

power.

Sir T. Browne.

Attract, v. t.] Attracting; drawing; attractive.

The motion of the steel to its attrahent.

Glanvill.

2. (Med.) A substance which, by irritating the surface, excites action in the part to which it is applied, as a blister, an epispastic, a sinapism.

trap. See Trap (for taking game).] To entrap; to insnare.

[Obs.]

Grafton.

trapping; to array. [Obs.]

Shall your horse be attrapped . . . more richly?

Holland.

handle.] Frequent handling or touching. [Obs.]

Jer. Taylor.

Errors . . . attributable to carelessness.

J.D. Hooker.

We attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it.

Abp. Tillotson.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact performer.

Shak.

But mercy is above this sceptered away; . . .

It is an attribute to God himself.

Shak.

2. Reputation. [Poetic]

Shak.

3. (Paint. & Sculp.) A conventional symbol of office, character, or identity, added to any particular figure; as, a club is the attribute of Hercules.

4. (Gram.) Quality, etc., denoted by an attributive; an attributive adjunct or adjective.

2. That which is ascribed or attributed.

Milton.

Effected by attrition of the inward stomach.

Arbuthnot.

2. The state of being worn.

Johnson.

3. (Theol.) Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame. See Contrition.

Wallis.

Chaucer.

1. To tune or put in tune; to make melodious; to adjust, as one sound or musical instrument to another; as, to attune the voice to a harp.

2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

Wake to energy each social aim,

Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove.

Beattie.

Tennyson.

Spenser. Tennyson.

Halliwell.

Chaucer.

Grove.

The crowing cock . . .

Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear.

Longfellow.

Droit d'aubaine (?), the right, formerly possessed by the king of France, to all the personal property of which an alien died possessed. It was abolished in 1819.

Bouvier.

Aube (?), n. [See Ale.] An alb. [Obs.]

Fuller.

Beau. & Fl.

Florio.

2. Reddish brown.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flowed.

Dryden.

Baxter.

2. The things sold by auction or put up to auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys ?

Pope.

Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price, till some one accepts it as purchaser.

P. Cyc.

With auctionary hammer in thy hand.

Dryden.

Estates . . . advertised and auctioneered away.

Cowper.

Blount.

As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides

Audacious.

Milton.

Milton.

Shak.

The freedom and audacity necessary in the commerce of men.

Tatler.

With the most arrogant audacity.

Joye.

Visibles are swiftilier carried to the sense than audibles.

Bacon.

Thou, therefore, give due audience, and attend.

Milton.

2. Admittance to a hearing; a formal interview, esp. with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business.

According to the fair play of the world,

Let me have audience: I am sent to speak.

Shak.

3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. Also applied by authors to their readers.

Fit audience find, though few.

Milton.

He drew his audience upward to the sky.

Dryden.

Mrs. Browning.

Shelton.

He appeals to a high audit.

Milton.

2. An examination in general; a judicial examination.

Specifically: An examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result.

3. The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors; final account.

Yet I can make my audit up.

Shak.

4. A general receptacle or receiver. [Obs.]

It [a little brook] paid to its common audit no more than the revenues of a little cloud.

Jer. Taylor.

Let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was disbursed.

Arbuthnot.

Wharton.

Audition may be active or passive; hence the difference between listening and simple hearing.

Dunglison.

Cotgrave.

Macaulay.

2. A person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance.

3. One who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

Auditory canal (Anat.), the tube from the auditory meatus or opening of the ear to the tympanic membrane.

2. An auditorium.

Udall.

Milton.

Coleridge.

Drayton.

2. Hence: Exceedingly filthy or corrupt.

Augean stable (Fig.), an accumulation of corruption or filth almost beyond the power of man to remedy.

2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, for determining the quality of soils, or the nature of the rocks or strata upon which they lie, and for obtaining water.

Auger bit, a bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an anger.

Knight.

Sir W. Scott.

There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord has spoken.

Josh. xxi. 45

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting.

Addison.

Aught (?), adv. At all; in any degree.

Chaucer.

But their spite still serves

His glory to augment.

Milton.

2. (Gram.) To add an ~ to.

2. (Gram.) A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

Walsh.

2. The state of being augmented; enlargement.

3. The thing added by way of enlargement.

4. (Her.) A additional charge to a coat of arms, given as a mark of honor.

Cussans.

5. (Med.) The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

Dunlison.

6. (Mus.) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice the original length.

Augmentation court (Eng. Hist.), a court erected by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII., to augment to revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved.

Encyc. Brit.

Syn. - Increase; enlargement; growth; extension; accession; addition.

Gibbs.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

2. One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; a diviner; a prophet.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found

Without a priestly curse or boding sound.

Dryden.

My auguring mind assures the same success.

Dryden.

2. To anticipate, to foretell, or to indicate a favorable or an unfavorable issue; as, to augur well or ill.

It seems to augur genius.

Sir W. Scott.

I augur everything from the approbation the proposal has met with.

J. F. W. Herschel.

Syn. - To predict; forebode; betoken; portend; presage; prognosticate; prophesy; forewarn.

Cowper.

C. Middleton.

Merivale.

Shak.

Sir T. Browne.

Blount.

Chapman.

Bacon.

2. An omen; prediction; prognostication; indication of the future; presage.

From their flight strange auguries she drew.

Drayton.

He resigned himself... with a docility that gave little augury of his future greatness.

Prescott.

3. A rite, ceremony, or observation of an augur.

So beautiful and so august a spectacle.

Burke.

To mingle with a body so august.

Byron.

Syn. - Grand; magnificent; majestic; solemn; awful; noble; stately; dignified; imposing.

2. Of or pertaining to the town of Augsburg.

Chalmers.

Auld (?), a. [See Old.] Old; as, Auld Reekie (old smoky), i. e., Edinburgh. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Ash.

Ecclesiastical wealth and aulic dignities.

Landor.

Aulic council (Hist.), a supreme court of the old German empire; properly the supreme court of the emperor. It ceased at the death of each emperor, and was renewed by his successor. It became extinct when the German empire was dissolved, in 1806. The term is now applied to a council of the war department of the Austrian empire, and the members of different provincial chanceries of that empire are called aulic councilors.

P. Cyc.

Auln (?), n. An ell. [Obs.] See Aune.

Aum (?), n. Same as Aam.

Spenser.

Halliwell.

Chaucer.

2. An old woman; and old gossip. [Obs.]

Shak.

3. A bawd, or a prostitute. [Obs.]

Shak.

Aunt Sally, a puppet head placed on a pole and having a pipe in its mouth; also a game, which consists in trying to hit the pipe by throwing short bludgeons at it.

In aunters, perchance.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

2. (Med.) The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs towards the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics.

Electric ~, a supposed electric fluid, emanating from an electrified body, and forming a mass surrounding it, called the electric atmosphere. See Atmosphere, 2.

Skelton.

2. The circle of rays, or halo of light, with which painters surround the figure and represent the glory of Christ, saints, and others held in special reverence.

Fairholt.

3. A halo, actual or figurative.

The glorious aureole of light seen around the sun during total eclipses.

Proctor.

The aureole of young womanhood.

O. W. Holmes.

3. An instrument applied to the ears to give aid in hearing; a kind of ear trumpet.

Mansfield.

P. Cyc.

2. Told in the ear, i. e., told privately; as, auricular confession to the priest.

This next chapter is a penitent confession of the king, and the strangest... that ever was auricular.

Milton.

Shak.

Bacon.

5. (Anat.) Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

Auricular finger, the little finger; so called because it can be readily introduced into the ear passage.

Auriculate leaf, one having small appended leaves or lobes on each side of its petiole or base.

Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays.

Thomson.

De Quincey.

Southey.

H. Walpole.

2. The rise, dawn, or beginning.

Hawthorne.

3. (Class. Myth.) The Roman personification of the dawn of day; the goddess of the morning. The poets represented her a rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.

4. (Bot.) A species of crowfoot.

Johnson.

5. The aurora borealis or ~ australis (northern or southern lights).

Aurora borealis (?), i. e., northern daybreak; popularly called northern lights. A luminous meteoric phenomenon, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin. This species of light usually appears in streams,

ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line or bank, a few degrees above the northern horizon; when reaching south beyond the zenith, it forms what is called the corona, about a spot in the heavens toward which the dipping needle points. Occasionally the ~ appears as an arch of light across the heavens from east to west. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, and the streams of light are then called merry dancers. They assume a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color. The Aurora australis (?) is a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere, the streams of light ascending in the same manner from near the southern horizon.

Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush.

Longfellow.

Hickes.

2. (Med.) An examination by listening either directly with the ear (immediate auscultation) applied to parts of the body, as the abdomen; or with the stethoscope (mediate ~), in order to distinguish sounds recognized as a sign of health or of disease.

Dunglison.

Milton.

Holland.

B. Jonson.

They auspicate all their proceedings.

Burke.

2. Protection; patronage and care; guidance.

Which by his auspice they will nobler make.

Dryden.

Auspicious union of order and freedom.

Macaulay.

Dryden.

Pope.

Syn. - See Propitious.

Pope.

2. Severe in modes of judging, or living, or acting; rigid; rigorous; stern; as, an austere man, look, life.

From whom the austere Etrurian virtue rose.

Dryden.

3. Unadorned; unembellished; severely simple.

Syn. - Harsh; sour; rough; rigid; stern; severe; rigorous; strict.

A doctrine austere logical.

Macaulay.

Johnson.

2. Severity; strictness; austerity.

Shak.

Horsley.

2. Severity of manners or life; extreme rigor or strictness; harsh discipline.

The austerity of John the Baptist.

Milton.

3. Plainness; freedom from adornment; severe simplicity.

Partly owing to the studied austerity of her dress, and partly to the lack of demonstration in her manners.

Hawthorne.

Austral signs (Astron.), the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

They [magnets] do septentrionate at one extreme, and australize at another.

Sir T. Browne.

Bailey.

Milton.

To be avenged

On him who had stole Jove's authentic fire.

Milton.

2. Authoritative. [Obs.]

Milton.

3. Of approved authority; true; trustworthy; credible; as, an authentic writer; an authentic portrait; authentic information.

4. (Law) Vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

5. (Mus.) Having as immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from plagal, which has a correspondent relation to the dominant in the octave below the tonic.

A genuine book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, as the author of it. An authentic book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be genuine without being authentic, and a book may be authentic without being genuine.

Bp. Watson.

Fuller.

Barrow.

The king serves only as a notary to authenticate the choice of judges.

Burke.

2. To prove authentic; to determine as real and true; as, to authenticate a portrait.

Walpole.

2. Genuineness; the quality of being genuine or not corrupted from the original.

Hammond.

Bouvier.

Eternal King; thee, Author of all being.

Milton.

2. One who composes or writes a book; a composer, as distinguished from an editor, translator, or compiler.

The chief glory every people arises from its authors.

Johnson.

3. The editor of a periodical. [Obs.]

4. An informant. [Archaic]

Chaucer.

Such an overthrow... I have authored.

Chapman.

2. To tell; to say; to declare. [Obs.]

More of him I dare not author.

Massinger.

Glover.

Hare.

The sacred functions of authoritative teaching.

Barrow.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory; as, an authoritative tone.

The mock authoritative manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other.

Swift.

Thus can the demigod, Authority,

Make us pay down for our offense.

Shak.

By what authority doest thou these things ?

Matt. xxi. 23.

2. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as, the local authorities of the States; the military authorities. [Chiefly in the plural.]

3. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like; claim to be believed or obeyed; as, an historian of no authority; a magistrate of great authority.

Wilt thou be glass wherein it shall discern

Authority for sin, warrant for blame.

Shak.

Hammond.

The authorization of laws.

Motley.

A special authorization from the chief.

Merivale.

2. To make legal; to give legal sanction to; to legalize; as, to authorize a marriage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; to sanction; as, idioms authorized by usage.

4. To sanction or confirm by the authority of some one; to warrant; as, to authorize a report.

A woman's story at a winter's fire,

Authorized by her grandam.

Shak.

5. To justify; to furnish a ground for.

Locke.

To ~ one's self, to rely for authority. [Obs.]

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Sanctioned by authority.

Cowper.

2. Source; origin; origination; as, the authorship of a book or review, or of an act, or state of affairs.

Knight.

Knight.

2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its origin.

Knight.

The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy.

South.

2. Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat.
3. Political independence or absolute sovereignty (of a state); autonomy.

Barlow.

4. (Med.) The action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, toward the preservation of the individual; also, the vital principle. [In this sense, written also autocrasy.]

Dunglison.

2. One who rules with undisputed sway in any company or relation; a despot.

The autocrat of the breakfast table.

Holmes.

Bp. Pearson.

2. An execution of such sentence, by the civil power, esp. the burning of a heretic. It was usually held on Sunday, and was made a great public solemnity by impressive forms and ceremonies.
3. A session of the court of Inquisition.

Darwin.

2. (Anat.) Developed from an independent center of ossification.

Owen.

Autogenous soldering, the junction by fusion of the joining edges of metals without the intervention of solder.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, the process of autography; as, autographic ink, paper, or press.

2. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Ure.

Farrar.

Young.

Nothing can be said to be automatic.

Sir H. Davy.

3. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; mechanical; as, automatic movements or functions.

Unconscious or automatic reasoning.

H. Spenser.

Ure.

Huxley.

So great and admirable an automaton as the world.

Boyle.

These living automata, human bodies.

Boyle.

Sir T. Browne.

H. Spenser.

H. Spenser.

Hickok.

2. (Biol.) Having independent existence or laws.

2. (Metaph.) The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself. In this, according to Kant, consist the true nature and only possible proof of liberty.

Fleming.

Hare.

Dunglison.

By autopsy and experiment.

Cudworth.

Sir T. Browne.

Dean Martin.

2. A photographic picture produced in sensitized pigmented gelatin by exposure to light under a negative; and subsequent washing out of the soluble parts; a kind of picture in ink from a gelatin plate.

2. The harvest or fruits of autumn.

Milton.

3. The time of maturity or decline; latter portion; third stage.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the autumn of the duke's favor.

Fuller.

Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's verge.

Wordsworth.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks

In Vallombrosa.

Milton.

2. Past the middle of life; in the third stage.

An autumnal matron.

Hawthorne.

Goodale.

The auxiliar troops and Trojan hosts appear.

Pope.

Milton.

Harris.

2. (Mil.) pl. Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; (rarely in sing.), a member of the allied or subsidiary force.

Math. Dict.

Johnston.

O, what avails me now that honor high !

Milton.

2. To promote; to assist. [Obs.]

Pope.

To avail one's self of, to make use of; take advantage of.

Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names.

Milton.

I have availed myself of the very first opportunity.

Dickens.

Milton.

Words avail very little with me, young man.

Sir W. Scott.

The avail of a deathbed repentance.

Jer. Taylor.

2. pl. Proceeds; as, the avails of a sale by auction.

The avails of their own industry.

Stoddard.

Syn. - Use; benefit; utility; profit; service.

Spenser.

He was... nominated for his availability.

Lowell.

2. That which is available.

Laws human are available by consent.

Hooker.

2. Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used for the accomplishment of a purpose; usable;

profitable; advantageous; convertible into a resource; as, an available measure; an available candidate.

Struggling to redeem, as he did, the available months and days out of so many that were unavailable.

Carlyle.

Having no available funds with which to pay the calls on new shares.

H. Spenser.

2. Quality of being available; capability of being used for the purpose intended.

Sir M. Hale.

2. A fall of earth, rocks, etc., similar to that of an avalanche of snow or ice.

3. A sudden, great, or irresistible descent or influx of anything.

Chaucer.

2. To bring low; to abase. [Obs.]

Sir H. Wotton.

3. (v. i.) To descend; to fall; to dismount. [Obs.]

And from their sweaty courses did avale.

Spenser.

To desire money for its own sake, and in order to hoard it up, is avarice.

Beattie.

2. An inordinate desire for some supposed good.

All are taught an avarice of praise.

Goldsmith.

Totten.

2. Incarnation; manifestation as an object of worship or admiration.

Chaucer.

Spenser.

2. To depart; to move away. [Obs.]

Coverdale.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

He repeated Aves and Credos.

Macaulay.

2. A reverential salutation.

Their loud applause and aves vehement.

Shak.

Yet are not these parts avelled.

Sir T. Browne.

To number Ave Maries on his beads.

Shak.

2. A particular time (as in Italy, at the ringing of the bells about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn), when the people repeat the Ave Maria.

Ave Maria ! blessed be the hour !

Byron.

Jacob.

He will avenge the blood of his servants.

Deut. xxxii. 43.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones

Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

Milton.

He had avenged himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen.

Macaulay.

2. To treat revengefully; to wreak vengeance on. [Obs.]

Thy judgment in avenging thine enemies.

Bp. Hall.

Syn. - To Avenge, Revenge. To avenge is to inflict punishment upon evil doers in behalf of ourselves, or others for whom we act; as, to avenge one's wrongs; to avenge the injuries of the suffering and innocent. It is to inflict pain for the sake of vindication, or retributive justice. To revenge is to inflict pain or injury for the indulgence of resentful and malicious feelings. The former may at times be a duty; the latter is one of the worst exhibitions of human character.

I avenge myself upon another, or I avenge another, or I avenge a wrong. I revenge only myself, and that upon another.

C. J. Smith.

Levit. xix. 18.

Spenser.

Spenser.

Milton.

2. One who takes vengeance. [Obs.]

Milton.

Spenser.

Bryant.

Into the castle's tower,

The only Aventine that now is left him.

Beau. & Fl.

Spenser.

Chaucer.

2. (Old Law) A mischance causing a person's death without felony, as by drowning, or falling into the fire.

2. (Min.) A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of yellow mica.

Macaulay.

On every side were expanding new avenues of inquiry.

Milman.

2. The principal walk or approach to a house which is withdrawn from the road, especially, such approach bordered on each side by trees; any broad passageway thus bordered.

An avenue of tall elms and branching chestnuts.

W. Black.

3. A broad street; as, the Fifth Avenue in New York.

2. (Law) To avouch or verify; to offer to verify; to prove or justify. See Averment.

3. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

It is sufficient that the very fact hath its foundation in truth, as I do seriously aver is the case.

Fielding.

Then all averred I had killed the bird.

Coleridge.

Syn. - To assert; affirm; asseverate. See Affirm.

2. [Cf. F. avarie damage to ship or cargo.] (Com.) (a) A tariff or duty on goods, etc. [Obs.] (b) Any charge in addition to the regular charge for freight of goods shipped. (c) A contribution to a loss or charge which has been imposed upon one of several for the general benefit; damage done by sea perils. (d) The equitable and proportionate distribution of loss or expense among all interested.

3. A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average 10.

Paley.

5. pl. In the English corn trade, the medial price of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn markets.

On an average, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

2. According to the laws of ~; as, the loss must be made good by average contribution.

2. To divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to average a loss.

3. To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an ~.

Kennet.

Signally has this averment received illustration in the course of recent events.

I. Taylor.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence.

Bacon.

3. (Law) A positive statement of facts; an allegation; an offer to justify or prove what is alleged.

Blackstone.

Hudibras.

2. To root up. [Obs.]

Johnson.

2. Eradication. [R.]

De Quincey.

Some men have a natural aversion to some vices or virtues, and a natural affection to others.

Jer. Taylor.

The tracks averse a lying notice gave,  
And led the searcher backward from the cave.

Dryden.

2. Having a repugnance or opposition of mind; disliking; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

Averse alike to flatter, or offend.

Pope.

Men who were averse to the life of camps.

Macaulay.

Pass by securely as men averse from war.

Micah ii. 8.

Syn. - Averse, Reluctant, Adverse. Averse expresses an habitual, though not of necessity a very strong, dislike; as, averse to active pursuits; averse to study. Reluctant, a term of the of the will, implies an internal struggle as to making some sacrifice of interest or feeling; as, reluctant to yield; reluctant to make the necessary arrangements; a reluctant will or consent. Adverse denotes active opposition or hostility; as, adverse interests; adverse feelings, plans, or movements; the adverse party.

B. Jonson.

2. With repugnance or aversion; unwillingly.

Adhesion to vice and aversion from goodness.

Bp. Atterbury.

2. Opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed dislike; antipathy; disinclination; reluctance.

Mutual aversion of races.

Prescott.

His rapacity had made him an object of general aversion.

Macaulay.

A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection.

Addison.

His aversion towards the house of York.

Bacon.

It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an aversion for him.

Spectator.

The Khasias... have an aversion to milk.

J. D. Hooker.

3. The object of dislike or repugnance.

Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire.

Pope.

Syn. - Antipathy; dislike; repugnance; disgust. See Dislike.

Milton.

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth avert them from the church.

Bacon.

Till ardent prayer averts the public woe.

Prior.

Co?? and averting from our neighbor's good.

Thomson.

Who scornful pass it with averted eye.

Keble.

The ordinary birds are classified largely by the structure of the beak and feet, which are in direct relating to their habits. See Beak, Bird, Odontonithes.

Lincolnshire may be termed the aviary of England.

Fuller.

Southey.

His books were received and read with avidity.

Milward.

Want makes us know the price of what we avile.

B. Jonson.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

2. To advise; to counsel. [Obs.]

Shak.

To ~ one's self, to consider with one's self, to reflect, to deliberate. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Now therefore, if thou wilt enriched be,  
Advise thee well, and change thy willful mood.

Spenser.

With sharp, aviseful eye.

Spenser.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

2. An advice boat, or dispatch boat.

One who avocatheth his mind from other occupations.

Barrow.

He, at last,... avocated the cause to Rome.

Robertson.

Impulses to duty, and powerful avocations from sin.

South.

2. That which calls one away from one's regular employment or vocation.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations.

Fuller.

By the secular cares and avocations which accompany marriage the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life.

Atterbury.

3. pl. Pursuits; duties; affairs which occupy one's time; usual employment; vocation.

There are professions, among the men, no more favorable to these studies than the common avocations of women.

Richardson.

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary avocations.

Macaulay.

An irregularity and instability of purpose, which makes them choose the wandering avocations of a shepherd, rather than the more fixed pursuits of agriculture.

Buckle.

Wyclif.

2. To emit or throw out; to void; as, to avoid excretions. [Obs.]

Sir T. Browne.

3. To quit or evacuate; to withdraw from. [Obs.]

Six of us only stayed, and the rest avoided  
the room.

Bacon.

4. To make void; to annul or vacate; to refute.

How can these grants of the king's be avoided?

Spenser.

5. To keep away from; to keep clear of; to endeavor not to meet; to shun; to abstain from; as, to avoid the company of gamesters.

What need a man forestall his date of grief.

And run to meet what he would most avoid ?

Milton.

He carefully avoided every act which could goad them into open hostility.

Macaulay.

6. To get rid of. [Obs.]

Shak.

7. (Pleading) To defeat or evade; to invalidate. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and avoid it by stating new matter.

Blackstone.

No man can pray from his heart to be kept from temptation, if he take no care of himself to avoid it.

Mason.

So Chanticleer, who never saw a fox,

Yet shunned him as a sailor shuns the rocks.

Dryden.

David avoided out of his presence.

1 Sam. xviii. 11.

2. (Law) To become void or vacant. [Obs.]

Ayliffe.

The charters were not avoidable for the king's nonage.

Hale.

2. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Wolsey,... on every avoidance of St. Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him.

Fuller.

3. A dismissing or a quitting; removal; withdrawal.

Beattie.

5. The courts by which anything is carried off.

Avoidances and drainings of water.

Bacon.

Johnson.

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

2. Avoirdupois weight.

Bp. Burnet.

They avouch many successions of authorities.

Coke.

2. To maintain a just or true; to vouch for.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity, if it were not avouched by the full evidence.

Milman.

3. To declare or assert positively and as matter of fact; to affirm openly.

If this which he avouches does appear.

Shak.

Such antiquities could have been avouched for the Irish.

Spenser.

4. To acknowledge deliberately; to admit; to confess; to sanction.

Thou hast avouched the Lord this day to be thy God.

Deut. xxvi. 17.

The sensible and true avouch

Of mine own eyes.

Shak.

Milton.

Chaucer.

Which I to be the of Israel's God

Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test.

Milton.

2. (Law) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done. See Avowry.

Blackstone.

Syn. - To acknowledge; own; confess. See Confess.

Dryden.

Wyclif.

Donne.

Hume.

2. Upholding; defense; vindication. [Obs.]

Fuller.

Cowell.

Let God alone be our avowry.

Latimer.

2. The act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

Blackstone.

Shenstone.

The avulsion of two polished superficies.

Locke.

2. A fragment torn off.

J. Barlow.

3. (Law) The sudden removal of lands or soil from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation or a current, or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the estate of another. The property in the part thus separated, or cut off, continues in the original owner.

Wharton. Burrill.

In these rare instances, the law of pedigree, whether direct or avuncular, gives way.

I. Taylor.

2. To wait on, serve, or attend. [Obs.]

3. To wait for; to stay for; to expect. See Expect.

Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,

Chief of the angelic guards, awaiting night.

Milton.

4. To be in store for; to be ready or in waiting for; as, a glorious reward awaits the good.

O Eve, some farther change awaits us night.

Milton.

Chaucer.

2. To wait (on or upon). [Obs.]

3. To wait; to stay in waiting.

Darwin.

Chaucer.

Where morning's earliest ray... awake her.

Tennyson.

And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us; we perish.

Matt. viii. 25.

2. To rouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity., or inaction; to put into action; to give new life to; to stir up; as, to awake the dead; to awake the dormant faculties.

I was soon awaked from this disagreeable reverie.

Goldsmith.

It way awake my bounty further.

Shak.

No sunny gleam awakes the trees.

Keble.

The national spirit again awoke.

Freeman.

