

3. Roughness to the ear; as the *harshness* of sound or of a voice, or of verse.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Pope.

4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness.

Shak.

5. Roughness in manner or words; severity; as the *harshness* of reproof.

HARSLET, { [*Ice. hasla. Qu.*] The
HAS'LET, } *n.* heath, liver, lights, &c. of a hog.

HART, *n.* [*Sax. heort; Dan. and Sw. hiort; G. hirsch; D. hert.*]

A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.

HARTBEEST, *n.* The quanga, or cervine antelope of Africa. *Encyc.*

HARTROYAL, *n.* A plant.

HARTSHORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions, pisans, &c. Hartshorn jelly is nutritive and strengthening. Hartshorn calcined by a strong and long continued heat, is changed into a white earth, which is employed in medicine as an absorbent. The salt of hartshorn is a powerful sudorific, and hartshorn yields also a pungent volatile spirit. *Encyc.*

The jelly of hartshorn is simply gelatine; the earth remaining after calcination, is phosphate of lime; the salt and spirit of hartshorn are urinate of ammonia, with a little animal oil. *Parr.*

Hartshorn plantain, a species of Plantago.

HARTSTONGUE, *n.* [*See Tongue.*] A plant, a species of Asplenium.

HARTWORT, *n.* The name of certain plants of the genera, *Seseli*, *Tordylium*, and *Bupleurum*.

HARUSPICE, *n.* [*L. haruspex, from specio*, to view.]

In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke. *Encyc. Adam.*

HARUSPICY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.

HARVEST, *n.* [*Sax. herfest, herfest, harvest, autumn; G. herbst; D. herfst.*] This word signifies autumn, and primarily had no reference to the collection of the fruits of the earth; but in German, *herbstzeit* is harvest-time. It seems to be formed from the *G. herbe, harsh, keen, tart, acerb, L. acerbus*, and primarily it refers to the cold, chilly weather in autumn in the north of Europe. This being the time when crops are collected in northern climates, the word came to signify harvest.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye. In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May; in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June; in the Northern states of America, in July; and in the north of Europe, in August and September. In the United States, the harvest of maize is mostly in October.

2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. The *harvest* this year is abundant.

3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits.

Let us the *harvest* of our labor eat.

Dryden.

4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences. He that sows iniquity will reap a *harvest* of woe.

5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies figuratively the proper season for business.

He that sleeth in *harvest*, is a son that causeth shame. *Prov. x.*

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment. *Joel iii.*

Also, the end of the world. *Matt. xiii.*

Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel. *Matt. ix.*

HARVEST, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.

HARVESTED, *pp.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits.

HARVESTER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.

HARVEST-FLY, *n.* A large four-winged insect of the cicada kind, common in Italy.

Encyc.

HARVEST-HOME, *n.* The time of harvest. *Dryden.*

2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shak.*

HARVESTING, *pp.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVEST-LORD, *n.* The head-reaper at the harvest. *Thacker.*

HARVEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.

HARVEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HASH, *v. t.* [*Fr. hacher; Arm. haicha; Eng. to hack.* See *Hack.*]

To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* meat. *Garth.*

HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

HASLET, *n.* [*See Harlet.*]

HASP, *n.* [*Sax. heps; G. haspe, a hinge; Dan. hasp; Sw. haspe.* We probably have the word from the Danes.]

1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. *Mortimer.*

2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on. [*Local.*]

HASP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp. *Garth.*

HASSOC, *n.* [*W. hesor. Qu. from hies, sedge, rushes.* It signifies in Scottish, a besom, any thing bushy, and a turf of peat moss used as a seat. The sense is therefore the same as that of *mat*, a collection or mass.]

A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church. *Addison.*

And knees and *hassoces* were well nigh dived.

Conper.

HAST, the second person singular of *have*. I have, thou *hast*, contracted from *havesst*. It is used only in the solemn style.

HASTATE, { [*L. hastatus, from hasta,*
HASTATED, } *a.* [a spear.] In *botany*,

spear-shaped; resembling the head of a halberd; triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading, as a *hastate* leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

HASTE, *n.* [*G. Sw. Dan. hast; D. haast; Fr. hâte, for haste; Arm. hast; from hurrying, pressing, driving. See Heat.*]

1. Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals; never to other bodies. We never say, a ball flies with *haste*.

The king's business required *haste*. *1 Sam. xxi.*

2. Sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; vehemence.

I said in my *haste*, all men are liars. *Ps. cxvi.*

3. The state of being urged or pressed by business; as, I am in great *haste*.

HASTE, { [*D. hâst, hâsn. G. hasten;*
HASTEN, } *v. t.* *D. haasten; Sw. hasta;*
Dan. haster; Fr. hâter.]

To press; to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm. *Ps. lv.*

HASTE, { [*v. i.* To move with celerity; to
HASTEN, } *v. i.* To be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick.

They were troubled and *hasted* away. *Ps. xlviii.*

HASTED, { [*v. p.* Moved rapidly; accel-
HASTENED, } *pp.* *erated; urged with speed.*

HASTENER, *n.* One that hastens or urges forward.

HASTING, { [*Urging forward;*
HASTENING, } *pp.* *pushing on; proceeding rapidly.*

That state is *hastening* to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men. *Antisthenes. Enfield.*

HASTILY, *adv.* [*See Hasty.*] In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection. *Swift.*

We *hastily* engaged in the war.

3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HASTINESS, *n.* Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals.

2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation. Our *hastiness* to engage in the war caused deep regret.

3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth or temper.

HASTING-PEAR, *n.* An early pear, called also *green chissel*. *Encyc.*

HASTINGS, *n.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HASTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. hâtif, from haste.*] Forward; early; as fruit. [*Not much used.*] *Encyc.*

HASTY, *a.* Quick; speedy; opposed to slow. Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. *Eccles. viii.*

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; opposed to deliberate.