-cal, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -typical.] Biol. Designating mitosis distinguished by shortness of the chromosomes and irregular arrangement of the daughter chromosomes. Fleming. hō-mō-ō-ti-a (hō-m'ō-ō-t'f-ā; hōm'ō-ē), n. [hō-mō + -ousia.] Vars. of HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

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hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

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hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

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hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

hō-mō-ō-tic, or hō-mō-e- (ō-t'f'f'k), a. [hō-mō + -ousia.] = HOMOIOTISIA, -OUSIA.

which the successive generations are alike, no alternation of generations (which see) taking place.

hō-mō-g'e-nous (hō-m'ō-jē-nūs), a. [See HOMOGENY.] Biol. Having a resemblance in structure due to descent from a common progenitor; — applied to animals or plants, and to their parts. Opposed to homoplastic.

hō-mō-gen'tic (hō-m'ō-jēn'tīz'ik; hōm'ō-; see hō-mō-), a. [hō-mō + gen'tic.] Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, melting at 147° C., normally present in small amount in the urine and more abundant in cases of alkaptonuria. Chemically it is dihydroxyphenyl-acetic acid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H.

hō-mō-g'e-ny (hō-m'ō-jē-nī), n. [Gr. ὁμογένεια; ὁμός the same + γένος race, kind.] 1. Homogeneity. Obs. 2. Biol. Correspondence between parts or organs due to descent from the same ancestral type; true homology; — opposed to homoplasy or homoplasmy. Lankester.

hō-mō-g'ō-ny (-nī), n. [Gr. ὁμογόνος; ὁμός the same + γόνος offspring.] Bot. The condition of having one kind of flowers with the andræcium and gynoecium of uniform relative length; — opposed to heterogony. — hō-mō-g'ō-nous (hō-m'ō-g'ō-nūs), a. — hō-mō-g'ō-nous-ly, adv.

hō-mō-g'ō-graph (hō-m'ō-g'ō-grāf; hōm'ō-; 277; see hō-mō-), n. [Gr. ὁμογράφος with the same letters; ὁμός + γραφῆν to write.] One of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning; as, fair, market, and fair, beautiful; lead, to conduct, and lead, metal.

hō-mō-graph'ic (hō-m'ō-grāf'ik; hōm'ō-; see hō-mō-), a. [hō-mō + -graphic.] 1. Geom. In one-to-one correspondence of points with each other; superimposable by central projections on planes. In such figures collinears correspond to collinears, and the cross ratios of two corresponding sets are equal (Chasles). 2. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, homographs.

3. Employing a single and separate character to represent each sound; — said of strictly phonetic spelling. Opposed to heterographic.

homographic substitution or transformation. = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION b.

hō-mō-g'ra-phy (hō-m'ō-g'ra-fī), n. 1. Homographic spelling. 2. Geom. One-to-one correspondence between two figures composed of the same kind of elements (points, lines, planes, or spaces); a homology, as of two figures in perspective.

hō-mō'ō- (hō-mō'ō-). Combining form from Greek ὁμοιος, like. See HOMEO-

hō-mō'ō-ther-mal (-ē-thēr'māl), hō-mō-e-, or hō-mō-e- (hōm'ō-ē; hōm'ō-ē), a. [Gr. ὁμοιος like + θερμῆν.] Zool. Preserving a uniform body temperature, in spite of variations in the surrounding medium, as warm-blooded animals; hence, equivalent to warm-blooded.

hō-mō-ou'si-a (hō-m'ō-ō-sī-ā; -ōu'sī-ā), n. [NL. See HOMOIOTISIAN.] Eccl. Similar nature or substance; — applied by Homoiousians to the relation of Father and Son.

hō-mō-ou'si-an (-ān), a. [Gr. ὁμοούσιος, ὁμοούσιος, of like substance; ὁμοιος like + οὐσία the substance, being, essence.] Eccl. Holding, or pert. to the belief, that the Son was of like, but not of the same, essence or substance with the Father; — opposed to homoousian. — n. [cap.] One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century, who were homoiousian in faith.

hō-mō-lat'er-al (hō-m'ō-lāt'er-āl; hōm'ō-ē; see hō-mō-), a. [hō-mō + lateral.] Math. A. On the same side. b. Homohedral.

hō-mō-l'o-gate (hō-m'ō-l'ō-gāt), v. t.; HO-MOL'O-GAT'ED (-gāt'ēd); HO-MOL'O-GAT'ING (-gāt'ing). [LL. homologatus, p. p. of homologare to homologate, Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to assent, agree. See HOMOLOGOUS, 1.] Civil Law. To approve; allow; confirm; as, the court homologates a proceeding; specif., Scots Law, to ratify or validate (a document or transaction that is defective or informal).

2. To bring into consonance; to homologize. Rare. hō-mō-l'o-gate, v. i. To be or act in accord or agreement.

hō-mō-l'o-gat'ion (-gāt'ishūn), n. [Cf. F. homologation.] Civil & Scots Law. Act of homologating; confirmation or ratification, as of a report, award, or defective instrument.

hō-mō-log'ic (hō-m'ō-lōj'ik; hōm'ō-ē), a. Pert. to, or hō-mō-log'f-cal (-lōj'f-kāl; see hō-mō-), characterized by, homology; homologous. — hō-mō-log'f-cal-ly, adv.

hō-mō-l'o-gize (hō-m'ō-l'ō-jīz; v. i.; -GIZED (-jīz'd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ing). To be or become homologous.

hō-mō-l'o-gize, v. t. To make homologous; specif., Biol., to determine the existence of homology between, as parts.

hō-mō-lo-gou-me-na (hō-m'ō-lō-gō-mē-nā; -gou'mē-nā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ὁμολογούμενα things conceded, p. pr. pass. of ὁμολογῆναι to concede. See HOMOLOGOUS, 1.] The books of the New Testament usually called protocanonical; — disting. from antilegomena. See DEUTEROCANONICAL.

hō-mō-gan'gli-ate, a. [hō-mō + gangliate.] Zool. Having symmetrically arranged nervous centers, as the Arctiidae.

hō-mō-g'en (hōm'ō-jēn; hōm'ō-ē), n. [hō-mō + -gen.] Biol. a. A group having a common origin. b. One of two or more homogeneous organs or parts.

hō-mō-g'ene (jēn), a. [Cf. F. homogène, Gr. ὁμογενής.] Homogeneous. Rare.

hō-mō-g'ene, n. One of a number that are homogeneous. Rare.

hō-mō-g'e-ne-al (hō-m'ō-jē-nē-āl; hōm'ō-ē), n. [hō-mō + -gen.] a. Homogeneous.

— n. A homogene. — hō-mō-g'e-ne-al-ness, n. All Rare.

hō-mō-g'e-ne-ate (-āt), n. v. t. To make homogeneous. Rare.

hō-mō-g'e-ne-ic (hō-m'ō-jē-nē-īk; hōm'ō-ē), a. [hō-mō + -genic.] = HOMOGENOUS.

hō-mō-g'e-nize (hō-m'ō-jē-nīz; v. t. To make homogeneous. Rare.

hō-mō-g'e-ne'tic (hō-m'ō-jē-nē-t'ik; hōm'ō-ē), a. [hō-mō + -genetic.] = HOMOGENOUS.

hō-mō-g'iot (hōm'ō-jīōt; hōm'ō-ē), a. [hō-mō + Gr. γῶστρα tongue.] Of the same language. Rare.

hō-mō-g'one (-gōn), a. Bot. hō-mō-h'e-dral (hō-m'ō-hē-drāl; hōm'ō-ē), a. [hō-mō + Gr. ἑρᾶ side.] Having equal or corresponding faces; also, polyhedral.

hō-mō-ho'm'i-ni-lia-wōp (hōm'ō-hōm'ō-nī-lī-ā-wōp; hōm'ō-ē), n. [L.] Man is a wolf to man.

hō-mō'ān (hō-m'ō-ān), n. [Gr. ὁμοίαν, a. Homoiou-

hō-mō-ō- (hō-m'ō-ō-), n. [Gr. ὁμοίαν, a. Homoiou-

hō-mō-ō- (hō-m'ō-ō-), n. [Gr. ὁμοίαν, a. Homoiou-

ho-mol'o-gous (hō-mōl'ō-gūz), a. [Gr. ὁμολόγος assenting, agreeing; ὁμός the same + λόγος speech, discourse, proportion, λέγειν to say, speak.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; specif.: a Med. Having the same structure as the normal tissue of the part; — said of morbid growths. b Biol. Corresponding in type of structure; exhibiting homology. See HOMOLOGOUS b. Cf. ANALOGOUS. c Physiol. Chem. Having the particular species of bacterium by means of which it is prepared; as, a bacillus placed in its homologous serum. d Chem. Characterized by homology (see HOMOLOGOUS c); as, a homologous series; homologous compounds. e Math. (1) Related as two antecedents or two consequents in a proportion, or as any two corresponding parts of two similar figures. (2) Modern Geom. Being in homology; homologous. See HOMOLOGOUS.

ho-mol'o-graphic (hō-mōl'ō-grāf'ik), a. [See HOMOLOGOUS.] Preserving the mutual relations of parts, esp. as to size and form; maintaining proportions. — homologous projection, a mapping of parts of the earth's surface so as to maintain the relative areas.

ho-mol'o-gue (hō-mōl'ō-gū; 277; see HOMO-), n. [Cf. F. homologue, a. See HOMOLOGOUS.] That which is homologous to something else; as, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar polygons are the homologues of each other; the members or terms of a homologous series in chemistry are the homologues of each other; specif., Biol., a part or organ exhibiting homology (see HOMOLOGOUS b) with some other part or organ. Cf. ANALOGY, ANALOGUE, BIOL.

ho-mol'o-gy (hō-mōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. ὁμολογία agreement. See HOMOLOGOUS.] Quality of being homologous; relation of correspondence. Specif.: a Math. A one-to-one correspondence of two coplanar figures whereby the junction lines of correspondent points are copunctal in the center of homology and the junction points of correspondent lines are collinear on the axis of homology. b Biol. Correspondence in type of structure between parts or organs of different organisms due to differentiation by the process of evolution from the same or a corresponding part or organ of some remote ancestor; also, true correspondence in type of structure between different parts of the same individual. Distinguished from analogy, or resemblance in function (or sometimes also in form) between organs of different origin. The relation in structure between the leg and arm of a man, and that between the arm of a man, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish, are familiar examples of homology. c Chem. The relation existing between the compounds of a series whose successive members possess, in addition to similarity of structure, a regular difference in formula. It is usually attended by a regular variation in physical properties. Cf. HETEROLOGY. The term is used esp. with reference to series of carbon compounds in which the regular difference is CH<sub>2</sub>, as the paraffins, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, etc., or the fatty acids, CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, etc. In an extended sense, chemical elements of the same group, as chlorine, bromine, and iodine, are said to be in homology with one another.

ho-mol'o-men-su'ra (hō-mōl'ō-mēn-sū'rā), n. [L.] Man the measure; — the doctrine that "man is the measure of all things," first propounded by Protagoras (about 481-411 B. C.) in the phrase πάντα ἡμέτερον ἄνθρώπου, the idea being that things have meaning only in relation to human interest.

Psychology, pure and simple, has always . . . accepted, tacitly at least, the homo mensura doctrine. James Ward.

ho-mol'o-morphism (hō-mōl'ō-mōr'fizm; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. Lit., likeness in form; as: a Biol. = HOMOMORPHY. b Bot. State of having perfect flowers of only one type or kind; — opposed to heteromorphism or heterogony. See HETEROGONOUS DIMORPHISM, HETEROGONOUS TRIMORPHISM. c Zool. Similarity of the larva and the adult, as in insects which have only an incomplete metamorphosis; hemimetabolous. — ho-mol'o-morphic (-fīk), ho-mol'o-morphous (-tūs), a.

ho-mol'o-morphy (hō-mōl'ō-mōr'fī; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [homo- + Gr. μορφή form.] Biol. Similarity of form (esp. resemblance in external characters) with different fundamental structure; superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups.

ho-mol'o-nym (hō-mōl'ō-nīm; hōm'ō; 277; see HOMO-), n. Also ho-mol'o-nyme. [Cf. F. homonyme. See HOMONYMOUS.] 1. A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning, as bare and bear. 2. One of two or more persons or things having the same name; a namesake. 3. Biol. A name preoccupied by its earlier application to a different group of the same category and hence untenable under the law of priority. Thus Abies alba Michaux (1803) is a homonym of Abies alba Miller (1788). The former name applies to the American white spruce (Picea canadensis), the latter to the European silver fir (Abies picea). Syn. — See SYNONYM.

ho-mol'o-gy-me-na. Var. of HOMOLOGUMENA. ho-mol'y-sin (hō-mōl'ō-sīn; hōm'ō), n. See HOMOLYSIN. ho-mom'al-i-ous (hō-mōm'ō-l'ō; hōm'ō), a. [homo- + Gr. μάλας a lack of wool.] Bot. Uniformly curving to one side; — applied esp. to the leaves of certain mosses; — opposed to heteromalous. ho-mom'er-al (hō-mōm'ēr'āl; hōm'ō), a. [homo- + Gr. μέρος part.] Having all parts alike. ho-mom'er'i-cal. n. Having the same meter. — hō-mō-m'er'i-cal'y, adv. ho-mom'or'pha (hō-mōm'ōr'fā; hōm'ō), n. pl. [NL. See HOMOMORPHY.] Zool. The Hemimetabola. ho-mo-mul'ti-um H'te-ra-rum (hō-mō-mūl'ti'ūm; hōm'ō), n. [L.] A man of great learning, lit., many letters. ho-mon'o-my (hō-mōn'ō-mī; hōm'ō), n. [homo- + Gr. νόμος law.] Biol. The homology of parts arranged on transverse axes. — hō-mō-n'o-mous (-mūs), a. Haeckel. ho-mo-no-vus. [L.] = NOVUS HOMO. ho-mo'ny. + HOMINY.

ho-mo-nym'ic (hō-mōn'īm'ik; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or being, homonyms. 2. Music. Having the same name, but different in mode. Thus, the scale or key of C major and that of C minor are homonymic scales or keys. J. H. Cornell.

ho-mo'n'y-mous (hō-mōn'ī-mūs), a. [L. homonymus, Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός the same + ὄνομα, for ὄνομα name. See SAME; NAME.] 1. Having the same name or designation; — opposed to heteronymous. 2. Standing in the same relation; specif., Optics, pertaining to or designating uncrossed images of an object seen double. See DIPLORIA. 3. Having the same sound, but different meaning; and hence, equivocal; ambiguous.

ho-mo'n'y-my (-mī), n. [Gr. ὁμωνυμία.] Homonymous state or character.

ho-mo'ou-s'i-a (hō-mō-ō'sī'ā; -ō'sī'ā; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [NL. See HOMOUSIAN.] Ecol. The same nature or substance; — applied by the Homousians to the relation of Father and Son.

ho-mo'ou-s'i-an (hō-mō-ō'sī'ān; -ō'sī'ān; hōm'ō; 277), a. [Gr. ὁμοουσιανός; ὁμός the same + οὐσία being, essence, substance.] Ecol. Hist. Holding, in accordance with the Nicene Creed, that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; also, pert. to the belief or doctrine that so holds; — opposed to homoiousian. — u. [Cap.] One of those who in the 4th century held the homoiousian doctrine, accepting the Nicene Creed. — Ho-mo'ou-s'i-an-ism (-īz'm), n. — Ho-mo'ou-s'i-an-ist, n.

ho-mo'ou-s'i-phen (hō-mō-ō'sī'fēn; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [homo- + Gr. φαίνεσθαι to appear.] In speech reading by the deaf, a word that has the same appearance (with respect to the visible vocal organs) as another word, as bat, mat, pat — ho-moph'e-nous (hō-mōf'ē-nūs), a.

ho-mo'ou-s'i-phon (hō-mō-ō'sī'fōn; hōm'ō; 277), a. [Gr. ὁμοουσιφωνός; ὁμός the same + φωνή sound, tone. Cf. F. homophone.] 1. Music. A Orig., sounding alike; of the same pitch; unisonous; — opposed to antiphonic. b Of or pertaining to the style of music which has one predominating voice part or melody, the other parts merely supplying the harmonies; monodic; — opposed to polyphonic. 2. Having or representing the same sound; as, Greek φ and English ph, bare and bear, etc. Cf. HOMOPHONOUS.

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ho-mo-quin'ic. [homo- + quinine.] Chem. A crystalline alkaloid resembling quinine, found in cinchona bark. It is a compound of quinine and cupreine.

ho-mor-gan'ic (hō-mōr-gān'ik), a. [homo- + organic.] Phon. Formed or articulated by the same vocal organ or organs.

ho-mos'po-rous (hō-mōs'pō-rūs; hōm'ō-spō'rūs; 201), a. [homo- + spore.] Bot. Having asexual spores of one kind only, as the Lycopodiaceae and Equisetaceae; — opposed to heterosporous. — ho-mos'po-ry (hō-mōs'pō-rī), n.

ho-mo-styled' (hō-mō-stīl'd'), a. [homo- + style.] Bot. Having uniform styles; homogenous.

ho-mo-sty'lism (hō-mō-stīl'iz'm), n. Bot. Homogony; state of having homostyled flowers.

ho-mo-tax'is (hō-mō-tāk'sīz; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [NL.; homo- + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Similarity in arrangement; esp., Geol., similarity in order of arrangement of fossiliferous deposits which are not necessarily contemporaneous. — ho-mo-tax'i-al (-tāk'sī-āl), a. — ho-mo-tax'i-al-ly, adv. — ho-mo-tax'ic (-sīk), a.

ho-mo-thet'ic (hō-mō-thēt'ik), a. [homo- + Gr. θέτος, verbal adj. fr. τίθεσθαι to place.] Math. Similar and similarly placed, as any two parallel plane sections of a cone.

homothetic figures, those that consist of pairs of points, P and P', Q and Q', in one-to-one correspondence, such that all junction lines PP', QQ', meet in a center of similitude O, and the ratio of similitude (that is, OP/OP' = OQ/OQ') is constant. When O is on the same side of P and P', the figures are directly homothetic; when between P and P', they are inversely homothetic.

ho-mot'o-nous (hō-mōt'ō-nūs; hōm'ō), a. [L. homotonus, Gr. ὁμοτόνος; ὁμός the same + τόνος tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; without variation. — ho-mot'o-nous-ly, adv.

ho-mo'ty-pe (hō-mō-tī'pē; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [homo- + -type.] Biol. 1. That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else; thus, the right arm is the homotype of the right leg; one arm is the homotype of the other, etc. 2. A homoeotype.

ho-mo'ty-p'al (hō-mō-tī'p'āl; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), ho-mo'ty-p'ic (-tī'p'ik), ho-mo'ty-p'i-cal (-ī-kāl), a. ho-mo'ty-p'y (hō-mō-tī'p'ī; hōm'ō; see HOMO-), n. [See HOMOTYPY.] Biol. The relation existing between homotypes; — used specif. by Haeckel to denote serial homology.

ho-mo-zy-gote (-zī'gōt; -zī'g'ōt), n. [homo- + zygote.] Biol. An animal or plant in which the characters are stable, having been received in the dominant form from both parents, or in the recessive form from both parents. Such an individual therefore breeds true to type. Cf. HETEROZYGOTE, and see MENDEL'S LAW. — ho-mo-zy-gous (-zī'g'ūs), a.

hom'trai (hōm'trī), n. [Native name in Nepal.] A large hornbill (Dichoceros bicornis) of India and the Malay countries, having the casque large and hollowed above, and ending in two points in front. See HORNBILL, Illust.

ho-mun'cu-lus (hō-mūn'kū-lūs; n.; pl. -culi (-lī)). [NL., dim. of homo man.] A little man; a dwarf; a manikin. — ho-mun'cu-lar (-lār), a.

hone (hōn), n. [AS. hān stone, akin to Icel. hein, OSw. hēn.] 1. A stone of a fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments, and esp. for setting razors; also, an artificial stone or a slab covered with an abrading substance, used for the same purpose; a fine whetstone or oilstone. 2. An implement, usually resembling a light float (see FLOAT, n., 5)), for dressing and smoothing the surface of gravel and similar roads.

hone, v. t.; HONED (hōnd); HONING (hōn'ing). To sharpen or dress with a hone; as, to hone a razor.

hone (hōn), v. i. [Cf. F. hognier to grumble.] To grumble; pine; lament; long. Dial. Eng. & Southern U. S.

hon'est (hōn'ēst), a. [ME. honest, honeste, onest, OF. honeste, oneste, F. honnête, L. honestus, fr. honos, honor, honor. See HONOR.] 1. Held in honor or respect; also, worthy of honor; befitting an honorable place or condition; honorable; hence, creditable; suitable; decent. Obs. 2. Characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought, speech, etc.; upright; just; equitable; trustworthy; truthful; sincere; free from fraud, guile, or duplicity; not false; — said of persons and acts, and of things to which a moral quality is imputed; as, an honest judge or merchant; an honest statement; an honest bargain; an honest business; an honest book; an honest confession.

Look ye out among you seven men of honest report. Acts vi. 3. 3. Free from fraud or deception; genuine, full, unadulterated, or the like; as, honest measure; honest goods. Behold what honest clothes you send forth to bleaching! Shak. 4. Open; frank; as, an honest countenance. 5. Chaste; faithful; virtuous. Rare or Archaic.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. Shak. Syn. — Honorable, upright, faithful; equitable, fair, just; frank, candid, ingenuous; genuine; real. — HONEST, SIM-

HOMOTONOUS. Homotonous. ho-mot'o-ny (hō-mōt'ō-nī), n. Uniform tone. Rare. ho-mo-top'ic (hō-mō-tōp'ik; hōm'ō), a. [homo- + Gr. τόπος place.] Biol. Pert to the same or corresponding places, or parts.

ho-mo'tri-um lit'te-ra-ri-um. [L.] Man of three letters; i. e., T, U, Y, which spell the Latin for thief; a thief. Plantus (Aulularia, II, iv, 46).

ho-mot'ro-p'al (hō-mō-tō'p'āl), a. Bot. Homotropous.

ho-mot'ro-pous (-pūs), a. [homo- + τροπος; cf. F. homotropous.] Bot. Having the radicle directed toward the hilum, as in most anatropous seeds; — opposed to antitropous.

ho-mo'ui-nus H'te-ris. [L.] A man of (learned in) one book. ho-mo'ui-nus. [L.] A man who is and just (which see).

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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) 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'stē-tē), 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... peaceable 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 [see 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.

honey (hŏn'ē), n. [ME. honi, huni, AS. hunig; akin to OS. honeg, D. & G. honig, OHG. homag, honang, Icel. hvanng, Sw. hånning, 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 the most 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.

honey a. Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious.

honey (hŏn'ē), v. t. & i. HONEYED or HONEYED (-id); HONEYING. 1. To make sweet, as with honey.

2. To make (speech, language, etc.) affectedly endearing or intimate; hence, to use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.

Canst thou not honey me with fluent speech? Marston.

honey 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.

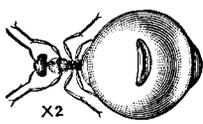
Honeying at the whisper of a lord. Tennyson.

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 (Melissa melissophyllum) of central and southern Europe.

honey bear. A The kinkajou. b The sloth bear.

honey-bee (hŏn'ē-bē), 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.

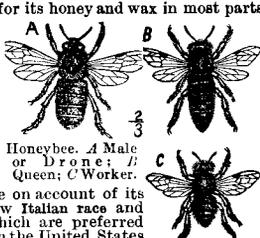
honey clover. The white melilot.

honeycomb. Will. An old bean, used by the members of the "Spectator" club. He is distinguished for his knowledge of fashions and of femininity.

honey-combing (hŏn'ē-kŏm'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of HONEY-COMB.

honey-dew (-dēd'), 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, or German, or Drone; b 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).

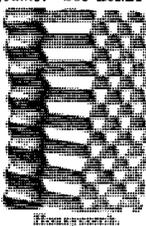


honey-berry (hŏn'ē-bēr'ē), n. & pl. -berries (-iz). The fruit of either of two trees having sweetish berries; also, either of the trees: a An Old World hackberry (Celtis australis). b In the West Indies, the genip (Melicocca bijuga).

honey bread. The carob; also, its fruit.

honey buzzard. A European hawk (Pernis ptilorhynchus) 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.

honey-comb (-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 for a queen 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.

honey-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.

honey-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, furrows, etc. See SMOKING.

h. stomach, the reticulum of a ruminant. — h. stone, a honeycomb coral. — h. tetter, Med., furus.

honey creeper. Any of numerous species of small brightly-colored oscine birds constituting the family Coræbidae, found in tropical and subtropical America, especially numerous in the West Indies.

honey-dew (hŏn'ē-dē), 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.

honey-drop (-drŏp'), n. A drop of honey.

honey-eyed (hŏn'ē-īd'), p. p. of HONEY. — hŏn'ē-īd-ly, adv. — hŏn'ē-īd-ness, n.

honey eucalypt. A yellow-flowered eucalypt (Eucalyptus melibactora).

honey fly. A honey bee. Obs.

honey-foe (hŏn'ē-fŏ-ē), n. A foe; a person who is hostile to one.

honey-gale. A variety of late cherry with small, roundish, very sweet, yellow and red fruit.

honey gland. Bot. A nectary.

honey kite. The honey buzzard.

honey lotus. The white melilot.

honey mark. A mole (on the skin). Obs. [mesquite].

honey mesquite. The common honey-moth, n. A honey-eating moth.

honey moth. The bee moth.

honey-moth. The honey, or common, mesquite.

honey ratel. A ratel.

honey shucks. = HONEY LOCUST. a Southern U. S. b HONEY-SUCKLE.

honey-sops, n. pl. Sops made of bread and honey; — also used as a term of endearment. Obs.

honey-stalks, n. pl. The stalks of white clover.

honey stomach. = HONEY SACK.

honey-stone, n. = MELLITE.

honey-suckle, n. Honey-suckle. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

honey sucker. = HONEY EATER.

honey-suckle apple. = SWAMP APPLE.

honey-suckle clover. The white clover. Dial. Eng.

honey-suckled (hŏn'ē-sŭk'ld'), 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 Prodotiscus, 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 caesalpinaceous 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.

honey-moon (hŏn'ē-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: honeymoonlight, honeymoonshine, honeymoonstruck. — hŏn'ē-mŏn', v. i.

hŏn'ē-mŏn'th (-mŏnth'd) (-mŏnth'd), a. Soft or sweet in speech; persuasive.

honey plant. A Any species of Hoya. b Garden balm. c An Australian epacridaceous plant (Richea scoparia).

hŏn'ē-pŏt', 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 cynaroides), 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.

honey-suckle (hŏn'ē-sŭk'le), n. [ME. hunisŭc, honysock, AS. hunisŭc 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-towered (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.

hŏn'ē-swēt' (-swēt'), a. [AS. hunisŭwete.] 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.

hŏn'ē-wŏrt' (hŏn'ē-wŏrt'), 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.

hŏn'ŏn' (hŏn'ŏn'), 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'ēr), 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.

hŏn'glen. + HANG. hon'ger. + HUNGER.

hon'ly. + HONKY. of HONEY. hon'ied (hŏn'ē-īd'), pret. & p. p. of HONEY. a. + adv. Like honey. Obs. or R.

hon'ish (hŏn'ē-īsh), a. + adv. hon'ir, F. honir. 1. To dishonor; destroy. Obs.

2. Illicit; starve. Dial. Eng. hon'it (mod. hŏn'it) sŏt' sŏt' mai y pens' (ŏn'ē swā kē mē tē pāns'). [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'ŏr, n. One that honks; a wild goose, esp. the Canada goose. Collog. hon'ne. + HEN, hence; HONNE. honnour. + HONOR.



Honey-suckle (Lonicera caprifolium).





