

A SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

VOLUME II H-N

This Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary

is respectfully dedicated to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

by her gracious permission

## PREFACE

DRYDEN remarks in his *Preface to the Fables* (1700):

'Tis with a Poet, as with a Man who designs to build, and is very exact, as he supposes, in casting up the Cost beforehand: But, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his Account, and reckons short of the Expence he first intended: He alters his Mind as the Work proceeds, and will have this or that Convenience more, of which he had not thought when he began. So has it hapned to me; I have built a House, where I intended but a Lodge.

This comment came into my mind when it became apparent that the material in the letters after G could not easily be contained in the two further volumes that were promised when Volume I (A-G) was published in 1972. This second volume of the Supplement ends with N, and there will be two further volumes. The fourth volume will include an extensive Bibliography of works cited in the new Supplement.

The main lines of policy laid down in the first volume are retained in this one, but the material in our quotation files has continued to expand and this expansion is reflected in the vocabulary included in the present volume. It would be difficult to describe every aspect of 'this or that Convenience more' included in the range H-N. Some of the new areas explored are mentioned in papers that I delivered to the Philological Society in 1973<sup>1</sup> and to the Royal Society of Arts in 1975.<sup>2</sup> Others have been dealt with more briefly in several papers on miscellaneous topics.<sup>3</sup> The main conclusions of these papers are, among others, that (i) offensiveness to a particular group, minority or otherwise, is unacceptable as the sole ground for the exclusion of any word or class of words from the *O.E.D.*; (ii) it is therefore desirable to enter new racial and religious terms however opprobrious they may seem to those to whom they are applied and often to those who have to use them, or however controversial the set of beliefs professed by the members of minority sects; (iii) it is also desirable, in order to avoid misunderstanding and consequent hostility, that the somewhat antiquated historical record of words like *Jesuit*, *Jew*, *Negro*, *nigger*, and others already treated in the *O.E.D.* should be brought up to date. These things we have done. Proprietary terms are of more than routine concern to lexicographers and I have endeavoured to establish a policy which safeguards scholarly standards while not doing anything to imperil the proprietary rights of the owners of such terms. It gave me particular pleasure that the United States Trademark Association reprinted my 1973 comments on the subject as part of a regular issue of *The Trademark Reporter*.<sup>4</sup>

For new general vocabulary we have repeatedly and profitably turned to North American sources, including long runs of regional American and Canadian newspapers as well as more traditional sources like the *New York Times* and the *New Yorker*, in addition to the principal publications of the United Kingdom. We have given somewhat more attention in this volume

<sup>1</sup> 'The Treatment of Controversial Vocabulary in the *Oxford English Dictionary*', *Transactions of the Philological Society* 1973 (1974), pp. 1-28.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Art of the Lexicographer', *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, Vol. CXXIII, May 1975, pp. 349-61.

<sup>3</sup> 'Data Collecting and Research', *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* Vol. CCXI (1973), pp. 99-103; 'Some Aspects of the Historical Treatment of Twentieth-Century Vocabulary', *Tavola Rotonda sui Grandi Lessici Storici* (Florence, 3-5 May 1971), Accademia della Crusca, Firenze, 1973, pp. 31-5; (with Valerie Smith) 'Adzuki to Gun: Some Japanese Loanwords in English', *The Rising Generation* (Tokyo) Dec. 1973, pp. 524-6, and Jan. 1974, pp. 593-5; 'Acid to Dewner: Some Words for O.E.D.', *Words, Wai-te-ata Studies in Literature*, No. 4 (Jan. 1974) (Wellington, N.Z.); and 'The Prosodic Terminology of Anglo-Saxon Scholars', *Old English Studies in Honour of John C. Pope* (1974), pp. 171-202. See also Sandra Raphael, 'Natural History and the *Oxford English Dictionary*', *Jrnl. Soc. Bibliography Nat. Hist.* Vol. VI (1973), pp. 229-35.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. 65, No. 4, July-August 1975, pp. 291-317.

than in the last to the special vocabulary of the West Indies and, nearer home, of Scotland. The rapid expansion of work in all the sciences has been fully taken into account: anyone interested in the history of scientific words will find much of permanent value in the pages that follow. The terms of the printing industry and the names of plants and animals have continued to yield lexical material of considerable interest. The historical treatment of words again provides many surprises: for example, *minibus* is recorded from 1845, and *mugging*, in its now current sense, turns out to be much older than most people supposed.

Most people, at one time or another, treat words 'as if they are people—beautiful, delinquent, degenerate, regal'.<sup>5</sup> My colleagues and I, who prepared this volume, are no exceptions to the general rule. We do not personally approve of all the words and phrases that are recorded in this dictionary nor necessarily condone their use by others. Nevertheless, in our function as 'marshallers of words',<sup>6</sup> we have set them all down as objectively as possible to form a permanent record of the language of our time, the useful and the neutral, those that are decorous and well-formed, beside those that are controversial, tasteless, or worse.

The late Professor Atcheson L. Hench (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia) let it be known before his death in 1974 that he wished us to have access to the Hench Collection, a large miscellaneous collection of quotations from Virginian and other newspapers from about 1930 onward. As a result, the *Sun* (Baltimore) and the *Richmond News-Leader*, together with some other daily papers from various cities in the Eastern and Southern United States, appear fairly frequently in entries from the letter M onward. Professor W. R. G. Branford and the staff of the forthcoming *Dictionary of South African English*, especially Mr. John Walker, made valuable contributions to our South African English items, as did also Professor N. G. Sabbagha and Mr. N. van Blerk. Professor K. Koike (especially) and other Japanese scholars have assisted us with the entries for words of Japanese origin, and Dr. L. V. Malakhovski with words from Russian. In 1975 Professor G. A. Wilkes (University of Sydney) allowed us to copy his valuable collection of quotations for Australian colloquialisms and there was time to add some of these to the relevant Australian items in the later letters of this volume. Our indebtedness to G. & C. Merriam Co., described in Volume I, was as great as ever, and I should like to restate our gratitude to Dr. H. B. Woolf and to his successor Dr. F. Mish for their continuing co-operation. Mr. Clarence L. Barnhart and Professor F. G. Cassidy have also made important contributions to this volume by supplying quotations from their dictionary files.

The major libraries in Oxford, London, and Washington, and numerous other libraries in other cities in various parts of the world, continued to give us every possible support as we continued with our work of research and verification. We were able to overcome the difficulties naturally resulting from the dispersal of books and periodicals to new areas distant from the main centres. Special mention should be made of the access to temporary book-stacks allowed to my scientific assistants by the Librarian of the Radcliffe Science Library in Oxford during a period of great upheaval while new sections of the main library were being built.

Sadly not all those who were associated with the Supplement survived to see the publication of this volume. Of members of staff, Miss Elizabeth Brommer died in 1972, a few months before the publication of A-G. Mrs. Joan Blackler (my secretary from 1966 to 1974) and Mrs. Peggy Kay (part-time library researcher from 1967 onward) both died in 1975. The following Contributors or Outside Consultants have also died since Volume I was published in 1972: Professor

<sup>5</sup> A remark (slightly adapted) by the New Zealand writer Janet Frame in *Islands* (Christchurch, N.Z.), Vol. 2, No. 3 (1973), p. 252.

<sup>6</sup> Adopting Joseph Trapp's description of Dryden as 'the best Marshall of words' as a phrase that comes as near as possible

to a description of the perfect historical lexicographer, bearing in mind the O.E.D. definition of *marshal*, v. (sense 5) as 'to dispose, arrange or set (things, material or immaterial) in methodical order'.

Sir Godfrey Driver, Mr. W. Granville, Professor A. L. Hench, Dr. M. D. W. Jeffreys, Dr. D. Lack, Mr. J. C. Maxwell, Dr. L. F. Powell, Mrs. Stefanyja Ross, and Miss Phyllis Trapp.

To the list of Contributors in Volume I the name of Dr. D. S. Brewer should be added. Major contributors of quotations in the period 1972-75 included the following: Professor W. S. Avis, D. J. Barr, G. Chowdharay-Best, C. Collier, Professor M. Eccles, R. Hall, T. F. Hoad, Dom Sylvester Houédard, Miss M. Laski, Dr. D. Leechman, Dr. J. Lyman, Professor J. B. McMillan, Mrs. J. M. Marson, Mrs. M. Y. Offord, and D. Shulman. Of these, Miss Laski, Dr. Leechman, Mrs. Offord, Mrs. Marson, and Mr. Chowdharay-Best contributed altogether approximately 70,000 quotations and all the others named supplied between 1,000 and 3,000 quotations each. Smaller, but valuable, sets of quotations were received from numerous others, including the Revd. H. E. G. Rope, R. E. Hawkins, and Mrs. Daphne McColl.

To the list of outside Proof-Readers the names of M. W. Grose, T. F. Hoad, and Dr. Kendon Stubbs should now be added.

The following new Outside Consultants have assisted us in addition to most of those named in Volume I: A. D. Alderson, Professor W. S. Avis, Dr. R. P. Beckinsale, Professor T. Burrow, Sir Alexander Cairncross, Professor Elizabeth Carr, Miss P. Cooray, Dr. S. T. Cowan, M. P. Furnston, B. Greenhill, Professor O. R. Gurney, R. Hall, Professor C. Hart, P. A. Hayward, Dr. R. Hunter, Dr. Russell Jones, Professor J. B. McMillan, Dr. C. I. McMorran, E. Mendelson; Professor G. B. Milner, D. D. Murison, P. H. Nye, Dr. K. P. Oakley, Dr. A. B. Paterson, Professor Dr. I. Poldauf, and N. G. Phillips.

This second volume contains about 13,000 Main Words divided into some 22,000 senses. There are a little under 8,000 defined Combinations within the articles and just over 5,000 undefined Combinations. The illustrative quotations number 125,000.

Finally, the Editor would like to record his personal indebtedness to the following for assistance on many matters: Dr. J. B. Sykes, Deputy Chief Editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries and Editor of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (1976), for valuable advice and co-operation at all times; Mr. A. J. Augarde, who has now moved across to the smaller Oxford dictionaries after a long period of service on the *Supplement to the O.E.D.*; the Managers and staff of the branches of the Oxford University Press for their efficiency and encouragement during the Editor's lecture tours of the Far East, the United States, South Africa, and elsewhere in 1972 and in 1974; his colleagues at St. Peter's College in Oxford; and, most particularly, his colleagues and assistants on the Dictionary staff itself, especially for their endurance and perseverance at many times when industrial and economic difficulties had their impact upon the O.E.D. Department as upon every other section of the community.

R.W.B.

Oxford  
January 1976

# EDITORIAL STAFF

The dates given after the names indicate when each person joined the editorial staff of this dictionary. The letter <sup>P</sup> precedes the names of those who worked as part-timers.

Senior Assistant Editor: A. J. AUGARDE	1960-76
Assistant Editor (Science): A. M. HUGHES	1968-
Assistant Editor (Natural History): SANDRA RAPHAEL	1969-
Assistant Editor (Bibliography): G. D. HARGREAVES	1973-5

## Editorial Assistants:

E. C. DANN	1963-	JEAN H. BUCHANAN	1971-6
VERONICA M. SALUSBURY	1966-	VALERIE SMITH	1972-5
ADRIANA P. ORR	1966-	A. B. BUXTON	1972-5
<sup>P</sup> † PEGGY E. KAY	1967-75	GILLIAN A. RATHBONE	1973-6
<sup>P</sup> FRANCES M. WILLIAMS	1968-76	R. E. ALLEN	1974-
W. H. C. WATERFIELD	1970-5	LESLEY S. BURNETT	1974-
DEBORAH M. COWEN	1970-	J. CLAIRE NICHOLLS	1974-
<sup>P</sup> JOYCE L. HARLEY	1970-	<sup>P</sup> MARGUERITE Y. OFFORD	1974-

Miss Salusbury and Mrs. Offord (based in London), Mrs. Orr (in Washington), and Miss Buchanan, Miss Harley, Miss Nicholls, and Miss Rathbone were mainly concerned with research (especially for 'first uses') and with the verification of quotations; Mrs. Orr was rejoined by Mrs. Daphne Gilbert-Carter (working part-time) in Washington in 1975. Mr. Waterfield and Mr. Buxton dealt with scientific terms, and Mrs. Cowen with terms in the Social Sciences. Miss Williams assisted with the reading of the proofs. All other Editorial Assistants named above undertook general editorial work.

