



# THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

## A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## I. CONSONANTS.

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

g as in *go* (gōu).  
h ... *ho!* (hōu).  
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (terriə).  
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fɑːrðə).  
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).  
w ... *wen* (wen).  
hw ... *when* (hwen).  
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bap).  
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).  
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).  
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).  
ʒ ... *vision* (viʒən), *déjeuner* (dɛʒœnɛ).  
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).  
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡə).

(FOREIGN.)  
ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (aɪnvɪroɪn).  
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (sɛːɑːlʲɔ).  
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʲɔːrɛ).  
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχʷ).  
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʲt).  
ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zɑːʎɛn).  
ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛːʎʲɛn, rɛːʎʲɛn).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mɔdʲ).  
aɪ ... *aye=yes* (aɪ), *Isaiah* (aɪzai̯ə).  
æ ... *man* (mæn).  
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).  
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).  
ʌ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).  
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).  
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɔːrveɪ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃɛ).  
|| ɛ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).  
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nəʃən).  
ɔɪ ... *I, eye* (aɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).  
|| ɔ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də viː).  
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).  
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪˈkiː), *react* (rɪˈækt).  
o ... *anchor* (ˈæŋkə), *morality* (mɔːrəˈlɪti).  
oi ... *oil* (ɔɪ), *boy* (bɔɪ).  
o ... *hero* (hɪˈrɔ), *zoology* (zɔːlɒdʒi).  
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).  
ɔ, ɔ\* ... *got* (ɡɔt), *soft* (sɔft).  
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kɔln).  
|| ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pø).  
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).  
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪˈʃən).  
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fru-).  
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈtju), *virtue* (vɜːtju).  
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlɛr).  
|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (dün).  
o (see iː, ɛː, ɔː, uː) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.  
i, u (see ɛː, ɔː) }  
ʰ as in *able* (ˈɛbəl), *caten* (tɪˈn) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).  
ū ... *curl* (kūrl), *fur* (fūr).  
ē (ēː) ... *there* (ðēːr), *pear, pare* (pēːr).  
ē (ēː) ... *rein, rain* (rēːn), *they* (ðēː).  
ē ... *Fr. faire* (fēːr).  
ō ... *fir* (fīr), *fern* (fērn), *earth* (ɛəp).  
ī (īː) ... *biér* (bīːr), *clear* (klīːr).  
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sē).  
ō (ōː) ... *boar, bore* (bōːr), *glory* (glōːri).  
ō (ōː) ... *so, sow* (sōː), *soul* (sōl).  
ō ... *walk* (wɔlk), *wart* (wɔt).  
ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (þɔrn).  
|| ō ... *Fr. cœur* (kōr).  
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒōn).  
ū (ūː) ... *poor* (pūːr), *moorish* (mūːrɪʃ).  
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūːr), *lure* (lūːr).  
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).  
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *late* (lāt).  
|| ü ... Ger. *grün* (grün), *Fr. jus* (ʒü).

### OBSOLETE.

ǣ as in *amceba* (ǣmʃbǣ).  
ǣ ... *accept* (ǣksept), *maniac* (mǣˈniæk).  
ǣ ... *datum* (dǣˈtʃm).  
č ... *moment* (mɔu mɛnt), *several* (sɛˈvɛrəl).  
č ... *separate* (adj.) (sɛˈpǣrɛt).  
é ... *added* (xˈdɛd), *estate* (ɛstɛˈt).  
ĩ ... *vanity* (væˈnɪti).  
ř ... *remain* (rɪmɛˈn), *believe* (bɪlɪˈv).  
ř ... *theory* (þɛˈɔri).  
ř ... *violet* (vɔɪˈɔlɛt), *parody* (pæˈrɔdi).  
ř ... *authority* (ɔˈθɔriti).  
ř ... *connect* (kɔnɛkt), *amazon* (æˈmæzɔn).  
iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜːdiū), *measure* (mɛˈʒiū).  
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltəˈgɛː).  
iū ... *circular* (sɜːkiūlǣr).

\* ɔ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

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

## In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɔ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andē* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *men* from *mann*, *en* from *an*.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. .... = genitive.	pa. t. .... = past tense.
a (as a 1300) .... = ante, before.	gen. .... = general, -ly.	Path. .... = in Pathology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

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

# H.

**H** (h̥tʃ), the eighth letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, representing historically the Semitic **Ḥ**, *Heth* or *Kheth*, through the Greek **Η**, *Heta*, *Eta*, originally the eighth, but, in the later Greek alphabet, after the omission of *Ϝ* (see *F*), the seventh letter. The Semitic letter represented a laryngeal or guttural spirant, or a rough aspirate, and it was with the aspirate value that the letter was originally used in Greek and passed thence into Roman use. (In the later Greek alphabet, **H** was used as a vowel, to express long *ē*, which had previously not been distinguished from short *e*: see *E*.) When the Roman alphabet was applied to the Germanic languages, **H** was used initially for the simple aspirate or breath-sound, which had arisen out of a pre-Germanic or Aryan *h*, through the stages of guttural aspirate (*kh*), and guttural spirant (*χ*); medially and finally *h* was put for the guttural spirant itself, which, in later times, came to be written *gh* or *ch*: thus, Gothic *hauh*, OHG. *hōh*, OE. *hēah*, mod. English *high* (*gh* mute), Scotch *heich*, Ger. *hoch*. In Old English, *h* occurred not only before the vowels, but also before the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* (representing the pre-Germanic *hl-*, *kn-*, *kr-*, *kw-*, or *q-*), as in *hlaf* loaf, *hnecca* neck, *hræfn* raven, *hwit* who; it now stands initially only before vowels. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with just sufficient narrowing of the glottis to be audible before a vowel. It is also used to form consonantal digraphs (*sh*, *th*, etc.) with simple sounds; and it is often silent, or merely lengthens a preceding vowel.

The name *aitch*, which is now so remote from any connexion with the sound, goes back through ME. *ache* to OF. *ache* = Sp. *ache*, It. *acca*, pointing to a late L. *\*acca*, *\*ahha*, or *\*aha*, exemplifying the sound; cf. It. *effe*, *elle*, *emme*, etc. (The earlier L. name was *ha*.) The plural occurs as *aitches*, *aches*, *hs*, *h's*.

In late Latin, and in the Romanic languages, the aspirate was no longer pronounced, and consequently often not written; in modern Italian it is entirely omitted, as in *eretico*, *istorico*, *orribile*. In Old French similarly the mute *h* was originally not written, and it was in this form that many Old French words, such as *abit*, *able*, *cir*, *erbe*, *eritage*, *onest*, *onor* or *onur*, *ure* or *oure*, *ynpue*, were originally adopted in English. From this stage we derive the still existing forms *able*, *ability*, *arbour* (= *erbere*), *ostler*. But at a later period, imitation of the Latin spelling, by scribes who knew that language, gradually led to the restitution of *h* in the writing of most of these words in French, and thence also in English. In French, the *h*, though thus artificially reinstated in spelling, remained mute; but in England it was gradually, after the usage of the native words, restored in pronunciation, so that at the present day only a very few words, viz. *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, with their derivatives, remain with *h* mute; though others, such as *herb*, *humble*, *humour*, were so treated very recently, and are by some people still; and *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*) is so pronounced by the majority. A trace of the former muteness or weakness of *h* in other words is also seen in the still prevalent practice of using *an* before words with initial *h*, not accented on the first syllable, as *heretical*, *historical*, *humane*, *hypotenuse*, and in such archaic forms as 'mine host', and the biblical 'an Hebrew'. In the ME. period, during which *h* was being gradually reinstated in words from Old French, these show great variety of spelling, the same word appearing now with, and now without *h*; this uncertainty reacted upon other words beginning with a vowel, so that these also often received an initial *h* (due probably in some instances, as *habundant*, to a mistaken notion of their etymology). This spelling has been permanently established in the words *hermit* and *hostage*, among others.

In Old English, as in the Teutonic languages generally, initial *h* was strongly and distinctly aspirated. But early in the Middle-English period it was dropped in pronunciation and writing before *l*, *n*, and *r*. The old *haw* was from the 12th c. commonly written *wh*, sometimes *w* only, in Scotch *gwh*, *guh*; indicating a variety of pronunciation (see *W*). Before vowels, in words of Old English or Norse origin, *h* has been regularly retained in the standard spelling and pronunciation; but in many English dialects, especially those of the midl. and southern counties (not in Scotland, Ireland, or the United States), the aspirate has disappeared as an ordinary etymological element, and is now employed only with other functions, viz. to avoid hiatus (e.g. *the egg*, pronounced *the-h-egg*), and especially in the emphatic or energetic utterance of a syllable with an initial vowel; being then prefixed without distinction to words with or without etymological *h*; thus *horse*, *ass*, usually *oss*, *äss*, emphatically (or after a vowel) *hoss*, *häss*. In earlier periods, these dialectal habits naturally affected the written language of literature, where their influence was reinforced by the uncertainty that prevailed as to initial *h* in words of Latin-French origin; so that during the Middle-English period, and down to the 17th c., we find numerous instances of the non-etymological absence or (more often) presence of initial *h* in native words also. These characteristics are not confined to English: some modern Dutch and Flemish dialects, especially those of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant, have entirely lost *h* as an etymological element, and employ it to avoid hiatus, and to impart emphasis, exactly like the English dialects; while in Old High German, Middle Low German, Middle Dutch, and, above all, Middle Flemish literature, the non-etymological absence and presence of initial *h* is even more marked than in Middle English. In this Dictionary, some of the chief forms found in earlier use with adventitious initial *h* are mentioned in their alphabetical order, with a reference to their proper spelling, especially when this is not seen by simple omission of the *h*; but in other cases it is to be presumed that, when a ME. word in *h* is not entered here, it will be found in the form without *h*.

In recent times, the correct treatment of initial *h* in speech has come to be regarded as a kind of shibboleth of social position; this has resulted in the cultivation of the educated usage in many quarters where it is not native. But even in educated pronunciation, there are cases in which *h* is usually mute, e.g. at the beginning of a syllable after certain consonant groups, as in *exhaust*, *exhortation*, and in such suffixes as *-hant*, *-hope*, in *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, *Greenhope*, *Stanhope*, *Tudhope*, *herd* in *shepherd*, as well as in the pronouns *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*, when unemphatic and as it were enclitically combined with the preceding word, as in 'I met him on his horse'. In the corresponding neuter pronoun *it*, originally *hit*, in which the unemphatic use predominates, the *h* was long ago dropped in writing as well as speech. (But in Scotch the emphatic form is still *hit*.)

After a vowel, *h* is regularly silent, and such a vowel being usually long, as in *oh*, *ah*, *bah*, *hurrah*, the addition of *h* (so usual in modern German) is one of the expedients which we have for indicating a long vowel in foreign or dialect words. The silence of *h* in certain positions contributed to the currency of such spellings as the obsolete *prehemine*, *proheme*, *abominable*.

By the combination of *h* with consonants, numerous digraphs are formed for the expression of simple sounds; the origin of this goes back to the ancient Greek alphabet, which used **PH**, **TH**, **KH**, for the aspirated consonants, which were afterwards provided with single symbols **ϕ**, **θ**, **χ**, and sank into simple spirants. In Latin the digraphs were retained, and thence *th*, *ch*, and occasionally *ph*, were taken to represent German spirants or aspirates. In Old English, which had **þ**, **ð**, for the sound or sounds represented on the continent by *th*, these digraphs had little currency until after the Norman Conquest, which introduced *th*, *ch*, *gh*, and sometimes *ph*, for certain English sounds, and substituted *wh* for OE. *hw*; the development of a simple sound (**j**) from the OE. combination *sc*, led, through *sch*, to the digraph *sh*; *ph* and *rh* (pronounced *f* and *r*) were adopted from Latin as the representatives of *Gr. ϕ* and *ρ*; in more recent times *rh* has been used to express Slavonic and Semitic guttural spirants; *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ph*, *th*, *kh*, to represent Sanskrit and Indian aspirates, or other alien sounds; and *zh* (on the analogy, *sz*: *z*: *sh*: *zh*) for the phonetic representation of French *j* in *déjeuner*, symbolized in this Dictionary by **z**. (For the history and use of these digraphs, see under their respective initial letters, *C*, *G*, etc.)

To drop one's *h's* (or *aitches*), to omit initial *h* where it is pronounced in Standard English.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *h* and *k* geendiað on a æfter rihte. 1530 PALSGR. 17 The soundynge of this letter H, when he hath his aspiration, and when he hath it nat. *Ibid.*, These words 'honest, honour, habundance, habitation'.. in whiche *h* is written and nat sounded with us. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H, may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.*, *H* which corruptly wee name Ach.. we in England haue great need of it. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 56 *Mar.* For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? *Beat.* For the letter that begins them all, H. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 22 A distinguished magnetiser, who could not sound his h's. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 A drawing-room where the *h* and other points of etiquette are rigorously maintained. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 313 They liked, as they did not drop their own h's, to talk with people who did not drop theirs. 1888 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter H is absolutely sacred in the Constitution of the United States. 1892 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. ii. 41 A very fine young man, but evidently a nobody, inasmuch as he dropped his aitches and so on. attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 4/1 If she can read and write, and is not afflicted with the *h* malady.

b. with reference to the shape of the capital H. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 8, I had a wound here that was like a T, But now 'tis like an H. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. The house.. a noble uniform pile in the form of a half H.

2. attrib. and Comb. *H-branch*, a branch-pipe joining and proceeding at right angles from two parallel pipes. *H-less* (*aitchless*), adj., without an *h* or *h's*; not aspirating the letter *h*. *H-piece*, in a force-pump, a piece standing on the wind-bore under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece into the standpipe.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 147 *H-piece*. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 322 Millionaire cheesemongers who dwell *h-less* in the feudal castles of the poor. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 14/5 She.. brings 'h'less' Socialists as guests to her husband's house. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 135 Hebrew capitalists and aitchless millionaires.

II. 3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the eighth group or section in classification, the eighth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

4. *H* was a mediæval symbol of 200.  $\bar{H}$  = 200,000. (See *Du Cange*.)

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

5. *Music*. The note B natural in the German system of nomenclature (the letter B being used only for B flat).

1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.* 1880 GEHRING in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 643/1 *H* major is a key rarely used.. *H* minor is the key of Schubert's very fine unfinished Symphony.

6. *Math.* In the differential calculus, *h* is used to denote a small increment.

1872 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* i. § 6 (1873) 4 Let *x* become *x* + *h*, where *h* = Δ*x*.

7. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used for the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

III. Abbreviations.

*H* = various proper names, as *Henry*, *Helen*. *H. (Chem.)* = Hydrogen. *H.* in the Shipping Register = *Hoy*. *h.* (in a ship's log) = *haul*. *H* or *h* = *hour*. *H* or *h* (*Physics*) = horizontal force. *H* (on lead pencils) = *hard*; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by *HH*, *HHH*, etc. *H*, as a direction in a musical score = *horn*. *HB* (on lead pencils) = *hard black* (denoting a medium hardness). *H.B.C.* = Hudson's Bay Company. *H.B.M.* = *His* (or *Her*) Britannic Majesty. *H.C.* = *Heralds' College*, House of Commons. *H.C.F. (Math.)* = *Highest Common Factor*. *H.E.I.C.* = *Honourable East India Company*. *H.G.* = *Horse Guards*. *H.H.* = *His* (or *Her*) *Highness*, or *His Holiness*. *H.I.M.* = *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Majesty*. *H.M.* = *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty*. *H.M.C.* = *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's Customs*.



H.M.S. = His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service. H.P. = horse-power, half-pay. H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness. † H.q. or h.q. = *hoc quare*, look for this = q.v.

**H'**, formerly used for *he* before a vowel or *h*, as *h' is, h' had*: see *HE*.

**1603** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 409 It was so short, h' had much ado To reach it with his desperate Toe. *Ibid.* 425, I would say eye; for h' had but one. **1704** in *Boccalini's Advert.* for *Parnassus* II. A iv b, The Wrongs Ha felt in Poultry Specimens so long.

† **Ha**, *sb.* **1** Obs. Short for HA-HA, a sunk fence.

**1766** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 112 There was .. a ditch like a ha to keep cattle out. *Ibid.* III. 149, I saw her .. walking in the garden, near the ha.

**Ha** (hā), *int.* and *sb.* **2** Also 5-6 *hagh* (e, 7 *haugh*, 8-9 *hah*. [A natural exclamation found in Greek, Latin, most of the mod. Romanic, and all the mod. Teut. langs. The simple *ha*! is not recorded in OE. (which had however the *ha ha!* of laughter), but was used in OF., and is freq. in Eng. from c 1300.]

**1**. An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc.

**a 1300** CURSOR *M.* 4218 Ha! quat þaa bestes war selcuth kene, þat has me refte mi derling dere. **c 1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 557 Ha, fals lustyche! where fynst þou þat resun, So for to dampne an innocent man? **c 1460** Towneley *M.* (Surtrees) 63 *Pr. Miles*. A, my Lord! Pharo, Haghe! **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. ii, Haknaue, why hast thou troubled and fowled my water? **c 1489** — *Sonnets of Aymon* i. 32 Ha, god, what a fayre knyghte is he. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 3 Ha? Let me see: I, give it me, it's mine. **1596** — *Hen. IV* I. iii. 281 And then the power of Scotland, and of Yorke To ioyne with Mortimer, Ha. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 42 Ha? fie, these filthy vices. **1611** FLORIO, *Hā* .. an interjection of chiding, *haugh* [1598 *hagh*?], what? **1626** MASSINGER *Roman Actor* IV. i, Ha! come you resolved To be my executioners? **c 1709** PRIOR *and Hymn Callimachus* 1 Hah! how the laurel, great Apollo's tree, And all the cavern shakes! **1779** SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Ha! my dear Snerer, I am vastly glad to see you. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 170 Ha! they will bind us to the rack. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, 'Good-night, Miss!' said Lizzie Hexam, sorrowfully. 'Hah! Good-night!' returned Miss Abbey with a shake of her head.

**b**. Sometimes doubled, or preceded or followed by other interjections; as *ha ha!*, *a ha!*, *ah ha!*, *† ha a!* (See also *AHA*.)

