

HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.
HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, to cherish, Sw. *hugna*; Dan. *kuger*, to sit squat on the tail. The latter seems to be the G. *hocken*, to sit squat, to keep close, D. *hukken*. The sense is to press, and this word may be allied to *hedge*.]
 1. To press close in an embrace.
 —And hugged me in his arms. *Shak.*
 2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.
 We hug deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*
 3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.
 To hug the land, in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.
 To hug the wind, to keep the ship close-hauled.
Mar. Dict. Gay.

HUG, *n.* A close embrace.
 2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.
HUGE, *a.* [This word seems to belong to the family of high, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*. If so, the primary sense is to swell or rise. If not, I know not its origin.]
 1. Very large or great; enormous; applied to bulk or size; as a huge mountain; a huge ox.
 2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as a huge space; a huge difference. This is inelegant, or rather vulgar.
 3. In colloquial language, very great; enormous; as a huge feeder. *Shak.*
HUG'ELY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.
 Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea? *Shak.*

HUG'ENESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as the hugeness of a mountain or of an elephant.
HUGGER-MUGGER, *n.* [Hugger contains the elements of *hug* and *hedge*, and *mugger*, those of *smoke*, W. *mog*, and of *smuggle*.]
 In *hugger-mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used, denotes secretly. [It is a low cant word.]
HUG'GUENOT, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates, *eid*, oath, and *genoss*, consort.]
 A name formerly given to a protestant in France.
HUG'GUENOTISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France. *Sherwood.*

HUG'GY, *a.* [from *hug*.] Vast in size. [Not used.] *Carver.*
HUIS'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*.] An usher. *Obs.* [See *Usher*.] *B. Jonson.*
HUKE, *n.* [W. *kug*.] A croke; a hyke. *Bacon.*

HULCH, *n.* A bunch. [Not used.]
HULCH'IS, *a.* Swelling; gibbous. [Not used.]
HULK, *n.* [D. *hulc*; Sax. *hulc*, a cottage or lodge, a vessel; Dan. *holk*, a hoy; Sw. *halk*. Qu. Gr. *ὄλος*.]
 1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A *sheer-hulk* is an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*
 2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy. [Not used.] *Shak.*

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails; as, to *hulk* a hare. [Little used.] *Ainsworth.*
HULK'Y, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy. [Not used.]
HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul*, the cover of a nut; G. *hulse*; D. *hulse*; W. *hul*, a cover; *hulian*, to cover, to deck, G. *hullen*. See *Hulk*.]
 1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.
 2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards and rigging. *Mar. Dict.*

To lie a *hull*, in seamen's language, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee. *Encyc.*
 To strike a *hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship. *Encyc.*
HULL, *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to hull grain.
 2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water without sails. *Milton.*
HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliqueous.
HUL'THEISM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλη*, matter, and *θεος*, God.]
 The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.
HUL'VER, *n.* Holly, a tree. [D. *hulst*.] *Tusser.*

HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen*; D. *hommelēn*.] To utter the sound of bees; to buzz.
 2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound.
 The cloudy summer turns me his back, And hums— *Shak.*
 3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming of bees.
 He hummed and hawed. *Hudibras.*

4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone. Still humming, on their drowsy course they took. *Pope.*
 5. To applaud. *Obs.*
HUM, *v. t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to hum a tune.
 2. To cause to hum; to impose on. [Fulgur.]

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects.
 2. A low confused noise, as of crowds; as the busy hum of men. *Milton.*
 3. Any low dull noise. *Pope.*

4. A low inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as hums and haws. *Shak. Dryden.*
 5. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*
HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation. *Pope.*

HUMAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain*; Sp. *humano*; It. *umano*. I am not certain which are the radical letters of this word; but am inclined to believe them to be *Ma*; that the first syllable is a prefix; that *homo* in Latin is contracted, the *n* being dropped in the nominative and restored in the oblique cases; hence *homo*, and the Gothic and Sax. *guma*, a man, may be the same word, but this is doubtful. If *Ma* are the elements, this word is from the root of *man*, or rather is formed on the Teutonic word. Heb. *מָן* form, species. The corresponding word in G. is *menschlich* [man-like]. D. *menschelyk*. See *Man*.]
 1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; as a

human voice; human shape; human nature; human knowledge; human life.
 2. Having the qualities of a man. *Sieff.*
 3. Profane; not sacred or divine; as a human author. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

HUMANATE, *a.* Endued with humanity. *Obs.* *Cramer.*
HUMAN'NE, *a.* [supra.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenseless; kind; benevolent.
 2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.
HUMAN'ELY, *adv.* With kindness, tenderness or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated humanely.

2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.
HUMAN'ENESS, *n.* Tenderness. *Scott.*
HUMANIST, *n.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; a term used in the universities of Scotland.
 2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature. *Shaftesbury.*

HUMAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *humanitas*; Fr. *humanité*.]
 1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with humanity.
 2. Mankind collectively; the human race.
 If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all humanity. [Unusual.] *Glanville.*
 It is a debt we owe to humanity. *S. S. Smith.*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals: kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenseless; opposed to cruelty.
 4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.
 5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.
 6. Philology; grammatical studies. *Johnson.*

HUMANITIES, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland. *Encyc.*
HUMANIZATION, *n.* The act of humanizing.
HUMANIZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.
 Was it the business of magic to humanize our natures? *Addison. Witherston.*
HUMANIZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.
HUMANIZING, *ppr.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.
HUMAN'KIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species. *Pope.*
HUMAN'LY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, humanly speaking, promise a happy issue. *Pope.*