Among those who assisted at various stages with the editorial work of Volume II as part of the regular staff were the following: <sup>P</sup>L. B. Firnberg (1962-74), <sup>P</sup>Jelly K. Williams (1967-74), J. P. Barnes (1969-72), M. W. Grose (1969-72), Deirdre McKenna (1969-74), Juliet Field (1973-4), P. E. Davenport (1970-71), Gillian Bradshaw (1972-4), and L. M. Matheson (1974-5).

New members of the Editorial Staff, all of whom joined in 1975 and all of whom assisted with the final stages of Volume II, are D. R. Howlett, J. Paterson, <sup>P</sup>E. Joan Pusey, Rosemary J. Sansome, W. R. Trumble, and N. S. Wedd.

Members of the Editorial Staff received valuable part-time assistance from the following outside helpers: Grace M. Briggs (1959- ) and Rita G. Keckeissen (1968- ).

Secretarial and Clerical Assistants: † Joan Blackler (Editor's Secretary, 1966-74), Pamela Bendall (1968- ), Kathleen Johnston (1970- ), Beta Cotmore (Editor's Secretary, 1974- ), and Anne Whear (1975- ).

# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

THE pronunciations given are those in use in the educated speech of southern England (the so-called 'Received Standard'), and the keywords given are to be understood as pronounced in such speech.

## I. Consonants and Semi-Consonants

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual English values

g as in go (gō <sup>u</sup> ).	p as in pin (pīn), bath (bāp).	(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)
h ... ho! (hō <sup>u</sup> ).	θ ... then (θēn), bath (bāθ).	ñ as in French nasal, envoi (adviroñ).
r ... run (rēn), terrier (te-ri-er).	ʃ ... shop (ʃōp), dish (dīʃ).	lʳ ... It. serraglio (ser-ā-lʳo).
ɹ ... her (hēr), farther (fā-θer).	tʃ ... chop (tʃōp), ditch (dītʃ).	nʳ ... It. signore (sinʳo-re).
s ... see (sī), success (sək-se-s).	ʒ ... vision (vi-ʒən), déjeunes (dē-ʒōn).	x ... Ger. ach (ax), Sc. loch (lɔx), Sp. frijoles (fri-ʒoles).
w ... wear (wēr).	dʒ ... judge (dʒɔdʒ).	xʳ ... Ger. ich (ixʳ), Sc. nick (nixʳt).
hw ... when (hwen).	ŋ ... singing (si-ŋŋ), think (piŋk).	ɣ ... North Ger. sagen (zā-yēn).
y ... yes (yes).	ŋg ... finger (fi-ŋgɔ).	ɣʳ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lɛ-ɣʳēn, rɛ-ɣʳēn).
		kʳ ... Afrikaans beardmannetjie (bē-rtma-nokʳl).

The reversed r (ɹ) and small 'superior' letters (pe-rēmptori) are used to denote elements that may be omitted either by individual speakers or in particular phonetic contexts.

## II. Vowels

The symbol ː placed over a vowel-letter denotes length.

The incidence of main stress is shown by a raised point (ˈ) after the vowel-symbol, and a secondary stress by a double point (ː) as in *callithumpian* (kæl-ɪp-mi-ˈæn).

The stressed vowels a, æ, e, i, o, u become obscured with loss of stress, and the indeterminate sounds thus arising, and approximating to the 'neutral' vowel ə, are normally printed ǣ, ǣ̃, ɛ̃, ɪ̃, ɔ̃, ʊ̃.

A break , is used to indicate syllable-division when necessary to avoid ambiguity.

ORDINARY	LONG	OBSCURE
a as in Fr. à la mode (a la mod').	ā as in 'alms (āmz), bar (bār).	ǣ as in ameba (ām-bā).
ai ... eye=yes (ai), Isaiah (isai-ā).		ǣ̃ ... accept (ǣk-se-pt), maniac (mā-ni-ǣk).
æ ... man (mæn).		
ɑ ... pass (pas), chant (tʃant).		
au ... loud (laud), now (nau).		
ə ... cut (kət), son (sən).	ē ... curi (kūri), fur (fū).	ē ... datum (dā-tēm).
e ... yet (yet), ten (ten).	ē̃ (ē̃) ... there (θē̃), pear, pare (pē̃).	ē̃ ... moment (mō-mēnt), several (se-vērāl).
ɛ ... Fr. attaché (ataʃe).	ē̃ (ē̃) ... rain, rain (rē̃), they (θē̃).	ē̃ ... separate (sə-j. (se-pār-ē̃t).
ɛ̃ ... Fr. chef (ʃɛf).	ē̃ ... Fr. faire (fē̃).	
ə̃ ... ever (e-və), nation (nā-ʃən).	ō ... fir (fī), fern (fēr), earth (ār).	ē̃ ... added (æ-dēd), estate (ēst-ē̃t).
oi ... I, eye (oi), bind (bōind).		
ɔ ... Fr. tour de force (tūr-də-fors).		
i ... sit (sit), mystic (mistik).	i (i) ... bier (bi-er), clear (klēr).	i ... vanity (vā-niti).
i ... Psyché (sai-ki), react (ri-æ-kt).	ĩ ... thief (θif), see (si).	ĩ ... remain (ri-mā-ĩn), believe (bi-lī-v).
o ... anchor (ā-kor), morality (mō-rā-liti).	ō (ō) ... bear, bore (bō-er), glory (glō-ri).	ō ... theory (pi-ōri).
oi ... oil (oil), boy (boi).		
o ... hero (hēr-o), zoology (zō-ō-lō-dʒi).	ō̃ (ō̃) ... so, sow (sō), soul (sōl).	ō̃ ... violet (vai-ōlēt), parody (pā-rōdi).
õ ... what (hwət), watch (wətʃ).	ō̃ ... walk (wōk), wart (wōrt).	ō̃ ... authority (ōp-ō-riti).
õ ɔ̃ ... got (gət), soft (sōft)*.	ō̃ ... short (ʃōrt), thorn (pōm).	ō̃ ... connect (kō-ne-kt), amazon (æ-mā-zōn).
ɔ̃ ... Ger. Köln (kōln).	ɔ̃ ... Fr. cœur (kōr).	
ɔ̃ ... Fr. peu (pō).	ɔ̃ ... Ger. Goethe (gōtē), Fr. jeûne (jōn).	
u ... full (ful), book (buk).	ū (ū) ... poor (pūr), moorish (mō-riʃ).	iū, iū̃ ... verdure (vō-diū), measure (me-jū).
iu ... duration (diūr-ʃən).	iū, iū̃ ... pure (piūr), lure (lūr).	ū ... altogether (ōt-ē-ge-ōr).
u ... unto (ō-ntu), frugality (fru-).	ū ... two moons (tū mōnz).	iū ... circular (sō-ri-ōlār).
iu ... Matthew (mæ-pi-u), virtue (vō-rtiu).	iū, iū̃ ... few (fiū), lute (lūt).	
ū ... Ger. Müller (mü-lēr).		
ū ... Fr. dune (dūn).	ū ... Ger. grün (grün), Fr. jus (jū).	

\* (see i, ē, ē̃, ō̃) see Vol. I of Dict., p. 1. u (see i, ō̃) xxxiv, note 3.  
' as in able (ā-b'l), eaten (i-t'n) = voice-glide.

\* Words such as *soft*, *cloth*, *cross* are often still pronounced with (ō̃) by Southern speakers in England but the pronunciation with *o* is now more usual.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

Some abbreviations here listed in *italics* are occasionally, for the sake of clarity, printed in roman type, and vice versa.

a. (in Etym.)	adoption of, adopted from	Cryst.	in Crystallography	id.	<i>idem</i> , 'the same'
a (as a 1850)	<i>ante</i> , 'before', 'not later than'	Da.	Danish	i.e.	<i>id est</i> , 'that is'
a.	adjective	D.A.	<i>Dictionary of Americanisms</i>	IE.	Indo-European
abbrev.	abbreviation (of)	D.A.E.	<i>Dictionary of American English</i>	imit.	imitative
abl.	ablative		dative	<i>Immunol.</i>	in Immunology
absol.	absolute, -ly	dat.	definite, -ition	imp.	imperative
Abstr.	Abstract(s)	def.	derivative, -ation	<i>impers.</i>	impersonal
acc.	accusative	deriv.	dialect, -al	impf.	imperfect
ad. (in Etym.)	adaptation of	<i>diat.</i>	Dictionary; <i>spec.</i> , the	ind.	indicative
Add.	Addenda	Diat.	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>	indef.	indefinite
adj.	adjective	dim.	diminutive	inf.	infinitive
adv.	adverb	D.O.S.T.	<i>Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue</i>	infl.	influenced
advb.	adverbial, -ly		Dutch	int.	interjection
(Advit.)	advertisement	Du.	East	<i>intr.</i>	intransitive
<i>Aeronaut.</i>	in Aeronautics	E.	in Ecclesiastical usage	Introd.	Introduction
A.F., A.Fr.	Anglo-French	<i>Ecol.</i>	in Ecology	Ir.	Irish
Afr.	Africa, -a	<i>Ecol.</i>	in Economics	irreg.	irregular, -ly
Agric.	in Agriculture	<i>Econ.</i>	edition	It.	Italian
Alb.	Albanian	E.D.D.	<i>English Dialect Dictionary</i>	J., (J.)	Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i>
Amer.	American	<i>Educ.</i>	in Education	(Jam.)	(quoted from)
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'	Jap.	Jameson, <i>Scottish Dict.</i>
Anat.	in Anatomy	<i>Electr.</i>	in Electricity	joc.	Japanese
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	<i>ellipt.</i>	elliptical, -ly	l.	jocular, -ly
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish	<i>Embryol.</i>	in Embryology	L.	line
<i>Anthrop.</i>	in Anthropology	e. midl.	east midland (dialect)	lang.	Latin
<i>Anthropol.</i>	in Antiquities	Eng.	English	<i>Lat., Lett.</i>	language
<i>Antiq.</i>	aphetic, alphabetized	<i>Engin.</i>	in Engineering	L.G.	letter, letters
apbet.	apparently	<i>Ent.</i>	in Entomology	lit.	Low German
app.	Arabic	erron.	erroneous, -ly	Lit.	literal, -ly
Arab.	Aramaic	esp.	especially	Lith.	Literary
Aram.	in Architecture	et al.	<i>et alii</i> , 'and others'	LXX	Lithuanian
<i>Arch., Archit.</i>	archaic	etc.	et cetera	Mal.	Septuagint
<i>arch.</i>	in Archaeology	<i>Ethnol.</i>	in Ethnology	Manuf.	Malay, Malayan
<i>Archaeol.</i>	Armenian	etym.	etymology	masc. (rarely m.)	in Manufacture, -ing
Arm.	association	<i>euphem.</i>	euphemistically	Math.	masculine
assoc.	in Astronomy	exc.	except	MDU.	in Mathematics
<i>Astr.</i>	in Astrology	f. (in Etym.)	formed on	ME.	Middle Dutch
<i>attrib.</i>	attributive, -ly	f. (in subordinate entries)	form of	<i>Mech.</i>	Middle English
<i>Austral.</i>	Australian	F.	French	<i>Med.</i>	in Mechanics
A.V.	Authorized Version	fem. (rarely f.)	feminine	med.L.	in Medicine
bef.	before	fig.	figurative, -ly	<i>Metaph.</i>	medieval Latin
<i>Bibliogr.</i>	in Bibliography	Finn.	Finnish	<i>Meteorol.</i>	in Metaphysics
<i>Biochem.</i>	in Biochemistry	fl.	<i>floruit</i> , 'flourished'	MHG.	in Meteorology
<i>Biol.</i>	in Biology	Fr.	French	midl.	Middle High German
<i>Bot.</i>	in Botany	freq.	frequent, -ly	Mil.	midland (dialect)
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Fris.	Frisian	<i>Min.</i>	in military usage
c (as c 1700)	<i>circa</i> , 'about'	<i>Funk's Stand. Dict.</i>	<i>Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary</i>	MLG.	in Mineralogy
c. (as 19th c.)	century	G.	German	mod.	Middle Low German
Canad.	Canadian	Gael.	Gaelic	mod.L.	modern
Cat.	Catalan	Gen.	gentive	(Morris),	modern Latin
<i>catachr.</i>	catachrestically	Geogr.	general, -ly	<i>Mus.</i>	E. E. Morris's <i>Austral</i>
Celt.	Celtic	<i>Geol.</i>	in Geography	<i>Mythol.</i>	English (quoted from)
Cent. Dict.	<i>Century Dictionary</i>	Geom.	in Geology	N.	in Music
Cf., cf.	confer, 'compare'	<i>Geomorphol.</i>	in Geomorphology	N. Amer.	in Mythology
Ch.	Church	Ger.	German	N. & Q.	North
<i>Chem.</i>	in Chemistry	Goth.	Germanic	<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	North America, -n
<i>Cinemat.</i>	in Cinematography	Gr.	Gothic	<i>Naut.</i>	<i>Notes and Queries</i>
<i>Cinematology.</i>	classical Latin	Gram.	Greek	<i>Neurol.</i>	in Natural History
cl. L.	cognate with	Heb.	in Grammar	neut. (rarely n.)	in Nautical language
cogn. w.	collective, -ly	<i>Her.</i>	in Heraldry	NF., NFr.	in Neurology
collect.	colloquial, -ly	<i>Hind.</i>	among herbalists	nom.	neuter
colloq.	combined, -ing	<i>Hist.</i>	in History	north.	Northern French
comb.	Combinations	hist.	historical	Norw.	nominative
Comm.	in Commercial usage	<i>Hort.</i>	in Horticulture	N.T.	northern (dialect)
<i>Communic.</i>	in Communications	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibidem</i> , 'in the same book or passage'	Nucl.	Norwegian
comp.	compound, composition	Icel.	Icelandic	<i>Numism.</i>	New Testament
compar.	complement	<i>Ichtyol.</i>	in Ichthyology	N.Z.	Nuclear
compl.	conchology			obj.	in Numismatics
<i>Conch.</i>	concrete, -ly			obl.	New Zealand
<i>concr.</i>	conjunction			Obs., obs.	object
conj.	consonant			occas.	oblique
cons.	construction, construed			<i>Oceanogr.</i>	obsolete
const.	with			OE.	occasional, -ly
corresp.	corresponding (to)			OF., OFr.	in Oceanography
cpd.	compound			OFris.	Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)
				OHG.	Old French
					Old Frisian
					Old High German