**a 1300** CURSOR *M.* 4917 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queper þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 9051 A ha! þat wreche wit-vien freind! **c 1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 561 [They] cryden, out harrow and weylaway Ha, ha [v. r. a ha] the fox! **c 1477** CAXTON *Jason* II. 15 Ha a madame, what is this? **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 158 Ah, ha, Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, haue I encompass'd you? **1602** — *Ham.* I. v. 150 Ah ha boy, sayest thou so? **1610** — *Temp.* v. i. 263 Ha, ha: What things are these?

**c**. Repeated, *ha ha!*, or oftener, *ha ha ha!* it represents laughter: see *HA HA*.

**2**. Used as an interjectional interrogative; esp. after a question; = *EH* 2. (Chiefly in Shakspeare.)

**1594** SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 234 Q. M. Richard. *Rich.* Ha. Q. M. I call thee not. **1596** — *Merch.* V. ii. v. 44 What saies that foole of Hagers off-spring? ha. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. xii, Why doe I enter into bonds thus? ha! **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 61 Doe you put trickes vpon's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? ha?

**3**. An inarticulate vocal sound (hō or ā), expressing hesitation or interruption in speech. Often in collocation with *hum*.

**1605** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 284 *Patr.* Ioue blesse great Ajax. *Ther. Hum. Patr.* I come from the worthy Achilles. *Ther. Ha?* **1603** — *Per.* v. i. 84 *Mar.* Hail, sir! my lord, lend ear. *Per. Hum.* ha! **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, Laying down such ha—such unnatural principles. Are you—ha—an Atheist?

**B. sb.** **2** The interjection taken as a name for itself. Esp. as an expression of hesitation in the combination *hums and ha's*: see *HUM*, also *HAW*.

**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, You may be any thing, and leave off to make Long-winded exercises; or suck up Your ha, and hum, in a tune. **1622** MABBE *Tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 115 Thou wouldest haue .. given him an Ha, or a Nod. **1764** R. LLOYD *Prolog. to Colman's Jealous Wife*, What hands had thunder'd at each Ha! and Oh! **1820** SHELLEY *Edipus* I. 228 With a ha! and a hum! I come! I come! **1841** J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 66 A sort of sound, commendatory, like a ha!

**Ha** (hā), *v.* Also 9 *hah*. [f. *Ha int.*] *intr.* To utter 'ha!' in hesitation. Chiefly in the combination to *hum* (*hem*) and *ha*: see *HUM* *v.*

**1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. xi, He did not ha: neither hum, hem, nor ha, onely stared me in the face. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, The former ha'd, eh'd.

**Ha**, *pron.*, ME. form of *HE*, *HEO* *she*, *Hi* *they*.

**Ha**, *pron.*, worn-down form of *HAVE* *v.* q.v.

**Ha'** (hā). Sc. form of *HALL*.

**1780-1836** J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in Chambers *Pop. Poems* Scot. (1862) 146 The baillies caught the welcome strain, And made the ha' resound again. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A gentleman from the south had arrived at the Ha'. **1832-53** D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 48 She aye made her hallan to shine like a ha'.

**Comb.** **ha'**-Bible, the great Bible that lay in the ha' or principal apartment; **ha'**-folk, the folk of the hall, kitchen, or common room, the servants; **ha'**-house, the manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor.

**1786** BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* Night xii, The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride. **1786** — *Two Dogs* 62 An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* x, There were mair fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xix. 158 The big ha' Bible was accordingly removed .. from the shelf where it commonly lay.

**Haaf**, *obs.* form of *HAW*, *azure*.

**Haaf** (hāf, haf). Also *haave*, *haff*. [a. ON. *haf* (Sw. *haf*, Da. *hav*) sea, high sea, ocean.]

In Shetland and Orkney: The deep or main sea; now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing; hence, the part of the deep-sea frequented by fishermen; deep-sea fishing ground or station.

**1809** EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl.* I. 237 The boats set off for the fishing ground, which is called the *haaf*, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2 o'clock of the afternoon. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The careful skipper will sleep still enough in the deep haaf. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv, The men employed at the *haaf*, or the fishing-station most distant from the land. **1888** EDMONDSTON *Home of Naturalist* 168 On returning from a night's fishing at the haaf.

**b. attrib. and Comb.** Pertaining to or employed in the haaf or deep-sea fishing, as *haaf-boat*, *-boy*, *-fishing*; *haaf-eel*, a name of the conger-eel; *haaf-fish*, the great seal, *Phoca barbata*.

**1793** *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 693 (Jam.) The first master of a boat to the Haaf, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive. **1806** NEILL *Tour Orkney* 107 (Jam.) Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. **1808-18** JAMIESON, *Haaf-fish*, the Great Seal, *Phoca barbata*. **1844** N. Brit. Rev. I. 359 A crew of four men and a haave-boy. **1856** ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sk. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 43 Engaged in the deep sea or haaf fishing. **1866** *Morning Star* 17 Aug. 3/3 The 'haaf' boats from the island of Unst. **1880-4** DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 251 *Haaf-eel*, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth.

**Haaf**, *Haak*, *dial.* f. *HALF*, *HAKE*.

**Haal** (e, obs. *dial.* forms of *HALE* *v.*, *WHOLE*.

**Haam**, *dial.* form of *HAME*, *HOME*.

**Haar** (hāi). *local.* Also *harr*, *haur*. [a. MDu. *hare* (Du. *haere*) keen cold wind.] A wet mist or fog; esp. applied on the east coast of England and Scotland, from Lincolnshire northwards, to a cold sea-fog.

**1671** SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, A Sea *Harr*, Lincolnshensis Maritimus Tempestas à mari ingruens. **1777** NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* 438 In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 389 The water of the lake [Loch Ness], never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick haar or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Harr*, mist with small rain. 'A northern har brings fine weather from far.' **1889** N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Har*, fog, mist, especially when it is cold. **1892** STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 History broods over that part of the world like the easterly har.

**Haar**, *-e*, *obs.* forms of *HAIR*, *HARE*.

**Haaste**, *Haate*, *obs.* f. *HASTE*, *HATE*, *HOT*.

**Hab** (hæb), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* *exc. dial.* [Known in the phrases *hab nab*, *hab or nab*, from c 1550. Conjectured to represent some part of the verb *HAVE*, presumably the pres. subj., OE. *hæbbe*, early southern ME. *habbe*, in conjunction with the corresp. negative form OE. *næbbe*, ME. *nabbe*; the alternative phrase *habbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.), *nabbe he* (*ich*, *we*, etc.) = 'have he (we, etc.) or have he (etc.) not', accounts fairly for the sense, and answers phonologically; but there is a long gap in the history, between the general disappearance of the *habbe* forms of the verb in ME. and the first examples of *hab nab*.

*Hab se*=have ye, if ye have, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras* c 180; (*hab* is still a form of *have* in modern Devonshire and W. Somerset dialect (where also the phrase *hab or nab* is in everyday use), but is exemplified by Elworthy only in (*hab*-m, for *have*-en = 'have him', where it may be a modern phonetic change, since the dialectal change of *vn* to *bn* is widely spread, in *eb'm* even, *sel'm* seven, and the like.)

**1**. In the phrases *hab or nab*, *hab nab* (*habs-nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss, succeed or fail; however it may turn out, anyhow; at a venture, at random.

**1542** UDALL *Erasm.* *Apopl.* (1877) 209 Put to the ploung of .. habbe or habbe to wyne all, or to lese all. **1580** LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 82/2 The citizens .. shothab or nab at random vp to the roofdolt and to the chancell. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi, But hab nab [F. *à toutes aventures*], we can never take too much advantage of it. **1638** FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Better still Habs-nabs good wincke and choose, if one must have her, The other goes without her. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 990 Cyphers, Astral Characters .. set down Hab-nab, at random. **1707** J. STEVENS *Tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such .. Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance, .. Hab nab, at a venture. **1831** SCOTT *Fynl.* II. 388 It is all hab-nab at a venture. **1888** ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Then you 'ont take no less?' 'No, I 'ont, not one varden. 'Then I'll ab-m, hab or nab!'

**2**. quasi-*sb.* In phr. at (*hy*) *hab or nab* = prec.; *by hab or by nab*, *by habs and nabs*: see *quots.*

**1530** PALSGR. 833 By habbe or by nabbe, *par une voye ou autrre*. **c 1540** *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 93 While those sought by happ or nap to subdue thother. **a 1612** HARRINGTON *Epigr.* IV. (1633) 91 Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew, That set King, Realm and Laws at hab or nab. **1623-4** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. ii, Take heed, for I speak not by nabs and by nabs. **1685** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 138

Who said you have drawn up an Impeachment against President Moore at hab nab. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Habs-an-nabs*: Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*. **1892** M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 41 It is only by stealth as it were, and that 'by habs and nabs', as we say, that a stranger can learn much of the true folk-talk.

† **Hab**, *v.* *Obs.* [See prec.] In *hab or nab*, have or not have.

**1546** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 106 Bernardo sayth the Frenchmen will cum roundly to worke to us at ones, and that we shall habb or nab shortly.

**Hab**, *dial.* and negro var. of *HAVE*.

**Habade**, **Habandoun**: see *AB-* and *H*.

**Habaron**, *-ioun*, *obs.* forms of *HABERGEON*.

**Habber-**: see *HABER-*.

**Habberdehoy**, var. of *HOBBADEHOY*.

**Habble**, *Sc.* form of *HOBBLE*.

|| **Habeas**. Short for *HABEAS CORPUS*, q.v.

**1879** *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 June, The terrified man moved himself by habeas to the Fleet.

|| **Habeas corpora**. *Law*. [L. = thou (shalt) have the bodies.]

**1**. More fully *Habeas corpora juratorum* (i.e. of the jury): a process formerly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, directing the sheriff to compel the attendance of reluctant jurymen.

**1476** *Plumpton Corr.* 37, I send you now the habeas corpora and a coppie thereof, and you must desier the sheriffe to serve it. **1535** *tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 223 b (Stanf.) And if thethen come nat at the day of this writte returned, than shal go an habeas corpora, and after that a distres unto them come. **1838** CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. I. i. § 8 (ed. 6) 405 If none of the special jurors mentioned in the .. *habeas corpora* appear in court, the cause cannot be tried.

**2**. More fully *Habeas corpora nuper vicecomitis* (i.e. of the late sheriff): a process for bringing an ex-sheriff to account to the crown or to his successor.

**1838** CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Cr.* Q. B. I. i. § 5 (3). (ed. 6) 214 Get your clerk in court to obtain a rule for a habeas corpora to bring in the body of the sheriff.

|| **Habeas corpus** (hē'bi'æ's kō'pō's). *Law*. [L. = thou (shalt) have the body (sc. in court).]

A writ issuing out of a court of justice, or awarded by a judge in vacation, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habeas corpus ad subficiendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined.

[**1231** *Bracton's Note Bk.* (Maitland 1887) 527 Preceptum est vicecomiti quod habeat corpus eius, etc.] **1465** MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 503 II. 189 Now ther ys com down an habeas corpus for hym. **1585** F. ALFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 52 An Habeas Corpus since the begynning of this Queenes time hath bin but 25. 6d. in the Common Pleas, and 3s. 4d. in her Majesties Benche. **1642** *Humb. Desire & Proposit. Lds. & Comm.* 1 Feb. 8 Stopping their Habeas Corpors. **1678** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 Lord Shaftesberies businesse touching the Habeas Corpus is heard today in the House. **1679** *Act 31 Chas. II.* c. 2 § 1 Whensever any person .. shall bring any Habeas Corpus directed unto any Sheriffe .. Goaler Minister or other Person. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 131 The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad subficiendum*. **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 Bushell .. being committed for non-payment of this fine, sued his writ of habeas corpus from the court of common pleas.

**b. Habeas Corpus Act**: the name commonly given to the Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 (1679), whereby the granting and enforcing of this prerogative writ was much facilitated.

**1691** C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect. Poems* 20 The Habeas Corpus Act, oppos'd, say still The Subjects Rights, is but the Prince's will. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 135 The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous habeas corpus act. **1777** BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol Wks.* III. 136 The other [statute] for a partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus appears to me of a much deeper malignity. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 352 By the Habeas Corpus Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it.

**c. fig.**

**1589** *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38 And with an Habeas corpus to remove them from the Shepherds tarre-boxe to the hangmans budget. **1660** T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xviii. (1831) 96 There is not a habeas corpus comes to remove thy yoke-fellow, child, or friend, but it is signed by thy heavenly Father. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. ii, Here are a great many poor words pressed into the service of this note, that would get their habeas corpus from any court in Christendom.

Hence *Habeas corpus v. trans.* (*nonce-ud.*) to remove or transport as if by a writ of habeas corpus.

**1817** KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 3 *Habeas corpus*'d as we are out of all wonder, curiosity, and fear.

**Habeck**, var. *HABICK*.

|| **Habena** (hābē'nā). *Anat.* and *Surg.* [L. *habēna* thong, rein, f. *habēre* to hold.]

**1**. *Anat.* a. = *FRENUM*. b. = *HABENULA*.

**1830-47** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 677 The pineal gland has no other connexion with the brain than that which these habena or peduncles secure for it.



2. Surg. 'Formerly applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* **Habenar** (hāb'nār), *a. Anat.* [f. prec.: see -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the habena.

|| **Habendum** (hāb'endm). *Law.* [L. = 'to be had' or 'to be possessed', gerundive of *habere* to have.] That part of a deed (beginning in Law Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* II. ii. Now I come to the *Habendum*, to have and to holde, vse and [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 In every deed of Conveyance there be two principall parts, the Premises, and the *Habendum*. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The description of the things granted need not be repeated in the *habendum*; as it is sufficient that they are described in the premises. 1876 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Deed*. In annuity-deeds and money assignments, the phrase 'To have, hold, receive, and take' is the common form of *habendum*. 1884 *ELPHINSTONE Conveyancing* 100 The clause beginning 'to have and to hold' is the *habendum* and *tenendum* combined, and is generally called the *habendum*.

[**Habenry**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

|| **Habenula** (hāb'enūlā). *Anat.* [L. *habēnula* small thong; hence, small strip of flesh cut out of a wound (Celsus).] 'A small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.' 1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 551 A collection of grey matter... called the ganglion of the peduncle of the pineal gland (ganglion of the habenula).

Hence **Habenular** *a.*, 'ribbon-like; floating like a thong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

**Habernace**, obs. form of ABEARANCE.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* 42 Personal pledges... for his good habernace.

**Haberchoun**, obs. Sc. var. HABERGEON.

† **Haberdash**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 5-6 *haburdassh*, -*dashe*, *haberdash(e)*. [app. = AF. *habertas*, of unknown origin, perh. the name of a fabric, which occurs in an Anglo-Fr. customs list of imported peltry, furs, and fabrics, where a parallel and nearly contemporary list has *haberdassherie*. But the English word may, from its date and sense, be a back-formation from HABERDASHER, and *habertas* may be only a bad AF. spelling of it.

Connexion with mod. Icel. *haprtask* 'haversack' is not possible.]

Petty merchandise, small wares.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 225 La charge de *hapertas*, xiid. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1205 I have an hole armory of such *haburdassh* in store. 1578 T. N. tr. *Con. W. India* 23 With great store of *Haberdash*, as bells, necklaces, beades of glasse, collers, points, pinnes, purses, needels, girdles, threed, knives, sissers, pinners, hammer, hatchets, shirts, Coyfes, breecherchiefs... breeches, coates, cloges, caps, Mariner's headcheere. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 17 To barter with the Spaniards for their small *Haberdash*, or Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wares.

fig. 1550-3 *Ans. Papystical Exhort.* A viij b, Ye vetter soche trashe And pylde *haberdashe* As laye longe in your mynde.

b. More frequently, *haberdash* ware, wares.

1477 *Inv. Goods in Earwaker Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 3 In Dyvers *Haburdassh*ware xs. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 16 All *haberdassh* wares, as paper, bothe whyte and browne, glasse [etc.]. 1594 BLONDIEU *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 All sorts of *Merchery* or *Haberdash* Ware. 1625 *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1644 One hundred and twentie pieces of *Carsies*... with divers small *Haberdash* wares.

† **Haberdash**, *v.* Obs. [f. HABERDASHER.] *intr.* To deal in *haberdashery* or small wares.

1635 *Quarles Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 To *haberdash* In Earth's base wares. 1644 — *Sheph. Orac.* iv. Leave to *haberdash* In such small peddling wares.

**Haberdasher** (hāb'erdāsh). Forms: 4-6 *haberdassher*, *haburdaisshe*, -*dasshe*, 4 *habirdaschere*, -*dasshere*, 5 *habardashar*, 6-*haberdasher*, (7 *habber*-). [Has the form of a derivative of HABERDASH *sb.* (q.v.), or of the AFr. *hapertas* (quasi \**hapertassier*, \**haberdassier*); but the actual nature of the relationship between these words is left doubtful by their relative dates, as well as by the undetermined relation in which *haberdash* and *hapertas* stand to each other.]

Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats: see *quots*. In the course of the 16th c. the trade seems to have been split into two, those of *†a*. A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a *hatter* (*obs.*); b. A dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbons, etc.

1311-12 *Liber Memorandum* 53 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 433 Super diversos *haberdassher* et *capellarios*. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 361 An *haberdassher* [v. rr. *habir*, *habur*, -*daschere*, -*daisshe*] and a Carpenter. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 108 William Warboys citizen and *haburdasher* of London. c1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 *Salters*, *Towlers*, and *habardashars*. c1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 *Haberdasshers* that sell french or milan cappes, glasse, Daggers, swerdes, griddles and such things. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (Howe 1615) 869/1 The *Millioners*, or *Haberdasshers*, in that place, sold mousetrappes, bird cages,

shooing hornes, Lanthornes, and Jewes trumpes. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 38 Bookes, pictures, beades, crucifixes, why there was a *haberdassher* shop of them in euerie chamber. [1720 STYRPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754-5) II. v. x. 278/2 *Haberdasshers*... were also called *Milliners*, so called from Milan in Italy, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.]

a. 1566 *Capet 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 For the better and truer making of Cottes and Hattes within this Realme... it shalbe left to the Maister and Wardens of the Company of *Haberdasshers* within the Citie of London... to [etc.]. c1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxiv, The *Haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hattes. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* III. 699/2 John Fisher a *haberdasher* of hats and mayor of Northampton. 1711 *BUGGELL Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 He... had won so many Hats, that his Parlour looked like a *Haberdasher's* Shop. 1711 *STEELE Ibid.* No. 187 ¶ 7 Mr. Sly, *Haberdasher* of Hats... has prepared very neat Hats, Rubbers, and Brushes.

b. 1611 *COTGR., Mercator*, a Pedlar, a paltrie *Haberdasher*. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, An *Haberdasher* of small wares... In London also called a *Millenier*, at Lat. *millie*. i. a thousand, as one having a thousand small wares to sell. 1630 *MASINGER Renegado* II. iii, A great lady dote upon a *Haberdasher* of small wares! 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Haberdasher*, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4462/4 William Andrews of London, *Haberdasher* of small Wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) 1. 38 *Haberdasher* [buys] of the thread merchants. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haberdasher*, one who sells small wares; a pedlar. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict.*, *Chaucer* 241 *Haberdasshers* were originally a branch of the mercers; and dealt, like them, in small wares.

c. *fig.* (cf. *dealer*, *retailer*, *vendor*.)

