for the head; also, the band at each end

of a book. Is. iii.

HEADBOROUGH, n. hed'burro. In England, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge. families; called in some counties, bors-holder, that is, borough's elder, and some-HEADQUART'ERS, n. plu. The quarters times tithing man. Blackstone.

HEAD-DRESS, n. hed'dress. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a 2. woman's head. Pope. Addison.

Addison. head HEADED, pp. hed/ed. Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top.

long-headed, thick-headed, &c.

HEADER, n. hed'er. One who heads nails

or pins. One who leads a mob or party.

3. The first brick in the angle of a wall. Moxon. HEADFAST, n. hed'fast. A rope at the HEADSHAKE, n. hed'shake. A significant

head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object. HEADFIRST, adv. hedfurst. With the

head foremost. HEADGARGLE, n. hed'gargle. A disease Mortimer. of cattle

Burton. woman's head. HEADINESS, n. hed'iness. [See Heady.] HEADSTALL, n. hed'stall. That part of a g. Rarshness; precipitation; a disposition to

prudence. Spenser. 2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.
HEADING, n. hed ing. Timber for the 2.

heads of casks.

HEADLAND, n. hed land. A cape ; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water.

2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

HEADLESS, a. hed'less. Having no head; beheaded; as a headless body, neck or car Dryden. Spenser. case. Destitute of a chief or leader. Raleigh.

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate. Spenser. HEADLONG, adv. hed'long.

head foremost; as, to fall headlong Dryden. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without delibera-

tion -He hurries headlong to his fate. Dryden. Hastily; without delay or respit.

Milton.

2. Rash; precipitate; as headlong folly.

HEADMOLD-SHOT, n. A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is, when their edges shoot over one another, and are so close-locked as to compress the brain; often occasioning convulsions and death. Encyc.

HEAD'MONEY, n. hed'munny. A capita-

EADMOST, a. hed/most. Most advanced; [Not usual.] Shak. most forward; first in a line or order of HEAL, v. t. [Sax. hælan, helan, gehelan, to HEADMOST, a. hed most. Most advanced: progression; as the headmost ship in a heal, and to conceal, L. celo; Goth. hailfleet.

HEADBAND, n. hed band. A fillet; a band HEAD-PAN, n. hed -pan. The brain-pan. Not in use

HEAD-PIECE, n. hed'-pece. Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion. Sidney. Druden.

tithing or decennary, consisting of ten 2. Understanding; force of mind. [Not com-Prideaux.

or place of residence of the commander- 1. in-chief of an army.

The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.

2. The crest, or tuft of fethers on a fowl's HEAD-ROPE, n. hed'-rope. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the

upper edge, and to which it is sewed. Mar. Dict. is used in composition, as clear-headed, HEAD-SAIL, n. hed'-sail. The head-sails 3. of a ship are the sails which are extended

on the fore-mast and bowsprit, as the foresail, foretop-sail, jib, &c. Mar. Dict. HEAD-SEA, n. hed'-sea. Waves that meet 5. the head of a ship or roll against her

Mar. Dict. course shake of the head. Shak

Mar. Diet. HEADSHIP, n. hed ship. Authority; chief 6. place. Hales HEADSMAN, n. hed sman. One that cuts

[Unusual.] off heads; an executioner. Dryden. HEADGEAR, n. hed gear. The dress of a HEADSPRING, n. hed spring. Fountain; 8.

source: origin. bridle which encompasses the head.

Rarshness; precipitation; a disposition of HEADSTONE, n. hed/stone. The princi- HEADSTONE, n. hed/stone. The princi- HEAL, v. i. To grow sound; to return to a pal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. Psalms.

The stone at the head of a grave. HEADSTRONG, a. hed strong. Violent: HEALABLE, a. That may be healed. obstinate ; ungovernable ; resolute to run

Now let the headstrong boy my will control

2. Directed by ungovernable will or proceeding from obstinacy; as a headstrong course. 2.

HEAD STRONGNESS, n. Obstinacy. [Not 2. The act of covering. Obs HEADTIRE, n. hed'tire. Dress or attire for the head. 1 Esdras iii.

With the HEADWAY, n. hed'way. The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes headway, when she advances, as from a state of rest

HEAD-WIND, n. hed'-wind. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's

course HEADLONG, a. hed'long. Steep; precipi- HEAD-WORK'MAN, n. The chief work- 2. man of a party; a foreman in a manufac-Swift. 3.

HEADMAN, n. hed'man. A chief; a lead-HEADY, a. hed y. [See Head.] Rash; has ty; precipitate; violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be heady, to be violent on one side or the other. Temple 2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as spirituous liquors, HEALTH FUL, a. helth ful. Being in a

Champagne is a heady wine. Milton. 3. Violent; impetuous; as a heady current.

yan, to heal; G. heilen; D. heelen; Sw.

hela : Dan, heeler : from hal, heil, heel, hel, whole, sound, allied to hold and holy. Heb. כלל, כל, Ch. כלא, to be whole or entire, all. The primary sense of the root is to press, strain, extend; hence, to hold, to shut, enclose, conceal, to embrace the whole. heal is to make whole, hale, sound, and to conceal is to hold, or keep close.] To cure of a disease or wound and re-

store to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to heal the sick. Speak, and my servant shall be healed. Matt

viii. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to heal

a disease. To cause to cicatrize; as, to heal a sore

or wound. 4. To restore to soundness; as, to heal a

wounded limb. To restore purity to : to remove feculence or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have healed these waters. 2 Kings ii.

To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to heal a breach or difference.

In Scripture, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness. I will heat their backsliding. Hos, xiv.

To purify from corruptions, redress grievances and restore to prosperity. Jer. xiv. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead,

[Sax. helan.] sound state; as, the limb heals, or the wound heals; sometimes with up or over;

his own way; bent on pursuing his own HE/ALED, pp. Restored to a sound state. HE'ALER, n. He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

Dryden. HE'ALING, ppr. Curing; restoring to a sound state. a. Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

Dryden. HE'ALING, n. The act of curing.

Gayton. HEALTH, n. helth. [from heal.] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform free-by their natural functions. In this state ly their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is applied also to plants.

Though health may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage Buckminster

Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. Bacon. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense;

purity; goodness There is no health in us. Common Prayer.

Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. Ps. xliii. Wish of health and happiness; used in

drinking. Come, love and health to all; an elliptical phrase, for, I wish health to

sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire. and their functions in a free, active and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a healthful body, a healthful person, a healthful plant.