

- Equality and correspondence are the causes of harmony. Bacon.
- All discord, harmony not understood. Pope.
2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called chords.
- Ten thousand harps that tuned
Angelic harmonies. Milton.
3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; as the harmony of the gospels.
4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship. The citizens live in harmony.
5. Natural harmony, in music, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord. Artificial harmony, is a mixture of concords and discords. Figured harmony, is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. Busby.
6. Perfect harmony implies the use of untempered concords only. Tempered harmony is when the notes are varied by temperament. [See Temperament.] Encyc.
- HARMOST, n. [Gr. ἀρμωστής, from ἀρμωσσω, to regulate.]
- In ancient Greece, a Spartan governor, regulator or prefect. Mitford.
- HARMOTOME, n. [Gr. αρμος, a joint, and τεμαίω, to cut.]
- In mineralogy, cross-stone, or staurolite, called also pyramidal zeolite. [See Cross-stone.]
- HARNESS, n. [W. *harnes*, from *harn*, that is, closely fitted; Fr. *harnois*; Arm. *harnes*; It. *arnes*; Sp. *arnes*; Port. *arnes*; D. *harnas*; G. *harnisch*; Sw. *harnack*; Dan. *harnisk*. The primary sense is, to fit, prepare or put on; and in different languages, it signifies not only harness, but furniture and utensils.]
1. Armor; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armor, but in a more modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.
2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called in some of the American states, *collie* or *tackling*, with which, in its primary sense, it is synonymous. Dryden.
- HARNESSED, pp. Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.
- HARNESSER, n. One who puts on the harness of a horse. Sherwood.
- HARNESSED, pp. Putting on armor or furniture for draught.
- HARNY, n. [Sax. *hærpa*; G. *harf*; D. *harp*; Sw. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; Fr. *harpe*; It. Sp. Port. *arpa*.]

1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers. Encyc. Johnson.
2. A constellation.
- HARP, v. i. To play on the harp.
- I heard the voice of harpers, harping with their harps. Rev. xiv.
2. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding.
- He seems
Proud and disdainful, harping on what I am—
Not what he knew I was. Shak.
3. To touch as a passion; to affect. Shak.
- HARPER, n. A player on the harp.
- HARPING, pp. Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually.
- HARPING, n. A continual dwelling on.
- Making infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes. Bring.
- HARPING, n. plu. harpings. In ships, harpings are the fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship, in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. Encyc.
- Cut-harpings, are ropes which serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts, behind their respective yards. Mar. Dict.
- HARPING-IRON, n. A harpoon, which see.
- HARPIST, n. A harper. Breten.
- HARPOON, n. [Fr. *harpon*; Sp. *arpon*; Port. *arpan*, *arpeo*; It. *arpione*; G. *harpune*; D. *harpon*; from Fr. *harper*, to grapple; Sp. *arpar*, to claw; Gr. ἀρπάζω, from ἀρπάζω, to seize with the claws; probably L. *rapiō*, by transposition of letters. Class Rb.]
- A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them. It consists of a long shank, with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility. It is generally thrown by hand.
- HARPOON, v. t. To strike, catch or kill with a harpoon.
- The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes harpooned. Pennant.
- HARPOONED, pp. Struck, caught or killed with a harpoon.
- HARPOONER, n. One who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.
- HARPOONING, pp. Striking with a harpoon.
- HARPSICORD, n. [*harp* and *chord*.] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys. The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of chords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument. Encyc.
- HARPY, n. [Fr. *harpie*; It. Sp. Port. *arpia*; L. *harpia*; Gr. ἀρπία, from the root of ἀρπάζω, to seize or claw.]
1. In antiquity, the harpies were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, Aello, Ocyrope, and Celeno. They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus. They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals. Lempiere.
2. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

- HARQUEBUSE. [See *Arquebuse*.]
- HARRATEE'N, n. A kind of stuff or cloth. Shenstone.
- HARRIDAN, n. [Fr. *haridelle*, a jade, or worn-out horse. See *Hare*, the verb.] A decayed strummer.
- HARRIER, n. A hunting hound with a nice sense of smelling.
- HARROW, n. [Sw. *harf*, Dan. *harve*, a harrow. D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake, is probably the same word, allied to Sw. *kåja*, Dan. *herger*, Sax. *hergian*, to ravage or lay waste.]
- An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron teeth. It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.
- HARROW, v. t. [Sw. *harfva*; Dan. *harver*.] To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to harrow land or ground.
2. To break or tear with a harrow.
- Will he harrow the valleys after thee? Job xxxix.
3. To tear; to lacerate; to torment.
- I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul— Shak.
4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence. [Not used.]
5. To disturb; to agitate. Obs. Shak.
- HARROWED, pp. Broken or smoothed by a harrow.
- HARROWER, n. One who harrows.
2. A hawk.
- HARROWING, pp. Breaking or leveling with a harrow.
- HARRY, v. t. [Sax. *hergian*, to strip; *hyr-wian*, to upbraid; or W. *herue*, to rove for plunder, to scour; *her*, a push.]
1. To strip; to pillage. [See Harrow.]
2. To harass; to agitate; to tease. Shak.
- HARRY, v. i. To make harassing incursions. Obs. Beaumont.
- HARSH, n. [G. *harsch*; Scot. *harsk*. In Dan. *harsk*, Sw. *hårsk*, is rank, raucous.]
1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating; as harsh sand; harsh cloth; opposed to smooth. Boyle.
2. Sour; rough to the taste; as harsh fruit.
3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring; as a harsh sound; harsh notes; a harsh voice. Dryden.
4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. Civilization softens the harsh temper or nature of man.
5. Rough; rude; abusive; as harsh words; a harsh reflection.
6. Rigorous; severe.
- Though harsh the precept, yet the preacher
charm'd. Dryden.
- HARSHLY, adv. Roughly; in a harsh manner.
2. Sourly; austere.
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly; as, to speak or answer harshly.
4. Roughly; rudely; with violence; as, to treat a person harshly. Addison.
5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.
- It would sound harshly in her ears. Shak.
- HARSHNESS, n. Roughness to the touch; opposed to softness and smoothness.
2. Sourness; austerity; as the harshness of fruit.