

coming to maturity in due season. Let no obstacle hinder daily improvement.

3. To prevent.

What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

HINDER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander—may be written. *Dryden.*

HINDERANCE, *n.* The act of impeding or restraining motion.

2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way. *Atterbury.*

HINDERED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.

HINDERER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.

HINDERING, *pp.* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.

HINDERMOST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use *hindmost*.]

HINDMOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee. *Deut. xxv.*

HINDOO, *n.* An aboriginal of Hindoostan, or Hindostan.

HINGE, *n. hīng.* [This word appears to be connected with *hang*, and with *angle*, the verb; *G. angel*, a hook or hinge; *D. hengel*, a hinge, a handle.]

1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns.

The gate self-opened wide

On golden hinges turning. *Milton.*

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule or point. This argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.

3. A cardinal point; as east, west, north or south. [*Little used.*] *Creech.*

To be off the hinges, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. *Tillotson.*

HINGE, *v. i.* To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend or turn, as on a hinge. The question *hinges* on this single point.

HINGING, *pp.* Depending; turning.

HINT, *v. i.* [*It. cenno*, a nod, or hint; *accennare*, to nod, or beckon.]

To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

HINT, *v. i.* To *hint at*, is to allude to; to mention slightly.

HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation.

2. Suggestion.

HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe*, *hype*, *hype*; *G. hüfte*; *D. heup*; *Sw. höft*; *Dan. hofte*.] It coincides with *heap*, *Sax. hype*, and probably signifies a mass or lump.]

The projecting part of an animal formed by the os ilium or haunch bone; the haunch, or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.

To have on the hip, to have the advantage over one; a low phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

Hip and thigh, complete overthrow or defeat. *Judges xv.*

HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

HIP, *v. t.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild *ROSE*. *n. brier.*

HIP-PELAPI, *n.* An animal of the deer kind, in Norway, about the size of the elk, and partaking of the nature of the horse and the stag. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

HIP, HIPPED, HIPPISSH. [See *Hyp*.]

HIP-HALT, *a.* [*hip and halt*.] Lame; limping. *Obs.* *Gower.*

HIP-POCAMP, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποκαμπος*; *καμπος*, a horse, and *καμπω*, to bend.] A name given to the sea-horse. *Brounne.*

HIPPOCENTAUR, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποκένταυρος*; *καππος*, a horse, *κένταυρος*, to spur, and *ταυρος*, a bull.]

In ancient fable, a supposed monster, half man and half horse. The hippocentaur differed from the centaur in this, that the latter rode on an ox, and the former on a horse, as the name imports. *Encyc.*

HIPPOCRAS, *n.* [*Fr. quasi, wine of Hippocrates*.]

A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial. That directed by the late London Dispensary, is to be made of cloves, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs, to be beat and infused in canary with sugar; to the infusion, milk, a lemon, and some slips of rosemary are to be added, and the whole strained through flannel. *Encyc.*

Hippocrates' sleeve, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining syrups and decoctions. *Quincy.*

Hippocratic face, [*L. facies hippocratica*.], pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases. *Parr.*

HIPPOCRATISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.

Chambers.

HIPPODAME, *n.* A sea-horse. *Spenser.*

HIPPODROME, *n.* [*Gr. ἵπποδρομος*; *ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρομος*, a course, from *δρομαι*, to run.]

Anciently, a circus, or place in which horse races and chariot races were performed, and horses exercised. *Encyc.*

HIPPOGRIFF, *n.* [*Fr. hippogriffe*, from *Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *γρύψ*, a griffin.]

A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse, imagined by Aristotle. *Johnson.*

HIPPOLITH, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Quincy.*

HIP-POMANE, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *μανία*, madness.]

1. A sort of poisonous substance, used anciently as a philter or love-charm. *Encyc.*

2. In botany, the manchineel-tree, which abounds with a milky juice which is acrid, caustic and poisonous. *Encyc.*

HIPPOMACHOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.

HIPPOMACHY, *n.* [*Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *μαχη*, to eat.]

The act or practice of feeding on horses.

Quart. Rev.

HIPPOTAMY, } [*Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, and *ταμός*, a river.]

The river-horse, an animal that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa. This animal resembles a hog rather than a horse, and was named perhaps from his neighing voice. He has been found of the length of 12 feet. He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land. *Encyc.*

HIP-ROOF, *n.* [*hip and roof*.] A roof that has an angle.

HIP-SHOT, *a.* [*hip and shot*.] Having the hip dislocated. *L'Estrange.*

HIP-WORT, *n.* A plant.

HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran*; *D. huuren*; *Sw. hyra*; *Dan. hyrer*; *W. huriaw*; *Ch. Syr.*

Sani. ʾan, Ar. ʾاجر, to hire. Class *Gr.*

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1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to hire a farm for a year; to hire a horse for a day; to hire money at legal interest.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to hire a servant for a year; to hire laborers by the day or month.

3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward.

To hire out one's self, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.

They have hired out themselves for bread. *1 Sam. 2.*

To hire, or to hire out, to let; to lease; to graut the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has hired out his house or his farm.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre*. *Qu.* can the *Gr. αρεδος* be of this family?] *Encyc.*

1. The price, reward or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing.

2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

The laborer is worthy of his hire. *Luke x.*

HIRE, *pp.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as a hired farm.

2. Employed in service for a compensation; as a hired man; a hired servant.

HIRELING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.

3. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRELING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation.

A tedious crew

Of hiring mourners. *Dryden.*

HIRER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIRING, *pp.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.

HIRSU-TE, *a.* [*L. hirsutus*. *Qu. hair*.]

1. Hair; rough with hair; sluggy; set with bristles.

2. In botany, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff. *Martyn.*

HIRSU-TENESS, *n.* Hairiness. *Burton.*