1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 a, A *Haberdasher* of Wilde-fowle, or a Merchant venturer of daintie meat. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1235 This *haberdasher* of lyes. 1664 J. WILSON *Project.* iv. *Dram. Wks.* (1874) 264 See! your *haberdasher* of small projects. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Haberdasher* of Nouns and Pronouns, Schoolmaster or Usher. a1764 LLOYD *New River Head* Poet. *Wks.* 1774 II. 65 *Haberdasshers* of small jokes. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xvi, This 'Haber-dasher of pronouns' was a person of the name of Margot. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., A schoolmaster, alias a *haberdasher* of nouns and pronouns.

d. *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 296/1 They are altogether *haberdasher* Statesmen.

Hence **Haberdasheress**, a female *haberdasher*.

1702 T. BROWN *Let. Dead to Living Wks.* 1760 II. 272, I found... Thalestris the Amazonian, who, as I hinted to you in my last, is become a *haberdasheress* of small wares.

**Haberdashery** (hāb'erdāsh'eri). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. The goods and wares sold by a *haberdasher*.

1419 *Liber Albus* III. l. (Rolls) 230 Les Fees de Layn de Spaigne et *Haberdasherie*. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 96 Those are the Syrens, that hang out their shining Silks and Veluets, and dazle Prides eyes with their deceitfull *haberdashery*. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 166 Our own Commodities being some rated very low, as Drapery, Silk Wares, *Haberdashery*. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. *Wks.* VIII. 390 Tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 373 A highly respectable draper told me that he never could thoroughly understand where hosiery, *haberdashery*, or drapery, began or ended. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 133, I am involved in a whirlwind of *haberdashery*, Brussels lace, diamonds.

2. The shop or establishment of a *haberdasher*.

1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* II. Interl. iii, A walking *haberdashery*, Of feathers, lace, and fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haberdashery-ware*, etc.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 467 A ship laden with wyne, sylkes, and other *haberdashery* wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 161 *Haberdashery*-ware from Holland. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xxxv. 245 A kind of *haberdashery* shop. 1797-1805 S. & H. *LEE Canterb.* T. V. 40 In the *haberdashery* line.

**Haberdpoies**, -*poys*(e), obs. ff. AVOIRDOUPOIS.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Amphora*. a pound and a halfe of *haberdpoies* weight. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 139 Sold by the *haberdpoies* pound.

† **Haberdine** (hāb'erdin, -din). Obs. Forms:

4-6 *haburden*(ne), 5-7 *haberdyn*, 6 *haberden*, -*dyn*, 6-7 *haberdine*, *haberdin*, *haberden*, 7-8 *habberdin*, -*dyn*, 6-9 *haberdine*, 9 *haberden*. [The same word as MDu. *abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *labberdaen*, supposed by De Vries to be derived from the name of a Basque district, the *tractus Lapurdanus*, F. *le Labourd*, or from *Lapurdum* ancient name of Bayonne; the Basques having been the first to engage in the cod-fishery. The loss of *l*-points to the passing of the word through French: Godef. has *Labordean* 1577; *Cotgr.* has *abordean*, *habordean*, *labordean*; but earlier evidence for the word in Fr. is wanting.] The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting; salt or sun-dried cod.

It was sometimes formerly considered a different species from the common cod and classified as *Asellus Islandicus*.

1300 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* I (1787) 118 In vendicione diversis per diversa *capia* 5496 stokfish et *Aberden*. [1370 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 616 In 1370, 140 *haburdenne* are bought at 1s. each.] 1496 *Naval Accounts Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Fyssh, cc *haberdyn* et xxxiiij iij the hundred—lxvij viij. 1530 in *Rymer Foeder* (1710) XIV. 375 *Cod* and *Haberden* Eight Hundred. 1538 *FITZHERB.* Just. *Peas* 156 *Fyschers* that actually labour to take *Lyng Haberdine* *Lobfyshe*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 63 *Broome* *fagot* is best to drie *haberden* on. 1621 *BURTON Avat. Mel.* I. ii. l. i. 1651/1 68 *Indurate* Fish as *Ling*, Red-herrings... *Haberdine*. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET*

*Health's Improv.* (1746) 230 Our Blood is... corrupted with filthy Fish... salt Herrings, red Herrings, Sprats, *Haberdin*. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 154 Cod fish, *Haberdine*, *Ling* &c. have 124 to the c. [1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haberdin*, cod or stock fish dried and cured on board: that cured at Aberdeen was the best.]

b. More fully *haberdine*-fish.

1573-80 *BARET Alw.* F 578 *Haberdine* fish, *Asellus salinus*. 1771 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* (1790) 138 Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of *Haberdin* fish.

**Habergeon** (hāb'erdžən, hāb'erdžən), *hau-bergeon* (hōb'erdžən). Forms: a. 3 *hauber-geun*, 4-6 -*oun*(e), 4-9 -*on*; also 4-5 *hawber-joun*, *Sc.* *haubrischoun*(e), *hawbyrschown*, *haubersion*(e), 5 *hawburgon*, -*byrgon*, *Sc.* *awbyrchowne*, 6 *haubergyon*, *haulbergyn*, 9 *hawbergeon*. β. ? 3, 4- *habergeon*; also 3-4 *haberion*, *habiryun*, 4-5 *haber*, *habar*, *habir*, *habour*, *habur*, *habyr*, -*geon*, -*gion*, -*gloun*, -*gyn*(e), -*gon*, -*goun*, -*gowin*, -*goyne*, -*jon*(e), -*joun*(e), -*jowin*(e), -*jeoun*, -*jeon*, -*jun*(e), -*youn*(e), 5 *aburioun*, 6 *habergyn*, *habarion*, *habbergion*, -*jon*, -*jeoun*; *Sc.* *haberjone*, -*choun*, -*shoun*, *haberschone*, *abrichon*. (About 100 variants.) [ME. a. F. *haubergeon* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), deriv. (treated as dim.) of OF. *hauberc*, now *haubert*: see *HAUBERK* and -*ON*. In Eng. from an early date reduced to *ha-*, though examples of *hau-*, *haw-*, under French influence, contemporary or historical, occur down to the present day. The word has been since the 16th c. only historical, and it was app. after it had become obs. as a living word, that the pronunciation hāb'erdžən or hāb'erdžin, found in Milton, Butler, Glover, etc., and in some modern dictionaries, arose.]

A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a *HAUBERK*, but sometimes app. the same as that.

1285 *Act 13 Edw.* I. c. 6 A disz liverie de terre... *haubergeun* chapel espe e cutel. c1340 *Cursor M.* 7521 (Trin.) Helme *haburioun* [Gott. *habiryun*] on him þei did. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 130 Mony helmys and *hawbyrschownys*. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 279 Scho was cled in *haubersione* Of treuth and of deuocione. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 23 In his helme and in his *haberioun*. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xvii. 5 Goliath... was clothid with a maylid *hawberiou* [1388 an *haburioun* hokid]. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 14 Þe *haberioun* of ristwysnesse. c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 150 Nexte his sherte an Aketoun And ouer that an *haubergeoun* [z. rr. *habiryoun*, *haubergoun*, *haberioun*]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 To Henne my sonne, an *aburioun*, a keil Hatte. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 22 Throw thre fauld of *Awbyrchowne*. c1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 220/1 *Haburyone* [z. rr. *haburgyn*], or *hawberk*, *lorica*. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4129 The *haubergeonne* whilk his body shuld kepe both vp and doun. 1530 *PALSGR.* 229/2 *Haulbergyn* of mayle. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* ix. 9 They had *habergions* As it were *habergions* of yron. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their *habergeons* dismayd. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* I. lxxii. 15 Some doud a curace, some a corslet bright, An *hawberke* some, and some a *haberioun*. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxvi. 14 And *Vzziah* prepared for them... shields, and speares, and helmets, and *habergions*. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 537 The shot let fly... Lodg'd in *Magnano's* brass *haubergeon*. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1119 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad *haubergeon*. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 23 Their Knights and freeholders to find *Corslets* and *Haubergions*. 1787 *GLOVER Athenaid* viii. (R.), Above, bright maile, *haubergions* scald'd in gold. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 306 The Knights are now seen... each covered with his *hawbergeon* of mail. 1879 *BROWNING Tray* 4 *Sir Olaf*, the good knight, did don His helm and eke his *habergeon*.

† b. Worn as a rough garment for penance. Obs. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 798 Werynge of heyres or of stamyn, or of *haubergions* on hake naked flesche... and swiche manere penances. *Ibid.* 7980 Of whiche *Ihesu* crist is moore apayed than of heyres or *haubergions* or *hauberkes*.

† c. Applied to the elytron of a beetle. Obs.

a1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Scaly beetles, with their *haubergions*, That make a humming murmur as they fly.

Hence **Ha'bergeoned** († *hauberionnyd*) *a.*, equipped with a *haubergeon*.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men stronge, and men *hauberionnyd*.

† **Ha'berjet**, **hauberget**. Obs. Also 6 *hauberject*, 8 *haberject*, 9 *halberject*, -*git*. [In med. L. *haubergetum*, a word of obscure origin, app. related to *HAUBERK* and *HABERGEON*.] A kind of cloth named in *Magna Carta*, and in some ancient documents.

[1216 *Magna Carta* 1 *Hen.* III § 23 Sit... una latitudo pannorum tinctorum & Russetorum & *Haubergetorum*, scilicet due Uline infra listas.] 1502 tr. *Great Charter* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 219 And one largenes dyed clothes and of russets and of *hauberietis*, that is to sey two ellis betwixt the lists. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haberjets*, or *Haubergets*, a kind of Cloth mentid in *Magna Carta*, and other Records. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* II. i. 10 Clothing of... grising or halbergit and lambs' skins. 1862 *RILEY Liber Albus* Gloss. s. v. *Hapertas*, In *Mag. Rot.* 14 *John*, mention is made of 3043 *ells* de *halbergo* albo 'of white halberjet' for the king's use.

† **Ha'bick**. Obs. Also *habeck*. [Etymol. unknown.] 'An instrument used in dressing cloth' (*Cussans Handbk. Heraldry* 116).

1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* iv. vii. 288 *Sable*, a *Cheuron*

Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipful Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369.

**Habide**, obs. form of **ABIDE**.

1300 *Cursor M.* 22688 Under a fel pai sal habide. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) i. 4 It will not habide perin.

**Habil**, obs. form of **ABLE**, **HABILE**.

**Habilable** (hæ'biləb'l), *a. rare*. [= mod. F. *habillable*, *f. habilier* to clothe: see **-ABLE**.] Capable of being clothed.

1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v, The whole habitable and habitable globe.

**Habilament**, variant of **HABILIMENT**.

**Habilatory** (həb'ilə'tɔːri), *a. rare*. [Arbitrary *f. F. habilier* to dress, or Eng. *habili-ment*, after adjs. etymologically formed in **-atory**.] Having reference to dressing.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxix. (D.) Accustomed to penetrate the arcana of habilitary art. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v, In all his Modes and habilitary endeavours. 1865 — *Fredk. Gl.* xviii. vii. VII. 207 Valuable effects, cosmetic a good few of them, habilitary, artistic.

**Habile** (hæ'bil), *a.* [A variant of **ABLE** (formerly *habile*, *abil*, etc.), conformed in 16–17th c. to mod. F. *habile* or Lat. *habilis*, and, in modern use, (sense 4) to some extent differentiated: see **ABLE** *a.*] + 1. Fitted, suited; fit, suitable; competent (to do something); = **ABLE** *a.* 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 78 To that, baith curtis and cunnand He weis, bath habyll and avenand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. 334 Quiklik weis mare habil to have desir than to have obtein the tribunate. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 iv. 184 Apt and habil for any congenerous action. 1715 WADSWORTH *Corr.* II. 24 The most habil way to prevent the ruin of this church. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apostol. Epist.* (1820) I. 624 Many habil and interested witnesses.

+ 2. Manageable, handy; = **ABLE** *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body, and the most easily turned to all sides.

+ 3. Having the capacity or power (to do a thing); = **ABLE** *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate* 71 (Jam.) To be the mair habyl to keip the command of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 That God's influx doth render the subject habil to act.

4. Having general readiness; handy, ready; skilful, deft, adroit, dexterous.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* (1880) 169 Ryol sawe the stroke come, and was habylle, and lepte a syde. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 189 The most proper and habil person. 1766 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 38 'Tis like practising Fencing with the left Hand... it renders one more habil, certainly. 1840 I. A. TROLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 223 The most habil writer of monthly fashions. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* i. viii. 157 The cards fell quickly from his habil fingers. 1890 HARPER's *Mag.* Nov. 894/1 That general training which made educated Americans of earlier generations so habil and adroit.

**Habiliment** (həb'ilimənt), *Forms: a.* 5 *abily-*, *aby(l)y-*, 5–6 *abyly-*, 5–7 *abille-*, *abili-*, 6 *abili-*, *abilla-*, 7 *abili-*, *abilia-*, *abiliment-*. *β.* *Sc. forms* (chiefly in senses 1, 3, 4) 6 *abulye-*, *abulye-*, *abulie-*, 6–7 *abulyea-*, *abulizie-*, *abulza-*, 9 *abulyement-*. *γ.* 5 *haby(l)y-*, *habyly-*, 5–7 *habille-*, 6 *hable-*, 6–7 *habile-*, 6–8 *habilli-*, *habilla-*, 7–9 *habila-*, 6–*habiliment-*. See also **ABILIMENT**, **BILIMENT**. [*a.* OF *habillement*, *abillement*, *f. habilier* to render fit, fit out, *f. habile* fit, suitable: see **ABLE**. In early use often spelt without initial *h*, esp. in the senses which connected themselves with **ABLE**, **ABILITY**; but with the gradual restriction of the word to sense 4 (like mod. F. *habiller*, *habillement*, obviously influenced in sense by *F. habit* clothing), the *h* has been restored. (The *Sc. ly.* 13, represents *Fr. il mouillé*.)]

1. (without *pl.*) Outfit, accoutrement, equipment, array, attire, dress. (Now only of personal attire.) 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xviii, Alle maner of abyement that pretendith to the werre. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b, Hauyng the forme and abyement of a knight. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. lvi, Their abyement was maid... after the general gise of the cuntre. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 4546 Rycht hartfully content Of meit, drynk, and abyement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 30 Strange Lady in so strange habiliment. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 146 The costlie excesse of cleithing, and abzultment of mens bodies. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. l. 229 To keep pace with this romantic extension of habiliment. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* App. 14 In rich habiliment Two Strangers at the Convent-gate. 1824 POR *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 i. 202 Numerous changes of habiliment.

Fig. 1804 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 363/2 The style is the habiliment of the spirit.

+ 2. *pl.* Fittings, apparatus, furniture, gear, outfit, rigging; as of a ship. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The cordes and other habyliments of the shippe bracke.

+ 3. *pl.* Munitions, appliances, implements, or apparatus of war; weapons, warlike stores, etc. (In this sense the initial *h* was more commonly omitted, doubtless from the recognized connexion with *able*, *ability*, quasi 'things making able for war'.)

1422, etc. [see **ABILMENT**]. a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 145 Alle the abylymentys of werre... as wellle pouders, gounnyns, and arblastys, schott, or othyr artyleres. 1495

Act 11 Hen. VII c. 64 *Preamble*, Shippes with all abillimentis of Werre. 1569 STOKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 7 To prepare for all such necessarie habilements and engines of warre as were mete. a 1644 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 489/1 Ammunition, Victuals, or other Abilliments for the War. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Armour, Munition, Stores... Ordnance, or other Habilliments of War.

+ *b. esp.* Personal accoutrements for war; armour, warlike apparel; also the trappings of a horse. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* i. 53 Soo beganne eueriche of theym to seke his armes and habylmentes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 i. 28 In glistering habilliments of armes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 51 He armed himself in the dead Knights abilliments, with guilt spurs. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, To return his armour and ablyments at a moment when it was impossible to find a suitable delegate in his stead.

4. *pl.* The apparel, vestments, or garments appropriate to any office or occasion. Applied also, jocularly or grandiloquently, to ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense.)

(In this sense initial *h* has always prevailed: the connexion with *able*, *ability*, being less obvious, and that with mod. F. *habit*, *habillement* more so.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 111 Clothyng and habylmentes of the sayd holy fader. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 35 He cled him with riche and riall abylymentis. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII, 28 b, Wyth y<sup>e</sup> gartier, collar, mantell, and other habillimentes aperteynyng to the companys of the sayde noble ordre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. i. (Arb.) 149 They want their courtly habilliments. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 11 My riches, are these poore habilliments. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 474 To put on all those abilliments upon him, to kill the fat calf to welcome him. 1770 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. 1. 305 We have no winter habilliments. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 218 The Saviour is seen in the habilliments of a gardener. 1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* II. ii. 50 She saw George Standmore in his everyday habilliments.

Fig. 1614 SIR W. LEIGHTON in *Fair S. P.* 725. I. 265 All curious quaint abilliments exild. In humblest habite now my verse compild. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 98 The earth decks herself in her best abilliments of blossomes. 1822 KEBLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 8 Mistaking the circumstances and outward habilliments of things for the things themselves.