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

Oir.	Old Irish	pred.	predicative	subj.	subject, subjunctive
ON.	Old Norse (Old Icelandic)	pref.	prefix	subord. cl.	subordinate clause
ONF.	Old Northern French	pref., Pref.	preface	subseq.	subsequent, -ly
Ophthalm.	in Ophthalmology	prop.	preposition	subst.	substantively
opp.	opposed (to), the opposite (of)	pres.	present	suff.	suffix
Opt.	in Optics	priv.	privative	superl.	superlative
orig.	origin, -al, -ally	prob.	probably	Suppl.	Supplement
Ornith.	in Ornithology	prom.	pronoun	Surg.	in Surgery
OS.	Old Saxon	pronunc.	pronunciation	s.v.	<i>sub voce</i> , 'under the word'
OSL.	Old (Church) Slavonic	prop.	properly	Sw.	Swedish
O.T.	Old Testament	Pros.	in Prosody	s.w.	south-western (dialect)
P.	page	Prov.	Provençal	syll.	syllable
Palaeogr.	in Palaeography	pr. pple.	present participle	Syr.	Syrian
Palaeont.	in Palaeontology	Psych., Psychol.	in Psychology	techn.	technical, -ly
pa. pple.	passive or past participle	Q.	Quarterly (in names of periodicals)	Tel.	Telegraph (in names of newspapers)
(Partridge),	E. Partridge's <i>Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English</i> (quoted from)	quot(s).	quotation(s)	Telegr.	in Telegraphy
pass.	passive, -ly	q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , 'which see'	Teleph.	in Telephony
pa. t.	past tense	R.	Royal (in names of periodicals, etc.)	(Th.),	Thornton's <i>American Glossary</i> (quoted from)
Path.	in Pathology	Radiol.	in Radiology	Theatr.	in the Theatre, theatrical
perh.	perhaps	R. C. Ch.	Roman Catholic Church	Theol.	in Theology
Pers.	Persian	redupl.	reduplicating	Tokh.	Tokharian
pers.	person, -al	refash.	refashioned, -ing	tr., transl.	translation (of)
Petrogr.	in Petrography	refl., refl.	reflexive	trans.	transitive
Petrol.	in Petrology	reg.	regular	transf.	transferred sense
(Pettman),	C. Pettman's <i>Africanisms</i> (quoted from)	rel.	related (to)	Trig.	in Trigonometry
pl.	perfect	repr.	representative, representing	Turk.	Turkish
Pg.	Portuguese	Rhet.	in Rhetoric	Typogr.	in Typography
Pharm.	in Pharmacology	Rom.	Roman, Romance, Romanic	ult.	ultimate, -ly
Philol.	in Philology	Rum.	Rumanian	unkn.	unknown
Philos.	in Philosophy	Russ.	Russian	U.S.	United States
phonet.	phonetic, -ally	S.	South	usu.	usual, -ly
Photogr.	in Photography	S. Afr.	South Africa, -n	v., vb.	verb
phr.	phrase	sb.	substantive	var(r), vars.	variant(s) of
Phys.	in Physics, physical; ( <i>rarely</i> ) in Physiology	sc.	<i>scilicet</i> , 'understand' or 'supply'	vbl. sb.	verbal substantive
Physiol.	in Physiology	Sc., Scot.	Scotch, Scottish	Vet., Vet. Sci.	in Veterinary Science
pl.	plural; plate	Sci.	(in) Science, scientific	viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , 'namely'
poet.	poetic, -al	Sc. Nat. Dict.	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	v. str., or w.	verb strong, or weak
Pol.	Polish	Ser.	series	vulg.	vulgar
Pol.	in Politics	sing.	singular	W.	Welsh; West
Pol. Econ.	in Political Economy	Skr.	Sanskrit	wd.	word
pop.	popular, -ly	Slav.	Slavonic	Webster	<i>Webster's (New International) Dictionary</i>
poss.	possessive	S.N.D.	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	WGmc.	West Germanic
ppl. a., ppl. adj.	participial adjective	Sociol.	in Sociology	w.midl.	west midland (dialect)
pple.	participle	Sp.	Spanish	WS.	West Saxon
Pr.	Provençal	sp.	spelling	(Y.),	Yule & Burnell's <i>Hobson-Jobson</i> (quoted from)
prec.	preceding (word or article)	spec.	specific, -ally	Zoogeogr.	in Zoogeography
		(Stanf.),	<i>Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases</i> (quoted from)	Zool.	in Zoology

## Signs and Other Conventions

### Before a word or sense

- † = obsolete  
 || = not naturalized, alien  
 ¶ = catachrestic and erroneous uses (see Dict., Vol. I, p. xxi)

### In the listing of Forms

- 1 = before 1100  
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200)  
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300), etc.  
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Dict., Vol. I, p. xxx)

### In the etymologies

- \* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred  
 :- = normal development of

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

In cross-references \* indicates that the word or sense referred to is in the Supplement.

After the number of a sense \* and \*\* (etc.) indicate new senses which are not directly related to the senses so numbered in the main body of the Dictionary, but which have to be inserted within the existing numerical sequence because of the custom in the Dictionary of placing the Combinations at the conclusion of each article.

... indicates an omitted part of a quotation.

## PROPRIETARY NAMES

THIS Supplement includes some words which are or are asserted to be proprietary names or trade marks. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance nor any other judgement concerning their legal status. In cases where the editorial staff have established in the records of the Patent Offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States that a word is registered as a proprietary name or trade mark this is indicated, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

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8 June 761/3 *Treasure Island* gives pleasure and excitement to some and the screaming haddabs to others. 1963 *Ibid.*, 19 July 7a A desperate tension which the slightest crisis will transform into the screaming haddabs once more. 1966 L. DAVIDSON *Long Way to Shiloh* ii. 28 Uri's whimsy-shrouded secrecy, strenuously maintained throughout the journey, had already brought on a severe attack of the haddabs.

**Habdalah** (hævdā-lā). Also **Habdala**, **Havdal(l)ah**, **Hovdoloh**. [a. Heb. *habhdālā* separation, division.] A Jewish religious ceremony celebrating the end of the Sabbath; a prayer said at this ceremony.

1793 tr. B. Picard's *Ceremonies & Rites, Customs* 1. 61 The Festival concludes with the Ceremony which they call Haddala, as it is observed on the Sabbath. *Ibid.* 65 The Repetition of the Haddala. 1809 M. FRIEDLANDER *Jewish Relig.* II, tr. 254 On Sabbath evening, after the close of the Sabbath, the recite the *Haddala*, in which God is praised for His goodness, and met between Sabbath and the six week-days. 1804 I. ZANGWILL *Childr.* (1803) 1. xvi. 251 On Saturday night, immediately after *Haddala*, Sugarman went to Mr. Belkovich. *Ibid.* 400 *Haddala*, ceremony separating conclusion of Sabbath or Festival from the subsequent days of toil. 1943 G. G. SCHOLAN *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism* 1. 109 The *Haddala*, the "Haddala of Rabbi Akiba." 1957 L. STRIN Mides Touch II, xx. 150 His other treasures . . . a silver spice box and two *Haddala* cups. 1960 Commentary June 5/60 To observe the ceremonies of . . . the Sabbath meal, the blessing of children, and Havdala . . . 1960 B. ABRAHAMSON tr. *Life of Moshe of Lublin* 1. 176 At the end of Sabbath, while my husband was reciting the *Haddala* . . .

**haberdasher.** Add: **b.** Formerly also a drink-seller (as a dealer in 'tape' = spirituous liquor).

1821 P. EGAN *Life in London* II. viii. 354 The Haberdasher is busily employed in measuring out tape for his customers. 1828 'W. T. MONCRIEFF' *Tom & Jerry* III. v. 76 The haberdasher is the whistler, otherwise the spirit-merchant, Jerry—and tape the commodity he deals in. 1893 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* [II. 243] *Haberdasher*, (humorously) a publican.

haberdashery. Add: 1. Also fig.

1773 G. STEVENS *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Garrick's Corr.* (1831)  
I. 588 He might have made many discoveries of consequence to us who deal in the haberdashery of words.  
1923 KIRLING *Independence* 31 He may be festooned with the whole haberdashery of success.

**habit**, *sb.* Add: 9. *e. spec.* in *Psychol.* An automatic, 'mechanical' reaction to a specific situation which usually has been acquired by learning and/or repetition.

**1899.** *THE BAIN Emotions & Will* ix. 379. Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore realise more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1877 E. B. TYLOR *Primitive Culture* I. 1. i. Custom, and among other capabilities and attributes acquired by man are numerous habits. W. P. REID *Principles of Psychology* 1. 1. 104. The moment one tries to define what habit is, one is led to the fundamental properties of matter. The laws of Nature are nothing but the immutable habits which the different sorts of elementary matter follow in their actions and reactions upon each other. 1896 E. R. HIGGINS *Theories of Learning* 1. 1. 1. The mind is a system of habits and the cognitive material come up with different answers to the question. What is learned? The answer of the former is 'habits'; the answer of the latter is 'cognitivestruclures'.

**f.** The practice of taking addictive drugs (see also quot. 1014). *colloq.* (orig. U.S.).

continue to wage war against them as the Chinese optimum demand until the habit has been swept entirely out of existence. 1804 [see OPIUMITE]. 1914 JACKSON & HELLER *Pocat. Criminal Slaves at Habit*, current among people in the West is a craze for a criminal life, the conditions caused by habitual indulgence in drugs. Example: 'I must drop into the hotel den again [lavatory] and fire (take a hypodermic injection), for I feel my habit coming on.' 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win till 16*, the sufferings they would undergo when they lost the 'habit' and the habit 'can't on. 1939 *Dr. D. D. D.* 715 'Do you take the habit?' He knew she meant: 'Do you take drugs?'

12. (sense 9, esp. \*9e) *habit-bound* (examples), *-breaker, -formation; habit-forming* vbl. sb. and adj., *-worn* adj.; *habit-memory*, one of the two kinds of memory first distinguished by H. Bergson, which consists of motor mechanisms or 'habits' fixed in the organism and which acts in response to an appropriate stimulus, e.g. when repeating a lesson learnt by heart; *habit-neurosis*, a neurosis caused by habit-bound behaviour; *habit pattern*, a pattern of behaviour created by habit; *habit-response*, a response induced by habit; *habit spasm* *Med.*, = Tric 1; *habit strength* (see quot. 1958); also called *SHR*; *habit-training*, the training of an infant or child in regular habits of behaviour, often specifically referring to hygiene, sleeping, and eating.