Awake to righteousness, and sin not.

1 Cor. xv. 34.

Before whom awake I stood.

Milton.

She still beheld,

Now wide awake, the vision of her sleep.

Keats.

He was awake to the danger.

Froude.

[He] is dispatched

Already to awaken whom thou nam'st.

Cowper.

Their consciences are thoroughly awakened.

Tillotson.

Syn. - To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth.

Sir W. Hamilton.

To review

The wrongful sentence, and award a new.

Dryden.

Cowper.

An award had been given against.

Gilpin.

2. The paper containing the decision of arbitrators; that which is awarded.

Bouvier.

2. Apprised; informed; cognizant; conscious; as, he was aware of the enemy's designs.

Aware of nothing arduous in a task

They never undertook.

Cowper.

Spenser.

The sound is going away.

Shak.

Have me away, for I am sore wounded.

2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

2. Absent; gone; at a distance; as, the master is away from home.

3. Aside; off; in another direction.

The axis of rotation is inclined away from the sun.

Lockyer.

4. From a state or condition of being; out of existence.

Be near me when I fade away.

Tennyson.

5. By ellipsis of the verb, equivalent to an imperative: Go or come ~; begone; take ~.

And the Lord said... Away, get thee down.

Exod. xix. 24.

6. On; in continuance; without intermission or delay; as, sing away. [Colloq.]

Wharton.

Chaucer.

Awe (?), n. [OE. a?e, aghe, fr. Icel. agi; akin to AS. ege, ?ga, Goth. agis, Dan. ave chastisement, fear, Gr. ? pain, distress, from the same root as E. ail. ?3. Cf. Ugly.] 1. Dread; great fear mingled with respect. [Obs. or Obsolescent]

His frown was full of terror, and his voice

Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe.

Cowper.

2. The emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime; an undefined sense of the dreadful and the sublime; reverential fear, or solemn wonder; profound reverence.

There is an awe in mortals' joy,

A deep mysterious fear.

Keble.

To tame the pride of that power which held the Continent in awe.

Macaulay.

C. J. Smith.

To stand in awe of, to fear greatly; to reverence profoundly.

Awe (?), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Awed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Awing.] To strike with fear and reverence; to inspire with awe; to control by inspiring dread.

That same eye whose bend doth awe the world.

Shak.

His solemn and pathetic exhortation awed and melted the bystanders.

Macaulay.

Shak.

Totten.

Totten.

Wright.

2. Expressive of awe or terror.

An awesome glance up at the auld castle.

Sir W. Scott.

Milton.

Hemans.

2. Inspiring awe; filling with profound reverence, or with fear and admiration; fitted to inspire reverential fear; profoundly impressive.

Heaven's awful Monarch.

Milton.

A weak and awful reverence for antiquity.

I. Watts.

Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shak.

2. Very; excessively. [Slang]

The awfulness of grandeur.

Johnson.

2. The state of being struck with awe; a spirit of solemnity; profound reverence. [Obs.]

Producing in us reverence and awfulness.

Jer. Taylor.

Spenser.

Wallace.

1. Odd; out of order; perverse. [Obs.]

2. Wrong, or not commonly used; clumsy; sinister; as, the awk end of a rod (the but end). [Obs.]

Golding.

3. Clumsy in performance or manners; unhandy; not dexterous; awkward. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Awk, adv. Perversely; in the wrong way.

L'Estrange.

Holland.

2. Awkwardly. [Obs.]

Fuller.

And dropped an awkward courtesy.

Dryden.

2. Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing.

A long and awkward process.

Macaulay.

An awkward affair is one that has gone wrong, and is difficult to adjust.

C. J. Smith.

Shak.

O blind guides, which being of an awkward religion, do strain out a gnat, and swallow up a cancel.

Udall.

Dryden.

Shak. [Written also aweless.]

2. (Nat. Hist.) Subulate. See Subulate.

Gray.

Awm (?m), n. See Aam.

Gray.

Gray.

2. (Naut.) That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin.

Shak.

Spenser.

Ford.

Shak.

Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues awry.

Into the devious air.

Milton.

2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason; unreasonable or unreasonably; perverse or perversely.

Or by her charms

Draws him awry, enslaved.

Milton.

Nothing more awry from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men.

Milton.

This word was originally spelt with e, axe; and so also was nearly every corresponding word of one syllable: as, flaxe, taxe, waxe, sixe, mixe, pixe, oxe, fluxe, etc. This superfluous e is not dropped; so that, in more than a hundred words ending in x, no one thinks of retaining the e except in axe. Analogy requires its exclusion here.

New English Dict. (Murray).

Ax (?), v. t. & i. [OE. axien and asken. See Ask.] To ask; to inquire or inquire of.

Wyclif.

Pegge.

To take on an axial, and not an equatorial, direction.

Nichol.

2. (Anat.) Belonging to the axis of the body; as, the axial skeleton; or to the axis of any appendage or organ; as, the axial bones.

Axial line (Magnetism), the line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other.

Faraday.

Gray.

Gray.

2. (Bot.) An axil.

Gray.

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received; as, the axioms of political economy.

Johnson.

The stores of axiomatic wisdom.

I. Taylor.

2. (Math.) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged; as, the axis of a cylinder, i. e., the axis of a cone, that is, the straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base; the axis of a circle, any straight line passing through the center.

3. (Bot.) The stem; the central part, or longitudinal support, on which organs or parts are arranged; the central line of any body.

Gray.

4. (Anat.) (a) The second vertebra of the neck, or vertebra dentata. (b) Also used of the body only of the vertebra, which is prolonged anteriorly within the foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, so as to form the odontoid process or peg which serves as a pivot for the atlas and head to turn upon.

5. (Crystallog.) One of several imaginary lines, assumed in describing the position of the planes by which a crystal

is bounded.

6. (Fine Arts) The primary of secondary central line of any design.

2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; an axletree.

3. An axis; as, the sun's axle.

Had from her axle torn

The steadfast earth.

Milton.

2. The journal box of a rotating axle, especially a railway axle.

T. Warton.

2. A spindle or axle of a wheel. [Obs.]

Drayton.

Milton.

Ay (?), adv. Same as Aye.

For his mercies aye endure.

Milton.

For aye, always; forever; eternally.

Halliwell.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Writ of Ayle, an ancient English writ which lay against a stranger who had dispossessed the demandant of land of which his grandfather died seized.

J. Fletcher.

Drayton.

2. (Med.) The bark of the roots of the azedarach, used as a cathartic and emetic.

Carpenter.

Wordsworth.

3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky.

Not like those steps

On heaven's azure.

Milton.

4. (Her.) A blue color, represented in engraving by horizontal parallel lines.

Shak.

Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen

Of turkis blue, and emerald green.

Milton.

Dunlison.

Chaucer.

He treble baas for help, but none can get.

Sir P.Sidney.

Marryat.

2. pl. The whole class of divinities to whom the name Baal was applied.

Judges x. 6.

1. To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds; as a child babbles.

2. To talk incoherently; to utter unmeaning words.

3. To talk much; to chatter; to prate.

4. To make a continuous murmuring noise, as shallow water running over stones.

In every babbling he finds a friend.

Wordsworth.

Syn. - To prate; prattle; chatter; gossip.

These [words] he used to babble in all companies.

Arbuthnot.

2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.

Milton.

2. Inarticulate speech; constant or confused murmur.

The babble of our young children.

Darwin.

The babble of the stream.

Tennyson.

Hawthorne.

Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust.

L'Estrange.

2. A hound too noisy on finding a good scent.

Sir T. More

Babe (?), n. [Cf. Ir. bab, baban, W. baban, maban.]

1. An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

2. A doll for children.

Spenser.

Udall.

Therefore is the name of it called Babel.

Gen.xi.9.

2. Hence: A place or scene of noise and confusion; a confused mixture of sounds, as of voices or languages.

That babel of strange heathen languages.

Hammond.

The grinding babel of the street.

R.L.Stevenson.

Sir P.Sidney.

B.Jonson.

teeth or tusks are large and recurved.

Whitworth.

Marryat.

2. A small image of an infant; a doll.

Babies in the eyes, the minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the eyes of another.

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,

Toyed with his locks, looked babies in his eyes.

Heywood.

Shak.

Young.

Swift.

2. A babyish manner of acting or speaking.

2. An astrologer; - so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

2. Tumultuous; disorderly. [Obs.]

Sir J.Harrington.

Josh. vii.21.

2. Pertaining to the Babylon of Revelation xiv.8.

3. Pertaining to Rome and papal power. [Obs.]

The... injurious nickname of Babylonish.

Gape.

4. Confused; Babel-like.

Bac (?), n. [F. See Back a vat]

1. A broad, flatbottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope.

2. A vat or cistern. See 1st Back.

1. The degree of bachelor of arts. (B.A. or A.B.), the

first or lowest academical degree conferred by universities and colleges.

2. A baccalaureate sermon. [U.S.]

Baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse graduating class.

Baccare! you are marvelous forward.

Shak.

(Bot.) Pulp throughout, like a berry; - said of fruits.

Gray.

2. Set or adorned with pearls. [Obs.]

1. Relating to Bacchus or his festival.

2. Engaged in drunken revels; drunken and riotous or noisy.

Shak.

2. pl. The festival of Bacchus; the bacchanalia.

3. Drunken revelry; an orgy.

4. A song or dance in honor of Bacchus.

1. (Myth.) A feast or an orgy in honor of Bacchus.

2. Hence: A drunken feast; drunken reveler.

Even bacchanalian madness has its charms.

Cowper.

1. A priest of Bacchus.
2. A bacchanal; a reveler.

Croly.

Byron.

2. A female bacchanal.

Ray.

Bace (?), n., a., &v. See Base. [Obs.]

Spenser.

1. A man of any age who has not been married.

As merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound.

W.Irving.

2. An unmarried woman. [Obs.]

B.Jonson.

4. A knight who had no standard of his own, but fought under the standard of another in the field; often, a young knight.

5. In the companies of London tradesmen, one not yet admitted to wear the livery; a junior member. [Obs.]

W.Irving.

Dr.Prior.

Chaucer.

Back (?), n. [F. bac: cf. Arm. bak tray, bowl.] 1. A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, distillers, dyers, picklers, gluemakers, and others, for mixing or cooling wort, holding water, hot glue, etc.

Hop back, Jack back, the cistern which receives the infusion of malt and hops from the copper.- Wash back, a vat in which distillers ferment the wort to form wash. - Water back, a cistern to hold a supply of water; esp. a small cistern at the back of a stove, or a group of pipes set in the fire box of a stove or furnace, through which water circulates and is heated.

2. A ferryboat. See Bac, 1

2. An extended upper part, as of a mountain or ridge.

[The mountains] their broad bare backs upheave

Into the clouds.

Milton.

3. The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the back of the hand, the back of the foot, the back of a hand rail.

Methought Love pitying me, when he saw this,

Donne.

5. The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; or the part out of sight, or not generally seen; as, the back of an island, of a hill, or of a village.

6. The part of a cutting tool on the opposite side from its edge; as, the back of a knife, or of a saw.

7. A support or resource in reserve.

This project

Should have a back or second, that might hold,

If this should blast in proof.

Shak.

8. (Naut.) The keel and keelson of a ship.

9. (Mining) The upper part of a lode, or the roof of a horizontal underground passage.

10. A garment for the back; hence, clothing.

A bak to walken inne by daylight.

Chaucer.

Behind one's back, when one is absent; without one's knowledge; as, to ridicule a person behind his back. - Full back, Half back, Quarter back (Football), players stationed behind those in the front line. - To be or lie on one's back, to be helpless. - To put, or get, one's back up, to assume an attitude of obstinate resistance (from the action of a cat when attacked.). [Colloq.] - To see the back of, to get rid of. - To turn the back, to go away; to flee. - To turn the back on one, to forsake or neglect him.

Back, a. 1. Being at the back or in the rear; distant; remote; as, the back door; back settlements.

2. Being in arrear; overdue; as, back rent.

3. Moving or operating backward; as, back action.

1. To get upon the back of; to mount.

I will back him [a horse] straight.

Shak.

2. To place or seat upon the back. [R.]

Great Jupiter, upon his eagle backed,

Appeared to me.

Shak.

3. To drive or force backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to back oxen.

4. To make a back for; to furnish with a back; as, to back books.

5. To adjoin behind; to be at the back of.

A garden ... with a vineyard backed.

Shak.

The chalk cliffs which back the beach.

Huxley.

6. To write upon the back of; as, to back a letter; to indorse; as, to back a note or legal document.

Macaulay.

Have still found it necessary to back and fortify their laws with rewards and punishments.

South.

The mate backed the captain manfully.

Blackw. Mag.

8. To bet on the success of; - as, to back a race horse.

Back, v.i. 1. To move or go backward; as, the horse refuses to back.

2. (Naut.) To change from one quarter to another by a course opposite to that of the sun; - used of the wind.

3. (Sporting) To stand still behind another dog which

has pomted; - said of a dog. [Eng.]

To back and fill, to manage the sails of a ship so that the wind strikes them alternately in front and behind, in order to keep the ship in the middle of a river or channel while the current or tide carries the vessel against the wind.

Hence: (Fig.) To take opposite positions alternately; to assert and deny. [Colloq.] - To back out, To back down, to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. [Colloq.]

Jowett (Thucyd.)

3. To a former state, condition, or station; as, to go back to private life; to go back to barbarism.

Gladstone.

5. Away from contact; by reverse movement.

The angel of the Lord ... came, and rolled back the stone from the door.

Matt. xxvii.2.

7. In a state of restraint or hindrance.

The Lord hath kept thee back from honor.

Numb. xxiv.11.

8. In return, repayment, or requital.

Shak.

9. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took back<sup>0</sup> the offensive words.

10. In arrear; as, to be back in one's rent. [Colloq.]

Back and forth, backwards and forwards; to and fro. - To go back on, to turn back from; to abandon; to betray; as, to go back on a friend; to go back on one's professions. [Colloq.]

Spenser.

Shak.

Backbiting, and bearing of false witness.

Piers Plowman.

1. A board which supports the back when one is sitting;

specifically, the board athwart the after part of a boat.

2. A board serving as the back part of anything, as of a wagon.

3. A thin stuff used for the backs of framed pictures, mirrors, etc.

4. A board attached to the rim of a water wheel to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddies into the interior of the wheel.

W. Nicholson.

5. A board worn across the back to give erectness to the figure.

Thackeray.

1. The column of bones in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine; the vertebral or spinal column.

2. Anything like , or serving the purpose of, a backbone.

The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or backbone of the country.

Darwin.

We have now come to the backbone of our subject.

Earle.

3. Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.

Shairp.

Lord Lytton.

Atterbury.

South.

1. Ground in the rear or behind, or in the distance,

as opposed to the foreground, or the ground in front.

2. (Paint.) The space which is behind and subordinate to a portrait or group of figures.

Fairholt.

3. Anything behind, serving as a foil; as, the statue had a background of red hangings.

4. A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

I fancy there was a background of grinding and waiting before Miss Torry could produce this highly finished ... performance.

Mrs.Alexander.

A husband somewhere in the background.

Thackeray.

2. Backhanded; indirect; oblique. [R.]

3. Turned back, or inclining to the left; as, a backhanded letters.

2. That which is behind, and forms the back of, anything, usually giving strength or stability.

3. Support or aid given to a person or cause.

4. (Bookbinding) The preparation of the back of a book with glue, etc., before putting on the cover.

There was first a backlog, from fifteen to four and twenty inches in diameter and five feet long, imbedded in the ashes.

S.G. Goodrich.

Backs (?), n. pl. Among leather dealers, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides.

2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as water.

Harper's Mag.

The English backsettlers of Leinster and Munster.

Macaulay.

rear part or side of any thing or place, but in such senses is now two words.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord.

Jer. iii. 14.

Our backslidings are many.

Jer. xiv.7.

A backstairs influence.

Burke.

Trevelyan.

2. A rope or strap used to prevent excessive forward motion.

Halliwell.

3. On the back, or with the back downward.

Shak.

4. Toward, or in, past time or events; ago.

Locke.

5. By way of reflection; reflexively.

Sir J.Davies.

6. From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin.

Dryden.

Shak.

2. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; loath.

Pope.

South.

6. Already past or gone; bygone. [R.]

Byron.

Shak.

Biddle.

Sir P.Sidney.

2. Perversely; ill.[Obs.]

Shak.

2. An accumulation of water overflowing the low lands, caused by an obstruction.

3. Water thrown back by the turning of a waterwheel, or by the paddle wheels of a steamer.

Fisher Ames.

Wright.

Baconian method, the inductive method. See Induction.

Bactrian camel, the two-humped camel.

Dryden.

Sometimes used substantively.

Pope.

Syn. - Pernicious; deleterious; noxious; baneful; injurious; hurtful; evil; vile; wretched; corrupt; wicked; vicious; imperfect.

Chaucer.

Jeffrey.

Prescott.

2. Something characteristic; a mark; a token.

Shak.

3. (Naut.) A carved ornament on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one.

Badge (?), v.t. To mark or distinguish with a badge.

Bp. Hall.

2. A brush made of badgers' hair, used by artists.

2. To beat down; to cheapen; to barter; to bargain.

2. A kind of dog used in badger baiting.

2. The practice of buying wheat and other kinds of food in one place and selling them in another for a profit. [Prov. Eng.]

Shak.

Warbur?on.

2. A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened.

Packard.

Packard.

Baff (?), n. A blow; a stroke. [Scot.]

H.Miller.

1. To cause to undergo a disgraceful punishment, as a recreant knight. [Obs.]

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,

And baffled so, that all which passed by

The picture of his punishment might see.

Spenser.

2. To check by shifts and turns; to elude; to foil.

The art that baffles time's tyrannic claim.

Cowper.

De Quincey.

A suitable scripture ready to repel and baffle them all.

South.

Calculations so difficult as to have baffled, until within a ... recent period, the most enlightened nations.

Prescott.

The mere intricacy of a question should not baffle us.

Locke.

Baffling wind (Naut.), one that frequently shifts from one point to another.

Barrow.

2. To struggle against in vain; as, a ship baffles with the winds. [R.]

South.

?

Baft (?). n. Same as Bafta.

Bag (?), n. [OE. bagge; cf. Icel. baggi, and also OF. bague, bundle, LL. бага.] 1. A sack or pouch, used for holding anything; as, a bag of meal or of money.

2. A sac, or dependent gland, in animal bodies, containing some fluid or other substance; as, the bag of poison in the mouth of some serpents; the bag of a cow.

3. A sort of silken purse formerly tied about men's hair behind, by way of ornament. [Obs.]

4. The quantity of game bagged.

5. (Com.) A certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a bag of pepper or hops; a bag of coffee.

Bunyan.

Bag, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bagged(?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bagging] 1. To put into a bag; as, to bag hops.

2. To seize, capture, or entrap; as, to bag an army; to bag game.

3. To furnish or load with a bag or with a well filled bag.

A bee bagged with his honeyed venom.

Dryden.

Bag, v.i. 1. To swell or hang down like a full bag; as, the skin bags from containing morbid matter.

2. To swell with arrogance. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

3. To become pregnant. [Obs.]

Warner.(Alb.Eng.).

Rich trifles, serious bagatelles.

Prior.

2. A game played on an oblong board, having, at one end, cups or arches into or through which balls are to be driven by a rod held in the hand of the player.

Farrow.

2. The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which a traveler carries with him on a journey; luggage.

The baronet's baggage on the roof of the coach.

Thackeray.

We saw our baggage following below.

Johnson.

3. Purulent matter. [Obs.]

Barrough.

4. Trashy talk. [Obs.]

Ascham.

5. A man of bad character. [Obs.]

Holland.

6. A woman of loose morals; a prostitute.

A disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French baggage.

Thackeray.

7. A romping, saucy girl. [Playful]

Goldsmith.

Sir W. Raleigh.

2. The act of putting anything into, or as into, a bag.

3. The act of swelling; swelling.

Thackeray.

2. A brothel; a stew; a house of prostitution.

To bagpipe the mizzen (Naut.), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizzen rigging.

Totten.

Shak.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

De Quincey.

Baigne (?), v.i. [F. baigner to bathe, fr. L. balneum bath.] To soak or drench. [Obs.]

Bail (?), n. [F. baille a bucket, pail; cf. LL. bacula, dim. of bacca a sort of vessel. Cf. Bac.] A bucket or scoop used in bailing water out of a boat. [Obs.]

The bail of a canoe ... made of a human skull.

Capt. Cook.

Buckets ... to bail out the water.

Capt. J. Smith.

By the help of a small bucket and our hats we bailed her out.

R.H.Dana, Jr.

Bail, v. ?t. [OF. bailler to give, to deliver, fr. L. bajulare to bear a burden, keep in custody, fr. bajulus ? who bears burdens.] 1. To deliver; to release. [Obs.]

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to bail.

Spenser.

2. (Law) (a) To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on the undertaking of some other person or persons that he or they will be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed.

Blackstone.

(b) To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted; as, to bail cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment; to bail goods to a carrier.

Blackstone. Kent.

Bail, n. [OF. bail guardian, administrator, fr. L. bajulus. See Bail to deliver.] 1. Custody; keeping. [Obs.]

Silly Faunus now within their bail.

Spenser.

2. (Law) (a) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from the custody of the officer, or from imprisonment, by becoming surely for his appearance in court.

The bail must be real, substantial bondsmen.

Blackstone.

A. and B. were bail to the arrest in a suit at law.

Kent.

(b) The security given for the appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from custody of the officer; as, the man is out on bail; to go bail for any one.

Excessive bail ought not to be required.

Blackstone.

Forby.

2. A half hoop for supporting the cover of a carrier's wagon, awning of a boat, etc.

Bail, n. [OF. bail, baille. See Bailey.] 1. (Usually pl.) A line of palisades serving as an exterior defense. [Written also bayle.] [Obs.]

2. The outer wall of a feudal castle. Hence: The space inclosed by it; the outer court.

Holinshed.

3. A certain limit within a forest. [Eng.]

4. A division for the stalls of an open stable.

5. (Cricket) The top or cross piece ( or either of the two cross pieces) of the wicket.

Ford.

2. Admitting of bail; as, aailable offense.

3. That can be delivered in trust; as,ailable goods.

Bouvier.

Blackstone.

Wharton.

2. A utensil, as a bucket or cup, used in bailing; a machine for bailing water out of a pit.

2. The space immediately within the outer wall of a castle or fortress. [Obs.]

Oxf. Gloss.

1. Originally, a person put in charge of something especially, a chief officer, magistrate, or keeper, as of a county, town, hundred, or castle; one to whom power? of custody or care are intrusted.

Abbott.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a bailiff sent every three years from the senate.

Addison.

2. (Eng. Law) A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc.

Burrill.

3. An overseer or under steward of an estate, who directs husbandry operations, collects rents, etc. [Eng.]

2. Same as Bailie. [Scot.]

Bailment ...is the saving or delivery of a man out of prison before he hath satisfied the law.

Dalton.

2. (Law) A delivery of goods or money by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

Blackstone.

Story.

Bain (?), n. [F. bain, fr. L. balneum. Cf. Bagnio.] A bath; a bagnio. [Obs.]

Holland.

Bairn (?), n. [Scot. bairn, AS. bearn, fr. beran to bear; akin to Icel., OS., &Goth. barn. See Bear to support.] A child. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Has he not well provided for the bairn !

Beau. & Fl.

2. Anything which allures; a lure; enticement; temptation.

Fairfax.

3. A portion of food or drink, as a refreshment taken on a journey; also, a stop for rest and refreshment.

4. A light or hasty luncheon.

1. To provoke and harass; esp., to harass or torment for sport; as, to bait a bear with dogs; to bait a bull.

2. To give a portion of food and drink to, upon the road; as, to bait horses.

Holland.

3. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook.

A crooked pin ... bailed with a vile earthworm.

W.Irving.

Bait, v.i. To stop to take a portion of food and drink for refreshment of one's self or one's beasts, on a journey.

Evil news rides post, while good news baits.

Milton.

My lord's coach conveyed me to Bury, and thence baiting a? Newmarket.

Evelyn.

Shak.

A new black baize waistcoat lined with silk.

Pepys.

Bake (?), v. t. [imp.& p.p. Baked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Baking.] [ AS. bacan; akin to D. bakken, OHG. bacchan, G. backen, Icel. & Sw. baca, Dan. bage, Gr. ? to roast.] 1. To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; as, to bake bread, meat, apples.

2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat, as, to bake bricks; the sun bakes the ground.

3. To harden by cold.

The earth ... is baked with frost.

Shak.

They bake their sides upon the cold, hard stone.

Spenser.

Bake, v.i. 1. To do the work of baking something; as, she brews, washes, and bakes.

Shak.

2. To be baked; to become dry and hard in heat; as, the bread bakes; the ground bakes in the hot sun.

Bake, n. The process, or result, of baking.

Gen. xl.17. Shak.

2. A portable oven in which baking is done. [U.S.]

2. The place for baking bread; a bakehouse.

2. The quantity baked at once; a batch; as, a baking of bread.

Baking powder, a substitute for yeast, usually consisting of an acid, a carbonate, and a little farinaceous matter.

Chaucer.

Balaam basket or box (Print.), the receptacle for rejected articles.

Black?. Mag.

2. Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate.

A fair balance of the advantages on either side.

Atterbury.

3. Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales.

4. The state of being in equipoise; equilibrium; even adjustment; steadiness.

And hung a bottle on each side

To make his balance true.

Cowper.

The order and balance of the country were destroyed.

Buckle.

English workmen completely lose their balance.

J. S. Mill.

Thackeray.

I still think the balance of probabilities leans towards the account given in the text.

