

Having seven cells or cavities for seeds; *a term in botany.*

**HEPTACHORD**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *χορδή*, chord.]

A system of seven sounds. In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes. *Encyc.*

**HEPTAGON**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γωνία*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defense. *Encyc.*

**HEPTAGONAL**, *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Heptagonal numbers, in arithmetic*, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the product, the sum will be a square number. *Encyc.*

**HEPTAGYN**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γυνή*, a female.] In *botany*, a plant that has seven pistils.

**HEPTAGYNIAN**, *a.* Having seven pistils.

**HEPTAHEXAHEDRAL**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *ἑξαεδρῆς*, a leaf.]

Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleveland.*

**HEPTAMEREDE**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *μέρῃς*, part.]

That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

**HEPTANDER**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having seven stamens.

**HEPTANDRIAN**, *a.* Having seven stamens.

**HEPTANGULAR**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γωνία*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

**HEPTAPHYLLOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

**HEPTARCHIC**, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton.*

**HEPTARCHIST**, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy. *Warton.*

**HEPTARCHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *αρχή*, rule.]

A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxons *heptarchy*, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons [Sussex], West Saxons, East Saxons [Essex], the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland. *Hist. of England.*

**HEPTATEUCH**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, seven, and *εὐχὴ*, book.]

The first seven books of the Old Testament. [Little used.]

**HEP-TREE**, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of *Rosa*.

**HER**, pronounced *hur*, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person.

[Sax. *hire*, sing. *heoru*, plu., the possessive case of *he*, *heo*; but more properly an adjective, like the *L. suus*.]

1. Belonging to a female; as *her face*; *her head*.

2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace. Prov. iii.

*Her* is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

She gave also to *her* husband with *her*, and *he* did eat. Gen. iii.

*Her* is commonly the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. Dryden.

Here *hers* stands for *her fortune*, but it could be considered as the nominative to *could mend*. I will take back my own book and give you *hers*. Here *hers* is the object after give.

**HERALD**, *n.* [Fr. *herald*, for *herault*; Arm. *herald* or *herald*; Sp. *heraldo*; Port. *araldo*; It. *araldo*; G. *herold*; W. *heroddy*, ambassador and herald, from *herald*, a defiance or challenge, *heriaue*, to brandish, to threaten, from *her*, a push, a motion of defiance, a challenge. The primary sense is to send, thrust, or drive.]

1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,

2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as the *herald* of another's fame.

3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

It was the *herald*, the herald of the moon. Shaks.

4. An officer in Great Britain, whose business is to marshal, order and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. *Encyc.*

5. Formerly applied by the French to a minister.

**HERALD**, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald. *Shaks.*

**HERALDIC**, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as *heraldic delineations*.

**HERALDRY**, *n.* The art or office of a herald. Heraldry is the art, practice or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions and other public ceremonies. *Encyc.*

**HERALDSHIP**, *n.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

**HERB**, *n.* *erb*. [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe*; It. *erba*; Sp. *yerba*; Port. *erva*. Qu. Ir. *forba*, glebe, that is, food, pasture, subsistence; Gr. *phorbos*.]

1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from

a tree and a shrub, which have ligneous or hard woody stems. *Milne. Martyn.*

2. In the *Linnean botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, the fulcrum or props, and the hibernacle. *Milne. Martyn.*

The word *herb* comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.

**HERBCRISTOPHER**, *n.* A plant, of the genus *Actaea*.

**HERB-ROBERT**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Geranium*.

**HERBACEOUS**, *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs. *Herbaceous* plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So, a *herbaceous* stem is one which is soft, not woody. *Herbaceous*, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [See *Herbivorous*.]

**HERBAGE**, *n.* [Fr. from *herbe*.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster.*

2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. *Encyc.*

**HERBAGED**, *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

**HERBAL**, *n.* A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables. *Bacon.*

2. A hortus secus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved. *Encyc.*

**HERBAL**, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

**HERBALIST**, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

**HERBAR**, *n.* An herb. *Obs. Spenser.*

**HERBARIST**, *n.* A herbalist. [Little used.] *Derham. Boyle.*

**HERBARIUM**, *n.* A collection of dried plants. *Med. Repor.*

**HERBARIZE**. [See *Herborize*.]

**HERBARY**, *n.* A garden of plants. *Warton.*

**HERB ELET**, *n.* A small herb. *Shaks.*

**HERBESCENT**, *a.* [L. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.

**HERBID**, *a.* [L. *herbidus*.] Covered with herbs. [Little used.]

**HERBIVOROUS**, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

**HERBLESS**, *a.* Destitute of herbs. *Warton.*

**HERBORIST**. [See *Herbalist*.] *Ray.*

**HERBORIZATION**, *n.* [from *herborize*.]

1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.

2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [See *Herborization*.] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**HERBORIZE**, *v. t.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them.

*He* *herborized* as *he* traveled, and enriched the *Flora Suecica* with new discoveries. *Tucke.*