sheathe a ship, seem to be the same word. HID EOUS, a. [Fr. hideux; Norm. hidous, HIEROGLYPH ICALLY, adv. Emblemat-Hood, as well as hut, may belong to this root. See Class Gd. No. 26. 31. 43. 55.] from hide, fright, dread.

1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon 2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as between the earth and the sun hides the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey hide their grain in the earth. No HID EOUSLY, adv. In a manner to fright- Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sachuman being can hide his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.

2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.

Depart to the mountains; hide yourselves there three days. Josh. ii. Tell me now what thou hast done-hide it

not from me. Josh. vii.

or to excuse and extenuate. I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my ini-

quity have I not hid. Ps. xxxii. 4. To protect; to keep in safety

In the time of trouble, he shall hide me in his pavilion. Ps. xxvii.

To hide the face from, to overlook; to par Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li.

To hide the face, to withdraw spiritual presence, support and consolation.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled Ps. XXX To hide one's self, to put one's self in a con-

dition to be safe; to secure protection. The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hid-

eth himself. Prov. xxii.

HDE. v. i. To lie concealed: to keep one's. self out of view; to be withdrawn from The chief of a sacred order; particularly, the sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide

Hide and seek, a play of boys, in which some HIERARCHICAL, a. Belonging to a sahide themselves and another seeks them. Gulliver.

HIDE, n. [According to Lve, Sax. Dict. under weal-stylling, this word signified originally a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the besieged. Qu.]

portion of land, the quantity of which however is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that much as would maintain a family. Some HFEROGLYPH (c) and yaves, to the fit of 100 acres. Spelman. Encyc.

HIDE, n. [Sax. hyd, hyde; G. haut; D. huid; Sw. and Dan. hud; L. cutis; Gr. κως, χωδιον; either a peel, from stripping, sep-

arating, or a cover.

1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.

2. The human skin; in contempt. Dryden. HI'DEBOUND, a. A horse is hidebound. when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or 2. Far. Dict. raised. Trees are said to be hidebound, when the

bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

2. Harsh; untractable. [Not used.

Hudibras. 3. Niggardly; penurious. [Not used.] Ainsworth. 1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking

to the eye; applied to deformity; as a hidlooks

a hideous noise Detestable. Spenser.

en; dreadfully; shockingly. HID EOUSNESS, n. Frightfulness to the

eye; dreadfulness; horribleness. HFDER, n. [from hide.] One who hides or

HIEROGRAPHIC, A. Pertaining to HIEROGRAPHICAL, a. Sacred writconceals.

withdrawing from view; keeping close or corret 3. In Scripture, not to confess or disclose; HIDING, n. Concealment. Hab. iii.

2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as the hidings of God's face. HI'DING-PLACE, n. A place of conceal-

ment. HIE, v. i. [Sax. higan, higian, to hasten, to

hiegan and higgan, to be urgent, to strive. 1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to HIEROM NEMON, n. [Gr. 15005, sacred, and go in haste; a word chiefly used in poetry.

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies. Dryden.

2. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, hie thee home. IIIE, n. Haste; diligence. Obs. Chaucer.

HI ERARUH, n. [Gr. 15005, sacred, and apxos, a ruler or prince.

chief of an order of angels. Milton. HIERARCH'AL, a. Belonging to a hierarch. Milton.

cred order, or to ecclesiastical govern-

HI/ERARCHY, n. An order or rank of an- 2. gels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins reckon four, and others ten hierarchies, or orders of angels. Encyc.

In the ancient laws of England, a certain 2. Constitution and government of the chris- HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, adv. In confutian church, or ecclesiastical polity, com-prehending different orders of clergy; as HIG/GLER, n. One who carries about prothe hierarchy of England. Bacon.

In antiquity, a sacred character: a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or super-natural things. The hieroglyphics were already as the control of the property of the pr figures of animals, parts of the human bedy, mechanical instruments, &c., which 2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above contained a meaning known only to kings and priess. It is supposed they were used flight; the clouds are high in the attack to vail morality, politics, &c., from vulgar

Pictures intended to express historical facts; supposed to be the primitive mode 4. Raised above any object. of writing.

3. The art of writing in picture. Bacon, HIEROGLYPH'IC, HIEROGLYPH'IC, HIEROGLYPH'ICAL, a. Emblematic;

some meaning by characters, pictures or 6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. We figures; as hieroglyphic writing; a hieroglyphic obelisk.

ically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mex-

icans wrote history hieroglyphically. cous monster; a hideous spectacle; hideous III/EROGRAM, n. [Gr. 14905, sacred, and looks. Shak. Dryden. γραμμα, letter.] A species of sacred writγραμμα, letter.] A species of sacred writ-

> Woodward. HIEROGRAMMATIC, a. [Gr. 12905, sacred, and yeanna, letter.

> > erdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt. Warburton.
> > HIEROGRAM MATIST, n. A writer of

hieroglyphics. HIEROGRAPHIC. Pertaining to

HIEROG RAPHY, n. [Gr. 15005, holy, and

γραφω, to write.] Sacred writing. [Little noort Milner. HIEROL/OGY, n. [Gr. cepos and hoyos.] A

discourse on sacred things. HIEROM'ANCY, n. [Gr. cspos, sacred, and

μαντεια, divination.] urge forward, to press, to endeavor; also, Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice. Encue.

μεημων, preserving memory. In uncient Greece, a magistrate who presided

over the sacred rites and solemnities, &c. Mittord. HI EROPHANT, n. [Gr. εεροφαντης; ιερος,

sacred, and paura, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

HIG/GLE, v. i. [In Dan. hykler signifies to flatter, fawn, disguise or play the hypo-crite; Sw. hyckla, id. In Welsh, hiciaw is to snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to hitch. This word may be from the same root as L. cocio. See Huckster.] 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale.

To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain.

It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends

and γλυφω, to HIGH, a. hi. [Sax. heah, hig, heh or hih; G. hoch; D. hoog; Sw. hog; Dan. hoj. The W. uc, ucel, may be the same word, with the loss of the first letter.]

tower

phere.

Encyc. 3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how high is the sun? It is an hour high.

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is Dryden. placed. 5. Exalted in nature or dignity

The highest faculty of the soul. speak of high and low; of a high office: high rank; high station; a high court.