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.

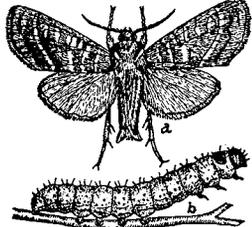
4. a Opium, or a drug producing similar effects. — DORF, n., 2. Low, U. S. b pl. Beer. Slang. hop froth fly, or hop frog fly, a spittle insect (Aphrophora interrupta), which often damages hop vines.

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 Borer. a Imago; b Larva.

hop bush. Australasia. a Any apudaceous shrub or tree of the genus Dodonaea, with hoplike capsules. b Any plant of the genus Davisia, the species of which have bitter herbage.

hop clover. Any fabaceous herb of the genus Chrysoxipha, 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 (hɒp), n. [AS. hōpa; akin to D. hoop, Sw. hopp, Dan. haab, MHG. hoffe. 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. Joel iii. 16. The Lord will be the hope of his people Shak

in hopes, in hope; hopeful.

hope, v. t. & hope (hɒp); hope'ing (hɒp'ɪŋ). [AS. hōpian; akin to D. hopen, Sw. hoppas, Dan. haabe, G. hoffen. 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.

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. [Charity] hopeth all things 1 Cor. xiii. 7.

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. I hope she takes me to be flesh and blood. Mrs. Centlivre.

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" (Fuller); "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" (Lovel); "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,

hope (hɒp), n. [AS. hōp (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.

hope'ful (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.

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hope'ful (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" (Fuller); "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" (Lovel); "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.

—hope'ful-ly, adv. = hope'ful-ness, n.

hope'ful (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.

hope'less, a. 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of good; despairing. I am a woman, friendless, hopeless Shak

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, irretrievable, 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 reverence 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 Alexis pines in 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.

—hope'less-ly, adv. = hope'less-ness, n.

hop flea. A small flea beetle (Laelia 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 Hopitpa 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 PUEBLO.

hop-kin's-al-ism (hɒp-kɪn'zɪ-əm-ɪz'm), 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's-al-an, a. & n.

hop'lite (hɒp'li:t), n. [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὄπλον tool, weapon.] Fr. Antiq. A heavy-armed infantry soldier equipped with helmet, cuirass, greaves, shield, spear, and sword. — hop'lit-ic (hɒp'li:t-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 (Grypha 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'per (hɒp'ɛr), n. [See 1st HOPE.] 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

name, perch a bell. Obs. 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'per-doz'er (hɒp'ɛr-dɔz'ɛr), n. [grasshopper + doz'er or dose; because conceived as putting insects to sleep by dosing them with poison.] Agric. An appliance for destroying insects.

hop'per-ette' (hɒp'ɛt-ɪt'), 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 hospital light.

hop'per-ing' (hɒp'ɛr-ɪŋ), n. pl. Gold Washing. Gravel retained in the hopper of a cradle.

hop'pers, n. = HOPSCOTCH.

hopper salt. Salt in the form of hollow, hopper-shaped crystals.

hopperstee, n. [AS. hōppestre a female dancer.] A female dancer; — apparently used attributively by Chaucer ("shippes hoppesteres") with the meaning of dancing (on the waves). Obs. hop'pet, n. [Cf. 1st HOPE.] A child in arms. Dial. Eng.

hop'pet, n. [Cf. HOPE; a piece of land.] A yard. Dial. Eng.

hop'pet, n. [Cf. HOPE.] A basket; a beehive; a hoisting bucket. Dial. Eng.

hop'ping Dick, a thrush of Jamaica (Turdus leucophaea), 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 plant borer. The hop borer.

hop'ple-bum', var. of HOBBLEBUSH.

hop pole. A pole used to support hop py (hɒp'ɪ), 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 sacking. A material of hemp and jute for hop sacks. b A loosely woven dress material, having a rough surface.

hop'score', -scot', n. Hopscotch. Dial. Eng.

hop'ser (hɒp'sɛr), n. [See 1st HOPE.] A lively dance.

hop'shackle', n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. form of HAPSHACKLE.

hop'sing' moth, The hop moth (Hypena humuli).

hop'thumb', n. = HOPE-OF-MY-THUMB.

hop'toad', n. A toad. Colloq. hop'vine', n. = HOPBINE.

hop'vine' moth, The hop moth (Hypena humuli).

hop'yard', n. A hop field.

hoqueton, f. HAQUETON.

hor + HAIR; HBR, their; HBAR; HORE; dirt; HOUR.

Hor (hɒr), n. = HOR.

Hor, or hor. HBR. Horace; horizon; horology.

horabelle, f. HORIBELLE.

Hor'ace (hɒr'ɛs), n. [F., fr. L. Horatius. Cf. HORATIO.] Masc. prop. name.

hor'ca-ca-no-n'l-ca (hɒr'ɛ ká-nɒn'ɛs), n. [L.] Canonical hours.

hor'ca sub'st'ci-vá. [L.] Leisure hours.

hor'ra fu'gít. [L.] The hour flies.

hor'ral-y, adv. Hourly. Obs. Hor'am (hɒr'am), n. = HOPEFUL.

hor'ri-ous (hɒr'ɪ-ʊs; 115), a. [See HORARY, a.] Bot. Lasting only for an hour, as the flowers of the rockrose; ephemerical. Obs. or R.

hor'ra-ry (hɒr'ɪ-ri), n. Eccl. A book of services for the canonical hours. Obs. Def. E. D.

hor'bach'ite (hɒr'bæk-ɪt), n. [From Harbach, Baden.] Min. A brown to steel-gray sulphide of iron and nickel. Sp. gr., 4.43.

hor'ce, f. HORSACE.

hor-col'ogy (hɒr-kɒl-ɒj-ɪ), n. [Gr. ὥρα, hour, + logy.] Science or lore of oaths.

hor'cop, n. [See HORE; cf. COP head, top.] A bastard. Obs.

hor'd + HOARD, HORDE, ORD.

hor'da-ri-an (hɒr'dá-ri-an), n. [L.] hor'darius, fr. AS. hord treasure, hordere treasure. See HOARD, n. The treasurer of a monastery. Rare.

hor'da-ry (hɒr'dá-ri), n. [LL. hor'daria.] The treasury of a monastery. R. (from a horde.)

hor'de, v. i. To associate in or

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'per (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 (-lɪd); hop'pling (-lɪŋg). [Of uncertain origin; cf. 1st HOPE, HOBBLE.] To fetter the feet of (a horse, cow, etc.); to hobble; as, to hopple an unruly or straying horse; hence, to entangle; hamper

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'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. ἐπος 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, Illust.**

**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.

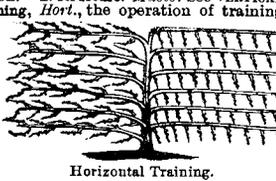
**3.** Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

**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 **ESCAPMENT, 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, cerebra; cf. Skr. ṛṣṭha horn, ṛṣha 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.**

**1. 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'** (-bīl'), 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 *Bucorvus* 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-blēn'dīt), n. *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed almost entirely of hornblende.

**horn-blower'** (-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. claw,* the black medic. — *h. dace,* a common American cyprinid fish (*Semotilus atromaculatus*). See **CHUB, Illust.** Also applied to allied fishes. — *h. frog,* any of certain South American frogs constituting the genus *Ceratophrys*, 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 babroussa. — *h. horse, a guil.* — *h. hummer,* the sun gem (humming bird). — *h. iguana.* See **TOUANA.** — *h. lark,* a small dark (*Monticola palustris*) 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. *Cervinus satyrus* 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.



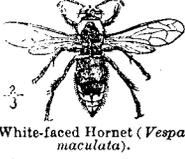
Horned Toad (Phrynosoma cornutum).

horn'er (hörn'ēr), n. 1. One who works or deals in horn or horns. 2. One who winds or blows the horn. Rare. 3. One who horns, or cuckolds. Obs. 4. Scots Law. An outlawed person. See HORNING b.

Horn'er, Jack. The hero of a well-known nursery rhyme. The full history of his "witty tricks and pleasant pranks" is given in Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes of England."

Horn'er's method (hörn'ēr's mēth'əd), n. A method, invented in 1819 by the English mathematician W. G. Horner (1786-1837), of evolving figure by figure to any number of decimal places any root of a numerical equation of any degree.

horn'net (hörn'nēt; -nīt; 151), n. [AS. hrynnet: akin to OHG. hornaz, hornuz, G. hornis; perh. akin to E. horn, and named from the sound it makes as if blowing a horn; but more prob. akin to D. hornzel, Lith. szirzone, L. crabro. The modern English word seems to have been influenced by horn.] A large, strong wasp, as the European Vespa crabro, which is of a dark brown and yellow color. It is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe. Its nest, often built in a hollow tree, is constructed of a paperlike material, and contains horizontal layers of comb hung together by columns. The American white-faced hornet, or yellow jacket (V. maculata), is larger and has similar habits, but usually hangs its nest from the branch of a tree.



horn'fels' (hörn'fēls'), n. [G. fr. horn horn + fels rock.] A compact silicate rock produced by the action of an intruded igneous magma on a sedimentary bed.

horn'fish' (hörn'fīsh'), n. [AS. hornfisc.] A garfish or needlefish. b The sauger. c A pipefish.

horn fly. A small dipterous fly (Lyperosia irritans, syn. Hematobia serrata), native of Europe, but introduced into North America, where it bites and annoys cattle, clustering about the bases of the horns.

horn grass. Any of certain species of Bromus having distinct hornlike prominences on the ovary.

horn'fy (hörn'fī), v. t.; horn'fied (-fid); horn'fying (-fīng). [horn + fy.] 1. To make hard, like horn. 2. To horn; to cuckold. Obs. Beau. & Fl.

horn'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HORN. Specif.: v. n. a The changes of the moon in becoming crescent. Obs. b Scots Law. The act of proclaiming a person an outlaw by blowing three blasts upon a horn; hence, a form of diligence by a process called letters of horn'ing, directing a debtor to pay or perform according to the terms of the letters, under penalty of being put to the horn, that is, declared rebel. c A callithumpian serenade with tin horns, etc.

horn'nt' (hörn'nēt; Sp. Gr.; A. [dim. fr. Sp. horn oven, L. furnus. See FURNACE.] Geol. A low, oven-shaped mound, common in volcanic regions, and emitting smoke and vapors from its sides and summit.

horn'mad', a. Quite mad; raving crazy. Did I tell you about Mr. Garrick, that the town are horn-mad after? T. Gray.

horn'pipe' (hörn'pīp'), n. 1. A an instrument formerly popular in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at intervals, and a reed mouthpiece; — so called because the bell at the open end was sometimes made of horn. b A lively and vigorous dance, usually by a single person and originally accompanied by hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. c A lively tune adapted for such a dance. 2. = BLACK GUM a.

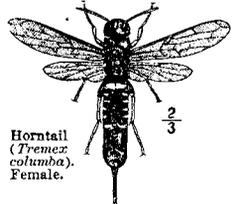
horn'plant' (hörn'plānt'), n. A large leathery seaweed (Ecklonia buccinalis) from the hollow fronds of which rulle horns are made.

horn poppy. A papaveraceous plant (Glaucium glaucium) adventive from Europe in the United States. It has yellow flowers and long linear capsules.

horn snake. A harmless snake (Farancia abacura), found in the southern United States. The color is chiefly bluish black above, and red below.

horn'stone' (-stōn'), n. [Cf. G. hornstein.] Min. A variety of quartz closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

horn'tail' (-tāl'), n. Any of certain hymenopterous insects related to the sawflies. They constitute a family (Stricte, syn. Uroceridae) or in recent classifications a superfamily (Stricoidea), and are so called from the stout ovipositor borne by the females of most forms. Their larvae burrow in plants, often in trees. That of the pigeon horn-tail (Tremex columba), a large American species, is preyed on by the large ichneumon fly Thalesia lunator.



horn'tip' (-tīp'), n. A knob or button for the point of a horn of an animal.

horn'work' (-wŭrk'), n. 1. Fort. An outwork composed of two demibastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long, almost parallel, wings. 2. Working in horn; or articles made of horn. 3. Cuckoldry. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

horn'worm' (hörn'wŭrm'), n. The larva of any of various hawk moths, having a hornlike process on the back, as the tobacco worms.

horn'wort' (-wŭrt'), n. Any species of Ceratophyllum.

horn'y (hörn'y), a.; horn'y-er (-nī-ēr); horn'y-EST. 1. Of, or made of, horn, or of a hornlike substance. 2. Having horns or hornlike projections. 3. Hard, callous, or semi-opaque, like horn. "His horny fist." Dryden.

4. Like that made by a horn; as, a horny note. horny slough. Water, a sitfast, b texture. Min., a compact homogeneous texture with dull luster, like that of flint.

horn'y-head' (-hēd'), n. Zool. A small active cyprinoid fish (Hybopsis kentuckiensis) common in the larger streams from Pennsylvania to Wyoming, and south to Alabama.

horn'ograph' (hörn'ō-grāf'), n. [Gr. ὄρα boundary + graph.] Math. The curve traced on a unit sphere by the radius that moves always parallel to the normal to a given surface along a given closed curve on that surface. The area bounded by the horograph is the whole curvature of the other surface portion of which it is the horograph.

hor'og'ra-phy' (hō-rōg'grā-fī), n. [Gr. ὄρα hour + graphy: cf. F. horographie.] 1. An account of the hours. 2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, and dials.

hor'o-loge (hō-rō-lōj; -lōj; 277), n. [ME. horologe, orloge, timepiece, OF. horloge, orloge, F. horloge, L. horologium, fr. Gr. ὥρολόγιον; ὥρα hour + λέγω to say, tell. See HOUR; LOGIC.] An instrument indicating the time of day; a timepiece; a watch, clock, or dial.

hor'ol'o-ger (hō-rō-lō-jēr), n. 1. A maker or vender of clocks and watches; one skilled in horology. 2. One that announces the time. Obs.

hor'o-log'ic' (hō-rō-lōj'īk') a. [L. horologicus, Gr. ὥρολογικός.] Of or pert. to a horologe or horology. Hence: b. Opening or closing at definite hours, as certain flowers. Rare.

hor'ol'o-gist' (hō-rō-lō-jīst'), n. One versed in horology; one who makes clocks, watches, or dials.

hor'o-log'i-um (hō-rō-lōj'ī-ŭm), n.; L. pl. -GIA (-ā). [L., fr. Gr. ὥρολόγιον horologe.] 1. A horologe; a timepiece. 2. A structure built to contain or support a timepiece. 3. East. Ch. A book of the offices for canonical hours. 4. [cap.] Astron. A southern constellation between Eridanus and Reticulum.

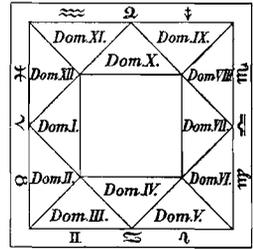
hor'ol'o-gy' (hō-rō-lōj'ī), n. [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing instruments for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, dials, etc.

hor'om'e-try' (hō-rō-m'ē-trī), n. [Gr. ὥρα hour + metry.] Art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions. "The horometry of antiquity." Sir T. Browne. — hor'o-met'ri-cal' (hō-rō-m'ē-trī-kāl'), a.

hor'op'ter' (hō-rō-p'tēr'), n. [Gr. ὥρα boundary + ὀπτήρ one who looks.] Optics. The line or surface in which are situated all the points that are seen single while the point of sight, or the adjustment of the eyes, remains unchanged. hor'op'ter'ic' (hō-rō-p'tēr'īk'), a. — hor'op'ter-y' (hō-rō-p'tēr'ī), n.

hor'o-scope (hō-rō-skōp'), n. [F. horoscope, L. horoscopus, fr. Gr. ὥροσκόπος, adj., observing hours or times, esp., observing the hour of birth, n., a horoscope; ὥρα hour + σκοπέω watcher. See HOUR; SCOPE.] 1. Astron. A representation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer professes to foretell the events of the person's life; esp., the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment. b The diagram or scheme of twelve houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens is divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune.

In making a prediction it is customary to ascertain the exact time of the individual's birth, and from this the state of the heavens at that moment. The whole celestial sphere is then divided by great circles into twelve equal parts, each called a house (L. domus) and having one of the heavenly bodies as its lord. These are called, in order, the houses of life, of riches, of brothers, of parents, of children, of health, of marriage, of death, of religion, of dignities, of friends, and of enemies. The interpretation is made in accordance with fixed rules. 2. The planisphere invented by Jean Paduanus. 3. A table showing the length of the days and nights at various places and seasons. 4. A dial.



hor'p'ox' (hō-rō-p'ŏks'), n. HORNED POX. A horned pox. Med. A abortive smallpox with an eruption like that of chicken pox. horn'press. Mech. A press with a horn, or beakiron, for horn'ing hollow tinware, etc. horn'quicksilver. Min. Native calomel; — so called on account of its hornlike appearance. horn'shell. A shell of the genus Cypridium or allied genus. horn silver. = CERARGYRITE. horn'slate' n. A gray, schistose, siliceous stone. Obs. horn'sman' (hörn'mān), n. 1. A horn player. 2. The horned viper. horn'stay' (-stā'), n. A stay for strengthening a frame where a gap has been cut for a horn-block and axle box. horn'stock', n. Cuckold. Obs. horn'swog'gle (hörn'swōg'gl'), n. To lamboodle; to humbug; to humbug. Obs. horn'thumb', n. A horn case to protect the thumb while cutting purses; hence, a cutpurse. horn'weed', n. = HORN-PLANT. b = HORNWORT.

hor'o-scop'er (hō-rō-skōp'ēr) } n. One versed in horo- hor'os-co-pist' (hō-rōskōp'īst) } copy, or who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

hor'os-co-py' (hō-rōskōp'ī), n. 1. The art or practice of casting horoscopes, or observing the disposition of the stars, with a view to predicting events. 2. Aspect of the stars at the time of a person's birth.

hor'en'dous (hō-rēn'dūs), a. [L. horrendus.] Fearful; frightful; horrible.

hor'ent (hō-rēnt), a. [L. horrens, p. pr. of horrere to bristle. See HORROR.] 1. Standing erect, as bristles: covered with bristling points; bristled; bristling. Rough and horrent with figures in strong relief. De Quincey. 2. Horrified; horrible; expressing horror. Rare.

hor'es-cent' (hō-rēs'ēnt), a. [L. horrescens, -entis, p. pr. of horrescere, v. incho. fr. horrere to shiver. See HORROR.] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

hor'ri-ble (hō-rī'b'l'), a. [ME. horribil, orribil, OF. horribil, orribil, fr. L. horribilis, fr. horrere. See HORROR.] 1. Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a horrible sight; a horrible murder. "A dungeon horrible." Milton. 2. Great; severe; excessive; as, I have a horrible headache. Colloq. & Inequant.

Syn. — HORRIBLE, HORRID, HORRIFIC. HORRIBLE is the general term for that which inspires horror; HORRID (often practically synonymous with horrible) sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent or innate offensiveness or repulsiveness; in modern colloq. usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion; HORRIFIC is a bookish synonym for horrifying; as, some . . . horrible form, which might deprive your sovereignty of reason" (Shak.); "wretched and shameful, horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told" (Tennyson); "This emperor . . . from Rome retired to Caprea . . . with purpose there his horrid lusts in private to enjoy" (Milton); "some horrid beliefs from which the human nature revolts" (Bagehot); "that horrid little vulgar boy" (Barham); "She was a brave narrator, . . . her voice sinking into a whisper over the supernatural or the horrid" (Stevenson). See FEARFUL, FEAR.

hor'ri-ble-ness, n. 1. State or quality of being horrible. 2. Horror; a feeling of terror and repulsion. Obs.

hor'ri-bly, adv. In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully; terribly.

hor'rid (hō-rīd), a. [L. horridus. See HORROR; cf. ORDURE.] 1. Rough; rugged; bristling. Archæol. Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. Dryden. 2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; hence, very offensive. "Horrid hell." Shak. The horrid things they say. Pope.

Syn. — Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful awful, terrific, abominable. See HORRIBLE.

hor'rid-ly, adv. In a horrid manner or degree.

hor'ri-fic' (hō-rīf'īk'), a. [L. horrificus; horrere to be horrible + facere (in comp.) to make: cf. F. horifique. See HORROR; -FY.] Causing horror; horrifying; frightful.

Syn. — See HORRIBLE.

hor'ri-fi-ca-tion (hō-rī-fī-kā'shūn), n. Act of horrifying or condition of being horrified; also, that which horrifies.

hor'ri-fy' (hō-rī-fī), v. t.; -FIED (-fid); -FYING (-fīng). [L. horrificare. See HORRIFIC.] To cause to feel horror; to strike with horror; as, the sight horrified them.

hor'rip'i-late (hō-rīp'ī-lāt'), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'īng). To produce horripilation; as, by sudden fear. — v. i. To experience horripilation.

hor'rip'i-la-tion (-lā'shūn), n. [L. horripillatio, fr. horripilus to bristle; horrere to bristle + pilus the hair.] Med. A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease, terror, chilliness, etc.; goose flesh.

hor'ris'o-nant' (hō-rīs'ō-nānt), hor'ris'o-nous (-nūs), a. [L. horrere to be horrible + sonans, -antis, sounding, sonus a sound: cf. L. horrisonus.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound. Obs. or R.

hor'ror (hō-rōr'), n. [ME. horrouer, orrouer, OF. horror, orror, F. horreur, L. horror, fr. horrere to bristle, to shiver, to tremble with cold or dread, to be dreadful or terrible; cf. Skr. hṛsh, horsh, to bristle. Cf. CONSE.] 1. A bristling up; a rising into roughness; tumultuous movement; roughness. Archæol. Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. Chapman. 2. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever; in old medical writings, a chill of less severity than a rigor, and more marked than an algor. 3. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and detestation; the feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking; also, great aversion and repugnance; as, a horror of seeming vain. Cells of madness, haunts of horror and fear. Tennyson. 4. The quality of exciting horror; horrible nature or condition; that which excites horror or dread, or is horrible. Like a ghost shrouded and folded up in its own formless horror. Shelley. A silent horror of blood. Tennyson.

5. Awe; fear mingled with reverence. Obs. Oxf. E. D. Syn. — See FEAR.

hor'rors. a Extreme depression or apprehension; the blues. b A spasm, or spasms, of horror, esp. in delirium tremens. Colloq.

hor'o-nite (hō-rō-nīt'; hō-rō-nīt'), n. A siliceous state or quality. Obs. or R. Lib. hor'ri-ble. Horrible. Ref. Sp. hor'ri-ble. Adv. Horribly; exceedingly. (See PLAT, a, 12.) hor'ri-ble. n. Any horrible person or thing. Specif., a penny dreadful. Colloq. horribly etc. + HORRIBILITY.

hor'rid, adv. Horribly. (See PLAT, a, 12.) Obs. a. [Vulgar.] hor'rid'ly (hō-rīd'ī), n. [Cf. LL. horribilitas. See HORRID.] 1. A fearful trembling. Obs. 2. A horridness. b Something horrible. Rare.

hor'rid-ness, n. See NESS.

hor'rif'er-ous, a. [L. horrifere.] Horrific. Obs. — hor'rif'er-ous-ly, adv. Obs. [RIFIC.] hor'rif-ic-ally, adv. of HORRID.

hor'rip'i-lant' (hō-rīp'ī-lānt'), a. [L. horripillans, p. pr. of horripillare.] Horripilating. Rare. hor'rok' + HURKACK. hor'ror-ful, a. See FUL.

horror'ous. n. Horror. Obs. hor'ror-ish, a. See -ISH.

hor'ror-ize, v. t. See -IZE.

hor'ror-ous, a. Full of horror; causing horror. Rare. [Rare.] hor'ror-some, a. Horrortous.

hor'ne-ro' (hō-nē-rō'), n. [Sp., baker.] The baker bird. Horn'er's mus'cle (hörn'ēr's mŭsk'l), n. [After William E. Horner (1786-1855), American physician.] Anat. The tensor tarsi muscle. horn'net comb. A hornet's nest. horn'net fly. A robber fly. horn'eyed', a. Having the eyesight dimmed by or as if by a horny film. horn'fair', n. A fair held at Charlton in Kent, England, at which horn goods were sold. Obs. or Hist. horn'foot', n. Horn-footed. Obs. horn'foot'ed, a. Having hoofs hooped. horn'ful, n. See FUL.

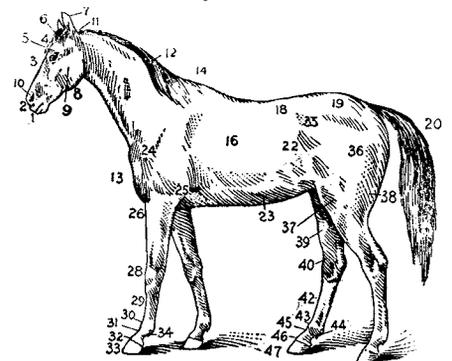
horn'ish, a. See -ISH. [player.] horn'ist, n. Music. A horn player. horn'ke'k', n. A garfish or hornbeak; — also used as a term of contempt. Obs. horn'lead (līd), n. Old Chem. Chloride of lead. Cf. HORN QUICKSILVER. horn'less, a. See LESS. horn'less-ness, n. See NESS. horn'maker. A maker of cuckolds. Obs. horn'man' (hörn'mān), n. 1. A horn player. 2. The horned viper. horn'stay' (-stā'), n. A stay for strengthening a frame where a gap has been cut for a horn-block and axle box. horn'stock', n. Cuckold. Obs. horn'swog'gle (hörn'swōg'gl'), n. To lamboodle; to humbug; to humbug. Obs. horn'thumb', n. A horn case to protect the thumb while cutting purses; hence, a cutpurse. horn'weed', n. = HORN-PLANT. b = HORNWORT.

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hor'wood', n. = HORNBEAM a. horn'wood', a. Horn-mad. Obs. horn'wra'k. A polyzoon of the genus Fustaria. horn'y, n. The Devil. Scot. horn'y-hand'ed, a. Having hands horny from labor. [Sp. hor'og'ra-phy. Horography. Ref. hor'og'ra-pher (hō-rōg'grā-fēr), n. [Gr. ὥρα hour + graphy: cf. F. horographie.] A horologist. hor'ol'o-gy' (hō-rō-lōj'ī), n. [See HOROLOGE.] A horologe. hor'o-m'e-try' (hō-rō-m'ē-trī), n. [Gr. ὥρα boundary + metry.] A horometry. hor'o-log'ic-ly, adv. of HOROLOGIC. hor'o-log'i-og'ra-phy' (hō-rō-lōj'ī-ōg'grā-fī), n. [Gr. ὥρα boundary + ὀπτήρ one who looks + graphy.] A horometry. hor'o-log'i-og'ra-pher' (-ōg'grā-fēr), n. All Obs. hor'o-log'ue (hō-rō-lōj'ī), n. [Gr. ὥρα hour, season + λέγος speech, a telling, tale. Cf. HOROLOGIC.] A horoscope. hor'ol'o-gy' (hō-rō-lōj'ī), n. [See HOROLOGE.] A horologe. hor'o-m'e-try' (hō-rō-m'ē-trī), n. [Gr. ὥρα + metry.] An instrument for measuring time. Rare. hor'o-nā'tim' (hō-rō-nā'tīm'), n.

hor'o-nite (hō-rō-nīt'; hō-rō-nīt'), n. A siliceous state or quality. Obs. or R. Lib. hor'ri-ble. Horrible. Ref. Sp. hor'ri-ble. Adv. Horribly; exceedingly. (See PLAT, a, 12.) hor'ri-ble. n. Any horrible person or thing. Specif., a penny dreadful. Colloq. horribly etc. + HORRIBILITY. hor'rid, adv. Horribly. (See PLAT, a, 12.) Obs. a. [Vulgar.] hor'rid'ly (hō-rīd'ī), n. [Cf. LL. horribilitas. See HORRID.] 1. A fearful trembling. Obs. 2. A horridness. b Something horrible. Rare. hor'rid-ness, n. See NESS. hor'rif'er-ous, a. [L. horrifere.] Horrific. Obs. — hor'rif'er-ous-ly, adv. Obs. [RIFIC.] hor'rif-ic-ally, adv. of HORRID.

horror-stricken (hŏr'ŏr-strĭk'n) a. Struck with horror-struck (hŏr'ŏr-strĭk't) } or; horrified. "Horror-stricken faces." C. Kingsley.



