

1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.

2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. *Burke.*

HUS'TLE, v. i. *hus't.* [D. *hutselen*, to shake; Sw. *hulta*, to shuffle.]

To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'WIFE, n. A worthless woman; a bad woman. [See *Hussy*.]

2. A female economist; a thrifty woman. *Shak.*

HUS'WIFE, v. t. To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HUS'WIFERY, n. The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad. *Tusser.*

HUT, n. [G. *hütte*; D. *hut*; Dan. *hytte*; Fr. *hutte*; perhaps a dialectical orthography of Sax. *hus*, house, and *cut*; W. *cut*.] A small house, hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage. It is particularly applied to log-houses erected for troops in winter.

HUT, v. t. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. *Marshall. Smollett.*

HUT, v. i. To take lodgings in huts. The troops *huted* for the winter. *T. Pickering.*

HUT'TED, pp. Lodged in huts. *Milford.*

HUT'TING, ppp. Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, n. [Fr. *huche*; Sp. *hucha*; Sax. *hucca*.]

1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits. *Mortimer.*

2. A rat trap.

HUX, v. t. To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders. *Encyc. Barret.*

HUZZ, v. i. To buzz. [Not in use.]

HUZZ A, n. A shout of joy; a foreign word used in writing only, and most preposterously, as it is never used in practice. The word used in our native word *hoora*, or *hooraw*. [See *Hoora*.]

HUZZ A, v. i. To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HUZZ A, v. t. To receive or attend with shouts of joy. *Addison.*

HYACINTH, n. [L. *hyacinthus*; Gr. *κνυβος*.]

1. In botany, a genus of plants, of several species, and a great number of varieties. The oriental hyacinth has a large, purplish, bulbous root, from which spring several narrow erect leaves; the flower stalk is upright and succulent, and adorned with many bell-shaped flowers, united in a large pyramidal spike, of different colors in the varieties. *Encyc.*

2. In mineralogy, a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure is foliated; its luster, strong; its fracture, conchoidal. Its prevailing color is a hyacinth red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is some-

times transparent, and sometimes only translucent. *Cleveland.*

*Hyacinth* is a subspecies of pyramidal zircon. *Ure.*

HYACINTHINE, a. Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth. *Milton.*

HY'ADS, n. [Gr. *ὑαδς*, from *ὑα*, to rain; *ὑεος*, rain.]

In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. *Encyc.*

HY'ALINE, a. [Gr. *υαλινος*, from *υαλος*, glass.]

Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass. *Milton.*

HY'ALITE, n. [Gr. *υαλος*.] Muller's glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue or green. *Cleveland.*

HYBERNACLE, } See { *Hiernacle*,  
HYBERNATE, } *Hiernate*,  
HYBERNATION. } *Hiernation*.

HYBRID, n. [Gr. *υβρις*, injury, force, rape; L. *hybrida*.]

A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. *Lee. Martyn.*

HYBRID, } Mongrel; produced  
HYBRIDOUS, } a. from the mixture of two species.

HY'DAGE, n. In law, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hyde. *Blackstone.*

HY'DATID, n. [Gr. *υδαρις*, from *υδωρ*, water; *υδατις*, n. ter.] A little transparent vesicle or bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy. *Quincy Darwin.*

*Hydatids* are certain spherical bodies, found occasionally in man, as well as in other animals, lodged in or adhering to the different viscera. Some of them, at least, are considered as possessing an independent vitality, and as constituting a distinct animal, allied to the *tenia* or tape-worm. They consist of a head, neck, and vesicular body filled with a transparent fluid. *Cyc. Parr.*

HY'DRA, n. [L. *hydra*; Gr. *υδρα*, from *υδωρ*, water.]

1. A water serpent. In fabulous history, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.

2. A technical name of a genus of Zoophytes, called polypus, or polypuses.

3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars. *Cyc.*

HYDRAC'ID, a. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, and *acid*.] An acid formed by the union of hydrogen with a substance without oxygen. *Coze.*

HYDRAGOGUE, n. *hydragog.* [Gr. *υδραγωγος*; *υδωρ*, water, and *αγωγη*, a leading or drawing, from *αγω*, to lead.]

A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors; a name that implies a supposition that every purgative has the

quality of evacuating a particular humor. But in general, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues. *Quincy. Encyc.*

HYDRANG'EA, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, and *αγγειον*, a vessel.]

A plant which grows in the water, and bears a beautiful flower. Its capsule has been compared to a cup. *De Thuis. Gloss. Botan.*

HY'DRANT, n. [Gr. *υδραντω*, to irrigate, from *υδωρ*, water.]

A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.

HYDR'ARGILLITE, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, and *αργιλλος*, clay.] A mineral, called also Wavellite.

HY'DRATE, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water.] In chemistry, a compound, in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water. *Ure.*

A hydrate is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part. Slaked lime is a hydrate of lime. *Parke.*

HY'DRAUL'IC, } a. [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus*; Gr. *υδραυλις*, an instrument of music played by water; *υδωρ*, water, and *αυλος*, a pipe.]

1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

2. Transmitting water through pipes; as a hydraulic engine.

*Hydraulic lime*, a species of lime that hardens in water; used for cementing under water. *Journal of Science.*

HY'DRAUL'ICS, n. The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatics.

*Hydraulics* is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. *Ed. Encyc.*

HYDREN'TEROCELE, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, *ντερον*, intestine, and *κηλη*, a tumor.] A dropsy of the scrotum with rupture. *Coze.*

HYDRIOD'IC, a. [hydrogen and iodic.] Denoting a peculiar acid or gaseous substance, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDRIO'DATE, n. A salt formed by the hydriodic acid, with a base. *De Claubry.*

HYDRO'CARBONATE, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, or rather hydrogen, and *carbo*, a coal.]

Carbonated hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air. *Adin.*

HYDRO'ARBURET, n. Carbonated hydrogen. *Henry.*

HY'DROCELE, n. [Gr. *υδροκηλη*; *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumor.]

Any hernia proceeding from water; a watery tumor, particularly one in the scrotum. *Encyc.*

A dropsy of the scrotum. *Coze. Parr.*

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, n. [Gr. *υδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλη*, the head.]

Dropsy of the head; a preternatural distension of the head by a stagnation and extravasation of the lymph, either within or without the cranium. *Coze. Encyc.*