

5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.
Hurt not the wine and the oil—Rev. vi.
6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.
7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to *hurt* the feelings.
- HURT, *n.* A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.
The pains of sickness and *hurts*. Locke.
2. Harm; mischief; injury.
I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*. Gen. iv.
3. Injury; loss.
Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? Ezra iv.
- HURTER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.
- HURTERS, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.
- HURTFUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.
- HURTFULLY, *adv.* Injuriouly; mischievously.
- HURTFULNESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.
- HURTLE, *v. t.* [from *hurt*.] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly. [Not now used.] Spenser. Shak.
- HURTLE, *v. t.* To move with violence or impetuosity. Obs. Spenser.
2. To push forcibly; to whirl.
- HURTLEBERRY, *n.* A whortleberry; which see.
- HURTLLESS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as *hurtless* blows. Dryden.
2. Receiving no injury.
- HURTLLESSLY, *adv.* Without harm. [Little used.] Sidney.
- HURTLLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [Little used.] Johnson.
- HUSBAND, *n. s. n. z.* [Sax. *husbanda*; *hus*, house, and *band*, a farmer or cultivator, or an inhabitant, from *byan*, to inhabit or till, contracted from *bugian*; Dan. *hus-honde*; Sw. *husbunde*; Sw. *byggia*, Dan. *bygger*, to build; D. *bouwen*, G. *bauen*, to build, to till, to plow or cultivate; G. *bauer*, a builder, a countryman, a clown, a rustic, a boor; D. *buur*, the last component part of *neighbor*. *Band*, *band*, in this word, is the participle of *buan*, *byan*, that is, *bued*, occupying, tilling, and *husband* is the farmer or inhabitant of the house, in Scottish, a farmer; thence the sense of husbandry. It had no relation primarily to marriage; but among the common people, a woman calls her consort, my man, and the man calls his wife, my woman, as in Hebrew, and in this instance, the farmer or occupier of the house, or the builder, was called my farmer; or by some other means *husband* came to denote the consort of the female head of the family.]
1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a *husband*. Lev. xix. Deut. xxii.

2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. Mar. Dict.
3. The male of animals of a lower order. Dryden.
4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as a good *husband*; a bad *husband*. [But in America, this application of the word is little or not at all used.] Davies. Collier.
5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. [In this sense, it is not used in America. We always use *husbandman*.] Bacon. Dryden.
- HUSBAND, *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man *husbands* his estate, his means or his time.
He is conscious how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator. Rambler.
2. To till; to cultivate with good management. Bacon.
3. To supply with a husband. [Little used.] Shak.
- HUSBANDABLE, *a.* Manageable with economy. [Ill.] Sherwood.
- HUSBANDED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well managed.
- HUSBANDING, *pp.* Using or managing with frugality.
- HUSBANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband. Shak.
- HUSBANDLY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [Little used.] Tusser.
- HUSBANDMAN, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. In America, where men generally own the land on which they labor, the proprietor of a farm is also a laborer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.
2. The master of a family. [Not in use in America.] Chaucer.
- HUSBANDRY, *n.* The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the raising, managing and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.
2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix *good*; as *good husbandry*. Swift.
3. Care of domestic affairs. Shak.
- HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch*; Dan. *hys*, *hyst*. In W. *hiz* is peace; *hizu*, to make peace; *aves* is rest, sleep; and *hust* is a low, buzzing sound; Heb. *hush* to be silent. Class. Gr. No. 46.]
- Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, *hushmoney*.
- HUSH, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed*.
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. Shak.
2. To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation.

- Wilt thou then
Hush my cares? Otway
- HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. Spenser.
- HUSH, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation, he still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.
To *hush* up, to suppress; to keep concealed. This matter is *hushed* up. Pope.
- HUSHMONEY, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts. Swift.
- HUSK, *n.* [Qu. W. *gwisg*, Corn. *quesh*, a cover; or It. *guccio*, bark or shell; Sp. Port. *casca*, husks of grapes, bark. It signifies probably a cover or a peel.]
The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called chaff; but in America we apply the word chiefly to the covering of the ears or seeds of maize, which is never denominated chaff. It is sometimes used in England for the rind, skin or hull of seeds.
- HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants; as, to *husk* maize.
- HUSK'ED, *pp.* Stripped of its husks.
2. *a.* Covered with a husk.
- HUSKINESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.
- HUSKING, *pp.* Stripping off husks.
- HUSKING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks. In New England, the practice of farmers is to invite their neighbors to assist them in stripping their maize, in autumnal evenings, and this is called a *husking*.
- HUSKY, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. Dryden.
2. Resembling husks; dry; rough.
3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.
- HUSO, *n.* A fish of the genus *Accipenser*, whose mouth is in the under part of the head; the body is naked, or without prickles or protuberances. It grows to the length of twenty four feet, and its skin is so tough that it is used for ropes in drawing wheel-carriages. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia, and of its sounds is made isinglass. Encyc.
- HUSSAR, *n. s. n. z.* [Tartar, *ussar*, cavalry; Sans. *usaru*, a horse. Thomson.]
A mounted soldier or horseman, in German cavalry. The Hussars are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a fetter, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a sabre, a carbine and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry. Encyc.
- HUSSTE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.
- HUSS'Y, *n.* [contracted from *huswife*, housewife.]
1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disparagement or contempt. Go, *hussy*, go.
2. An economist; a thrifty woman. Tusser.
- HUSTINGS, *n.* [Sax. *hustinge*; supposed to be composed of *hus*, house, and *thing*, cause, suit; the house of trials.]