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 Collar; 12 Mane; 13 Chest; 14 Withers; 15 Ribs; 16 Loin; 17 Poll; 18 Tail; 19 Flank; 20 Belly; 21 Shoulder; 22 Elbow; 23 Forearm; 24 Knee; 25 Cannon; 26 Shank; 27 Fetlock; 28 Pastern; 29 Coronet; 30 Hoof; 31 Fetlock; 32 Hoof; 33 Thigh; 34 Stifle; 35 Buttock; 36 Gaskin; 37 Cannon or Shank; 38 Fetlock Joint; 39 Fetlock; 40 Pastern; 41 Coronet; 42 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; — distilling from foot. 5. Twenty-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, Dobbie. 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." Cant or Slang. — to horse, to horseback; — used as a command to mount. horse (hŏrs), v. t.; horse (hŏrst); horse'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. Chieftly 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. Cant. 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. b 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 Colibronia, so called from the strong odor. It possesses tonic, astrigent, and diuretic properties. horse'bane (hŏrs'bān'), n. A European apocynous plant (Emanthe phellandrium), supposed to cause palsy in horses. horse bean, a. A variety of the common broad bean (Eaba 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 horse medicine. horse'-chestnut (hŏrs'chĕs'nŭt), n. a. The large nutlike

seed of Esculus 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'ĕy), 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 apocynous 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 (-fĭy'), 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 breech 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' (-fŏot'), 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'hāir'), 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'jock'ey (-jŏk'ĕy'), 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'lāgh'), n. A loud, boisterous laugh; a guffaw. Pop. i. To laugh coarsely. — horse'laugh'er (-ĕr), n. Rare. — horse'laugh'ter (-lĕr), 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 rampire, referring to Liith (which see).] 3. Fig.: One who makes inordinate and endless demands. horse'less, 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 Ocypoda, living on the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, noted for running very swiftly. b A West Indian scintoid fish (Eques lanceolatus). c An obsolete and inferior race of carrier pigeons.



hor'ry. + HORY. hors. + HOARSE, HORSE. hors' con'course' (hŏr' kŏn's-kŏr'; ŏr). [F.] Not computing; — of a picture in an exhibition. hors' de com'bat' (dĕ kŏn'bă'). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting. hors' de prŏ'pos' (dĕ prŏ'pŏs'). [F.] Lit., out of the purpose; not to the point or purpose. hors' de sŏn'sŏn' (sĕ zŏn'). [F.] Out of season. hors' d'œuvres (dĕ'vŏr'). [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' (hŏrs'băk'). On horseback. horse tee. 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 bramble. The sweetbrier. horse bread. A coarse bread for horses, generally made of a mixture of beans, bran, or the like. horse brier. The greenbrier Smilax rotundifolia. horse brimstone. See SULPHUR. horse'care' (dĕ'kĕr'). [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' (hŏrs'băk'). On horseback. horse tee. 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

horses or keeps them for racing. horse cover. Dial. var. of HORSE COVER. horse crab. A king crab. horse crass. European brooklime (Veronica beccabunga). horse crevill. The cavalla (Caranus hippus). horse daisy. The oxeye daisy. horse dam. Logging. A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream. horse de frise' (dĕ frĕz'). Partial trans. of cheval-ne-frise'. 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. — n. Tricky; crafty; fraudulent. horse fetter. One who looks after horses in mines. horse fight, n. a. A fight on horseback. b A fight between







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, bake-house, 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.

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. B 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 me out of house and home. Shak. — h. of ascension, 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 descendants 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. D 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 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 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. minutum), 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'tē), n. [house + bole.] Lau. 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 (bous'būd'ēr), 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'thēr), n. The father, or male head, of any collection of persons living together as a family.

house finch. A small finch (Carduelis 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. 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'flag, 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'heat'ing, n. = HOUSE-WARMING. (Obs. Scot.) house'hold'ing, n. A household. 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'ing, n. To keep house; to act as housekeeper. Collog. house'keep'er-like, a. See -LIKE. house'keep'er-ly, a. House-keeperlike; shipshape. Rare. house'keep'er-ship, n. See -SHIP. house knacker. = HOUSE FARMER. Obs. 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.

house'ling, n. [house + ling.] A stay-at-home; an animal brought up by hand. Obs. Dial. Eng. 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 dress. house martin. The common European martin. house'mas'ter-ship, n. See -SHIP. house mite. See CLOVER MITT. house mouse. See MOUSE.

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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 many 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 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), n. [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.; HOUSE'LEED (-zēld), or HOUSE'LEED; HOUSE'LEED-ing or HOUSE'LEED-ing. [AS. hūsian.] To administer the Eucharist to. Archaic. Chaucer.

house'leek' (houz'lēk'), n. [house + leek.] 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'leek tree. A shrubby crassulaceous plant (Sempervivum arborescens) of the Mediterranean region.

house'less, a. 1. 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), n. pr. & vb. n. of HOUSE'LEED. Archaic. — housing, or houselling, 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.

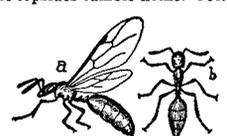
house'maid' (houz'mād'), n. A female servant employed to do housework; esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'maid's' knee (-mādz'). 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.

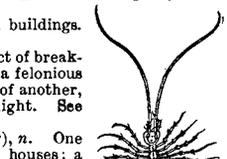
house'mas'ter (houz'mās'tēr), n. The master, or head, of a house or household.

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 Ant (Monomorium minutum). ♀ Female, x36 Work-er, x4.



House Centipede. (♂)



Houseleek. A Houseleek.

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. ussax.] 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/ɪli), a. Pert. or appropriate to, or of the character of, a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — adv. In a housewifely manner. — house/wife/ly-ness (-nəs), n.

house/wifery (-ɪz/ɪ), 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.

5 Mach. An upright, frame, or other supported 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.] A common European shrew (Crocivora aranea) sometimes found in barns, 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. -skip, -skop, n. See -SHIP. Chiefly Scot.

house/wif/ish (hous/'wɪf/ɪʃ), a. See -ISH.

house wren. See WREN. house/wright (hous/'raɪt), n. A house builder.

house/y. Var. of HOUSY. house/ing (hous/'ɪŋ), a. Warped or east crooked; — said of a brick or tile. Obs. or R. [box.] housing box. Mach. A journal housing plane. Corp. A router.

house/leth/n. [AS. hūslēow; hūs house + hleow, hleow, shelter.] Shelter of a house. Obs.

house/ing. † HOUSLING. house/ing, n. [CF. HOUSY.] Of hop vines, heavy growth. Obs. house/ouse. † HOUS.

house-sain' (hous-'seɪn'), n. A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a carpet which would cover him wherever he wished.

house/ton's folds (hous-'tɔ:nz; hūs-'), Anat. Valvæ foldæ in the rectal mucous membrane.

house/y, n. [CF. HOAST.] A sore throat. Rare.

house/y (hous/'ɪ), a. [CF. HOUSE to shelter under a roof, HOUSE to grow thickly at the top.] — said of hop vines.

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house/wife ship. -skip, -skop, n. See -SHIP. Chiefly Scot.

How'a (hōw/'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, How'a (pronounced Hōwa) is a more specific 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 (hūv), 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/'ɛl; formerly, and still sometimes, hūv'ɛl), n. [ME. hovel, hovyl, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. hūvellet 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 Manuf. 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 (hōv'ɛl), v. t.; -ELED (-ɛld) 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. 2 Arch. To shape like a hovel or hut, as a chimney.

hov'el-er, hov'el-ler (-ɛr), 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/'ɛr; ɔ:tv), v. i.; HOV'ERED (-ɛrd); HOV'ER-ING. [ME. hōveren to hover, to tarry, linger, fr. ME. hōveren 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 (-ɛr), 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, hou, hu, huu, AS. hū, from the same root as hūa, hūel, who, what, pron. interrog.; akin to OS. hūō how, D. hoe, G. wie how, Goth. hūē wherewith, hūaiva 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.

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 it were?" Holme's Obs. & Provs. 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 husband 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'dɛn). [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-'ɛl), 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'er (hou-'ɛv-ɛr), adv. Contracted

how'er'er (-ɛr; -ɛr'), 1. In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent; — used adverbially, often indicating a reservation after something conceded, as in, their numbers 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.

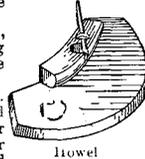
2. At all events; at least; in any case. Obs. 3. Although; notwithstanding that. Obs.

A woman's shape doth shield thee. Shak. 4. In any way whatsoever; at all. Obs. Orf. E. D.

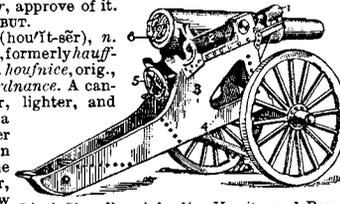
How'er is colloquially used interrogatively; as, how'er did you manage to do it?

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'z-er (hou-'ɪt-z-ɛr), n. [G. haubitze, formerly hauffnitz, Bohem. hofnütz, 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, usually, at angles between 15 and 45 degrees. It attains an object sheltered from the direct fire of guns by indirect or



Hovel



7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Plank; 4 Hydraulic Locities and Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

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.] A common European shrew (Crocivora aranea) sometimes found in barns, 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. -skip, -skop, n. See -SHIP. Chiefly Scot.

hov'tou (hōv-'tɔ:), n. [From its name.] A bright-colored South American motmot (Motomus brasiliensis).

hov'va-ri' (hōv-'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. hūve.] 1 Any of various head coverings; cap; skull cap. 2 An infant's caul. Obs.

hovz. Obs. pl. of HOEK. hovz, hovzd, hovzing. House, housed, housing. Ref. Sp. note. † hovz, adv. † HOVE.

hov'a-ble (hōv-'ə-bl; hōv-'), a. Appetite for BEHOVABLE. Obs. hov'e. † HOVE.

hov'e. Dial. Eng. var. of HALF; HOVE.

hov'e, pret. & p. p. of HEAVE. hov'e (hōv; hōv'), v. i. Aphetic var. of BEHOVE. Obs.

hov'e (hōv), n. [Icel. hōf.] Measure; moderation. Obs.

hov'e, n. [From HOVE to hover.] Lingering; waiting. Obs. hov'e, v. t. To brood over. Obs.

hov'e, v. t. & i. [CF. HEAVE, v. t.] To rise, to raise, to heave. Obs. hov'e-dance, n. [Cf. OD. hof-dans; hof court (akin to G. Hof, AS. hof house, hall) + dans (dance) also MHG. hoveztanz.] A court dance. Obs.

hov'el, v. t. To stack corn or grain in a "hovel." Dial. Eng.

elaculation of greeting among men. A card of greeting.

how (hou; hōv), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. hōvur, akin to F. high.] A low hill; a mound; hillock [— now dial. except as in some English place names. See HOWE, v. t.]

how, howe, v. t. [AS. hogan. Cf. ho yearn.] To care; to think; to be anxious. Obs.

how, howe, n. [AS. hōg u.] Care; trouble; anxiety. Obs. how'ad' (hou-'ɑd'), n. [Ar. khawāh sir.] 1 A traveler.

2 A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were the chief travelers.

howball + HOWBALL. howbe, conj. Howbeit. Obs. howberde + HALBERT.

howbub. † HOWBUB. how'der (hou-'dɛr), v. t. [Cf. ME. hōderer to hug or huddle, and E. huddle.] To heap together; to huddle. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

how'die, how'dy (hou-'dɪ; hōv-'). (Uncertain origin; cf. ME. hold kind, friendly, faithful, AS. hād. Orf. E. D.)

how'dy, how-d'ye-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.



2. Biogeog. Designating, or pertaining to, a subdivision of the Boreal zone extending across North America from Labrador to Alaska, and comprising the northern part of the coniferous forest region and certain high mountain slopes and summits farther south.

Hudsonian curlew, a widely distributed American curlew (Numenius hudsonicus) breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating south to southern South America. — H. godwit, a godwit (Limosa haemastica) widely but irregularly distributed on the American continent. It is now rare.

Hudson River Series (hū'd's-riv). Geol. A series of shales, sandstones, etc., in the upper part of the Ordovician system, widely distributed from the Appalachians to the Mississippi. See CINCINNATIAN.

Hudson's Bay Company (hū'd's-bay). A joint-stock association first chartered in 1670 by Charles II. and given then and thereafter enormous stretches of territory and exclusive trade rights throughout what is now Canada. It engaged exclusively in the fur trade, and spread a chain of forts and trading posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the vicinity of which it exercised complete legislative, executive, and judicial power. By the Indians of the North it was regarded as more powerful than any nation, and it played a prominent part in the discussions between the United States and Great Britain over the northwest boundary. Its exclusive trading rights expired in 1859, and it sold most of its territory to the British government for Canada in 1869, but still retains many posts and its old semimilitary organization. It is commonly called "the H. B. C."

hue (hū), n. [ME. hew, heov, color, shape, form, AS. hlew, hwa, hāw; akin to Sw. hy skin, complexion, Goth. hwi form, appearance.] 1. Form; figure; appearance; guise; aspect; complexion. Obs. A paragon for hue. A lovely damsel beauteous and coy. Greene. 2. Color; tint; dye. "Flowers of all hue." Milton. Hues of the rich unfolding morn. Keble.

3. Specif., color quality proper; also, any of the varieties of a color differing from one another in this quality; as, a greenish hue of blue. See color. 4. A ghostly form; an apparition. Obs. Syn. — See color.

hue, v. t.; HUED (hūd); HUE'ING (hū'ing). 1. To give form or appearance to; to depict. Obs. 2. To color.

hue, n. [ME. hue, OF. hu, fr. huer to shout, of imitative or interjectional origin.] A shouting; an outcry, esp. that made in the chase. Obs., exc. in: hue and cry. Law. A loud outcry with which felons were anxiously pursued, and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, joining in the pursuit; also, the pursuit so made. In later usage, a written proclamation for the capture of a felon or the finding of stolen goods. Hence, any clamor or outcry of alarm, pursuit, or assault. B An official gazette publishing information as to crimes and criminals. Eng.

hued (hūd), p. a. 1. Having a specified outward appearance; fashioned. Obs. 2. Having color; — usually in comb.; as, bright-hued.

huer (hū'er), n. 1. One employed to rouse and drive deer by shouts or other noise. Obs. 2. One who shouts an alarm or signal; specif., a balker; a conder. See BALK, v. t., to indicate by shouts. Corn.

huff (hūf), v. t.; HUFFED (hūft); HUFF'ING. [Of imitative origin.] 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to inflate; as, huffed up with air. 2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence; to hector; to bully. You must not presume to huff us. Echard.

3. To offend; to make angry or sulky; as, he was huffed and refused to proceed. 4. Checkers. To remove from the board (a man which could have jumped). See HUFF, v. t., 5.

huff, v. i. 1. To puff; to blow. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To enlarge; to swell up; as, bread huffs; to effervesce. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

3. To bluster or swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to swagger; to storm. Obs. 4. To take offense; to be angry, as at an affront. Rare. 5. Checkers. To remove from the board a man which could have jumped but did not; — so called from the habit of blowing upon the piece.

huff, n. 1. A puff, as of wind. Obs. 2. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance

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or resentment at some affront or rebuff; a sulky passion. "Left the place in a huff." Irving.

3. Boasting; brag; arrogant bearing. Obs. 4. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance; a swaggering bully. Obs. or R.

5. Checkers. Act of huffing. 6. Local, Eng. A Light leavened pastry. b Strong beer.

huff'ish (hūf'ish), a. — Disposed to be blustering or arrogant. Obs. b Petulant. — huff'ish-ly, adv. — huff'ish-ness, n.

huff'y (hūf'y), a.; HUFF'Y-ER (-'ēr); HUFF'Y-EST. 1. Puffy; windy; airy; as, huff'y bread. Obs. 2. Conceited; arrogant; swaggering. Obs. 3. Characterized by petulance; easily offended; pettish.

hug (hūg), v. t.; HUGGED (hūgd); HUG'GING (-'ing). [Of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. hugga to soothe, comfort.] 1. To press closely within or as within the arms; to clasp to the bosom; to embrace affectionately or with violence. I will encounter darkness as a bride And hug it in mine arms. Shak.

2. To lavish favors or signs of liking upon, esp. in order to gain some reciprocal favor. Now Rare. Eng. 3. To hold fast; to cling to; to cherish. We hug deformities if they bear our names. Glanville.

4. To keep very close to, whether in motion or not, — orig. said of ships and the shore; as, the trotter hugged the pole; the skirmishers hugged the ground under fire; the ship ran south, hugging the coast. 5. To hug; to carry with difficulty. Dial. Eng.

hug, v. i. 1. To perform the act of clasping to the bosom, or (of a bear) squeezing with the fore legs. 'Tis a bear's talent not to kick, but hug. Pope. 2. To crowd together; to cuddle. Obs. To hug one's chains, to be glad of servitude; to have no desire to be free. — to h. one's self, to congratulate one's self.

hug, n. A close embrace or clasping with or as with the arms; as, a hug of affection; the hug of a bear. huge (hū), a.; HUG'ER (hū'ēr); HUG'EST (hū'ēst). [ME. huge, hoge; cf. OF. ahuge, ahoge.] Very large; enormous; immense; — used esp. of material bulk, but often of qualities, extent, etc.; rarely of a person, referring to position or attributes; as, a huge mountain; a huge ox; a huge space; a huge difference; a huge eater. "A huge confusion." Chapman. "A huge folly." Jer. Taylor. Both it not flow as hugely as the sea? Shak.

Syn. — Gigantic, colossal, immense, vast. See ENORMOUS. — huge-ly, adv. — huge'ness, n. huge'ous (hū'ūs), a. Huge. Now Colloq. or Humorous. It's a hugeous great state. Kipling.

— huge'ous-ly, adv. — huge'ous-ness, n. hug'er-mug'er (hūg'ēr-mūg'ēr), n. [Orig. unknown; cf. HUGGER to lie in ambush.] 1. Privy; secrecy; — chiefly in hug'er-mugger with hush and secrecy. Archde. Much things have been done in hug'er-mugger. Fuller. 2. Confusion; a muddle; a disordered jumble. 3. One who conceals things, esp. his money. Trollope.

hug'er-mug'er, a. 1. Secret; clandestine; sly. 2. Confused disorderly; as, hug'er-mugger doings. hug'er-mug'er, adv. 1. Secretly; clandestinely. 2. In confusion; in disorder.

hug'er-mug'ger, v. t. To keep secret; to hush up. hug'er-mug'ger, v. i. 1. To act or confer stealthily. 2. To blunder along. Rare.

Hu'gue-not (hū'gē-nōt), n. [F., earlier eigenot; prob. fr. G. edignos confederat, lit., oath companion, influenced by the personal name Huguenot, fr. Hugues Hugh.] Eccl. Hist. A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries; one of the members of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion who were welded into something like political as well as religious unity by persecutions under Francis I. and his successors. Under the leadership of the Prince de Condé and Admiral Coligny they fought several wars against the Catholics; suffered the loss of thousands in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572; and supported Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) in his war for the French throne. Finally several hundred thousand of them were forced out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, depriving them of all security and rights as long as they clung to their religion. Many settled in America, esp. in South Carolina. — Hu'gue-not'ic (-nōt'ik), a. — Hu'gue-not-ism (hū'gē-nōt-'iz-m), n.

hu'la (hū'lä), n., or hula bird. [Native Maori name, contempt, interrogation, etc. — a formal spelling for a variety of sounds not properly words. hu' + hu' the. hu' (hū'ē), n. [Hawaiian, a uniting.] Firm; partnership. hu' (hū'ē), n. [Hawaiian, a uniting.] Firm; partnership. hu' (hū'ē), n. [Hawaiian, a uniting.] Firm; partnership.

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probably imitative of its note.] A bird (Heteralocha acutirostris) allied to the starlings, confined to a small region in the mountains of New Zealand. The male's beak is rather short, stout, and straight; the female's is long, slender, and curved. The black, white-tipped tail feathers were prized by the Maori chiefs, and worn as insignia of rank.

hu'la (hū'lä), n. [Amer. Sp., of Mex. origin.] A shrubby acacia (Acacia farnesiana) found in the southern United States and throughout tropical regions. It has globose yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, used in the manufacture of perfumery. hu'la (hū'lä) or hu'la-hu'la, n. [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian women's dance. It is of a mimetic and often lascivious character.

hulk (hūlk), n. [ME. hulke a heavy ship, AS. hule a light, swift ship; akin to D. hulk a ship of burden, G. holk, OHG. holcho; perh. fr. LL. holcas, Gr. ὀκάς, prop., a ship which is towed, fr. ἔλκειν to draw, drag, tow. Cf. WOLF, HOLCAD.] 1. A ship; now, only, a heavy ship of clumsy build. Skeat. 2. The body or hull of a ship. Obs. or R. Longfellow. 3. a The body of an old, wrecked, or dismantled vessel laid by as unfit for sea service, although sometimes used for other purposes. b A vessel built for other purposes than seagoing; specif., usually in pl., one used as a prison, as was often formerly done in Europe. 4. Anything or any one bulky or unwieldy. The hulk Sir John. Shak.

hulk, v. i.; HULKED (hūlkt); HULK'ING. 1. To act, go, or linger, in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. Dial. 2. To grow or rise in bulky form; — usually with up. hulk, v. t. Obs. or Hist. a To condemn to the prison hulks. b To lodge in a hulk vessel, as sailors.

hulk'ing (-'ing) hulk'ing fellow. H. Brooke. hull (hūl), n. [ME. hul, hole, shell, husk, AS. hula; akin to G. hülle covering, husk, case, hüllen to cover, Goth. huljan to cover, AS. helan to hele, conceal. See HELM, v. t., HELM.] 1. The outer covering, or husk, of any fruit or seed, as a pea pod; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry. 2. Hence, any covering or casing; pl., clothes. 3. A hut, hovel, or shed; a hulk. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 4. The house or room in which grinding wheels operate. 5. [Prob. a different word.] Naut. a The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. b A hulk. Obs.

hull down, of a ship, so distant that her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea. — h. out, of a ship, near enough for her hull to be visible. Obs. or R. — h. to, lying to with sails furled; — said of a ship. Obs.

hull, v. t.; HULLED (hūld); HULL'ING. 1. To strip or take off the hull or hulls of, as corn; to free from integument. 2. To pierce or strike the hull of (a ship) with a shot, torpedo, or the like.

hull, v. i. a Naut. To float or drift with sails furled, as in a storm; to be driven by wind or current. b Hence, to loaf about or to wander aimlessly. Obs. or Dial., U. S. hu'la-ba-loo' (hū'lā-bā-lōō'), n. [Prob. duplicated from an interjection; cf. HALLOO. Oxf. E. D.] A confused noise; uproar; tumult. The mad rush and blaze and hullabaloo of last night's drive (of wild beasts). Kipling.

hulled (hūld), p. a. 1. Deprived of the hulls. 2. Having a hull (of a specified kind); as, black-hulled. hulled corn, kernels of maize prepared for food by removing the hulls, usually by treatment with lye.

hull'er (hū'ēr), n. One that hulls; specif., a machine for removing the hulls from grain; a hulling machine. hum (hūm), interj. [CF. HUM, interj.] A hum; hem; as, an inarticulate sound uttered in a pause of speech implying doubt, deliberation, embarrassment, etc.

hum, v. i.; HUMMED (hūmd); HUM'MING. [CF. HUM, interj.] To utter an inarticulate sound, like h'm, through the nose in the process of speaking, as from embarrassment, doubt, or affectation; to hem; as, to hum and haw. Therewithal rosy hewed the wax she. And gan to humme, and seyde, "so I trowe." Chaucer.

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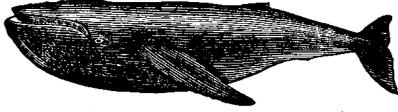
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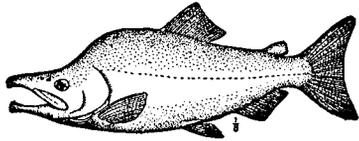


size, but their whalebone and oil are inferior. The number of species is uncertain. That of the Atlantic is *M. nodosa*, that of the Pacific (doubtfully distinct) is *M. versabilis*. b The humpbacked salmon, whitefish, or sucker.



Pacific Humpback (*Megaptera versabilis*). (310)

**humpbacked/** (hump'pakt'), 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 (*Xyrrachen cypho*) of the Colorado basin. — h. whitefish, a N. 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. 3. [L. c.] [Perh. a different word.] Ale boiled with brandy. 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.

**Hu-mus** (hū'mū-s), n. [L. *humus*, *humus*, 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. the earth, 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.

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.*

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5. A certain game at cards. *Obs.* b pl. A certain game at marbles. *Local, Eng.*

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**hund'ered-pound'er**, n. *Mil.* A gun firing a 100-pound missile.

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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.*

**Hun-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.

**Hun-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.*

**Hun-ga'-ry 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. *hāhrus hunger*, *huggjan* 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 usually refers 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.

O sacred hunger of ambitious minds! Spenser. For hunger of my gold I die. Dryden.

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.

They which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. *Matt.* v. 6.

**hun-ger, v. i.** 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 L.*

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-ky** (hūnk'i), 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.*

**hunk** (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'ēr), 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. i.** [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'ērz), 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.*

**hunk'y** (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-nish** (hūn'ish), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, the Huns.

**hunt** (hūnt), v. t.; HUNT'ED; HUNT'ING. [AS. *hūntian* to hunt; cf. *hentan*



storms begin and move toward the American coast, along which they pass in their course, which is then usually northeastward across the Atlantic. These are the typical hurricanes; and in the North Pacific similar storms occur, which are there known as typhoons.