+ 5. Anything worn as an ornament; = **BILIMENT**.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 8 Pyers... bought for them abyementes and jeweltes. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII c. 5 Any frenche hood or bonet of velvet, with any habillment paste or edge of golde perle or stone. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xxiv. 22 The man took a golden abillment of half a shekel weight. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, *Gen.* xxiv. 22 Eare-ring; or abillment, jewell, ouch: which was hanged sometime on the eare.

+ 6. *fig.* Mental equipment or qualification; capacity; *pl.* abilities, faculties, powers (of mind). *Obs.* 1585 APL. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 2 How can the Holy Ghost... but require us to bestow all the forces and habilliments we have? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iv. 102 If the impediments of Nature be but small, And the habilliments otherwise great. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Wouldest thou have eloquence added to all these former abilliments? 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abillment to steer a kingdom. a 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* xl. xvi. § 10 There is a freedom or abillment to do that which is pleasant and acceptable unto God.

Hence **Habilimental** *a.*, of or relating to attire.

**Habilimentary** *a.*, dealing with habilliments.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 466 Embodied representatives of antiquity in a moral as well as habillimentary point of view. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 731 The result of his habillimentary effort. 1882 HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. vii, 109 Researches among habillimentary hulls and husks.

**Habilimented**, *pp. a.* [*f. pres. sb. + -ED*.] Equipped, arrayed, apparelled, dressed.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 257 Habilimented gloriously for warre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Fruits* Wks. iii. 98 A Chimney-sweeper's wife... Habilimented like the Diamond Queene. 1630 H. LORD *Perseus* Ep. Ded., Habilimented in the ridiculous vesture of his owne Superstitions. 1829 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 1 Oct. 625/1 The staid and decorously habilimented banker.

+ **Habilitate**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. habitatus*, *pa. pple. of habitare*: see next.] Endowed with ability; rendered able; capacitated, qualified.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 12 Not legall, nor habitate to serve in Parliament.

**Habilitate** (həb'iliteit), *v.* Also **ABILITATE**. [*f. L. habitatus* *pp. stem of habitare* to make fit, enable, *f. habilitas*, aptitude, **ABILITY**.]

+ 1. *trans.* To endow with ability or capacity; to capacitate, qualify. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 322 The internall gifts of God... fortifie vs against vice, and habitate exceedingly to vertue. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A superadded influence, which may habitate them for action. 1819 SOUTHEY *Hist. Brazil* III. xl. 527 Till a second order from the King should habitate them so to do.

*b.* To furnish with means, esp. for the working of a mine. [After *Sp. habilitar*.]

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 212\* He then proposed, not to habitate the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen.

2. *intr. for refl.* To qualify oneself for office; *spec.* to qualify as teacher in a German University. [After *Ger. habilitiren*.]

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habitate as a privat-docent when he returned. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1612 In 1811 he habitated at Heidelberg with the dissertation, 'De fidei...idea'.

3. *trans.* To clothe, dress, habit. *rare.*

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 107 Species variously habitated in artistic patterns. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xliii. 183 Devils... habitated in flesh for evil purposes.

Hence **Habilitator** [after *Sp. habilitador*], in western U. S. one who habitates a mine, or furnishes capital for its working under contract with the proprietors. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Habilitation** (həb'iliteiʃən), *Also ABILITATION*. [*ad. med. L. habitatio* *em.*, *n.* of action *f. habilare*: see **HABILITATE** *pp. a.*]

Although the obvious connexion with **ABILITY** led to the dropping of initial *h* in this and the preceding word, in 17th c. the direct Latin derivation finally preserved it.]

The action of enabling or endowing with ability or fitness; capacitation, qualification.

1612 BACON *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 The Things, which we formerly have spoken of, are but Habilitations towards Armes: And what is Habilitation without Intention and Act? 1713 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 169 All Augmentations of Duties which were introduced in the said Ports... on occasion of the War, or under the Title of Habilitation, or any other whatsoever, ceasing and being taken away. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 617 The habilitation of new maritime ports for expediting the intercourse with America. 1861 A. McCALL *Ess. Proph.* in *Aids to Faith* (1861) 88 He... had no permanent habilitation to declare the will of God. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 213 I propose that the honour-degrees (M.A., etc.) should of themselves form the habilitation for the office of tutor.

*b.* The advancing of money on the security of a mine, to enable the owner to work it. (*U.S.*, from *Sp. habilitacion*.)

**Hability** (həb'iliti), *Also 5-6 -te, 6-7 -tie*. [An early form of **ABILITY**, after OF *habileté*; in this, the *h* was rarely preserved after 1650; but in the 19th c. it has sometimes been restored in sense 2, which goes with *habile* and mod. F. *habileté*.]

+ 1. Early spelling of **ABILITY**, *q. v.* *Obs.*

1430-1678 [see **ABILITY**]. 1723 *State Russia* II. 77 All their Hability consists in crying out with a loud Voice to the Idols.

2. The quality of being *habile*; deftness; readiness; easy familiarity. [After mod. F. *habileté*.] *rare.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 64 An ability of conduct which properly constitutes genius in war. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Critical Method* 73 Hability in or familiarity with a given style or form affects our appreciation of it.

**Habillement**, *ement*, *obs. ff. HABILIMENT*.

+ **Habile**, *v. Obs.* *Forms: 5 habyle*, *-ylle*, *abele*, 5–6 *habyll*, 5–7 *habille*. [*a.* *F. habilier*, *abilier* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to fit, fit out, put in order, dress, clothe, repr. a late L. type *\*habiliare*, *f. habilis* (see **HABILE** and **ABLE**); in later use associated with *habit* clothing. Cf. also **ABLE** *v.* 1, 2, and the *Sc. form* *ABULIYE*.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; = **ABLE** *v.* 1.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 They ought of reason them self to habyle To haue science of Philosophie.

2. To fit out; to accoutre, array, attire, esp. for war; to apparel, dress; = **ABLE** *v.* 2.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 141 She went into her chambre and abeled her self. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* i. 19 He dyde do make agayn the churches, and habylled the holy places. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 Be he habylled richely in harnoys and mountures. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/2 The holy man Abraham thus habilled and arrayed... lepe up on an horse. *Ibid.* 111 To habylle and put them in armes. 1654 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 128 He stayed there so long till Lozia was habilled.

3. To make or pronounce competent, to enable, qualify; = **ABLE** *v.* 4 b.

1530 PALSGR. 576/2, I habyll, as a man to do a thyng, I make him able, or thynke him sufficient... I was habylled to handell this mater by better men than you be.

**Habirgeon**, *joun*, etc. *obs. ff. HABERGEON*.

**Habit** (hæ'bit), *sb.* *Forms: a.* 3–5 *abit*, *abyt*, 3–6 *abite*, *abyte*, (5 *abbyte*, 6 *abbit*, -et(te), -ytte, *Sc. -eit*). *β.* 4–7 *habite*, 5–6 *habyte*, (5 *habet*, 6 *habitt*, *habbet*, -ett(e), *Sc. habeit*, 6–7 *habette*), 5–*habit*. [*a.* OF *habit*, *abit* (12th c. in *Littre*) = *Pr. abit*, *habit*, *it. abito*; *ad. L. habitus*, noun of action (*w. stem*), from *habere* to have, *refl.* to be constituted, to be.]

The sense-development, as seen in Latin and the modern languages taken together, is thus: *orig.* Holding, having, 'haviour'; hence the way in which one holds or has oneself, i. e. the mode or condition in which one exists, or exhibits oneself, *a.* externally; hence demeanour, outward appearance, fashion of body, mode of clothing oneself, dress, habitation; *β.* in mind, character, or life; hence, mental constitution, character, disposition, way of acting, comporting oneself, or dealing with things, habitual or customary way (of acting, etc.), personal custom, accustomedness. This development was largely completed in ancient Latin, and had received some extension in OF, before the word became English; in our language, senses were taken, from time to time, from *Fr.* or *L.*, without reference to their original order of development; hence the chronological order in Eng. is in no way parallel to the original; and the arrangement below is only partly chronological. In mod. F. the word is narrowed down to our branch I, other senses being supplied by *habitude*; thus Eng. 'habit' is co-extensive with the two French words, and its chief sense corresponds not to *F. habit* but to *F. habitude*.



## I. Fashion or mode of apparel, dress.

1. Bodily apparel or attire; clothing, raiment, dress. *Arch.*

a 1225 *Anchr. R.* 12 Pe onnesse of o lue & of o wil, bet heo alle habbed imene wiðinen here abit, bet is on. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 141 Pe abyt bat pou hatz vpon, no haly-day hit menskez. 1483 *CAXTON Goli. Leg.* 681 Saul thenne changed his habyte and cloythyng and dyde on other cloythyng. 1592 R. JOHNSON *9 Worthies Fij.* The verie aspect of his outwarde abite. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 113 It is her habite only, that is honest, Her selfe's a Bawd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Their habit like to Adams, a few Plaintaine leaves only fixt about their middles. 1651 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Sept., He went about in womens habite. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 336 In the vile habit of a village slave. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 111 The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff.

b. with a and pl. A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of some specified kind). *Arch.*

a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 414 Undir an olde poore habite reigne the otre Grete vertu. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxvi. 305 (Harl. MS.) Weddidi. In a simple Abyt. 1521 *Mex. Ripon* (Surtees) l. 183 To have onn abbit after such fourme. c 1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 348 The colonel himself had on that day a habit which was pretty rich but grave. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 170 Being thinly clothed with one of the digger's habits. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 465 She dressed herself in a rich habit of silk and velvet. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 104/1 Women... were not to go out of town with more than three habits. 1808 *St. Charact.* (1813) I. 180 [They] went on horseback, in a uniform habit, all blue and silver.

c. pl. Clothes, garments, habiliments; hence d. in sing. A garment; a gown or robe. *Arch.*

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 81 b, Lo here my habytes that be requysite. 1598 *YONG Diana* 257 Your habites denie you to be of any place hereabouts. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 157 Lest the place And my quaint habits breed astonishment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1807) V. 170 The latter had put on women's habits over their armour. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 271 [The bodies of] two princes in the habits they used to wear.

d. 1714 *GAY Trivia* l. 43 Thy Doily Habit. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* v. (1739) 66 The Toga was the Habit worn in Peace. 1771 *MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 Mr. Cambridge borrowed a dress for her, which was pretty and fine, the habit muslin with green and gold sprigs, with a turban and veil. 1852 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* (1857) 19 St. Catherine of Siena, her habit spangled with stars.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Outward form or appearance; guise; 'dress', 'garb'.

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Heb.* 2 Hauing vpon hym the habite of mans body. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 518, I will ever find Meanes to maintain a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. 1669 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* l. i. ii. § 9 Though Plato thus... disfigured the habit of his Jewish Traditions. 1824 *LONGF. Autumn* 5 The silvery habit of the clouds. a 1839 *PIERCE Poems* II. 13 Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow, All habits and all shapes he wore.

2. *spec.* The dress or attire characteristic of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; esp. the dress of a religious order; the habit, the monastic order or profession (cf. 'the cowl').

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 20/45 Him-sulf he nam be Abite here; and Monck foremost bi-cam. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 His abite he gan forsake, his ordre lete alle doune. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 3 In Habite of an Hermite. [1393] C. In Abit as an Hermite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monks' T.* 353 In kinges abynt went hir sonnes tuo. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 67 Goo stele an abite, & become a frere. 1538 *STARKEY England* l. iv. 127 Frerys whome you wold iuge to be borne in the habyte, they are so lytly and yong. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 So that a Biscayner is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties... are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* l. xliii. 471 Puritans, that is, such as refused the habits. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 129 Magellan, whom the king honoured with the habit of St. Jago. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 102 The former reformers then in England... expressed their dissatisfaction in seeing these habits retained. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Introd.* 77 While walking his hands were clasped under his habit.

b. In the Greek Church: *Lesser habit*, the dress of the proficients or monastics of the second degree. *Great or great angelic habit*, the dress of the monastics of the third degree, termed the perfects.

1772 J. G. KING *Gri. Ch. Russia* 366 [After completing their novitiate] they proceed to take the lesser habit or *χίμα*. *Ibid.*, They take... last of all, the great angelic habit.

3. = RIDING-HABIT: A dress worn by ladies on horseback; a lady's riding-dress.

1666 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept., The Queen was now in her cavalier riding habit. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 3 The Model of this Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies, was, as I take it, first imported from France. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1870) II. vi. 130 Her habit therefore was thrown off with all possible haste. 1824 *SCOTT Redgannett* ch. xvii. The elegant compromise betwixt male and female attire, which has now acquired, *par excellence*, the name of a habit. 1855 *FENYSSON Maid* l. xx. i. Whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet Be the nether and completer. 1879 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Riding Reck.* vii. (ed. 7) 121 The habit and the side-saddle. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* vii. The St. Aubyn girls were breakfasting in their habits and hats.

II. External deportment, constitution, or appearance; habitation.

4. Bearing, demeanour, deportment, behaviour; posture. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 Me semyth by semblaunt and by habyte that ye shold be lustyce. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 A stately man of habyte of chere and of maynten. 1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii. Noble and mild this Persian seems to be, If outward habit judge the inward man. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 So of lying or other habit of body. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 29 The habit and behaviour of this great Prince. 1687 *SEDLEY Bellam.* III. Wks. 1722 II. 136 What's the meaning of this Habit? I never saw a man so overjoy'd.

5. Bodily condition or constitution.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist. Epit.* A ij b, Of the habite of his body, or corporall proportion... hee is a faire and well favoured Gentleman. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 354 Cardamon which... made them grow better, and be of a more active habit. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 3 She would revive... out of a wasting Distemper, into a Habit of the highest Health and Vigour. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Habit*, in medicine, is what we otherwise call the temperament or constitution of the body; whether obtained by birth, or occasioned by the manner of living. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 211 A being... of a delicate tender habit. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 136 To bring the patient to a better habit. 1812 *AMVOT Windham* I. 4 A victim to a consumptive habit. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* l. i. Originally... of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency.

† b. *concr.* The bodily 'system'. † c. The outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body.

b. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 4 Least... any of the excrements should hastily be received into the habit of the body. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 If it be retained in the habit of the body and veins. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. A thing is said to enter the habit, when it becomes intimately diffused throughout the body, and is conveyed to the remotest stages of circulation. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 2 (1734) 138 Water... would... dissolve these... Concretions... and help to carry them out of the Habit.

c. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* xii. 98 The humours being drawn outwardly towards the habit of the body. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. ii. § 3 (1682) 127 Some Parts of Aer, may continually pass into the Body and Blood, by the Habit, or Pores of the Skin. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 316 The crass, dispirited Serum settles in the Legs, and every where outwardly upon the Habit.

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* The characteristic mode of growth and general external appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*; e.g. in *Crypt.* the characteristic mode of formation of a crystal.

1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 22 The same insect under a different Larva or Habit. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 492 You know them by their air, or habit, as botanists usually call it. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 551 When... you know the name of one species, and find another of the same general habit. 1854 *HOOKE Hinal. Floris* II. xxi. 99 Plants... of a tufted habit. 1870 — *Stud. Florida* 32 Exotic species with the habit of Nasturtium. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 90 Languages of other habit than ours. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* vi. § 151 Such differences, then, may generally be held to indicate a mero-symmetrical habit.

7. Habitation, abode. [So in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* l. xxii. (1632) 47 Our greatest vices make their first habit in us, from our infancy.

III. Mental constitution, disposition, custom.

8. The way in which a person is mentally or morally constituted; the sum of the mental and moral qualities; mental constitution, disposition, character.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 520 And shortly turned was al vp so don Bothe habit and eek disposicion Of hym. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 53 If we respect more the outward shape, then the inward habit. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii. li. (1651) 30 The principal Habits are two in number, Vertue and Vice. 1690 *NORRIS Beatiitudes* (1692) 181 It argues a good Habit of Mind. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* i. i. You... suit the gloomy habit of my soul. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 27/1 The lecture plan and the lecturer's habit of mind are visible throughout.

9. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act until it becomes almost or quite involuntary; a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary way or manner of acting. (The most usual current sense. Properly said of living beings; in mod. use occasionally of inanimate things.)

[There is no etymological ground for the distinctive use of 'habit' for an acquired tendency; but in philosophical language, such a sense occurs already in Cicero, *Inu.* i. 25, 36, 'habitu appellamus... item corporis aliquid commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam'. The sense is late in Fr. and Eng.: Cotgr. has 'Habit... also an habit; a fashion settled, a use or custom gotten'.]

1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* l. (1886) 4 b, By long study and great contemplation... got an habite and custome to be melancholike. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. i How vse doth breed a habit in a man. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Soul* ii, That constant they as Habits grow. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 348 Habit is motion made more easy and ready by custom. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 Being thus used from their Childhood, and that habit being in them was converted into a second nature. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 158 Habits are said to be an Adventitious and Acquired Nature, and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be *εἶς*, or a Habit: so that there seems to be no other Difference between these two, than this, that whereas the One is Acquired by Teaching, Industry and Exercise; the other... is inspired by the Divine Art and Wisdom. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. xii, Although it be hard for a man late in life to remove old habits. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 18 A dog who once takes to worry sheep never leaves the habit. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. x. 178 Both... are tendencies to action; but... disposition properly denotes a natural tendency, habit an acquired tendency. 1837 *CARLYLE Pr. Rev.* I. ii. iii, System of Habits, in a word,

fixed ways of acting and believing. *Mod.* The chimney has a habit of smoking when the fire is first lighted.

b. (Without a or pl.): Custom, usage, use, wont. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 But allowing his [Aristotle's] conclusion, that virtues and vices consist in habit. 1658 *DRYDEN On the Death of Cromwell* xxxvi, Faction now by habit does obey. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Which power or ability in Man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, is that Idea, we name Habit. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 449 Habit, the instrument of nature, is a great leveller; the familiarity which it induces, taking off the edge both of our pleasures and of our sufferings. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier.

c. (Usually in pl.) Applied to the natural or instinctive practices characteristic of particular kinds of animals, and to natural tendencies of plants.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. iv. i, Many of its [the cat's] habits... are rather the consequences of its formation. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 263 A singular exception in the habits of creatures of the feline species. 1852 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 584 Resembling the hare in general appearance and in many of its habits, the Rabbit is readily distinguished... by its smaller dimensions. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 128 Some relation between the habit of cotyledons rising vertically at night or going to sleep, and their sensitiveness... to a touch.

d. In the habit († habits) of doing something: having a habit or custom of so doing. So to fall or get into the habit.