J. Peile.

6. (Horol.) A balance wheel, as of a watch, or clock. See Balance wheel (in the Vocabulary).

7. (Astron.) (a) The constellation Libra. (b) The seventh sign in the Zodiac, called Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

8. A movement in dancing. See Balance, v. i., S.

2. To support on a narrow base, so as to keep from falling; as, to balance a plate on the end of a cane; to balance one's self on a tight rope.

3. To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to counterpoise, counterbalance, counteract, or neutralize.

One expression ... must check and balance another.

Kent.

4. To compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate.

Balance the good and evil of things.

L'Estrange.

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to make two accounts equal by paying the difference between them.

I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker.

Addison.

7. To arrange accounts in such a way that the sum total of the debits is equal to the sum total of the credits; as, to balance a set of books.

8. (Dancing) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to balance partners.

9. (Naut.) To contract, as a sail, into a narrower compass; as, to balance the boom mainsail.

Balanced valve. See Balance valve, under Balance, n.

2. To fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force; to waver; to hesitate.

He would not balance or err in the determination of his choice.

Locke.

3. (Dancing) To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

Darwin.

2. (Mach.) A wheel which imparts regularity to the movements of any engine or machine; a fly wheel.

Pepys.

2. A projecting gallery once common at the stern of large ships.

Smart (1836).

Bald (?), a. [OE. balled, ballid, perh. the p.p. of ball to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by removing hair. ?85. But cf. W. bali whiteness in a horse's forehead.] 1. Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair, feathers, foliage, trees, etc.; as, a bald head; a bald oak.

On the bald top of an eminence.

Wordsworth.

2. Destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal.

In the preface to his own bald translation.

Dryden.

Lowell.

4. Destitute of dignity or value; paltry; mean. [Obs.]

5. (Bot.) Destitute of a beard or awn; as, bald wheat.

2. (Arch.) A structure in form of a canopy, sometimes supported by columns, and sometimes suspended from the roof or projecting from the wall; generally placed over an altar; as, the baldachin in St. Peter's.

3. A portable canopy borne over shrines, etc., in procession.

[Written also baldachino, baldaquin, etc.]

Indeed beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called balderdash.

Taylor (Drink and Welcome).

2. Senseless jargon; ribaldry; nonsense; trash.

The wine merchants of Nice brew and balderdash, and even

mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime.

Smollett.

2 Kings ii. 23.

This gives to their syntax a peculiar character of simplicity and baldness.

W.D. Whitney.

Shak.

Shak.

Southey.

A radiant baldric o'er his shoulder tied

Sustained the sword that glittered at his side.

Pope.

Bale (?), n. [OE. bale, OF. bale, F. balle, LL. bala, fr. OHG. balla, palla, pallo, G. ball, balle, ballen, ball round pack; cf. D. baal. Cf. Ball a round body.] A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for storage or transportation; also, a bundle of straw ? hay, etc., put up compactly for transportation.

Bale of dice, a pair of dice. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

Bale, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Baled (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Baling.] To make up in a bale.

Goldsmith.

Bale, v.t. See Bail, v.t., to lade.

Let now your bliss be turned into bale.

Spenser.

2. Evil; an evil, pernicious influence; something causing great injury. [Now chiefly poetic]

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide

The glaring balefires blaze no more.

Sir W. Scott.

Shak.

Four infernal rivers that disgorge

Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Milton.

2. Full of grief or sorrow; woeful; sad. [Archaic]

Blount.

Bad plowmen made balks of such ground.

Fuller.

Tubs hanging in the balks.

Chaucer.

3. (Mil.) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle bridge or bateau bridge.

4. A hindrance or disappointment; a check.

A balk to the confidence of the bold undertaker.

South.

5. A sudden and obstinate stop; a failure.

6. (Baseball) A deceptive gesture of the pitcher, as if to deliver the ball.

Balk line (Billiards), a line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game; also, a line around the table, parallel to the sides, used in playing a particular game, called the balk line game.

Balk, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Balked (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Balking.] [From Balk a beam; orig. to put a balk or beam in one's way, in order to stop or hinder. Cf., for sense 2, AS. on balcan legan to lay in heaps.]

1. To leave or make balks in. [Obs.]

Gower.

2. To leave heaped up; to heap up in piles. [Obs.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,

Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see.

Shak.

3. To omit, miss, or overlook by chance. [Obs.]

4. To miss intentionally; to avoid; to shun; to refuse; to let go by; to shirk. [Obs. or Obsolescent]

By reason of the contagion then in London, we balked the ?nns.

Evelyn.

Sick he is, and keeps his bed, and balks his meat.

Bp. Hall.

Nor doth he any creature balk,

But lays on all he meeteth.

Drayton.

5. To disappoint; to frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to ?hwart; as, to balk expectation.

They shall not balk my entrance.

Byron.

Balk, v.i. 1. To engage in contradiction; to be in opposition. [Obs.]

In strifeful terms with him to balk.

Spenser.

2. To stop abruptly and stand still obstinately; to jib; to stop short; to swerve; as, the horse balks.

Ne ever ought but of their true loves talkt,

Ne ever for rebuke or blame of any balkt.

Balk, v.i. [Prob. from D. balken to bray, bawl.] To indicate to fishermen, by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring.

Holinshed.

2. A spherical body of any substance or size used to play with, as by throwing, knocking, kicking, etc.
3. A general name for games in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked. See Baseball, and Football.
5. (Pirotechnics & Mil.) A flaming, roundish body shot into the air; a case filled with combustibles intended to burst and give light or set fire, or to produce smoke or stench; as, a fire ball; a stink ball.
7. A roundish protuberant portion of some part of the body; as, the ball of the thumb; the ball of the foot.
8. (Far.) A large pill, a form in which medicine is commonly given to horses; a bolus.

White.

9. The globe or earth.

Pope.

Move round the dark terrestrial ball.

Addison.

Ball, v.i. [imp. & p.p. Balled (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Balling.] To gather balls which cling to the feet, as of damp snow or clay; to gather into balls; as, the horse balls; the snow balls.

Ball, v.t. 1. (Metal.) To heat in a furnace and form into balls for rolling.

2. To form or wind into a ball; as, to ball cotton.

Ball, n. [F. bal, fr. OF. baler to dance, fr. LL. ballare. Of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. ? to toss or throw, or ?, ?, to leap, bound, ? to dance, jump about; or cf. 1st Ball, n.] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

Shak.

Drayton.

T. Warton.

2. Any heavy matter put into the car of a balloon to give it steadiness.
3. Gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

4. The larger solids, as broken stone or gravel, used in making concrete.

5. Fig.: That which gives, or helps to maintain, uprightness, steadiness, and security.

It [piety] is the right ballast of prosperity.

Barrow.

2. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc., in order to make it firm and solid.

3. To keep steady; to steady, morally.

'T is charity must ballast the heart.

Hammond.

Milton.

2. The company of persons who perform the ballet.

4. (Her.) A bearing in coats of arms, representing one or more balls, which are denominated bezants, plates, etc., according to color.

2. Pertaining to projection, or to a projectile.

Ballistic pendulum, an instrument consisting of a mass of wood or other material suspended as a pendulum, for measuring the force and velocity of projectiles by means of the arc through which their impact impels it.

Whewell.

2. (Arch.) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc., as at St. Paul's, in London. [R.]

3. (Chem.) A round vessel, usually with a short neck, to hold or receive whatever is distilled; a glass vessel of a spherical form.

4. (Pyrotechnics) A bomb or shell. [Obs.]

5. A game played with a large inflated ball. [Obs.]

6. (Engraving) The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure.

2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon.

2. (Stock Exchange) The process of temporarily raising the value of a stock, as by fictitious sales. [U.S.]

1. Originally, a ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any printed or written ticket used in voting.

2. The act of voting by balls or written or printed ballots or tickets; the system of voting secretly by balls or by tickets.

The insufficiency of the ballot.

Dickens.

3. The whole number of votes cast at an election, or in a given territory or electoral district.

Ballot box, a box for receiving ballots.

None of the competitors arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others.

Sir H. Wotton.

Sir H. Wotton.

Harrington.

Shak.

1. (Bot.) An aromatic plant of the genus *Melissa*.

2. The resinous and aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs.

Dryden.

3. Any fragrant ointment.

Shak.

Mrs. Hemans.

Balm, v.i. To anoint with balm, or with anything medicinal. Hence: To soothe; to mitigate. [Archaic]

Shak.

Cheyne.

Coleridge.

2. A kind of stout walking shoe, laced in front.

A man who uses his balmorals to tread on your toes.

George Eliot.

Tickell.

Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep !

Young.

Pope.

Howell.

Sir T. Browne.

2. (Bot.) (a) A species of tree (*Abies balsamea*). (b) An annual garden plant (*Impatiens balsamina*) with beautiful flowers; balsamine.

3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores.

Was not the people's blessing a balsam to thy blood?

Tennyson.

2. The art or process of embalming.

Sterne.

Holland.

Bam (?), n. [Prob. a contr. of bamboozle.] An imposition; a cheat; a hoax.

Garrick.

To relieve the tedium? he kept plying them with all manner of bams.

Prof. Wilson.

Bam, v.t. To cheat; to wheedle. [Slang]

Foote.

Addison.

What oriental tomfoolery is bamboozling you?

J.H.Newman.

Arbuthnot.

2. (Feudal & Mil.) A calling together of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body

of vassals thus assembled or summoned. In present usage, in France and Prussia, the most effective part of the population liable to military duty and not in the standing army.

3. pl. Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See Banns (the common spelling in this sense).

Milton.

Shak.

6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban; as, a mulct paid to a bishop by one guilty of sacrilege or other crimes.

Ban of the empire (German Hist.), an imperial interdict by which political rights and privileges, as those of a prince, city, or district, were taken away.

Ban, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Banned (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Banning.] [OE. bannen, bannien, to summon, curse, AS. bannan to summon; akin to Dan. bande, forbände, to curse, Sw. banna to revile, bannas to curse. See Ban an edict, and cf. Banish.] 1. To curse; to invoke evil upon.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To forbid; to interdict.

Byron.

Ban, v.i. To curse; to swear. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Ban, n. [Serv. ban; cf. Russ. & Pol. pan a master? lord, Per. ban.] An ancient title of the warden of the eastern marches of Hungary; now, a title of the viceroy of Croatia and Slavonia.

The highest things were thus brought down to the banalities of discourse.

J. Morley.

In banc, In banco (the ablative of bancus), In bank, in full court, or with full judicial authority; as, sittings in banc (distinguished from sittings at nisi prius).

Every one's bands were loosed.

Acis xvi 26.

2. (Arch.) (a) A continuous tablet, stripe, or series of ornaments, as of carved foliage, of color, or of brickwork, etc.  
(b) In Gothic architecture, the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts.

Shak.

4. A linen collar or ruff worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.  
5. pl. Two strips of linen hanging from the neck in front as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress.

Hood.

7. A company of persons united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

Troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.

Shak.

8. A number of musicians who play together upon portable musical instruments, especially those making a loud sound, as certain wind instruments (trumpets, clarinets, etc.), and drums, or cymbals.  
9. (Bot.) A space between elevated lines or ribs, as of the fruits of umbelliferous plants.

11. (Mech.) A belt or strap.

Shak.

13. Pledge; security. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Band saw, a saw in the form of an endless steel belt, with teeth on one edge, running over wheels.

Band (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Banded; p.pr. & vb.n. Banding.] 1. To bind or tie with a band.

2. To mark with a band.

Milton.

Banded architrave, pier, shaft, etc. (Arch.), an architrave, pier, etc., of which the regular profile is interrupted by blocks or projections crossing it at right angles.

Band, v.i. To confederate for some common purpose; to unite; to conspire together.

Certain of the Jews banded together.

Acts xxiii. 12.

Band, v.t. To bandy; to drive away. [Obs.]

Band, imp. of Bind. [Obs.]

2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over or round something to cover, strengthen, or compress it; a ligature.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes.

Addison.

2. A style of calico printing, in which white or bright spots are produced upon cloth previously dyed of a uniform red or dark color, by discharging portions of the color by chemical means, while the rest of the cloth is under pressure.

Ure.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather.

Sir W.Scott.

Gwilt.

From the extremity of which fluttered a small banderole or streamer bearing a cross.

Sir W. Scott.

No savage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer.

Milton.

Deerstealers are ever a desperate banditti.

Sir W. Scott.

The keeper entered leading his bandog, a large bloodhound, tied in a leam, or band, from which he takes his name.

Sir W. Scott.

2. One of the leather or wooden cases in which the charges of powder were carried. [Obs.]

Rom. of R.

Johnson.

2. The game played with such a club; hockey; shinney; bandy ball.

Like tennis balls bandied and struck upon us ... by rackets from without.

Cudworth.

Shak.

3. To toss about, as from man to man; to agitate.

Let not obvious and known truth be bandied about in a disputation.

I. Watts.

Fit to bandy with thy lawless sons.

Shak.

Bane (?), n. [OE. bane destruction, AS. bana murderer; akin to Icel. bani death, murderer, OHG. bana murder, bano murderer, ? murder, OIr. bath death, benim I strike. ?.] 1. That which destroys life, esp. poison of a deadly quality. [Obs. except in combination, as in ratsbane, henbane, etc.]

2. Destruction; death. [Obs.]

The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their bane.

Milton.

3. Any cause of ruin, or lasting injury; harm; woe.

Money, thou bane of bliss, and source of woe.

Herbert.

4. A disease in sheep, commonly termed the rot.

Bane, v.t. To be the bane of; to ruin. [Obs.]

Fuller.

The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks.

Shak.

2. To beat or thump, or to cause ( something) to hit or strike against another object, in such a way as to make a loud noise; as, to bang a drum or a piano; to bang a door (against the doorpost or casing) in shutting it.

Bang, v.i. To make a loud noise, as if with a blow or succession of blows; as, the window blind banged and waked me; he was banging on the piano.

Bang, n. 1. A blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

Many a stiff thwack, many a bang.

Hudibras.

2. The sound produced by a sudden concussion.

Bang, v.t. To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse, or the forelock of human beings; to cut (the hair).

His hair banged even with his eyebrows.

The Century Mag.

Bang, n. The short, front hair combed down over the forehead, esp. when cut squarely across; a false front of hair similarly worn.

His hair cut in front like a young lady's bang.

W. D. Howells.

Bang, Bangué (?), n. See Bhang.

Forby.

Bangle ear, a loose hanging ear of a horse, like that of a spaniel.

2. A man's loose gown, like that worn by the Banians.

3. (Bot.) The Indian fig. See Banyan.

Banian days (Naut.), days in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use seems to be borrowed from the Banians or Banya race, who eat no flesh.

Shak.

How the ancient Celtic tongue came to be banished from the Low Countries in Scotland.

Blair.

Shak.

He secured himself by the banishment of his enemies.

Johnson.

Round the wide world in banishment we roam.

Dryden.

Bank (?), n. [OE. *banke*; akin to E. *bench*, and prob. of Scand. origin.; cf. Icel. *bakki*. See *Bench*.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding level; hence, anything shaped like a mound or ridge of earth; as, a bank of clouds; a bank of snow.

They cast up a bank against the city.

2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. A steep acclivity, as the slope of a hill, or the side of a ravine.

3. The margin of a watercourse; the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea, or forming the edge of a cutting, or other hollow.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks.

Shak.

4. An elevation, or rising ground, under the sea; a shoal, shelf, or shallow; as, the banks of Newfoundland.

5. (Mining) (a) The face of the coal at which miners are working. (b) A deposit of ore or coal, worked by excavations above water level. (c) The ground at the top of a shaft; as, ores are brought to bank.

Holland.

2. To heap or pile up; as, to bank sand.

3. To pass by the banks of. [Obs.]

Shak.

To bank a fire, To bank up a fire, to cover the coals or embers with ashes or cinders, thus keeping the fire low but alive.

Bank, n. [Prob. fr. F. banc. Of German origin, and akin to E. bench. See Bench.] 1. A bench, as for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars.

Placed on their banks, the lusty Trojan sweep

Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep.

Waller.

2. (Law) (a) The bench or seat upon which the judges sit. (b) The regular term of a court of law, or the full court sitting to hear arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at Nisi Prius, or a court held for jury trials. See Banc.

Burrill.

3. (Printing) A sort of table used by printers.

4. (Music) A bench, or row of keys belonging to a keyboard, as in an organ.

Knight.

Bank, n. [F. banque, It. banca, orig. bench, table, counter, of German origin, and akin to E. bench; cf. G. bank bench, OHG. banch. See Bench, and cf. Banco, Beach.] 1. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue, of money, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange; an institution incorporated for performing one or more of such functions, or the stockholders (or their representatives, the directors), acting in their corporate capacity.

2. The building or office used for banking purposes.

3. A fund from deposits or contributions, to be used in transacting business; a joint stock or capital. [Obs.]

Let it be no bank or common stock, but every man be master of his own money.

Bacon.

4. (Gaming) The sum of money or the checks which the dealer or banker has as a fund, from which to draw his stakes and pay his losses.

5. In certain games, as dominos, a fund of pieces from which the players are allowed to draw.

Bank, v.t. To deposit in a bank.

Bank, v.i. 1. To keep a bank; to carry on the business of a banker.

2. To deposit money in a bank; to have an account with a banker.

2. In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.

2. A money changer. [Obs.]

3. The dealer, or one who keeps the bank in a gambling house.

4. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

Grabb. J.Q. Adams.

5. A ditcher; a drain digger. [Prov. Eng.]

6. The stone bench on which masons cut or square their work.

Weale.

Thackeray.

Banking house, an establishment or office in which, or a firm by whom, banking is done.

2. Formerly, a promissory note made by a banker, or banking company, payable to a specified person at a fixed date; a bank bill. See Bank bill, 2. [Obs.]

3. A promissory note payable at a bank.

Blackstone.

2. A trader who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; popularly, any person who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person.

M?Culloch.

3. (Law) A person who, in accordance with the terms of a law relating to bankruptcy, has been judicially declared to be unable to meet his liabilities.

2. Depleted of money; not having the means of meeting pecuniary liabilities; as, a bankrupt treasury.
3. Relating to bankrupts and bankruptcy.

Sheridan.

Bankrupt law, a law by which the property of a person who is unable or unwilling to pay his debts may be taken and distributed to his creditors, and by which a person who has made a full surrender of his property, and is free from fraud, may be discharged from the legal obligation of his debts. See Insolvent, a.

1. The state of being actually or legally bankrupt.
2. The act or process of becoming a bankrupt.

The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city.

Brande & C.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls.

Shak.

2. A large piece of silk or other cloth, with a device or motto, extended on a crosspiece, and borne in a procession, or suspended in some conspicuous place.

Milton.

2. A title of rank, conferred for heroic deeds, and hence, an order of knighthood; also, the person bearing such title or rank.

3. A civil officer in some Swiss cantons.

4. A small banner.

Shak.

Abp. Laud.

Jamieson.

Bannock fluke, the turbot. [Scot.]

Banns (?), n. pl. [See Ban.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, in order that any person may object, if he knows of just cause why the marriage should not take place.

2. A dessert; a course of sweetmeats; a sweetmeat or sweetmeats. [Obs.]

We'll dine in the great room, but let the music

And banquet be prepared here.

Massinger.

Just in time to banquet

The illustrious company assembled there.

Coleridge.

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,

I would not taste thy treasonous offer.

Milton.

2. To partake of a dessert after a feast. [Obs.]

Where they did both sup and banquet.

Cavendish.

2. (Arch.) A narrow window seat; a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser.

my haggard looks the next day.

W. Irving.

2. To jest about; to ridicule in speaking of, as some trait, habit, characteristic, and the like. [Archaic]

If they banter your regularity, order, and love of study, banter in return their neglect of them.

Chatham.

We diverted ourselves with bantering several poor scholars

with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain.

De Foe.

4. To challenge or defy to a match. [Colloq. Southern and Western U.S.]

Part banter, part affection.

Tennyson.

In what out of the way corners genius produces her bantlings.

W. Irving.

Baptismal name, the Christian name, which is given at baptism.

Milton.

2. One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism and of sprinkling, and maintain that baptism should be administered to believers alone, and should be by immersion. See Anabaptist.

? In doctrine the Baptists of this country [the United States] are Calvinistic, but with much freedom and moderation.

Amer. Cyc.

Baxter.

Their baptizations were null.

Jer. Taylor.

2. To christen ( because a name is given to infants at their baptism); to give a name to; to name.

I'll be new baptized;

Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

Shak.

3. To sanctify; to consecrate.

Bar (?), n. [OE. barre, F. barre, fr. LL. barra, W. bar the branch of a tree, bar, baren branch, Gael. & Ir. barra bar. ? 91.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth or thickness, used as a lever and for various other purposes, but especially for a hindrance, obstruction, or fastening; as, the bars of a fence or gate; the bar of a door.

Thou shalt make bars of shittim wood.

Ex. xxvi. 26.

2. An indefinite quantity of some substance, so shaped as to be long in proportion to its breadth and thickness; as, a bar of gold or of lead; a bar of soap.

3. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; an obstruction; a barrier.

Must I new bars to my own joy create?

Dryden.

4. A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation.

5. Any railing that divides a room, or office, or hall of assembly, in order to reserve a space for those having special privileges; as, the bar of the House of Commons.

6. (Law) (a) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence, the phrase at the bar of the court signifies in open court. (b) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence. (c) The whole body of lawyers licensed in a court or district; the legal profession. (d) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to plaintiff's action.

7. Any tribunal; as, the bar of public opinion; the bar of God.

8. A barrier or counter, over which liquors and food are passed to customers; hence, the portion of the room behind the counter where liquors for sale are kept.

9. (Her.) An ordinary, like a fess but narrower, occupying only one fifth part of the field.

10. A broad shaft, or band, or stripe; as, a bar of light; a bar of color.

11. (Mus.) A vertical line across the staff. Bars divide the staff into spaces which represent measures, and are themselves called measures.

12. (Far.) pl. (a) The space between the tusks and grinders in the upper jaw of a horse, in which the bit is placed. (b) The part of the crust of a horse's hoof which is bent inwards towards the frog at the heel on each side, and extends into the center of the sole.

13. (Mining) (a) A drilling or tamping rod. (b) A vein or dike crossing a lode.

14. (Arch.) (a) A gatehouse of a castle or fortified town. (b) A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window; a sash bar.

Bar (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Barred (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Barring.] [ F. barrer. See Bar, n.] 1. To fasten with a bar; as, to bar a door or gate.

He barely looked the idea in the face, and hastened to bar it in its dungeon.

Hawthorne.

3. To except; to exclude by exception.

Shak.

4. To cross with one or more stripes or lines.

For the sake of distinguishing the feet more clearly, I have

barred them singly.

Burney.

Barb(?), n. [F. barbe, fr. L. barba beard. See Beard, n.] 1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it.

The barbel, so called by reason of his barbs, or wattles in his mouth.

Walton.

2. A muff?er, worn by nuns and mourners. [Obs.]

3. pl. Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, which mark the opening of the submaxillary glands under the tongue in horses and cattle. The name is mostly applied when the barbs are inflamed and swollen. [Written also barbel and barble.]

Ascham.

5. A bit for a horse. [Obs.]

Spenser.

8. (Bot.) A hair or bristle ending in a double hook.

Barb, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Barbed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Barbing.] 1. To shave or dress the beard of. [Obs.]

2. To clip; to mow. [Obs.]

Marston.

3. To furnish with barbs, or with that which will hold or hurt like barbs, as an arrow, fishhook, spear, etc.

But rattling storm of arrows barbed with fire.

Milton.

Barb, n. [F. barbe, fr. Barbarie.] 1. The Barbary horse, a superior breed introduced from Barbary into Spain by the Moors.

Barb, n. [Corrupted fr. bard.] Armor for a horse. Same as 2d Bard, n., 1.

Whately.

De Quincey.

1. A foreigner. [Historical]

Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a barbarian, and he that speaketh shall be a barbarian unto me.

? Cor. xiv. 11.

2. A man in a rude, savage, or uncivilized state.

3. A person destitute of culture.

M. Arnold.

Philips.

Milton.

Sir W. Scott.

Prescott.

2. A barbarous, cruel, or brutal action; an outrage.

A heinous barbarism ... against the honor of marriage.

Milton.

3. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. See Solecism.

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of barbarism.

G. Campbell.

2. Cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity.

Treating Christians with a barbarity which would have shocked the very Moslem.

Macaulay.

3. A barbarous or cruel act.

4. Barbarism; impurity of speech. [Obs.]

Swift.

1. To become barbarous.

The Roman empire was barbarizing rapidly from the time of Trajan.

De Quincey.

2. To adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

The ill habit ... of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms.

Milton.

The hideous changes which have barbarized France.

Burke.

2. Foreign; adapted to a barbaric taste.[Obs.]

Barbarous gold.

Dryden.

3. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; merciless.

By their barbarous usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him.

Clarendon.

4. Contrary to the pure idioms of a language.

A barbarous expression

G. Campbell.

A dart uncommonly barbated.

T. Warton.

2. A social entertainment, where many people assemble, usually in the open air, at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole.

They use little or no salt, but barbecue their game and fish in the smoke.

Stedman.

2. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog.

Send me, gods, a whole hog barbecued.

Pope.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Barbed, a. Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, a barbed arrow; barbed wire.

Barbed wire, a wire, or a strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points. It is used for fences.

3. pl. Barbs or paps under the tongue of horses and cattle. See 1st Barb, 3.

Gray.

Barber's itch. See under Itch.

Shak.

2. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which missiles were discharged upon an enemy.

from alloxantin, also from malonic acid and urea, and regarded as a substituted urea.