2. A large crowded reception, or other social entertainment, in a private house; a drum; a rout. Obs.

hurricane deck. River Steamers, etc. The upper deck, usually a light structure not intended to support a heavy weight. See DECK, n. 2. hurri-cane-decked (-dēkt'v), a. hurri-cane-housed. River Steamers. A wooden or canvas enclosure to protect a lookout stationed aloft. b A light structure on deck, containing a galley or the like.

hurricane signal. U. S. Weather Bureau. A signal consisting of two red flags with black centers displayed one above the other, announcing the approach of a tropical hurricane or other extremely dangerous storm.

hurried (hūr'īd), p. a. 1. Urged on; hastened; going or working at speed; as, a hurried writer; a hurried life. 2. Done in a hurry; hasty. "A hurried meeting." Milton. —hurried-ly, adv. —hurried-ness, n.

hurrier (-r'ēr), n. 1. One who hurries or urges. 2. Coal Mining. One who hauls the coal from the face of the workings to the shaft. Eng.

hurry (-rī), v. t.; HUR'RIED (-rīd); HUR'RY-ING. [ME. horien (if it is the same word); cf. OSw. hurra to whirl round, dial. Sw. hurr great haste, Dan. hurre to buzz, Icel. hurr hurly-burly, MHG. hurren to hurry, and E. hurr, whirl to hurry; all prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To move, carry, or make to move, with great or hurried haste; as, hurry this package to its destination. They hurried us aboard a bark. Shak. 2. To impel to precipitate or thoughtless action; to urge to confused or irregular activity. And wild ammenment hurried up and down The little number of your doubtful friends. Shak. 3. To harass; hurry; worry. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 4. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to urge on; to hasten the preparation or progress of; as, he refused to be hurried; hurry dinner; the meeting was hurried up. 5. To convey; to drive; as, to hurry a coal wagon. Dial. Eng. Syn. —Hasten, precipitate, expedite, quicken, urge. hur'ry, v. i. To move or act with haste; to proceed with great or hurried celerity or precipitation; as, let us hurry. To hurry up, to make haste. Colloq. hur'ry, n.; pl. HURRIES (-rīz). 1. Disturbance; commotion; tumult; agitation. Obs. Ambition inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought. Addison. 2. A tumultuous or confused crowd. Obs. 3. Quick, hurried motion; rush; scurry. A hurry of hoots in a village street. Longfellow. 4. Act of hurrying, or a state of being obliged to hurry; undue, or hurried, haste or eagerness; need of haste. A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a hurry. 5. Dramatic Music. A tremolo passage on the strings or other instruments to accompany an exciting situation. 6. A small load of hay or corn. Dial. Eng. 7. A chute, slide, or pass, as for ore in a mine, or for coal discharged from cars into vessels; also, pl., the staith or staging on which the cars stand. North. Eng. In a hurry, in great or excessive haste; hence, with a negative, soon; as, he has been punished and will not repeat his offense in a hurry. Syn. —Speed, dispatch, expedition. See HASTE.

hurst (hūrst), n. [ME. hurst, AS. hūrst; akin to OHG. hurst, horst, wood, G. horst.] 1. A wood; grove; copse; wooded hill or hollow; —often in place names, as Hazlehurst. 2. A piece of rising ground; a knoll or bank, esp. a sandy one; specif., a sand bank in the sea or in a river. 3. Mach. a A band on a trip-hammer helve, bearing the trunnions. b A husk. See HUSK, 2.

hurt (hūrt), n. [F. heurte, of uncertain origin.] Her. A roundel azure. It is variously supposed to represent a bruise on the skin or a hurtleberry (whortleberry).

hurt (hūrt), v. t.; HURT; HURTING. [ME. hurten, hirtlen, horten, herten; prob. fr. OF. hurtier to knock, thrust, strike, F. heurter; of uncertain origin.] 1. To strike; esp., to strike against or on something else. Obs. 2. To cause physical pain to; to do bodily or physical harm to; to wound or bruise painfully. The hurt lion groans within his den. Dryden. 3. To impair the value, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of; to damage; injure; harm. Virtue may be assailed, but never hurt. Milton. 4. To wound the feelings of; to cause mental pain to; to offend in honor or self-respect; to grieve; to distress. "I am angry and hurt." Thackeray.

hurt, v. i. 1. To strike; collide; —with against, on. Obs. 2. To cause pain, injury, or damage of any kind. 3. To suffer from pain or injury; as, my back hurts. Colloq. hurt, n. 1. A wounding blow or stroke; also, the wound or injury caused by a blow or other sudden violence; esp., a lesion, bruise, fracture, or the like; hence, any bodily injury causing severe pain, or the pain itself.

hurricane lamp. = TORNADEO LANTERNA. [ricane. Obs.] hurri-ca-ni-ous, a. Like a hurricane. hurri-can-ize (hūr'ī-kān-īz), v. i. To hurricane. hurri-ca-no, n.; pl. -NOES. A watery; a hurricane. Obs. hurri-some (hūr'ī-sōm), a. [hurry + ist-some.] Hasty; confused; passionate. Dial. Eng. hur-rook (hūr'ōk), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. hurr, Sw. dial. hurr, harg, heap of stones.] A heap of stones or rubbish. Dial. Eng. hur-rok + HURBACK. hur-rook' (hūr'ōk'), hur-rook' (hūr'ōk'), interj. & n. A cry of triumph or excitement. hur-ry-bur-ry (hūr'ī-būr'ī), n. [Reduplication of hurry.] In hurry-burly fashion. —adv. In hurry-burly fashion. hur-ry-dur-ry, n. A hurly-burly. Obs. —a. Roughly; stormy, as weather. Obs. hur-ry-dur-ry, interj. An exclamation of vexation. Obs. hur-ry-gur-ry, n. Hurly-burly; also, a frolic. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. An injury causing pain of mind or conscience; a slight; a stain, as of sin. The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honor feels. Tennyson. 3. Injury; damage; detriment; harm; mischief. "Thou dost me yet but little hurt." Shak. Syn. —Wound, bruise, injury; harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage. hurt'er (hūr'tēr), n. [F. heurtier, lit., a striker, OF. hurtoir. See HURT, v. t.] A butting piece; a strengthening piece; esp., Ordnance, a buffer or the like to check the motion of a gun carriage as the piece is run into battery. hurt'ful (hūr't'fūl), a. Tending to impair or damage; injurious; harmful; occasioning loss or injury. Syn. —Pernicious, baneful, prejudicial, detrimental, disadvantageous, noxious, unwholesome, destructive. —hurt'ful-ly, adv. —hurt'ful-ness, n.

hurt'le (hūr't'lē), v. i.; HUR'TLED (-t'ld); HUR'TLING (-t'lng). [ME. hurtlen, freq. of hurtlen. See HURT, v. t.] 1. To meet with violence or shock; to clash; to jostle; to collide. Together hurtled both their steeds. Fairfax. 2. To move rapidly; to rush suddenly or with violence. Now hurtling round, advantage for to take. Spenser. 3. To make a threatening sound, like the clash or rattle of arms or missiles; to make a sound as of confused clashing or concussion; to resound. The noise of battle hurtled in the air. Shak. 2. To strike against, esp. against something; to dash; to run around (a vessel); to knock down. Archaic. 2. To strike against; to collide with; to push; to jostle; to assail. Archaic. And he him hurtleth with his horse adown. Chaucer. 3. To drive or throw violently or swiftly; to fling. 4. To brandish; to whirl. Nonsense Use. Spenser. hurt'less (hūr't'lēs), a. Doing no injury; harmless; also, unhurt; without injury or harm. Gentle dame so hurtless and so true. Spenser. —hurt'less-ly, adv. —hurt'less-ness, n.

hus-band (hūz'bānd), n. [ME. hosbonde, husbonde, a husband, the master of the house or family, AS. hūsbonda master of the house; hūs house + bunda, bonda, householder, husband; prob. fr. Icel. hūsbandi house master, husband; hūs house + bāandi dwelling, inhabiting, p. pr. of bāia to dwell; akin to AS. bāian, Goth. bāuan. See HOUSE, BOND a slave, BOWER.] 1. The male head of a household. Obs. 2. A man who has a wife; — the correlative of wife. The husband and wife are one person in law. Blackstone. 3. A cultivator; a tiller; a husbandman. Obs. Hakewill. 4. One who manages or directs a household, company, or the like; a steward; a manager; also, a manager of affairs in general; as, an ill or good husband. Archaic. God knows how little time is left me, and may I be a good husband, to improve the short remnant left me. Fuller. 5. a A staminate plant. Obs. b A tree furnishing support to a vine. Obs. 6. The male of a pair of animals. Rare. 7. Law. A ship's husband.

hus-band, v. t.; HUSBAND-ED; HUSBAND-ING. 1. To cultivate, as land; to till. Archaic. 2. To direct and manage with frugality; to use or employ to good purpose and the best advantage; to spend, apply, or use, with economy. For my means, I'll husband them so well, They shall go far. Shak. 3. To furnish with a husband; to mate. Archaic. 4. To become, or act as, the husband of; to marry; esp. house; as, to husband a wife; to husband a doctrine. hus-band-age (hūz'bān-dāj), n. The commission or compensation allowed to a ship's husband. hus-band-ly (-bānd-lī), a. Pertaining to, or befitting, a husband; marital; frugal; thrifty; pertaining to a farmer or farming. —adv. Thriftily; economically. hus-band-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. The master of a household. Obs. Chaucer. 2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground. 3. A married man; a husband. Obs. & R. 4. A thrifty manager of property. Obs. & R. hus-band-ry (-rī), n. 1. Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; domestic management; hence, thrift; frugality; wise management. Their candles are all out. Shak. 2. The business of a husbandman, comprehending the various branches of agriculture; farming. Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food. Spenser. 3. Obs. Anything pertaining to housekeeping or farming; as a Household goods and furnishings. b Farm produce. c Land cultivated, or held as a farm. d Husbandmen on a farm collectively. Oxf. E. D. 4. Management of one's affairs in general, whether good or bad; as, ill husbandry; wise husbandry. hush (hūsh), v. t.; HUSHED (hūsh't) or, chiefly Obs., HUSH'T; HUSH'ING. [ME. hush't silent, taken as a p. p.; of inter-

jectional origin; cf. WHIST, interj., HUST.] 1. To make quiet, still, or calm; to repress the noise or clamor of. My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. Shak. 2. To appease; allay; calm; soothe. And hush'd my deepest grief of all. Tennyson. 3. To procure silence concerning; to suppress mention or discussion of; to keep secret; — usually with up. This matter is hushed up. Pope. hush (hūsh), v. i. To become or to keep still or quiet; to become silent; — used in the imperative, as an exclamation: be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise. But at these strangers' presence every one did hush. Spenser. Hush! bark! What noise is that? Shelley. hush, n. Stillness or silence, esp. following noise; quiet. "It is the hush of night." Byron. hush, a. Still; hushed. Archaic. "Hush as death." Shak. hush cloth. A table covering of heavy cotton flannel or felt, placed, as a pad, under a linen tablecloth. hush'ing, n. [Of imitative origin.] Mining. The scouring out of a ditch through the soil on a hillside by a stream of water to lay bare any possible vein outcrops. hush money. Money paid to secure silence, or to prevent the disclosure of discreditable facts. hush (hūsk), n. [ME. huske, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. hos (or hosa?) husk, pod; or perh. akin to E. house.] 1. The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits, esp. when dry and membranaceous or leafy in texture, and the chaff of grain; in the United States, the bracts investing an ear of Indian corn. The husks (more accurately translated coddles in earlier versions) referred to in the story of the prodigal son (Luke xv. 16) were carob pods. 2. A calyx or involucre. Obs. 3. Fig., the outside envelope or covering of anything, esp. when rough, coarse, or worthless compared to the inside. 4. Wine Making. Husks; husklike refuse matter. 5. Any of various frames; specif., the supporting frame of a run of millstones. Rare. 6. An oyster shell. Local, U. S. hush, v. t.; HUSKED (hūsk't); HUSK'ING. To strip off the husk, or external envelope, of; as, to husk Indian corn. hus-ka-naw (hūsk'a-nō), n. [American Indian (Algonquian); cf. Massachusetts wuskenoo he is young.] The rites, comprising solitary fasting, etc., by which Indian youths prepare for the status of manhood; — origin referring to the Virginia Indians. Cf. MEDICINE, n., 4. hush'er (hūsh'ēr), n. 1. One who husks, esp. Indian corn; specif., one who takes part in a husking. See HUSKING b. 2. A machine, or a device worn on the hand, for husking. 3. An oyster opener. Local, U. S. hush'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HUSK. Specif.: vb. n. a Act, process, or season of stripping off husks from Indian corn. b A meeting of neighbors or friends for husking Indian corn; — called also husking bee. U. S. husking glove, a strong glove having metal plates on the palm and palm side of the fingers, used in husking maize. —h. peg or pin, a pin, hook, or claw used to aid in tearing off the husk in husking corn, — often worn on the hand. hush'ky (hūsh'kī), a.; HUSH'KY-ER (-kī-ēr); HUSH'KY-EST. [From rusk, n.] 1. Abounding with husks; consisting of or resembling husks or a husk. 2. Dry; without moisture; dry in the throat; rough in tone; harsh; hoarse; raucous; as, a husky voice. hush'ky (hūsh'kī), a. Powerful; strong; burly. Colloq., U. S. A good, husky man to pitch in the barnyard. Hamlin Garland. hush'ky (hūsh'kī), n.; pl. -KIES (-kīz). [Cf. ESKIMO.] a An Eskimo. b An Eskimo dog. c The Eskimo language. hu-so (hū'sō), n. [NL.; cf. G. hausen, OHG. huso. Cf. ISINGLASS.] a A large sturgeon of southeastern Europe. See HAUSEN. b The huchen. hus-sar' (hūz'sār'), n. [Hung. huszár, orig., a freebooter, through Slavic gusar, husar, kurzar, fr. LL. cursarius or the corresponding It. form; cf. G. husor, F. coursard, hus-sard, from the same source. Cf. COBSAIR.] 1. Mil. Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies usually distinguished by a brilliant and much decorated uniform, of which the dolman (now abandoned in Great Britain) and the busby are generally conspicuous features. 2. Hence, a light skirmisher or free lance in discussion, literature, etc. Rare. Oxf. E. D. Huss'ite (hūz'īt), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, who was adjudged a heretic by the Council of Constance and burnt alive in 1415. He taught the doctrines of Wycliffe except upon the Eucharist, wherein he was orthodox. —Huss'itism (-it-iz'm), n. hush'y (hūz'ī), n.; pl. -SIES (-zīz). [Contr. fr. huswife.] 1. A housewife or housekeeper. Obs. 2. A worthless woman or girl; a loose wench; a jade; — used as a term of contempt or reproach. 3. A pert girl; a frolicsome or sportive young woman; — used jocosely or somewhat rudely. 4. A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 3. hush'ing (hūz'īng), n. [ME. husting an assembly, coun-

child to sleep. —v. t. To sing or lull to sleep. Hu'shah (hū'shā), Hu'shāi (hū'shī), shā-t, Hu'shām (hū'shām), Hu'shā-ite (hū'shā-t), Bib. [hush, p. p.] hush'ed (hūsh'ēd), hush'ed-ly, adv. of hush'ed (hūsh'ēd), hush'ed-ly, a. [Cf. HURBLE.] A worn-out person or thing. Scot. hush'er, n. One that hushes, quiets, or muffles. hush'ful, a. See FUL. hush'fully, adv. of HUSHFUL. hush hire. Hush money. Rare. hush-her, + HUSHHER. hush-shim (hūsh'shīm), Bib. hush'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HUSH. —hush'ing, adv. hush'ion (hūsh'īōn), n. A stocking without a foot. Scot. hush'old, + HUSHHOLD. hush shop. Unlicensed drinking place; a speak-easy. Local, Eng. hush't, n., interj. & n. Hush. Obs. or Dial. Eng. —hush't-ness, n. Obs. hush't, a. [ME. hushst. See HUSH, v.] Hushed; silent. Archaic. hu'āi (hū'āi), n. [Tag.] = JUST. hush, a. Hushy, dogfish. [Eng.] hush, a. Hushy, parched. Dial. hush, n. Huskiness. Rare. hush, n. & v. = HOOSH.

hurricane lamp. = TORNADEO LANTERNA. [ricane. Obs.] hurri-ca-ni-ous, a. Like a hurricane. hurri-can-ize (hūr'ī-kān-īz), v. i. To hurricane. hurri-ca-no, n.; pl. -NOES. A watery; a hurricane. Obs. hurri-some (hūr'ī-sōm), a. [hurry + ist-some.] Hasty; confused; passionate. Dial. Eng. hur-rook (hūr'ōk), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. hurr, Sw. dial. hurr, harg, heap of stones.] A heap of stones or rubbish. Dial. Eng. hur-rok + HURBACK. hur-rook' (hūr'ōk'), hur-rook' (hūr'ōk'), interj. & n. A cry of triumph or excitement. hur-ry-bur-ry (hūr'ī-būr'ī), n. [Reduplication of hurry.] In hurry-burly fashion. —adv. In hurry-burly fashion. hur-ry-dur-ry, n. A hurly-burly. Obs. —a. Roughly; stormy, as weather. Obs. hur-ry-dur-ry, interj. An exclamation of vexation. Obs. hur-ry-gur-ry, n. Hurly-burly; also, a frolic. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

hur-ry-ing-ly, adv. of hurrying, p. pr. See -LY. hur-ry-scurry, hur-ry-scurry, n. [See HURRY; SCURRY.] Flustered haste; disorderly confusion. —v. t. & i. To move or act hurry-scurry. —a. Marked by, or full of, haste and confusion. —adv. Confusedly; bustling; pell-mell. hurse. Var. of HUSS. hurson, hursoon, + WHORSON. hurst beech The European hornbeam. [Eng.] hurt, n. A hurtleberry. [Dial.] hurt'ber-ry, n. Hurtleberry. Obs. hurte + HEART. hurt'ed Obs. or Scot. pret. & p. p. of HURT. hurt'er, n. A hurtleberry picker. Local, Eng. [harms.] hurt'er, n. One that hurts or hurt'ing, n. Hurtleberry picking. Dial. Eng. hurt'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HURT. Esp.: v. n. a Injury; harm; b Stumbling; stumbling block. Obs. [fr. sk. Obs.] hurt'le, n. An excrescence on hurt'le, n. A hurtling. Rare. hurt'le-ber-ry (hūr't'lē-bēr'ī), n. [See WHORTLEBERRY.] = WHORTLEBERRY. hurt'ling-ly, adv. of hurtling, p. pr. hurt'le-sick (hūr't'lē'sīk'), n.

[LL. blaptiscula; and G. Bād-πετα to hurt + L. scula sickle. Oxf. E. D.] The cockroach; also, the dragonet. Both have tough skins when fully grown. Dial. Eng. hurt'some, a. Hurtful. Rare. hurt'y (hūr't'ī), a. Her. Semé of hurts. hus. + HIS, HOUSE, USE. hus. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of US. hu-sain' n. See HASAN. hu'sa-thi (hū'sā-thī); Hu'shā-thi (hū'shā-thī), n. D. Bih. hus'band-a-ble (hūz'bān-dā-b'l), a. See -ABLE. [bands.] hus'band-er, n. One who hus-bands. hus'band-er-ly, a. A cultivated field. Obs. or R. hus'band-hood, n. See -HOOD. hus'band-land, n. The holding of a "husband" or manorial tenant; a yardland; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands; also, a quantity of arable land equal to two bovates, which was the usual amount of such a holding. Obs. Scot. & North of Eng. hus'band-less, a. See -LESS. hus'band-like, adv. See -LIKE. hus'band-ress, n. A woman

who manages thriftily. Rare. hus'bandry, v. t. To till; cultivate. Obs. & R. Oxf. E. D. hus'band-ship, n. See -SHIP. hus'band-wid. A husbandman's clothing. Obs. huscarie + HOUSECARL. huscher + HUSHHER. huse. + HOSE. huse, n. A huso. husebonde. + HUSBAND. huse + HUSSEL. [house. Obs.] huseled, n. The mistress of a husewife + HUSEWIFE. hush (hūsh; hūsh), v. t. [Of interjectional origin.] To scare, or drive away, as by ejaculating "hush." Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. hush, n. [Of imitative origin.] 1. A sound of rushing wind or water. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Mining. Water under pressure used to wash off surface earth. Dial. Eng. hush, v. t. Mining. To send (water) rushing from a reservoir; also, to wash with rushing water; to flush. Dial. Eng. hush (hūsh), or hush'-bag-a-ty (-chāg'ā-tī), n. The lumphish, or cal, bird. hush'a-by, imper. [See HUSH; cf. LULLABY.] Hush! go to sleep! —said in putting a little

child to sleep. —v. t. To sing or lull to sleep. Hu'shah (hū'shā), Hu'shāi (hū'shī), shā-t, Hu'shām (hū'shām), Hu'shā-ite (hū'shā-t), Bib. [hush, p. p.] hush'ed (hūsh'ēd), hush'ed-ly, adv. of hush'ed (hūsh'ēd), hush'ed-ly, a. [Cf. HURBLE.] A worn-out person or thing. Scot. hush'er, n. One that hushes, quiets, or muffles. hush'ful, a. See FUL. hush'fully, adv. of HUSHFUL. hush hire. Hush money. Rare. hush-her, + HUSHHER. hush-shim (hūsh'shīm), Bib. hush'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of HUSH. —hush'ing, adv. hush'ion (hūsh'īōn), n. A stocking without a foot. Scot. hush'old, + HUSHHOLD. hush shop. Unlicensed drinking place; a speak-easy. Local, Eng. hush't, n., interj. & n. Hush. Obs. or Dial. Eng. —hush't-ness, n. Obs. hush't, a. [ME. hushst. See HUSH, v.] Hushed; silent. Archaic. hu'āi (hū'āi), n. [Tag.] = JUST. hush, a. Hushy, dogfish. [Eng.] hush, a. Hushy, parched. Dial. hush, n. Huskiness. Rare. hush, n. & v. = HOOSH.

hused (hūsk't), p. a. Covered with a husk; also, stripped of its husk; deprived of husks. hush'ly (hūsh'īlī), adv. of HUSHY. hush'ly-ness, n. See -NESS. hush'ing, a. Husky. Obs. or Scot. hush'ish, a. See -ISH. hush'root', n. = COLICROOT. hush't. Husked. R. Sp. [mato.] hush'tom-to. Strawberry to hush'wort' (hūsh'wūrt'), n. = HUSKwort. hush'p'il, hush'pel (hūsh'p'el), v. t. [F. hushpiller.] To maltreat; despoil; harass. Obs. or Dial. Eng. hush, v. i. [Of imitative origin.] To buzz. Obs. hush (dial. Bn), n. [Cf. ME. hush, huske.] A dogfish. Obs. or Dial. Eng. [OF HUSTLE.] hush'nel. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. hush'p'ile. (See HOUSE-SHIP.) A family. Obs. hush'siff (hūz'īf; dial. also hūz'ōf'īf, hūz'ōf'īf), n. Contraction or dial. var. of HOUSEWIFE. hush'ty-dom (hūz'tī-dōm), n. See -DOM. Rare. hush'-y-ness, n. See -NESS. hush, a. [Cf. HUSH, HUST.] Hushed; silent. Obs. hush, v. t. & i. To hush. Obs. hush't. Hustle. Ref. Sp. hush'tid. Hustled. Ref. Sp.

oil, AS. *husting*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *húping*; *hús* house + *þing* thing, assembly, meeting; akin to Dan. & Sw. *ting*, E. *thing*. See *HOUSE*; *THING*. 1. A deliberative assembly; a council. *Obs.* or *Hist.*, except *specif.*: [Now only in *pl.* form, usually construed as a *sing.*] A court formerly held in various English boroughs or cities; *specif.*, a court (still surviving) held in London, before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs (or aldermen).

The *hustings*, or court of *hustings* (of London), was formerly a court of criminal pleas, of appeals, of appeals against the decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. *Orig. E. D.* 2. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] In London, the upper end or the platform of the Guildhall, where the mayor and other officials held this court. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 3. [*pl.*, usually syntactically *sing.*] The platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated, and from which they addressed the electors; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any place where political campaign speeches are made.

When the rotten *hustings* shake In another month to his brazen lies. *Tennyson*

4. [*pl.*, syntactically *sing.*] Any of various local courts of Virginia; — usually called *hustings* courts. **hustle** (*hús'tl*), *v. t.*; **HUS'LED** (-'léd); **HUS'TLING** (-línj). [*D. hutselen* to shake, fr. *hutsen* to shake.] 1. To shake together in confusion; to push, jostle, or crowd rudely; to push, thrust, or force roughly (into or out of a place, line of action, or the like); as, to *hustle* a person out of a room; the pickpockets' trick of *hustling* their victim in a crowd. 2. To make to move quickly or progress rapidly; as, he *hustled* the work on the building. *Colloq.*

**hustle**, *v. i.* 1. To push or crowd; to force one's way roughly; to move hastily and with confusion. 2. To move or act with haste; to act with resolute energy; to work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq.*

**hustler**, *n.* The act of one who hustles; *specif.*: a A shaking together. b A pushing or shoving. c Energetic activity; push. *Colloq.*

**hustler** (*hús'tlér*), *n.* One who hustles; *specif.*: one who works with indefatigable energy and rapidity. **hut** (*hút*), *n.* [*F. hütte*, fr. *G. hütte*, *OHG. hutta*, perh. akin to E. *hide* to conceal; cf. *D. hut*, fr. *G.*] 1. A rude small house, hovel, or cabin; a slightly built dwelling, esp. such as those of many savage peoples. Death comes on with equal footsteps To the hall and hut. *Bp. Core*

2. A house for shearers or other laborers on a station; as, the men's *hut*, the shearers' *hut*. This is sometimes a large permanent structure of wood, brick, or stone. *Australasia*. 3. The rear end or body of a breech pin of a musket.

**hut**, *v. t. & i.*; **HUTTED**; **HUTTING**. To place in a hut or huts; to live in a hut or huts; to furnish with huts; as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

The troops *huted* among the heights of Morristown. *Ireing* **hutch** (*húch*), *n.* [*ME. hucche*, *hucche*, *hoche*, *F. hucche*, *LL. hutica*.] 1. A chest, box, coffer, bin, coop, or the like; as, a grain *hutch*; a rabbit *hutch*. 2. A mean shelter for a man; a hut; a hovel; a shanty. 3. *Milling*. The case of a flour bolt. 4. *Mining*. A car on low wheels, in which coal is drawn and hoisted out of the pit. b A jig for washing ore. 5. An old and varying English measure, as (for coal) two Winchester bushels (70.5 liters).

**hutch**, *v. t.*; **HUTCHED** (*húch't*); **HUTCHING**. 1. To lay up in a chest; to put away; to hoard. 2. *Mining*. To wash (ore) in a box or jig.

**Hutchins's goose** (*húch'ín-zí*). A smaller variety (*Brantha canadensis hutchinsii*) of the Canada goose, which breeds in Arctic America and migrates south through the United States, but is rare east of the Mississippi Valley.

**Hutch-in-so-ni-an** (*húch'ín-só-ní-án*), *n.* *Ecol. Hist.* A follower of John Hutchinson (1674-1737) of Yorkshire, England, who taught that the Hebrew Scriptures contained a complete system of natural science and of theology. b A follower of Anne Marbury Hutchinson, a religious teacher in Boston, Mass., who was banished in 1637, on the charge of teaching antinomianism. — **Hutch-in-so-ni-an**, *a.* — **Hutch-in-so-ni-an-ism** (-z'ím), *n.*

**hu-ti'a** (*hoo-té'á*), *n.* Also *húti'a*. [*Sp. huti'a*, perh. fr. a native name.] Any of several hystricomorph rodents constituting the genus *Capromys*. They are confined to certain of the West Indies. The *huti'a conca* (*C. pflorides*) and the *huti'a carabali* (*C. pychensis*) are Cuban species. The former becomes nearly two feet long. The latter is arboreal and esteemed as food. *C. brachyurus* of Jamaica, locally called *cony*, has become very rare.

**Hut-to-ni-an** (*hú-tó-ní-án*), *a. Geol.* Pert. to what is now called the *Plutonitic theory*, first advanced by Dr. James Hutton. — *n.* A Plutonist. — **Hut-to-ni-an-ism** (-z'ím), *n.*

**hut-ton-ling** (*hút'tón-línj*), *n.* [After two English bonsetters, Richard and Robert Hutton, who made it a part of their method.] *Med.* forcible manipulation of a dislocated, stiff, or painful joint.

**hut urn**. *Archæol.* A hut-shaped vessel or urn found in prehistoric remains in southern Italy.



Etruscan Hut Urn.

**hús'tle-cap** (*hús'tlékáp*), *n.* A game of chance and skill, like pitch and toss, in which at one stage the coins were shaken together. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**hús'tle-ment**, *n.* [*OF. (hustille-ment)*.] Furniture; household articles; odds and ends; — often in *pl.* *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**huswife**. Var. of *HOUSEWIFE*. *Obs.*, exc. in sense of *housewife*.

