

Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation.

[This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in *Jehovah, Jordan, Joseph*, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was *Yehovah, Yordan, Yoseph*. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in *Halleluiahs* it ought not to be tolerated.]

HAL LIARD, *n.* [from *hal*, haul.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail.

HAL LIER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds.

HAL LOO, *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of call; *Fr. halter.*]

To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*. Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me.

HAL LOO, *v. t.* To encourage with shouts. Old John *hallooes* his hounds again.

2. To chase with shouts.

3. To call or shout to.

[This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.]

HAL LOO, an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention.

HAL LOOING, *ppr.* Crying out; as a noun, a loud outcry.

HAL LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *haligan* or *halgian*, to consecrate, to sanctify, from *halig* or *halg*, holy, from *hal*, sound, safe, whole; *G. heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, whole; *heilen*, to heal; *D. heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, safety, happiness; *Dan. heilige*, from *heilig*, holy; *heel*, whole, entire; *Sw. helga*, from *helig*, holy. See *Holy*. It coincides in origin with *hold*, and *L. calleo*, to be able.]

1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use. *Ex. xxviii. xxix.* 1 Kings viii.

2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein. *Jer. xvii.*

3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HAL LOWED, *pp.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; revered.

HAL LOWING, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL LOWMAS, *n.* [See *Mass.*] The feast of All Souls.

HALLUCINATION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinar*, to blunder.]

1. Error; blunder; mistake.

2. In medicine, faulty sense [*dysaesthesia*,] or erroneous imagination. *Hallucinations* of the senses, arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. *Maniacal hallucinations*

arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in *revery*. *Darwin. Parr.*

HALM, *n.* *haum.* [Sax. *healm*; *L. culmus.*] *Straw.* [See *Haum.*]

HAL O, *n.* [Ar. *هال* haulon. The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.]

A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon or stars, called also *Corona*, or *crown*. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes colored. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time. *Encyc.*

HALSE, *n.* [Sax. *hals*.] The neck or throat.

HALSE, *v. i.* *hals*. To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet. *Obs.*

HAL SENING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue. *Obs.*

HALSER, *n.* *hau'er.* [Sax. *G. d. Dan.* *Sw.* *hals*, the neck; and *Qu. Sax. sal*, a rope or strap.]

A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [See *Huuser*.]

HALT, *v. i.* [Sax. *halt*, halt, lame; *health*, to limp; *G. halt*, a hold, stop, halt; *halt*, to hold; *Sw. halt*, *halter*; *Dan. halt*, *halter*; from the root of *hold*.]

1. To stop in walking; to hold. In military affairs, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army *halted* at noon.

2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.

3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Kings xviii.

4. To fail; to falter; as a *halting* sonnet.

HALT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; a military term. The general *halted* his troops for refreshment. *Washington.*

HALT, *a.* [Sax. *healt*.] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke xiv.*

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching. The troops made a *halt* at the bridge.

2. The act of limping.

HALTER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALTER, *n.* [G. *halter*, a holder. See *Halt*.]

1. A rope or strap and head-stall for leading or confining a horse.

2. A rope for hanging malefactors.

3. A strong cord or string.

HALTER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; as, to *halter* a horse.

2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTING, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.

HALTINGLY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HALVE, *v. t.* *k.v.* [from *half*.] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple.

HALVED, *a.* In botany, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HALVES, *n.* plu. of *half*. Two equal parts of a thing. To cry *halves*, is to claim an equal share. To go *halves*, is to have an equal share.

HAM, Sax. *ham*, a house, is our modern word *home*, *G. heim*. It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a

house, [not *Walt-ham*, as it is often pronounced,] *Bucking-ham, Notting-ham, Wrent-ham, Dur-ham, &c.*

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham*.] The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Hence,

2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

HAMADRYAD, *n.* [Gr. *ama*, together, and *drye*, a tree.] A wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached.

HAMATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus*.] Hooked; entangled.

HAMATED, *a.* [L. *hamatus*, from *kama*, a hook; Celtic and Pers. *cam*, crooked.] Hooked or set with hooks.

HAMBLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan*.] To hamstring. [Not used.]

HAME, *n.* plu. *hames*. [G. *kummet*; Russ. *chomut*, a collar; and it seems to be the Scot. *haims*. In Sw. *hämna* is to stop or restrain.]

A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAMITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell.

HAMLET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*, a house; *Fr. hameau*; Arm. *hamell* or *hamm*. See *Home*.]

A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town or township.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

HAMLETED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

HAMMER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer*; *D. hamer*; *G. Dan. hammer*; *Sw. hammare*; probably, the beater.]

An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a *sledge*.

HAMMER, *v. t.* To beat with a hammer; as, to *hammer* iron or steel.

2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; usually with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

HAMMER, *v. i.* To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance.

2. To be working or in agitation.

HAMMERABLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer.

HAMMERCLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c. in a little pocket hid by this cloth.

HAMMERED, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.