Chaucer.

1. A very minute barb or beard.

Booth.

Bard (?), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bardd*, Arm. *barz*, Ir. & Gael. *bard*, and F. *barde*.] 1. A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men.

2. Hence: A poet; as, the bard of Avon.

Bard, Barde (?), n. [F. *barde*, of doubtful origin.]

1. A piece of defensive (or, sometimes, ornamental) armor for a horse's neck, breast, and flanks; a barb. [Often in the pl.]

2. pl. Defensive armor formerly worn by a man at arms.

3. (Cookery) A thin slice of fat bacon used to cover any meat or game.

Bard, v.t. (Cookery) To cover (meat or game) with a thin slice of fat bacon.

2. (Her.) Wearing rich caparisons.

Fifteen hundred men ... barded and richly trapped.

Stow.

G.P. Marsh.

Selden.

J. Cunningham.

1. Without clothes or covering; stripped of the usual covering; naked; as, his body is bare; the trees are bare.

2. With head uncovered; bareheaded.

When once thy foot enters the church, be bare.

Herbert.

3. Without anything to cover up or conceal one's thoughts or actions; open to view; exposed.

Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear !

Milton.

Shak.

Dryden.

6. Threadbare; much worn.

It appears by their bare liveries that they live by your bare words.

Shak.

Addison.

Nor are men prevailed upon by bare of naked truth.

South.

Under bare poles (Naut.), having no sail set.

Bare, n. 1. Surface; body; substance. [R.]

You have touched the very bare of naked truth.

Marston.

2. (Arch.) That part of a roofing slate, shingle, tile, or metal plate, which is exposed to the weather.

Bare, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bared(?); p. pr. & vb. n. Baring.] [AS. barian. See Bare, a.] To strip off the covering of; to make bare; as, to bare the breast.

Bare. Bore; the old preterit of Bear, v.

Shak.

Shak.

J. Baillie.

Locke.

2. Without concealment or disguise.

3. Merely; only.

R. For now his son is duke.

W. Barely in title, not in revenue.

Shak.

4. But just; without any excess; with nothing to spare ( of quantity, time, etc.); hence, scarcely; hardly; as, there was barely enough for all; he barely escaped.

Shak.

A contract is a bargain that is legally binding.

Wharton.

2. An agreement or stipulation; mutual pledge.

And whon your honors mean to solemnize

The bargain of your faith.

Shak.

3. A purchase; also ( when not qualified), a gainful transaction; an advantageous purchase; as, to buy a thing at a bargain.

4. The thing stipulated or purchased; also, anything bought cheap.

She was too fond of her most filthy bargain.

Shak.

So worthless peasants bargain for their wives.

Shak.

G.Eliot.

Blackstone.

Blackstone.

Barge (?), n. [OF. barge, F. berge, fr. LL. barca, for barica (not found), prob. fr. L. baris an Egyptian rowboat, fr. Gr. ?, prob. fr. Egyptian: cf. Coptic bari a boat. Cf. Bark a vessel.] 1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished and decorated.

2. A large, roomy boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods; as, a ship's barge; a charcoal barge.

3. A large boat used by flag officers.

5. A large omnibus used for excursions. [Local, U.S.]

Gwilt.

2. (Com.) (a) The alkali produced from the plant, being an impure carbonate of soda, used for making soap, glass, etc., and for bleaching purposes. (b) Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any seashore plant, or kelp.

Ure.

Smart.

2. Specifically, Peruvian bark.

Bark, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Barked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Barking.] 1. To strip the bark from; to peel.

2. To abrade or rub off any outer covering from; as to bark one's heel.

3. To girdle. See Girdle, v.t., 3.

4. To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark; as, to bark the roof of a hut.

2. To make a clamor; to make importunate outcries.

They bark, and say the Scripture maketh heretics.

Tyndale.

Where there is the barking of the belly, there no other commands will be heard, much less obeyed.

Fuller.

Bark, n. The short, loud, explosive sound uttered by a dog; a similar sound made by some other animals.

Bark, Barque (?), n. [F. barque, fr. Sp. or It. barca, fr. LL. barca for barica. See Barge.]

1. Formerly, any small sailing vessel, as a pinnace, fishing smack, etc.; also, a rowing boat; a barge. Now applied poetically to a sailing vessel or boat of any kind.

Byron.

Whittier.

2. One who stands at the doors of shops to urge passers by to make purchases. [Cant, Eng.]

3. A pistol. [Slang]

Dickens.

Gardner.

2. A pair of pistols. [Slang]

Shak.

Burns.

2. Formerly , a measure of length, equal to the average length of a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky.

Shak.

Barm , n. [OE. bearm, berm, barm, AS. beorma; akin to E. bear to support.] The lap or bosom. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

A bouncing barmaid.

W. Irving.

Chaucer.

Hood.

Dickens.

Blount.

Dryden.

Barn, v.t. To lay up in a barn. [Obs.]

Shak.

Men ... often barn up the chaff, and burn up the grain.

Fuller.

Barn, n. A child. [Obs.] See Bairn.

The barnacles ... give pain almost equal to that of the  
switch.

Youatt.

Dickens.

Nichol.

1. A title or degree of nobility; originally, the possessor of a fief, who had feudal tenants under him; in modern times, in France and Germany, a nobleman next in rank below a count; in England, a nobleman of the lowest grade in the House of Lords, being next below a viscount.

Cussans.

2. (Old Law) A husband; as, baron and feme, husband and wife. [R.]

Cowell.

1. The whole body of barons or peers.

The baronage of the kingdom.

Bp. Burnet.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron. [Obs.]

Cussans.

2. The collective body of baronets.

Hallam.

2. In Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 252 of these baronies. In Scotland, an extensive freehold. It may be held by a commoner.

Brande & C.

Barque (?), n. Same as 3d Bark, n.

1. (Mil.) A building for soldiers, especially when in garrison. Commonly in the pl., originally meaning temporary huts, but now usually applied to a permanent structure or set of buildings.

He lodged in a miserable hut or barrack, composed of dry branches and thatched with straw.

Gibbon.

2. A movable roof sliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. [Local, U.S.]

Bartlett.

Du Chaillu.

Kent.

Coke. Blackstone.

2. (Mar. Law) A fraudulent breach of duty or willful act of known illegality on the part of a master of a ship, in his character of master, or of the mariners, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo, and without his consent. It includes every breach of trust committed with dishonest purpose, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, etc., or by embezzling the cargo.

Kent. Part.

3. (Scots Law) The crime of a judge who is influenced by bribery in pronouncing judgment.

Wharton.

2. The quantity which constitutes a full barrel. This varies for different articles and also in different places for the same article, being regulated by custom or by law. A barrel of wine is 31 1/2 gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 pounds.

3. A solid drum, or a hollow cylinder or case; as, the barrel of a windlass; the barrel of a watch, within which the spring is coiled.

4. A metallic tube, as of a gun, from which a projectile is discharged.

Knight.

5. A jar. [Obs.]

1 Kings xvii. 12.

She was barren of children.

Bp. Hall.

Macaulay.

3. Unproductive; fruitless; unprofitable; empty.

Brilliant but barren reveries.

Prescott.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter.

Swift.

4. Mentally dull; stupid.

Shak.

2. pl. Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber; as, pine barrens; oak barrens. They are not necessarily sterile, and are often fertile. [Amer.]

J. Pickering.

A total barrenness of invention.

Dryden.

1. (Mil.) A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy. It is usually an obstruction formed in streets to block an enemy's access.

2. Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.

Such a barricade as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop,

the currents of the atmosphere.

Derham.

The further end whereof [a bridge] was barricaded with barrels.

Hakluyt.

Shak.

2. A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country, commanding an avenue of approach.

3. pl. A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd.

No sooner were the barriers opened, than he paced into the lists.

Sir W. Scott.

Hopkinson.

5. Any limit or boundary; a line of separation.

'Twixt that [instinct] and reason, what a nice barrier !

Pope.

Swift.

2. (Salt Works) A wicker case, in which salt is put to drain.

Holland.

2. (Mining) A heap of rubbish, attle, etc.

Halliwell.

The spirit of huckstering and barter.

Burke.

2. The thing given in exchange.

Camden.

Barth (?), n. [Etymol. unknown.] A place of shelter for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

Halliwell.

Shak.

Burton.

2. A farmyard. [Eng.]

Southey.

Johnson.

2. (Greek Gram.) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

2. (Greek Gram.) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

2. An imitation, in pottery, of natural basalt; a kind of black porcelain.

Bascule bridge, a counterpoise or balanced drawbridge, which is opened by sinking the counterpoise and thus lifting the footway into the air.

Base (?), a. [OE. *bass*, F. *bas*, low, fr. LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble; cf. L. *Bassus*, a proper name, and W. *bas* shallow. Cf. *Bass* a part in music.] 1. Of little, or less than the usual, height; of low growth; as, base shrubs. [Archaic]

Shak.

2. Low in place or position. [Obs.]

Shak.

Bacon.

4. Illegitimate by birth; bastard. [Archaic]

Why bastard? wherefore base?

Shak.

5. Of little comparative value, as metal inferior to gold and silver, the precious metals.

6. Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, base coin; base bullion.

Milton.

Fuller.

9. Deep or grave in sound; as, the base tone of a violin. [In this sense, commonly written bass.]

10. (Law) Not held by honorable service; as, a base estate, one held by services not honorable; held by villenage. Such a tenure is called base, or low, and the tenant, a base tenant.

Prescott.

2. Fig.: The fundamental or essential part of a thing; the essential principle; a groundwork.

3. (Arch.) (a) The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, usually in projection, or especially ornamented. (b) The lower part of a complete architectural design, as of a monument; also, the lower part of any elaborate piece of furniture or decoration.

4. (Bot.) That extremity of a leaf, fruit, etc., at which it is attached to its support.

6. (Pharmacy) The chief ingredient in a compound.

7. (Dyeing) A substance used as a mordant.

Ure.

8. (Fort.) The exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which connects the salient angles of two adjacent bastions.

9. (Geom.) The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand.

10. (Math.) The number from which a mathematical table is constructed; as, the base of a system of logarithms.

11. [See Base low.] A low, or deep, sound. (Mus.) (a) The lowest part; the deepest male voice. (b) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, base. [Now commonly written bass.]

The trebles squeak for fear, the bases roar.

Dryden.

12. (Mil.) A place or tract of country, protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed, forward movements are made, supplies are furnished, etc.

13. (Mil.) The smallest kind of cannon. [Obs.]

15. (Crystallog.) The basal plane of a crystal.

16. (Geol.) The ground mass of a rock, especially if not distinctly crystalline.

17. (Her.) The lower part of the field. See Escutcheon.

18. The housing of a horse. [Obs.]

19. pl. A kind of skirt (often of velvet or brocade, but sometimes of mailed armor) which hung from the middle to about the knees, or lower. [Obs.]

20. The lower part of a robe or petticoat. [Obs.]

Marston.

22. The point or line from which a start is made; a starting place or a goal in various games.

To their appointed base they went.

Dryden.

23. (Surv.) A line in a survey which, being accurately determined in length and position, serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles.

Lyman.

Shak.

25. (Baseball) Any one of the four bounds which mark the circuit of the infield.

H.L. Scott.

Bacon.

Base, v. t. [See Base, a., and cf. Abase.] 1. To abase; to let, or cast, down; to lower. [Obs.]

If any ... based his pike.

Sir T. North.

2. To reduce the value of; to debase. [Obs.]

Metals which we can not base.

Bacon.

2. The ball used in this game.

Gay.

2. Born of low parentage.

Shak.

2. (Law) An inferior court of law, not of record.

E.Hall.

Flint.

Fairholt.

Shak.

2. Illegitimately; in bastardy. [Archaic]

Knolles.

Basement membrane (Anat.), a delicate membrane composed of a single layer of flat cells, forming the substratum upon which, in many organs, the epithelioid cells are disposed.

I once did hold it a baseness to write fair.

Shak.

Bash (?), v. t. & i. [OE. *baschen*, *baissen*. See *Abash*.] To abash; to disconcert or be disconcerted or put out of countenance. [Obs.]

His countenance was bold and bashed not.

Spenser.

2. Fig.: A magnate or grandee.

2. Very modest, or modest excess; constitutionally disposed to shrink from public notice; indicating extreme or excessive modesty; shy; as, a bashful person, action, expression.

Spenser.

2. (Min.) Said of crystalline rocks which contain a relatively low percentage of silica, as basalt.

Basic salt (Chem.), a salt formed from a base or hydroxide by the partial replacement of its hydrogen by a negative or acid element or radical.

Grier.

Moxon.

H. W. Beecher.

2. (Anat.) Pertaining to certain parts, anciently supposed to have a specially important function in the animal economy, as the middle vein of the right arm.

2. (Arch.) (a) A building used by the Romans as a place of public meeting, with court rooms, etc., attached. (b) A church building of the earlier centuries of Christianity, the plan of which was taken from the basilica of the Romans. The name is still applied to some churches by way of honorary distinction.

P. Cyc.

There can be no doubt that the first churches in Constantinople were in the basilican form.

Milman.

Chaucer

Make me not sighted like the basilisk.

Shak.

3. (Mil.) A large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size. [Obs.]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses.

2. The quantity contained in a basin.

3. A hollow vessel, of various forms and materials, used in the arts or manufactures, as that used by glass grinders for forming concave glasses, by hatters for molding a hat into shape, etc.

4. A hollow place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay.

5. (Physical Geog.) (a) A circular or oval valley, or depression of the surface of the ground, the lowest part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river. (b) The entire tract of country drained by a river, or sloping towards a sea or lake.

Young.

Dryden.

2. The pedestal of a column, pillar, or statue. [Obs.]

If no basis bear my rising name.

Pope.

3. The ground work the first or fundamental principle; that which supports.

The basis of public credit is good faith.

A. Hamilton.

4. The principal component part of a thing.

Bask, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Basked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Basking.] [ OScand. ba?ask to bathe one's self, or perh. bakask to bake one's self, sk being reflexive. See Bath, n., Bake, v. t.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

Basks in the glare, and stems the tepid wave.

Goldsmith.

Bask, v. t. To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.

Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

Milton.

Dyer.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket contains; as, a basket of peaches.

3. (Arch.) The bell or vase of the Corinthian capital. [Improperly so used.]

Gwilt.

4. The two back seats facing one another on the outside of a stagecoach. [Eng.]

Goldsmith.

Basque (?), a. [F.] Pertaining to Biscay, its people, or their language.

Basque (?), n. [F.] 1. One of a race, of unknown origin, inhabiting a region on the Bay of Biscay in Spain and France.

2. The language spoken by the Basque people.

Sir T. Browne.

3. Species of Serranus, the sea bass and rock bass. See Sea bass.

Bass, n. [A corruption of bast.] 1. (Bot.) The linden or lime tree, sometimes wrongly called whitewood; also, its bark, which is used for making mats. See Bast.

2. (Pron. ? ) A hassock or thick mat.

Bass (?), n. [F. basse, fr. bas low. See Base, a.]

1. A bass, or deep, sound or tone.

2. (Mus.) (a) The lowest part in a musical composition. (b) One who sings, or the instrument which plays, bass. [Written also base.]

Thorough bass. See Thorough bass.

Bass, a. Deep or grave in tone.

Bass, v. t. To sound in a deep tone. [R.]

Shak.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget

Your piquet parties, and your dear basset.

Rowe.

Lyell.

2. See Bascinet.

Lord Lytton.

Busby.

Ure.

All the bowls were made of basswood,

White and polished very smoothly.

Longfellow.

2. A thick mat or hassock. See 2d Bass, 2.

Shak.

Kent. Blackstone.

2. (Sugar Refining) (a) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar, obtained from the sirups that ? already had several boilings. (b) A large size of mold, in which sugar is drained.

3. A sweet Spanish wine like muscadel in flavor.

Brown bastard is your only drink.

Shak.

4. A writing paper of a particular size. See Paper.

Barrow.

3. Of an unusual make or proportion; as, a bastard musket; a bastard culverin. [Obs.]

4. (Print.) Abbreviated, as the half title in a page preceding the full title page of a book.

Bacon.

The law is so indulgent as not to bastardize the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock.

Blackstone.

2. To beget out of wedlock. [R.]

Shak.

Shak. Donne.

2. The procreation of a bastard child.

Wharton.

Baste (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Basted; p. pr. & vb. n. Basting.] [Cf. Icel. beysta to strike, powder; Sw. basa to beat with a rod: perh. akin to E. beat.]

1. To beat with a stick; to cudgel.

One man was basted by the keeper for carrying some people

over on his back through the waters.

Pepys.

2. (Cookery) To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, as on meat in roasting.

3. To mark with tar, as sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

Shak.

1. (Feud. Fort.) A tower or an elevated work, used for the defense, or in the siege, of a fortified place.

The high bastiles ... which overtopped the walls.

Holland.

1. A blow with a stick or cudgel.

2. A sound beating with a stick or cudgel. Specifically: A form of punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

Pope.

Holland.

2. (Her.) See Baton.

3. An officer bearing a painted staff, who formerly was in attendance upon the king's court to take into custody persons committed by the court.

Mozley & W.

Graham.

Bat (?), n. [OE. batte, botte, AS. batt; perhaps fr. the Celtic; cf. Ir. bat, bata, stick, staff; but cf. also F. batte a beater (thing), wooden sword, battre to beat.]

1. A large stick; a club; specifically, a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in playing baseball, cricket, etc.

2. (Mining) Shale or bituminous shale.

Kirwan.

3. A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting.

4. A part of a brick with one whole end.

Bat bolt (Machinery), a bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to make it hold the more firmly.

Knight.

Bat, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Batted (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Batting.] To strike or hit with a bat or a pole; to cudgel; to beat.

Holland.

Bat, v. i. To use a bat, as in a game of baseball.

Chaucer.

Brande & C.

2. (Mil.) A wall built across the ditch of a fortification, with a sluice gate to regulate the height of water in the ditch on both sides of the wall.

Batavian Republic, the name given to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795.

Bancroft.

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time.

Lady M. W. Montagu.

Bate (?), n. [Prob. abbrev. from debate.] Strife; contention. [Obs.]

Shak.

Bate, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bated; p. pr. & vb. n. Bating.] [From abate.] 1. To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to abate; to beat down; to lower.

He must either bate the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him.

Locke.

2. To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

To whom he bates nothing or what he stood upon with the parliament.

South.

3. To leave out; to except. [Obs.]

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood.

He lies that says it.

Beau. & Fl.

4. To remove. [Obs.]

About autumn bate the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare.

Holland.

5. To deprive of. [Obs.]

When baseness is exalted, do not bate

The place its honor for the person's sake.

Herbert.

Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine.

Dryden.

2. To waste away. [Obs.]

Shak.

Bate (?), v. t. To attack; to bait. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Bate, imp. of Bite. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Bate, v. i. [F. battre des ailes to flutter. Cf. Bait to flutter.] To flutter as a hawk; to bait. [Obs.]

Bacon.

Bate, n. (Jewish Antiq.) See 2d Bath.

Knight.

Bate, v. t. To steep in bate, as hides, in the manufacture of leather.

Bateau bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Macaulay.

Sidney.

Shak.

Moxon.

Batement light (Arch.), a window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill not horizontal, as where it follows the rake of a staircase.

Drayton.

2. Water or other liquid for bathing.

3. A receptacle or place where persons may immerse or wash their bodies in water.

4. A building containing an apartment or a series of apartments arranged for bathing.

Among the ancients, the public baths were of amazing extent and magnificence.

Gwilt.

5. (Chem.) A medium, as heated sand, ashes, steam, hot air, through which heat is applied to a body.

6. (Photog.) A solution in which plates or prints are immersed; also, the receptacle holding the solution.

Bath (?), n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or five gallons and three pints, as a measure for liquids; and two pecks and five quarts, as a dry measure.

Bath (?), n. A city in the west of England, resorted to for its hot springs, which has given its name to various objects.

Chancing to bathe himself in the River Cydnus.

South.

T. Arnold.

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

Shak.

4. To apply water or some liquid medicament to; as, to bathe the eye with warm water or with sea water; to bathe one's forehead with camphor.

Waller.

3. To bask in the sun. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Bathe, n. The immersion of the body in water; as to take one's usual bathe.

Edin. Rev.

Bathing machine, a small room on wheels, to be driven into the water, for the convenience of bathers, who undress and dress therein.

We have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.

Locke.

Shak.

Simmonds.

Macaulay.

He held the baton of command.

Prescott.

Quart. Rev.

Whitworth.

Burton.

Shelton.

Milton.

A drawing up the armies in battalia.

Jer. Taylor.

2. An army in battle array; also, the main battalia or body. [Obs.]

Shak.

Milton.

2. (Mil.) A regiment, or two or more companies of a regiment, esp. when assembled for drill or battle.

Ray.

A battel soil for grain, for pasture good.

Fairfax.

Wright.

Milton.

2. To fertilize or enrich, as land.

Dryden.

The pampered monarch lay battening in ease.

Garth.

Emerson.

Batten door (Arch.), a door made of boards of the whole length of the door, secured by battens nailed crosswise.

To batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the tarpaulin over the hatches of a ship during a storm.

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; as, to batter a wall or rampart.

Pope.

3. (Metallurgy) To flatten (metal) by hammering, so as to compress it inwardly and spread it outwardly.

King.

2. Paste of clay or loam.

Holland.

3. (Printing) A bruise on the face of a plate or of type in the form.

Batter rule, an instrument consisting of a rule or frame, and a plumb line, by which the batter or slope of a wall is regulated in building.

Grose.

2. A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

2. (Law) The unlawful beating of another. It includes every willful, angry and violent, or negligent touching of another's person or clothes, or anything attached to his person or held by him.

3. (Mil.) (a) Any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, for attack or defense. (b) Two or more pieces of artillery in the field. (c) A company or division of artillery, including the gunners, guns, horses, and all equipments. In the United States, a battery of flying artillery consists usually of six guns.

4. (Elec.) (a) A number of coated jars (Leyden jars) so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. (b) An apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

5. A number of similar machines or devices in position; an apparatus consisting of a set of similar parts; as, a battery of boilers, of retorts, condensers, etc.

6. (Metallurgy) A series of stamps operated by one motive power, for crushing ores containing the precious metals.

Knight.

7. The box in which the stamps for crushing ore play up and down.

8. (Baseball) The pitcher and catcher together.

Mason.

2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for use in making quilts, etc.; as, cotton batting.

2. A struggle; a contest; as, the battle of life.

The whole intellectual battle that had at its center the best poem of the best poet of that day.

H. Morley.

3. A division of an army; a battalion. [Obs.]

The king divided his army into three battles.

Bacon.

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the battle, and on it alone depended the fate of every action.

Robertson.

4. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear; battalia. [Obs.]

Hayward.

To meet in arms, and battle in the plain.

Prior.

Tennyson.

2. [OE. *battleder*.] A child's hornbook. [Obs.]

Halliwell.

A battlemented portal.

Sir W. Scott.

Sir T. Herbert.

Milton.

Howitt.

Shak.

The ineffective bauble of an Indian pagod.

Sheridan.

Nares.

Nares.

Bauk, Baulk (?), n. & v. See Balk.

Bavarian cream. See under Cream.

Johnson.

Let the looped bavaroy the fop embrace.

Gay.

2. Impure limestone. [Prov. Eng.]

Wright.

Shak.

Bawd, v. i. To procure women for lewd purposes.

2. Illicit intercourse; fornication.

Shak.

Steele.

Chaucer.

Burke.

2. To cry loudly, as a child from pain or vexation.

Swift.

Bawl, n. A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

Bawn (?), n. [Ir. & Gael. babhun inclosure, bulwark.] 1. An inclosure with mud or stone walls, for keeping cattle; a fortified inclosure. [Obs.]

Spenser.

2. A large house. [Obs.]

Swift.

Halliwell.

B. Jonson.

2. A large, unwieldy person. [Obs.]

Nares.

Bay, n. [F. baie, fr. LL. baia. Of uncertain origin: cf. Ir. & Gael. badh or bagh bay harbor, creek; Bisc. baia, baiya, harbor, and F. bayer to gape, open the mouth.] 1. (Geol.) An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character.

2. A small body of water set off from the main body; as a compartment containing water for a wheel; the portion of a canal just outside of the gates of a lock, etc.

3. A recess or indentation shaped like a bay.

4. A principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building, or of the whole building, as marked off by the buttresses, vaulting, mullions of a window, etc.; one of the main divisions of any structure, as the part of a bridge between two piers.

5. A compartment in a barn, for depositing hay, or grain in the stalks.

6. A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay.

Sick bay, in vessels of war, that part of a deck appropriated to the use of the sick.

Totten.

Bay, n. [F. baie a berry, the fruit of the laurel and other trees, fr. L. baca, bacca, a small round fruit, a berry, akin to Lith. bapka laurel berry.] 1. A berry, particularly of the laurel. [Obs.]

2. The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*). Hence, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors and the poet's bays.

Trumbull.

3. A tract covered with bay trees. [Local, U. S.]

Bay leaf, the leaf of the bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*). It has a fragrant odor and an aromatic taste.

Bay, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Bayed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Baying.] [OE. bayen, abayen, OF. abaier, F. aboyer, to bark; of uncertain origin.] To bark, as a dog with a deep voice does, at his game.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bayed.

Dryden.

Bay (?), v. t. To bark at; hence, to follow with barking; to bring or drive to bay; as, to bay the bear.

Shak.

Cowper.

2. [OE. bay, abay, OF. abai, F. aboi barking, pl. abois, prop. the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (aboyant); aux abois at or a difficulty, when escape has become impossible.

Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay.

Dryden.

The most terrible evils are just kept at bay by incessant efforts.

I. Taylor

Spenser.

Bay, n. A bank or dam to keep back water.

Blind bayard moves the mill.

Philips.

2. [Cf. F. bayeur, fr. bayer to gape.] A stupid, clownish fellow. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

Goodman.

Drayton.

1. (Mil.) A pointed instrument of the dagger kind fitted on the muzzle of a musket or rifle, so as to give the soldier increased means of offense and defense.

2. (Mach.) A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to engage or disengage parts of the machinery.

Knight.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.

To bayonet us into submission.

Burke.

A dark slender thread of a bayou moves loiteringly northeastward into a swamp of huge cypresses.

G. W. Cable.

Bays, Bayze (?), n. See Baize. [Obs.]

Bacon. Ure.

Wright.

2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair.

3. A fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable objects.

Macaulay.

2. A gum resin of reddish brown color, brought from India, Persia, and Africa.

Dunglison.

To be contents his natural desire.

Pope.

To be, or not to be: that is the question.

Shak.

3. To take place; to happen; as, the meeting was on Thursday.

4. To signify; to represent or symbolize; to answer to.

The field is the world.

Matt. xiii. 38.

The seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.

Rev.i. 20.

Spenser.

It is joined with certain substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs; as, bedew, befriend, benight, besot; belate (to make late); belittle (to make little). It also occurs in certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions,

often with something of the force of the preposition by, or about; as, belief (believe), behalf, bequest (bequeath); because, before, beneath, beside, between.

In some words the original force of be is obscured or lost; as, in become, begin, behave, behoove, belong.

Beach (?), n.; pl. Beaches (?). [Cf. Sw. backe hill, Dan. bakke, Icel. bakki hill, bank. Cf. Bank.] 1. Pebbles, collectively; shingle.

2. The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the waves; especially, a sandy or pebbly shore; the strand.

Beach, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Beached (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Beaching.] To run or drive (as a vessel or a boat) upon a beach; to strand; as, to beach a ship.

Beached (?), p. p. & a. 1. Bordered by a beach.

The beached verge of the salt flood.

Shak.

2. Driven on a beach; stranded; drawn up on a beach; as, the ship is beached.

The beachy girdle of the ocean.

Shak.

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar.

Gay.

2. A signal or conspicuous mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners.

3. A high hill near the shore. [Prov. Eng.]

4. That which gives notice of danger.

Modest doubt is called

The beacon of the wise.

Shak.

Beacon fire, a signal fire.

That beacons the darkness of heaven.

Campbell.

2. To furnish with a beacon or beacons.

Bead (?), n. [OE. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer; akin to D. *bede*, G. *bitte*, AS. *biddan*, to ask, *bid*, G. *bitten* to ask, and perh. to Gr. *?* to persuade, L. *fidere* to trust. Beads are used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers, one bead being dropped down a string every time a prayer is said. Cf. Sp. *cuenta* bead, fr. *contar* to count. See *Bid*, in to bid beads, and *Bide*.] 1. A prayer. [Obs.]

2. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament; or used in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans, whence the phrases to tell beads, to at one's beads, to bid beads, etc., meaning, to be at prayer.

Bead, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Beaded; p. pr. & vb. n. Beading.] To ornament with beads or beading.

Bead, v. i. To form beadlike bubbles.

2. An officer in a university, who precedes public processions of officers and students. [Eng.]

3. An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as the preservation of order in church service, the chastisement of petty offenders, etc.

A. Wood.

2. A degree of strength in alcoholic liquor as shown by beads or small bubbles remaining on its surface, or at the side of the glass, when shaken.

On Fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be field.

Spenser.

It is quite startling, on going over the beadroll of English worthies, to find how few are directly represented in the male line.

Quart. Rev.

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor beadsman for ever unto Almighty God.

Fuller.

Thackeray.

2. Covered or ornamented with, or as with, beads.

3. Characterized by beads; as, beady liquor.

2. Fig.: A spy or detective; a constable.

2. Anything projecting or ending in a point, like a beak, as a promontory of land.

Carew.

3. (Antiq.) A beam, shod or armed at the end with a metal head or point, and projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, in order to pierce the vessel of an enemy; a beakhead.

4. (Naut.) That part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee.

5. (Arch.) A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off.

6. (Bot.) Any process somewhat like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit or other parts of a plant.

7. (Far.) A toe clip. See Clip, n. (Far.)

8. A magistrate or policeman. [Slang, Eng.]

Milton.

2. (Biol.) Furnished with a process or a mouth like a beak; rostrate.

Knight.

Parker.

2. (Naut.) (a) A small platform at the fore part of the upper deck of a vessel, which contains the water closets of the crew. (b) (Antiq.) Same as Beak, 3.

Beal (?), n. [See Boil a tumor.] (Med.) A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Prov. Eng.]

Beal, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Bealed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bealing.] To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

Shak.

2. One of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship.

The beams of a vessel are strong pieces of timber stretching across from side to side to support the decks.

Totten.

3. The width of a vessel; as, one vessel is said to have more beam than another.

4. The bar of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

The doubtful beam long nods from side to side.

Pope.

5. The principal stem or horn of a stag or other deer, which bears the antlers, or branches.

6. The pole of a carriage. [Poetic]

Dryden.

7. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven; one being called the fore beam, the other the back beam.

8. The straight part or shank of an anchor.

9. The main part of a plow, to which the handles and colter are secured, and to the end of which are attached the oxen or horses that draw it.

11. A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a beam of light, or of heat.

How far that little candle throws his beams !

Shak.

12. Fig.: A ray; a gleam; as, a beam of comfort.

Mercy with her genial beam.

Keble.

Beam, v. i. To emit beams of light.

He beamed, the daystar of the rising age.

Trumbull.

Beamed (?), a. Furnished with beams, as the head of a stag.

Tost his beamed frontlet to the sky.

Sir W. Scott.

2. Not emitting light.

Tickell.

2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy.

Dryden.

3. Having horns, or antlers.

Beamy stags in toils engage.

Dryden.

As an article of food beans are classed with vegetables.

2. The popular name of other vegetable seeds or fruits, more or less resembling true beans.

1. To support or sustain; to hold up.

2. To support and remove or carry; to convey.

I 'll bear your logs the while.

Shak.

Bear them to my house.

Shak.

4. To possess and use, as power; to exercise.

Every man should bear rule in his own house.

Esther i. 22.

5. To sustain; to have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark), as, the tablet bears this inscription.

6. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear; as, to bear a sword, badge, or name.

7. To possess mentally; to carry or hold in the mind; to entertain; to harbor

Dryden.

The ancient grudge I bear him.

Shak.

8. To endure; to tolerate; to undergo; to suffer.

Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,

Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne.

Pope.

I cannot bear

The murmur of this lake to hear.

Shelley.

My punishment is greater than I can bear.

Gen. iv. 13.

9. To gain or win. [Obs.]

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word.

Bacon.

She was ... found not guilty, through bearing of friends and bribing of the judge.

Latimer.

10. To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, responsibility, etc.

He shall bear their iniquities.

Is. liii. 11.

Somewhat that will bear your charges.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Locke.

13. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favorable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly bear.

Swift.

Hath he borne himself penitently in prison ?

Shak.

15. To afford; to be to ; to supply with.

?is faithful dog shall bear him company.

Pope.

16. To bring forth or produce; to yield; as, to bear apples; to bear children; to bear interest.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore.

Dryden.

Bear (?), v. i. 1. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.

This age to blossom, and the next to bear.

Dryden.

2. To suffer, as in carrying a burden.

But man is born to bear.

Pope.

3. To endure with patience; to be patient.

I can not, can not bear.

Dryden.

These men bear hard on the suspected party.

Addison.

5. To take effect; to have influence or force; as, to bring matters to bear.

7. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect.

Her sentence bore that she should stand a certain time upon the platform.

Hawthorne.

8. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land bears N. by E.

Bear (?), n. A bier. [Obs.]

Spenser.

The European brown bear (*U. arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), the American black bear, and its variety the cinnamon bear (*U. Americanus*), the Syrian bear (*Ursus Syriacus*), and the sloth bear, are among the notable species.

3. (Astron.) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the Great Bear and the Lesser Bear, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*.

4. Metaphorically: A brutal, coarse, or morose person.
5. (Stock Exchange) A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market.
6. (Mach.) A portable punching machine.

Bear, v. t. (Stock Exchange) To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to bear a railroad stock; to bear the market.

Beard (?), n. [OE. berd, AS. beard; akin to Fries. berd, D. baard, G. bart, Lith. barzda, OSlav. brada, Pol. broda, Russ. boroda, L. barba, W. barf. Cf. 1st Barb.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults.
3. (Bot.) Long or stiff hairs on a plant; the awn; as, the beard of grain.
4. A barb or sharp point of an arrow or other instrument, projecting backward to prevent the head from being easily drawn out.
5. That part of the under side of a horse's lower jaw which is above the chin, and bears the curb of a bridle.
6. (Print.) That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face.
7. An imposition; a trick. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Beard (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bearded; p. pr. & vb. n. Bearding.] 1. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt.

2. To oppose to the gills; to set at defiance.

No admiral, bearded by three corrupt and dissolute minions of the palace, dared to do more than mutter something about a court martial.

Macaulay.

2. Destitute of an awn; as, beardless wheat.

Dryden.

2. Specifically: One who assists in carrying a body to the grave; a pallbearer.

Milton.

3. A palanquin carrier; also, a house servant. [India]

4. A tree or plant yielding fruit; as, a good bearer.

5. (Com.) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money; as, pay to bearer.

Car??le.

I know him by his bearing.

Shak.

2. Patient endurance; suffering without complaint.

3. The situation of one object, with respect to another, such situation being supposed to have a connection with the object, or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it; hence, relation; connection.

But of this frame, the bearings and the ties,

The strong connections, nice dependencies.

Pope.

4. Purport; meaning; intended significance; aspect.

5. The act, power, or time of producing or giving birth; as, a tree in full bearing; a tree past bearing.

[His mother] in travail of his bearing.

R. of Gloucester.

6. (Arch.) (a) That part of any member of a building which rests upon its supports; as, a lintel or beam may have four inches of bearing upon the wall. (b) The portion of a support on which anything rests. (c) Improperly, the unsupported span; as, the beam has twenty feet of bearing between its supports.

7. (Mach.) (a) The part of an axle or shaft in contact with its support, collar, or boxing; the journal. (b) The part of the support on which a journal rests and rotates.

A carriage covered with armorial bearings.

Thackeray.

Shak.

Harris.

Bearn (?), n. See Bairn. [Obs.]

Dr. Prior.

2. A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats.

3. A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

Shak.

Chaucer.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.

Prov. xii. 10.

3. As opposed to man: Any irrational animal.

4. Fig.: A coarse, brutal, filthy, or degraded fellow.

5. A game at cards similar to loo. [Obs.]

Wright.

6. A penalty at beast, omber, etc. Hence: To be beasted, to be beaten at beast, omber, etc.

Beast royal, the lion. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Spenser.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods.

Prior.

2. Characterizing the nature of a beast; contrary to the nature and dignity of man; brutal; filthy.

The beastly vice of drinking to excess.

Swift.

3. Abominable; as, beastly weather. [Colloq. Eng.]

Thou shalt beat some of it [spices] very small.

Ex. xxx. 36.

They did beat the gold into thin plates.

Ex. xxxix. 3.

2. To punish by blows; to thrash.

3. To scour or range over in hunting, accompanied with the noise made by striking bushes, etc., for the purpose of rousing game.

To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.

Prior.

4. To dash against, or strike, as with water or wind.

A frozen continent ... beat with perpetual storms.

Milton.

5. To tread, as a path.

Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way.

Blackmore.

6. To overcome in a battle, contest, strife, race, game, etc.; to vanquish or conquer; to surpass.

He beat them in a bloody battle.

Prescott.

For loveliness, it would be hard to beat that.

M. Arnold.

8. To exercise severely; to perplex; to trouble.

Why should any one ... beat his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic?

Locke.

9. (Mil.) To give the signal for, by beat of drum; to sound by beat of drum; as, to beat an alarm, a charge, a parley, a retreat; to beat the general, the reveille, the tattoo. See Alarm, Charge, Parley, etc.

Beat, v. i. 1. To strike repeatedly; to inflict repeated blows; to knock vigorously or loudly.

The men of the city ... beat at the door.

Judges. xix. 22.

2. To move with pulsation or throbbing.

A thousand hearts beat happily.

Byron.

3. To come or act with violence; to dash or fall with force; to strike anything, as, rain, wind, and waves do.

Sees rolling tempests vainly beat below.

Dryden.

They [winds] beat at the crazy casement.

Longfellow.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die.

Jonah iv. 8.

Public envy seemeth to beat chiefly upon ministers.

Bacon.

4. To be in agitation or doubt. [Poetic]

To still my beating mind.

Shak.

5. (Naut.) To make progress against the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.

6. To make a sound when struck; as, the drums beat.

7. (Mil.) To make a succession of strokes on a drum; as, the drummers beat to call soldiers to their quarters.

Beat (?), n. 1. A stroke; a blow.

He, with a careless beat,

Struck out the mute creation at a heat.

Dryden.

2. A recurring stroke; a throb; a pulsation; as, a beat of the heart; the beat of the pulse.

3. (Mus.) (a) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, marking the divisions of time; a division of the measure so marked. In the rhythm of music the beat is the unit. (b) A transient grace note, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament.

5. A round or course which is frequently gone over; as, a watchman's beat.

6. A place of habitual or frequent resort.

Beat, a. Weary; tired; fatigued; exhausted. [Colloq.]

Quite beat, and very much vexed and disappointed.

Dickens.

2. Vanquished; conquered; baffled.

3. Exhausted; tired out.

4. Become common or trite; as, a beaten phrase. [Obs.]

5. Tried; practiced. [Obs.]

Beau. & Fl.

2. A person who beats up game for the hunters.

Black.

Beath (?), v. t. [AS. beþian to foment.] To bathe; also, to dry or heat, as unseasoned wood. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Fuller.

Jer. Taylor.

The common conceits and phrases that beatify wealth.

Barrow.

Dryden.

2. Pulsation; throbbing; as, the beating of the heart.

3. (Acoustics & Mus.) Pulsative sounds. See Beat, n.

4. (Naut.) The process of sailing against the wind by tacks in zigzag direction.

3. (R. C. Ch.) Beatification.

Milman.

Beau (?), n.; pl. F. Beaux (E. pron. bʔz), E. Beaus (?). [F., a fop, fr. beau fine, beautiful, fr. L. bellus pretty, fine, for bonulus, dim. of bonus good. See Bounty, and cf. Belle, Beauty.] 1. A man who takes great care to dress in the latest fashion; a dandy.

2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; an escort; a lover.

A beaufet ... filled with gold and silver vessels.

Prescott.

Wright.

Byrom.

Prior.

Wyclif.

2. A companion. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Dryden.

Shak.

A circle is more beautiful than a square; a square is more beautiful than a parallelogram.

Lord Kames.

The arts that beautify and polish life.

Burke.

Addison.

Hammond.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder.

Locke.

The production of beauty by a multiplicity of symmetrical parts uniting in a consistent whole.

Wordsworth.

Coleridge.

2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the beauties of nature.

3. A beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman.

All the admired beauties of Verona.

Shak.

4. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion. [Obs.]

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the beauty.

Jer. Taylor.

Beauty spot, a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

Beaux (?), n., pl. of Beau.

2. The fur of the beaver.

3. A hat, formerly made of the fur of the beaver, but now usually of silk.

A brown beaver slouched over his eyes.

Prescott.

4. Beaver cloth, a heavy felted woolen cloth, used chiefly for making overcoats.

Pope.

Simmonds.

Chaucer.

Sheldon.

Chaucer.

Soft whispering airs ... becalm the mind.

Philips.

2. To keep from motion, or stop the progress of, by the stilling of the wind; as, the fleet was becalmed.

Milton.

2. In order that; that. [Obs.]

And the multitude rebuked them because they should hold their peace.

Matt. xx. 31.

Because of, by reason of, on account of. [Prep. phrase.]

Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.

Eph. v. 6.

Grafton.

God knows what hath bechanced them.

Shak.

Quincy.

Beck (?), n. See Beak. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Beck, n. [OE. bek, AS. becc; akin to Icel. bekkr brook, OHG. pah, G. bach.] A small brook.

The brooks, the becks, the rills.

Drayton.

Beck, n. A vat. See Back.

Beck, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Becked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Becking.] [Contr. of beckon.] To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand. [Archaic]

Drayton.

Beck, v. t. To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to. [Archaic]

When gold and silver becks me to come on.

Shak.

Beck, n. A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

They have troops of soldiers at their beck.

Shak.

1. (Naut.) A small grommet, or a ring or loop of rope ? metal for holding things in position, as spars, ropes, etc.;

also a bracket, a pocket, or a handle made of rope.

2. A spade for digging turf. [Prov. Eng.]

Wright.

His distant friends, he beckons near.

Dryden.

It beckons you to go away with it.

Shak.

Bolingbroke.

Chaucer.

Wyclif.

If thou becloud the sunshine of thine eye.

Quarles.

The Lord God ... breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

Gen. ii. 7.

That error now which is become my crime.

Milton.

2. To come; to get. [Obs.]

But, madam, where is Warwick then become!

Shak.

To become of, to be the present state or place of; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition of.

What is then become of so huge a multitude?

Sir W. Raleigh.

It becomes me so to speak of so excellent a poet.

Dryden.

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress become them, as to convert it, at length, into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress.

Coleridge.

And gave him what becomed love I might.

Shak.

A low and becoming tone.

Thackeray.

Formerly sometimes followed by of.

Such discourses as are becoming of them.

Dryden.

The becomingness of human nature.

Grew.

Dr. H. More.

And made for him [a horse] a leafy bed.

Byron.

I wash, wring, brew, bake, ... make the beds.

Shak.

In bed he slept not for my urging it.

Shak.

2. (Used as the symbol of matrimony) Marriage.

George, the eldest son of his second bed.

Clarendon.

Milton.

4. A mass or heap of anything arranged like a bed; as, a bed of ashes or coals.

5. The bottom of a watercourse, or of any body of water; as, the bed of a river.

So sinks the daystar in the ocean bed.

Milton.

6. (Geol.) A layer or seam, or a horizontal stratum between layers; as, a bed of coal, iron, etc.

7. (Gun.) See Gun carriage, and Mortar bed.

8. (Masonry) (a) The horizontal surface of a building stone; as, the upper and lower beds. (b) A course of stone or brick in a wall. (c) The place or material in which a block or brick is laid. (d) The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile.

Knight.

9. (Mech.) The foundation or the more solid and fixed part or framing of a machine; or a part on which something is laid or supported; as, the bed of an engine.

10. The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad.

11. (Printing) The flat part of the press, on which the form is laid.

Bed, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bedded; p. pr. & vb. n. Bedding.] 1. To place in a bed. [Obs.]

Bacon.

2. To make partaker of one's bed; to cohabit with.

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her.

Shak.

3. To furnish with a bed or bedding.

4. To plant or arrange in beds; to set, or cover, as in a bed of soft earth; as, to bed the roots of a plant in mold.

5. To lay or put in any hollow place, or place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed; to embed; to furnish with or place upon a bed or foundation; as, to bed a stone; it was bedded on a rock.

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are bedded.

Wordsworth.

6. (Masonry) To dress or prepare the surface of stone) so as to serve as a bed.

Shak.

Bed (?), v. i. To go to bed; to cohabit.

If he be married, and bed with his wife.

Wiseman.

Shak.

Chaucer.

Malcom.

Shak.

Bedaub foul designs with a fair varnish.

Barrow.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

2. (Geol.) The state or position of beds and layers.

Bede (?), v. t. [See Bid, v. t.] To pray; also, to offer; to proffer. [Obs.]

R. of Gloucester. Chaucer.

Bede, n. (Mining) A kind of pickax.

Bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands.

Pennant.

Blount.

Bedeviled and used worse than St. Bartholomew.

Sterne.

2. To spoil; to corrupt.

Wright.

Dryden.

Night with her bedewy wings.

A. Brewer.

Chapman.

Milton.

Shak.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, ... and shreds of pictures with which he had bedizened his tatters.

Sir W. Scott.

Abp. Tillotson.

2. An insane person; a lunatic; a madman. [Obs.]

Let's get the bedlam to lead him.

Shak.

3. Any place where uproar and confusion prevail.

Shak.

Beattie.

Oxf. Gloss.

Chaucer.

Nares.

2. A shallow chamber vessel, so constructed that it can be used by a sick person in bed.

B. Jonson.

2. Anciently, a post or pin on each side of the bed to keep the clothes from falling off. See Bedstaff.

Brewer.

Swift.

Shak.

Shak.

2. Room in a bed. [In this sense preferably bed room.]

Then by your side no bed room me deny.

Shak.

The yellow carp, in scales bedropped with gold.

Pope.

2. A long screw formerly used to fasten a bedpost to one of the adjacent side pieces.

Of the three bedrooms, two have fireplaces, and all are of fair size, with windows and bedside well placed.

Quart. Rev.

Johnson.

Hostess, accommodate us with a bedstaff.

B. Jonson.

Say there is no virtue in cudgels and bedstaves.

Brome.

Bacon.

2. (Bot.) A genus of slender herbs, usually with square stems, whorled leaves, and small white flowers.

Shak.

Shak.

Spenser.

Bp. Hall.

Sherwood.

Donne.

Briton fields with Sarazin blood bedyed.

Spenser.

Spenser.

2. A neighborly gathering of people who engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or family; as, a quilting bee; a husking bee; a raising bee. [U. S.]

The cellar ... was dug by a bee in a single day.

S. G. Goodrich.

Dryden.

Beef (?), n. [OE. boef, befe, beef, OF. boef, buef, F. b<sup>?</sup>ef, fr. L. bos, bovis, ox; akin to Gr. β<sup>?</sup>, Skr. g<sup>?</sup> cow, and E. cow. See 2d Cow.] 1. An animal of the genus Bos, especially the common species, B. taurus, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, beeves (?).]

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair kine.

Milton.

Shak.

3. Applied colloquially to human flesh.

Beef (?), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, beef.

Beef tea, essence of beef, or strong beef broth.

2. One of the yeomen of the guard, in England.

Shak.

Beeld (?), n. Same as Beild.

Fairfax.

Kane.

Beem (?), n. [AS. b?me, b?me.] A trumpet. [Obs.]

Been (?). [OE. beon, ben, bin, p. p. of been, beon, to be. See Be.] The past participle of Be. In old authors it is also the pr. tense plural of Be. See 1st Bee.

Assembled been a senate grave and stout.

Fairfax.

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc.

Shak.

Beet (?), n. [AS. bete, from L. beta.] 1. (Bot.) A biennial plant of the genus Beta, which produces an edible root the first year and seed the second year.

2. The root of plants of the genus Beta, different species and varieties of which are used for the table, for feeding stock, or in making sugar.

Beete, Bete (?), v. t. [AS. b?tan to mend. See Better.] 1. To mend; to repair. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. To renew or enkindle (a fire). [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Knight.

2. To finish by subjecting to a hammering process in a beetle or beetling machine; as, to beetle cotton goods.

To the dreadful summit of the cliff

That beetles o'er his base into the sea.

Shak.

Each beetling rampart, and each tower sublime.

Wordsworth.

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

Sir W. Scott.

Shak.

Beeve (?), n. [Formed from beeves, pl. of beef.] A beef; a beef creature.

They would knock down the first beeve they met with.

W. Irving.

Beeves (?), n.; plural of Beef, the animal.

I beseech your grace that I may know

The worst that may befall me.

Shak.

I have revealed ... the discord which befell.

Milton.

That name best befits thee.

Milton.

Hobbes.

2. Hence: To confuse; to mystify.

This story ... contrived to befool credulous men.

Fuller.

G. Eliot.

His angel, who shall go

Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire.

Milton.

Before Abraham was, I am.

John viii. 58.

Before this treatise can become of use, two points are necessary.

Swift.

John i. 48.

3. An advance of; farther onward, in place or time.

The golden age ... is before us.

Carlyle.

4. Prior or preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth; rather than.

He that cometh after me is preferred before me.

John i. 15.

The eldest son is before the younger in succession.

Johnson.

5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; facing.

Abraham bowed down himself before the people.

Gen. xxiii. 12.

Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?

Micah vi. 6.

6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of.

If a suit be begun before an archdeacon.

Ayliffe.

7. Open for; free of access to; in the power of.

The world was all before them where to choose.

Milton.

The battle was before and behind.

2 Chron. xiii. 14.

Shak.

3. In time past; previously; already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew before.

Dryden.

4. Earlier; sooner than; until then.

When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before.

Shak.

Agricola ... resolves to be beforehand with the danger.

Milton.

The last cited author has been beforehand with me.

Addison.

2. By way of preparation, or preliminary; previously; aforetime.

They may be taught beforehand the skill of speaking.

Hooker.

Rich and much beforehand.

Bacon.

[They] dwelt in their tents, as beforetime.

2 Kings xiii. 5.

I wish all good befortune you.

Shak.

2. To entangle or run against so as to impede motion.

By the darkness befriended.

Longfellow.

Fuller.

Beg (?), n. [Turk. beg, pronounced bay. Cf. Bey, Begum.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East; a bey.

Beg (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Begged (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Begging.] [OE. beggen, perh. fr. AS. bedecian (akin to Goth. bedagwa beggar), biddan to ask. (Cf. Bid, v. t.); or cf. beghard, begun.] 1. To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for; to beseech.

I do beg your good will in this case.

Shak.