**hús'wí-fy**, *n.* [*HOUSEWIFERY*.] *Obs.*

**hús'wí-fy**, *n.* [*HOUSEWIFERY*.] *Obs.*

**hutch**, *a.* [*CF. HULCH*.] Hunched; humped. *Obs.*

**hutch'et**, *n.* [*OF. huchet*.] *Herp.* A hunter's horn; a bugle. *Obs.*

**Hutch-in-so-ni-an's teeth** (*húch'ín-só-ní-án's*). [After Jonathan Hutchinson, Eng. surgeon.] *Med.* Defective teeth in children suffering from hereditary syphilis.

**hut'hold** (*hút'hóld*), *n.* The dwellers in a hut.

**hut'hold'er**, *n.* A dweller in a hut.

**Huy-g'e-ni-an**, **Huy-ghe'ni-an** (*hi-gé'ní-án*), *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, Christian Huygens, a Dutch astronomer and physicist (1629-95). — *n.* A Huygenian telescope or eyepiece.

**Huygenian**, or **Huygenian**, *eyepiece*. = **NEGATIVE EYEPIECE**.

**Huygens's**, or **Huyghens's**, *wave surface (*hi-gé'ní-zé*). *Phys.* A surface consisting of a wave front the position of which is determined according to Huygens's principle, that is, by assuming every point of some previous front of the same wave to have been the center from which independent spherical waves emanated, and by finding the envelope of this system of hypothetical secondary waves.*

**huzz** (*húz*), *n. & v. i.* [*Imitative*.] Buzz; murmur; hum. **huz-zá'** (*hú-zá'*; *hoo-zá'*), *interj.* [*CF. G. hussa, husa, interj.*, hurrah, huzza. Cf. *HURRAH*.] A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement.

**huz-zá'**, *n.* 1. A shout of huzza; a cheer; a hurrah. They made a great *huzza* or shout. *Evelyn*. 2. A noisily gay person; a roysterer. *Obs.*

**huz-zá'**, *v. i. & t.*; **HUZ-ZÁED'** (-zád'); **HUZ-ZÁ'ING**. To shout huzza; to applaud with huzzas; to cheer. *He was huzzaed into court.* *Addison*.

**hy'a-cin-th** (*hi'á-sín-th*), *n.* [*L. hyacinthus* a kind of flower (see def. 5); also a kind of gem, perh. the sapphire; as a proper name, *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, fr. Gr. *ἵακινθος*, *Yakinos*; cf. *F. hyacinthe*. Cf. *JACINTH*.] 1. A precious stone of the ancients, of a blue color, perhaps the sapphire.

2. *Min.* a A transparent red or brownish variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem. b Less properly, essonite of a similar color, also used as a gem. See *1st GARNET*, 1. 3. A blue fabric or color. *Obs.*

4. *Her.* The color tenné, in the fanciful method of blazing by precious stones.

5. *Bot.* a A plant fabled in classic myth to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus, by some supposed to be the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium martagon*), by others taken for the iris, larkspur, or gladiolus; — used only as transliterating or representing the Greek or Latin word. b In common usage, a well-known liliaceous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, cultivated for its spikes of bell-shaped white, pink, yellow, or purple flowers; also, the bulb or flower of the plant. See *HYACINTHUS*. c With qualifying or descriptive adjective, any of numerous other plants of the same family having spicate or racemose flowers; as, Californian *hyacinth*, grape *hyacinth*, etc.

6. A purple gallinule; — a book name. **hyacinth of Peru**. = **PERUVIAN HYACINTH**.

**hyacinth bean**. A twining fabaceous vine (*Dolichos lab-lab*) often cultivated for its dark purple racemose flowers and flat, beanlike pods. In the tropics its seeds are eaten.

**Hy'a-cin-thi-a** (*hi'á-sín-thí-á*), *pl.* [*L. fr. Gr. ἵακινθαία*.] *Gr. Relig.* A midsummer, or three days' festival in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. It was one of the most important festivals of the Peloponnese, its chief center being Amyclæ (Hyacinthus being the son of the Spartan king Amyclæ). The festival began with mourning for the death of Hyacinthus and ended with rejoicings for his rebirth. Cf. *ADONIS*.

**hy'a-cin-thine** (-sín'thín), *a.* [*L. hyacinthinus*, Gr. *ἵακινθίνος*.] 1. Of, or decked with, the hyacinth; resembling the hyacinth, as in color. "Hyacinthine flowers." *Cowper*. 2. Like Hyacinthus, the beautiful youth of mythology.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom whom we well might buy an April bloom. *Emerson*

**hyacinth squill**. An ornamental bulbous liliaceous plant (*Scilla hyacinthoides*) cultivated for its long racemes of lilac-purple flowers.

**Hy'a-cin-thus** (*hi'á-sín'thús*), *n.* [*L. fr. Gr. ἵακινθος*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and killed by the latter through an unlucky throw of the discus (or, according to another version, by Zephyrus out of jealousy). From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth (see *HYACINTH*, 5a) to spring up, with the exclamation of *woe, Ai*, marked on its petals. Like Adonis, he doubtless personifies vegetation, scorched and killed by the summer sun. 2. *Bot.* A large genus of bulbous and scapose liliaceous herbs, the hyacinths, distinguished by the campanulate corolla with a prominent tube and short limb. They are natives of the Old World. *H. orientalis*, the common hyacinth, is everywhere cultivated, while *H. albulus*, the Roman hyacinth, is almost equally popular. See *HYACINTH*.

**Hy'a-des** (*hi'á-déz*), *n. pl.* [*L. Hyades*, Gr. *Ἰάδες*.] 1. *Gr. Hy'ads* (*hi'ádz*). [*Myth.* Nymphs, daughters (according to the usual tradition) of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the heavens. See def. 2. 2. *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the coming of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. Aldebaran is usually included in the group, although it is not physically related to the other members. See *STAR*. Thro' sending drifts the rainy *Hyades*. *Tennyson*

**hy'a-na** (*hi'é-ná*), *n.* A Var. of *HYENA*. b [*cap.*] *Zool.* The typical genus of the hyena family.

**Hy'a-nan-ohé** (*hi'é-nán'ohé*), *n.* [*NL.*; Gr. *ἵονα* (see *HYENA*) + *αἶψα* to strangle.] *Bot.* A small genus of South African euphorbiaceous trees with coriaceous whorled leaves, cymose staminate flowers, and solitary pistillate flowers. *H. capensis* is the hyena poison.

**Hy'a-nar-tos** (*hi'é-nár'tós*), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyena* + Gr. *ἄρκτος* bear.] *Paleont.* An extinct Old World genus of Miocene and Pliocene bears comprising species of large size.

**hy'a-cine**, or **HYACINTH**.

**hyacinth bacteriosis**. A destructive bacterial disease of the hyacinth, caused by *Bacterium hyacinthinum*, known as Walker's hyacinth germ. It attacks both dry bulbs and growing plants.

**hy'a-cin-thi-an** (*hi'á-sín'thí-án*), *a.* Hyacinthine. *Rare.*

**hy-an'tic**, *hy-á-ni-form*, *hy-á-ni-oid*, etc. Vars. of *HYENTIC*, etc.

**hy'a-lé-a** (*hi'é-lé-á*), *n.* [*NL.*; *Guiana* (*Tuberanthus guianensis*).] [*CINTHUS*.] *Hy-a-lé-a (*hi'é-lé-á*), *n.* [*NL.*; *fr. Gr. ἵαλος* glassy, fr. *ἄλλος* glass.] *Syn.* of *COLOLINA*.*

**hy-a-li-no'sis** (*hi'á-lí-nó'sís*), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalin* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Hyaline degeneration.

**hy-á-l'o-graph** (*hi'á-ló-gráf*; *hi'á-ló-g*), *n.* [*hyalo* + *-graph*.] Instrument for tracing designs on glass.

**Hy-én'i-dæ** (*hi-én'í-dæ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Zool.* The family consisting of the hyenas (with related extinct forms) and sometimes also the aard-wolf. See *HYENA*.

**Hy-én'o-dont** (*hi-én'ó-dónt*), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyena* + Gr. *ὄδοντος*, *ódotos*, tooth.] *Paleont.* A genus of Eocene and Miocene creodont mammals known from Europe and America. The best-known species, *H. erudens* of the White River formation, was the size of a leopard, and had a long head with a large sagittal crest. **hy-én'o-dont** (-dónt), *a. & n.* — **hy-én'o-dontoid** (-dónt'óid), *a.*

**hy'a-les'cent** (*hi'á-lés'ént*), *a.* [*hyalo* + *-escent*.] Becoming or appearing hyaline, or glassy; somewhat hyaline. — **hy'a-les'cence** (-éns), *n.*

**hy'a-line** (*hi'á-lín*), *a.* [*L. hyalinus*, Gr. *ἵαλινος*, fr. *ἵαλος* glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; *specif.*, transparent, like crystal; as, a *hyaline* membrane.

**hyaline cartilage**. *Anat.* See *CARTILAGE*. — *h. cell*, *Anat.*, a variety of leucocyte having the protoplasm free from granules, though not perfectly transparent, and the nucleus round or oval. — *h. degeneration*, *Med.*, a degeneration marked by a glassy appearance of the affected tissues.

**hy'a-line**, *n.* 1. A poetic term for the sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear, or for anything transparent. "The clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea." *Milton*. 2. [In this use also **hy'a-lin**.] *Physiol. Chem.* a Nitrogenous substance closely related to chitin, forming the main constituent of the walls of hydatid cysts and yielding a sugar on decomposition. b Any of several similar substances yielding a carbohydrate as a cleavage product.

**hy'a-lite** (*hi'á-lít*), *n.* [*hyalo* + *-ite*; cf. *F. hyalite*.] *Min.* A colorless variety of opal, sometimes clear as glass, sometimes translucent or whitish. It occurs as globules or crusts lining cavities or cracks in rocks.

**hy'a-lit'is** (-lít'is), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalo* + *-itis*.] *Med.* a Inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye. b Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

**hy'a-lo** (*hi'á-ló*), *n.* [*hyaline* + *-gen*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of several insoluble substances related to mucoids, found in many animal structures, as hydatid cysts, sponges, etc., and yielding hyalins on hydrolysis.

**hy'a-loid** (*hi'á-lóid*), *a.* [*Gr. ἵαλοειδής* glassy; *ἵαλος* glass + *εἶδος* appearance; cf. *F. hyaloïde*.] *Anat.* Glassy; transparent; hyaline. — **hyaloid membrane**, a very delicate membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

**hy'a-loid**, *n.* *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane. b = **HYALINE**, *n.*, 1. *Rare.*

**Hy'a-lo-né'ma** (*hi'á-ló-né'má*), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalo* + Gr. *νήμα* a thread.] *Zool.* A genus of hexactinellid sponges, having a long stem composed of very long, slender, transparent, siliceous fibers twisted together like the strands of a cord. The stem of the Japanese species (*H. sieboldii*), called *glass-rope*, has long been in use as an ornament.

**hy-á-l'o-phane** (*hi'á-ló-fán*; *hi'á-ló*), *n.* [*hyalo* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι* to appear.] *Min.* A monoclinic feldspar (K<sub>2</sub>BA<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>) occurring in transparent crystals resembling adularia. See *FELDSPAR*.

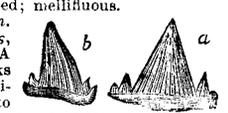
**hy'a-lo-pil'itic** (*hi'á-ló-pí-lít'ik*), *a.* [*hyalo* + Gr. *πίλος* felt.] *Petrog.* Composed of, or characterized by, innumerable slender microlites embedded in glass; as, *hyalopilitic* structure, a structure frequently found in basic lavas.

**hy'a-lo-plasm** (*hi'á-ló-pláz'm*), *n.* [*hyalo* + *-plasm*.] *Biol.* The clear, more fluid ground substance of protoplasm as distinguished from the reticulum, or from the granules or microsomes. — **hy'a-lo-plas'mic** (-pláz'mík), *a.*

**hy'a-lo-sid'er-ite** (*hi'á-ló-síd'er'ít*), *n.* [*hyalo* + *siderite*.] *Min.* A variety of chrysolite containing much iron.

**Hy-blæ'an** (*hi-blé'án*), *a.* Also **Hy-blæ'an**. [*L. Hyblaicus*.] Of or pertaining to Hybla, an ancient town of Sicily, famous for its honey; hence, honeyed; mellifluous.

**Hy-bó-dus** (*hi'bó-dús*), *n.* [*NL.*; Gr. *ἵβδος* hump + *ὄδοντος*, *ódotos*, tooth.] *Paleont.* A large genus of extinct sharks of the family Heterodontidae, known from the Trias to the Lower Cretaceous. The Teeth of *Hybodus* (*H. arcticus*) Reduced.



Teeth of *Hybodus* (*H. arcticus*). Reduced.

and smaller lateral cusps. — **hy-b'o-dont** (-dónt), *a. & n.*

**hy'brid** (*hi'b-ríd*; *z'ít*), *n.* [*L. hybrida*, *hibrida*, the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar. 1. The offspring of the union of a male of one race, variety, species, or genus with the female of another; a crossbred animal or plant. Cf. *MONGREL*, *HALF-BREED*. As a general rule the more closely related the parent forms the more easily hybrids are produced, and the more likely they are to be capable of reproduction. Those between distinct species are distinguished by some as *true hybrids*, and were formerly considered to be infertile, as in the well-known case of the mule, but many such hybrids are now known to be fertile either among themselves or with the parent forms. Hybrids may show various combinations of the characters of the two parents, or exhibit new characters or reversion to ancestral ones. Sometimes they resemble one parent but contain in a latent condition characters of the other. (See *MENDEL'S LAW*, *GALTON'S LAW*.) By many plant and animal breeders *hybrid* is limited to a cross between different species, *crossbred* being used for a cross between races or varieties of the same species. Artificial hybrids are obtained among plants by cross-pollinating the flowers of distinct species. See *CROSS-POLLINATION*.

**hy'a-log'ra-phy** (*hi'á-ló-grá-fí*), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on glass. — **hy-a-log'ra-pher** (-fér), *n.*

**hy'a-loid'itis** (-lóid'ítis), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalo* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vitreous humor. [*See HYALO-MELANOS*.] *Petrog.* Tachylyte.

**hy'a-lo-mu'coid**, *n.* [*hyalo* + *mucoid*.] *Chem.* a A mucoid in the vitreous humor. b *Min.*

**hy'a-lo-plas'ma** (*hi'á-ló-pláz'má*), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalo* + *-plasm*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A photographic picture copied from the negative on glass.

**hy'a-qu** (*hi'á-kwá*), *Var.* of *IOQUA*.

**hy'a-wa tree** (*hi'á-wá*), [*Ga-bi aru-an* incense wood.] A tropical American balsamiferous tree (*Protium guianense*), yielding an incense resin known as *hyawa gum*.

**hy-ber-na-cle**, **hy-ber-nac'u-lum**, **hy-ber-nate**, **hy-ber-nac'ion**, *Vars.* of *HIBERNACLE*, etc. **Hy-blán** (*hi'b'lán*), *a.* *Hy-blæ'an*. *Rare.*

**hy'a-log'ra-phy** (*hi'á-ló-grá-fí*), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on glass. — **hy-a-log'ra-pher** (-fér), *n.*

**hy'a-loid'itis** (-lóid'ítis), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyalo* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vitreous humor. [*See HYALO-MELANOS*.] *Petrog.* Tachylyte.

**hy'a-lo-mu'coid**, *n.* [*hyalo* + *mucoid*.] *Chem.* a A mucoid in the vitreous humor. b *Min.*

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**2. Philol.** A word composed of elements from different languages.

**3. Fig.** anything of heterogeneous origin or composition.

**hy'brid** (hi'brīd), *a.* **1.** Resulting from the union of two species or races; as, plants of *hybrid* nature.

**2.** Fig., derived from unlike sources; having diverse and, esp., incongruous elements in its composition.

**hybrid clover**, *alsike*. — **h. perpetual rose**, one of a race of roses of mixed parentage, descended prob. from the damask rose. They are vigorous and large-growing shrubs of hardy constitution, and while blooming chiefly in June, often have a secondary period in the fall. General Jacquemont is one of the best-known roses of this group.

**hy'brid-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **1.** Hybridity.

**2.** Production of hybrids; crossbreeding; interbreeding.

**hy'brid-ity** (hi'brīd'ī-tī), *n.* [Hybrid + -ity; cf. F. *hybridité*.] State or quality of being hybrid.

**hy'brid-iz-a-ble** (hi'brīd-iz-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of producing a hybrid by union with another species or race.

**hy'brid-iz-a-tion** (-ī-zā'sh'n; -ī-zā'sh'ān), *n.* Act or process of hybridizing, or state of being hybridized.

**hy'brid-ize** (hi'brīd-īz), *v. t. & i.*; **HY'BRID-IZED** (-īzd); **HY'BRID-IZING** (-īz'ing). To produce, or to cause to produce, hybrid offspring, as, *Bot.*, by cross-pollination; to interbreed; to cross. — **hy'brid-izer** (-īz'ēr), *n.*

**hy'dan-to'ic** (hi'dān-tō'ik), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid,  $NH_4CONH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$  (called also *glycolic acid*), obtained by boiling hydantoin with alkalis, and in other ways.

**hy'dan-to-in** (hi'dān-tō'in), *n.* [Hydrogen + allantoin.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline substance,  $C_4H_8N_2O_2$ , with a sweetish taste, obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on allantoin, and otherwise. It is a derivative of urea.

**hy'da-thode** (hi'dā-thōd), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōros*, water + *thōdōs*, way.] *Bot.* Any epidermal structure serving as an organ for the excretion of water. Hydathodes may appear as ordinary water pores or in other forms, as hairs, glands, etc.

**hy'da-tid** (hi'dā-tīd; 277), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōs*, a watery vesicle, fr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōros*, water; cf. F. *hydatis*.] *Zool. & Med.* A membranous sac or bladder, filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the body of man and animals, consisting of encysted larval tapeworms, esp. of the echinococci. (See *echinococcus*.) The term is extended to cysts containing watery fluid of other origin.

**hy'da-tid of Mor-gagni** (mōr-gān'īd), [after G. B. Morgagni, Italian anatomist], *Anal.*, either of two rudimentary organs: **a.** One of the small stalked or pedunculated bodies found between the testicle and the head of the epididymus in the male, and attached to the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube or the broad ligament in the female. They are now supposed by some to be a remnant of the duct of the prostates; by others of the upper end of the Müllerian duct. **b.** A small unstalked or sessile body in the same situation in the male only, considered a remnant of the Müllerian duct.

**hy'da-to-gen'ic** (-tō-jēn'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōros*, water + *gēnē*,] *Geol.* Formed through the agency of water; — said esp. of minerals deposited in veins from aqueous solution. Opposed to *pneumatogenic*.

**Hy'da-to-ce-ae** (hi'dā-tō-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL; *Hydnum* + *-aceae*.] *Bot.* A large family of basidiomycetous fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished as the prickly fungi, on account of their spines or teeth. — **hy'da-to-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**Hy'd-no-ra-ce-ae** (hi'd-nō-rā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὕδων* an edible fungus, prob. trouble; — in allusion to the parasitism of the plants.] *Bot.* A family of root parasites (order Aristolochiales), consisting of branched funguslike chiefly subterranean growths sending up large succulent solitary flowers to the surface. There are two genera. — **hy'd-no-ra-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

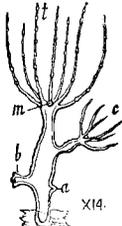
**Hy'dnum** (hi'dnūm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὕδων*.] **HYDNO-BAEAE.** *Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi typifying the family Hydnaceae and having mainly a fleshy sporophore, the hymenium spread over soft thornlike or wartlike emergences which hang downward. The species grow in the ground or on dead wood; several, as *H. caputursi*, *H. coraloides*, etc., are edible. Also [F.], a fungus of this genus.

**Hy'dra** (hi'drā), *n.*; *gen.* **HYDRAS** (-drās); *pl.* **E. HYDRAS** (-drās), *L. HYDRAS* (-drēs). [*Hydra*, Gr. *ὕδρα*; akin to *ὕδωρ* water; cf. F. *hydre*.] See *OTHER* the animal, WATER.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in the Peloponnesus, slain by Hercules. It had nine heads, any of which, when cut off, was immediately succeeded by two others, unless the wound was cauterized.

**2.** [L. c.] Hence: A multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort.

**3.** [L. c.] *Zool.* Any of several small fresh-water hydrozoan polyps constituting the genus *Hydra*, usually found attached to submerged sticks, leaves, or other submerged objects. The body is a simple tube, having a mouth at one extremity, surrounded by a circle of tentacles with which it captures its prey. Young hydras develop from the sides of the older ones by budding, afterwards becoming detached, and also from eggs. Hydras are remarkable for their power of repairing injuries; for if the body be divided in pieces, each piece will grow into a complete animal. *Hydra viridis*, which contains chlorophyll chromatophores in its cells similar to those of plants, is a well-known species. Also [cap.], the genus constituted by these polyps.

**4.** *Astron.* A southern constellation of great length lying



Hydra, 3 (*H. oligactis*). *m* Mouth; *t* Tentacles; *a* to *e* Three buds in different stages of development. *f* Foot.

south of Cancer and Virgo. It is represented on old maps by the figure of a serpent.

**5.** [L. c.] A thermometer with a compound bulb which causes it to act quickly.

**hy'dra-cid** (hi-drās'īd), *n.* [2d *hydro* + *acid*: cf. F. *hydracide*.] *Chem.* An acid like hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, etc., which contains no oxygen; — opposed to *oxacid*. See *ACTR*. The term was originally applied to these acids in the belief that in them hydrogen performed the office belonging in most acids to oxygen. Oxacids were at that time held to be binary oxygen compounds.

**hy'dra-cryl'ic** (hi-drā-kri'l'ik), *a.* [1st *hydro* + *acrylic*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a acrylic acid,  $CH_2(OH)CH_2CO_2H$ , isomeric with ordinary lactic acid. On being heated it breaks down into acrylic acid and water.

**Hy'dra-tin'a** (hi-drā-tīn'ā), *n.* [NL. See HYDRA; ACTINIA.] *Zool.* A genus of marine hydroids having polyps of several kinds (nutritive, reproductive, and defensive) arising from a dense incrusting cenosarc. *H. echinata* grows especially on shells occupied by hermit crabs. — **hy'dra-tin'an** (-ān), *a. & n.*

**hy'dra-mi-a, hy-dre-mi-a** (hi-drē'mī-ā), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro* + *mi-* + *mi-*.] *Med.* An abnormally watery state of the blood; a *nēmia*. — **hy-dre-mic**, **hy-dre'mic** (-drēm'ik; -drēm'ik), *a.*

**hy'dra-gogue** (hi-drā-gōg), *a.* [L. *hydragógus* conveying off water, Gr. *ὕδωρ* water + *gōgōs* to lead: cf. F. *hydragogue*.] *Med.* Causing a discharge of water; expelling serum effused into any part of the body, as in dropsy. — *n.* A hydragogue medicine, usually a cathartic or diuretic.

**hy'dram'ide** (hi-drām'īd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also *-id*. [2d *hydro* + *amide*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of crystalline bodies produced by action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, of the general formula  $N_2R_2$ .

**hy'dram'ine** (hi-drām'īn; hi-drā-mēn'ī; 184), *n.* Also *-in*. [Hydroxyl + *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of bases produced as thick viscous liquids by the action of ammonia on ethylene oxide and by other methods. They have the properties both of alcohols and amines.

**hy'dram-ni-on** (hi-drām'nī-ōn), **hy'dram-ni-os** (-ōs), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro* + *amion*, *amionis*.] *Med.* Dropsy of the amnion; excessive accumulation of the amniotic fluid.

**Hy'dran'ge-a** (hi-drān'jē-ā), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro* + Gr. *ἄνθη* vessel, capsule.] **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed shrubs or small trees typifying the family Hydrangeaceae, distinguished by the 3 to 10 stamens and by the neutral florets on the margin of the cluster.

**2.** [L. c.] *Hort.* Any plant of this genus, esp. *H. hortensis* or *H. paniculata*, commonly cultivated for their ample white or tinted flower clusters, in which all or most of the flowers are sterile, but have large petaloid sepals. *H. paniculata* is a common hardy fall-blooming shrub; *H. hortensis* is often forced in greenhouses for Easter.

**Hy'dran'ge-a-ce-ae** (-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of shrubs or trees (order Rosales), having simple, opposite leaves and perfect flowers (or the outer sterile in *Hydrangea*), with epigynous stamens and 2 to 10 more or less united carpels. There are about 16 genera and 80 species, of wide distribution; many are ornamental shrubs in cultivation. — **hy'dran'ge-a-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**hy'drant** (hi'drānt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water. See HYDRA.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks; a water plug.

**hy'dranth** (hi'drānth), *n.* [*Hydra* + Gr. *ἄνθος* a flower.] *Zool.* One of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony. They have a mouth, digestive cavity, and tentacles.

**hy'drar-gy-r'i-a-sis** (hi-drār-jī-rī-ā-sīs), *n.* [NL; *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis*.] *Med.* Chronic mercurial poisoning; mercurialism.

**hy'drar-gy-ric** (-jī-r'ik), *a.* [See HYDRARGYRUM.] Pert. to, or containing, mercury; caused by mercury; mercuric.

**hy'drar-gy-rol** (hi-drār-jī-rōl; -rōl), *n.* [*Hydrargyrum* + 1st *-ol*.] *Pharm.* An organic salt of mercury,  $(C_6H_5)_2O_2Hg$ , occurring as reddish brown scales with an odor like gingerbread. It is an active antiseptic and not so poisonous as corrosive sublimate.

**hy'drar-gy-rum** (hi-drār-jī-rūm), *n.* [NL, fr. L. *hydrargyrum*, Gr. *ὕδραργυρος*; *ὕδωρ* water + *ἀργυρος* silver.] *Chem.* Mercury.

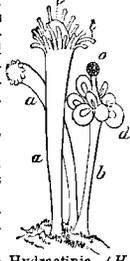
**hy'drar-thro-sis** (hi-drār-thrō-sīs), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro* + *arthrosis*.] *Med.* A watery effusion in a joint cavity.

**hy'dras'tine** (hi-drās'tīn; -tēn; 184), *n.* Also *-tin*. *Chem.* A bitter, crystalline, nonpoisonous alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{21}O_6N$ , found in the rootstock of the goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). It is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

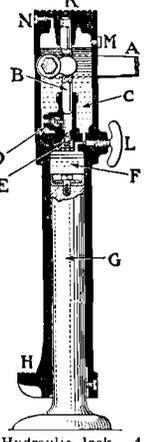
**hy'dras'tin-ine** (hi-drās'tīn; -nēn; 184), *n.* Also *-in*. *Chem.* An artificial alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{13}O_6N$ , obtained by oxidation of hydrastine. It is used in place of ergot in dysmenorrhea, etc.

**Hy'dras'tis** (hi-drās'tīs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ὕδωρ* water.] *Bot.* A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, containing one species of the eastern United States, and another of Japan. They have palmately lobed leaves and small greenish apetalous flowers. The root yields an orange-yellow dye and is also used in medicine.

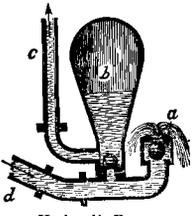
**Hy'dra-taint'ed**, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the fabulous Hydra; poisonous; deadly.



Hydractinia (*H. echinata*) of the Atlantic coasts. Much enlarged. *a* Two forms of feeding zooids, with Mouth (*m*) and Tentacles (*t*). *b* Blastostyle, bearing the Medusa Buds, or Gonophores (*g*)



Hydraulic Jack. *A* Lever (shown broken off short); *B* Plunger; *C* Water Chamber; *D* & *E* Valves. When *B* rises, *D* admits water from *C* to Plunger. Cylinder, *E* meanwhile being shut. When *B* descends, *D* shuts, while *E* opens to allow water to pass into Chamber *F*, so forcing up the part of the Jack shaded black in section, with its attachments. *G* Stationary Ram; *H* Lifting Foot; *K* Pushing Head; *L* Screw to open valve permitting return of water from *F* to *C* in lowering. *M* Charging Screw; *N* Air Screw.