1801 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Solitary Wand.* II. 287 [He] had... for near two years been in habits of occasional access to him. 1829 K. DIGBY *Brands. Hon.* I. 66 Some very wise and devout men have been in habits of reading these romances. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He was little in the habit of resisting importunate solicitation. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 128 The world has fallen into a bad habit of naming everything after something else.

† 10. The condition of being accustomed to something through having constantly to do with it; familiarity. On intimate habits: on intimate terms, familiar. (Cf. HABITUDE 3.) *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 208 b, Why... cannot he discourse better of them, who hath a longer and continual habit in them? 1600 J. POW tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 414 By getting an habite of their languages and customs. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 399 Being brought up in this Discipline from Children, they acquir'd a Habit in Science. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discant.* Wks. 1842 I. 147 The habit of affairs, if, on one hand, it tends to corrupt the mind, furnishes it, on the other, with the means of better information. 1800 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 15 Aug. (1894) I. 144 They are on most intimate habits. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 154 Those who were in the habits of his society. 1859 *LEVER Davenport Dunn* II. (1872) 20 'One gets a habit of the kind of people', said Lady Lackington.

IV. Literal rendering of *L. habitus* in Logic.

† 11. *Logic.* The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle; Having or possession: in Gr. *ἔχειν*, *L. habitus*. (See CATEGORY I.) *Obs.*

(Like the other categories, very variously understood and misunderstood by writers on logic.)

1588 *FRANCIS LAWERS Log.* i. xi. 49 b, The affirmative is called the habite, the negative the privation thereof. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 93 To have the habit, and to be deprived of the habit are opposed. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. ix. 30 Habit is a manner after which clothes, or anything like clothes are put about the body, appended, or in any way adjoined to it. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are the ten heads under which assertions or predications may be arranged;—substance, quantity, relation, quality, time, place, position, habit, action, passion.

V. 12. *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 3) *habit-bodice*, *-maker*, *-man*, *-shop*, *-skirt*; *habit-cloth*, a light broadcloth used for riding-habits and other outer garments; *habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette with linen collar, worn by women under the outer bodice; (sense 9) *habit-bound* adj., † *habit-wise* adv.

1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 The becoming 'habit-bodice of old, cut away on the hips and fitting like a good glove. 1819 P. O. Lond. Direct. 84 Tailors and \*Habit-Makers. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* l. i. 12 That valuable creature Mr. Pasquin the \*habit-man. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 245 A covering for the neck and throat, similar to what is now called a \*habit-shirt. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 40 The woman at the \*habit-shop in Covent-garden. 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The \*habit skirt of to-day is surmounted by a riding jacket, generally of a totally different colour. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* xix. (1661) 389 His vigour... holdeth out \*habit-wise.

*Habit*, ppl. a. *Sc. Law.* Also 8 *habite*. [ad. *L. habit-us*, pa. pple. of *habere* to have, hold.] Held, holden: in the legal phrase *habit and repute*, repr. a med. *L. habitus et reputatus*, in earlier times translated *halden* and *repute* (or *reputit*), i. e. held and reputed (to be so and so).

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* c. 23 Pe woman... beand repute & haldin as his lawfull wif. 1551-2 *Eccles. Scot. Statuta* 135 Quae talium baptizatorum parentes communiter habentur et reputantur. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xlv. § 4 (1693) 704 In the serving of... terces of relicts, 'commonly holden and repute' is sufficient. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 As habite and repute a common... thief. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* l. 86 It is presumed or inferred from cohabitation... joined to their being habite, or held, and reputed, man and wife. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., If the person... be habit and repute a thief—i. e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving. *Ibid.* s. v. *Execution*, It is sufficient... that the person... shall have been at the time habit and repute qualified.

b. The phrase *habit and repute* is also used quasi-*subst.* for: The fact of being commonly held and reputed (what is indicated by the context).

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 57 If there has been cohabitation and habit and repute for a sufficient time after the parties were free to marry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. This marriage may be constituted by habit and repute. So also habit and repute is an aggravation of a special act of theft. [By a recent Act, *habit and repute* is no longer made matter of charge in the libel.]

**Habit** (hæ'bit), *v.* [a. F. *habite-r* to have dealings with, possess, cohabit, dwell, inhabit, ad. L. *habit-āre* to have possession of, inhabit, dwell, abide, *f. habit-*, ppl. stem of *habēre*: see *prec.*]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, reside, sojourn. *Obs.*  
1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 660 That in her swete song delyten in thilke places as they habytyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij b. Many men habytyn and dwellyn by fayth in the cytees. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i. 1. Although he habit on the earth. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 36 Contraries cannot lodge or habit together. 2. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *arch.*

1508 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 435 (R.) Some other towne or place habited, vpon or neer the border of it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 48 The shore of the Æthiopian Ocean, which now is habited. 1847 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* (1851) 250 Hinzelmänn who once habited an old castle. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* III. xi. 185 Unless they had habited different parts of the globe.

3. To dress, clothe, attire. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)  
1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 57 Or is it Dian habited like her? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 They went proudly habited. 1696 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxix. The High Priest was first habited, and then his Sons. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* xviii. iii. § 2 He habited a great number of soldiers in their habit. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. To habit herself as she deemed suitable for her journey. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 55 A group of girls, habited in white flannel.

Fig. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 16 Good matter well habited. 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii. Thy liking is a Glass By which I'll habit my behaviour.

† 4. To accustom, familiarize, habituate; *pa. pple.* accustomed, practised, used (*to or in*). *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. (R.) O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited in habing heed. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 166 A generation of men that are so habited in falsehood. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 109 He was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. 1782 PAINÉ *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 63 A mind habited to meanness and injustice. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 11 Habited in crimes.

† b. To turn into a habit, render habitual. *Obs.*  
1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 When Vices habit themselves into custom and manners. 1660 FULLER *Miscr Contempl.* (1841) 204 Customary sins, habited in us by practice and presumption.

**Habitability** (hæ'bitāb'li-ti). [*f. next*: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being habitable.

1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) p. v. Concerning . . the Habitability of the Planets, and a Plurality of Worlds. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 166 There's no kind of furniture like books:—nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 183 The very habitability of our globe is due to the equalising effects of the waters of the ocean.

**Habitable** (hæ'bitāb'l), *a.* Also 4 *habitable*. [a. F. *habitable* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *habitā-bilis*, *f. habitāre* to inhabit: see -ABLE.]

1. Suitable for habitation or as a human abode; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (cf. Gr. *οἰκουμένη*).

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 35 Till they came in to the lond habitable. 1490 CAXTON *Exod.* xvi. 62 We have gyuen her londe habytale. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents. The description of the north regions: and howe they are habitable. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 3 That vulgar division of the World into Zones habitable. and inhabitable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 157 A glimpse of Light, conveyed so farr Down to this habitable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. 195 The habitable part of the building. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi. A couple of rooms, which some kind of attempt had been made to render habitable.

† 2. Able or ready to dwell. *Obs. rare.*  
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 All the virtues are as habitable, and as content to dwell with the meanest Subject as the mightiest Monarch.

Hence **Ha-bitableness**, the quality of being habitable; fitness for habitation. **Ha-bitably** *adv.*, in a habitable manner.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 13 In respect of its habitableness it is as rightly termed an Earth. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 78 To prove not only the habitableness, but healthfulness of that climate and country. 1828 WEBSTER cites FORSYTH for *Habitably*. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 239 The public rooms are in a state of perfect habitableness again.

† **Ha-bitacle**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *habitacle* (12th c. in Littre) ad. L. *habitāculum* dwelling-place, *f. habitāre* to inhabit.]

1. A dwelling-place, habitation.

13. *Coer de L.* 4149 Thomas. . . an other stone i-slong To ser Mahouns habitacle. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 7 List schoon azen in the habytacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 225/2 Thenne went cristofer to this ryuer & made there his habitacle for hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 14 Haile, Alpha's habitacle! 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 Our bed. . . which in this little habitacle was not far from the fire. 1829 SOUTHEY *Epist. in Anniversary* 11 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle Among the ancient hills.

Fig. and *trans.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 22 Be ye biltid to gidere into the habitacle of God, in the Hooli Gost. c 1450

tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 96 Bring out of þe habitacle of myn herte all maner of derkenes. 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 356 These our corruptible habitacles, wherein we abide the Lord's leisure. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* I. 26 The Bloud-vessels (those genuine Habitacles of noxious Vapours).

2. A canopied niche in the wall of a building.  
c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 104 And eke in each of the pinnacles weren sundry habitacles. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Habitacle*, . . . applied also to a niche for a statue. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tabernacle*, *Tabernacles* were also called *Maisons*, *Habitacles*, *Hovels*, and *Housings* in ancient contracts.

† **Habitacule**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *habitāculum* (also found in Eng. use); see *prec.*] = *prec.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) In the clos of thilke lytel habytacle [v.r. habitacle]. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The habitacule and lordshippe of Kyng Mynos. [1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 112 The topick habitaculum of that contagion.]

† **Ha-bitance**. *Obs.* In 6-*ance*. [a. OF. *habitançe*, *f. habitare* to dwell: see -ANCE.] A dwelling-place, habitation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 7 What art thou, man . . . That here in desert hast thine habitance?

**Habitancy** (hæ'bitānsi). [*f. next*: see -ANCY.] 1. Residence as an inhabitant; inhabitation.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 268 The qualifications of a representative are two years' habitancy. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 131 Hospitals . . . turning upon some miserable question of habitancy within very confined limits. 2. Inhabitedness, populousness. *rare.*

1837 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLI. 735 An escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets.

3. Body or mass of inhabitants collectively.  
1832-3 DE QUINCEY *Tradit. Rabbits* Wks. 1860 XIV. 267 Those [persons] do not comprehend the whole habitancy of this well-clothed house. 1862 F. HALL in *Frml. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 1 Its habitancy may at one time have competed with that of London.

**Habitant** (hæ'bitānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *aby-*, 5-6 *-aunt(e)*. [a. F. *habitant*, ad. L. *habitānt-em*, *pr. pple.* of *habitāre* to dwell in, inhabit.]

**A. adj.** Inhabiting, indwelling.  
1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xii. i. 230 A habitant spirit.

**B. sb.** 1. One who dwells or resides in a place; a resident, inhabitant, indweller.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. 10 This present boke is necessarye to alle cytezens and habytants in townes. 1500 MELVINE xxx. 221 Thabytants of the Cyte. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Habytaunt, a dweller. 1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 74 The habitans in vallye remayned. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 The various habitans of the Earth. 1771 PRIOR *Calimachus* I. 5 To Heaven's great habitans. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. The little city of which he was now an habitant.

Fig. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 588 Sin, there in power before, Once actual, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxi, O Love! no habitant of earth thou art.

|| 2. (pronounced *abitān*; pl. often as formerly in F. *habitans*). A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers or yeomen.

1836 SIR F. B. HEAD 28 Oct. in *Narrative* vi. (1839) 130 The real interests of the French habitans of Lower Canada. 1839 EARL OF DURHAM *Rep. Brit. N. Amer.* 19 Members of the family of some habitant. 1855 W. IRVING *Washington* II. viii. 96 To ascertain the feelings of the habitans, or French yeomanry. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 632 A hamlet of cottages, occupied by Acadians, or what the planters call *habitans*, poor white, French Creoles. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 823 Pirogue as the habitans call it.

**Habitat** (hæ'bitat). [a. L. *habitat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of *habitare*, lit. 'it inhabits', in Floras or Faunas, written in Latin, introducing the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species. Hence, taken as the technical term for this.]

**Nat. Hist.** The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation. Sometimes applied to the geographical area over which it extends, or the special locality to which it is confined; sometimes restricted to the particular station or spot in which a specimen is found; but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, rocky cliffs, chalk hills, or the like.

[1762 HUDSON *Flora Antigua* 70 Common Primrose—Habitat in sylvis sepibus et ericetis ubique.] 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (ed. 3) 62 *Habitatio*, the natural place of growth of a plant in its wild state. This is now generally expressed by the word *Habitat*. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 127 It has also flowered. . . after having been transferred from its native habitat. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 7 A catalogue of some of the more rare plants in the neighbourhood of St. Louis. . . together with their habitats. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 255 The Black Splenwort. . . occurs on rocks as a native habitat. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 9 The sea is everywhere now. . . the great habitat of the Algæ. 1874 J. A. ALLEN in *Coues Birds N. W.* 294 A mixed race has been long known to exist in the region where their habitats adjoin.

b. Hence generally: Dwelling-place; habitation.  
1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 48 But every thing is not a thing, and all things are good for nothing out of their natural habitat. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 54 He reached at last Brook Street, that favourite habitat of physicians. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 372 This word [plotch] has its habitat in Oxfordshire. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 83 Pleas . . . for accepting an Asiatic origin and habitat for Homer.

**Habitare** (hæ'bitē'), *v. rare.* [f. L. *habitāt-*, ppl. stem of *habitāre* to dwell; but by Burton used as a derivative of *HABIT sb.*] a. *intr.* To dwell. † b. *trans.* To habituate; = *HABIT v. 4. Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. i.* II. vi. They being now habitated to such meditations and solitary places, can indure no company. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 626 Mars habitates in the city of his son. *Ibid.* vi. 936 She doth habitate On Tiber's banks.

**Habitation** (hæ'bitā'shon). Also 4 *abitacioun*. [a. F. *habiti-, abitation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *habitātion-em*, *f. habitāre* to dwell, inhabit. "Habitation" in which *h* is written and nat sounded with us." Palsgr. 1530 p. 17.]

1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting as a place of residence; occupancy by inhabitants.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) A ryht streyt place to the habytacyoun of men. c 1386—*Monk's T.* 226 He was out cast of mannes compaignye With asses was his habitacioun. c 1410 HOCCLIVE *Mother of God* 137 The habitacion Of the holy goost. . . Be in myn herte. 1568 GRAFTON (*title*) A Chronicle. . . deduced from the Creation of the Worlde, unto the first habitacion of thys Islande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 622 Every Starr perhaps a World Of destind habitacion. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 55 Excepting the plantations, and places of habitacion. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 7/4 The premises to be closed. . . until they were made fit for human habitation.

2. *concr.* A place of abode or residence: either the region or country inhabited, or (now more usually) a house, cave, or other particular dwelling-place of man or animal.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 20 The habitacioun [1388 abitacioun] of him be maad desert, and be there not that dwelth in it. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b. Hit pleseth me right well that this noble countee be your habitacion. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 Whether the most habitacions of the Citie be on high above the alture of the wals. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 67 They had no Cities, nor settled Habitacions, but liv'd in Woods. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 138 These indeed, seem'd to have been the habitacion of some Animal. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 184 The Habitacions of the Indians (which we call Cabbins or Tents) are sufficiently wretched. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The nearest habitacion to ours was situated about a mile and a half off. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 To render the planet a comfortable habitacion for beings constituted like ourselves.

Fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* III. 11 The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitacion. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* III. (1888) 24 The head of man is the habitacion or dwelling place of the reasonable soule. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 89 An habitacion giddy, and vsnure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

† b. The Jewish tabernacle. *Obs.*  
1535 COVERDALE *Nu.* VII. 1 Whan Moses had set vp the Habitacion and anyointed it, and sanctified it.

3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League', a political association established in 1883. (Said to have been suggested by that of 'lodge', used by Masonic societies; cf. also 'tent', 'grove', and the like, similarly used.)

1895 *Primrose League* 13 As a Diploma is issued to every Member, Habitacions must be careful to send in the Declarations of every Knight, Dame, or Associate to the Registrar for enrolment. 1892 *Primrose League in Albemarle Rev.* Jan. 11 The first Habitacion started was for the district of the Strand. *Ibid.* 13 In drawing up the rules it was sought . . . to give the affair rather a Masonic character. Accordingly the local committee was called a Habitacion. 1895 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 A meeting of the Arthur Balfour Habitacion of the Primrose League.

4. A settlement. [After F. *habitation*.]

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 The interpretation of certeyne names. *Colonic*, an habitacion. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. II. 9 In Europe, we speak of settlements, either in a more general sense than colonies, or as included within colonies. [The French call them *Habitacions*.] 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. I. 101 From Simon's to the great fall there are five habitacions of the Indians. . . These habitacions consist of from four to eight huts situated on about an acre of ground.

**Habitative** (hæ'bitat'iv), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *habitāt-* (see *HABITATE*) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to habitation or occupancy by inhabitants.

1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 51 The students of *Toponomastique*, as the French call the modern science of 'habitative nomenclature'.

**Habitativity**. *rare.* [ad. F. *habitativité*: cf. *prec.* and -ITY.] 'The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.

† **Ha-bitator**. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *habitātor* dweller, agent-n. from *habitāre* to dwell.] A dweller, inhabitant, resident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 325 The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us, then that in Capricorne unto the Southerne habitator.

**Habited** (hæ'bitəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *HABIT v.*] 1. Dwelt in, inhabited. *arch.*

1866 *Edin. Rev.* CXXIV. 184 The habited and uninhabited portions of the globe. 2. Clothed, dressed.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* § 10 p. lx. Statues of the Habited Græces. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 696/1 How little has been done. . . to elevate the habited man above the naked savage!

† 3. That has become habitual; commonly practised; accustomed. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 53 This antient and



habited vice. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 Not superstition, but a constant tenacity, and an habited custom.  
 + **Habition**. *Obs. rare*. In 6 habycyon. [ad. late L. *habitiō-em*, n. of action f. *habere* to have.]  
 ? Holding, having; or living, cohabiting.  
 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xiii. 204 By habycyon carnall in fornicacyon.

**Habitual** (*hābituāl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *habituālis*, f. *habitus* HABIT.]

**A.** *adj.* +1. *Philos. and Theol.* Belonging to the 'habit' or inward disposition (see HABIT *sb.* 8); inherent or latent in the mental constitution.

