

3. Proud and imperious; as a *haughty* nation.
4. Lofly; bold; of high hazard; as a *haughty* enterprise. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- HAUL**, *v. t.* [*Fr. haler*; *Arm. hala*; *Sp. halar*; *D. haalen*. It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable, as *au* represents the broad sound of *a*.]
1. To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground; to *haul* a boat on shore. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. It is much used by seamen; as, to *haul* down the sails; *haul* in the boom; *haul* aft, &c.
2. To drag; to compel to go.
Lest he *haul* thee to the judge. *Luke xii.*
- When applied to persons, *haul* implies compulsion or rudeness, or both.
- To *haul* the wind, in seamanship, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.
- HAUL**, *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull. *Thomson.*
2. A draft of a net; as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul*.
- HAUL**, *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.
- HAULING**, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.
- HAULM**, *n.* [*Sax. healm*; *G. D. Sw. Dan. HAUM*, *n.* *halm*; *Fr. chaume*; *L. culmus*, the stalk of corn. The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot. It seems to be the *W. calce*, a stem or stalk, whence *columna*, a column.]
1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.
2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c. in general.
- HAUNCH**, *n.* [*Fr. hanche*; *Arm. hoinch*; *Sp. It. Port. anca*.]
1. The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds, which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. *Encyc.*
2. The rear; the hind part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- HAUNT**, *v. t.* [*Fr. hanter*; *Arm. hantein* or *henti*.]
1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily.
Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves. *Pope.*
2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately.
You wrong me, Sir, thus still to *haunt* my house. *Shak.*
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*
3. It is particularly applied to specters or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed and deserted houses.
Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place. *Fairfax.*
- HAUNT**, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.
I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my door. *Shak.*

- HAUNT**, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts. Taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers. A den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.
2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*
3. Custom; practice. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
- HAUNTED**, *pp.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions.
2. Troubled by frequent visits.
- HAUNTER**, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
- HAUNTING**, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.
- HAUST**, *n.* [*Sax. huasta*.] A dry cough. *Ray.*
- HAUTBOY**, *n.* *ho'boy*. [*Fr. haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, or a shoot.]
- A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening towards the bottom, and sounded through a reed. The treble is two feet long. The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open. It has only eight holes; but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven. *Encyc.*
- HAUTEUR**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.
- HAUYNE**, *n.* A mineral, called by *Hadyl* *laulite*, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute, shining crystals. Its color is blue, of various shades. It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c. *Cleveland.*
- HAVE**, *v. t.* *have*, pret. and pp. *had*. *Indic.* Present, *I have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, *ye*, they, *have*. [*Sax. habban*; *Goth. haban*; *G. haben*; *D. hebben*; *Sw. hafva*; *Dan. haver*; *L. habere*; *Sp. haber*; *Port. haver*; *It. avere*; *Fr. avoir*; *W. hafuaw*, to snatch, or seize hastily, and *hafuaw*, to happen. The Spanish *haber* unites *have* with *happen*; *haber*, to have or possess, to take, to happen or befall. The primary sense then is to fall on, or to rush on and seize. See *Happen*. Class Gb. No. 74. 79.]
1. To possess; to hold in possession or power.
How many leaves *have* ye? *Matt. xv.*
He that gathered much *had* nothing over. *Ex. xvi.*
I have no Levite to my priest. *Judges 17.*
To *have* and to *hold*, terms in a deed of conveyance, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one.
2. To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one.
Have ye a father? *Have* ye another brother? *Gen. xlii. and xlv.*
—Sheep that *have* no shepherd. *1 Kings xxii.*
3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband.
In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all *had* her. *Matt. xxii.*
4. To hold; to regard. Thus, to *have* in honor, is to hold in esteem; to esteem; to honor.
To *have* in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt; to deride; to despise.
5. To maintain; to hold in opinion.
Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat; sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*
6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. *I have* to visit twenty patients every day. *We have* to strive against temptations.

- We have* to encounter strong prejudices. The nation *has* to pay the interest of an immense debt.
7. To seize and hold; to catch. The hound *has* him. [*The original, but now a vulgar use of the word.*]
8. To contain. The work has many beauties and many faults.
9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. *I had* this cloth very cheap. *He has* a guinea a month. *He has* high wages for his services.
- Had rather*, denotes wish or preference.
I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps. lxxviii.*
- Is not this phrase a corruption of *would rather*?
- To *have* after, to pursue. [*Not much used, nor elegant.*] *Shak.*
- To *have* away, to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*
- To *have* at, to encounter; to assail; as, to *have* at him; to *have* at you. [*Legitimate, but vulgar.*]
- To enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*
- Dryden uses in a like sense, *have* with you; but these uses are inelegant.
- To *have* in, to contain.
- To *have* on, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.
- He saw a man who *had* not on a wedding-garment. *Matt. xxii.*
- To *have* out, to cause to depart. *2 Sam. xiii.*
- To *have* a care, to take care; to be on the guard, or to guard.
- To *have* pleasure, to enjoy.
- To *have* pain, to suffer.
- To *have* sorrow, to be grieved or afflicted.
- With *would* and *should*.
- He would* have, he desires to have, or he requires.
- He should* have, he ought to have.
- But the various uses of *have* in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars. As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense, as *I have* formed, thou *hast* formed, he *hath* or *has* formed, we *have* formed, and the prior-past tense, as *I had* seen, thou *hast* seen, he *had* seen.
- HAVELESS**, *a. have'less*. Having little or nothing. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
- HAVEN**, *n.* *ha'ven*. [*Sax. hafon*; *D. haven*; *Dan. haevn*; *Fr. havre*; *Arm. hafin*; *G. hafen*; from *haber*, a Gaulish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says *Lunier*. But in Welsh, *hav* is summer, and *havyn* is a flat, extended, still place, and a *haven*.]
1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships; any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea.
2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety. *Shak.*
- HAVENER**, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*
- HAVIER**, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
- HAYER**, *n.* [*G. hafer*; *D. haver*; perhaps *L. avena*.]