

HARELIPPED, *a.* Having a harelip.
HAREMINT, *n.* A plant. *Jansworth.*
HAREPIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares. *Stat. James I.*
HARE'S-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Bupleurum*. The *Bastard Hare's Ear* is of the genus *Thyllis*.
HARE'S-LETTUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sonchus*.
HAREWORT, *n.* A plant.

HAREM, *n.* [Ar. *harama*, to prohibit, drive off, or deny access.]
 A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.

HAREN'GIFORM, *a.* [See *Herring*.] Shaped like a herring. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

HARICOT, *n.* [Fr. from *Gr. apaxos*.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots. *Chesterfield.*

2. In *French*, beans.

HARIER, *n.* [from *hare*.] A dog for **HARRIER**, *n.* hunting hares; a kind of hound with an acute sense of smelling. *Encyc.*

HARIOLOTION, *n.* [*L. hariolotio*.] Sooth-saying. [Not in use.]

HARK, *v. i.* [contracted from *hearken*, which see.] To listen; to lend the ear. *Shak. Hudibras.*

This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, *hark*, that is, listen, hear.

HARL, *n.* The skin of flax; the filaments **HERL**, *n.* of flax or hemp.

2. A filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
 [In New England, I have heard this word pronounced *herl*.]

HARLEQUIN, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, a buffoon; It. *arlecchino*; Sp. *arlequin*; Arm. *harlugin*, *furlugin*, a juggler. I know not the origin of this word. It has been suggested that the last component part of the word is from the Gothic, Sw. *leka*, to play, and a story is told about a comedian who frequented the house of M. de Harley, but I place no reliance on these suggestions.]

A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace. This character was first introduced into Italian comedy, but is now a standing character in English pantomime entertainments. *Encyc.*

HARLEQUIN, *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

HARLOCK, *n.* A plant. *Dryden.*

HARLOT, *n.* [W. *herlaidd*, a stripling; *herlodes*, a hoiden; a word composed of *her*, a push, or challenge, and *llaidd*, a lad. This word was formerly applied to males as well as females.

A sturdy *harlot*—that was her hostess man. *Chaucer, Tales.*

He was a gentle *harlot* and a kind. *Ibm.*

The word originally signified a bold stripling, or a hoiden. But the W. *llaidd* signifies not only a *lad*, that is, a shoot, or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *leudd*. See *Leudd*.

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman. *Dryden.*

2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. Is. i.

3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat. *Obs. Chaucer. Fox.*

HARLOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base. *Shak.*

HARLOT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Milton.*

HARLOTRY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness. *Dryden.*

HARM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm* or *harm*.] In *G.* the word signifies grief, sorrow.]

3. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment. Do thyself no *harm*. *Acts xvi.*

He shall make amends for the *harm* he hath done in the holy thing. *Lev. v.*

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; a popular sense of the word.

HARM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable. *Waller. Ray.*

HARMATTAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa, which destroys vegetation. *Norris.*

HARMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.

HARMELE, *n.* The wild African rue.

HARMFUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of harmful quality. *Roleigh.*

HARMFULLY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage. *Ascham.*

HARMFULNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.

HARMING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

HARMLESS, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are *harmless* in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless*.

3. Innocent; not guilty. Who is holy, *harmless*, undefiled, separate from sinners. *Heb. vii.*

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time *harmlessly* in recreations.

2. Without hurt or damage. Bullets fall *harmlessly* into wood or fethers. *Decay of Piety.*

HARMLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.

2. Innocence.

HARMON'IC, *a.* [See *Harmony*.] Relating to harmony or music; as *harmonic* use. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; consonant; as *harmonic* sounds.

Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

The basis of an *harmonic* system. *Encyc.*

The *harmonic* elements are the three smallest consonces. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. An epithet applied to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.

Harmonic mean, in arithmetic and algebra, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which are supposed to bear an analogy to musical consonances.

Harmonic proportion, in arithmetic and algebra, is said to obtain between three quantities, or four quantities, in certain cases.

Harmonical series, a series of many numbers in continued harmonic proportion. *Cyc.*

HARMON'ICA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. *Encyc.*

HARMON'ICS, *n.* Harmonious sounds; consonances.

2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Smith.*

3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called *acute harmonics*.

4. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds. *Edin. Encyc.*

HARMONIOUS, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us.

2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. *Harmonious* sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.

3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as a *harmonious* family or society.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord.

3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n.* Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness.

2. Agreement; concord.

HARMONIST, *n.* A musician; a composer of music.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

HARMONIZE, *v. t.* To be in concord; to agree in sounds.

2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship; as individuals or families.

3. To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize*; the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize*.

HARMONIZE, *v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree.

2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.

HARMONIZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.

HARMONIZER, *n.* One that brings together or reconciles.

2. In music, a practical harmonist.

HARMONIZING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HARMONOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *apnoia* and *metron*.]

An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HARMONY, *n.* [*L. harmonia*; Gr. *apnoia*, a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert, from *apno*, to fit or adapt, to square; Sp. *armonia*; It. *id.*; Fr. *harmonie*. If the Greek *apno* is a contracted word, for *apnoia*, which is probable, it may be the French *carre*, *equarrir*.]

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; as the *harmony* of the universe.