With various shades of meaning, as (a) latent in the mind or memory, though not exhibited in action, as in *habitual knowledge* or *cognition* (in the Scotist philosophy), knowledge latent in the memory, and capable of being called up when occasion presents itself; (b) latent or inherent in the character, even when not in active exercise (=DISPOSITIVE), as in *habitual faith, grace, righteousness*, etc., often opposed to 'actual'; (c) potential, virtual, though not practically exercised, as in *habitual jurisdiction*; (d) inherent, native, as opposed to acquired, artificially assumed, or studied; (e) subjective, as opposed to 'objective'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b. The attencyon that we ought to have in prayer must be...not altogether actual nor only habitual. 1535 *MORE Wks.* 732 (R.). The habitual belief is in the child, verie belief, though it be not actual believing and thinking vpon the faith, as the habitual reason is in the child verie reason, though it be not actual reasoning and making of syllogismes. 1585 *HOOKER Disc. Justification* § 21 The difference of the which operations...maketh it needfull to put two kindes likewise of sanctifying righteousness, *Habitual*, and *Actual*. *Habitual*, that holynesse, wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first we begin to be the Temples of the holy Ghost. 1615 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* 114 There is a double both keeping and breaking of the commandments, habitual and actual. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habitual and actual Jurisdiction. 1669 *COKEIN Poems* 74 Her sweet Conditions all the virtues were, Not studied but habitual in her. 1716 *SOUTH (J.) Art* is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* iii. vi. (1860) I. 52 By Objective or Systematic Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the Science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or Habitual Logic is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual... may possess.

2. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by habit; existing as a settled practice or condition; constantly repeated or continued; customary.

1611 *COTGER. Habitual*, habitual; customary, continually. 1616 *BULLOKER Engl. Expos.*, *Habitual*, growne to a habit by long custome. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 128 To deprive women of their natural feares, though she beleved them to be rather habitual than natural. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Intro. In a Tertian Ague, when it is fix'd and habitual for many days. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 25 Repeat them 'till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his Ground certain, advance... and observe a due Time. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 253 Habitual dissoluteness of manners. 1824 W. IRVING tr. *Trav.* I. 108 An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 205 How unconsciously many habitual actions are performed. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 The thin, drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain.

**b.** *transf.* Of an agent: That habitually does or is what is denoted by the noun; constantly or customarily occupied in a practice. Of a volcano: Constantly or frequently active or in eruption.

1825 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) 5 A habitual drunkard. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 329 [He] supposed it to have been once a great habitual volcano, like Vesuvius. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict. c. 99* § 1 This Act may be cited as The Habitual Criminals Act, 1869. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell.* *Life* i. iii. 20 Almost all English people are habitual tea-drinkers.

3. Commonly or constantly used; usual, accustomed.

1664 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 100 Proverbs are habitual to a Nation, being transmitted from Father to Son. 1750 *SHERSTONE Rural Elegance* 202 Th' habitual scene of hill and dale. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 16 The whale-fishers...who most distinguished themselves by their habitual success in capturing those formidable creatures. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* II. xxiii. A low stool...was Romola's habitual seat when they were talking together.

**B. ellipt.** as *sb.* +1. A latent or inherent affection of the soul (cf. *A. 1 b*). *Obs. rare*.

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 For the Habituals of Grace...and...for the Comfortables of Grace.

2. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. *collog.*

1884 *Gd. Words* 398/2 As a body the 'habituals' are no doubt rightly labelled dangerous. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 Four 'habituals' at ten grains a day in every thousand people, would practically account for the whole of the opium lawfully consumed.

Hence **Habituality**, the quality or state of being habitual, habitualness; in quot. 1858, the state of being fixed in old habits. **Habitualize** *v. trans.*, to render habitual.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 517 With the sole expectation of riveting and habitualizing the three virtues thereby in our hearts. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 403 Adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative, conducive, expressive*, bear to the participles present...the relation of habituality to actuality. 1858 *CARLWILE Fredk. Gl.* I. iii. viii. (1873) 180 With our ponderous Austrian depth of Habituality and indolence of Intellect.

**Habitually** (*hābituālly*), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

+1. With respect to habit, disposition, or constitution; inherently, essentially; potentially.

(Sometimes opposed to *actually*: cf. prec. 1, and DISPOSITIVELY 1.) *Obs.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 6 The gifts and virtues which Christ as man hath above men...make him really and habitually a man more excellent than we are. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. v. (1640) 50 Though Adam were perfect habitually yet not actually, I mean though hee had an ability to attain perfect knowledge of God and the creatures, yet hee had not yet actually gotten all such knowledge. 1660 *BOND Scut. Reg.* 70 Our Anabaptists, and Puritans...pretend that the Government originally proceedeth and habitually resideth in the people. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vii. 19 If you stand not Habitually ready to leave father [etc.].

2. In the way of habit or settled practice; constantly, usually, customarily.

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* I. xxx. Often repeated acts make us habitually evil. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 94 Supreme authority placed in the hands of men not taught habitually to respect themselves. 1883 *FROUDE in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 3 A God-fearing man, who prayed habitually at his children's bedside.

**Habitualness**. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being habitual; customariness. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. vii. 337 The use of the first Particle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing. 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* cxliv. *Wks.* 1738 II. 188 The Habitualness of our Obedience. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 489 The prophet expresses the habitualness of these visitations by a vivid present.

+ **Habituary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type

\**habituāri-us*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] = HABITUAL 2.

1627 F. E. *Edw.* II (1680) 3 How difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature...confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made habituary by custom.

+ **Habituate** (*hābituāt*), *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *habituatus*, pa. *pp.* of *habituāre*: see next.]

1. Made or become habitual; formed into a habit; established by repetition or continuance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b. When it is habituate by custome. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroick Virtue* vi. (Jod.), Either native, or habituate. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Sen of God* I. ii. 33 In an habituate course to pursue its Dictates.

2. Of a person: Grown accustomed (to a thing); established in a habit or custom (= HABITUAL 2 b).

1606 *BP. ANDREWS Serm.* II. 203 That we might grow habituate in grace. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 383 Islanders habituate to moist airs. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 143 An old habituate sinner.

**Habituate** (*hābituāt*), *v.* [*f.* L. *habituāt*, *pp.* stem of *habituāre* to bring into a condition, f. *habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. *F. habituer*.]

+1. *trans.* To render (anything) habitual, form into a habit. *Obs.*

1613 *OVERBURY News from Sea Wks.* (1856) 181 Small faults habituated, are as dangerous as little leaks unfound. 1615 *BARGRAVE Serm.* E. iii. No injury...could habituate in him an Italianate and eternal malice. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Consc.* iv. (1654) 26 A practice that is now so habituated amongst all nations.

2. To fix (any one) in a habit; to accustom to, familiarize with. *Pa. pp.* Used, accustomed. Const. to + *in*, + *into*, + *with*, to do something.

1530 *PALSGR.* 577/1 And I may ones habytuate hym in this condiscyon, all is safe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 61 A man that is habituated with righteousness. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 To...habituate him to a more generous forme. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 4 He that habituates himself in some sordid lust. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 202 By Use you must habituate your self to let the edge of your Tool bear upon the Work when the Pole...comes down. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ix. 308 In minds not habituated to accurate thinking.

*absol.* 1689 W. ATWOOD *Ld. C.-J. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 58 Mischiefs more remote...may habituate to Corruption.

+3. To settle as an inhabitant (in a place). *Obs.* [After *F. habituer*.]

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 548, I shall never be...so strictly habituated in my country, that I would follow him. 1695 *TEMPLE Intro. Hist. Eng. Wks.* II. 584 (L.) Many gentlemen left their families habituated in these countries.

4. To resort to habitually, to frequent. *U.S.*

1872 *QUIDA 'Fits Election* (Tauchn.) 185 Lounge in the bay window, habituate the couleuses and employ...other methods for killing time. 1883 *National Baptist* (U. S.) XIX. 769 The places which he habituated and glorified.

**Habituated**, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

+1. Made habitual, formed into a habit. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacks Devill* 55 Any unmortified, habituated, affected sinne. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* II. 13 Habituated dispositions, good or bad.

2. Fixed in a habit, accustomed.

1619 *JER. DYKE Counterpoynon* 8 A man may fall into these sinnes, and yet not be an habituated sinner. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 47 To prevent the stomach from becoming the habituated slave of any kind of food.

**Habituation** (*hābituāshn*), *n.* [ad. med.L. *habituātiō-em*, n. of action f. *habituāre*: see above. Cf. *obs. F. habituation*.]

+1. The action of rendering or becoming habitual; formation of habit. *Obs.*

1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. xix. 415 Habituation and custom. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 90 The inclinations and dispositions, which by our own industry and habituations are turned now into natural.

2. The action of habituating or accustoming, or the condition of being habituated (to something).

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 12 Such is the effect of habituation, that...if passing a river, he hardly puts down his head in effort to drink. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Power to endure is most usually the result of habituation to work.

**Habitude** (*hæbitud*). Also 5 *abitude*. [*a.* F. *habitude* (14th c. in Littre) disposition, habit, ad. L. *habitudō* condition, plight, habit, appearance, f. *habit*, *pp.* stem of *habere*.]

1. Manner of being or existing; constitution; inherent or essential character; mental or moral constitution, disposition; usual or characteristic bodily condition, temperament; = HABIT *sb.* 5, 8.

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 65 Pe leche muste loke be disposicioun, be abitude, age, vertu, and complexion of him pat is woundid. 1540 *MORYSINE Vives' Intro. Wysd.* B iv b, Helthe is a temperat abitude of the bodye. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 996 Vertue proceeding from the sincere habitude of the Spirit. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertaining and to ornament. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Bodily exercise...addeth thereto a good habitude and strong constitution. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. 86 Because they had not *evēgiō*, a good habitude of soul. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pief. 7 By a happy comparison of the habitudes of the adjacent fossils. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* 8 Various as are the physical habitudes which we encounter as we travel over the surface of our globe.

+2. Manner of being with relation to something else; relation, respect. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 123 He is so contained in the Sacrament, that he abideth in heaven: and we determine no other presence but of habitude. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* 89 There is a Father, a Sonne, and a habitude of them both, which we would haue called the Love, the Union, or the kindnesse of them, that is to wit, the Holy Ghost. 1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus. Annot.* The habitude (which we call proportion) of one sound to another. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 288 The habitude of this inferior globe unto the superiour. 1660 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* IV. xi. § 14 The same Ideas having immutably the same Habitudes one to another. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* IV. § 21 Proportion...signifies the habitude or relation of one quantity to another.

+b. *In full habitude*: to the full extent, wholly, entirely. *Obs. rare*. (Cf. *in all respects*.)

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Although I believe not the report in full habitude.

+3. Familiar relation or acquaintance; familiarity, intimacy; association, intercourse. *Obs.* (Cf. HABIT *sb.* 10.)

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 271 Most kinde habitude then was twixt him and the Pope. 1655 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 314 The entertainment found among their play-fellows, and habitude with the rest of the family. 1796 *BURKE Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56, I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who possessed them.

+b. *concr.* A person with whom one is familiar; an associate, acquaintance. *Obs. rare*.

1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* IV. i. La Corneus and Sallyes were the only habitudes we had.

4. A disposition to act in a certain way, arising either from natural constitution, or from frequent repetition of the same act; a customary or usual mode of action: = HABIT *sb.* 9.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men...so perfect an habitude unto vertue, that [etc.]. 1641 *MARCOMBES in Esomere Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue learned under another then to haue taken an ill habitude. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 21 An habitude of commanding his passions in order to his health. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire. 1766 *HIST. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 *SYD. SMITH Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food...more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without *a* or *pl.*) = HABIT *sb.* 9 b.

1599 *JAS. I. Baol.* Δωρον (1682) 28 Which...by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. c 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 11 [They] can be learned only by habitude and conversation. 1826 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land...the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

+5. *Chem. (pl.)* Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance with another; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 *HOPE in Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 10 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors...have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

|| **Habitué** (*abitiū*). [*F. habituē* (fem. -ée), pa. *pp.* of *habiter* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.] One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Trin.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitues of Oatlands give her étrennes and receive them in return from her. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xxvii,





1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 72 Lord Huntley's famous hack. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two cover-hacks. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 390/3 Sir Charles Knightley, stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 132 A cover or country hack must be fast, but need not be so showy in action or handsome as a town hack. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 340 The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Every man who saunters through Rotten-row from 12 to 2 on a high-priced hack. 1866 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* II, Society doesn't compel him to ride his park-hack across country. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness.

2. A vehicle plying for hire; a hackney coach or carriage; = HACKNEY 5. Now only U.S.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. ii, We'll take a Hack—Our Maids shall go with us. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 1, I was the other day driving in a hack thro' Gerard-street. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. iii, She took a hack and came directly to the prison. 1795 *Boston (U.S.) Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 There is but little safety for the ladies and children [in the streets of Boston], but in the hacks. 1823 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. 166 To make their way in a noble hack, with four horses. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 55 'We must have a carriage', he added, 'hailing an empty hack.'

3. The driver of a hackney carriage. *Obs.*

1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & Panth. Transv.* 21 [They] slipping through the Palgrave, bilked poor Hack. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 14 ¶ 2 The happy minute... when our hack had the happiness to take in his expected fare.

4. A person whose services may be hired for any kind of work required of him; a common drudge, = HACKNEY 3; esp. a literary drudge, who hires himself out to do any and every kind of literary work; hence, a poor writer, a mere scribbler.

a 1700 [see etym. above]. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Epit. on E. Purdon*, Here lies poor Ned Purdon... Who long was a bookseller's hack. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 The paper to which he was a hack. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Croker's Boswell* (1887) 187 The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* II. 22 A hard-working clerical hack. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 11/3 The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

b. *slang.* A prostitute; a bawd.

1730-6 [see etym. above]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hack*... a procuress.

5. Anything that is indiscriminate and everyday use, and is 'hackneyed' or deprived of novelty and interest by such use; a hackneyed sermon, book, quotation, etc.: cf. sense 9. *Obs.*

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 88 Was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford? 1740 DRYCH & PARDON, *Hack*, any thing that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, etc. 1775 ASH, *Hack*, any thing commonly used, any thing used in common. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 81 *Well* (for that is my hack, as 'however' is my dearest Susanna's) we set off. 1805 G. COLMAN *John Bull* III. i. (Stratm.), You'll find [Fielding's] *Tom Jones*... Psha! that's such a hack.

b. *slang.* Applied to persons: see quot.

1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 8 The garrison hacks, or passé belles, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes. 6. *Naut.* A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack-watch*, *job watch*.

1851-9 G. B. AIRY in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If a hack-watch is used, the comparison of the hack-watch with the chronometer must be given. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hack watch*. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hack*.

II. *attrib. and Comb.* (passing into *adj.*)

7. In apposition or *attrib.*, as a. *hack-horse* = sense 1; so *hack-cob*, *-poster*; b. *hack-cab*, *-cabriolet*, *-carriage*, *-chaise*, *-shay* (see sense 2); c. employed as a hack, at any one's service for literary or other work, for hire, as *hack attorney*, *author*, *moralist*, *pen*, *preacher*, *runner*, *scribe*, *writer*.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 8 52 (1740) 541 And so on to the Hack-Runners and Writers. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix, Unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack attorney. 1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (T.), Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, Mrs. Long... had to come to the ball in a hack chaise. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 282 A hack author for the booksellers. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 501. per cent... in nag and hack horses. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., The hack-horse patiently trudges to the pole of his chaise. 1834 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 163 The journey... was no more to be accomplished... with his own horses, so he took hack-posters. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, He called a hack-cabriolet. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 126/2 A hack brougham for morning calls. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 Vilifying with their hack pens. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 190 The hack moralist of the pulpit or the press. 1882 E. W. GOSSE *Gray* vii. 142 Three hack-writers... were copying MSS. for hire.

8. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a hack (senses 1, 2), as *hack-driver*, *rider*, *stand*. Also HACKMAN.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xvi, Going to every hack-stand in the city. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 126/2 Galloping is a pace not generally indulged in by hack riders. 1889 A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman* xii, It occurs to her to ask the hack-driver a question. *Ibid.* xiii, Near a hack-stand... he tells his assistant to jump out.

9. *attrib. or adj.* a. In common or promiscuous use; hackneyed; trite, commonplace. b. Of a hired sort. Also HACK-WORK.

1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This, indeed, is now

become our hack speech to Mr. Crutchley. 1818 BYRON *Juan* IV. xvii, When the old world grows dull And we are sick of its hack sounds and sights. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 254 To use a hack quotation. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 156 The hack language on this subject is exceedingly injurious. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 283, I do more or less work of a hack kind for the magazines.

1. HACK, sb. 4 = HACKLE sb. 1 3, cover of a bee-hive. 1698 EVELYN *F. Gard.* (1675) 100 Like the cover or hack of a bee-hive.

1. HACK, sb. 5 = HACKLE sb. 2 1, a flax-comb.

1698 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* IV. xxv. 156 [Flax] kemmed with hakes, till all the membrans be pulled clean.

HACK (hack), v. 1. Forms: 3 *acken*, 3-6 *hacke*, *hakke*, (4 *Sc. heke*), (6 *pa. pple. hact*), 5 *hak* (e, 5-*hakke*). [Early ME. *hack-en*, repr. OE. \**haccian* (whence *to-haccian* to hack in pieces):—Common WGer. \**hakkōn*: cf. OFris. *to-hakia*, MHG., MLG., MDu., G. *hacken*, mod. Du. *hakken*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To cut with heavy blows in an irregular or random fashion; to cut notches or nicks in; to mangle or mutilate by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, To cut or chop up or into pieces, to chop off. Const. *about*, *away*, *down*, *off*, *up*.

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 A maiden bad to kinge his heued, and he hit bad of acken. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 298 Heo hakede of his heaued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 216 [He] by pece mele haked y al to nogte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Cecile* 205 pu ma heke þaim as pu wil. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2007 He... leet comande anon to hakke and hewe The okes olde. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Sethe hom, and hak hom smal. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 308 Did cut and hacke away certane pipes of leade. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 187 My Sword hakke like a Hand-saw. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 212 Causing them to be hacked very small. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1737) X. (iii. R.), That man who could stand and see another stripped or hacked in pieces by a thief or a rogue. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 133 The tyrant... cut and hacked the limbs of British subjects in the most cruel manner. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* III. 27 Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1871) II. 694 Such a partition as is effected by hacking a living man limb from limb. 1886 OVERTON *Evangel. Revival* 18th Cent. viii. 152 Buildings... hacked about to suit the taste of the last century.