[Joseph] begged the body of Jesus.

Matt. xxvii. 58.

Sometimes implying deferential and respectful, rather than earnest, asking; as, I beg your pardon; I beg leave to disagree with you.

2. To ask for as a charity, esp. to ask for habitually or from house to house.

Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.

Ps. xxxvii. 25.

3. To make petition to; to entreat; as, to beg a person to grant a favor.

4. To take for granted; to assume without proof.

5. (Old Law) To ask to be appointed guardian for, or to ask to have a guardian appointed for.

Else some will beg thee, in the court of wards.

Harrington.

Hence: To beg (one) for a fool, to take him for a fool.

Beg, v. i. To ask alms or charity, especially to ask habitually by the wayside or from house to house; to live by asking alms.

I can not dig; to beg I am ashamed.

Luke xvi. 3.

Begemmed with dewdrops.

Sir W. Scott.

Those lonely realms bright garden isles begem.

Shelley.

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall beget.

Milton.

2. To get (with child.) [Obs.]

Shak.

3. To produce as an effect; to cause to exist.

Love is begot by fancy.

Granville.

2. One who makes it his business to ask alms.

4. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

Abp. Tillotson.

Milton.

2. To cause to seem very poor and inadequate.

It beggared all description.

Shak.

2. Produced or occasioned by beggary. [Obs.]

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to; such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation.

Jer. Taylor.

2. Beggarly appearance. [R.]

The freedom and the beggary of the old studio.

Thackeray.

B. Jonson.

Chaucer.

B. Jonson.

Vast chain of being ! which from God began.

Pope.

Dryden.

When I begin, I will also make an end.

1 Sam. iii. 12.

Ye nymphs of Solyma ! begin the song.

Pope.

2. To trace or lay the foundation of; to make or place a beginning of.

The apostle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God.

Locke.

Spenser.

A sermon of a new beginner.

Swift.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Gen. i. 1.

2. That which begins or originates something; the first cause; origin; source.

I am ... the beginning and the ending.

Rev. i. 8.

3. That which is begun; a rudiment or element.

Mighty things from small beginnings grow.

Dryden.

Shak.

2. To surround as with a band; to encompass.

Milton.

The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul.

Shak.

South.

Gower. Chaucer.

Gower.

Books falling to pieces and begrimed with dust.

Macaulay.

The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

Gen. iii. 13.

2. To elude, or evade by craft; to foil. [Obs.]

When misery could beguile the tyrant's rage.

Shak.

3. To cause the time of to pass without notice; to relieve the tedium or weariness of; to while away; to divert.

Ballads ... to beguile his incessant wayfaring.

W. Irving.

Malcom.

In behalf of his mistress's beauty.

Sir P. Sidney.

Against whom he had contracted some prejudice in behalf of his nation.

Clarendon.

He did behave his anger ere 't was spent.

Shak.

Those that behaved themselves manfully.

2 Macc. ii. 21.

A gentleman that is very singular in his behavior.

Steele.

To do his master's high behest.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A vow; a promise. [Obs.]

The time is come that I should send it her, if I keep the behest that I have made.

Paston.

Paston.

Chaucer.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve.

Surrey.

2. To give in trust; to commit; to intrust.

The keys are to thy hand behight.

Spenser.

3. To adjudge; to assign by authority.

The second was to Triamond behight.

Spenser.

4. To mean, or intend.

More than heart behighteth.

Mir. for Mag.

5. To consider or esteem to be; to declare to be.

Spenser.

6. To call; to name; to address.

Whom ... he knew and thus behight.

Spenser.

7. To command; to order.

He behight those gates to be unbarred.

Spenser.

Surrey.

A tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood.

Bp. Hall.

2. Left after the departure of, whether this be by removing to a distance or by death.

A small part of what he left behind him.

Pope.

3. Left a distance by, in progress of improvement Hence: Inferior to in dignity, rank, knowledge, or excellence, or in any achievement.

I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles.

2 Cor. xi. 5.

Milton.

2. Toward the back part or rear; backward; as, to look behind.

3. Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view; out of sight; remaining.

We can not be sure that there is no evidence behind.

Locke.

4. Backward in time or order of succession; past.

Forgetting those things which are behind.

Phil. ii. 13.

5. After the departure of another; as, to stay behind.

Leave not a rack behind.

Shak.

1. In arrears financially; in a state where expenditures have exceeded the receipt of funds.

2. In a state of backwardness, in respect to what is seasonable or appropriate, or as to what should have been accomplished; not equally forward with some other person or thing; dilatory; backward; late; tardy; as, behindhand in studies or in work.

In this also [dress] the country are very much behindhand.

Addison.

Two miles behither Clifden.

Evelyn.

When he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.

Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

John. i. 29.

And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne, ... a lamb as it had been slain.

Rev. v. 6.

But being so beholden to the Prince.

Tennyson.

I was much bound and beholding to the right reverend father.

Robynson (More's Utopia).

So much hath Oxford been beholding to her nephews, or sister's children.

Fuller.

Shak.

Sir P. Sidney.

No mean recompense it brings

To your behoof.

Milton.

Udall.

And thus it behooved Christ to suffer.

Luke xxiv. 46.

[Also written behove.]

Chaucer.

It shall not be to his behoove.

Gower.

The wolf behowls the moon.

Shak.

Beild (?), n. [Prob. from the same root as build, v. t.] A place of shelter; protection; refuge. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

[Also written beild and beeld.]

The random beild o' clod or stane.

Burns.

A man who is being strangled.

Lamb.

While the article on Burns was being written.

Froude.

Fresh experience is always being gained.

Jowett (Thucyd.)

In Him we live, and move, and have our being.

Acts xvii. 28.

2. That which exists in any form, whether it be material or spiritual, actual or ideal; living existence, as distinguished from a thing without life; as, a human being; spiritual beings.

What a sweet being is an honest mind !

Beau. & Fl.

A Being of infinite benevolence and power.

Wordsworth.

3. Lifetime; mortal existence. [Obs.]

Claudius, thou

Wast follower of his fortunes in his being.

Webster (1654).

4. An abode; a cottage. [Prov. Eng.]

Wright.

It was a relief to dismiss them [Sir Roger's servants] into little beings within my manor.

Steele.

And being you have

Declined his means, you have increased his malice.

Beau. & Fl.

Milton.

Chaucer.

Thackeray.

Pope.

Chaucer.

Bel (?), n. The Babylonian name of the god known among the Hebrews as Baal. See Baal.

Baruch vi. 41.

Barrow.

2. To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Ajax belabors there a harmless ox.

Dryden.

1. To fasten, as with a lace or cord. [Obs.]

2. To cover or adorn with lace. [Obs.]

Beaumont.

3. To beat with a strap. See Lace. [Obs.]

Wright.

Todd.

Spenser.

2. A flower, but of what kind is unknown. [Obs.]

Her snowy brows, like budded belamours.

Spenser.

Chaucer.

Davenant.

Jacket ... belayed with silver lace.

Spenser.

2. (Naut.) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin, cleat, or kevel.

Totten.

3. To lie in wait for with a view to assault. Hence: to block up or obstruct. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Belay thee! Stop.

Belch (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Belched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Belching.] [OE. belken, AS. bealcan, akin to E. bellow. See Bellow, v. i.] 1. To eject or throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct.

I belched a hurricane of wind.

Swift.

2. To eject violently from within; to cast forth; to ?mit; to give vent to; to vent.

Within the gates that now

Stood open wide, belching outrageous flame.

Milton.

Belch, v. i. 1. To eject wind from the stomach through the mouth; to eructate.

2. To issue with spasmodic force or noise.

Dryden.

Belch, n. 1. The act of belching; also, that which is belched; an eructation.

Dennis.

To show the beldam daughters of her daughter.

Shak.

2. An old woman in general; especially, an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the beldam all erect they hang.

Akenside.

The wail of famine in beleaguered towns.

Longfellow.

May.

Shak.

Beau. & Fl.

W. Irving.

2. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building, but sometimes separate; a campanile.

3. A room in a tower in which a bell is or may be hung; or a cupola or turret for the same purpose.

4. (Naut.) The framing on which a bell is suspended.

Spenser.

How unlike their Belgic sires of old.

Goldsmith.

2. Of or pertaining to the Netherlands or to Belgium.

What concord hath Christ with Belia ?

2 Cor. vi. 15.

A son (or man) of Belial, a worthless, wicked, or thoroughly depraved person.

1 Sam. ii. 12.

Fuller.

Their trembling hearts belie their boastful tongues.

Dryden.

2. To give a false representation or account of.

Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts.

Shak.

3. To tell lie about; to calumniate; to slander.

Thou dost belie him, Percy, thou dost belie him.

Shak.

4. To mimic; to counterfeit. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Shak.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance.

Reid.

2. (Theol.) A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith.

No man can attain [to] belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth.

Hooker.

3. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the belief of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men.

Bacon.

4. A tenet, or the body of tenets, held by the advocates of any class of views; doctrine; creed.

In the heat of persecution to which Christian belief was subject upon its first promulgation.

Hooker.

Ultimate belief, a first principle incapable of proof; an intuitive truth; an intuition.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Our conqueror (whom I now

Of force believe almighty).

Milton.

King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets ?

Acts xxvi. 7.

Often followed by a dependent clause.

I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

Acts viii. 37.

Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief.

Mark ix. 24.

With the heart man believeth unto righteousness.

Rom. x. 10.

2. To think; to suppose.

I will not believe so meanly of you.

Fielding.

Thou didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers.

Book of Com. Prayer.

3. (Eccl. Hist.) One who was admitted to all the rights of divine worship and instructed in all the mysteries of the Christian religion, in distinction from a catechumen, or one yet under instruction.

Cowley.

Belike, boy, then you are in love.

Shak.

T. Jefferson.

Chaucer.

Belk (?), v. t. [See Belch.] To vomit. [Obs.]

Bell (?), n. [AS. belle, fr. bellan to bellow. See Bellow.] 1. A hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped somewhat like a cup with a flaring mouth, containing a clapper or tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck.

2. A hollow perforated sphere of metal containing a loose ball which causes it to sound when moved.

Shak.

4. (Arch.) That part of the capital of a column included between the abacus and neck molding; also used for the naked core of nearly cylindrical shape, assumed to exist within the leafage of a capital.

5. pl. (Naut.) The strikes of the bell which mark the time; or the time so designated.

Shak.

Bell (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Belled (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Belling.] 1. To put a bell upon; as, to bell the cat.

Bell, v. i. To develop bells or corollas; to take the form of a bell; to blossom; as, hops bell.

Bell, v. t. [AS. bellan. See Bellow.] To utter by bellowing. [Obs.]

Bell, v.i. To call or bellow, as the deer in rutting time; to make a bellowing sound; to roar.

As loud as belleth wind in hell.

Chaucer.

The wild buck bells from ferny brake.

Sir W. Scott.

Belle (?), n. [F. belle, fem. of bel, beau, beautiful, fine. See Beau.] A young lady of superior beauty and attractions; a handsome lady, or one who attracts notice in society; a fair lady.

Belled (?), a. Hung with a bell or bells.

M. Arnold.

Spenser.

Feltham.

Arnold was, in fact, in a bellicose vein.

W. Irving.

E. Everett.

2. Pertaining, or tending, to war; of or relating to belligerents; as, a belligerent tone; belligerent rights.

Johnson.

Blount.

Milton.

Bell metal ore, a sulphide of tin, copper, and iron; the mineral stannite.

Byron.

2. To bowl; to vociferate; to clamor.

Dryden.

3. To roar; as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

The bellowing voice of boiling seas.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Animal and belluine life.

Atterbury.

2. Hence: A leader. [Contemptuous]

Swift.

Dunlison.

2. The under part of the body of animals, corresponding to the human belly.

Underneath the belly of their steeds.

Shak.

3. The womb. [Obs.]

Before I formed thee in the belly I knew thee.

Jer. i. 5.

4. The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or in cavity; the innermost part; as, the belly of a flask, muscle, sail, ship.

Out of the belly of hell cried I.

Jonah ii. 2.

5. (Arch.) The hollow part of a curved or bent timber, the convex part of which is the back.

Your breath of full consent bellied his sails.

Shak.

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.

Dryden.

2. A band of flannel or other cloth about the belly.

3. (Naut.) A band of canvas, to strengthen a sail.

Beau. & Fl.

A pack of clergymen [assembled] by themselves to bellycheer in their presumptuous Sion.

Milton.

Lloyd.

King James told his son that he would have his bellyful of parliamentary impeachments.

Johnson.

Shak.

Shak.

Encyc. Bri?.

2. To be a part of, or connected with; to be appendant or related; to owe allegiance or service.

A desert place belonging to ... Bethsaims.

Luke ix. 10.

The mighty men which belonged to David.

1 Kings i. 8.

Gen. xl. 8.

4. To be suitable for; to be due to.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age.

Heb. v. 14.

No blame belongs to thee.

Shak.

5. To be native to, or an inhabitant of; esp. to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers belong.

Blackstone.

More evils belong us than happen to us.

B. Jonson.

Shak.

2. That which is connected with a principal or greater thing; an appendage; an appurtenance.

3. Family; relations; household. [Colloq.]

Few persons of her ladyship's belongings stopped, before they did her bidding, to ask her reasons.

Thackeray.

Wodroephe.

Shak.

This is my beloved Son.

Matt. iii. 17.

My beloved is mine, and I am his.

Cant. ii. 16.

Shak.

Addison.

3. Unworthy of; unbecoming; beneath.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, ... how below all history the persons and their actions were.

Milton.

Who thinks no fact below his regard.

Hallam.

Lord Marmion waits below.

Sir W. Scott.

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove below.

Prior.

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead.

What business brought him to the realms below.

Dryden.

4. In court or tribunal of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial below.

Wheaton.

5. In some part or page following.

Camden.

Drayton.

Dryden.

The shining belt with gold inlaid.

Dryden.

2. That which restrains or confines as a girdle.

He cannot buckle his distempered cause

Within the belt of rule.

Shak.

3. Anything that resembles a belt, or that encircles or crosses like a belt; a strip or stripe; as, a belt of trees; a belt of sand.

4. (Arch.) Same as Band, n., 2. A very broad band ? more properly termed a belt.

5. (Astron.) One of certain girdles or zones on the surface of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, supposed to be of the nature of clouds.

6. (Geog.) A narrow passage or strait; as, the Great Belt and the Lesser Belt, leading to the Baltic Sea.

7. (Her.) A token or badge of knightly rank.

8. (Mech.) A band of leather, or other flexible substance, passing around two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other. [See Illust. of Pulley.]

9. (Nat. Hist.) A band or stripe, as of color, round any organ; or any circular ridge or series of ridges.

Belt lacing, thongs used for lacing together the ends of machine belting.

Belt, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Belted; p. pr. & vb. n. Belting.] 1. To encircle with, or as with, a belt; to encompass; to surround.

A coarse black robe belted round the waist.

C. Reade.

They belt him round with hearts undaunted.

Wordsworth.

2. To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

Halliwell.

1. The first day of May (Old Style).

New English Dict.

2. A festival of the heathen Celts on the first day of May, in the observance of which great bonfires were kindled. It still exists in a modified form in some parts of Scotland and Ireland.

2. Marked with a band or circle; as, a belted stalk.

3. Worn in, or suspended from, the belt.

Three men with belted brands.

Sir W. Scott.

Sterne.

1. (Gr. Antiq.) A platform from which speakers addressed an assembly.

Mitford.

2. (Arch.) (a) That part of an early Christian church which was reserved for the higher clergy; the inner or eastern part of the chancel. (b) Erroneously: A pulpit.

Fuller.

Beaumont.

Sterne.

Intellects bemazed in endless doubt.

Cowper.

C. Reade.

Our very loving sister, well bemet.

Shak.

Shak.

Bemired and benighted in the dog.

Burke.

Implores their pity, and his pain bemoans.

Dryden.

Bemock the modest moon.

Shak.

Shak.

Shak.

Wyclif.

Bemuffled with the externals of religion.

Sterne.

A parson much bemused in beer.

Pope.

Ben. An old form of the pl. indic. pr. of Be. [Obs.]

Mossy benches supplie? ?ne place of chairs.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A long table at which mechanics and other work; as, a carpenter's bench.

3. The seat where judges sit in court.

To pluck down justice from your awful bench.

Shak.

4. The persons who sit as judges; the court; as, the opinion of the full bench. See King's Bench.

6. A conformation like a bench; a long stretch of flat ground, or a kind of natural terrace, near a lake or river.

Bench (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Benched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Benching.] 1. To furnish with benches.

'T was benched with turf.

Dryden.

Stately theaters benched crescentwise.

Tennyson.

2. To place on a bench or seat of honor.

Whom I ... have benched and reared to worship.

Shak.

Bench, v. i. To sit on a seat of justice. [R.]

Shak.

2. An alderman of a corporation. [Eng.]

Ashmole.

3. A member of a court or council. [Obs.]

Shak.

4. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler. [Obs.]

Bend (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bended or Bent (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bending.] [AS. bendan to bend, fr. bend a band, bond,

fr. bindan to bind. See Bind, v. t., and cf. 3d & 4th Bend.] 1. To strain or move out of a straight line; to crook by straining; to make crooked; to curve; to make ready for use by drawing into a curve; as, to bend a bow; to bend the knee.

Milton.

Towards Coventry bend we our course.

Shak.

Bending her eyes ... upon her parent.

Sir W. Scott.

3. To apply closely or with interest; to direct.

To bend his mind to any public business.

Temple.

But when to mischief mortals bend their will.

Pope.

Shak.

5. (Naut.) To fasten, as one rope to another, or as a sail to its yard or stay; or as a cable to the ring of an anchor.

Totten.

To bend the brow, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger; to scowl; to frown.

Camden.

Bend, v. i. 1. To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to crook or be curving; to bow.

The green earth's end

Where the bowed welkin slow doth bend.

Milton.

2. To jut over; to overhang.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head

Looks fearfully in the confined deep.

Shak.

3. To be inclined; to be directed.

To whom our vows and wished bend.

Milton.

4. To bow in prayer, or in token of submission.

While each to his great Father bends.

Coleridge.

Bend, n. [See Bend, v. t., and cf. Bent, n.] 1. A turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper direction or normal position; a curve; a crook; as, a slight bend of the body; a bend in a road.

2. Turn; purpose; inclination; ends. [Obs.]

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my bend.

Fletcher.

3. (Naut.) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor, spar, or post.

Totten.

4. (Leather Trade) The best quality of sole leather; a butt. See Butt.

5. (Mining) Hard, indurated clay; bind.

Bends of a ship, the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called wales. They have the beams, knees, and foothooks bolted to them. Also, the frames or ribs that form the ship's body from the keel to the top of the sides; as, the midship bend.

Bend, n. [AS. bend. See Band, and cf. the preceding noun.] 1. A band. [Obs.]

Spenser.

2. [OF. bende, bande, F. bande. See Band.] (Her.) One of the honorable ordinaries, containing a third or a fifth part of the field. It crosses the field diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Bend sinister (Her.), an honorable ordinary drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

2. An instrument used for bending.

3. A drunken spree. [Low, U. S.]

Bartlett.

4. A sixpence. [Slang, Eng.]

Chaucer.

Cussans.

What is good for a bootless bene ?

Wordsworth.

Ex. xxxii. 19.

Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies.

Pope.

2. Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that oppresses or burdens.

Our country sinks beneath the yoke.

Shak.

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; as, brutes are beneath man; man is beneath angels in the scale of beings. Hence: Unworthy of; unbecoming.

He will do nothing that is beneath his high station.

Atterbury.

The earth you take from beneath will be barren.

Mortimer.

2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region or position; as, in earth beneath.

Bacon.

2. A blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.

So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus

Followed with benediction.

Milton.

Homeward serenely she walked with God's benediction upon her.

Longfellow.

Specifically: The short prayer which closes public worship; as, to give the benediction.

3. (Eccl.) The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.

Ayliffe.

4. (R. C. Ch.) A solemn rite by which bells, banners, candles, etc., are blessed with holy water, and formally dedicated to God.

The benedictionary of Bishop Athelwold.

G. Gurton's Needle.

Gauden.

Thackeray.

Longfellow.

Johnson.

2. A benefit conferred; esp. a charitable donation.

Bacon.

His benefactress blushes at the deed.

Cowper.

Milton.

1. A favor or benefit. [Obs.]

Baxter.

2. (Feudal Law) An estate in lands; a fief.

3. An ecclesiastical living and church preferment, as in the Church of England; a church endowed with a revenue

for the maintenance of divine service. See Advowson.

Burke.

Sheldon.

And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.

Cowper.

The beneficent fruits of Christianity.

Prescott.

The war which would have been most beneficial to us.

Swift.

2. (Law) Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, advantage, use, or benefit; as, the beneficial owner of an estate.

Kent.

B. Jonson.

A feudatory or beneficiary king of England.

Bacon.

2. Bestowed as a gratuity; as, beneficiary gifts.

Ayliffe.

2. One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage; esp. one who receives help or income from an educational fund or a trust estate.

The rich men will be offering sacrifice to their Deity whose beneficiaries they are.

Jer. Taylor.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.

Ps. ciii. 2.

2. Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property; advantage; profit.

Men have no right to what is not for their benefit.

Burke.

3. A theatrical performance, a concert, or the like, the proceeds of which do not go to the lessee of the theater or to the company, but to some individual actor, or to some charitable use.

4. Beneficence; liberality. [Obs.]

Webster (1623).

Shak.

Benefit of clergy. (Law) See under Clergy.

I will repent of the good, wherewith I said I would benefit them.

Jer. xviii. 10.

Spenser.

2. Named; styled. [Archaic]

Sir W. Scott.

For our English judges there never was ... any bene placito as their tenure.

F. Harrison.

2. (Mus.) At pleasure; ad libitum.

Shak.

The wakeful benevolence of the gospel.

Chalmers.

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

3. A species of compulsory contribution or tax, which has sometimes been illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England, and falsely represented as a gratuity.

T. Puller.

2. A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally brought from Bengal.

3. Striped gingham, originally brought from Bengal; Bengal stripes.

The clouds benight the sky.

Garth.

2. To overtake with night or darkness, especially before the end of a day's journey or task.

Some virgin, sure, ... benighted in these woods.

Milton.

3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light.

Shall we to men benighted

The lamp of life deny ?

Heber.

Creator bounteous and benign.

Milton.

2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc.; mild; kindly; salutary; wholesome.

Kind influences and benign aspects.

South.

3. Of a mild type or character; as, a benign disease.

Sir W. Scott.

2. Mildness; gentleness.

The benignity or inclemency of the season.

Spectator.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality.

Wiseman.

Ire ... benimeth the man fro God.

Chaucer.

Shak.

More precious than the benison of friends.

Talfourd.

Shipley.

Judg. iii. 15.

Bent (?), imp. & p. p. of Bend.

Bent, a. & p. p. 1. Changed by pressure so as to be no longer straight; crooked; as, a bent pin; a bent lever.

Bent, n. [See Bend, n. & v.] 1. The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity; as, the bent of a bow. [Obs.]

Wilkins.

2. A declivity or slope, as of a hill. [R.]

Dryden.

3. A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; inclination; disposition; purpose; aim.

Shak.

With a native bent did good pursue.

Dryden.

4. Particular direction or tendency; flexion; course.

Bents and turns of the matter.

Locke.

5. (Carp.) A transverse frame of a framed structure.

6. Tension; force of acting; energy; impetus. [Archaic]

The full bent and stress of the soul.

Norris.

Crabb.

Bent (?), n. [AS. beonet; akin to OHG. pinuz, G. binse, rush, bent grass; of unknown origin.] 1. A reedlike grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass.

His spear a bent, both stiff and strong.

Drayton.

2. (Bot.) A grass of the genus *Agrostis*, esp. *Agrostis vulgaris*, or redtop. The name is also used of many other grasses, esp. in America.

3. Any neglected field or broken ground; a common; a moor. [Obs.]

Wright.

Bowmen bickered upon the bent.

Chevy Chase.

Bare benting times ... may come.

Dryden.

2. Resembling bent.

Holland.

The creeping death benumbed her senses first.

Dryden.

Kirby.

Benzene nucleus, Benzene ring (Chem.), a closed chain or ring, consisting of six carbon atoms, each with one hydrogen atom attached, regarded as the type from which the aromatic compounds are derived. This ring formula is provisionally accepted as representing the probable constitution of the benzene molecule, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, and as the type on which its derivatives are formed.

2. Same as Benzene. [R.]

2. A white crystalline substance, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from benzoic aldehyde and some other sources.

3. (Bot.) The spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).

Flowers of benzoin, benzoic acid. See under Benzoic.

Watts.

Else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek.

Shak.

Chapman.

Beplastered with rouge.

Goldsmith.

Thackeray.

Goldsmith.

Mallet.

Carlyle.

My heritage, which my dead father did bequeath to me.

Shak.

2. To hand down; to transmit.

To bequeath posterity somewhat to remember it.

Glanvill.

3. To give; to offer; to commit. [Obs.]

To whom, with all submission, on my knee

I do bequeath my faithful services

And true subjection everlastingly.

Shak.

Fuller.

2. That which is left by will, esp. personal property; a legacy; also, a gift.

Gascoigne.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

A treatise against the cravat and berdash. Steele.

Bere (?), v. t. [Cf. Olcel. berja to strike.] To pierce. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Bere, n. See Bear, barley. [Scot.]

Madam, you have bereft me of all words. Shak.

Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. Tickell.

2. To take away from. [Obs.]

All your interest in those territories

Is utterly bereft you; all is lost. Shak.

3. To take away. [Obs.]

Shall move you to bereave my life. Marlowe.