1863 J. G. WHITTIER *Poetical Wms.* (1874) 412/2  
But what if, habit-bound, thy feet Shall lack the will to  
turn? 1922 W. B. YEATS *Trembling of Veil* 140 Old and

**habit-bound.** 1934 *Erl. Jrsd. Psychiat.,* July 5-6 Box 7 [in set of boxes designed for intelligence testing] was introduced as a habit breaker. 1913 *Lancelot* 27 Sept. 96*a*i2 (*tulle*) A preliminary note on habit-formation in guinea-pigs. 1930 *Mind N.L.V.* 290 All habit-formations under the example, instruction, command etc... 1897 *Narcotics had been taken by force of habit-formation.* 1890 W. JAMES Talks to Teachers on Psychol. p. viii, Maxims relative to habit-forming. 1913 A. E. LEACH Food Inspection & Analysis (ed.) 3, p. 155 The most common cause of food poisoning is bad habits. LAMMAN AND a Villain iv. 151 I didn't take any [sleeping pills] last night because if you keep them they might become habit-forming. 191 MARSHALL & PALMER Jr. Bergson's Matter & Memory i. 92 (passage) ...and representative memory is often suppressed or masked by habit memory. 1912 *Mind XXI.* 226 M. Bergson, in contrasting these two forms of memory, makes the motor or habit-memory too mechanistic. Habit-memory and image-memory respectively. 1907 W. JAMES Mem. & Stud. II(II). x. 239 There seems no doubt that we are each and all of us to some extent victims of habit-necessities. 1900 G. SANDBA Mm. Professional Cad III. IV. 153 Once he made him stay home at night. 1904 Word Study Feb. s*f*s Finalists and dollar-wise were deep-seated habit patterns long before Webster's Third displayed them. 1906 B. MALINOWSKI Sm & Repress. Savage Soc. 194 That anthropologist with a culturally fashioned habit-response. 1880 W. R. GOVERNS Men, Dis. Nervous Sysd. II. v. 386 Children often . present spasmodic movements such as winking, grimacing, mouth-opening, jerking head back, etc.; which individuals are unable to control. This condition has been termed 'habit-chorea'. But, 'habit-spasm' (s, I think, a better name. 1940 S. O. K. WILSON Neurology II. 626 In France the word '*tic*' has been employed for years to denote a habitual movement occurring only once every few weeks or even years has been current in English neurology, replacing the incorrect 'habit-spasm' or 'habit-choreo' of prior date. 1940 E. H. HELGARD Theories of Learning iv. 83 Habit strength increases when receipt follows contiguity. Contiguity occurs whenever there is continuity. 1951 C. C. COOKE Essentials of Behavior xv. 57 We have presented evidence . to indicate the quantitative molar law according to which habit strength (*Ht*), primary motivation or drive (*D*), incentive motivation (*K*). . . and the delay in time between stimulus and response are related in the determination of reaction potential. 1908 H. B. & A. C. ENGLISH Dict. Psychol. Terms 235/*I*. Habit strength or alpha. (C. Hull) an inferred part of the determinants that is determined by variation in four important factors: duration of training, amount of reinforcement, time between stimulation and response, time between response and reinforcement. 1939 LAWREY & FILLERBAUM in Saporta & Bastian Psychoacoustics (1961 vol. 4)*p* 455/n An Important paper by P. Doherty offered a different generalization account for the results obtained on polytons. In essence, Pieters is a habit strength principle which states that the language or languages most used before the aphasic insult will be the first to recover. 197 A. GRANT, in C. Kimmins ed. Psychological Aspects of Aphasia iii. 40 When children habit train in infancy lays the foundation of mental health.. Feeding, sleeping, bladder control, bowel control—these are not physical matters. They are 'mental'. 1939 E. R. BOVCE Infancy School Hygiene 240 Habit-training associated with training in good physical habits and with attention to the health of the child. 1960 I. BENNETT Del. & New Childr. v. 28 Difficulties in habit-training may be expected in both delinquents and neurotic children. These types are characterized by excessive concern about cleanliness, sleep disturbances, feeding disturbances, or disturbances in bladder or bowel control. 1900 W. JAMES Princ. Psychol. I. cv. 615 These habit-word pairs of association are a clear rendering of what authors have left in the brain by past experience.

habitant. B. 2. (Earlier and later examples.)

1789 Quebec Gas. 5 Feb. 4/1: My Brother Habitants will be convinced of the expediency of the regulation.  
1798 J. Long Voy. & Trav. Indian Interpr. 167: The Canadians are particularly fond of dancing, from the seigneur to the habitant. 1909 Westm. Gas. 10 Apr. 6/3: From school Drummond became a clerk in a telegraph office at Bord-a-Plouffe, a little village on the Rivière des Prairies, where he was in the midst of habitants, lumbermen, and voyageurs. 1966 Kingston (Ont.) Whig-Standard 22 Aug. 4/3: As the old habitant joke had it, it's okay to 'throw out de bank [i.e. anchor], but suppose there's no rope on the hank?

**habitat.** Add: 2. *Comb. habitat form*, the form developed by a race or organism in response to its habitat; *habitat group*, any group of species whose members favour a similar habitat.

1904 F. E. CLEMENTS in *Beitrag zu den Botanischen Jahrbüchern* LXX. 17 A habitat form is the modified form of a species common to two or more formations produced by a particular formation, i.e. habitat, and the alpine form of *Salix repens* is an example. *Salix repens* B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Term. (ed. 5) 1691: Habitat-form, the impress given to the plant by the habitat.

1908 POUND & CLEMENTS *Phytogeogr. Nebraska* iv. 93 A habitat group is a group of species, which are subject to similar physical conditions, and are subject to like habits.

1910 BATTLE *Brit. Isl. f. 1*, 57 This 'biomic classification', as the method is called, is based on habitat-groups.

1916 Conservationist June-July 1916 Four new life-size dioramas (natural habitat groups) of the fish areas in Rochester Harbor and County are featured.

1920 Permanent Exhibitions in the Hall of Natural Science at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

**habitation.** Add: 5. Comb. habitation name, a place-name in which at least one of the elements denotes an inhabited place; habitation site *Archaeol.*, a site where there has been a settlement.

1936 Oxf. Dict. Eng. Place-Names p. xv, Near habitation names stand names that originally denoted a pasture-ground or a shelter for the protection of animals, a cowhouse, a cattle-fold, etc. 1962 H. R. L. *Anglo-Saxon Place-Names* p. 11, But the habitations of the Anglo-Saxons in the region. 1928 *Antiquaries J*nal. Apr. 185 The author has more leisure to examine Meare, a similar habitation-site three miles distant. 1924 *Oxoniensis* VII. 106 The B. ... the many habitation-sites. in the neighbourhood. 1962 H. R. L. *Anglo-Saxon England* I. 15 This is not to deny the possibility of continuity in habitation sites at places such as London or York. 1971 *Proc. Roy. Soc. London* B270. 197 The shelter may have been habitation site in the past.

**habitative, a.** Delete *rare* and add *earlier* and *later* examples; now esp. in place-name studies.

1978 [see POSSESSIVE a. 2]. 1929 A. MAWER *Probl. Place-Names Study II*. 124 By the time that Iun had become the great habitative suffix there were probably few such groups left. 1962 K. CAMERON *Eng. Place-Names II*. 27 Place-names ... can be divided into two main types, habitative and topographical. 1964 A. H. SMITH *Place-Names of Wadsworth* I. p. xxviii. The older English settlements are represented by some 30 or more habitative names of parishes and villages.

**habituation.** 1. Delete † Obs. and add: Esp. the formation of such habits as dependence on drugs. (Later examples.)

<sup>1906</sup> *frat. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* XXXVI, 466  
'Habituation' we interpret to mean a condition wherein one becomes accustomed to but not dependent upon a drug upon a single dose. <sup>1906</sup> *ibid.* 617 The two drugs, morphine and cocaine, are the only ones in this context are carbamyl and bromoacetate. The committee state that cases of habituation arising from the widespread use of these by the public, largely without medical guidance, have been 'habitually very few.' <sup>1906</sup> *ibid.* 618  
<sup>1906</sup> *frat. Amer. Pharm.* July 1905 The inherent difficulty in establishing a uniform cut-off point where 'habituation' becomes 'addiction.' 1973 G. G. NABAS *Marathon* v. 158  
In Egypt 65% of the consumers of hashish declared that they had become dependent upon it and they expressed a wish to discontinue their habituation.

2, esp. in *Psychol.* The diminishing of response to a frequently repeated stimulus. (Further examples.)

1909s *Amer. Jm. Psychol.* Vol. 82. Gewöhnung, Habbituation.  
1934 H. C. WARREN *Dir. Psychol.* 1201f. Habbituation. The process of becoming adapted to a given stimulus, situation, or general environment. [A pop; and rather loose term.] 1967 S. ARIEV *Intrapsychic Self* III. 47 Loss of awareness in the phenomenon of habituation is a paradigmatic device used constantly by the nervous system. 1973 S. ROSE *Conscious Brain* ix. 194 The habituation process is... both a behavioral and a physiological phenomenon.

**habitudinal** (hæbitū-dī-nāl), *a.* [*f.* *L. habitudo*, -inis *HABITUDE* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to habit; habitual.

1930 *Wyeat* *Sol. Eng. Wks.* (1866) 1. 78 But clerks written past been two manners of seynge, past been personal seynge, and habitudinal seynge. 1930 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Apr. 12 Disease... biologically considered, is of three great kinds—(a) constitutional, (b) occupational or habitudinal, and (c) parasitic and malarial. 1930 J. A. THOMPSON *Scientific Periodic* iv. 324 Deeply saturating changes, whether environmental, nutritional, or habitudinal.

**haboob** (habā'b). Also haboub, habub, etc. [Arab. *habūb* blowing furiously.] A violent and oppressive wind which blows at certain seasons in the Sudan, and which brings with it sand from the desert. Also *transf.*

2309 Daily News 2 Oct. 31: This was a real habooob—a tornado of sand and small stones. *Ibid.* 4: A soldier who had been swept into the river by the habooob. *Ibid.* 5: The month habooob. *Ibid.* Blacher, *Mag.* 1909: The habooob is a storm of sand and small stones. *Aeronaut.* Soc. XL, 9: Our captain pays the greatest respect to the 'habooob' of the Sudan. 1909 R. E. HUSCHKE *Gloss. Marocc.* 208: Habooob (many variant spellings, including haboo, haboo, haboo, haboo) is a strong wind and sand-storm or duststorm in the northern and central Sudan, especially around Khartoum, where the average number is about 24 a year. 1927 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 49: The habooob is not so frequent as the sirocco (two or three times as compared with perhaps 24 a year at Khartoum).

**habu** (há-bu). [Jap.: see quot. 1818.] A venomous pit-viper, *Trimoresurus flavoviridis*, native to the Ryukyu Islands and neighbouring areas.

1888 B. H. HALL *Acc. Voy. Discovery to Great Loo-Choo Island App.* Vocabulary of English and Loo-Choo Words. [Snake-Haboo.] 1895 *Geogr. Jnrl.* V. 299 The poisonous *Trimereurus* . . . called *haboo* by the natives, is 4 or 5 feet long by 2 inches in diameter, and is an object of universal fear. 1905 *Sci. News Let.* 13 Jan. 36/1 The *haboo* and *mamushi*, native to certain islands of the Pacific and parts of the Asiatic mainland.



as we now have it with apostolic precept and example covering the whole duty of man. *Ibid.* 150 Many of the hadith already cited will have shown the good sense, amiability and liberality of the prophet. 1931 'N. Shurt' *Round Bend v. 137* Legacies are governed by hadith, based upon the Koran.

**hadj.** Add. Also *haj*, *hajj*. Also *transf.*

1910 *Encycl. Br.* XII. 8271. The word *hajj* is sometimes loosely used of any Mohammedan pilgrimage to a sacred place or shrine, and is also applied to the pilgrimages of Christians of the East to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. 1930 *Kipling Lums & Renewals* (1932) 217 He had forbidden music because it was a *haj*.

**hadjeen**, var. \*HYGREN, HAJEEN.

**hadji, hajji.** Substitute for *def.*: The title given to one who has made the greater pilgrimage (on the 8th to 10th day of the 12th month of the Muslim year) to Mecca.

**Hadrianic** (hædri'nik), a. [f. L. *Hadrianus* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Hadrian (A.D. 76-138).