Hydraulic Ram.

**hy'drate** (hi'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water; cf. F. *hydrate*.] *Chem.* **a.** A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance and represented as actually containing water. **b.** Less properly, a hydroxide; as, calcium *hydrate*. As examples of *hydrates* we have salts with their water of crystallization, chlorine *hydrate*,  $Cl_2 + 8H_2O$ ; hydrochloric acid *hydrate*,  $HCl + 2H_2O$ , etc. While some of the compounds which are commonly regarded as *hydrates* should probably be classed with the hydroxides, there seem to be two classes, and it is therefore desirable to have two names. *I. Nissen.*

**2.** The word *hydrate* is often combined with the prefixes *mono-*, *di-*, etc., to indicate the number of molecules of water in the compound; as, the compound  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$  is called *decahydrate*.

**hy'drate, n. 1, & i.**; **HY'DRAT-ED** (-drāt-ēd); **HY'DRAT-ING** (-drāt'ing). *Chem.* To cause to become, or to become, a hydrate; in general, to combine with water or the elements of water. — **hy'dra-tion** (hi-drā'sh'ān), *n.*

**hy'dra-trop'ic** (hi-drā-trōp'ik), *a.* [2d *hydro* + *atropia*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid,  $C_6H_5CH(CH_3) \cdot CO_2H$ , got as a colorless oil by reduction of atropic acid.

**hy'draul'ic** (hi-drō'lik), *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, fr. Gr. *ὕδραυλικός*, fr. *ὕδραυλις*, *hōdōraulios*, a water organ; *ὕδωρ* water + *αὐλιός* flute, pipe; cf. F. *hydraulique*.] See HYDRA.] **1.** Of or pert. to hydraulics or fluids in motion; conveying, or acting by, water; operated, moved, or effected by means of water; as, a *hydraulic* clock or crane; *hydraulic* mining.

**2.** Specif.: Designating a machine or device operating by the resistance offered by a quantity of water which is forced through a comparatively small orifice; as, a *hydraulic* buffer, brake, etc. Cf. CATARACT, *n.*, 7.

**3.** Hardening or setting under water; as, *hydraulic* cement; *hydraulic* lime. See PORTLAND CEMENT.

**hydraulic cartridge**, a device, used esp. in mining to split coal, rock, etc., having 8 to 12 small hydraulic rams in the sides of a steel cylinder — **h. dock**, a dock in which a vessel is raised from the water by hydraulic presses — **h. dredge**, a dredge in which the material to be excavated is mixed with water and pumped through a pipe line to the place of deposit — **h. elevator**, an elevator operated by the weight or pressure of water; specif., an apparatus used in dredging and hydraulic mining, which raises mud, gravel, etc., by means of a jet of water under heavy pressure inducing a strong upward current through a pipe — **h. engine**, an engine, resembling a steam engine working nonexpansively, actuated by water under pressure. — **h. forging**, *Mech.*, forging by squeezing in a kind of hydraulic press, the metal being heated to a welding temperature. — **h. governor**, *Mech.*, a governor acting on the principle of the hydraulic brake — **h. gradient**, *Hydraulics*, a line showing the fall in pressure of water or other liquid in passing through a pipe discharging at one end. — **h. impulse ram**. = HYDRAULIC RAM *a.* — **h. jack**, *Mach.*, a jack for lifting, pressing, etc., designed on the principle of the hydrostatic press. **h. joint**, a joint, as of two tubes, sealed with water or a watery liquid, so as to be gastight. — **h. lime**, lime made by carefully burning limestone containing about ten per cent or more of clay. When treated with water it slakes slowly, but afterward hardens on account of the formation of hydrated silicates. It is used in mortars and cements. — **h. limestone**, a limestone which contains some silica and alumina, and which yields a quicklime that will set, or form a firm, strong mass, under water, as in hydraulic cements. — **h. main**, *Gas Manuf.*, a horizontal pipe or covered trough, about half filled with water, into which the gas direct from the works is passed through the dip pipes to remove easily soluble or condensable impurities. — **h. mean depth** (of a pipe, channel, etc.), *Hydraulics*, a length which is the quotient of the sectional area of the current divided by the length of the wetted perimeter. — **h. mining**, mining with water jet, or hydraulic mining. — **h. motor**, a hydraulic engine. — **h. organ**, an ancient form of organ having sets of large pipes in which the air pressure was supplied and regulated by some system of water pressure. — **h. pile**, *Civil Engin.*, a longitudinally hollow pile through which a jet of water is forced to excavate a hole for it. — **h. press**. = HYDROSTATIC PRESS *a.* — **h. ram**. **A** machine for raising water by means of the energy of the moving water of which a portion is to be raised. When the rush of water through the main pipe *d* shuts the valve at *a*, the momentum of the current thus suddenly checked forces part of it into the air chamber *b*, and up the pipe *c*, its return being prevented by a valve at the entrance to the air chamber, while the dropping of the valve *a* by its own weight allows an other rush through the main pipe, and so on alternately. *b* A ram operated by water pressure; esp., the ram in a hydro-

**hy'brid-al**, *a.* Hybrid. *Rare.*

**hy'brid-ation** (hi'brīd-ā-tion), *n.* Hybridity.

**hy'brid-ize**, *v.* = HYBRIDIZER.

**hy'brid-ous** (hi'brīd-ōs), *a.* Hybrid. [Statistics.]

**hy'd. Abbr.** Hydraulics; hydro-; hy'da-gēn-ic; hy'dra-tōic; hy'dra-tōic.

[See LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.] See DANFORD.

**hy'dan-to'ic** (hi-dān-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōros*, water + *aitō*.] *Chem.* A salt of hydantonic acid.

**hy'das'pes** (hi-dās'pēs), *n.* *Bib.* Hydantonic disease. = ECHINOCOCCOSIS.

**hy'da-tid'form** (hi-dā-tīd'fōrm), *n.* Hydantid form.

**hy'da-tid'ous** (-nūs), *a.* Of or pert. to hydantids.

**hy'da-t'form** (hi-dā-t'fōrm), *n.* Resembling a hydantid.

**hy'da-t'ic** (hi-dā-t'ik), *a.* Resembling a hydantid.

**hy'da-tig'e-neous** (hi-dā-tīg'e-nē-ōs), *a.* [Hydantid + *-genous*.] Producing hydantids.

**Hy'da-t'ic** (hi-dā-t'ik), *n.* [NL; 1st *hydro* + *aitō*.] *Chem.* A genus of stout-bodied zoological rotifers of the order Plutea.

**hy'da-toid** (hi-dā-tō'id), *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *hōdōros*, water + *aitō*.] *Med.* Resembling, or pert. to, the genus *Hydnum*.

**Hy'do-ra** (hi-dō-rā), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of African root parasites, type of the Hydnoraceae.

**Hy'dr-** See HYDRO.

**Hy'dra-zine** (hi-drā-zīn), *n.* [Hydrazine + *-azine*.] See ACETYLPHENYL HYDRAZINE.

**hy'drach'nid** (hi-drāk'nīd), *n.* [1st *hydro* + *arachnid*.] *Zool.* An aquatic mite of *Hydrachna* or other allied genus. Some of the species, while young, are parasitic on fresh-water mollusks.

**hy'dra-cor'al** (hi-drā-kōr'al), *n.* *Zool.* Any coral produced by a hydroid; one of the Hydrocoralina.

**hy'dra-cryl'ate** (hi-drā-kri'l'āt), *n.* A salt of hydroacrylic acid.

**hy'drad'e-m'i-tis** (hi-drād'e-m'i-tīs), *n.* Var. of HYDRADENTITIS.

**Hy'dra-deph'a-ga** (hi-drā-dēf'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL. See HYDRA; ADEPHAGA.] *Zool.* A division of the Aedepega containing the aquatic families (as the Dytiscidae) — opposed to *Gasteropoda* — *hy'dra-deph'a-gan* (-gān), *a. & n.* *hy'dra-deph'a-gous*

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. — A device consisting of a cup inverted over the open end of a pipe and dipping into water so as to prevent the passage of air or gas; esp., such a device for opening or closing communication between two mains in a gas works.

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-city (-līsh'ē-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 υδρανικός, hydraulic; as, hydraulic-pneumatic. Rare. hy-dran'lics (-līks), 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-dran'lo- (-lō-). Combining form from Greek υδραλος, hydraulic; as, O's., hydraulic-pneumatic. Rare. hy-dra-zide (hi-drā-zīd; -zīd; 184), n. Also -zid. [Hy-draze + -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, H<sub>2</sub>N·NH<sub>2</sub>, a stable, colorless gas, with a peculiar, irritating odor.

hy-dra-zo- (hi-drā-zō-). [2d hydro- + azo- + -ic.] Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of the group —HNNH— united to two hydrocarbon radicals; as, hydrazobenzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>HNNHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. The hydrazo compounds are symmetrical derivatives of the gas hydrazine. They are colorless, but some of them yield dyestuffs by further reactions.

hy-dra-zo-ate (hi-drā-zō-āt), n. A salt of hydrazoic acid. hy-dra-zo-benzene (hi-drā-zō-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. [Hy-drazo- + 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'ik), a. [2d hydro- + azo- + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, HN<sub>3</sub>, 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 azo-hydrates), 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, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C=NNHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. 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; hi-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, — h. oxide, water.

Hy-drid (hi-drīd), 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'i-cal-ly, adv. of HYDRAULIC, HYDRAULICAL. hy-draul'lick-ing (hi-d-rō'lik'īng), n. pl. & v. b. n. of HYDRAULIC.

hy-draul'lic-on (hi-drō'lik'ōn), n. [Gr. ὑδραλικὸν ὄργανον.] Music. A hydraulic organ. hy-draul'lic-iv-er, v. t. & n. Mech. To rivet with a hydraulic riveting machine.

hy-draul'ic, n. [Gr. ὑδραλικός.] A hydraulic organ. Obs. hy-draul'ist (hi-drō'lyēt), n. [Hydraulic + -ist; cf. F. hydrauliste.] A hydraulic organist.

hy-draul'ic-um, n. [Gr. ὑδραλικὸν.] A medicinal preparation, consisting of oil and water. Obs. hy-draul'ic, n. [Gr. ὑδραλικός.] Vars. of HYDRAUM, HYDRAEMIC.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lo'id (hi-drō-sēf'ā-lō'id), a., hy-dro-ceph-a-lus (-lōs), n. = HYDROCEPHALOID, HYDROCEPHALUS. hy-dret + HYDRIDE.

hy-dri-a-sis (hi-d-rī-ā-sīs), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + -iasis.] Med. = HYDROHEPATICUS. hy-dri-a-try (hi-drī-ā-trī; -drī-ā-trī), n. [1st hydro- +

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'ik), a. [2d hydro- + iod-ic; cf. F. hydroiodique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, HI, formed by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and iodine, and in other ways. Hydroiodic 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-ō-dide (hi-drī-ō-dīd; -dīd; 184), n. Also -did. Chem. A compound of hydroiodic 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'ik), 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-ter), 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. ὑδροκέλη; ὑδωρ water + κηλη tumor.] Med. Dropsy of the testicle, or scrotum.

hy-dro-cel'li-lose (-sēl'ē-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'ā'lik), 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-lo'id (-sēf'ā-lō'id), a. [Hydrocephalus + -oid.] Med. Resembling hydrocephalus. — n. 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'ik), 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'rik; 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, CaMg<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>·11H<sub>2</sub>O, in fibrous and foliated masses.

Hy-dro-bran'chi-a (hi-drō-brān'kī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; 1st hydro- + -branchia.] 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 A hydrobromate.

hy-dro-car'bon-ic (-kār'bōn'ik), n. Chem. A hydrocarbon, and closely related to carbonyl.

hy-dro-car'bu-ret, n. [2d hydro- + carburet.] Carbureted hydrogen; also, a hydrocarbon. Obs. hy-dro-car'bi-d-a (hi-drō-kār'bī-d-ā), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + carbida heart.] Med. = HYDROPERICARDIUM.

Hy-dro-car'y-a-cea (-kār'y-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. κάρυον nut.] Bot. Syn. of TRAPACEA. — hy-dro-car'y-a-ceous (-shūs), a.

hy-dro-caul'is (kō-lūs), n. pl. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — hy-dro-caul'ine (-līn; -līn; 183), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — hy-dro-caul'ine (-līn; -līn; 183), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched. — hy-dro-caul'ine (-līn; -līn; 183), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. καυλός a stalk.] Zool. The stem of a hydroid, either simple or branched.

hy-dro-chlo'ride (hi-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'ik), a. [2d hydro- + cinnam-ic.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, derived from cinnamic acid by the addition of hydrogen.

hy-dro-clas'tic (-klās'tik), a. [1st hydro- + clastic.] Geol. Clastic through the agency of water; — said of fragmental rocks deposited by water.

Hy-dro-cleys (hi-drō-klīs), n. [NL., fr. (according to Wittstein) Gr. ὑδωρ water + κλεις key.] Bot. A genus of butomaceous aquatic herbs with broad leaves and solitary showy yellow flowers. It contains a few tropical American species. II. nymphaoides is the water poppy.

hy-dro-cel'e (-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'ine (-kōl'lī-dīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -dīn. [2d hydro- + collidine.] Chem. A hydrogen addition product of collidine; specif., a ptomaine, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N, found in putrid horseflesh and beef.

Hy-dro-cor'al'ine (-kōr'ā-līnā) 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-ine (-līn; -līn; a. & n.

hy-dro-cor'dine (-kōr'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, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, found in opium, and also formed by the reduction of cotarnine with nascent hydrogen.

Hy-dro-cot'y-le (-kōt'ī-lē), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + cotyle.] Bot. A large genus of low creeping apiceous herbs, the marsh pennywort, having crenate and more or less petulate leaves and small umbels of flowers, often on long peduncles. They grow in wet places.

hy-dro-cou-mar'ic (-kō-mār'ik), a. Also hy-dro-cou-mar'ic. [2d hydro- + coumaric.] Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline hydroxy acids, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, 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'ik), a. [2d hydro- + cyanic; cf. F. hydrocyanique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>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 (hi-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. δκυτον 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'ik; -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. = CHLORARIC.

hy-dro-chlor-plat'in'ic (-klōr-plāt'īn'ik), n. [Hydrochloric + plat- + -ic.] Chem. = 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 + εψτις bladder.] Med. Dropsical distention of the gall bladder.

hy-dro-clin'cho-nine (-sī-nā-kō-nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also -nīn. Chem. Cinchonine.

hy-dro-clir'-so-cel'e. [1st hydro- + cirsocele.] Med. Hydrocele and varicocele combined.

hy-dro-clis. Error, for HYDROCLEYS. [CORTALCYANIC.] hy-dro-co-bal'ti-cy-an'ic, a. = hy-dro-co-ni-on (hi-drō-kō-nī-ōn), n. [NL.; 1st hydro- + Gr. κόνω dust.] An instrument for drawing fluids; — an atomizer.

Hy-dro-co-r'al'ia (-kō-rāl'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL.] The Hydrocorallina. Hy-dro-co-r'es (hi-drō-kō-rēs),

ating electricity by the escape of high-pressure steam from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler.

**hydro-er-tri-za-tion** (hi-drō-ě-łk/tri-zā'shūn), *n.* *Med.* The therapeutic use of water and electricity combined.

**hydro-ex-trac-tor**, *v. t.* To dry by the hydro-extractor.

**hydro-ex-trac-tor**, *n.* [Ist hydro- + extractor.] A centrifugal apparatus for removing water from yarn, etc.

**hydro-flu-oric** (fiō-drō-flū'ik), *a.* [2d hydro- + fluoric.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>, a compound of hydrogen and fluorine. Hydrofluoric acid is a colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, very corrosive in its action, and having a strong, pungent, suffocating odor. It is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on fluorspar, and is usually collected as a solution in water. It attacks all silicates, as glass or porcelain, forming silicon tetrafluoride, SiF<sub>4</sub>, which passes off as a gas, and fluorides of the metals. It is chiefly used in etching glass, and is kept in vessels of platinum, lead, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or paraffin.

**hydro-geal** (hi-drō-jē'āl), *n.* [Ist hydro- + L. *gelare* to congeal.] *Chem.* A jelly consisting of water and a colloidal substance, as silicic acid.

**hydro-gen** (hi-drō-jēn), *n.* *F.* *hydrogene.* So called because water is generated by its combustion. See *HYDROGEN-OXYGEN*. *Chem.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable (burning with a hot, almost nonluminescent flame), and lighter than any other known substance (sp. gr. compared with air, 0.0695). At wt. 1.008. Symbol, H. Free hydrogen occurs only very sparingly on the earth, though it is abundant in the atmospheres of the sun and many stars. It is combined with oxygen in water, of which it constitutes 11.19 per cent. It is also a constituent of most organic compounds, of acids and bases, ammonia, etc. Its true nature was first recognized by Cavendish. Hydrogen is prepared by decomposing water with the electric current or with sodium, potassium, or the like, by the action of dilute acids on various metals, and by other methods. One liter of hydrogen gas weighs (at sea level, 45° lat., 0° C., and 760 mm.) 0.089873 gram. It can be condensed to a clear, colorless liquid boiling at about -252° C. (the lightest liquid known); sp. gr. 0.07, and to a colorless solid melting at about -259° C. (sp. gr., 0.076). One gram of hydrogen evolves, on burning, 33,950 calories; it is therefore a desirable ingredient of gases for burning. It is absorbed by certain metals, notably palladium. Chemically, hydrogen is the typical non-metal, or univalent element. Though not resembling the metals physically, it is electropositive and is the positive ion (H<sup>+</sup>) of all acids. It is also the typical reducing agent (see *REDUCER*, v. 1., 7). Gaseous hydrogen is used for filling balloons; and liquid hydrogen, for producing extremely low temperatures.

**hydrogen chloride**. *Chem.* Hydrochloric acid; — so called esp. when in a non-ionized state.

**hydrogen dioxide**. *Chem.* An unstable compound, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, containing relatively twice as much oxygen as does water. It occurs in minute quantities in the air, and also in rain and snow. An aqueous solution of it is obtained by the action of dilute acids on barium dioxide. When rendered anhydrous by concentration, it is a colorless sirupy liquid, having a bitter metallic taste, and causing blisters on the skin. In the form of solutions of various strengths, hydrogen dioxide is used by medical practitioners as a disinfecting agent, owing to its ready decomposition into oxygen and water. In medicine it is used as an antiseptic.

**hydro-gen-ium** (-jēn'ūm), *n.* [NL. See *HYDROGEN*.] *Chem.* Hydrogen; — so called by Graham and others in view of its supposed metallic nature. See *HYDROGEN*.

**hydro-gen-ize** (hi-drō-jēn-īz), *v. t.*; -ized (-īz); -izing (-īz'ing). To combine with hydrogen; to treat with, or expose to, hydrogen; to reduce; — contrasted with *oxidize*.

**hydro-gen-ous** (hi-drō-jēn'ūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

**hydrogen oxide**. *Chem.* Water, H<sub>2</sub>O.

**hydrogen selenide**. *Chem.* A colorless, inflammable, irritating and poisonous gas, H<sub>2</sub>Se, formed by the action of acids on selenides and otherwise. Its solution is weakly acid, hence it has been called also *hydro-selenic acid*.

**hydrogen silicide**. *Chem.* A colorless gas, SiH<sub>4</sub>, produced artificially from silicon, and analogous to methane. As ordinarily prepared, it is spontaneously inflammable.

**hydrogen sulphide**. A colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, H<sub>2</sub>S, having a disagreeable odor suggestive of bad eggs. It forms with water a solution of weak acid properties, one volume of water absorbing about three of the gas. It is found in many mineral waters. It is best produced by the action of acids on metallic sulphides, and is an important chemical reagent. Called also *sulphureted hydrogen*.

**hydrogen telluride**. *Chem.* A colorless, combustible, odorless gas resembling hydrogen sulphide, formed by the action of acids on tellurides and in other ways.

**hydro-ge-ol-o-gy** (hi-drō-jē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + geology.] The part of geology concerned with the functions of water in modifying the earth, esp. by erosion and deposition. *Rare.* — **hydro-ge-ol-og'i-cal** (-jē-ōl'ō-jī-kāl), *a.* **hydro-no-sy** (hi-drō-jēn'ō-sī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + Gr. *νῶσις* knowledge.] The history and description of the waters of the earth.

**hydro-ode** (hi-drō-jē-ōd), *n.* [Hydrogen + 2d -ode.] *Elec.* The cathode, or negative pole. *Rare.*

**hydro-graph'ic** (hi-drō-grāf'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to hydrography. — **hydro-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl) *drography.* — **Hydrographic Office**, a bureau (in the United States attached to the Navy Department) charged with duties pertaining to charts, surveys, meteorology, and other branches of hydrography.

oceanology. — **hydrographic surveying**, surveying of coast lines, bays, harbors, and of the ocean bed.

**hydro-gra-phy** (hi-drō-grā-fī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + -graphy: cf. *F. hydrographie*.] 1. The art of describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with their phenomena. 2. That branch of surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars. See *HYDROLOGY*.

3. *Cartography.* Those parts of a map, collectively, which represent streams, ponds, lakes, and other water features.

4. Writing with water. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**hydro'id** (hi-drō'id), *n.* [Ist hydro- + -oid.] *Bot.* Any specially differentiated water-conducting cell; a tracheid.

**hydro'id**, *a.* [Hydra + -oid.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Hydroidea or Hydrozoa; resembling the genus *Hydra*; polyp-like. — *n.* One of the Hydroidea; a hydrozoan.

**hydro'id**, *n.* The polyform of a hydrozoan, as distinguished from the medusa form. See *HYDROZEA*. — **hydro'id coral**, *Zool.*, any coral formed by a hydrozoan, as a millepore.

**Hydro'id-ae** (hi-drō'id-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See *HYDRA*; -oid.] *Zool.* An order of Hydrozoa nearly or exactly equivalent to Leptolinae. *b* In a broader sense, a group nearly or exactly equivalent to Hydrozoa in the modern sense.

**hydro-ki-net'ic** (hi-drō-kī-nē'tik; -ī-kāl; -kī-nē't-), *a.* [Ist hydro- + kinetic.] *Physics.* Of or pert. to the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions; opposed to *hydrostatic*.

**hydro-ki-net'ic** (-īks), *n.* That branch of kinetics which relates to liquids. Cf. *HYDRAULICS*.

**hydro-log'ic** (-lōj'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to hydrology.

**hydro-log'ic-al** (-lōj'ik-kāl) — **hydro-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hydro-logy** (hi-drō-lō-jī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + -logy: cf. *F. hydrologie*.] The science treating of water, its properties, phenomena, and distribution over the earth's surface. The term is used specif. in the United States Geological Survey with reference to underground water sources, as distinguished from *hydrography*, which is applied to surface water supplies and sources. — **hydro-logy-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

**hydro-ly-sis** (-lī-sis), *n.* [Ist hydro- + -lysis.] *Chem.* A chemical process of decomposition involving addition of the elements of water. In many cases it is induced by the presence in small amount of an enzyme, a dilute acid, or other agent. Thus, cane sugar boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid yields a mixture of grape sugar and fruit sugar: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Similarly, diastase hydrolyzes starch into maltose and dextrin.

**hydro-lytic** (hi-drō-lī'tik), *a.* [Ist hydro- + -lytic.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or causing, hydrolysis. Nearly all of the digestive ferments are hydrolytic in their action.

**hydro-lyze** (hi-drō-līz), *v. t.*; -lyzed (-līz); -lyzing (-līz'ing). *Chem.* To subject to hydrolysis. — **hydro-lyza-tion** (-lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

**hydro-mag-nē-site** (-māg'nē-sīt), *n.* [Ist hydro- + magnesia.] *Min.* A basic magnesium carbonate, 3MgCO<sub>3</sub>·Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, in small white crystals or chalky crusts.

**hydro-man'cy** (hi-drō-mān'sī), *n.* [L. *hydromantia*: cf. *F. hydromancie*.] See *HYDRO*; -MANCY. Divination by means of water or other liquid, as in observing the ebb and flow of tides, by crystal vision, or mechanical contrivance. — **hydro-manc'er** (-mān'sēr), *n.*

**hydro-ma-ni-a** (-mān'ī-ā), *n.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + mania.] A mania or craze for water; see *SPIC*, a morbid craving for water or liquids. — **hydro-ma-ni'cal** (-ā-k), *n.*

**hydro-met** (hi-drō-mēt), *n.* [Ist hydro- + Gr. *μετρός* full.] *Bot.* Water-conducting tissue.

**hydro-me-chan'ics** (hi-drō-mē-kān'īks), *n.* [Ist hydro- + mechanics.] That branch of physics which treats of the mechanics, or laws of equilibrium and motion, of liquids. See *HYDRAULICS*. — **hydro-me-chan'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

**hydro-me-du'sa** (-mē-dū'sā), *n.* [Description of Illustration.] *n.* *pl.* -sae (-sē). [NL. See *HYDRA*; *MEDEUSA*.] *Zool.* A Hydranth enclosed in a Hydrotheca; c Hydrorhiza; d Hydrotheca; e Blastostyle; f Gonotheca; g Gonangium; g Gonopore; h Gonophore; i Free-swimming medusa after its escape from the Hydrotheca.

Hydromedusa and Hydroid of *Campanularia johnstoni*.

1. Any medusa, or jellyfish, produced by budding from a hydroid, esp. those of the groups Anthomedusae (of the order Leptolinae) and Leptomedusae, which afford striking instances of alternate generations. The free-swimming medusae reproduce sexually by eggs attached to that develop, not into medusae, but into attached polyps, which grow by budding into branching colonial hydroids. The hydroids produce medusae by budding. Other kinds of hydroids never develop into medusae, the medusa buds remaining attached to the hydroid stock, and forming reproductive zooids, or gonophores, of more or less simple and degraded structure in which the sexual products are developed.

2. *pl.* [cap.] subclass of Hydrozoa in the older and broader sense. It is practically coextensive with Hydrozoa in the modern sense (excluding the Scyphomedusae).

**hydro-mel** (hi-drō-mēl), *n.* [L. *hydromel*, *hydromeli*, Gr. *υδρομέλι*; υδωρ water + μέλι honey: cf. *F. hydromel*.] 1. A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, and after fermentation called *mead*. 2. *Pharm.* A laxative containing honey and water.

**hydro-men-in-gi'tis** (-mēn-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + meningitis.] *Med.* A Meningitis with serous effusion. *b* Descemetitis.

**hydro-me-nin-go-cele** (-mē-nīn-gō-sēl), *n.* [Ist hydro- + meningocoele.] *Med.* A meningocoele containing a watery fluid. See *MENINGOCOELA*.

**hydro-met'al-lur'gy** (-mēt'āl-lūr'jī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + metallurgy.] The assay or reduction of ores by wet processes. — **hydro-met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-lūr'jī-kāl), *a.* — **hydro-met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hydro-met'a-mor-phism** (-mēt'ā-mōr'fīz'm), *n.* [Ist hydro- + metamorphism.] *Geol.* The alteration of rocks by the addition, subtraction, or exchange, of material brought or carried in solution by water, without the influence of high temperature or pressure; — contrasted with *thermomelanism* and *dynamometamorphism*. — **hydro-met'a-mor-phic** (-fīk), *a.*

**hydro-me-te-or** (-mēt'ē-ōr), *n.* [Ist hydro- + meteor.] A meteor, or atmospheric phenomenon, dependent upon the vapor of water, as rain, hail, etc. See *METEOR*, 1.