2. To make incisions or jags in by other means.

a. *Said of fount.* To chap or crack the skin. *dial.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low Ch.* Grison 417 Our faces were hackt and burnt... by the Cold. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., The hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be *hackt*.

b. *Football.* To kick the shin of (an opponent) intentionally with the toe of the boot.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., The practice of 'hacking'... consists in each side kicking their opponents' shins in so fearful and violent a manner as to disable the players. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 190 Perhaps the 'education of a gentleman' may properly include giving and receiving 'hacking' of the shins at football. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 297 The Union Code very properly abolished hacking, tripping, and scragging.

3. a. To roughen (a grindstone). b. To dress (stone) with a hack-hammer.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Each grindstone, when new, must itself be rough-ground into shape by the workman; and afterwards, perhaps twice or thrice a day, its worn surface must be fresh roughened for use... processes of 'razing' and 'hacking', as they are called.

4. Applied to various agricultural operations involving cutting or chopping; as, to break up the surface of the ground, to hoe in seed, to cut up by the roots, to reap pease, vetches, or the like.

1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 4 When you have thus hacked all your ground, and broke in pieces all hard crusts and roughness of the swarth. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 23 Drawing trenches in the soyle, and then drawing the earth over them with a hoe... and hacking in the seed with the same instrument. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Hack, that is to cut up Pease or other haw[m]ly stuff by the Roots, or to cut nimbly any thing. a 1722 LITTLE *Observ. Husb.* 36 (E.D.S.) Hacking is breaking the clots abroad after [the lime] is sown. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 141 The wheat sown nine or ten pecks to the acre, and hacked in. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 541 It does not seem that the scythe was used for harvest-works, except... for hacking peas. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Hack*, to fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

5. a. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges: cf. *HACK sb. 1*. b. To rake (hay) into rows. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. viii. 36 (E.D.S.) Combining is also called hacking. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 21 [The grass] is 'hacked' into small rows, the hay-makers following each other. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Hay*, The grass... is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows.

6. *Mus.* To break (a note). *Obs.*

14.. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 101 Jankyn crakit notes an hundred on a knot, And 3yt he hakkyt hem smallere than wortes to the pot. a 1460 *Womelaye Myst.* (Surtees) III. Wille ye here how thay hak, ourre syre, lyst, croyne. *Ibid.* 116 Say, what was his hok? hard ye not how he crakyd it? Thre brefes to a long. *Ter. Pastor.* Yee, mary, he hakt it. 1496 [see HACKING *vbl. sb.* 2].

7. *fig.* To mangle or 'make a hash of' (words) in utterance. Also *absol. Obs.*

[a 1555 LATIMER in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. v. 31 [He would] so hawk it [a homily] and chop it that it were as good for them to be without it.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. 991 Hacking

and hewing his words, as if hee had not been able to speake them out. 1676 [see HACKING *vbl. sb.* 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows. Const. *at*, *upon*.

c 1450 *Gologras & Garu*, 980 He... Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede hynt. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 149/1 Two or three hacked vpon him, & gaue him such deadlie wounds that he fell downe and died. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, I was twenty days hacking and hewing at it. 1888 *BURGON Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* II. ix. 212 A joint of lamb was being hacked at by the College Dean.

b. Here *perh.*, in a *fig.* or *transf.* sense, belong to the following, transl. the Vulgate *molestus esse*, to be troublesome or grievous.

(But Stratmann takes it as a distinct verb.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 13 Whilþ þai to me ware Hackande [Vulg. *molesti essent*]. *Ibid.* liv. 4 [lv. 3] In wrath to me haked war þai [molesti erant].

9. *fig.* To hack after, to aim at, strive for (*obs.*). To hack at, to imitate (*dial.*).

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. XIX. 399 Pat is my kynde, And nouȝte hakke [393 to hacke] after holynesse. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 929 Upon this woulfle thought I hak and hewe. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hack at*, to imitate.

10. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1640 (Halliwell) Ther shull... here tethe togedur hacke and shake. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Theyr teeth hacked in theyr head, they were staruen for colde. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 35, I heard his teeth hacking in his head.

11. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Cf. HACKER v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes... were a woll gatheryng. 1604 MIDDLETON *Pather Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 54 Yours, If you read without spelling or hacking, T. M. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1891) 155 If any one hacks and haws in speaking, it is called 'hum-dawing'.

b. *trans.* Hack out, to stammer out. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 49 If any... be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a... prompther, hacke out his necke-verse. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 133 Present Parisians can hardly hack out those few lines of the league between Charles and Lewis... yet remaining in old French.

12. To hesitate, to haggle. *Obs.*

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1776) 95 They hacke not long about the thing they sell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. viii. 783 [He] doth according to his wit, without hacking professe Hakluth... his greatest benefactor.

13. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygieia* II. 14 Marianne... has been hacking all the afternoon... Do tell her of some little thing that is good against a cough. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, He has been hacking like that all night.

HACK, v. 2 [f. HACK sb. 2]

1. *trans.* To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks or drying frames.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1046 They [bricks] are sundried or hacked and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. 126 Each man 'takes in his share', and carefully hacks them in the drying shed. *Ibid.* 221 Pressed bricks are seldom hacked on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise.

2. *Falconry.* To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty.

1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Gloss.* 150 Short-winged Hawks are not hacked; old Falcons are sometimes, when out of health. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 224 If hacking such hawks was not formerly practised.

HACK, v. 3 [f. HACK sb. 3]

1. *trans.* To make a hack of, to put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common, vulgar, or stale, by such treatment; to hackney.

Also to hack about, hack to death.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 286 Bred up to the tumbling art... and hacked about at all the petty wells near London. 1762 C. DENIS in *St. James's Mag.* I. 153 If ever tale was hackt about, Grown obsolete, almost worn out, 'Tis that which now I undertake. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1874. 614 We would that so good a name had not been... hacked about all over the country and in every newspaper, until it goes against the grain to use it. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 Her tenderest emotions had been hacked and vulgarized by long experience in flirtation. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Dec. 3/2 [An] argument... which is being hacked to death in all the Radical newspapers.

2. To employ as a literary hack, hire for hack-work.

1813 SCOTT *Lett. to Lady L. Stuart* 28 Apr. in *Lockhart*, If he takes the opinion of a hacked old author like myself. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., For being hacked, what is it but another word for being an author?

3. a. *trans.* To employ (a horse) as a hack or road-horse. b. *intr.* To ride on horseback at ordinary pace, to ride on the road; distinguished from *cross-country* or *military riding*.

1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* 64 (Hoppe) He asked her if she would lend him Bella Donna to hack to cover. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 128/2 For hacking purposes a double bridle is almost invariably used. 1891 *Riding & Polo* (Badm. Libr.) 61 Ponies are good for boys to learn upon... It is possible to hack them, but they are not hacks in the true sense of the term. 1894 *Field* 9 June p. xli/1 [These] horses have not been trained, only hacked and carefully hunted with harriers and foxhounds.

4. *intr.* To ride in a 'hack' or cab. U.S.

1879 *Philad. Times* 8 May (Cent. Dict.), Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the accustomed alternative of hacking at six times the money?

[The sense of *hack* in SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 52, 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The senses, To be common

or vulgar; to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes; and 'to become vile and vulgar' (Johnson and Nares), have been suggested; but the history and chronology of this verb, and of the sb. whence it is derived, appear to make these impossible.

† **Hack**, *v.* 4. [Cf. **HACK** sb. 5.] = **HACKLE** *v.* 3. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 Flax.. combed and hacked upon an iron comb.

**Hack**, stem of **HACK** *v.* 1 in Comb., in sense 'hacking, chopping'. Hence,

† **Hack-chip**, a hatchet; **hack-file**, a locksmith's coarse slitting-file (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hack-hammer**, an adz-like tool with a short handle, used in dressing stone; **hack-hook** (see quot.); **hack-iron**, (a) a miner's pick, = **HACK** sb. 1 i c; (b) a chisel for cutting nails (*Cent. Dict.*); **hack-log**, † **hack-stock**, a chopping-block; **hack-saw**, a saw used in metal-cutting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hachet, or \*hachyp, *securila*. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 290 The whole surface of the [mill]-stone chopped with cross lines to make it cut faster, by means of a \*hack-hammer. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* \*Hack-hook, a curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting peas and tares, or trimming hedges. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 195 Striking it upon an upright chisel or \*hack-iron. 1831 CARLYLE *Schiller Misc. Ess.* 1872 III. 88 A good enduring \*hacklog, whereon to chop logic. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Hack saw, used for cutting off the heads of bolts; made of a scythe fresh resharpened. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. \*hacstok, *jd.* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) iii. 69 Here is a good hackstock [*v.* *hack* hacking stock]; on this yow maye hew and knock. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* viii. i. 363 The very hackstock of Divine vengeance, and the sport and pastime of Misfortune.

**Hack**, obs. form of **HAKE**, sb. 1 and 4.

**Hackamore** (hæ'kəməʊ). *U. S.* [? corruption of Sp. *jaguima*, formerly *xaguima*, halter, head-stall of a horse (Minsheu).] A halter of horse-hair or raw hide having a nose-piece fitted to serve as the head piece of a bridle.

1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Hackamore*, a plaited bridle in use on the plains, made of horse-hair, and used for breaking-in purposes.

**Hack-barrow**: see **HACK** sb. 2 5.

**Hackberry** (hæ'kberi). [A phonetic variant of **HAGBERRY**, q. v.] 1. A northern name for the Bird-cherry, more commonly **HAGBERRY**, q. v.

2. In North America, the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties, or sub-species.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 636 Of the natural growth.. we may reckon the .. papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* i. App. (1810) 41 Timber, on both sides, generally hackberry, cottonwood, and ash. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and Hoop Ash. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 360/1 The hackberry tree is of middle size, attaining from 60 to 80 feet in height, and with the aspect of an elm.

**Hackbolt** (hæ'kboʊlt). Also **hagbolt**. A local name for the greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*.

1843 in *Yarrell Hist. Birds* III. 505 *P. Major* is very well known to the Scillonians, by whom it is called *Hackbolt*. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* ii. *Hackbolt*, *hagbolt*, and *hag-down*, names said to be given by the people of Scilly and Man to the larger of the species of Shearwater.

† **Hackbush, hagbush**. *Obs.* Also *hak(e)-buss*, 5-6 *hackbush*, 6 *hackbus*. [A rare *Or.* *haquebusche* (1475). *harquebusche* (1478), a. MF1. *haec*, *haegbusse*, *hakelbus*, *hagebus*, (mod. Du. *haakbus*) = MLG. *hake*, *hakelbusse*, MHG. *hakenbüsche*, (mod. G. *hakenbüsche*); f. *haken*, *hake*, etc. hook + *büsch*, *busse*, *bus gun*, fire-arm; lit. 'hook-gun', so called from the hook originally cast on the gun, by which it was attached to a point of support. In French the usual 16th c. forms were *haquebute* and (*h*) *arquebuse*, whence **HACKBUT** and **HARQUEBUS**.] An early form of fire-arm; = **HACKBUT**; see etymology, and **HARQUEBUS**. It was at first a wall-piece, afterwards used in the field with a portable tripod or rest.

1484 in *Harleian MS.* No. 433. If 157 b, A Warrant to the Constable of the Towre, to delivre to Roger Bkley 8 Serpentes upon Cartes, 28 Hachbushes with their frames. 1485 *Naval Acts. Hen. VII* (1496) 50 Hakebusses xij. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Prestelles for hakebusses. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 787 The Prior of Rome was by a Hackbusch slain.

8. 1539 *Indant*, in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 In the towre at th' end of the whyte wall, 8 double haghushes. 1547 *Ibid.* 70 Haghushes of iron, haghushes shotte, haghushes of croke of iron. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 28 With artillerie, as Fawcones, serpentynes, cast haghushes.

† **Hack**, **hagbusser**, **hagbusser**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + *IER*, -ER.] 1. = **HARQUEBUSIER** 1.

1524 *PAC Lett.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Skirmishing with four hundred haghushiers of France. *Ibid.* Haghushiers myngled among our mentionid light horses.

2. = **HARQUEBUS**: cf. **HARQUEBUSHER** 2.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 22 Handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culverins, slings.

**Hackbut, hagbut** (hæ'k-, hæ'gbʊt). *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 *haquebute*, -bute, 6-7 *hacbeutte*, 7- *haquebut*, 7- *hackbut* (*hacbeut*, *hacbutt*). β. 6-7 *hagbut*(e), -bute (6 *hagbit*, *hergbut*), 7- *hagbut* (*haguebut*). [a. 15-

16th c. F. *haquebut*, -bute (*hacque*-, *aque*-, *hargbute*), ad. MDu. *hakebus*, or MLG. *hakebuss*: see **HACKBUSH**. Later in the 16th c., this F. form passed (under influence of It. *archibuso*) through the intermediate *harquebute*, to *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*, whence the corresponding English forms: see **HARQUEBUS**.] 1. An early kind of portable fire-arm; = **HACKBUSH**, **HARQUEBUS**.

a. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. ii. iii. 116 Woundes made by Haquebutes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxvi. 773 Some which had leuer to beare a hackebute on their shoulder than a distaffe in their hand. 1611 COTGR., *Haquebute*, an Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Coliver. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. iv. 167 note, The identical hackbut with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray.

β. 1541-2 Act 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 6 *Preamble*, With crosse-bowes, littil short handgunnes, and littil hagbuttes. *Ibid.* § 2 To seise and take.. everie hagbut and demyhaque beinge shorter in lengthe then three quarters of a Yarde. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 153 Out gais the Hergbut, in the Cannon glydis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 40 Soresly stressit be shott of hagbute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Dischargeng thair hagbutis [L. *bombardis*]. 1808 *Scot. Marm.* v. iii. A crossbow there, a hagbut here.

† 2. **Hackbut & croc** (*acroche*, or *croche*, of *croche*, upon *croche*): see **HARQUEBUS** 2. *Obs.*

1547 [see **HACKBUSH** β]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redde your cannons.. hagbutis of croche, half haggis. 1552 EDW. VI. *Lit. Mem.* (Roxb.) 427 He found in the toune.. 300 hagbutes of croche. 1563 in MEYRICKE *Armour* (1842) III. 37 Hagbutts upon crocke xiii, whereof xij serviceable. 1580 LD. GREY in GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* I. 472 They had.. muskets and hackbus-acroche.

† 3. A man armed with a hackbut. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* an. 1583 (R.) Capteine Lamie.. sent with two companies of hackbutts.

4. *Comb.*, as *hackbut-man*.

1805 *Scot. Last Minstr.* iv. vi. The German hagbut-men [*v.* *hackbut*]. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 93 Under a severe fire from the Spanish hackbutmen.

**Hackbuteer, -ier** (hæ'kbʊtɪə). Also *hag-fulstier*, *cannonier*.] = next.

c 1620 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 16 Send to their Help 2000 Hackbutiers. 1805 *Scot. Last Minstr.* iii. xxi. He lighted the match of his bandelier, And wofully scorch'd the hackbuteer. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. liv. 60 Two hundred hagbutiers were sent.. to help the master of Forbes.

**Hackbutter, hagbutter** (hæ'kbʊtɪə, hæ'g-). *arch.* and *Hist.* Also 6 *haquebutter*, *Sc. hagbutar* (-bitter). [f. **HACKBUT** + -ER: see prec.] A soldier armed with a hackbut; a *harquebusier*.

1544-8 in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 There shall be 150 haquebuters, who shall have good haquebutts. 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 76 Captain of 200 Hackbutters on horseback. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 6 He rensfortit the toune with victuals, hagbutars, and munitions. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 24 Of the English one Spanish hackbutter was hurt. 1777 NIMMO *Stirling-sh.* xii. 292 The passage.. was lined with an hundred Hagbutters. 1888 *Trans. Glasgow Archæol. Soc.* I. 283 Edinburgh had furnished the hagbutters of his army.

**Hacked** (hæ'k), *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Chopped; slashed; mangled; having irregular and jagged cuts or wounds; chapped, as by frost.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 652 Hacket leek or tendir chesis. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 22 The weather hackt Troians. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 31 Beare our hackt Targets. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hackit hands*, hands chapped from exposure to cold. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 The hacked bodies of women and children.

b. *Iler.* (See quotes.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, *Hacked*, as a bend, &c., indented with the indents embowed. 1858 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 129 *Hacked*, an indented Charge is thus described, when the notches are curved on both sides, similar to the Teeth of Barnacles.

c. *Hacked Quartz*, a variety of Quartz presenting incisions, as if produced by hacking it in various directions with a knife or other sharp instrument. (Bristow, *Gloss. Min.* 1861.)

† 2. ? Spoken with hesitating utterance. *Obs. rare.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. Pref. (1618) 35 By your cloudy and hacked speeches.

**Hackee** (hæ'ki). [Imitative of the animal's cry.] A species of ground squirrel, the Striped or Chipping Squirrel, or Chipmunk, of North America.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 599 The Hackee.. is one of the most familiar of North American quadrupeds.

**Hacker** (hæ'ka), *sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One who hacks; one who hoes with a hack.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 One good hacker, being a lusty labourer, will at good ease hack or cut more than half an acre of ground in a day. 1784 *New Spectator* IV. 5/5 Hackers and hewers of reputation.

† b. A 'cutter', cut-throat, bully; = **HACKSTER**.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 135 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Bb, There is an olde hacker that shall take order for to print them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii. xiii. (1651) 118 A common hacker or notorious thief. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., How comes City and Country to be filled with Drones and Rogues, our highwaies with hackers, and all places with sloth and wickedness?

† c. *fig.* One who mangles words or sense. *Obs.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 606 To make the Author of the Epistle such a hacker and mangler as they themselves be.

2. That which hacks; an implement for hacking, chopping wood, or breaking up earth; a chopper, cleaver; a hoe, mattock.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 137 Item, for hakkers ij. d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armyour* III. 292/2 The Dutch Cleever, or Chopping Knife, is termed an Hacker, or Hack-mes. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 214 My labourers came from mowing vetches.. not having their hackers with them. 1854 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 100 Hoeing with a heavy hacker or hoe between the rows. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hacker*, a short, strong, slightly curved implement of a peculiar kind, for chopping off the branches of fallen trees, etc. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hacker*, a sort of axe for cutting faggots.

b. *U. S.* A tool for making an oblique incision in a tree, as a channel for the passage of sap, gum, or resin. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Hacker**, *v. dial.* [freq. of **HACK** *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* 'To hash in cutting, to hack small' (Jam.).

