

repetition of the same act. *Habit* is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good *habits* and bad *habits*. Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a *habit* of intemperance. We should endeavor to correct evil *habits* by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad *habits*.

Habit of plants, the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

Martyn.

HABIT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

They *habited* themselves like rural deities.

Dryden.

HABIT, *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit.

Obs.

Chaucer.

HABITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell.]

That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as the *habitable* world. Some climates are scarcely *habitable*.

HABITABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

More.

HABITABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable.

Forsyth.

HABITANCE, *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence.

Spenser.

HABITANCY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [See *Inhabitancy*.] *Belknap.*

HABITANT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. habitans*.]

An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

Milton.

HABITAT, *n.* Habitation.

Fleming.

HABITATION, *n.* [L. *habitation*, from *habito*, to dwell, from *habeo*, to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.]

1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Denham.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

The stars may be the *habitations* of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blesseth the *habitation* of the just.

Prov. iii.

HABITATOR, *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant. [Not used.]

Brown.

HABITED, *a.* Clothed; dressed. He was *habited* like a shepherd.

2. Accustomed. [Not used.]

HABITUAL, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*, from *habitus*.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims.

South.

2. Customary; according to habit; as the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of holy affections.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings.

Buckminster.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes; as an *habitual* color of the skin.

S. S. Smith.

HABITUALLY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

HABITUATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituier*, from *habiter*.]

1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may *habitate*

themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco. They *habitate* themselves to vice. Let us *habitate* ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.

2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Temple.

HABITUATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom.

Hammond.

2. Formed by habit.

Temple.

HABITUATED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HABITUATING, *pp.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HABITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. habitudo*, from *habitus*.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Little used.]

Hale.

2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [Not usual.]

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company.

Dryden.

3. Customary manner or mode of life; reputation of the same acts; as the *habitudes* of fowls or insects.

Goldsmith.

4. Custom; habit.

Dryden.

HAB-NAB, *adv.* [hap ne hap, let it happen or not.]

At random; by chance; without order or rule.

Hudibras.

HACK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccon*; D. *hakken*; G. *hacken*; Dan. *hakker*; Sw. *hakka*; G. *hacken*, from which we have *hack* and *hatchet*, from the same root, *hatchel*; Arm. *haicha*; W. *haciar*, to hack; *hag*, a gash; and *haggle* is of the same family, as are *hew* and *hoe*. Class Cg.]

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.

2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.

Shak.

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut.

Shak.

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common. [from *hackney*.]

2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. [from *hackney*.]

3. Hesitating or faltering speech.

More.

4. A rack for feeding cattle. [Local.]

Local.

HACK, *a.* Hired.

Wakefield.

HACK, *v. i.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute.

Hammer.

2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. [See *Hawk*.]

HACKED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HACKING, *pp.* Chopping into small pieces; mangle; mauling.

HACKLE, *v. t.* [G. *hecheln*; D. *hekelen*. This is a dialectical variation of *hatchel*, *hetchel*.]

1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of a hatchel.

Burke.

HACKLE, *n.* A hatchel. The latter word is used in the U. States.

2. A raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.

Johnson.

3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

Todd.

HACKLY, *a.* [from *hack*.] Rough; broken as if hacked.

In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as a *hackly* fracture.

Cleveland.

HACK/MATAK, *n.* The popular name of the red larch, the *Pinus microcarpa*.

Bigelow.

HACKNEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea*, a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca*, a pony; Port. *hacanea* or *acanea*, a choice pad, or ambling nag; It. *chinaia*.]

1. A pad; a nag; a pony.

Chaucer.

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack*.

4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HACKNEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as a *hackney-coach*.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.

Roscommon.

3. Much used; common; trite; as a *hackney* author or remark.

HACKNEY, *v. t.* To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite.

Cowper.

2. To carry in a *hackney-coach*. [See *Hackney*.]

HACKNEY-COACH, *n.* A man who drives a *hackney-coach*.

HACKNEYED, *pp.* Used much or in common.

2. Practiced; accustomed.

He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men.

Shak.

HACKNEYING, *pp.* Using much; accusing; taming.

HACKNEYMAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Barret.

HACK/STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin. *Obs.*

By. Hall.

HAC/QUETON, *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton*.] A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather. [Not used.]

Spenser.

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *have*; contracted from Sax. *hæfð*, that is, *haved*; as, *I had*; *I have had*. In the phrase, "I had better go," it is supposed that *had* is used for *would*; "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HAD/DER, *n.* [G. *heide*.] Heath. [Not in use. See *Heath*.]

HAD/DOCK, *n.* [Ir. *codog*.] The first syllable seems to be *cod* or *gadus*, and the last, the termination, as in *bullock*.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus* or *cod*, and order of *Jugulars*. It has a long body, the upper part of a dusky brown color, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food.

Encyc.

HAD/DE, *n.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill.

Drayton.

In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein.

Cyc.

HAF/T, *n.* [Sax. *heft*, a haft, and *hafþan*, to seize; G. *heft*; D. *heft*; Dan. *hefte*, from the root of *have*, or of *L. capio*, W. *haffave*, to snatch.]

A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used