**hydro-me-te-or-ol-og-y** (-ōr-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Ist hydro- + meteorology.] Meteorology having to do with water in the atmosphere, or its phenomena, as rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc. — **hydro-me-te-or-ol-og'i-cal** (-ōr'ōl'ō-jī-kāl), *a.*

**hydro-met'er** (hi-drō-mēt'ēr), *n.* [Ist hydro- + meter.] 1. *Physics.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, etc. It is usually a hollow glass or metal instrument, weighted at one end so as to float upright. Some forms have only one mark on the stem, the specific gravity being calculated from the weights necessary to make the hydrometer sink to this mark. Nicholson's hydro-met'er (nik'ōl-sīnz) is of this kind, and has a submerged pan, so that the specific gravities of solids may be determined by weighing them in water and in air. Hydro-meters are more generally used have their stems graduated so as to indicate either specific gravities directly, or percentages of some component, or degrees on some arbitrary scale convertible by a table into specific gravities. Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities. Hydrometers designed for special uses are known as the *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, *urinomometer*, etc. Those with arbitrary scales are usually known by their inventor's name, as the hydrometers of *Baumé*, *Gay-Lussac*, *Twaddell*, etc. 2. Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, etc.; a current gauge.

**hydro-met'ric** (hi-drō-mēt'rik) *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to hydrometry; made by means of the hydrometer. **hydrometric pendulum**, *Hydraul.*, an instrument consisting of a ball suspended by a string to a fixed point, and a graduated arc to show the deviation of the string, used to measure approximately the velocity of a running liquid.

**hydro-met-ro-graph** (-mēt'rō-grāf), *n.* [Ist hydro- + metro- + graph.] A device for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, orifice, etc., in a given time. **b** An instrument for automatically indicating variations of water level, as in reservoirs.

**hydro-met'ry** (hi-drō-mēt'rī), *n.* The art or operation of using the hydrometer; hence, formerly, hydrodynamics.

**hydro-mi'ca** (hi-drō-mī-kā), *n.* [Ist hydro- + mica.] *Min.* Any of several varieties of muscovite less elastic and more unctuous than ordinary mica, and of partly luster; — so called because supposed to contain more water than ordinary muscovite, though this is not necessarily true. — **hydro-mi-ca-ceous** (-mī-kā-she'ūs), *a.*

**hydro-ne-phro-sis** (-nē-frō'sīs), *n.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + nephros.] *Med.* An accumulation of urine in the pelvis of the kidney, occasioned by obstruction in the urinary passages. — **hydro-ne-phro'tic** (-frō'tik), *a.*

**Hydro-met'rī-dē** (-mēt'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + Gr. *μετρώω* measure.] *Zool.* In some classifications, a family of Heteroptera including all the water striders. It is retained in many recent classifications for a very restricted group of these insects. Cf. *HYDROPTERA*. — **hydro-met'rī-dē** (hi-drō-mēt'rī-dē), *n.* [Ist hydro- + motor, *n.*] A jet propeller.

**hydro-m'pha-lus** (hi-drōm'fā-lūs), *n.* [See *HYDRO*; -m'phal-; a larva of a serous cyst situated at the navel.]

**hydro-my'e-lia** (hi-drō-mī-ē-lī-ā), *n.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + myelo- + -ia.] *Hydrorhachis*.

**hydro-my'e-lo-cele** (-mī-ē-lō-sēl), *n.* [Ist hydro- + myelo- + cele.] *Med.* A tumor formed by a collection of fluid in the spinal cord.

**Hydro-mys** (hi-drō-mīs), *n.* [NL.; Ist hydro- + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] *Zool.* An Australian genus of aquatic web-footed rat-like rodents.

**hydro-my's-ta** (-mīs'tā), *hy-* **hydro-my's-tae** (-tēz), *hy-* **hydro-my's-tae** (-tēz), *Gr.* υδρομυστῆς; *Gr.* υδωρ water + μυστιν to initiate. An officer in the early Christian church who sprinkled persons with holy water as they entered or left.

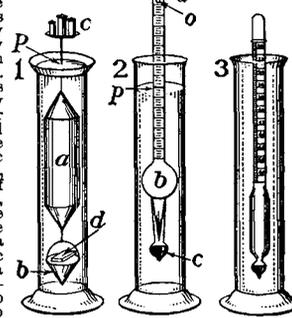
**hydro-naph'thol**, [2d hydro- + naphthalin.] *Pharm.* A derivative or form of beta-naphthol, used esp. as a disinfectant.

**hydro-neph'e-lite**, [Ist hydro- + nephelite.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum. H<sub>2</sub>NaAl<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, in white or gray radiated masses. *H.*, 4.5-6. *Sp. gr.*, 2.26.

**hydro-net'te** (hi-drō-nēt), *n.* [F.] A small force pump or syringe for garden use.

**hydro-nit'ric**, *a.* [2d hydro- + nitric.] A Nitric (in *hydro-nitric acid*). *Obs.* *b* = *HYDRAZOIC*.

**hydro-nit'ro-pruss'ic**, *a.* = *NITROPRUSSIC*. [*gen. Obs.*] **hydro-ox'y-gen**, *a.* Oxyhydro-



1 Nicholson's Hydrometer: a Hollow Metal Cylinder; b Weighted Cone; c Pan holding Mercury to Sink Hydrometer to Standard Point; d Substance of which the specific gravity is to be determined. 2 Baumé's Hydrometer: a Glass Stem with Baumé Scale; b Bulb; c Tip, weighted with mercury; o Point to which the instrument sinks in pure water; p Point to which it sinks in a 15 percent salt solution. 3 Direct Reading Hydrometer.



Hydromedusa and Hydroid of *Campanularia johnstoni*.

**hydro-par-a-cou-mar'ic** (hi-drō-pār-ā-kōō-mār'ik), *a.* [*2d hydro-* + *paracomaric*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, formed in putrefaction of proteins, and artificially by reduction of paracomaric acid; — called also *p-hydroxy-β-phenyl-propionic acid*.

**hydro-p-a-thy** (hi-drō-pā-thī), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *pathy*; cf. *homeopathy*.] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by copious and frequent use of water, both internally and externally. — **hydro-path'ic** (hi-drō-pāth'ik), *path'ic* (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **hydro-path'ist** (hi-drō-pāth'ist), *n.*

**hydro-per'i-car-di-um** (hi-drō-pēr'ī-kār'dī-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *pericardium*.] *Med.* A collection of watery fluid in the pericardium.

**hydro-phane** (hi-drō-fān), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *Gr. φαίνω* to show; cf. *F. hydrophane*.] *Min.* A semitranslucent variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water.

**hydro-ph'a-nous** (hi-drō-fā-nūs), *a.* *Min.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

**Hydro-phyl'l-dæ** (hi-drō-fīl'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *phil* + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A large family of clavicorn beetles, mostly of aquatic and scavenging or predaceous habits and of elliptical form and black color. They are chiefly found in quiet pools, and carry with them a film of air for respiration. *Hydrophilus*, the typical genus, contains the largest North American species, *H. triangu-laris*, which becomes about 1½ inches long. — **hydro-phyl'l'id** (hi-drō-fīl'īd), *a. & n.* — **hydro-phyl'l'id** (-loid), *a.*

**hydro-phyl'lite** (hi-drō-fīl'īt), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *phil* + *-ite*; — so called because very hygroscopic.] *Min.* Native calcium chloride, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, of rare occurrence.

**hydro-phyl'lous** (-lūs), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *philous*.] *Bot.* Pollinated by the agency of water, as the flowers of certain aquatic plants. — **hydro-phyl'ly** (-lī), *n.*

**Hydro-phyl'næ** (hi-drō-fīl'nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *Gr. φιλίνα* serpent.] *Zool.* The subfamily of Elapidae containing the sea snakes (which see). It is made a family, **Hydrophyl'næ** (hi-drō-fīl'nē), in some classifications. *Hydrophyl'næ* is the type genus. — **hydro-phyl'd** (hi-drō-fīd), *n.* — **hydro-phoid** (-foid), *a.*

**hydro-pho'bi-a** (-fōbī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr. ὑδροφοβία*; *ὑδωρ* water + *φοβία* fear; cf. *F. hydrophobie*.] *Med.* a Morbid dread of water. *B.* An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf; rabies. It is transferred to man by the implantation of a specific virus through the bite from, or by inoculation with the saliva of, a rabid animal. After a variable incubation period, generally from three weeks to several months, the disease is ushered in by a feeling of anxiety, mental depression, a sense of dryness and constriction in the throat causing difficulty in deglutition, and followed by convulsions elicited by almost any slight stimulus, such as an attempt to swallow water, or even by the sight or sound of water. Profuse secretion of saliva, albuminuria, and fever are usually present. The Pasteur method of treatment for this disease has been very successful. See PASTEURISM.

**hydro-pho'bi-cal** (-fōbī-kāl; -fōb'ī-kāl), *a.* [*L.* *hydro-phobicus*; cf. *F. hydrophobique*.] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; producing or caused by rabies.

**hydro-phone** (hi-drō-fōn), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-phone*.] *1. Water Supply.* An instrument, embodying a microphone, for detecting, by sound, a flow of water in a pipe. *2. Med.* An instrument, used in auscultation, for conveying sound through a column of water.

**Hydro-pho-ra** (hi-drō-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*; *Hydra* + *Gr. φέρω* to bear.] *Zool.* A group near or exactly equivalent to Leptoline or Hydroidea. — **hydro-pho-ran** (-rān), *a. & n.* — **hydro-pho-r'o-rous** (-rūs), *a.*

**hydro-phore** (hi-drō-fōr; 201), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-phore*.] An instrument used to obtain specimens of water from any desired depth, as in a river, a lake, or the ocean.

**hydro-phal'mus** (hi-drō-fāl'mūs), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *Gr. ὕδαλος* the eye.] *Med.* General enlargement of the eyeball due to a watery effusion within it.

**Hydro-phyll-la-ce-æ** (hi-drō-fīl-lā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* See HYDROPHYLLOID.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order Polemoniales), the waterleaf family, distinguished from Boraginaceæ by the capsular fruit. There are about 17 genera and 160 species, mostly natives of western North America. *Phacelia* and *Hydrophyllum* are the most important genera. — **hydro-phyll-la-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**hydro-phyll'um** (-fīl'ī-ūm), *n.* [*pl.* -ia (-ā).] [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *φύλλον* a leaf.] *Zool.* One of the leaflike organs, regarded as greatly modified zooids, covering other zooids of certain Siphonophora. — **phyll'ia-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**Hydro-phyll'um** (-fīl'ī-ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *phyll'*.] *Bot.* A genus of North American herbs, type of the family Hydrophyllaceæ, having mostly pinnately divided leaves and white, blue, or purple flowers with tubular or bell-shaped corollas and exserted stamens, the flowers being arranged in more or less scorpioid cymes.

**hydro-phyte** (hi-drō-fīt), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-phyte*.] *Phytology.* A plant which grows in water or in saturated soil. Cf. *MESEPHYTE*, *MESOPHYTE*. — **hydro-phyt'ic** (-fīt'ik), *a.*

**hydro-phyt'ion** (hi-drō-fīt'ī-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -ta (-tā). [*N.L.* See

*1st hydro-*; *PHYTON*.] *Zool.* The common support by which the zooids of a hydroid colony are connected, usually including the root, or hydrorhiza, and the stem, or hydrocaulus. — **hydro-phy-tous** (hi-drō-fīt'ūs), *a.*

**hydro-p'ic** (hi-drō-p'ik), *a.* [*M.E. ydropike*, OF. *idropique*, *hydro-p'ic* (-ī-kāl)] [*F. hydro-p'ic*, *L. hydropticus*, *Gr. ὑδρωπικός*. See DROPSY.] *Dropsical*.

**hydro-p'ist** (hi-drō-p'ist), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-p'ist*.] *Hydro-p'ist* is a kind of *hydro-p'ic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Thirston*.

**hydro-plane** (hi-drō-plān), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *plane*.] *1.* A projecting plane, or any of a number of projecting planes, on the hull of a submarine, serving, according to the angle at which it is set, to direct the course of the moving boat upward or downward. *2.* A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on top of the water; also, a gliding boat.

**hydro-pneu-mat'ic** (-nū-nūm'at'ik), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *pneu-mat'ic*.] Pert. to, or operating by means of, both water and air (or other gas); as, *hydro-pneumatic* apparatus for collecting gases over water; a *hydro-pneumatic* elevator.

**hydro-pneumatic gun carriage**. *Ordinance*, a disappearing gun carriage in which the recoil is checked by cylinders containing liquid air, the air when compressed furnishing the power for restoring the gun to the firing position. It is used with some English and European heavy guns.

**hydro-pneu-ma-to-sis** (-nū-nūm-ā-tō'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *pneumato-* + *-osis*.] *Med.* Abnormal accumulation of fluid and gas in an organ.

**hydro-pol'yp** (-pōl'ip), *n.* [*Hydra* + *polyp*.] *Zool.* a A polyp of a hydrosoma. *b* A hydula.

**hydro-quin'ine** (-kwīn'īn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also *-in*. [*2d hydro-* + *quinine*.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline antipyretic alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found with quinine in cinchona bark.

**hydro-quin'one** (-kwīn'ōn; -kwī-nōn'), *n.* [*2d hydro-* + *quinone*.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, obtained by reduction of quinone and otherwise. It is a dihydric phenol, resembling, and isomeric with, pyrocatechin and resorcin. It is used as a photographic developer and as an antiseptic and antipyretic agent.

**hydro-rh'za** (-rīzā), *n.*; *pl.* -zæ (-zæ), *E.-zæs (-zæz)*. [*N.L.*; *hydra* + *Gr. ῥίζα* a root.] *Zool.* The rootstock, or decumbent stem, by which a hydroid is attached to other objects. — **hydro-rh'z'al** (-zāl), *a.*

**hydro-rh'a-chis** (hi-drō-rhā-kīs), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *rhachis*.] *Med.* A morbid collection of fluid in the spinal canal, forming a soft tumor; spinal dropsy.

**hydro-rhe'a** (hi-drō-rhē-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *hydro-rhe'a* (-rhe-ā).] *Med.* Watery flow or discharge.

**hydro-sal'pinx** (hi-drō-sāl'pīngks), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *salpinx*.] *Med.* A collection of fluid in one or both of the Fallopian tubes.

**hydro-scope** (hi-drō-skōp), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-scope*.] *1.* A hydroscope. *Obs.* *2.* A water clock, the water trickling from an orifice at the end of a graduated tube. *Obs.* or *Hist.* *3.* An instrument for enabling a person to see the bed of the sea at considerable depths.

— **hydro-scop'ic** (hi-drō-skōp'ik), *-scop'ic'al* (-skōp'ī-kāl), *a.* — **hydro-sco-pic'ly** (-skō-pis'ī-ly), *n.*

**hydro-sel'e-nide** (-sēl'ē-nīd; -nīd; 184), *n.* Also *-nid*. [*2d hydro-* + *selenide*.] *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen selenide by replacement of half its hydrogen by a metal or radical; as, ethyl *hydro-selenide*, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SeH.

**hydro-sol** (hi-drō-sōl; -sōl), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *-sol*.] [*Hydra* + *solution*.] *Chem.* An aqueous colloidal solution.

**hydro-some** (-sōm), **hydro-sō'ma** (-sōm'ā), [*N.L.* *hydro-soma*. See HYDRA; 2d *SOME*.] *Zool.* The entire colony of a compound hydrosoma; a hydroid. — **hydro-sō'm'al** (-sōm'āl), *a.* — **sō'm'a-tous** (-sōm'ā-tūs; -sōm'ā-tūs), *a.*

**hydro-sor'bic** (-sōr'bīk), *a.* [*2d hydro-* + *sorbic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a liquid acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>H, obtained from sorbic acid by reduction.

**hydro-sphere** (hi-drō-sfēr), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *sphere*.] *a Meteor.* The aqueous vapor of the entire atmosphere. *b Phys. Geog.* The aqueous envelope of the earth, including the ocean, all lakes, streams, and underground waters, and the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

**hydro-spire** (-spīr), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *spire* a spiral.] *Zool.* Any of certain flattened calcareous pouches or tubes on either side of the middle line of the inner surface of the ambulacra of blastoids, within the cavity of the calyx. They open to the exterior by small apertures, and are supposed to form part of the respiratory system.

**hydro-stat** (-stāt), *n.* *1.* A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. *2.* A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

**hydro-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *Gr. στατικός*.] *hydro-stat'ic'al* (-ī-kāl), *a.* causing to stand; cf. *F. hydrostatique*. See STAT'IC. Of or relating to hydrostatics; pert. to, or in accordance with, the principles of equilibrium of fluids. — **hydrostatic arch**, *Arch.*, an arch designed to bear at each point a pressure proportional to the depth below a datum line. — *h. balance*, a balance for weighing substances in water to ascertain their specific gravities. If *W* is the weight of the substance in air, and *w* is the weight added in the small scale pan (above 1 in the *Illustr.*) to

balance *W* when the substance is immersed in water, the specific gravity = *W/w*.

**hydrostatic bed**, a water bed. — *h. bellows*, an apparatus (see *Illustr.*) consisting of a water-tight bellowslike case (*a*) with a long, upright tube (*b*), into which water may be poured to illustrate the hydrostatic paradox. — *h. paradox*, the proposition in hydrostatics that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to counterbalance any weight, however great; or in all directions. — *h. press*, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by means of water forced into the cylinder in which it moves, by a forcing pump of small diameter, to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as that of the hydrostatic bellows. Called also *hydraulic press*. In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales, etc.

**hydro-statics** (hi-drō-stāt'īks), *n.* [*Cf. F. hydrostatique*.] That branch of physics which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as water, mercury, etc.; the principles of statics applied to water and other liquids. See HYDRAULICS.

**hydro-sul'phide** (-sūl'fīd; -fīd; 184), *n.* Also *-phid*, *-fid*. *Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulphide by the replacement of half its hydrogen by an element or radical; as, potassium *hydro-sulphide*, KSH; — called also *sulphhydrate*. The hydro-sulphides are analogous to the hydroxides and include the mercaptans.

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**hydro-sul'phur-ate**, *ret'ed* (-sūl'fūr-ēt'ēd), *a.* *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.

**hydro-sul'phur'ic** (-sūl'fūr'īk), *a.* [*2d hydro-* + *sulphur'ic*.] *Chem.* Pert. to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur; as, *hydro-sulphuric acid*, or hydrogen sulphide.

**hydro-sul'phur-ous** (-sūl'fūr'ūs; -sūl'fūr'ūs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, better known as *hyposulphurous acid*. Also, formerly, designating dithionous acid.

**hydro-tal'cite** (-tāl'sīt), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *talc* + *-ite*.] *Min.* A pearly white mineral consisting of aluminum and magnesium hydroxides, and occurring in lamellar or fibrous masses. *H. 2*, Sp. Gr. 2.1.

**hydro-tar'ax'ic** (-tār'āks), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *Gr. τάρaxis* an arranging.] *Biol.* The tendency of small organisms to respond to the stimulus of moisture in the direction of their movements. — **hydro-tac'tic** (-tīk), *a.*

**hydro-tech'nic** (-tēk'nīk), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *technic*, *hydro-tech'n'ic'al* (-nī-kāl)] [*technical*.] Relating to the construction or use of hydrostatic or hydraulic apparatus; pertaining to the utilization of water for technical purposes. — **hydro-tech'ny** (hi-drō-tēk'nī), *n.*

**hydro-tel'lu-rate** (-tēl'fūr-rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydro-telluric acid, or hydrogen telluride.

**hydro-tel'lu'ric** (-tēl'fūr'īk), *a.* [*2d hydro-* + *telluric*.] *Chem.* Formed by hydrogen and tellurium; as, *hydro-telluric acid*, a name for hydrogen telluride, H<sub>2</sub>Te.

**hydro-ter'pene** (-tūr'pēn), *n.* [*2d hydro-* + *terpene*.] *Chem.* Any of a series of artificially prepared hydrocarbons derived from terpenes by addition of hydrogen.

**hydro-the'ca** (-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl.* -cæ (-sē), *E.-cæs (-kās)*. [*N.L.*; *hydra* + *Gr. θήκη* a box.] In hydroids of the group Leptomedusa, a cup-shaped extension of the perisarc which surrounds and protects the hydranths when they are contracted. — **hydro-the'cal** (-kāl), *a.*

**hydro-ther'a-peu'tics** (-thēr'ā-pū'tīks), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *therapeutics*.] *Med.* A system of treating disease by baths and mineral waters. — **hydro-ther'a-peu'tic** (-tīk), *a.*

**hydro-ther'mal** (-thūr'māl), *a.* [*1st hydro* + *thermal*.] Of or pert. to hot water; — used esp. with reference to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise causing mineral changes within the earth's crust.

*salt. Rare.* *c* A hydrous salt. *hydro-sar'co-cel'ic* (hi-drō-sār-kō-cēl'īk), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *sarcocel'ic*.] *Med.* Hydrocele combined with sarcocele.

**hydro-sco-pist** (hi-drōs'kō-pist), *n.* [*1st hydro-* + *Gr. σκοπέω* a watcher.] A dowsing rod.

**hydro-selen'ic** (hi-drō-sēl'ē-nīk), *a.* See HYDROGEN SEL-ENIDE. [*selenide*.] *Obs.*

**hydro-selen'ic-ure't**, *n.* A hydroid.

**hydro-sil'icate**, *n.* *Min. Chem.* Hydrous silicate.

**Hydro-sta'cha** (-stā'kīā; -stāk'īā), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *Gr. στάχυς* ear of corn.] *Bot.* A genus of Madagascar aquatic herbs separated as a family, *Hydro-stachy'dæ-ceæ* (hi-drō-stāk'ī-dā-sē-ē), from Podostemaceæ on account of the axillary diocious flowers, which are without perianth. — **hydro-stach'y-dæ-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**Hydro-stata'ca**, *n. pl.* [*N.L.*] *Zool.* The Siphonophora. *Obs.*

**hydro-stat'ic'al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* [*1st hydro-* + *stat'ic'al*.] *hydro-stat'ic'ian (hi-drō-stāt'ī-shān), *n.* A specialist in hydrostatics. *Rare.**

**hydro-stome**, *n.* [*Hydra* + *-stome*.] *Zool.* The mouth of a hydroid.

**hydro-sul'phan'ion** (hi-drō-sūl-fān'ī-ōn), *n.* [*2d hydro-* + *sulphate* + *anion*.] *Chem.* The ion HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, formed in solutions of sulphuric acid and acid sulphates.

**hydro-sul'phate**, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide. *Obsol.*

**hydro-sul'phocyan'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Sulphocyanic.

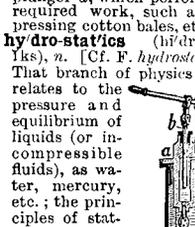
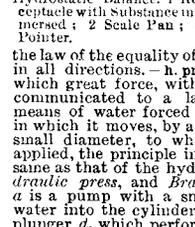
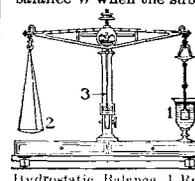
**hydro-sul'phur'ate** (-sūl'fūr'āt), *n.* *Hydro-sulphate*.

**hydro-sul'phur'ous**, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrosulphide. *Obs.*

**hydro-sul'phur'yl**, *n.* The univalent radical SH, of which hydrosulphides are compounds.

**hydro-syr'ringo-my'e'tha** (hi-drō-sūr'īngō-myē'tā), *n.* [*N.L.*; *1st hydro-* + *Gr. σπυγγή* tube + *μυετός* marrow.] *Med.* A combination of hydromyella and syringomyelia.

**hydro-ther'a-py** (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.*



specific gravity = *W/w*.  
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**Hydrostatic Balance**. 1 Receptacle with substance immersed; 2 Scale Pan; 3 Counterbalance any weight, however great; or in all directions. — *h. press*, a machine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a large plunger by means of water forced into the cylinder in which it moves, by a forcing pump of small diameter, to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as that of the hydrostatic bellows. Called also *hydraulic press*. In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales, etc.

**Hydrostatic Bellows**. Applied, the principle involved being the same as that of the hydrostatic bellows. Called also *hydraulic press*. In the illustration, *a* is a pump with a small plunger *b*, which forces the water into the cylinder *c*, thus driving upward the large plunger *d*, which performs the required work, such as compressing cotton bales, etc.

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**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'iz'm), *n.* [*hylo-* + *Gr. ζῳν life, fr. ζῳν 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. ὑμῆνας the wedding song, also ὑμῆνας Hymen.*] Of or pertaining to marriage; as, *hymeneal rites*. — *n.* A marriage song.

**hy-me-nē'al** (hī'mē-nē'āl), *a.* *Bot.* Pertaining to the hymenium. — *hymenial layer*. = HYMENIUM.

**hy-me-ni'er-ous** (hī'mē-nī'er-ūs), *a.* [*hymenium + -fer-ous.*] *Bot.* Having a hymenium.

**hy-me-ni-um** (hī'mē-nī-ūm), *n.*; *pl. L. -nia (-ā), E. -nia (-zīm).* [*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 amarillidaceous 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-men-* + *-phor-*.] *Bot.* The hymeniferous portion of the sporophore in fungi.

**Hy-men-o-phyll-la-ce'ae** (hī'mēn-ō-fī-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** (-fī'lūm), *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-ōp'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, ichneumonids, 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 unmix'd 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-ōp'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; ὑμνος a hymn + ὄδῃ a song, a 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'rā-phy** (-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ὑμνος 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. ὑμνος 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'oid** (hīm'ōid), *a.* [*AS. -S. *Law*.*] A word occurring chiefly in *twelfth-century man*, *sixth-century man*, and *twelfth-century man*, designating a man of certain classes of men so called with reference to their position when charged with crime. The *twelfth-century man* in general corresponds to a ceorl, the *twelfth-century man* to a freeman of a higher class, probably the thanes, and the *sixth-century 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'o-** (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 HYO-; GANOIDEI.] *Zool.* A division of ganoid fishes equivalent to *Holostei*. — **hy-o-ga-noi'd** (-gā-nōi'd), *a. & n.* — **hy-o-ga-noi'de-an** (-gā-nōi'dē-ān), *a. & n.*

**hy'o-glos'sal** (-glos'sāl), *a.* [*hyo-* + *Gr. γλῶσσα tongue.*] *Anat.* Pert. to the tongue and hyoid arch, or the hyoglossus.

**hy'o-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'o-gly-co-cho'late** (hī'ō-gī'kō-kō'lāt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of hyoglycolic acid.

**hy'o-gly-co-cho'lic** (hī'ō-gī'kō-kō'līk), *a.* [*Gr. ὕς, ὄς, hog + G. glycolic + -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. *EPHYLLAL, CERATOHYAL, RASHYAL*, etc.

**hy'oid**, *n.* The hyoid bone. See HYOID, *a.*

**Hy-ol'i-thes** (hī-ōl'i-thēz), *n.* [*NL.; hyo-* + *-lith.*] *Paleont.* 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 HYOSCYAMUS.*] *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 HYOSCYAMUS.*] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, 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'o-sty'lic** (hī'ō-sī'līk), *a.* [*hyo-* + *Gr. στῆλη 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'esāl), *a.* [*hyppo-* + *abyssal.*] *Petro.* Formed at a moderate distance below the surface; — a term used by Prof. Brögger in his classification of igneous rocks.

**hypes-the'si-a, hypes-the'si-a** (-thē-thē'sī-ā; -zī-ā), *a.* [*NL.; hypso-* + *esthesia.*] *Med.* Isovomeric form of sensation. — **hypes-the'si-c**, **hypes-the'si-c** (-sīk), *a.*

**hyp-æ'thal, hyp-æ'thral** (hī'p-ē'thral; hī'p-ē't'; 277), *a.* [*L. hypæthrus* in the open air, uncovered, *Gr. ὑπαίθρος; ὑπὸ under + αἶθρ ether, the clear sky.*] Open to the sky; not roofed over; — applied, *Class. Arch.*, to a building, court, etc. Opposed to *clæthral*. — **hypæthral, or hypæthral 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-æ'thron** (-thrōn), *n.* [*NL.* See HYPO-; ETHER.] *Class. Arch.* An opening to the sky; an open court or skylight, as of a temple. See HYPERÆTHRAL THEORY.

