

HELLOTISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta. *Stephens.*

HELP, *v. t.* a regular verb; the old past tense and participle *help* and *holpen* being obsolete. [W. *helpu*; Sax. *helpan*, *hylpan*; G. *helfen*; D. *helpen*; Sw. *hjelpa*; Dan. *hjelper*; Goth. *hilpan*.]

1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory or the understanding.

2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance; as, to *help* one in distress; to *help* one out of prison.

3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.

Help and ease them, but by no means be-moon them. *Locke.*
The true calamity *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*

Sometimes with *of*; as, to *help* one of blindness. *Shak.*

4. To remedy; to change for the better. *Shak.*
Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*.

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil ap-proaches, and who can *help* it?

6. To forbear; to avoid.
I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author— *Pope.*

To *help* forward, to advance by assistance.

To *help* on, to forward; to promote by aid.

To *help* out, to aid in delivering from diffi-culty, or to aid in completing a design.

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out. *Swift.*

To *help* over, to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one over a difficulty.

To *help* off, to remove by help; as, to *help* off time. [Unusual.] *Locke.*

To *help* to, to supply with; to furnish with.
Whom they would *help* to a kingdom. 1 Maccabees.

Also, to present to at table; as, to *help* one to a glass of wine.

HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

To *help* out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, *n.* [W. *help*.] Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished towards pro-moting an object, or deliverance from diffi-culty or distress.

Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man. Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

God is a very present *help* in time of trouble. Ps. xli.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no *help* for it. There is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.

4. A hired man or woman; a servant.

U. States.

HELPER, *n.* One that helps, aids or as-sists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

2. One that furnishes or administers a rem-edy.

Compassion—is oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *Morrell.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with to.

A *helper* to a husband. *Shak.*

4. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HELPLESS, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.

2. Wholesome; salutary; as *helpful* medi-cines. *Rideigh.*

HELPLESSNESS, *n.* Assistance; useful-ness. *Milton.*

HELPLESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. A person is render-ed *helpless* by weakness, or want of means. An infant is *helpless*.

2. Destitute of support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

3. Admitting no help; irremediable. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute.

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HELPLESSLY, *adv.* Without succor. *Kid.*

HELPLESSNESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to ac-complish one's purposes or desires.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary helplessness. *Buckminster.*

HELTER-SKELTER, *cant* words denoting hurry and confusion. [Fulgur.] Qu. *L. hila-*

riter and *celeriter*, or Ch. *הלס*, Ar. *هلس*, to mix.

HELVE, *n. helv.* [Sax. *helf*; G. *helf*, a helve and a helm; probably from the root of *hold*.] The handle of an ax or hatchet.

HELVE, *v. t. helv.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

HELVETIC, *a.* [Sax. *Hafelden*, the Hel-vetii. Qu. *hill-men* or high *hill-men*.]

Designating what pertains to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzer-land, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine re-gions; as the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.

HELVIN, *n.* [from Gr. *hēlos*, the sun.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated an-gles. *Cleveland.*

HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem*; W. *hem*; Russ. *kaima*.]

1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the raveling of the threads.

2. Edge; border. *Matt. ix.*

3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*.

HEM, *v. t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

To *hem* in, to inclose and confine; to sur-round; to environ. The troops were *hemmed* in by the enemy. Sometimes perhaps to *hem about* or *round*, may be used in a like sense.

HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen*.] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

HEMACHATE, *n.* [Gr. *agma*, blood, and *αχατης*, agate.] A species of agate, of a blood color. *Encyc.*

HEMATIN, *n.* [Gr. *agma*, blood.] The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. *Chevreul.*

HEMATITE, *n.* [Gr. *αματιτης*, from *agma*, blood.]

The name of two ores of iron, the red *hematite*, and the brown *hematite*. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibers, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a center. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, &c. The red *hematite* is a variety of the red oxyd; its streak and powder are always nearly blood red. The brown *hematite* is a variety of the brown oxyd or hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red *hematite* is also called *blood-stone*. *Cleveland. Encyc.*

HEMATITE, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

HEMATOPE, *n.* The sea-pye, a fowl of the grallie order, that feeds on shell-fish. *Encyc.*

HEMEROBAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. *ημερα*, day, and *βαπτισμα*, to wash.]

One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day. *Fulke.*

HEMI, in composition, from the Gr. *ημις*, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi*.

HEMICRANY, *n.* [Gr. *ημις*, half, and *κρανιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMICIRCLE, *n.* [Gr. *ημικυκλος*.] A half circle; more generally called a *semicircle*.

HEMIDITONE, *n.* In Greek music, the lesser third. *Busby.*

HEMINA, *n.* [L.] In Roman antiquity, a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure. *Encyc.*

2. In medicine, a measure equal to about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HEMIPLEGY, *n.* [Gr. *ημις*, half, and *πλεγμα*, a stroke, from *πλησσω*, to strike.]

A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame. *Encyc.*

HEMIPETER, } [Gr. *ημις*, half, and *πτερον*, a wing.]

HEMIPETERA, } [Gr. *ημις*, half, and *πτερον*, a wing.] The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous, and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the *cimex*.

HEMIPETAL, *a.* Having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEMISPHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ημισφαριον*.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center. In *astronomy*, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere*; the other, the *southern*. So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres*. Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere*.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.