

# A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME V.)

HAVERSINE—HEEL.

BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

## NOTE.

THIS Section, which continues the letter H to HEEL, contains 795 Main words, 394 Combinations explained under these, and 169 Subordinate entries; 1358 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, without individual definition, number 498 more. Of the Main words, 656 are current and native, 135 (17%) are marked † as *obsolete*, and only 4 as || *alien* or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with the corresponding pages of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and of some more recent lexicographical works, shows the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	' Here.
Words recorded, <i>Haversine</i> to <i>Heel</i>	197	668	869	860	1856
Words illustrated by quotations	161	289	358	92	1501
Number of illustrative quotations	658	471	975	136	7904
The quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary number 542.					

This Section contains no word of any importance from Latin; only in the last few pages, from *hebdomad* onward, are there a few groups from Greek. But the words from HAW- to the end of HEA- are, with barely two exceptions, native English—mostly well-known words of old standing and of high importance in the language, some of which have branched out into endless varieties of sense and application, the proper display of which is a work of difficulty. We have already seen under *hand* how the designations of bodily parts lend themselves to figurative and transferred uses, and give rise to a rich growth of phrases: HEAD and HEART are in this respect compeers of *hand*; the former has 74 subdivisions of sense, and occupies, with its compounds, 35 columns; the latter has more than 40 applications, and fills, with its compounds, 26 columns; *heel* also has many transferred uses and phrases. Another important word here treated is HEAT, a rare example of a familiar native word retained in scientific terminology; the chronological illustration of *radiant, latent, specific, atomic* heat, will be appreciated by physicists. Still another word of primary interest is HEAVEN; while importance attaches in various degrees to *hawk, hawse, hay, health, heap, hearth, heath, heathen, heather, hedge*, the adjective *heavy*, the verbs *heal, hear, heave, heed*, all of native origin, and the words of French derivation, *havoc, hazard, and hearse*. The sense-history of these, and of *haze, heart's-ease, hedge, hedgehog, heath, heathen, heather*, has many points of interest. The correctness of the reading *long heath* (for which some editors have substituted *ling, heath*) in Shakspeare's *Tempest* 1. i. 70, is proved by a quotation from an earlier herbalist. Interest attaches also to *Heart of grace*, and to the exclamation *Hear! hear!* (formerly *hear him!*), which appears to have been so long considered unparliamentary (HEAR *v.* 13). This Section contains the general etymological article on the third person pronoun, HE, of which the various inflexional forms, current and obsolete, more than 20 in number, have separate articles in the following Section. Points of etymology, some new, some more accurate than heretofore, appear under *haviour, heald, heathen, heather, heaven, Hebrew*.

A double Section of G, *Gaincote* to *Get* (by Mr. H. Bradley), will be published on October 1; a double Section of H, *Heel* to *Hod-*, on January 1, 1899.