1886 W. P. DICKSON *tr. Mommsen's Provinces of Roman Empire* I. v. 48 In the time of Diocletian we find the district between the two walls evacuated, but the Hadrianic wall occupied still as before. 1897 *Trans. Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeol. Soc.* XIV. 414 Hadrianic inscriptions occur at Chesterholm and Greatheath. 1911 *Ibid.* N. 390 Vindolanda and Magna, although occupied in Hadrianic times as Wall stations, differ from the others in Northumberland. 1921 *Jrnl. Roman Stud.* XI. 51 The idea of a single camp extending from sea to sea is a bold flight of imagination. It became a cardinal feature in the 'Hadrianic Theory' of the nineteenth century. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Feb. 971 Hadrianic art was certainly Greek in its nature. 1962 *Guardian* 11 July 57 The rampart and ditch of a small Hadrianic fort. 1972 *Dasiv Tel.* 5 Dec. 1215 Coins and Antiquities gave 6,800 for a Hadrianic/Early Antonine period Roman marble figure called Paris.

**hadrome** (hædrōm). *Bot.* [ad. G. *hadrom* (G. *Haberlandt Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie* (1884) VII. v. 265). f. Gr. *drōs* thick, bulky + \*-ome.] The conducting tissue of the xylem, excluding fibres.

1898 H. C. PORTER *tr. Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* 102 Other terms often used to designate the vascular bundles are folio-vascular bundles and tracheids. The vascular portion is also termed the xylem or hadrome. 1924 M. DRUMMOND *tr. Haberlandt's Physiol. Plant Anat.* VII. 347 The water-conducting vessels and tracheids constitute the resistant hadrome portion (of the conducting strand). The xylem includes the hadrome with its associated wood-fibres. Where, no wood-fibres are developed, xylem is the exact equivalent of hadrome. 1925 K. E. SAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) XII. 272 The parallel term for the xylem is *hadrom*, which refers to the conducting part of the xylem... excluding the fibres. Hence *hadrocentric* a., having the hadrome surrounded by the leptome, *hadromal* [a. G. *hadromal* (F. Czapke 1899, in *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* XXVII. 163), a hydrolysis product of lignin; *para-coniferly aldehyde*, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(OH)(OCH<sub>3</sub>)CHCHO; *hadromycosis*, a fungal disease of plants in which the xylem is the part most affected.

1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXVI. 1, 560 A substance termed hadromal has been isolated from different woody tissues; it has the properties of a phenol and of an aldehyde. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 3101 *Hadrocentric*, having the hadrome in the centre surrounded by the leptome. 1914 M. DRUMMOND *tr. Haberlandt's Physiol. Plant Anat.* VII. 349 If the hadrome is central and the leptome peripheral, the bundle may be termed *hadrocentric*. 1916 G. H. FRIEDLANDER *in Sci. Proc. Roy. Dublin Soc.* XV. 87 The fungus mycelium is, at any rate in the early stages of the disease, confined to the wood vessels... and I, therefore, suggest the word *hadromycosis* for use in this connexion. 1917 *Nature* 22 Feb. 500/2 Plants suffering from the choking of their vessels (by fungi) (*hadromycosis*). 1928 *Chem. Abstr.* XXII. 399 Czapke's hadromal... which he considers responsible for the characteristic red color given by wood tissues with phloroglucin-HCl. 1931 *Hilgardia* V. 197 (*Idem*) Verticillium hadromycosis. 1932 *Chem. Abstr.* XXVI. 1932 *Hadromal* either C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(OH)(OCH<sub>3</sub>)CHCHO or a coniferly aldehyde cellulose ester. 1977 G. C. AINSWORTH *Ainsworth & Bisby's Dict. Fungi* (ed. 6) 254 Hadromycosis, a disease of plants in which the pathogen is confined to the xylem, e.g. *Verticillium* wilt of potato and tomato.

**hadron** (hædrōn). *Physics*. [f. Gr. *drōs* thick, bulky + \*-on; first used in Russian, with the spelling *adron*.] Any strongly interacting sub-atomic particle. Hence *hadronic* a. 1962 L. B. OKUN *in Proc. Internat. Conf. High-Energy Physics* 845/5 In this report I shall call strongly interacting particles hadrons, and the corresponding decays hadronic. 1966 *New Scientist* 26 May 500/1 The particles, so-called baryons and mesons, collectively called hadrons. 1968 *Sci. Jrnl.* Nov. 34/2 Weak decays of hadrons—which are nucleons (neutrons and protons) and their heavy partners. *Physics Bull.* Jan. 34/1 In high energy hadron collisions the fraction of the total cross section going into two-body final states decreases rapidly with energy.

**Haeckelian** (hek'i-li'an), a. [f. the name of E. J. Haeckel (1834-1919), German biologist: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the opinions of Haeckel; also as *sb.*, a believer in Haeckel's theories. So *Haeckelism* (he-kə'li-z'm), -i'smus, the opinions and theories of Haeckel.

1894 *Natural Sci. Mag.* 162 W. are well content to cease from controversy, to let Calcareous sponges, the Gastrula, and... Haeckelism take care of themselves. 1897 *Ibid.* Jan. 31 The typical form of the Haeckelian genealogical tree. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama of Two Lives* 83 Thus, Haeckelism's wondrous glam makes clear, to all, how all arose. 1930 G. R. DE BRUIJN *Faebryd.* 6 *Etol.* xv. 102 There is then no recapitulation in the Haeckelian sense of accelerated repetition of adult stages. 1971 *Nature* 11 June 400/2 The German Monist League, was neither a 'scientific' nor a 'political' body but rather one devoted to Haeckelian naturalism.

**hem, heme** (hēm). [Back-formation from HæMOGLOBIN.] a. A chelation compound, C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N<sub>4</sub>Fe, of ferrous iron and protoporphyrin, obtained on reduction of hæmatin: the red-coloured non-protein constituent of hæmoglobin.

1925 ANSON & MIRSKY *in Jrnl. Physiol.* LX. 30 Hæmoglobin is a conjugated protein consisting of globin and a non-protein part containing pyrryl nuclei and iron, which we shall call hæm. 1930 *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* CXXXI. 661 Corryell... has applied the Pauling equation... to the oxidation of hæmoglobin... and has shown that interaction among the four hæm groups will account for the occurrence of an *n* which is not integral. 1966 *Nature* 11 Feb. 275/1 The angular variation of the *g* values enables an accurate determination to be made of the orientation of the hæm and porphyrin planes with respect to the external crystalline axes. *Ibid.* 275/2 Detailed information on the orientation of the hæm planes can be combined with X-ray measurements to calculate the polypeptide chain directions. 1970 R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem. J.* 13 The biological function of hæmoglobin is therefore derived from both the hæm and the peptides... Each of the four peptide chains has its own hæm.

b. Any of various compounds of a ferrous or ferric iron and a porphyrin, present in biological pigments.

1948 *Biochem. Jrnl.* XLII. p. xlvii/2 The phase separation of hæms has been applied to ox heart muscle. 1962 RIMINGTON & KENNEDY *in Florin & Mason Comprehensive Biochem.* IV. xii. 563 By far the most important metalloporphyrins... are the iron complexes or hæms. In these nature has exploited the valency change from the ferric to ferrous state and vice versa to establish an electron transport system connecting the intracellular dehydrogenases with atmospheric oxygen. 1966 K. OKUNUKI *in Florin & Stotz Comprehensive Biochem.* I. 233 Four types of hæm have so far been known to occur in cytochromes: hæm a, hæm a<sub>1</sub>, hæm c and so-called hæm d<sub>1</sub>.

**hæmachromatosis**, *hem-*, *vart.* \*HæMOCHROMATOSIS.

**hæmagglutinate**, *hem-* (hi-m, ægli-tinēt), v. [f. Gr. *glu-a* blood + AGGLUTINATE v.] *trans.* To cause (red blood cells) to agglutinate. So *hæmagglutinating* *adj.*

1921 *Jrnl. Immunol.* VI. 423 In experiments with normal and immune hæmagglutinating sera we have used the slide method. 1922 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 11 Nov. 1684/1 (*Idem*) The hæmagglutinating fraction of human serums. *Ibid.* 1685/1 The hæmagglutinating property is contained in the hæmoglobin fraction. 1926 *Adv. 26 Sept.* 554 The hæmagglutinating substance is present in the cotyledons of the seed of the runner bean. 1956 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 234/2 Under the conditions of assay, five hæmagglutinating units were regularly inhibited by a minimum of 20-200 gm of preparation I.E.1. 1962 *Lancet* 23 Sept. 710/1 Only 6 strains were found to hæmagglutinate the red cells of more than 5 species.

Also *hæmagglutination*, the action or process of hæmagglutinating.

1907 *Jrnl. Med. Res.* XVII. 323 Repeated controls have convinced me that the presence and degree of hæmagglutination may be detected quite as accurately macroscopically as microscopically. 1919 *Jrnl. Immunol.* IV. 284 The use of hypertonic solutions of sodium chloride are of no practical value in preventing hæmagglutination in complement fixation tests. 1946 *Nature* 27 July 119/1 Hæmaturia is either a hæmaturic or hæmaturic. 1949 *Poultry Sci.* XXVIII. 622 (*Idem*) A plate hæmagglutination-inhibition test for Newcastle disease antibodies in avian and human serums. *Ibid.* 622/1 Virus isolation and neutralization tests are carried out in embryonating chicken eggs; the hæmagglutination-inhibition test is done in test tubes. 1969 *New Scientist* 30 Jan. 171/1 The basis of a simple laboratory test—the hæmagglutination test—which is widely used in the study of influenza.

**hæmagglutinin**, *hem-* (hi-m, ægli-tin-in). [f. Gr. *glu-a* + \*AGGLUTININ.] A substance that causes agglutination of red blood cells.

1904 *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* CXXVIII. 669 (*Idem*) Concerning hæmagglutinins of bacterial origin and their relation to hyaline thrombi and liver neoplasms. *Ibid.* 670 The observation of Hæm... of interest in connection with our recently acquired knowledge of bacterial hæmagglutinins. 1946 *Nature* 27 July 119/1 Work on the hæmagglutinin of vaccinia virus was initiated by an observation by Burnet in October 1947

that a chorioallantoic membrane emulsion agglutinated fowl cells to a low titre. 1969 *New Scientist* 21 Jan. 127/1 The presence of hæmagglutinin on the virus surface enables the influenza virus to adhere firmly to the surface of chicken erythrocytes.

**hæmangioma**, *hem-* (hi-mæng'i-ō-mā). *Path.* Pl. -ata, -as. [f. Gr. *glu-a* blood + \*ANGIOMA.] (See quot. 1900.)

1890 *in BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 2312 *Hæmangioma*, angioma containing blood-vessels, but not lymph-vessels; true angioma. 1913 C. P. WHITE *Path. Growth Tumours* vi. 86 Angioma, are formed in connection with blood-vessels (hæmangioma) or with lymphatic vessels (lymphangioma). 1967 *Lancet* 22 July 212/2 (*table*) Hæmangioma. *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 492/2 Patients with contusion of the abdominal aorta or large hæmangiomas. 1962 *Ibid.* 6 Jun. 49/1 A capillary hæmangioma of the upper lip, nose, and frontal area seems to be highly pathognomonic of this syndrome. 1970 PASSMORE & ROSSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. 233. 10 It is difficult to draw a dividing line between fibrous xanthomas and the xanthous hæmangioma.

Hence *hæmangiomatosis*, a condition characterized by the presence of many hæmangiomas.

1912 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 27 Apr. 1311/1 (*Idem*) General hæmangiomatosis of placenta. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 415/2 Hæmangiomatosis, a condition in which multiple hæmangiomas are developed. 1970 *Guid. XI.* 515 Radiotherapy has been reported... to be of some benefit in... hepatic hæmangiomas.

**hæmanthus**, *hem-* (hi-mæ'nθs). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1737) 127). f. Gr. *glu-a* blood + *anthos* flower.] A bulbous plant of the genus so called, belonging to the family Amaryllidaceae, native to southern and tropical Africa, and bearing umbels of red, pink, or white flowers.

1771 R. WESTON *Universal Botanist* II. 375 *Hæmanthus*, Blood flower, or African Tulip. Spotted stalked Guinea *Hæmanthus*. 1834 Curtis's *Bot. Mag.* LXXI. 3373 (*heading*) *Hairy, Pink Hæmanthus*. 1885 T. BAINESS *Greenhouse & Stove Plants* 199/1 *Hæmanthus* are increased like Amaryllis by offsets which the strong bulbs produce. 1961 *Amarilis Gardening* 14 Oct. 29/1 Bulbs of hæmanthus can be potted now.

**hæmarthrosis**, *hem-* (hi-mærprō'sis). *Path.* Pl. -oses. [f. Gr. *glu-a* + *arthro* joint + -osis.] Hæmarthrosis into a joint.