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 18 (Jam.) His throat was a' hacked, an' ghashtly was he.

2. *intr.* To hesitate in utterance; to stammer; to 'hum and ha'.

1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Hacker*, to stutter. [*South*]. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 473 Compared with this, how can one think with patience of the hacking, and stammering [etc.]? 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 115 To stammer and hacker, to bow and curtsy.

3. To haggle.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 688 Shall national parsimony.. hacker about the remuneration?

**Hackery** (hæ'kəri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 *hackary*, 8-9 *hackree*, 9 *hackaree*, *hackaray*, -ee, -ie, *hackrie*. [Origin not clear; perh. a corruption of Hindi *chhakrā* a two-wheeled bullock-cart.] The common native bullock-cart of India used for the transport of goods; also, in Western India and Ceylon, as formerly in Bengal, applied to a lighter carriage (drawn sometimes by horses) for the conveyance of persons.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 264 The hackrees are in the nature of hackney-coaches; and like them, are let to the public for hire. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 5 A hackery is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullock, and used generally for the female part of the family. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* x. 128 Carried in gaudy palanquins, or in hackeries, with gorgeous canopies, drawn by two prancing horses. 1845 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* (1854) 185 For the conveyance of heavy goods, hackries or bullock-carts are available.

**Hack-file, hammer**: see **HACK**.

**Hackhead**, var. of **HAKED** a pike.

**Hackin**: see next 3.

**Hacking** (hæ'king), *vbl. sb.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb **HACK**; chopping, hewing; mutilation, etc. *Hacking off*, *out*: see quotes.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hakkynge, or hewynge, *sectio*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iii. (1651) 95 Why doth scraping of trenchers offend a third, or hacking of files? 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s. v. 'Taking down old plaster from a wall or ceiling is called 'hacking off''. 1887 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1693 The removal of old glass and putty from a sash-frame is termed 'hacking out' in the trade. 1892 E. REEVES *Hamstead Bound* 266 There was a lot of horrid hacking and butchery.

b. *Football*. See **HACK** *v.* 1 2 b.

† 2. Breaking of a note; 'mangling' of words or sense: see **HACK** *v.* 1 6 and 7. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. lix. 101/1 It were better to saye goddes seruyce without note than with note and hackynge of the syllabes and wordes of our prayers. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 6 Having avowed that he had scann'd the Book thorow, this hacking and vain repetition being just like it.

3. *concr.* (Usually *hackin*.) A large kind of sausage or mince-meat pudding which formed, in some districts, part of the 'cheer' on Christmas day.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 Thus shall we sort out eternity into as many kinds and lengths, as the Darbyshire huswife does her pudding when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 142 A Hackin, *farcimen*. 16.. *Aubrey MS.* (N.), The hackin must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hackin*.. a pudding of mince-meat and fruit—used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day.

4. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Hacking* in walling, denotes the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hacking-block**, -stock, = *hack-log*, -stock; **hacking-knife**, -tool: see quotes. 1502 *Hacking stock* [see *hackstock* s. v. **HACK**]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 A Hacking-out Tool is an old broken knife, ground sharp on its edge. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 46 The lopping and hacking method. 1842-67 GWILT *Archit.* § 2226 The hacking knife is for cleaning out the old putty from the rebates where squares are to be stopped in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hackin-block*, a block of wood for chopping meat upon.

**Hacking**, *pp. a.* [f. **HACK** *v.* 1 + -ING.]

1. That hacks, wounds, or slashes.

1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 39 These hacking fencers, impudent stage players, beastly drunkards. 1808



SCOTT *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Lay hold of... any other new book you like, and give us a good hacking review of it. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. 9 That hacking school of criticism, which hewed out the books of Holy Scripture into as many fragments as it willed.

2. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough. Also HECKING, q.v.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* II. ii. 55 It was called an Hecker cough; because (saith he) of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hacking-cough*, a faint tickling cough. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* vi. 90 The hacking tone of chronic asthma. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xxvii, I have had a hacking cough ever since last September.

Hence *Hackingly* adv.

1611 FLORIO, *Alla recisa*, cuttingly, hackingly.

**Hackle** (hæ'kl), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *hacele*, 3-4 *hakele*, 5 *hakille*, -yll, 7 *hackel*, *hacle*, 6-*hackle*. [OE. *hacele* and *hacele*, wk. fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresponding, exc. in formative suffix, to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, Icel. *hökull* 'priest's cope', Goth. *hakuls* 'cloak', str. masc., also to ON. *heklra* str. f. 'cowled, or hooded frock'.]

† 1. A cloak, mantle, outer garment; a chasuble.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. x. § 3 *Pa sende him mon ane blace hacelan* angean him. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 153/9 *Clamias*, *hacele*, uel foetis scicell. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele of medeme fustane.

2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, etc. Obs. exc. dial.

13. *Gauw. & Gr. Kut.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a myst-hakel huge. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 695 Pecok in hakille ryally. 1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Mag.* 1. 17 The herb Dragon. is full of speckles like a Serpents hackle. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. ii. 116 (E.D.S.) The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle in Hertfordshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackle*, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 319 Hackle is the natural covering of any animal, the human skin. 'He's got a good hackle ov his back'.

3. a. The conical straw roofing of a bee-hive. b. The straw covering of the apex of a rick. c. The case of a Florence flask.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 26 Swine... rubbing against the hives, and tearing the hackles. 1655 W. MEWE *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commu. Bees* 49 My Appiary consists of a row of little houses... which I find as cheap at seven years end as straw hackles. 1673 RAY *Journ. Lov. C.* (1730) I. 289 The hackles of old flasks. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 44 The Mouse will... shelter himself betwixt the Hackle and the Hive. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wiltsh. Words*, *Hackle*, straw covering of the apex of a rick. 1886 TEGETMEIER in *Gen. Words* 810 The old straw hive, which was... to be seen... covered with a straw hackle.

**Hackle** (hæ'kl), sb.<sup>2</sup> In 5 *hakell*, 6 *hackel*; see also HECKLE, HATCHEL. [Not recorded in OE.; but the various ME. forms *hechele*, *hetchell* (c1300), *hekele* (c1440), *hakell* (1485), and the later *hatchel*, point to OE. \**hacule*, \**hacile*. No corresponding words are recorded in the early stage of any Germanic lang., but MHG. *hachele*, *hechele*, (mod.G. *hechel*), MLG. and MDu. *hekele*, (Du. *hekel*), Da. *hegle*, Sw. *hackle*, all point to OTeut. type \**hakulā*, \**hakulā*, str. fem. with suffix-ablaut; prob. from the root *hak-* of OHG. \**hakjan*, *hechen*, *hecken*, to prick, pierce, stab, and of HOOK, q.v.]

It has been suggested that *hecke* came immediately from Du.; but the ME. *hechele*, *hetchell*, testify to an OE. *hacel*, which would also give *hecke* in the north; so also, the vowel of *hackle*, *hatchel* can be explained only from OE. (Sense 2 is prob. the same word, or from the same root; sense 3 is more doubtful.)

1. An instrument set with parallel steel pins for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; a flax-comb; = HECKLE, HATCHEL.

1485 *Inw. in Ripon Chb.* Acts 368 Unum hackell pro lino. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 4 Beetles, hackels, wheeles and frame, Wherwith to bruse, touse, spin and weave the same. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, etc. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle.

II. 2. Local name of the stickleback.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 275 Hackles or Sticklebacks are supposed to come of the Seed of Fishes split or miscarried in the Water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles; or Harry bannings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hackle*... a west-country name for the stickleback.

III. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, as the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. A cock of a different hackle, an opponent of a different character.

a1450 *Byssynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The yelow flye, the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 Take the hackel of a Cock or Capons neck... take of the one side of the feather, and then take the hackel, Silk or Crewel, Gold or Silver thred, make these fast at the bent of the hook [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 Fight it out... with a cock of a very different hackle. 1867 H. B. TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 117 The hackle, or neck-feathers, should be bright. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 185 To show hackle, to be willing to fight. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The 42nd [1st Batt. Roy. Highlanders]... received the red hackle as an honourable distinction.

[¶] Quot. 1653 was printed in a mangled and distorted form by Johnson, who founded on it a mistaken explanation,

'Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun'. Although corrected in Todd's Johnson, this bogus sense of *hackle*, with 'filmy' substituted by Webster for 'filmy', continues to be reproduced in dictionaries.]

b. The hackles of a cock are erected when he is angry; hence *with the hackles up*, said also of a dog on the point of fighting when the hairs at the top of the neck stand up, or of a hound when near the fox and on the point of killing him, also *transf.* of a man when aroused. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

1681 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 76 As my hackles were now fairly up, I crept and ran as well as I could after my wounded game. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/2 Not a single hound with his hackles up. 1893 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 98 I almost saw the hackles of a good old squire rise as he waved his hat and cheered. 1894 BLACKMORE *Peribacrus* 179 He had no moustache to stroke—for only cavalry officers... as yet wore ginger hackles.

4. *Angling*. An artificial fly, dressed wholly or principally with a hackle-feather, or something resembling this; a 'palmer'. Also *hackle-fly*.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 318 This month also a Plain Hackle or Palmer fly... will kill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 301 Black-hackle. Body, pale yellow silk, [etc.]. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxii. (1891) 260 He must go armed with all implements, from the red hackle to the harpoon.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

5. [from 1]. Hackle bar, the bar in which the hackle pins are set; hackle bench (see quot.); hackle pin, tooth, one of the teeth of a hackle; hackle sheet, a sheet carrying hackles and moving over pulleys.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 431 The object of these guide plates is to support the \*hackle bars in passing over the small rollers. *Ibid.* 423 \*Hackle bench sometimes revolving so as to present different degrees of hackles at its various angles, sometimes stationary with the gradation of hackles upon its length. *Ibid.* 426 The surfaces being placed so close together that the \*hackle pins penetrated the flax from both sides, and hackled at the same time. *Ibid.* 425 Pulleys for carrying the \*hackle sheets. *Ibid.* 420 For hand-hackling, the tools used consist of a surface studded... with metal points, called \*hackle-teeth.

6. [from III] as *hackle-feather*, -maker; *hackle-wise* adv.; *hackle-fly*; see 4.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* x. § 3 (1689) 102 An Artificial Palmer-Worm or Fly which is to be made with a Hackle Feather. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 A capital hot-weather fly dressed hacklewise. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/3 The hackle feathers of the male bird are several feet long.

**Hackle**, v.<sup>1</sup> [dim. and freq. of HACK v.<sup>1</sup>: cf. MDu. *hakkelen*, having the same relation to *hakken*. Cf. also HAGGLE v.]

1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 741 Caesar... was hackled and mangled among them, as a wild beast taken of hunters. 1611 CORYAT *Crudditis* 274 I have seen a Mountebanke hackle and gash his naked arm with a knife most pitifully to behold. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 His Hair not shav'd but cut and hackled with a pair of Sheers. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 351 The other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces.

† 2. *intr.* To make a hacking. Obs.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 18 These lustie youths... hackle at our throate.

Hence *Hackled* ppl. a., *Hackling* vbl. sb.

1582 BABINGTON *Commandant* i. (1637) 8 Evil cutting or hacking of the knife. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv. 214 An old knife whose hackled edge... assisted Andy's own ingenuity in the tearing of his coat.

**Hackle**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. HACKLE sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To cover (a bee-hive) with a hackle or straw roof.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 51 That they be close cloomed... and well hackled down to, or below, the Stool.

**Hackle**, v.<sup>3</sup> [f. HACKLE sb.<sup>2</sup> I: cf. HECKLE v. in same sense.] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with the hackle, whereby the fibres are split, straightened, and combed out, so as to be in condition for spinning.

1616 [see HACKLING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hackle*, to dress flax. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 164 To be hackled, much in the manner of dressing Flax or Hemp. 1797 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 217 I am going to hackle the flax... said the woman, and she began to comb the flax with these steel combs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 426 Small quantities of hemp were grown... and... the produce was hackled and spun by the servants.

b. fig. = HECKLE: see CROSS-HACKLE.

Hence *Hackled* ppl. a.

1755 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 422 Each hackled tress of flax.

**Hackle**, v.<sup>4</sup> *Angling*. [f. HACKLE sb.<sup>2</sup> III.] *trans.* To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 402 Blue jay hackled over the wing. 1886 PRITT *N. Country Flies* 27 Hackled with a golden feather from a Cock Pheasant's neck.

Hence *Hackled* ppl. a., *Hackling* vbl. sb.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 475 Where a junction of hackles is to be effected... compare the length of the fibres, so that the hackling may graduate. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/1 In Yorkshire hackled spider flies are the only wear.

**Hackler** (hæ'klə). [f. HACKLE v.<sup>3</sup>] One who hackles (flax or hemp); a flax-dresser, heckler.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a flax-hackler. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease

is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 3/3 All the hacklers die young.

**Hacklet** (hæ'klət). Also *haglet*. [Origin uncertain.] A small species of sea-gull; the kittiwake. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, From the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds... the choughs cackled, the hacklets wailed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 Gulls, haglets, ducks, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 74 The kittiwake, or hacklet, a very small species of gull.

**Hackling** (hæ'klin), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. HACKLE v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING I.] The action of the vb. HACKLE<sup>3</sup>; the combing of flax or hemp.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 This line after it hath received braking and the first hackling, you shall take the stricks, and plating them into a plat of three, make a good bigge roule thereof. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 20. attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 420 In the early period of the linen manufacture, when spinning was done exclusively by hand, no hackling-machines were employed.

**Hackling**<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>: see after HACKLE v.<sup>1</sup> and 4.

**Hackly** (hæ'kli), a. [f. HACKLE v.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Rough or jagged as though hacked on a small scale; esp., of metals and minerals: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 The hackly [fracture] presents sharp points, easily perceived in feeling it. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1830) 533 It [rhubarb] breaks with a rough hackly fracture. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 503 The broad plates... have a very uneven hackly surface. 1849 VARLEY *Rudim. Min.* 16 The native metals... have a hackly fracture, which may be observed on breaking a piece of this wire.

**Hackman** (hæ'kmæn), U.S. [f. HACK sb.<sup>3</sup> 2.] The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cabman.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 370 We find ourselves in Boston surrounded by eager hackmen. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The... hackman... charged us a dollar and a half for what in England would have been an eighteenpenny drive.

**Hackmatack** (hæ'kmætæk). Also 8 *hak-mantak*, 9 *haomontac*, *hackmetack*. [American Indian: see quot. 1792.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*), found in northern swamps of the United States. Also attrib.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 33 On some mountains we find a shrubbery of hemlock and spruce, whose branches are knit together so as to be impenetrable. The snow lodges on their tops, and a cavity is formed underneath. These are called by the Indians, Hakmantaks. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 36 Hackmatack I take to be an Indian name. 1845 N. P. ROGERS in *Whittier's Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 240 The dark hemlock and hackmatack woods. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11/1 The Meteor... is built of oak, hackmatack, and hard pine.

**Hackney** (hæ'kni), sb. (a.) Forms: 4 *hakenai*, -ne, 4-5 *hak(e)nei*, -ney, 4-6 *hak(e)nay(e)*, 5 *hack*, *haknay*, (*haukenay*), 5-6 *hackenaye*, -neye, *hakney*, 6 *hackeny*, -neie, (*hackne*, *hackeneyeye*), *haiknay*, -ne, -ney, (*pl. hackness*, *haiknes*), 6-7 *hackneye*, -nie, 6-8 *pl. hacknies*, 7 *hacn(e)y*, 7-8 *hackny*, 4- *hackney*. [a. OF. *haquenée* fem. 'an ambling horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on'; cf. OSp. and Pg. *facaneya*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. *acchina* (Florio), *china* 'a hackney or ambling nag': see Diez, Scheler, etc. (In 1373 latinized in England as *hakeneius*: see Du Cange.)

It is now agreed by French and Dutch scholars that MDu. *hackeneie*, *hackeneye*, Du. *hakkenij*, to which some have referred the French word, was merely adopted from the French, thus disposing of conjectures as to the derivation of the word from MDu. *hacken* to hoe. The French *haquenée* and its Romance equivalents had probably some relationship with OF. *haque*, OSp. and Pg. *faca*, Sp. *haca* 'a nag, a gelding, a hackney' (Minsheu); but, although the word-group has engaged the most eminent etymologists, its ulterior derivation is still unknown.]

I. 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding, as distinguished from a war-horse, a hunter, or a draught-horse; in early times often an ambling horse; now technically = HACK sb.<sup>3</sup> 1 b.

13. *Sir Beues* 1255 (M.S.A.) Ac nim a lister hakenai & lef her be swerd Morgelal. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 278 Tille oter castels about bei sent tuye and tuye In aneus for doute, ilk on on his hakneye. ?a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1137 He... loved to have welle hors of prys. He wende to have reprovred be Of thefte or moorde, if that he Hadde in his stable any hakneye. c1386 - Can. *Yeom. Prol.* & T. 6 His hakney which pat was al pomely gryns. 14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 580/31 *Equillus*, an hakneye. c1440 Partonope 3882 A hakney that ys swyft and ryght well ambling. 1469 *Housh. Ord.* 97 To have viii coursers for his saddle & to them iiiii keepers with theyre hakneyes. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 165 b, The erle of Shrewesbury... because of his age, rode on a little hakneye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 201 The nag or the hakeneie is verie good for travelling. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Carthorses, mares, and little hackneys are of a very smal price. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 257 The Germans in acknowledgement of their tenure of the Papacie, gaue the Pope yearly 8. and 40. thousand duckats, together with a white horse. The money... at this day is paid, together with the white hackney. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 160 Pages, mounted on white Hackneys, having green velvet Saddles. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 412 Mounted on a Broom, the Nag And Hackney of a Lapland Hag. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, He rode... a strong hackney for the road, to save his gallant warhorse. 1831 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 157 Do you canter down the Row, Upon a very long-tailed hackney? 1843 YOUTT *Horse* iv. (ed. 2) 96 The hackney