Berg (?), n. [?95. See Barrow hill, and cf. Iceberg.] A large mass or hill, as of ice.

Glittering bergs of ice. Tennyson.

2. The essence or perfume made from the fruit.

3. A variety of pear. Johnson.

4. A variety of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

The better hand ... gives the nose its bergamot. Cowper.

Wild bergamot (Bot.), an American herb of the Mint family (*Monarda fistulosa*).

Bergh (?), n. [AS. beorg.] A hill. [Obs.]

2. (Engineering) A ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank.

1. Any small fleshy fruit, as the strawberry, mulberry, huckleberry, etc.

2. (Bot.) A small fruit that is pulpy or succulent throughout, having seeds loosely imbedded in the pulp, as the currant, grape, blueberry.

3. The coffee bean.

4. One of the ova or eggs of a fish.

Travis.

In berry, containing ova or spawn.

W. Browne.

Longfellow.

2. One who fights as if frenzied, like a Berserker.

Chaucer.

Berth (?), n. [From the root of bear to produce, like birth nativity. See Birth.] [Also written birth.]

1. (Naut.) (a) Convenient sea room. (b) A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. (c) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf.

Totten.

3. A place in a ship to sleep in; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin or stateroom, or of a railway car, for sleeping in.

Berth, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Berthed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Berthing.] 1. To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at; to place in a berth; as, she was berthed stem to stern with the Adelaide.

2. To allot or furnish berths to, on shipboard; as, to berth a ship's company.

Totten.

Smyth.

Blackstone.

Spenser.

Chaucer.

Milton.

Shak.

Milton.

B. Jonson.

Wyclif.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts.

Shak.

But Eve ... besought his peace.

Milton.

Shak.

Goodwin.

Chaucer.

A duty well beseeming the preachers.

Clarendon.

What form of speech or behavior beseemeth us, in our prayers to God ?

Hocker.

Spenser.

I ... did company these three in poor beseeming.

Shak.

2. Comeliness.

Baret.

In beseemly order sitten there.

Shenstone.

1. Seen; appearing. [Obs. or Archaic]

2. Decked or adorned; clad. [Archaic]

Chaucer.

3. Accomplished; versed. [Archaic]

Spenser.

A robe of azure beset with drops of gold.

Spectator.

The garden is so beset with all manner of sweet shrubs that it perfumes the air.

Evelyn.

Milton.

Let thy troops beset our gates.

Addison.

4. To occupy; to employ; to use up. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Kane.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily.

Shak.

Schmidt.

Milton.

2. Aside from; out of the regular course or order of; in a state of deviation from; out of.

[You] have done enough

To put him quite beside his patience.

Shak.

3. Over and above; distinct from; in addition to. [In this use besides is now commoner.]

Wise and learned men beside those whose names are in the Christian records.

Addison.

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses.

Paul, thou art beside thyself.

Acts xxvi. 24.

Lovely Thais sits beside thee.

Dryden.

Only be patient till we have appeased

The multitude, beside themselves with fear.

Shak.

It is beside my present business to enlarge on this speculation.

Locke.

Besides this, there are persons in certain situations who are expected to be charitable.

Bp. Porteus.

And, besides, the Moor

May unfold me to him; there stand I in much peril.

Shak.

That man that does not know those things which are of necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides.

Tillotson.

See Moreover.

Chaucer. Shak.

2. More than that; over and above; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned; moreover; in addition.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any besides ?

Gen. xix. 12.

To all beside, as much an empty shade,

Pope.

Besides your cheer, you shall have sport.

Shak.

Till Paris was besieged, famished, and lost.

Shak.

Golding.

Bp. Hall.

B. Jonson.

Besmear'd with precious balm.

Spenser.

Shak.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

Johnson.

Gower.

2. To cover with snow; to whiten with snow, or as with snow.

Young.

I will sweep it with the besom of destruction.

Isa. xiv. 23.

The housemaid with her besom.

W. Irving.

Cowper.

Rolls back all Greece, and besoms wide the plain.

Barlow.

Such men as may besort your age.

Shak.

With such accommodation and besort

As levels with her breeding.

Shak.

Fools besotted with their crimes.

Hudibras.

Milton.

The grass ... is all bespangled with dewdrops.

Cowper.

2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

Whom never faction could bespatter.

Swift.

Milton.

Concluding, naturally, that to gratify his avarice was to bespeak his favor.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To show beforehand; to foretell; to indicate.

[They] bespoke dangers ... in order to scare the allies.

Swift.

3. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it bespoke him rather a monster.

Locke.

4. To speak to; to address. [Poetic]

He thus the queen bespoke.

Dryden.

Milton.

Dickens.

Milton.

Shak.

Johnson.

The carpet which bespread

His rich pavilion's floor.

Glover.

His face besprent with liquid crystal shines.

Shenstone.

The floor with tassels of fir was besprent.

Longfellow.

The bed besprinkles, and bedews the ground.

Dryden.

Milton.

When he is best, he is a little worse than a man.

Shak.

Heaven's last, best gift, my ever new delight.

Milton.

2. Most advanced; most correct or complete; as, the best scholar; the best view of a subject.

3. Most; largest; as, the best part of a week.

Best man, the only or principal groomsman at a wedding ceremony.

Best, n. Utmost; highest endeavor or state; most nearly perfect thing, or being, or action; as, to do one's best; to the best of our ability.

Milton.

He prayeth best, who loveth best

All things both great and small.

Coleridge.

2. To the most advantage; with the most success, case, profit, benefit, or propriety.

Had we best retire? I see a storm.

Milton.

Had I not best go to her?

Thackeray.

3. Most intimately; most thoroughly or correctly; as, what is expedient is best known to himself.

Best, v. t. To get the better of. [Colloq.]

Chaucer.

W. Black.

They shall pass through it, hardly bestead and hungry: ... and curse their king and their God.

Is. viii. 21.

Many far worse bestead than ourselves.

Barrow.

2. To put in peril; to beset. [Only in p. p.]

Chaucer.

3. To serve; to assist; to profit; to avail.

Milton.

Among the bestial herds to range.

Milton.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; irrational; carnal; beastly; sensual.

Shak.

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

The process of bestializing humanity.

Hare.

Truth shall retire

Bestuck with slanderous darts.

Milton.

You have so bestirred your valor.

Shak.

Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.

Milton.

Young.

Sir W. Scott.

See that the women are bestowed in safety.

Byron.

2. To use; to apply; to devote, as time or strength in some occupation.

3. To expend, as money. [Obs.]

Empire is on us bestowed.

Cowper.

Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor.

1 Cor. xiii. 3.

5. To give in marriage.

I could have bestowed her upon a fine gentleman.

Tatler.

Shak.

If we consider this bestowment of gifts in this view.

Chauncy.

2. That which is given or bestowed.

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own bestowments.

I. Taylor.

Shak.

Milton.

That horse that thou so often hast bestrid.

Shak.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world

Like a Colossus.

Shak.

2. To step over; to stride over or across; as, to bestride a threshold.

Milton.

Gower.

Goldsmith.

Bet, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bet, Betted (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Betting.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

John a Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head.

Shak.

I'll bet you two to one I'll make him do it.

O. W. Holmes.

Bet, imp. & p. p. of Beat. [Obs.]

Bet, a. & adv. An early form of Better. [Obs.]

To go bet, to go fast; to hurry. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Spenser.

They betook themselves to treaty and submission.

Burke.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms

Betook them.

Milton.

Whither shall I betake me, where subsist ?

Milton.

3. To commend or intrust to; to commit to. [Obs.]

Bete (?), v. t. To better; to mend. See Beete. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Spenser. Milton.

2. To allow; to permit; to suffer. [Obs.]

So loving to my mother,  
That he might not beteem the winds of heaven  
Visit her face too roughly.  
Shak.

1. A place of worship; a hallowed spot.

S. F. Adams.

2. A chapel for dissenters. [Eng.]

3. A house of worship for seamen.

I have bethought me of another fault.

Shak.

The rest ... may ... bethink themselves, and recover.

Milton.

We bethink a means to break it off.

Shak.

Byron.

2. (Arch.) In the Ethiopic church, a small building attached to a church edifice, in which the bread for the eucharist is made.

Audsley.

2. An insane person; a madman; a bedlamite.

3. One of an extinct English order of monks.

Spenser.

Poe.

Shak.

What will betide the few ?

Milton.

A salve for any sore that may betide.

Shak.

To measure life learn thou betimes.

Milton.

To rise betimes is often harder than to do all the day's work.

Barrow.

2. In a short time; soon; speedily; forth with.

He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes.

Shak.

Carlyle.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow ...

Betokening peace from God, and covenant new.

Milton.

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often betokens a storm.

Shak.

Gower.

2. To put trappings on; to clothe; to deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses betrayed with the same.

Stow.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be betrayed into the hands of men.

Matt. xvii. 22.

2. To prove faithless or treacherous to, as to a trust or one who trusts; to be false to; to deceive; as, to betray a person or a cause.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me.

Johnson.

3. To violate the confidence of, by disclosing a secret, or that which one is bound in honor not to make known.

Willing to serve or betray any government for hire.

Macaulay.

4. To disclose or discover, as something which prudence would conceal; to reveal unintentionally.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance.

T. Watts.

5. To mislead; to expose to inconvenience not foreseen to lead into error or sin.

Genius ... often betrays itself into great errors.

T. Watts.

6. To lead astray, as a maiden; to seduce (as under promise of marriage) and then abandon.

All the names in the country betray great antiquity.

Bryant.

Udall.

Shak.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,

Betrothed me unto the only heir.

Spenser.

Ay, and we are betrothed.

Shak.

2. To promise to take (as a future spouse); to plight one's troth to.

What man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath not taken her?

Deut. xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.

Ayliffe.

Longfellow.

Chipman.

Could make the worse appear

The better reason.

Milton.

2. Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect.

To obey is better than sacrifice.

1 Sam. xv. 22.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.

Ps. cxviii. 9.

3. Greater in amount; larger; more.

4. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is better.

5. More advanced; more perfect; as, upon better acquaintance; a better knowledge of the subject.

My dear, my better half (said he),

I find I must now leave thee.

Sir P. Sidney.

By all that's holy, he had better starve

Than but once think this place becomes thee not.

Shak.

Their betters would hardly be found.

Hooker.

Dryden.

I could have better spared a better man.

Shak.

2. More correctly or thoroughly.

The better to understand the extent of our knowledge.

Locke.

3. In a higher or greater degree; more; as, to love one better than another.

Never was monarch better feared, and loved.

Shak.

4. More, in reference to value, distance, time, etc.; as, ten miles and better. [Colloq.]

Love betters what is best.

Wordsworth.

He thought to better his circumstances.

Thackeray.

2. To improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, socially, or otherwise.

The constant effort of every man to better himself.

Macaulay.

3. To surpass in excellence; to exceed; to excel.

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be bettered.

Hooker.

4. To give advantage to; to support; to advance the interest of. [Obs.]

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,

May serve to better us and worse our foes.

Milton.

Carlyle.

W. Montagu.

Bouvier.

Brougham.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. The difference by which fine gold or silver exceeds in fineness the standard.

Addison.

The powerful betty, or the artful picklock.

Arbuthnot.

2. [Betty, nickname for Elizabeth.] A name of contempt given to a man who interferes with the duties of women in a household, or who occupies himself with womanish matters.

Bartlett.

Watts.

From her betumbled couch she starteth.

Shak.

Coleridge.

2. Used in expressing motion from one body or place to another; from one to another of two.

If things should go so between them.

Bacon.

3. Belonging in common to two; shared by both.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul between them.

Locke.

4. Belonging to, or participated in by, two, and involving reciprocal action or affecting their mutual relation; as, opposition between science and religion.

An intestine struggle, open or secret, between authority and liberty.

Hume.

5. With relation to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject; as, to judge between or to choose between courses; to distinguish between you and me; to mediate between nations.

6. In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree; as, between nine and ten o'clock.

I ... hope that between public business, improving studies, and domestic pleasures, neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance.

Johnson.

Among implies a mass or collection of things or persons, and always supposes more than two; as, the prize money was equally divided among the ship's crew.

Shak.

1. In the space which separates; between.

From betwixt two aged oaks.

Milton.

2. From one to another of; mutually affecting.

There was some speech of marriage

Betwixt myself and her.

Shak.

Gwilt.

2. Hence: Morally distorted; not upright. [Poetic]

I may be straight, though they themselves be bevel.

Shak.

Knight.

Their houses are very ill built, the walls bevel.

Swift.

2. (Min.) Replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced by sloping planes, as a cube or other solid.

Beau. & Fl.

He knew no beverage but the flowing stream.

Thomson.

2. Specifically, a name applied to various kinds of drink.

3. A treat, or drink money. [Slang]

Encyc. Brit.

What a bevy of beaten slaves have we here !

Beau. & Fl.

2. A flock of birds, especially quails or larks; also, a herd of roes.

Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,

Which to this hour bewail the injury.

Shak.

Shak.

Gower.

Beware of all, but most beware of man !

Pope.

Beware the awful avalanche.

Longfellow.

2. To have a special regard; to heed. [Obs.]

Behold, I send an Angel before thee. ... Beware of him, and obey his voice.

Ex. xxiii. 20, 21.

Shak.

To wish them beware the son.

Milton.

Herrick.

Drayton.

Chaucer.

Gay.

J. Fletcher.

2. To pronounce or characterize as a whore.

Shak.

Hawthorne.

Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search.

Addison.

2. A bewildering tangle or confusion.

He ... soon lost all traces of it amid bewilderment of tree trunks and underbrush.

Hawthorne.

See how I am bewitched; behold, mine arm

Is like a blasted sapling withered up.

Shak.

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to enchant.

The charms of poetry our souls bewitch.

Dryden.

Gauden.

There is a certain bewitchery or fascination in words.

South.

Tylor.

2. The power of bewitching or charming.

Shak.

2. To wonder at; to admire. [Obs.]

Fairfax.

The murder being once done, he is in less fear, and in more hope that the deed shall not be bewrayed or known.

Robynson (More's Utopia.)

Thy speech bewrayeth thee.

Matt. xxvi. 73.

Addison.

Ld. Berners.

B. Jonson.

Bey (?), n. [See Beg a bey.] A governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince or nobleman; a beg; as, the bey of Tunis.

Beyond that flaming hill.

G. Fletcher.

2. At a place or time not yet reached; before.

A thing beyond us, even before our death.

Pope.

3. Past, out of the reach or sphere of; further than; greater than; as, the patient was beyond medical aid; beyond one's strength.

Barrow.

Beyond any of the great men of my country.

Sir P.Sidney.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter.

1 Thess. iv. 6.

Lo, where beyond he lyeth languishing.

Spenser.

2. (Her.) A circle in or, i. e., gold, representing the gold coin called bezant.

Burke.

3. A decoration of a flat surface, as of a band or belt, representing circular disks lapping one upon another.

Ure.

Great men oft die by vile bezonians.

Shak.

Being ignorant that there is a concealed bias within the spheroid, which will ... swerve away.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A learning of the mind; propensity or prepossession toward an object or view, not leaving the mind indifferent; bent inclination.

Strong love is a bias upon the thoughts.

South.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions.

Locke.

4. A slant; a diagonal; as, to cut cloth on the bias.

Shak.

2. Cut slanting or diagonally, as cloth.

Me it had not biased in the one direction, nor should it have biased any just critic in the counter direction.

De. Quincey.

Bib (?), n. [From Bib, v., because the bib receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] 1. A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast, to protect the clothes.

3. A bibcock.

Bib, Bibbe (?), v. t. [L. bibere. See Beverage, and cf. Imbibe.] To drink; to tipple. [Obs.]

This miller hath ... bibbed ale.

Chaucer.

Bib, v. i. To drink; to sip; to tipple.

He was constantly bibbing.

Locke.

Blount.

Bibb (?), n. A bibcock. See Bib, n., 3.

Shak.

Bibbs (?), n. pl. (Naut.) Pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestletrees.

Knight.

Chaucer.

3. A book containing the sacred writings belonging to any religion; as, the Koran is often called the Mohammedan Bible.

De Quincey.

Coleridge. F. W. Newman.

1. An account of books; book lore; bibliography.

2. The literature or doctrine of the Bible.

Dibdin.

Carlyle.

Dibdin.

Crabb.

Byrom.

Evelin.

Bale.

1. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

2. A biblical scholar; a biblicist.

I. Taylor.

2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tippling.

De Quincey.

Gray.

Bentham.

Chaucer.

Bicched bones, pecked, or notched, bones; dice.

Green bice is prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment, or by grinding down the green carbonate of

copper.

Cooley. Brande & C.

2. Occurring every two hundred years.

2. (Bot.) Dividing into two parts at one extremity; having two heads or two supports; as, a bicipital tree.

Sir T. Browne.

Two eagles had a conflict, and bickered together.

Holland.

2. To contend in petulant altercation; to wrangle.

Petty things about which men cark and bicker.

Barrow.

3. To move quickly and unsteadily, or with a pattering noise; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame.

They [streamlets] bickered through the sunny shade.

Thomson.

2. A fight with stones between two parties of boys. [Scot.]

Jamieson.

3. A wrangle; also, a noise,, as in angry contention.

Milton.

2. Altercation; wrangling.

Spenser.

Gray.

Hooker.

1. To make an offer of; to propose. Specifically : To offer to pay ( a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract).

2. To offer in words; to declare, as a wish, a greeting, a threat, or defiance, etc.; as, to bid one welcome; to bid good morning, farewell, etc.

Neither bid him God speed.

2. John 10.

He bids defiance to the gaping crowd.

Granrille.

Gay.

4. To order; to direct; to enjoin; to command.

That Power who bids the ocean ebb and flow.

Pope

Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee.

Matt. xiv.28

I was bid to pick up shells.

D. Jerrold.

5. To invite; to call in; to request to come.

As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.

Matt. xxii. 9

Bid (?), imp. & p. p. of Bid.

Bid, n. An offer of a price, especially at auctions; a statement of a sum which one will give for something to be received, or will take for something to be done or furnished; that which is offered.

Bid, v. i. [See Bid, v. t.] 1. To pray. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. To make a bid; to state what one will pay or take.

Burke.

Shak.

2. The act or process of making bids; an offer; a proposal of a price, as at an auction.

2. (Angl. Ch.) The prayer before the sermon, with petitions for various specified classes of persons.

Shak.

All knees to thee shall bow of them that bide

In heaven or earth, or under earth, in hell.

Milton.

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place or state; to continue to be.

Shak.

Bide, v. t. 1. To encounter; to remain firm under (a hardship); to endure; to suffer; to undergo.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm.

Shak.

2. To wait for; as, I bide my time. See Abide.

Swift.

1. A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

B. Jonson.

2. A kind of bath tub for sitting baths; a sitz bath.

Rowe.

Bield (?), n. A shelter. Same as Beild. [Scot.]

Bield, v. t. To shelter. [Scot.]

2. (Bot.) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants which form roots and leaves the first year, and produce fruit the second.

2. (Bot.) A plant which exists or lasts for two years.

2. (Weaving) A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth.

Knight.

Homilies.

B. Jonson.

The thick and curdy milk ... commonly called biestings.

Newton. (1574).

2. (Bot.) Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch; in two vertical rows.

Wright.

2. A baked apple pressed down into a flat, round cake; a dried apple.

Dickens.

Shak.

Croxall.

Johnson.

Massinger.

Coles.

Shak.

[Day] big with the fate of Cato and of Rome.

Addison.

3. Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distention, etc., whether in a good or a bad sense; as, a big heart; a big voice; big looks; to look big. As applied to looks, it indicates haughtiness or pride.

God hath not in heaven a bigger argument.

Jer. Taylor.

To talk big, to talk loudly, arrogantly, or pretentiously.

I talked big to them at first.

De Foe.

New English Dict.

Big, Bigg, v. t. [OE. biggen, fr. Icel. byggja to inhabit, to build, b?a (neut.) to dwell (active) to make ready. See Boor, and Bound.] To build. [Scot. & North of Eng. Dial.]

Sir W. Scott.

Ayliffe.

Wharton.

In the canon law bigamy was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the other, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and for holding ecclesiastical offices. Shakespeare uses the word in the latter sense.

Blackstone. Bouvier.

Base declension and loathed bigamy.

Shak.

Bigg (?), n. & v. See Big, n. & v.

Steele.

An old woman's biggin for a nightcap.

Massinger.

Bight (?), n. [OE. *bi?ft* a bending; cf. Sw. & Dan. *bugt* bend, bay; fr. AS. *byht*, fr. *b?gan*. ?88. Cf. *Bout*, *Bought* a bend, and see *Bow*, v.] 1. A corner, bend, or angle; a hollow; as, the bight of a horse's knee; the bight of an elbow.

2. (Geog.) A bend in a coast forming an open bay; as, the Bight of Benin.

3. (Naut.) The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the ends; that is, a round, bend, or coil not including the ends; a loop.

He brawleth bigly.

Robynson (More's Utopia.)

1. A hypocrite; esp., a superstitious hypocrite. [Obs.]

2. A person who regards his own faith and views in matters of religion as unquestionably right, and any belief or opinion opposed to or differing from them as unreasonable or wicked. In an extended sense, a person who is intolerant of opinions which conflict with his own, as in politics or morals; one obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion.

To doubt, where bigots had been content to wonder and believe.

Macaulay.

In a country more bigot than ours.

Dryden.

Byron.

2. The practice or tenets of a bigot.

In our youth we have heard him spoken of by the bigwigs with extreme condescension.

Dickens.

Bike (?), n. [Etymol. unknown.] A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants; a swarm. [Scot.]

Sir W. Scott.

Holland.

Why choose we, then, like bilanders to creep

Along the coast, and land in view to keep?

Dryden.

2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to the two sides of a central area or organ, or of a central axis; as, bilateral symmetry in animals, where there is a similarity of parts on the right and left sides of the body.

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry.

Shak.

Shak.

2. pl. A long bar or bolt of iron with sliding shackles, and a lock at the end, to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, esp. on board of ships.

Methought I lay

Worse than the mutines in the bilboes.

Shak.

Bile (?), n. [L. bilis: cf. F. bile.] 1. (Physiol.) A yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines, where it aids in the digestive process. Its characteristic constituents are the bile salts, and coloring matters.

2. Bitterness of feeling; cholera; anger; ill humor; as, to stir one's bile.

Prescott.

Bile, n. [OE. byle, bule, bele, AS. b?le, b?l; skin to D. buil, G. beule, and Goth. ufbauljan to puff up. Cf. Boil a tumor, Bulge.] A boil. [Obs. or Archaic]

E. Darwin.

Bilge (?), n. [A different orthography of bulge, of same origin as belly. Cf. Belly, Bulge.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. (Naut.) That part of a ship's hull or bottom which is broadest and most nearly flat, and on which she would rest if aground.

3. Bilge water.

Bilge (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Bilged (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bilging.] 1. (Naut.) To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

2. To bulge.

Bilge, v. t. 1. (Naut.) To fracture the bilge of, or stave in the bottom of ( a ship or other vessel).

2. To cause to bulge.

Biliary calculus (Med.), a gallstone, or a concretion formed in the gall bladder or its duct.

The bilingualism of King's English.

Earle.

2. Disordered in respect to the bile; troubled with and excess of bile; as, a bilious patient; dependent on, or characterized by, an excess of bile; as, bilious symptoms.

Macaulay.

Bilious temperament. See Temperament.

Bilk (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bilked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bilking.] [Origin unknown. Cf. Balk.] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by nonfulfillment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to give the slip to; as, to bilk a creditor.

Thackeray.

Bilk, n. 1. A thwarting an adversary in cribbage by spoiling his score; a balk.

2. A cheat; a trick; a hoax.

Hudibras.

3. Nonsense; vain words.

B. Jonson.

4. A person who tricks a creditor; an untrustworthy, tricky person.

Marryat.

Bill (?), n. [OE. bile, bille, AS. bile beak of a bird, proboscis; cf. Ir. & Gael. bil, bile, mouth, lip, bird's bill. Cf. Bill a weapon.] A beak, as of a bird, or sometimes of a turtle or other animal.

Milton.

Bill, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Billed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Billing.] 1. To strike; to peck. [Obs.]

Shak.

Thackeray.

Bill, n. The bell, or boom, of the bittern

The bittern's hollow bill was heard.

Wordsworth.

France had no infantry that dared to face the English bows end bills.

Macaulay.

3. One who wields a bill; a billman.

Strype.

4. A pickax, or mattock. [Obs.]

5. (Naut.) The extremity of the arm of an anchor; the point of or beyond the fluke.

Bill (?), v. t. To work upon ( as to dig, hoe, hack, or chop anything) with a bill.

Bill, n. [OE. bill, bille, fr. LL. billa (or OF. bille), for L. bulla anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll; cf. F. bille a ball, prob. fr. Ger.; cf. MHG. bickel, D. bikkel, dice. Cf. Bull papal edict, Billet a paper.]

1. (Law) A declaration made in writing, stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law.

2. A writing binding the signer or signers to pay a certain sum at a future day or on demand, with or without interest, as may be stated in the document. [Eng.]

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature for enactment; a proposed or projected law.

4. A paper, written or printed, and posted up or given away, to advertise something, as a lecture, a play, or the sale of goods; a placard; a poster; a handbill.

She put up the bill in her parlor window.

Dickens.

5. An account of goods sold, services rendered, or work done, with the price or charge; a statement of a creditor's claim, in gross or by items; as, a grocer's bill.

6. Any paper, containing a statement of particulars; as, a bill of charges or expenditures; a weekly bill of mortality; a bill of fare, etc.

