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H E P

HEMISPHERIC, } a. Containing half a
HEMISPHERICAL, } a. sphere or globe;
as a hemispheric figure or form; a hemispherical body.

HEMISTICH, n. [Gr. *hēmistichos*.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

HEMISTICAL, a. Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

HEMITONE, n. [Gr. *hēmítonos*.] A half tone in music; now called a *semitone*.

HEMITROPE, a. [Gr. *hēmítrōpē*, half, and *trōpē*, to turn.]

Half-turned; as a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun.

HEMLOCK, n. [Sax. *hēmlēac*; the latter syllable is the same as *leek*. Qu. is it not a border-plant, a plant growing in hedges?] *Hairy.*

1. A plant of the genus *Conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous. Also, the *Cicuta maculata*. *Bigelow.*

2. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, an evergreen.

3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

Popular liberty might then have escaped the indeleble reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the *hemlock* on one day, and statues on the next. *Federalist, Madison.*

HEMOTYSIS, } a. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and
HEMOTEOE, } a. *hēmíotēōs*, a spitting.] A spitting of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, } n. [Gr. *hēmorrhagía*, a gush,
HEMORRHAGY, } n. blood, and *rhēgō*, to burst.]

A flux of blood, proceeding from the rupture of a blood-vessel, or some other cause. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in modern use, it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, &c. *Encyc.*

HEMORRHAGIC, a. Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEMORRHOIDS, n. [Gr. *hēmorrhōis*; *haima*, blood, and *rhōis*, a flowing.]

A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture*, emoroids.

The term is also applied to tumors formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called *blind piles*; when they occasionally emit blood, *bleeding* or *open piles*. *Cyc. Parr.*

HEMORRHOIDAL, a. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as the *hemorrhoidal vessels*.

2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEMP, n. [Sax. *hēnep*; G. *hanf*; D. *hennep* or *kennip*; Sw. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Fr. *chanvre*; Arn. *canab*; Ir. *cannab*, *canab*; L. *cannabis*; Gr. *zavādic*; Sp. *cannamo*; It. *cannapa*; Russ. *konopel*. It is found in the Arabic. See Class Nb. No. 20. 26.]

1. A fibrous plant constituting the genus *Cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. Hence *cannas*, the coarse strong cloth used for sails.

2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning. Large quantities of *hemp* are exported from Russia.

HEMP-AG-RIMONY, n. A plant, a species of *Eupatorium*.

HEMPEN, a. *hemp'n*. Made of hemp; as a *hempen cord*.

HEMP'Y, a. Like hemp. [Unusual.] *Hocell.*

HEN, n. [Sax. *hen*, *henne*; G. *henne*; D. *hen*; Sw. *hōna*; Dan. *hōne*. In Goth. *hanna*, Sax. *han*, *hane*, is a cock; G. *hahn*; D. *haan*. In Sw. and Dan. *hane* is a cock, the male of a fowl, and *han* is *he*, the personal pronoun.]

The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or as sometimes called, the *barn-door fowl*.

HEN'BANE, n. [*hen* and *bane*.] A plant, the *Hyoscyamus*, of several species. The roots, leaves and seeds are poisonous. *Encyc.*

HEN-BIT, n. A plant, the ivy-leaved speedwell. *Derham.*

HEN-COOP, n. A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN-DRIVER, n. A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM, } n. A species of kite, py-
HEN-HARRIER, } *gargus*. *Jinsworth.*

HEN-HEARTED, a. Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN-HOUSE, n. A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN-PECKED, a. Governed by the wife. *Dryden.*

HEN-ROOST, n. A place where poultry rest at night. *Addison.*

HENS-FEET, n. A plant, hedge-fumitory. *Johnson.*

HENCE, adv. *hens*. [Sax. *heona*; Scot. *hyme*; G. *hin*.]

1. From this place. Arise, let us go *hence*. John xiv. I will send thee *far hence* to the Gentiles. Acts xxii.

2. From this time; in the future; as a *week hence*; a *year hence*.

3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord, the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

It sometimes denotes an inference or consequence, resulting from something that follows.

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even from your lusts—James iv.

4. From this source or original. All other faces borrowed *hence*—*Suckling.*

Hence signifies from this, and from before *hence* is not strictly correct. But from *hence* is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.

Hence is used elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence*; *depart hence*; *away*; *be gone*. *Shak.*

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.

HENCEFORTH, adv. *hens'forth*. From this time forward.

I never from this side *henceforth* will stray. *Milton.*

HENCEFORWARD, adv. *hens'forward*. From this time forward; *henceforth*.

Shak. Dryden.

HENCH-MAN, } n. [Sax. *hinc*, a servant.]
HENCH-BOY, } a. page; a servant. *Obs.*

HEND, } v. t. [Sax. *hentan*.] To seize; to
HENT, } v. t. lay hold on. *Obs. Fairfax.*

2. To crowd; to press on. *Obs. Shak.*

HEND, or **HENDY**, a. Gentle. *Obs. Chaucer.*

HENDEC'AGON, n. [Gr. *ēdeka*, eleven, and *gōna*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles. *Encyc.*

HENDECASYLL'ABLE, n. [Gr. *ēdeka* and *syllabē*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables. *Warton.*

HENDIADIS, n. [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective. *Scott.*

HEPAR, n. [L. *hepar*, the liver; Gr. *hēpar*.]

A combination of sulphur with an alkali was formerly called by chemists *hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, from its brown red color. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus. *Nicholson.*

The *hepars* are by modern chemists called *sulphurets*. *Fourcroy.*

HEPATIC, } a. [L. *hepaticus*; Gr. *hēpar*.]
HEPATICAL, } a. *hēpatos*, from *hēpar*, the liver.]

Pertaining to the liver; as *hepatic gall*; *hepatic pain*; *hepatic artery*; *hepatic flux*. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

Hepatic air or *gas*, is a fetid vapor or elastic fluid emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalis, earths and metals. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

This species of air is now called sulphureted hydrogen gas. *Fourcroy.*

Hepatic mercurial ore, compact sulphuret of mercury or cinnabar, a mineral of a reddish, or reddish brown, or dark red color. Its streak is dark red, and has some luster. It occurs in compact masses, with an even or fine grained fracture.

Hepatic pyrite, *hepatic sulphuret* of iron. During the process of decomposition of this ore, by which the sulphur is more or less disengaged, the pyrite is converted, either wholly or in part, into a compact oxyd of iron of a liver brown color; hence its name. *Cleveland.*

HEPATITE, n. A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. *Plin. L. 37. 11.*

Hepatite is a name given to the fetid sulphureted baryte. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. *Cleveland.*

HEPATIZE, v. t. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

HEPATIZED, pp. Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized water*. *Barrow.*

HEPATOS'COPY, n. [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver, and *skopos*, to view.]

The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals. *Encyc.*

HEPS, n. The berries of the *hep-tree*, or wild dog-rose.

HEPTACAP'SULAR, a. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *L. capsula*, a cell.]