

HIGH-STOMACHED, *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate. *Shak.*

HIGH-SWELLING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled. *Shak.*

HIGH-TAPER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbascum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

HIGH-TASTED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*

HIGH-VICED, *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shak.*

HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. *Pope.*

2. Inflamed to a high degree; as *high-wrought* passion.

HIGHLAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highlands of Scotland, mountainous regions inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.

Highlands on the Hudson, sixty miles from New York. These afford most sublime and romantic scenery, and here is West Point, a fortified post during the revolution, and now the seat of one of the best military schools of the age.

HIGHLANDER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as the *Highlanders of Scotland*.

HIGHLANDISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land. *Drummond.*

HIGHLY, *adv.* *highly*. With elevation in place.

1. In a great degree. We are *highly* favored. Exercise is *highly* requisite to health.

2. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.*

3. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think *highly* of one's performances.

HIGHMOST, *a.* Highest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

HIGHNESS, *n.* *hi'ness*. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; highness.

2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character or power.

3. Excellence; value. *Howell.*

4. Violence; as the *highness* of wind.

5. Great amount; as the *highness* of price.

6. Auteness; as the *highness* of a note or voice.

7. Intensity, as of heat.

8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGHTH, *n.* [*See Height.*] Elevation; altitude; loftiness. [It is very desirable that this noun should be regularly formed from the adjective.]

Hight, to call, to promise, to command, &c. is a false orthography, from Saxon, *hadan*. It is obsolete. [*See Heat.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

HIGHWATER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.

HIGHWATER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height. *Mar. Dict.*

HIGHWAY, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or be-

cause the earth was raised to form a dry path. *Highways* open a communication from one city or town to another.

2. Course; road; train of action. *Child.*

HIGHWAYMAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

HILARATE, is not in use. [*See Exhilarate.*]

HILARITY, *n.* [*L. hilaritas*; *Gr. αἶψος*, joyful, merry. It is radical, this cannot be from *αἶψος*, to be propitious.

Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Hilarity* differs from joy; the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c. which arouse the animal spirits.

HILARY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c. which begins January 23. *England.*

HILD, *G. and D. held*, *Dan. heldt*, a hero, is retained in names; as *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mithild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.

HILDING, *n.* [*Qu. Sax. hylðan*, to decline, or *hyldleas*, destitute of affection.]

A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman. *Obs.*

HILL, *n.* [*Sax. hill* or *hyl*; *L. collis*; perhaps *Gr. κορυφή*. It cannot be the *G. hügel*, *D. hevel*, unless contracted.]

1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two hills. Rome stood on seven hills.

2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as a *hill* of maize or potatoes. *U. States.*

HILL, *v. t.* To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth. Farmers in New England *hill* their maize in July.

Hilling is generally the third hoeing.

2. To cover. *Obs.* [*Sax. helian*; *L. celo.*]

HILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Having hills.

HILLING, *n.* A covering. *Obs.*

2. The act of raising the earth around plants.

HILLOCK, *n.* A small hill. *Milton. Dryden.*

HILL-SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill. *J. Barlow.*

HILLY, *a.* Abounding with hills; as a *hilly* country.

HILT, *n.* [*Sax. hilt*, the hold, from *healdan*, to hold.]

The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.

HILTED, *a.* Having a hilt.

HILUM, *n.* [*L. W. hil*, a particle, issue.] The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical chord, by which the seed adheres to the pericarp. *Martyn.*

HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he*, *L. eum*, anciently *em* or *im*.

Him that is weak in the faith receive. *Rom. xiv.*

Him and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete.

HIMSELF, *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. (*him and self*.)

1. *He*; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one

Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis.

But *he himself* returned from the quarries. *Judges iii.*

But *God himself* is with us for our captain. *2 Chron. xiii.*

3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.

David *hid himself* in the field. *1 Sam. xx.*

4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as *high as heaven himself*. [*This use is now improper.*]

5. It is sometimes separated from *he*; as, *he could not go himself*, for *he himself* could not go.

6. *Himself* is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion or extraneous influence. We say, a man has come to *himself*, after delicious or extravagant behavior. Let the man alone; let him act *himself*.

By himself, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered. *He sits or studies by himself.*

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way by *himself*. *1 Kings xviii.*

HIN, *n.* [*Heb. הין*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure. *Encyc.*

HIND, *n.* [*Sax. G. D. hinde*; *Sw. Dan. kind*; allied perhaps to *hun*, *hen*. *See Hen*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

HIND, *n.* [*Sax. hine*; *Scot. hyne*.] A domestic; a servant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant. [*English.*] *Encyc.*

HIND, *a.* [*Sax. hyndan, hindan*; *G. hintan*; *D. hinder*. Deriv. comp. *hinder*, superl. *hindmost*.]

Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as the *hind* legs of a quadruped; the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

HINDERRY, *n.* A species of *Rubus*.

HINDER, *a. comp. of hind*. That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as the *hinder* part of a wagon; the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern. *Acts xxvii.*

HINDER, *v. t.* [*Sax. kenan, hynan, hindrian*; *G. hindern*; *D. hinderen*; *Sw. hindra*; *Dan. hindrer*; from *kind*, *hyn*. The Sax-on verbs *kenan*, *hynan*, signify to oppress, as well as to hinder, and *kenan* is low, humble, poor. *Qu. L. cunctor*, or *Gr. αἰνέω*, for *οἰνέω*. *See Class Gn. No. 4. 14. 41.*]

1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral or intellectual.

2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion. Cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from

Them that were entering in, ye *hindered*. *Luke xi.*