1883 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 561/1 I diagnosed the case as one of hæmarthrosis. 1891 C. W. M. MOULLIN *Surg.* III. vi. 613 In cases... in which the hæmarthrosis is often considerable and the swelling immediate, it may be almost pure blood hæmarthrosis. 1908 *Practitioner* Apr. 521 Other cases are given, of the association of fatal hæmarthroses from the bowels together with the hæmarthrosis. 1962 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 174/1 Their bleeding is similar to that seen in mild hæmophilia; they have had hæmarthroses, deep intramuscular hæmarthroses, and hæmaturia.

**hæmato**, *hemato-*. Add: *hæmatocrit* [Gr. *xpr-ts* judge], a centrifuge used to estimate the volume occupied by the red blood cells in a sample of blood; the value obtained, expressed as a percentage of the volume of the sample; also earlier *hæmatokrit*; *hæmatogen* [a. G. *hæmatogen* (G. Bunge 1885, in *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* IX. 56)], a yellow powder obtained from egg yolk and supposed to be the precursor of hæmoglobin (Obs.); *hæmatolytic* a. (earlier example); *hæmatomyelia* [Gr. *myel-ōs* marrow + -ia], hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord; *hæmatoporphyrin* [a. G. *hæmatoporphyrin* (F. Hoppe-Seyler *Med.-chem. Unters.* (1871) IV. liii. 533); see \*PORPHYRIN], a dark violet porphyrin compound, C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, obtained by the action of concentrated acids on hæm or its derivatives; *hæmatosa* [plinx (SALPINX 2) (see quot. 1890)].

1894 *Med. News* 29 Sept. 348/2 (*heading*) A modification of Hedin's hæmatocrit. *Ibid.* 350/2 States of comparative health... seem to be of the least importance of all the data necessary for the present status of the hæmatocrit. 1904 *Nature* 31 Aug. 304/1 These hæmatocrits are low because of the hæmatocrit, and red-blood-cell volume (R.C.V.) in their hæmatocrits with polycythemia by means of oxygen. 1960 L. C. WOOLDRIDGE *tr. Bunge's Text-bk. Physiol. & Pathol.* Chem. vi. 102 The iron is more firmly fixed in the nucleus of the yolk of egg than in the albumin of iron... The nucleus of hæmoglobin, for there is no considerable quantity of any other compound of iron in the yolk. I have therefore proposed that this compound should receive the name hæmatogen (blood-former). 1964 J. F. McCLELLAN *Man. Biochem.* 112 Bunge supposed that mammals are born with a store of iron. That led him to look for iron in the eggs of birds, and he found an iron compound which he called hæmatogen. 1875 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2) 220/1 *Hæmatolytic*... Accompanied with escape of blood from distended capillaries. 2. Applied *adj.* and *subs.* to medicines, said

to, by long continued use, impoverish the blood. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 28 May 1882/2. A case of hæmatomelia in a man aged 19. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* 111. 275 He was equal to hæmatomelia, a sort of temporary staphylococcus at the back of the head. 1970 *Archiv. für Tishol.* XXVI, 56 The apparent sudden onset, the lack of progression, and the relatively advanced age of manifestation all point to hæmatomelia as the cause of the lesion, which in turn follows as a consequence of the increased bleeding tendency associated with benzene poisoning. 1886 *Jnl. Physiol.* VI, 27 The filtrate was reddish and showed a spectrum which is that of acid hæmatoporphyrin. 1902 *Encycl. Med.* XXXI, 726/2 By mineral acids the iron may be removed, leaving a purplish pigment, hæmatoporphyrin, which has no power of taking up or giving off oxygen. 1928 J. P. P. *Pract. Recent Adv. Biochem.* (ed. 2) p. 315 It would seem that neither hæmatoporphyrin nor mesoporphyrin is formed in the human body. *Ibid.*, Hæmatoporphyrin has a very powerful light-sensitizing action. 1935 *Sci. News Let.* 9 Apr. 1935/2. Causal tissue can be made to give a bright red under ultraviolet light when a powder called hæmatoporphyrin is introduced intravenously before surgery. 1935 *Endavour* XIV, 126/2 Hæmatoporphyrin... is accordingly described as 1,3,5,8-tetramethyl-2,4-di-( $\alpha$ -oxethyl)-porphyrin-6,7-dipropionic acid. 1884 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 1972 Hæmatosalpinx... Tumours were discovered to the left and right of the uterus. These... proved to be the tubes, full of tar-like blood and firmly adherent. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 614/1 Hæmatosalpinx, collection of blood in the Fallopian tube. 1923 J. M. M. *Kerr et al. Combined Test: Ob. Obstet. & Gynaecol.* 211. 672 The fluid... may be taken to the uterus cavity, forming hæmatometra, and in the most extreme cases it may distend the Fallopian tubes, forming hæmatosalpinges. 1972 C. J. DEWHURST *Integrated Obstet. & Gynaecol. Postgrad.* 1. 12/2 Hæmatosalpinx is most uncommon except in cases of very long retained placenta, and is usually in association with retention of blood in a fragment of upper vagina.

**hæmatology.** Add: Also hæm-; hæmatological a. (examples). So also hæmatologic a.; hæmatologically adv.; hæmatologist, one who specializes in hæmatology.

1904 *Lancet* 25 June 1904/2 The next method was demonstrated by Stenge, some ten years ago and has since rapidly gained favour among hæmatologists, who frequently re-discover it. 1939 *Jnl. Clin. Invest.* XVII, 543/2 The serum or plasma iron fluctuations which occur in hæmatologically equilibrated subjects. 1946 *Nature* 6 July 1946/2 We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Dr. R. A. Kewick for advising us on the hæmatological technique. 1954, 21 Sept. 1957/1 International Hematology Conference will be held in Dallas, Texas, on November 15. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX, 286/2 The hæmatologic constituents of the peripheral blood were the most sensitive indicators of radiation effect. 1956 A. H. CONNOR *Atomic Energy* 333 Nuclear chemists, metallurgists, hæmatologists, and meteorologists. 1968 *Math. in Biol. & Med. (Med. Res. Council)* 111. 90 (filed) Digital computer as aid to differential diagnosis; use in hæmatologic diseases.

**hæmerythrin, hem-** (hî:merî:trîn). *Biochem.* [fr. Gr.  $\alpha\mu\alpha$ -blood +  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\gamma\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$  ERYTHRIN.] A red respiratory pigment in the blood of certain invertebrates.

1903 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXIV, 11. 741 Hæmerythrin, the pink colouring matter in the blood of *Sipunculus* and a few other worms, is contained in the blood corpuscles. 1950 *Sci. News* XV, 103 A... rare red respiratory pigment in hæmerythrin possessed by certain marine animals. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* 111. 70 Amongst other peculiar features they have enucleate corpuscles containing the respiratory pigment hæmerythrin, unique in the Annelida, and found elsewhere only in the sipunculids.

**hæmoglobin, hem-** (hî:mî:glô:bin, hî:mî:). *Biochem.* [ad. G.  $\hbar\alpha\mu\iota\gamma\lambda\iota\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$  (Kiese & Kaeske 1942, in *Biochem. Zeitschr.* CCCXII, 122), i. hæmoglobin hæmoglobin, by alteration.] = MYTHÈMOGLOBIN.

1944 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXVIII, 1537 In expts. dealing with the mechanism of chloride poisoning, H. and J. (Heubner and Jung) found that hæmoglobin (hitherto termed methemoglobin)... served to accelerate its own formation. 1966 *Chim. Chim. Acta* XI, 571 (heading) The formation of hæmoglobin using nitrites. 1966 *Biol. Abstr.* XLVII, 518 The rate of hæmoglobin formation was measured in human blood during drying in air.

**hæmo-, hemo-** Add: hæmochromatosis (æton. hæma-) *Path.* [see CHROMATO- and -OSIS] = *bronze diabetes*; hæmochromogen [CHROMOGEN], a product obtained from hæmoglobin by hydrolysis; hæmoconcentration (see quot. 1949); hæmodialysis *Med.* = *DIALYSIS* 5 b; hence hæmodialyser, an artificial kidney; hæmodynamic a., of or belonging to hæmodynamics; hæmogram [-GRAM], a systematic description of a patient's blood cells; hæmogregarine [ad. mod.L. generic name *Hæmogregarina* (B. Danilewsky 1885, in *Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie* XXIV, 589), a member of a group of coccidian parasites which infest the blood of vertebrates and are transmitted by invertebrates; hæmopoiesis, var. HÆMA-

TOPOIESIS; hæmopoietic a. (later examples); hæmopoietin, -ine [ad. F. *hémopoïétine* (Carnot & Deflandre 1906, in *Compt. Rend. CXLIII* 1386)], = *ERYTHROPOIETIN*; hæmosiderin [a. G.  $\hbar\alpha\mu\sigma\iota\delta\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$  (E. Neumann 1888, in *Arch. f. Path. Anat. u. Physiol.* CXI, 27), f. Gr.  $\alpha\iota\delta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$  iron; see -IN], a brownish-yellow granular iron-protein substance used to store iron in the body; hæmosiderosis [SIDEROSIS], accumulation of hæmosiderin in body tissues; hæmostasis [cf. STASIS], stoppage of the flow of blood; hæmostat [cf. -STAT], f.a. [see quot. 1900]. Obs.; b. an instrument for retarding hæmorrhage.

1909 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Dec. 1909/1 In the general hæmochromatosis associated with cirrhosis of the liver, the pigment in the hæmosiderin is has an ochre yellow colour, which gives to the organs... a most remarkable and characteristic appearance. 1907 *Practitioner* Aug. 214 Hæmochromatosis is a rare disease; the pigmentation is often, but not invariably, associated with glycosuria and cirrhosis of the liver. 1928 *Sunday Pictorial* 12 Jan. 1928/4 The cause of death was hæmochromatosis, an extremely rare disease of metabolism. 1964 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) v. 179 In hæmochromatosis the pigmentation is primarily a slate-grey colour and there is hepatic enlargement. 1965 *Practitioner* 12 Jan. 1965/1 *Jnl. Physiol.* VI, 28, I have seen in the lobule of the liver of a pigeon... in one part hæmochromogen, in another biliverdin. 1957 *Nat. Med.* XXIV, 55 Another possible route for hæmoglobin loss is the following. In the gut there is found a compound known as a hæmochromogen, which is related to hæmoglobin. *Ibid.*, In the laboratory hæmochromogen is a breakdown product of hæmoglobin. 1940 *Acta Med. Scand.* CIII, 548 We shall be able to find hyperglobulinæmia without any displacement of the ratio of albumin to globulin in these cases where there is a hæmo-concentration on account of desiccation. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX, 302/2 These dogs also showed a terminal hæmoconcentration. 1949 *New Gould Med. Dict.* 453/1 Hæmoconcentration, an increase in the concentration of blood cells resulting from the loss of plasma or water from the blood stream; anhydremia. 1964 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) v. 170 Shock is a complex syndrome manifested by hæmoconcentration. 1959 KURRA & ROSHAR in *J. Biol. Chem.* 234, 1111-1115. 1964 *Med. Jnl.* Nov. 74/1 (filed) A continuous flow hemodialyzer. 1963 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 1963/2 The dialysis area of the particular hemodialyzer employed is given, together with the urea clearance achieved by its use. 1947 *Cumulative Index Medicus* XLIII, 1186/1 Attempted hæmoconcentration by intracardiac hæmolytic. 1948 *Lancet* 19 May 1948/1 Hemodialysis is now commonly applied in acute renal failure. 1968 Hæmodialysis [see *DIALYSIS* 5 b]. 1907 *Practitioner* Aug. 217 Although fully recognising the importance of the diastolic pressure, when working at hæmodynamic pressure I did not consider it essential. 1962 *Lancet* 11 Aug. 1962/1 (filed) Hæmodynamic effects of guanethidine. 1929 R. B. H. GRADWOLD, T. Schilling's *Blood Picture* 17 With the aid of a siphon measures the 'hæmogram' is constructed; by its brevity and capacity to express many things it constitutes the basis for the practical usage of the blood picture. 1962 *Lancet* 9 Sept. 1962/1 Other studies showed a normal hæmogram and urine analysis. 1968 *Practitioner* Feb. 126 (heading) Priapismosis, hæmogrammes and Leishman Donovan body by intracardiac hæmolytic. 1964 189 No one knows just how hæmogrammes do to their reptile hosts. This technical term for such parasites derives from the fact that they live in red blood cells. 1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 556/1 Hemopoiesis. 1948 *Am. Med. Jnl.* Sept. 411/1 We have noted that a number of chemical substances stimulated hæmopoiesis in persons with Addisonian pernicious anemia... One of these, thymine... is a pyrimidine base. 1964 D. NICOLAS in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* 11. 398 Most of the vessels are composed of large, loosely-packed connective tissue cells with scattered regions of hæmopoiesis. 1967 *Radiology* XLIX, 205/2 These studies indicate a sensitivity of the hæmopoietic system of man. 1956 *Nature* 10 Mar. 1956/1 Adult mice irradiated with an expectedly lethal dose of X-rays could recover if grafted or injected with hæmopoietic tissue from a normal mouse. 1966 *Chem. Abstr.* X-1839 Hemopoietin, a substance which appears in the serum of organisms exposed to reduced pressure and has a marked stimulating effect on the bone marrow resulting in increased regenerative capacity of the blood. 1932 WILKINSON & KLEIN in *Lancet* 2 Apr. 721/1 Hemopoietin may be identified with or allied to Castle's 'intrinsic factor' of normal human gastric juice. *Ibid.* 721/2 This 'enzyme' acting on the proteins in a normal diet may produce a substance which is stored as the active principle in liver until it is required for hæmopoietic regeneration... It is proposed temporarily to term this substance in hog's stomach 'hemopoietin'. 1960 *Blood* XVI, 1407 Up to the present the only reproducible sources of hemopoietine are plasma and urine of animals made severely hypoxic. 1972 KAWA & JACOBSON *Erythropoietin* 1. The plasma factor that increased erythropoiesis had been termed hemopoietine by Carnot and Deflandre; however, as work proceeded, it appeared to be involved exclusively in red cell production... and erythropoietin became the adopted name. 1906 W. M. Mott in T. C. Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I, 1. 296 When blood corpuscles undergo destruction, as in large extravasations of blood, two substances may be formed—(a) Hæmosiderin and (b) Hæmatoidin... Hæmosiderin may also be found in the renal epithelium. 1964 S. DICK & J. PARSONS *Dis. Ery.* (ed. 14), xvi, 221 A brownish ring, probably due to hæmosiderin, may form in the epithelium encircling the cone (Fleischer's ring). 1972 BALCREAK & WHEBY in C. E. Mengel et al. *Hemolysis* 11. 47 At physiologic levels of tissue iron, slightly more ferritin iron is present than hæmosiderin in liver. Hæmosiderin predominates when excess iron develops. 1909 *Cent. Diet. Suppl.*, Hæmosiderosis. 1942 M. M. WINTROBE *Clin. Hematol.* x, 435 Enlargement of the liver with hæmosiderosis has