**hyp-æ'thros** (-thrōs), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. ὑπαίθρος.*] *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 HYPERÆTHRAL THEORY.

**hyp-al'gi-a** (hī'p-āl'jī-ā; hī'p-āl'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.; hypo-* + *-algia.*] Diminished sensibility to pain. — **hyp-al'gic** (-jīk), *a.*

**hyp-al'la-ge** (hī'p-āl-lā-jē; hī'p-āl-lā-jē; 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'p-ān'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'p-ā-p'; *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-sal** (-pōf'īz-āl), *a.*

**hyp-ax'i-al** (hī'p-āk'sī-āl; hī'p-āk'sī-āl), *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-bē'lī-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; i Foreign word; i Absolute Variant of; + combined with; = equals.





**hyp-no-ther'a-py** (hĭp'nō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* [*hypno-* + *therapy*.] *Med.* The treatment of disease by hypnotism.

**hyp-not'ic** (hĭp'nōt'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ὑπνωτικός inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, fr. ὑπνός to lull to sleep, fr. ὑπνος sleep; akin to *L. somnus*, and *E. somnolent*: cf. *F. hypnotique*.] 1. Tending to produce sleep; soporific. 2. Of or pert. to hypnotism; in a state of hypnotism; liable to hypnotism; as, a *hypnotic* state or subject.

**hyp-not'ic, n.** 1. Any agent that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific; a narcotic. 2. A person who exhibits the phenomena of, or is subject to, hypnotism.

**hyp-no-tism** (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑπνος sleep. See *HYPNOTIC*.] The induction of a state resembling sleep or somnambulism, which is called *hypnosis*, or *hypnotic sleep*; also, loosely, the induced state, *hypnosis*. Hypnosis is a state resembling normal sleep in many particulars, differing from it esp. in a greater rapidity of pulse and respiration; in a tendency to general anaesthesia; in a marked susceptibility to vasomotor changes, as in the functioning of organs; and in an extreme suggestibility, rendering the person in the hypnotic state amenable not only to suggestions affecting volitional activities, but to such vasomotor changes as the raising of blisters or such functionings as the induction of lactation. Suggestions made to a hypnotized person to be acted upon during waking hours are called *posthypnotic suggestions*. Normally the person awakened from hypnosis does not remember what has occurred during the sleep, although this memory may be brought about by posthypnotic suggestion. Hypnosis is induced either physiologically (as by repeated stimulation of reflexes) or by suggestion, ordinarily operative only upon a willing patient. Self-suggestion is capable of producing self-hypnotism, or *autohypnotism*. There are degrees of hypnosis which have been characterized as *lethargic, cataplectic, and somnambulistic, hypnosis*, and again simply as *light and heavy hypnotic sleep*, with corresponding variation in suggestibility.

**hyp-no-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates the use of, hypnotism.

**hyp-no-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or inducing, hypnotism.

**hyp-no-tize** (-tĭz), *v. t.*; *HYP-NO-TIZED* (-tĭz); *HYP-NO-TIZ-ING* (-tĭz'ing). To induce hypnotism in; to place in a state of hypnotism. — **hyp-no-ti-zation** (-tĭ-zā'shĭn; -tĭ-zā'shĭn), *n.* — **hyp-no-tiz'er** (-tĭz'ēr), *n.*

**hyp-no-toid** (-toid), *a.* [See *HYPNOTISM*; -oid.] Resembling, or resulting from, hypnotism.

**Hyp-num** (hĭp'nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* ὑπνον moss.] *Bot.* A genus of mosses, typifying the family Hypnaceae, formerly treated as a huge aggregate of more or less well-defined groups now regarded as distinct genera. It is characterized by the second leaves and pinnate branching. *H. cristata-castrensis*, the plume moss, is a familiar species.

**hyp-po** (hĭp'pō), [*Abbr.* from *hyposulphite*.] *Photog.* Sodium hypsulphite, or thiosulphate, a solution of which is used as a fixing agent.

**hyp-po** (hĭp'pō; hĭp'pō; see note below), **hyp-** [*Gr.* ὑπὸ under, beneath; akin to *L. sub*.] See *SUB-*. A prefix signifying a *less quantity*, or a *low state* or *deficient degree*, of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or position *under* or *beneath*; specif., *Chem.*, indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a low (usually, the lowest) position in a series of compounds; as, *hypochlorous acid*. See *ACID*.

☞ The reference "See *HYPO-*" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *hyp-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root.

☞ The etymological pronunciation is hĭp'pō (-the *y* being short in Greek and Latin), and all words compounded with this prefix were, until comparatively recently, given the short sound in pronouncing dictionaries of English. The best current usage, however, while retaining the short sound in many older words, as *hypocrite*, *hypocritisy*, etc., and dividing more or less evenly on others, as *hypochondria*, *hypochondriac*, *hypochondriacal*, etc., almost universally prefers the long sound in recent words, esp. in scientific terminology, as in *hypodermic*, *hypopneumonia*, *hypopneumonia*, etc.

**hyp-po-bas'al** (-bās'āl), *a. Bot.* Below the basal wall; specif., pert. to the lower segment of a developing oospore or proembryo, which gives rise to the root. Cf. *EPIBASAL*.

**hyp-po-blast** (hĭp'pō-blāst; hĭp'pō-), *n.* [*hyp-* + *blast*.] 1. *Embryol. & Zool.* The inner or lower layer of the blastoderm; the inner of the germ layers of the embryo; the endoderm. See *GERM LAYER, ENDODERM*. 2. *Bot.* The cotyledon of a grass. *Obs.*

**hyp-po-blast'ic** (-blāst'ĭk), *a. Embryol. & Zool.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the hypoblast; endodermal.

**hyp-pob'o-le** (hĭp'pō-bō-lē; hĭ-), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑποβολή a throwing under, a suggesting; ὑπὸ under + βάλλω to throw.] *Rhet.* A figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, each of them being refuted in order.

**hyp-po-bran'chl-al** (hĭp'pō-brān'khl-āl; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *a. Zool.* 1. Below the gills; pert. to the ventral wall of

the pharynx; specif., in the tunicates and lancelets, pert. to the endostyle.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the segment between the basi-branched and the ceratobranchial in a branchial arch.

**hyp-po-bran'chl-al** (hĭp'pō-brān'khl-āl; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *n.* A hypobranchial bone or cartilage.

**hyp-po-bro'mous** (-brō'mūs), *a.* [See *HYPO-*; *BROMINE*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an acid, HBrO, derived from bromine, and resembling hypochlorous acid. Both the acid and its salts, the *hyp-po-bro-mites* (-mĭts), are very unstable and are not known in a pure state.

**hyp-po-bu'll-a** (-bōō'ĭ-ā; -bū'ĭ-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyp-* + root of *Gr.* βύλλω to will.] *Med.* Defective power of will; inability to decide, or want of power of motor innervation.

**hyp-po-caust** (hĭp'pō-kōst; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *n.* [*L. hypocaustum*, *Gr.* ὑποκαύω; ὑπὸ under + καίω to burn.] *Arch.* A series of small chambers and flues of tiles or other masonry through which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms.

**hyp-po-cent'r-um** (hĭp'pō-sĕn'trŭm; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *n.*; *pl.* -TRA (-trā). [*NL.*; *hyp-* + *centrum*.] In many vertebrates (as certain fishes, stegocephalians, and primitive reptiles) which have the vertebrae composed of distinct pieces, a ventral piece of the body of a vertebra, usually wedge-shaped or horseshoe-shaped, consisting of the fused basiventral arcuala. It is also termed *intercentrum* (which see).

**hyp-po-chlor'hy-dri-a** (-khlōr'hĭd'rĭ-ā), *n.* [*NL.* See *HYPO-*; *CHLORHYDRIC*.] *Med.* Deficiency of chlorhydric (hydrochloric) acid in the gastric juice.

**hyp-po-chlo'rous** (-klōr'ŭs; 201), *a.* [*hyp-* + *chlorous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating an acid, HClO, obtained in the form of an aqueous solution by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Hypochlorous acid acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Its salts, the *hyp-po-chlo'rites* (-rĭts), are also easily decomposed.

**hyp-po-chon'dri-a** (hĭp'pō-kōn'drĭ-ā; hĭp'pō-; 277; see *HYPO-*), *n.* [*L.*, *pl.*, the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. *Gr.* ὑποχόνδρια, *pl.* fr. ὑπόχονδριος, *a.*, under the cartilage of the breastbone; ὑπὸ under + χόνδρος cartilage. Cf. *HYP*, *HYPO*, *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] 1. *Med.* Morbid depression of mind or spirits; specif., *Med.*, a mental disorder characterized by morbid anxiety as to the patient's health, often associated with simulation of diseases and frequently developing into melancholia. 2. *pl.* of *HYPOCHONDRIUM*.

**hyp-po-chon'dri-a-c** (-āk), *a.* [*Gr.* ὑποχονδριακός affected in the hypochondrium; cf. *F. hypochondriaque*, formerly spelt *hypochondriaque*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* Below the costal cartilages; pertaining to the hypochondriac regions. 2. *Med.* Affected, characterized, or produced, by hypochondriasis.

**hypochondriac region or area, Anat.**, a region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric, and above the lumbar, region. See *ABDOMINAL REGION*.

**hyp-po-chon'dri-ac-n**, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

**hyp-po-chon'dri-a-sis** (-kōn-drĭ-ā-sĭs), *n.* [*NL.* See *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] *Med.* Hypochondria in its pathological aspect.

**hyp-po-chon'dri-um** (-kōn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIA (-ā). [*NL.* See *HYPOCHONDRIA*.] *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

**hyp-po-cist** (hĭp'pō-sĭst; hĭp'pō-sĭst; see *HYPO-*), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑποκίστ + a plant growing on the roots of the cistus.] An astringent inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of a plant (*Cytinus hypocistis*) parasitic on the roots of the cistus, a small European shrub.

**hyp-po-clel'di-um** (hĭp'pō-klēl'dĭ-ŭm; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ā). [*NL.*; *hyp-* + *Gr.* κλειδιον a little key.] *Zool.* A median process on the wishbone of many birds, which is often connected with the sternum by a ligament, or ossified with it. — **hyp-po-clel'di-an** (-ān), *a.*

**hyp-po-cora'coid** (-kōr'ā-koid), *a. Zool.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower of two bones at the base of the pectoral fin, attached behind the clavicle. It is regarded by some as representing the coracoid of the higher vertebrates and called simply *coracoid*. Cf. *HYPERCORACOID*. — *n.* A hypocoracoid bone.

**hyp-po-co-ris'tic** (hĭp'pō-kōr'ĭs'tĭk; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *a.* [*Gr.* υποκοριστικός; ὑπὸ under + κορῶσθαι to caress.] Endearing; diminutive; as, the *hypocoristic* form of a name. — **hyp-po-co-ris'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**hyp-po-cot'y-l** (hĭp'pō-kōt'y-l; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *n.* [*hyp-* + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* That portion of the stem or axis below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. Cf. *EPICOTYL*; see also *SEEDLING, NUT*. — **hyp-po-cot'y-lous** (-lūs), *a.*

**hyp-po-cot'y-l'e-don-a-ry** (-kōt'y-l'ē'dĭn-ā-rĭ; -lēd'ō-n-ā-rĭ; see *HYPO-*), *a. Bot.* Below the cotyledons.

**hyp-po-cra-ter'i-mor'phous** (-krā-tēr'ĭ-

mōr'fŭs), *a.* [*hyp-* + *Gr.* κρατήρ cup + *-morphous*.] *Bot.* Salver-shaped; having a corolla with a slender tube and spreading border, as that of the phlox.

**hyp-poc'ri-sy** (hĭp'pōkrĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [*ME.* *ipocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, OF. *ypocrisie*, *ypocrisie*, *F. ypocrisie*, *L. ypocrisis*, fr. *Gr.* ὑπόκρισις the playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show, fr. ὑποκρίσθαι to answer on the stage, play a part; ὑπὸ + κρίνω to decide; in middle voice, to dispute. See *HYPO-*; *CRITIC*.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not, or to feel what one does not feel; esp., the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; causing simulation of goodness.

*Hypocrisy* is the homage vice pays to virtue.

*La Roche-foucauld* (*Trans.*). Corolla of *Lychnis*.



**Syn.** — See *SIMULATION*.

**hyp-pocrite** (hĭp'pōkrĭt), *n.* [*ME.* *ipocrite*, *ypocrite*, OF. *ypocrite*, *ypocrite*, *F. ypocrite*, fr. *L. ypocrisis*, *Gr.* ὑπόκρισις one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, feigner. See *HYPOCRISY*.] One who plays a part; esp., one who, for the purpose of winning approbation or favor, feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety; one who simulates virtue or piety. I dare swear he is no hypocrite, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*

**Syn.** — Deceiver, pretender, cheat, dissembler.

**hyp-po-crit'i-cal** (-krĭt'ĭ-kāl), *a.* [*Gr.* ὑποκριτικός.] Of or pert. to a hypocrite or hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* person or look. — **hyp-po-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**hyp-po-cy'cloid** (hĭp'pō-sĭklōid; hĭp'pō-; 277; see *HYPO-*), *n.* *Geom.* A kind of roulette. See *EPICYCLOID*. — **hyp-po-cy'clo'dal** (-sĭklōid'āl), *adj.*

**hyp-po-cys-to'to-my** (-sĭs-tō'tō-mĭ), *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening the bladder through the perineum.

**hyp-po-der'ma** (-dĭr'mā), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyp-* + *derma*.] 1. *Bot.* Any layer of tissue situated beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen the latter. In seed plants it is usually developed as *collenchyma*. 2. *Zool.* = *HYPODERMIS*.

**hyp-po-der'mal** (hĭp'pō-dĭr'māl; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Hypodermic. 2. *Bot.* A pertaining to the hypoderm. b Situated beneath the epidermis; as, a *hypodermal* gland.

**hyp-po-der'mic** (-dĭr'mĭk; 277; see *HYPO-*), *a.* [See *HYPODERMA*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin. 2. *Zool.* Pertaining to the hypodermis.

**hypodermic injection, Med.**, an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues. — *n.* medication, application of remedies under the epidermis. — *n.* syringe, a small syringe with a hollow needlelike point, used in hypodermic medication.

**hyp-po-der'mic, n.** A hypodermic injection.

**hyp-po-der'mis** (-mĭs), *n.* [*NL.* See *HYPO-*; *DERMA*.] *Zool.* A the cellular layer which lies beneath, and which secretes, the chitinous cuticle of arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates. b The hypoblast. *Rare.*

**hyp-po-der-moc'y-lis** (hĭp'pō-dĕr-mōk'ĭl-sĭs; hĭp'pō-), *n.* [*NL.*; *hyp-* + *dermo-* + *Gr.* κλύω to wash.] *Med.* Subcutaneous injection of a saline solution to replace subcutaneous loss of fluid in the body, as in cholera or hemorrhage.

**hyp-po-der-mo'sis** (-mō'sĭs), *n.* [*NL.* *hyp-* + *dermo-* + *-osis*.] *Veter.* Condition of being infested with warbles.

**hyp-po-di-cro'tic** (-dĭkrō'tĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Exhibiting hypodermic action. — *n.* a retarding diacritic.

**hyp-po-eu-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* *Phys. Chem.* Containing carbon in smaller proportion than that (about 0.90 per cent) corresponding to the eutectic; — said of steels.

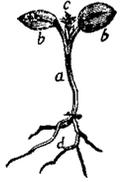
**hyp-po-gæ'ic** (hĭp'pō-jē'tĭk; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *a.* [*hyp-* + *Gr.* γαία, γῆ, earth.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, of the acrylic acid series, found as a glyceride in the oil of the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

**hyp-po-gas'tric** (-gās'trĭk; 277; see *HYPO-*), *a.* [*Cf.* *F. hypogastrique*.] See *HYPOGASTRIUM*.] *Anat.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower median region of the abdomen. See *ABDOMINAL REGIONS*.

**hypogastric artery, Embryol.**, the intra-abdominal part of the umbilical artery of the mammalian fetus. It is the most important branch of the internal iliac, in the fetus appearing from its size, as the main continuation of the common iliac. After birth it degenerates into a fibrous cord, the proximal part functioning as an artery of the bladder. — *n.* plexus, *Anat.*, the sympathetic nerve plexus supplying the viscera of the pelvis. Situated in front of the promontory of the sacrum, it extends down into two lateral portions called the *inferior hypogastric*, or *pelvic*, plexuses.

**hyp-po-gas'tri-um** (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRIA (-ā). [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* ὑπογάστρον; ὑπὸ under + γάστρον belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region. See *ABDOMINAL REGIONS*.

**hyp-po-gæ'al** (hĭp'pō-jē'āl; hĭp'pō-; see *HYPO-*), *a.* [*hyp-* + *Gr.* γῆ the earth.] 1. Of, pert. to, or occurring in, the interior of the earth; subterranean; as, *hypogeal* forces. 2. *Bot.* Hypogæous.



Seedling of *Larkspur* a Hypocotyl; b, c Cotyledons; c Plumule; d Roots.



hypostyle (hīp'ō-stīl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. [Gr. ὑπόστυλος resting on pillars; ὑπό under + στυλος a pillar.] Arch. Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns; — esp. applied to one of several great halls of antiquity, as that at Karnak in Egypt. See ARCHITECTURE, ILLUSTR.

hyposulphite (hīp'ō-sūl'fīt; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Chem. a salt of what was formerly called hyposulphurous acid; a thiosulphate; as, hyposulphite of soda (sodium thiosulphate), a crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent. b A salt of hypsulphurous acid proper.

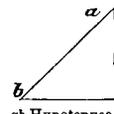
hyposulphurous (hīp'ō-sūl'fū-rūs; hīp'ō; see HYPO- + sulphurous-), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. The term hypsulphurous acid was formerly applied to the acid H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, now known to chemists as thiosulphuric acid. The name is now used properly only of an imperfectly known acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>(?), which is obtained by reducing sulphurous acid, and is a strong reducing and bleaching agent.

hypotactic (hīp'ō-tāk'tīk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-TACTIS), a. Gram. Dependent or subordinate, as in form of expression, or grammatical relation.

hypotaxis (hīp'ō-tāk'sīs), n. [NL; hypo- + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] Gram. Subordinate relation or construction between clauses. Cf. PARATAXIS.

hypotenuous (hīp'ō-tē-nū'sh; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. Of the nature of, or pert. to, a hypotenuse. — n. A hypotenuse. Obs.

hypotenuse (hīp'ō-tē-nū's; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [L. hypotenusa, Gr. ὑποτένωσα, prop. subtending (sc. γράμμη), fr. ὑποτείνω to stretch under, subtend; ὑπό under + τείνω to stretch. Cf. SUBTEND.] Geom. The side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle.



hypothalms (hīp'ō-thāl'm; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n.; pl. -li (-lī). [NL; hypo- + thallus.] Bot. a The marginal outgrowth of hyphae from the thallus in crustaceous lichens. b In fungi, a fleshy or membranous base bearing sporangia. — hypo-thal'mine (-īn), a.

hypothec (hīp'ō-thēk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [F. hypothèque, or L. hypotheca, fr. Gr. ὑπόθεσις a thing subject to some obligation, fr. ὑποθέτω to put under, put down, pledge. See HYPOTHESES.] Roman Law & Civil Law System. An obligation, right, or security given by contract or by operation of law to a creditor over property of the debtor without transfer of possession or title to the creditor; — distinguished from a *pignus* or *pledge*. The hypothec corresponds most nearly to the common-law mortgage, but also in case of the tacit hypothec (that is, one arising by operation of law) corresponds to various common-law liens or preferred claims, as that of the state for taxes, that of a landlord for his rent, etc. In some modern systems hypothec is used only of rights over immovables; but it is used with reference to both immovables and movables at Roman law and also in Roman-Dutch and Spanish law.

hypothecary (hīp'ō-thē-kārī; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Of or pert. to, or created or secured by, a hypothec; as, hypothecary right.

hypothecate (hīp'ō-thē-kāt; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), v. t.; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ēd); -CAT'ING (-kāt'īng). [LL. hypothecatus, p. p. of *hypothecare* to pledge, fr. L. hypotheca pledge, security. See HYPOTHEC.] Law. To subject to a hypothec; to pledge without delivery of title or possession; specif., of vessels, to pledge by a bottomry bond. See HYPOTHEC.

hypothecation (hīp'ō-thē-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. LL. hypothecatio.] Law. Act or contract by which property is hypothecated, or the right so created. This is a right in the thing, or *ius in re*. Specif., the pledging of a vessel as security by a bottomry bond.

hypothecator (hīp'ō-thē-kāt'ēr), n. Law. One who hypothecates anything.

hypothecium (hīp'ō-thē-kē'shūm; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n.; pl. -cia (-ciā). [NL. See HYPO-; THECA.] Bot. a In lichens, the layer of dense hyphal tissue just below the thecium. b In fungi, the ascigerous upper layer of the ascoma. — hypo-thec'i-um (-iū), a.

hypothecary (hīp'ō-thē-kārī; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. [hypo- + thecar-]. Anat. Designating, or pert. to, the prominent part of the palm of the hand above the base of the little finger, or a corresponding part in the fore foot of an animal.

hypothecary (hīp'ō-thē-kārī; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [Cf. Gr. ὑποθήκη.] Anat. The hypothecary eminence of the hand.

hypothermal (hīp'ō-thēr'māl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. [hypo- + thermal-]. 1. Moderately warm; tepid. 2. Pertaining or tending to reduction of temperature.

hypothermia (hīp'ō-thēr'mī-ā), hypothermy (-mī), n. Med. Subnormal temperature of the body.

hypothecasis (hīp'ō-thē-kā'sīs; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [NL; fr. Gr. ὑποθήκη foundation, supposition, fr. ὑποθέτω to put under; ὑπό under + θέτω to put. See HYPO-;

THESES.] 1. A specific or detailed statement of a topic of discourse; esp., a thesis or proposition, as for debate; specif., a subordinate thesis in a more general one. Obs. 2. A proposition, condition, or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed or conceded for the purpose of argument, or to account for a fact or an occurrence; as, the hypothesis that head winds detain an overdue steamer. A hypothesis being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to hypotheses than those of the human imagination. J. S. Mill. 3. A tentative theory or supposition provisionally adopted to explain certain facts, and to guide in the investigation of others; — frequently called a *working hypothesis*. Most of the great unifying conceptions of modern science are working hypotheses. B. Bosanquet. 4. A real condition taken as a basis for inference or ground from which to draw conclusions. 5. The hypothetical relation; the conditioning of one thing to another as by hypothesis. The relation of necessity or hypothesis, which depends on determinateness of content, is not easily traceable. B. Bosanquet. Syn. — Supposition, assumption. See THEORY.

hypothetical (hīp'ō-thē-tī-kāl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. [L. hypotheticus, Gr. ὑποθετικός; cf. F. hypothétique.] 1. Involving a formal hypothesis or condition; as, a hypothetical proposition or judgment; — in logic, as applied to propositions, contrasted with *categorical* and *disjunctive*. The type of the hypothetical judgment in traditional logic, so far as it is recognized at all, is stated in one of three forms: "If A is B, is C," "If A is B, then C is D," and "If A is B, then it is C." B. Bosanquet. 2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, a hypothesis; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof, or of accounting for some fact. Causes hypothetical at least, if not real. Sir W. Hamilton. 3. Concerned with hypotheses; given to making hypotheses; as, a hypothetical thinker. Syn. — See THEORETICAL.

hypothetical baptism, *Ch. of Eng.*, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. — *h. imperative*, *Ethics*, a moral law relative to some further end, and compulsory only as bringing that end to pass; — contrasted with *categorical imperative*. — *h. necessity*. See NECESSITY. — *h. par*. See PAR, n., 1. — *h. proposition*. See DEF. 1, above. By some logicians both conditional and disjunctive propositions are classed as hypothetical. Cf. CONDITIONAL PROPOSITION. — *h. question*, *Law*, a question which contains as its basis a statement of hypothetical facts concerning which some opinion is asked. This form of question may be put to an expert witness, the hypothetical fact being to be such as the evidence proves or fairly tends to prove. It is generally agreed that it need not embrace all the material facts in evidence, unless it fails to present the case fairly. — *h. right*. See RIGHT, n., *Citation*. — *h. syllogism*, *Logic*, a syllogism containing one or more hypothetical or conditional propositions.

hypothetical (hīp'ō-thē-tī-kāl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. A hypothetical judgment or syllogism.

hypothetical (hīp'ō-thē-tī-kāl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), adv. OF HYPOTHETICAL.

hypotonia (hīp'ō-tō-nī-ā; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), hypotonic (hīp'ō-tō-nīk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [NL; hypo- + Gr. τόνος tone, tension.] Med. Diminution of tonicity or tension.

hypotonic (hīp'ō-tō-nīk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Med. Diminution of tonicity of a toxic agent.

hypotracheolum (hīp'ō-trā-keh'li-um; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [L., fr. Gr. ὑποτραχίλιον; ὑπό under + τραχήλιος neck.] In classical architecture, the band, gorge, or other distinctive member between the shaft and capital; — a term used by Vitruvius. Its exact application is not understood, nor is its present use agreed upon.

hypotrichia (hīp'ō-trī-khī-ā; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [NL; hypo- + Gr. τριχία, a hair.] Zool. A division of ciliate Infusoria in which the cilia are almost exclusively confined to the under side of the body and some of them often converted into strong setae, by means of which the animal can crawl about. — *hypotrichous* (-kū's), a.

hypotrichoid (hīp'ō-trī-khō'id; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Geom. A kind of roulette. See EPICYCLOID.

hypotypic (hīp'ō-tīp'īk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. Subtypical; not hypotypical (hīp'ō-tīp'ī-kāl) fully typical.

hypoxanthine (hīp'ō-zān'thīn; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Also *thin*. Physiol. Chem. A crystalline nitrogenous substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>ON<sub>4</sub>, one of the nucleic bases, closely related to xanthine and occurring with it, esp. in muscle tissue and in the sperm of salmon and carp. It is found also in various

Zoöl. a Below the tympanum. b Designating, or pert. to, the quadrate bone — n. The quadrate bone. — *hypotypic* (hīp'ō-tīp'īk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. Paleont. = PLESIOTYPE.

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seeds. Chemically it is 6-oxypurine (see PURINE). — *hypoxanthic* (hīp'ō-zān'thīk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a.

hypoxanthic (hīp'ō-zān'thīk; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [NL; hypo- + Gr. οξύς sharp. The pod is acute at the base.] Bot. A large genus of small scapose amaryllidaceous herbs, with numerous hairy linear leaves from a corm or short rootstock, and umbellate yellow flowers with 6-parted perianth. They are widely distributed, and are known as *star grasses*.

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hypostyle (hīp'ō-stīl; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. [Gr. ὑπόστυλος resting on pillars; ὑπό under + στυλος a pillar.] Arch. Having the roof resting upon rows of columns; constructed by means of columns; — esp. applied to one of several great halls of antiquity, as that at Karnak in Egypt. See ARCHITECTURE, ILLUSTR.

hypotenuous (hīp'ō-tē-nū'sh; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), a. Of the nature of, or pert. to, a hypotenuse. — n. A hypotenuse. Obs.

hypotrichia (hīp'ō-trī-khī-ā; hīp'ō; see HYPO-), n. [NL; hypo- + Gr. τριχία, a hair.] Zool. A division of ciliate Infusoria in which the cilia are almost exclusively confined to the under side of the body and some of them often converted into strong setae, by means of