been noted in a number of instances (of acute hæmolytic anemia) 1963 H. BURN *Drugs, Med. & Metab.* ad. 21. 159 Among the Bantu in Africa, who use cooking utensils of iron, some of the iron of the pan gets into the food, so that the intake of iron is very high. The absorption of iron continues, and the amount of iron in the liver and other tissues becomes very large. The condition is known as hæmosiderosis. 1971 LEAVELL & THORP *Pract. Clin. Hematol.* (ed. 3) v. 149 Post-transfusion hæmosiderosis is an important development in some patients with chronic bone marrow failure or hæmolytic anemia who require repeated blood transfusions. Usually the iron is stored in the reticuloendothelial cells. 1843 *Maryland Med. & Surg. Jnl.* III, 265 (heading) On hæmosiderosis, and the physical phenomenon of circulation. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) 411/1 Hæmosiderosis. 1971 *Practitioner* Aug. 302 Similar serum changes to those seen in hæmosiderosis are necessary for hæmosiderosis. 1924 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 4 July 1924 (heading) Note on hæmosiderosis by application of living tissue. *Ibid.*, I found that a muscle hæmosiderosis would resist as much as 60 to 80 mm. Hg blood pressure. 1962 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 1971/1 It is interesting to speculate whether the control could be so low that defective hæmosiderosis would result despite a normal total prothrombin content. 1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 596/2 Hæmosiderosis, a proprietary remedy for nose-bleed, containing tannin, quinine sulphate, iodo, and boric acid; used externally. 1904 F. P. FOSTER *Appleton's Med. Dict.* 103/2 Hæmosiderosis. 1. A hæmosiderotic force or other appliance. 1939 F. A. POTTER *Strickers* (1930) 110 The assistant mops it up with a gauze sponge, disposes of the blood with the blood vessel, and the surgeon clips it with a hæmostat, another variety of pincers with handles like manicure scissors. 1966 TAUB & SCHWARTZ in S. I. Schwartz *Princ. Surg.* 111, 106/1 The finger has the advantage of being the least traumatic vascular hæmostat.

**hæmoglobin.** In def. for 'a solid substance... globulin' read 'a protein which is resolvable into hæm and globin'. Add later examples. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1909) 510/1 Hæmoglobin Tablets. 1950 *Sci. News* XV, 96 But these lake-dwelling *Daphnia*, if deprived of abundant oxygen in the laboratory, also become pink with newly-formed hæmoglobin in their blood. Thus they have a hæmoglobin which is soluble in the blood vessel, but which is insoluble in the blood when they do not profit by this gift in nature. *Ibid.*, 103 Hæmoglobin is unusual among proteins in having a coloured part of its molecule, a coloured part with characteristic absorption bands in its spectrum which can be measured. 1962 *Practitioner* 12 Jan. 1962/2 A drop in the hæmoglobin-level from 8 to 70 per cent when tested by the Sahli method. 1956 *Nat. Med.* XXI, 55 Sick-cell hæmoglobin is the best known of the abnormal hæmoglobins in man, but several other types can be distinguished by electrophoretic and solubility tests. These are known as hæmoglobin types C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K, and M. 1957 *ibid.* XXIV, 67 The mean of the twenty values on the scale gives the 'hæmoglobin index' of the population. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* 11. 81 Hæmoglobin contains hæm and globin, and is distributed in the coelomic fluid. 1964 G. H. HAGGS et al. *Intrud.* *Molecular Biol.* v. 115 In the red blood cell it is the only structure observed between the hæmoglobin-laden cytoplasm and the blood plasma. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* 11. 218 The Mar. 59/11. 1968-1969 in the differentiation of colonial myxobacteria, of pancreatic cells in the mouse embryo, and of hæmoglobin-forming cells in the chick embryo. 1968 *Times* 17 May (heading) Structure of hæmoglobin solved.

Hence hæmoglobinometry (later example); hæmoglobinopathy, any condition in which the quality of the hæmoglobin in the blood is defective.

1961 *B.S.I. News Dec. 27* (heading) Scaled glass cells for photometric hæmoglobinometry. 1957 A. W. WOODS et al. in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 May 1957/1 (heading) Terminology of the hereditary hæmoglobinopathies with hæmoglobin variants. *Ibid.* 1235/2 The term hæmoglobinopathy should be used to denote a condition in which the production of normal adult hæmoglobin is partly or wholly suppressed and it is partly or wholly replaced by one or more hæmoglobin variants. 1962 *Lancet* 12 May 1962/1 As the hæmoglobinopathies grow in importance, a monograph taking stock of what we know of thalassaemia is welcome. 1966 *ibid.* 91 Dec. 1435/1 The situation with respect to diabetes reminds one of attempts to analyse the hæmoglobinopathies before chemical techniques were available for the identification of hæmoglobins to discriminate between possible genotypes.

**hæmolymp.** (Later examples.)

1964 O. KINNE in *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* 11. 302 Autoradiographs of *Aequia aquatica* indicate that some 20 to 30% of the total body Na is located outside the hæmolymp. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* 11. 218 Some authors believe that the proteins of the salivary secretion are not synthesized in the gland, but are simply extracted from the hæmolymp.

**hæmolytic, hem-** (hî:mî:lytîs). *Med.* [fr. HÆMO- + *-LYSIS*.] The dissolution or lysis of red blood cells with the consequent liberation of their hæmoglobin.

1890 F. TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* 663 The immediate cause of the anemia is the destruction of red corpuscles in the blood (hæmolytic). 1922 OSLER *Princ. Med.* 725 Increased hæmolytic and diastolic hæmoglobin in the blood serum. 1901 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXX, 11. 345 Hæmolytic produced by Solanum. 1906 *Practitioner* Nov. 591 The jaundice of the newly born... is dependent upon changes, probably toxic in character, with excessive hæmolytic. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX, 307/2 Increased red

cell hemolysis is indicated by elevated excretion of fecal urobilinogen and urinary bilirubin. 1966 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1382/1 Pyridium also causes hemolysis.

Hence hemolysate, any preparation obtained from hemolysed blood; hæmolysæ, -lyse v. trans., to lyse (red blood cells); also *intr.* (of red blood cells or a preparation of them) to undergo hemolysis; hæmolysed, -lyzed, hemolysing, -lyzing *pp.* *adj.*; hæmolysin (hæm'olisin, hæm'olisin) [see "LY-SIN"], any substance which causes hemolysis; hæmolysic a. (in Dict. s.v. Hæmo-) (examples); hæmolysically *adv.*

1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Hemolytic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1044 Pointing to a hæmolytic as well as a simple hæmorrhagic origin for the anemia. 1900 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.* LXVI. 435 Certain blood poisons, viz., the hæmolytins, exercise a solvent action only on such red blood corpuscles as are able to unite chemically with them. 1901 *Lancet* 14 Dec. 1863/3 Since the discovery of tetanolysin by Ehrlich a series of hæmolytins have been described. 1901 *Trans. Path. Soc. London* LXII. 213 A substance is present in the serum which dissolves or hæmolyzes the blood-corpuscles of the rabbit *in vitro*. 1904. In general every serum that acts hæmolytically on a number of different kinds of erythrocytes possesses a corresponding number of immune bodies and of complements. 1904 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXII. 11. 454 Hæmolytin of *Bacillus Megatherium*. In cultures of *B. megatherium* a specific lysin occurs which hæmolyzes the corpuscles of guinea-pig, monkey, and man. 1909 *Jrnl.* LXXXIV. 11. 443 Influence of Cold on the Action of some Hemolytic Agents. 1908 *Practitioner* Feb. 249 To yield substances which have similar hæmolyzing properties to the hæmolytic agent found in tape-worms. 1911 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 23 Dec. 2059/2 The submicroscopic hæmolytic agent is an effective hæmolytic. 1920 *Nature* 13 May 347/2 The anti-coagulating and hæmolytic action of sodium nucleate. 1926 *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 269/2 It was found possible to rear first instar bugs to the adult stage by feeding them on debilitated hæmolytic blood through a mouse in a membrane. 1928 *Q. Jrnl. Exper. Physiol.* XXXVII. 163 The methæmoglobin (MHb) formation which occurs spontaneously in hæmolytates of red blood cells occurs much faster when these have been treated so as to remove the post hæmolytic residue. 1927 *Times* 9 Sept. 151/2 Dr. Locmède, whose laboratory tests for the diagnosis of hæmolytic disease of the newborn infant is in worldwide use. 1926 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1184/2 The hæmolytate of unfractionated whole-blood cells obtained from the same subject was diluted in the same way. 1927 *Jrnl. Gen. Med.* LXVII. 153 Two hæmolytins may be produced by *Escherichia coli*. 1928 *Sci. Jrnl.* Nov. 65/2 The cells are completely disrupted—hæmolyzed. *Ibid.* 65/3 The cells will hæmolyze when subsequently exposed to some mild form of stress. 1929 *Science* 6 June 1030/3 As the red blood cells in the culture media were removed and assayed for hæmolytically active C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>.

**hemophilia.** Add: hæmophilic (-filiæk) a., affected with hæmophilia; also as sb., a person so affected; hæmophilic, also as sb., a hæmophilic.

1896 *Lancet* 18 Jan. 153/2 An arrest of severe hæmophilia bleeding from the gums was obtained by an application of calcium phosphate. 1897 *Boston Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* 11 Mar. 127/1 In hæmophilia, leeching, extraction of the teeth and circumcision are very hazardous operations. 1897 *Lippincott's Med. Dict.* 454/1 Hæmophilic. . . 2. A person affected with hæmophilia. 1935 WHITNEY & BRITTON *Disorders of Blood* xiv. 272 On Mendelian inheritance it may be a two hæmophilic if she is the daughter of a hæmophilia-transmitting woman and a hæmophilic male. 1936 *Discovery* Dec. 388/1 A preparation from egg-white, which reduces the clotting time of blood, provides new hope for hæmophilics. 1938 *New Statesman* 2 July 7/2 In hæmophilia, three and seventy hæmophilics are alive in Greater London to-day. 1946 *Nature* 28 Sept. 447/2 We have been able to study the effect, in some hæmophilic patients, of a product containing 82 per cent fibrinogen. 1946 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 194/1 A pharmacist who is a hæmophilic had noted that by taking tetracycline (a flavonoid) he could ward off hæmorrhagic episodes. 1956 DUNLOP & ALSTED *Toothb. Med. Trans.* (ed. 20) 496 In centres with suitable facilities, a supply of this plasma specifically for use in hæmophilics serves a useful purpose. 1967 M. M. WINTROBE *Clin. Hematol.* (ed. 6) xviii. 937/1 Karyotype analysis has been carried out in several of the hæmophilic women and only in 2 instances has the karyotype been abnormal.

**hemorrhoid<sup>1</sup>, hemorrhoid.** Add: Hence hæmorrhoidectomy, the surgical removal of hæmorrhoids.

1917 V. C. DAVIN in *Surg. Clinics Chicago* I. 343 (title) Local anesthesia for hæmorrhoids. Add: 155 Infusion anesthesia with novocain offers a safe and technically simple method for hæmorrhoidectomy. 1949 M. LOWRY *Let. Oct.* (1967) 182 I'm glad you're better now after your operation—the combination of a hæmorrhoidectomy with a Catholic Institution school education. 1967 S. TAYLOR et al. *Short Textb. Surg.* xxiii. 319 In third degree piles . . . hæmorrhoidectomy is indicated.

**hemostatic.** A. *adj.* (Earlier example.)

1834 *Lancet* 8 Mar. 889/2, I have resolved upon giving such a view of it [i.e. torsion of arteries] as will connect it with the other hæmostatic processes now in use in surgery.

**haenapod**, var. \*HANEPOOT.

**haeremai** (hâ'arëmai, anglicized hoi'rëmai). New Zealand. Also haere mai, haire mai, horomai. [Maori, lit. = come here.] A Maori term of welcome.

1769 J. CANKS *Jrnl.* 12 Nov. (1962) I. 432 As soon as they [i.e. the Maoris] came near enough they wa'yd and called koromai and set down in the bushes near the beach [a sure mark of the good intentions]. 1834 H. WILLIAMS *Jrnl.* in H. Carleton *Life* (1874) II. 112 They were very glad to see us, and gave us the usual welcome, 'haere mai!' 'haere mai!' 1848 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N.Z.* I. 249 No shouts of haeremai, so universal a welcome to the stranger, were to be heard. 1859 F. S. RAWWORTH *Bedfordshire* 34 (Morris). Haire mai! 'ho! the welcome song Rings far on the summer air. 1938 R. D. FINLAYSON *Brown Man's Burden* 9 As the visitors splashed across the ford, that time-honoured cry of welcome broke from every throat. 'Haere mai!' 1943 N. MARSH *Colour Scheme* ill. 55 The Maori people . . . would like me to greet him with a cordial haeremai.

**|| haef** (hæf). [G., f. [M]LG. haf sea, corresp. to ON. haf, OE. haf sea.] A shallow freshwater lagoon found at a river mouth, esp. one of those on the Baltic coast.

1829 S. O. BURTON *Dict. Univ. Information* 521/2 *Haef*, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania. . . 2. Of East Prussia. . . 3. A very extensive bay of the Baltic. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 194/1 The shore of the Baltic is generally low. Along the southern coast it is for the most part sandy. Where streams come down, there are often freshwater lakes termed *haefs*, which are separated from the sea by narrow spits called *nekrungs*. 1879 *Ibid.* X. 447/1 The 'haefs' or lagoons on the Baltic. 1933 *Discovery* June 193/1 He writes from experience of fishing in a haef—on a moor; in a Prussian haef, in Cornwall, on Scottish waters, and in Ireland.

**haefle** (hæ'f), v. dial. [cf. Du: (local) *haffelen* (of a suckling baby) to pull and push at the breast; (of women) to talk a lot, argue.] *intr.* To speak in a hesitant or stammering manner; to prevaricate, shilly-shally. Cf. \*CAFFLE v. 1790 *Gosse Provincial Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Haefle*, to prevaricate. 1825 J. T. BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words* 88 *Haefle*, to waver, to speak unintelligibly. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Gloss. Londale* 191/1 *Haefle*, to stammer, to prevaricate, to falter. 1901 H. L. J. [Jettell] *Haefle*. The doctor, who haefled and called, he didn't rightly know what was wrong w' her himself. 1913 [see \*CAFFLE v.]. 1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 3 Mar. (1962) I. 191 The Nottingham people are still haefling and calling about the children.

**haefz** (hæ'fiz). Also 7 hafiz, 9 hafeez. [Pers. f. Arab. *hafiz* watch, guard.] A Muslim who knows the Koran by heart. 1662 J. DAVIES to *Quarles' Voy. Ambass.* 314 [The] Turbans of their Priests and particularly, of the Hafiz, are white. 1819 T. HORNE *Anastasis* (1820) I. 2. 193 Who, to obtain the epithet of hafeez, had learnt his whole koran by heart unto the last stop. 1927 *Blackburn*. *Mag.* May 374/1 A hafiz, a Hafiz, the Koran for the rest of his life. 1928 *Mag.* (new ed.) III. 552 *Haefz*, no doubt in youth, earned the right to use the title *haefz* (Kur'an-memorizer), which became his pen-name.

**hafnium** (hæ'fniəm). Chem. [f. *Hafnia* (f. Da. *Havn* harbour (see HAVEN sb.), orig. name of Copenhagen (Da. *København*)], mod.L. name of Copenhagen: see -IUM.] A metallic element with a silver lustre usually found associated with zirconium, which it closely resembles chemically, and used in nuclear reactor control rods. Symbol Hf; atomic number 72. Earlier called \*CELTUM.

1923 COSTER & HEVRAV in *Nature* 30 Jan. 79/2 For the new element we propose the name Hafnium (Hafnia=Copenhagen). 1925 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 35 In its ores zirconium is invariably accompanied by hafnium, which absorbs neutrons all too readily. 1939 *Brit. Amer. Physical Soc.* II. 269/1 Hafnium's thermionic efficiency in terms of grams evaporated per unit electron emission is slightly greater than that of Th metal. 1967 W. H. KOHL *Handb. Materials & Techniques for Vacuum Devices* xii. 329/2 The high neutron absorption of hafnium, its excellent corrosion resistance in high-temperature water, and its adequate strength at reactor operation temperatures make this metal suited as a control material.

**hafod** (hæ'vɔd). [W., = summer dwelling.] In Wales = SHIRE.

1782 T. PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 161 This mountainous tract scarcely yields any corn. Its produce is cattle and sheep, which, during summer, keep very high in the mountains, followed by their owners, who reside . . . in *hafodys*, or summer dairy-houses. 1923 *Proc. Prehist. Soc. XVIII.* 74 The evidence therefore points to summer pastures, the older pound being used as a corral for cattle, while the lowland farmer set up his hafod or just outside the wall. 1928 *Rep. R. Comm. Common Land* 274 in *Parl. Papers* 1927-8 (Cmd. 462) X. 1 *Hafod*, the upland pastures in Wales to which transhumance took place in the summer months. 1963 *Times* 19 Apr. 6/12 Reminders of the earliest dwellings in Wales, the hafod or summer home in the mountains, these may be available this season at a peak rental of 12 guineas a week.

**haft**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Add: 1. c. *Bot.* Of an iris: the narrow part, or claw, at the base of the petal.

1944 W. R. DYKES *Handb. Garden Irises* i. 1 An Iris flower consists usually of three outer segments called falls and of three inner segments called standards. . . The lower part of both the falls and the standards is usually called the haft. 1948 G. ANLEY *Irises* 113 *Haft*, the narrowed portion at the base of a perianth segment.

**haft**, sb.<sup>2</sup> 2. See also \*HEFT sb.<sup>3</sup>

**hafta** (hæ'fɪt), repr. colloq. pronunc. of *have* to (see HAVE v. 7 c). Chiefly N. Amer.

1921 B. SCHUBERT *What makes Sammy Run?* v. 80 That's a honey. . . I'll hafta remember that one. 1948 A. KOKER *Parm* 185 s. 1. I see. . . You don't hafta explain. 1952 E. WILSON *Equations of Love* 275 I don't hafta marry the Aldridge girls, he said urgently. 1968 N. BACHWEL *Welcome to Canada* iv. 133 You'll hafta carry him.

**haftara, haftarot(h)** [see \*HAPHTARAH.

**hag**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Add: 6. *hag-like*, also *adj.*

1824 J. MORRIS *Ad. Hag's Babe* I. xlii. 148 There was also . . . an old woman of a hag-like and decrepit appearance.

**Haganah** (hägänäh). Also Hagana. [ad. Heb. *Haganah* defence.] A group of Jewish settlers in Palestine who, as an underground defence force, played a leading part in the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

1923 *Daily Mail* 29 Jan. 6 He knows more about the 'Haganah', the Zionist Self-Defence force, than the authorities in Palestine like. 1949 KOSTER *Promise & Fulfilment* 96 Specially picked anti-terrorist Haganah squads. 1960 *Guinness* 26 Aug. 3/3 The Haganah, a force recruited from an underground guerrilla force into a regular army. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 12/4 The Haganah (Jewish self-defence) movement . . . ultimately became Israel's army.

**hagden, hagdown.** Add: Also *hagdel, hagdon*.

1824 W. D. WILLIAMSON *Hist. State Maine* I. 150 The Hags are a kind of dark brown colour, about as large as a Murr, though its foethers are longer. 1844 FINNER & LOCKLEY *Sea-Birds* I. 26 The Tristan great shearwater also probably reaches its greatest abundance on the North American coast, where it is known as the 'hagdon'. 1929 *Lawson's Birds Bril. Isles* VIII. 141 Wrenwards reminds us that it [i.e. the sooty shearwater] is known to the fishermen as the hagdon or black hagdon.

**hagfish, hag-fish.** (In Dict. s.v. HAG sb.<sup>1</sup>.) Add later examples.

1931 J. R. NORMAN *Hist. Fishes* ill. 41 The related Hagfish (*Myxine*) possesses still more singular habits, and born right into the fishes it attacks. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 231 Aqua-lung diving is beginning to provide exact data about the natural habitats of such animals, for example, the hagfish, *Myxine glutinosa*. 1968 *Times* 19 Dec. 4/8 Lampreys, like hagfish, are surviving members of the jawless fishes, the first group of vertebrates to evolve.

**haggadah.** Add: 2. The Jewish ritual for the first two nights of the Passover. Also the book containing the text of the service.

1723 tr. B. Picard's *Ceremonies & Rites Customs* I. 61 Then each of them holding a Glass of Wine in his hand, says the Haggada. 1807 JACOBS & WOLF *Calal. Anglo-Jew. Hist. Esch.* 194 Haggadah Pesach, or Liturgy of the Passover; . . . 1811 *Jewish Rite* II. 14. 375 The first two evenings of Passover are called 'seder-evenings', and the book which contains this Service is generally called *Haggadah*. 1896 W. H. GREENBERG *Haggadah* 6 Upon the first cup one says the benediction. . . Upon the second cup one recites the Haggada. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 7/5 Perhaps the whole genius of the celebration of the Passover may be summed up in the words of the Haggadah: 'In every generation each Israelite shall bethink himself as though he had been delivered from Egypt.' 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VI. 124/1 The opinion of Friedmann, that special books containing the Passover service existed in Talmudic times, is based on a judgment of Rabe in favor of a man who claimed a Haggadah, from an estate under the plea that he had lent it to the deceased. 1924 JOYCE *Ulysses* 708 An ancient haggadah book. 1972 *Publishers Weekly* 7 Feb. 16 (Advt.). We have created what we feel is the most unusual Haggadah for Passover 1972. . . A functional Haggadah with the complete Passover Seder service in both English and Hebrew.

**haggadically** (hæg'dikəli), *adv.* [f. HAGGADICAL a. + -LY.] As in the haggadah. 1901 CHURCHILL & BOY LIU *Rabbinical Judaism* 78 The Scriptural lesson . . . is haggadically developed.

**haggia.** Add: 1. d. A mixture, hodge-podge; a mess.

1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/6 They cheerfully go through the curious haggas of social and philanthropic duties served up to them each week. 1928 W. A. I. ARCHBOLD (title) Bengal haggia. 1929 H. MARXWICK *Ordnery Norm* 66/1 He'll just mak a haggia o' the job.

**haggy**, a.<sup>1</sup> [f. HAG sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Of or pertaining to a hag.

The sense of quot. 1654 is uncertain: it may belong to HAG sb.<sup>1</sup> or 2.

1664 M. STEVENSON *Occasions Off-spring* 83 *Dit*