Bill, v. t. 1. To advertise by a bill or public notice.

2. To charge or enter in a bill; as, to bill goods.

Totten.

2. A flat surface, as of a panel or of a fence, on which bills are posted; a bulletin board.

Sterne.

2. A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge; as, a billet of residence.

Billeted in so antiquated a mansion.

W. Irving.

They shall beat out my brains with billets.

Shak.

2. (Metal.) A short bar of metal, as of gold or iron.

3. (Arch.) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood either square or round.

4. (Saddlery) (a) A strap which enters a buckle. (b) A loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

Knight.

5. (Her.) A bearing in the form of an oblong rectangle.

Spectator.

2. A device by means of which bills, etc., are held.

B. Jonson.

2. Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language; vituperation; ribaldry.

Savile.

Whom the winds waft where'er the billows roll.

Cowper.

2. A great wave or flood of anything.

Milton.

Prior.

Descends the billowy foam.

Thomson.

2. (Wool Manuf.) A slubbing or roving machine.

Tylor.

Gray.

H. R. Haggard.

J. W. Gibbs.

Bin (?), n. [OE. binne, AS. binn manager, crib; perh. akin to D. ben, benne, basket, and to L. benna a kind of carriage ( a Gallic word), W. benn, men, wain, cart.] A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle for any commodity; as, a corn bin; a wine bin; a coal bin.

Bin, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Binned (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Binning.] To put into a bin; as, to bin wine.

Bin. An old form of Be and Been. [Obs.]

Ford.

Graham.

Fotherby.

Gray.

Bind (?), v. t. [imp. Bound (?); p. p. Bound, formerly Bounden (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Binding.] [AS. bindan, perfect tense band, bundon, p. p. bunden; akin to D. & G. binden, Dan. binde, Sw. & Icel. binda, Goth. bindan, Skr. bandh (for bhandh) to bind, cf. Gr. ? (for ?) cable, and L. offendix. ?90.] 1. To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to fetter; to make fast; as, to bind grain in bundles; to bind a prisoner.

2. To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, attraction binds the planets to the sun; frost binds the earth, or the streams.

He bindeth the floods from overflowing.

Job xxviii. 11.

Whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years.

Luke xiii. 16.

4. To make fast ( a thing) about or upon something, as by tying; to encircle with something; as, to bind a belt about one; to bind a compress upon a part.

5. To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs bind the bowels.

6. To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, as the edge of a carpet or garment.

7. To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover; as, to bind a book.

8. Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie; as, to bind the conscience; to bind by kindness; bound by affection; commerce binds nations to each other.

Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.

Milton.

Bind (?), v. i. 1. To tie; to confine by any ligature.

They that reap must sheaf and bind.

Shak.

2. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to cohere or stick together in a mass; as, clay binds by heat.

Mortimer.

3. To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action, as by friction.

4. To exert a binding or restraining influence.

Locke.

Bind, n. 1. That which binds or ties.

2. Any twining or climbing plant or stem, esp. a hop vine; a bine.

3. (Metal.) Indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxide of iron.

Kirwan.

4. (Mus.) A ligature or tie for grouping notes.

2. Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, or the cover with the sewing, etc.; something that secures the edge of cloth from raveling.

3. pl. (Naut.) The transoms, knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel.

Coleridge.

The fragile bindweed bells and bryony rings.

Tennyson.

Bine (?), n. [Bind, cf. Woodbine.] The winding or twining stem of a hop vine or other climbing plant.

Bink (?), n. A bench. [North of Eng. & Scot.]

Totten.

Derham.

2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once; as, binocular vision.

3. Adapted to the use of both eyes; as, a binocular microscope or telescope.

Brewster.

Binomial theorem (Alg.), the theorem which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

Southey.

2. Biographical writings in general.

Dunglison.

2. Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions.

Gray.

By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,

Became a helpless, naked, biped beast.

Byrom.

2. Pertaining to a biped.

Derham.

Henslow.

Bailey.

2. The wood or timber of the birch.

3. A birch twig or birch twigs, used for flogging.

The threatening twigs of birch.

Shak.

Birch, a. Of or pertaining to the birch; birchen.

Birch, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Birched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Birching.] To whip with a birch rod or twig; to flog.

He passed where Newark's stately tower

Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower.

Sir W. Scott.

Bird (?), n. [OE. *brid*, *bred*, *bird*, young bird, *bird*, AS. *bridd* young bird. ?92.] 1. Orig., a chicken; the young of a fowl; a young eaglet; a nestling; and hence, a feathered flying animal (see 2).

That ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird.

Shak.

The brydds [birds] of the aier have nestes.

Tyndale (Matt. viii. 20).

3. Specifically, among sportsmen, a game bird.

4. Fig.: A girl; a maiden.

And by my word! the bonny bird

In danger shall not tarry.

Campbell.

Bird (?), v. i. 1. To catch or shoot birds.

2. Hence: To seek for game or plunder; to thief. [R.]

B. Jonson.

Shak.

2. An instrument of any kind, as a whistle, used in making the sound of a birdcall.

2. One who has for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

Tennyson.

Thackeray.

Shak.

Birding piece, a fowling piece.

Shak.

Not birdlime or Idean pitch produce

A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.

Dryden.

When the heart is thus birdlimed, then it cleaves to everything it meets with.

Coodwin.

2. (Cookery) The nest of a small swallow (*Collocalia nidifica* and several allied species), of China and the neighboring countries, which is mixed with soups.

Bacon.

Tennyson.

Burns.

Burns.

Birl (?), v. t. & i. To revolve or cause to revolve; to spin. [Scot.]

Sir W. Scott.

Birl (?), v. t. & i. [AS. byrlan. ?92.] To pour (beer or wine); to ply with drink; to drink; to carouse. [Obs. or Dial.]

Skelton.

The capsule is bilocular and birostrated.

Ed. Encyc.

Birr (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Birred (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Birring.] [Cf. OE. bur, bir, wind, storm wind, fr. Icel. byrr wind. Perh. imitative.] To make, or move with, a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion.

Birr, n. 1. A whirring sound, as of a spinning wheel.

2. A rush or impetus; force.

Birse (?), n. A bristle or bristles. [Scot.]

2. Lineage; extraction; descent; sometimes, high birth; noble extraction.

Elected without reference to birth, but solely for qualifications.

Prescott.

3. The condition to which a person is born; natural state or position; inherited disposition or tendency.

A foe by birth to Troy's unhappy name.

Dryden.

Milton.

5. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable.

Poets are far rarer births than kings.

B. Jonson.

Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth till it is able to shift for itself.

Addison.

6. Origin; beginning; as, the birth of an empire.

New birth (Theol.), regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life.

Birth, n. See Berth. [Obs.]

De Foe.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next

The birthday of invention.

Cowper.

2. The day of the month in which a person was born, in whatever succeeding year it may recur; the anniversary of one's birth.

This is my birthday; as this very day

Was Cassius born.

Shak.

Shak.

Bailey.

Sir W. Scott.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural birthmark, ... a snake.

Sir T. North.

The angelic song in Bethlehem field,

On thy birthnight, that sung thee Savior born.

Milton.

Burns.

Lest there be any ... profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright.

Heb. xii. 16.

According to military practice, the bread or biscuit of the Romans was twice prepared in the oven.

Gibbon.

2. A small loaf or cake of bread, raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. Usually a number are baked in the same pan, forming a sheet or card.

3. Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the glazing.

4. (Sculp.) A species of white, unglazed porcelain, in which vases, figures, and groups are formed in miniature.

Meat biscuit, an alimentary preparation consisting of matters extracted from meat by boiling, or of meat ground fine and combined with flour, so as to form biscuits.

Bise (?), n. (Paint.) See Bice.

2. (Geom.) To divide into two equal parts.

Gray.

1. (Bot.) Doubly serrate, or having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves.

Sir T. Browne.

Chaucer.

Evil biseye, ill looking. [Obs.]

Bish (?), n. Same as Bikh.

1. A spiritual overseer, superintendent, or director.

Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.

1 Pet. ii. 25.

J. B. Lightfoot.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican or Protestant Episcopal churches, one ordained to the highest order of the ministry, superior to the priesthood, and generally claiming to be a successor of the Apostles. The bishop is usually the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, bishopric, or see.

3. In the Methodist Episcopal and some other churches, one of the highest church officers or superintendents.

5. A beverage, being a mixture of wine, oranges or lemons, and sugar.

Swift.

6. An old name for a woman's bustle. [U. S.]

A genuine lady, or a church, is known.

Saxe.

The plan adopted is to cut off all the nippers with a saw to the proper length, and then with a cutting instrument the operator scoops out an oval cavity in the corner nippers, which is afterwards burnt with a hot iron until it is black.

J. H. Walsh.

Milton.

Fulke.

2. The office of a spiritual overseer, as of an apostle, bishop, or presbyter.

Acts i. 20.

Longfellow.

Bisk (?), n. [F. bisque.] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

King.

Bisk, n. [F. bisque.] (Tennis) See Bisque.

Chaucer.

Bisque, n. [F.] A point taken by the receiver of odds in the game of tennis; also, an extra innings allowed to a weaker player in croquet.

Shak.

1. Having two grooves or furrows.

Sir T. Browne.

Shak.

The foamy bridle with the bit of gold.

Chaucer.

2. Fig.: Anything which curbs or restrains.

Bit, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bitted (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bitting.] To put a bridle upon; to put the bit in the mouth of.

Bit, imp. & p. p. of Bite.

2. Somewhat; something, but not very great.

My young companion was a bit of a poet.

T. Hook.

3. A tool for boring, of various forms and sizes, usually turned by means of a brace or bitstock. See Bitstock.

4. The part of a key which enters the lock and acts upon the bolt and tumblers.

Knight.

5. The cutting iron of a plane.

Knight.

6. In the Southern and Southwestern States, a small silver coin (as the real) formerly current; commonly, one worth about 12 1/2 cents; also, the sum of 12 1/2 cents.

Bit my bit, piecemeal.

Pope.

Bit, 3d sing. pr. of Bid, for biddeth. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Bitch (?), n. [OE. biche, bicche, AS. bicce; cf. Icel. bikkja, G. betze, peize.] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

2. An opprobrious name for a woman, especially a lewd woman.

Pope.

1. To seize with the teeth, so that they enter or nip the thing seized; to lacerate, crush, or wound with the teeth; as,

to bite an apple; to bite a crust; the dog bit a man.

Such smiling rogues as these,

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords atwain.

Shak.

2. To puncture, abrade, or sting with an organ (of some insects) used in taking food.

Shak.

4. To cheat; to trick; to take in. [Colloq.]

Pope.

5. To take hold of; to hold fast; to adhere to; as, the anchor bites the ground.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, ... it turned and turned with nothing to bite.

Dickens.

Bite (?), v. i. 1. To seize something forcibly with the teeth; to wound with the teeth; to have the habit of so doing; as, does the dog bite ?

2. To cause a smarting sensation; to have a property which causes such a sensation; to be pungent; as, it bites like pepper or mustard.

3. To cause sharp pain; to produce anguish; to hurt or injure; to have the property of so doing.

At the last it [wine] biteth like serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

Prov. xxiii. 32.

4. To take a bait into the mouth, as a fish does; hence, to take a tempting offer.

5. To take or keep a firm hold; as, the anchor bites.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite.

Walton.

2. The act of puncturing or abrading with an organ for taking food, as is done by some insects.

3. The wound made by biting; as, the pain of a dog's or snake's bite; the bite of a mosquito.

4. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting.

5. The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted, or the hold which one part of a machine has upon another.

6. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [Colloq.]

The baser methods of getting money by fraud and bite, by deceiving and overreaching.

Humorist.

7. A sharper; one who cheats. [Slang]

Johnson.

8. (Print.) A blank on the edge or corner of a page, owing to a portion of the frisket, or something else, intervening between the type and paper.

Camden.

2. One who cheats; a sharper. [Colloq.]

Spectator.

Gray.

Shak.

G. Francis.

Bitt (?), n. (Naut.) See Bitts.

Bitt (?), v. t. [See Bitts.] (Naut.) To put round the bitts; as, to bitt the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it gradually, which is called veering away.

Totten.

Bitter end, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and so within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

2. Causing pain or smart; piercing; painful; sharp; severe; as, a bitter cold day.

3. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or distress to the mind; calamitous; poignant.

It is an evil thing and bitter, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God.

Jer. ii. 19.

4. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; virulent; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them.

Col. iii. 19.

5. Mournful; sad; distressing; painful; pitiable.

The Egyptians ... made their lives bitter with hard bondage.

Ex. i. 14.

Wolcott.

Goldsmith.

The name is applied to other related birds, as the least bittern (*Ardetta exilis*), and the sun bittern.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus Indicus, etc., used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer.

Cooley.

The lip that curls with bitterness.

Percival.

I will complain in the bitterness of my soul.

Job vii. 11.

2. A state of extreme impiety or enmity to God.

Thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

Acts viii. 23.

3. Dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy.

Looking diligently, ... lest any root of bitterness springing up trouble you.

Heb. xii. 15.

2. A kind of apple so called.

Gower.

Gray.

Sir W. Scott.

Dryden.

Bits (?), n. pl. [Cf. F. *bitte*, Icel. *biti*, a beam. ?87.] (Naut.) A frame of two strong timbers fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables as the ship rides at anchor, or in warping. Other bits are used for belaying (belaying bits), for sustaining the windlass (carrick bits, winch bits, or windlass bits), to hold the pawls of the windlass (pawl bits) etc.

May.

Shak.

occurs as an abundant natural product in many places, as on the shores of the Dead and Caspian Seas. It is used in cements, in the construction of pavements, etc. See Asphalt.

2. By extension, any one of the natural hydrocarbons, including the hard, solid, brittle varieties called asphalt, the semisolid maltha and mineral tars, the oily petroleums, and even the light, volatile naphthas.

Feltham.

Kirwan.

Mantell.

Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed.

Milton.

2. (Bot.) A pericarp in which the seed case opens or splits into two parts or valves.

Sir T. Browne.

C. Kingsley.

Blab (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blabbed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blabbing.] [Cf. OE. blaberen, or Dan. blabbre, G. plappern, Gael. blabaran a stammerer; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. also Blubber, v.] To utter or tell unnecessarily, or in a thoughtless manner; to publish (secrets or trifles) without reserve or discretion.

Udall.

And yonder a vile physician blabbing

The case of his patient.

Tennyson.

Blab, v. i. To talk thoughtlessly or without discretion; to tattle; to tell tales.

She must burst or blab.

Dryden.

Milton.

For who will open himself to a blab or a babbler.

Bacon.

O night, with hue so black!

Shak.

2. In a less literal sense: Enveloped or shrouded in darkness; very dark or gloomy; as, a black night; the heavens black with clouds.

I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud.

Shak.

Shak.

4. Expressing menace, or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, to regard one with black looks.

Black (?), adv. Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously; so as to produce blackness.

Black, n. 1. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good black.

Black is the badge of hell,

The hue of dungeons, and the suit of night.

Shak.

2. A black pigment or dye.

3. A negro; a person whose skin is of a black color, or shaded with black; esp. a member or descendant of certain African races.

4. A black garment or dress; as, she wears black pl. (Obs.) Mourning garments of a black color; funereal drapery.

Friends weeping, and blacks, and obsequies, and the like show death terrible.

Bacon.

That was the full time they used to wear blacks for the death of their fathers.

Sir T. North.

5. The part of a thing which is distinguished from the rest by being black.

The black or sight of the eye.

Sir K. Digby.

6. A stain; a spot; a smooch.

Defiling her white lawn of chastity with ugly blacks of lust.

Rowley.

Black, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blacked ; p. pr. & vb. n. Blacking.] [See Black, a., and cf. Blacken.]

1. To make black; to blacken; to soil; to sully.

They have their teeth blacked, both men and women, for they say a dog hath his teeth white, therefore they will black theirs.

Hakluyt.

Sins which black thy soul.

J. Fletcher.

2. To make black and shining, as boots or a stove, by applying blacking and then polishing with a brush.

Shak.

Wright.

He was blackballed at two clubs in succession.

Thackeray.

2. To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

2. The sea bass. See Blackfish, 3.

2. A book compiled in the twelfth century, containing a description of the court of exchequer of England, an official statement of the revenues of the crown, etc.

3. A book containing details of the enormities practiced in the English monasteries and religious houses, compiled by order of their visitors under Henry VIII., to hasten their dissolution.

4. A book of admiralty law, of the highest authority, compiled in the reign of Edw. III.

Bouvier. Wharton.

5. A book kept for the purpose of registering the names of persons liable to censure or punishment, as in the English universities, or the English armies.

6. Any book which treats of necromancy.

Shak. Dryden.

2. (Cookery) An apple roasted till black, to be served in a dish of boiled custard.

3. The black raspberry.

While the long funerals blacken all the way.

Pope.

South.

3. To defame; to sully, as reputation; to make infamous; as, vice blackens the character.

Dryden.

A lousy slave, that ... rode with the black guard in the duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping pans.

Webster (1612).

2. The criminals and vagrants or vagabonds of a town or community, collectively. [Obs.]

3. A person of stained or low character, esp. one who uses scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse; a scoundrel; a rough.

A man whose manners and sentiments are decidedly below those of his class deserves to be called a blackguard.

Macaulay.

4. A vagrant; a bootblack; a gamin. [Obs.]

Southey.

A discipline of unlimited autocracy, upheld by rods, and ferules, and the black hole.

H. Spencer.

2. The act or process of making black.

2. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, ground coffee, etc.

3. A large leather vessel for beer, etc. [Obs.]

4. (Bot.) The *Quercus nigra*, or barren oak.

5. The ensign of a pirate.

2. A disease among calves and sheep, characterized by a settling of gelatinous matter in the legs, and sometimes in the neck. [Eng.]

2. Given to the study of books in black letter; that is, of old books; out of date.

J. Boaden.

3. Of or pertaining to the days in the calendar not marked with red letters as saints' days. Hence: Unlucky; inauspicious.

If you blacklist us, we will boycott you.

John Swinton.

Feltham.

Sir W. Scott.

2. Payment of money exacted by means of intimidation; also, extortion of money from a person by threats of public accusation, exposure, or censure.

To levy blackmail, to extort money by threats, as of injury to one's reputation.

Stow.

Then it was not for nothing that may nose fell a bleeding on Black Monday last.

Shak.

Halliwell.

They're darker now than blackness.

Donne.

For warriors that delight in blood.

Hudibras.

Cowell.

Committed to the custody of the Black Rod.

Macaulay.

Blacks (?), n. pl. 1. The name of a kind of in used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape, and residue of the wine press.

2. Soot flying in the air. [Eng.]

3. Black garments, etc. See Black, n., 4.

De Colange.

The blacksmith may forge what he pleases.

Howell.

Judd.

2. A wash that blackens, as opposed to whitewash; hence, figuratively, calumny.

To remove as far as he can the modern layers of black wash, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen.

C. Kingsley.

Balfour.

Knight.

2. Any vesicle or blister, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery fluid.

3. (Bot.) A distended, membranaceous pericarp.

Rochester.

G. Fletcher.

2. To put up in bladders; as, bladdered lard.

1. Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants. The term is sometimes applied to the spire of grasses.

The crimson dulse ... with its waving blade.

Percival.

First the blade, then ear, after that the full corn in the ear.

Mark iv. 28.

2. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the blade of a knife or a sword.

3. The broad part of an oar; also, one of the projecting arms of a screw propeller.

4. The scapula or shoulder blade.

5. pl. (Arch.) The principal rafters of a roof.

Weale.

6. pl. (Com.) The four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones of the middle, of the carapace of the sea turtle, which yield the best tortoise shell.

De Colange.

He saw a turnkey in a trice

Fetter a troublesome blade.

Coleridge.

Blade (?), v. t. To furnish with a blade.

Blade, v. i. To put forth or have a blade.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded

As ever in the Muses' garden bladed.

P. Fletcher.

Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.

Shak.

2. Divested of blades; as, bladed corn.

3. (Min.) Composed of long and narrow plates, shaped like the blade of a knife.

Drayton.

Blain (?), n. [OE. blein, bleyn, AS. bl?gen; akin to Dan. blegn, D. blein; perh. fr. the same root as E. bladder. See Bladder.] 1. An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister.

Blotches and blains must all his flesh emboss.

Milton.

2. (Far.) A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse, against the windpipe, and stopping the breath.

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach.

We have none to blame but ourselves.

Tillotson.

2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish. [Obs.]

She ... blamed her noble blood.

Spenser.

To blame, to be blamed, or deserving blame; in fault; as, the conductor was to blame for the accident.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you.

Shak.

Let me bear the blame forever.

Gen. xiii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; culpability; fault; crime; sin.

Holy and without blame before him in love.

Eph. i. 4.

3. Hurt; injury. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Shak.

2. Attributing blame or fault; implying or conveying censure; faultfinding; censorious.

Chaucer.

A bishop then must be blameless.

1 Tim. iii. 2.

Blameless still of arts that polish to deprave.

Mallet.

We will be blameless of this thine oath.

Josh. ii. 17.

Wyclif.

Blanch (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blanched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blanching.] [OE. blanchen, blaunchen, F. blanchir, fr. blanc white. See Blank, a.]

1. To take the color out of, and make white; to bleach; as, to blanch linen; age has blanched his hair.
2. (Gardening) To bleach by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up or tying them together.
3. (Confectionery & Cookery) (a) To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to blanch almonds. (b) To whiten, as the surface of meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold, so as to harden the surface and retain the juices.
4. To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining.).
5. To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin.
6. Fig.: To whiten; to give a favorable appearance to ; to whitewash; to palliate.

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things.

Tillotson.

Blanch (?), v. i. To grow or become white; as, his cheek blanched with fear; the rose blanches in the sun.

[Bones] blanching on the grass.

Tennyson.

Blanch, v. t. [See Blench.] 1. To avoid, as from fear; to evade; to leave unnoticed. [Obs.]

Ifs and ands to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and blanch his danger.

Bacon.

I suppose you will not blanch Paris in your way.

Reliq. Wot.

2. To cause to turn aside or back; as, to blanch a deer.

Blanch, v. i. To use evasion. [Obs.]

Books will speak plain, when counselors blanch.

Bacon.

Blanch, n. (Mining) Ore, not in masses, but mixed with other minerals.

And Gynecia, a blancher, which kept the dearest deer from her.

Sir P. Sidney.

And so even now hath he divers blanchers belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel.

Latimer.

Ure.

Chaucer.

Bland (?), a. [L. blandus, of unknown origin.]

Milton.

2. Having soft and soothing qualities; not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a bland oil; a bland diet.

Chaucer.

2. To make agreeable and enticing.

Mustering all her wiles,

With blandished parleys.

Milton.

Cowering low with blandishment.

Milton.

Attacked by royal smiles, by female blandishments.

Macaulay.

Blank (?), a. [OE. blank, blanc, blaunc, blanche, fr. F. blanc, fem. blanche, fr. OHG. blanch shining, bright, white, G. blank; akin to E. blink, cf. also AS. blanc white. ?98. See Blink, and cf. 1st Blanch.]

1. Of a white or pale color; without color.

To the blank moon

Her office they prescribed.

Milton.

3. Utterly confounded or discomfited.

Adam ... astonished stood, and blank.

Milton.

4. Empty; void; without result; fruitless; as, a blank space; a blank day.

5. Lacking characteristics which give variety; as, a blank desert; a blank wall; destitute of interests, affections, hopes, etc.; as, to live a blank existence; destitute of sensations; as, blank unconsciousness.

C. Kingsley.

The blank ... glance of a half returned consciousness.

G. Eliot.

7. Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, blank terror.

Blank (?), n. 1. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc; a void.

I can not write a paper full, I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you.

Swift.

From this time there ensues a long blank in the history of French legislation.

Hallam.

G. Eliot.

2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated.

In Fortune's lottery lies

A heap of blanks, like this, for one small prize.

Dryden.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a blank.

Palfrey.

4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, etc.

5. The point aimed at in a target, marked with a white spot; hence, the object to which anything is directed.

Let me still remain

The true blank of thine eye.

Shak.

6. Aim; shot; range. [Obs.]

I have stood ... within the blank of his displeasure

For my free speech.

Shak.

7. A kind of base silver money, first coined in England by Henry V., and worth about 8 pence; also, a French coin of the seventeenth century, worth about 4 pence.

Nares.

8. (Mech.) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, screw, nuts.

In blank, with an essential portion to be supplied by another; as, to make out a check in blank.

Blank, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blanked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blanking.] [Cf. 3d Blanch.] 1. To make void; to annul. [Obs.]

Spenser.

2. To blanch; to make blank; to damp the spirits of; to dispirit or confuse. [Obs.]

Each opposite that blanks the face of joy.

Shak.

2. (Print.) A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic.

3. A streak or layer of blubber in whales.

Nares.

Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark

Shak.

I'll ... blanket my loins.

Shak.

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.

We'll have our men blanket 'em i' the hall.

B. Jonson.

3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her.

Blanket cattle. See Belted cattle, under Belted.

2. The act or punishment of tossing in a blanket.

That affair of the blanketing happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of.

Smollett.

G. Eliot.

2. Directly; flatly; point blank.

De Quincey.

Tennyson.

Blare, v. t. To cause to sound like the blare of a trumpet; to proclaim loudly.

To blare its own interpretation.

Tennyson.

Blare, n. The harsh noise of a trumpet; a loud and somewhat harsh noise, like the blast of a trumpet; a roar or bellowing.

With blare of bugle, clamor of men.

Tennyson.

His ears are stunned with the thunder's blare.

J. R. Drake.

Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney.

Irving.

Had blarneyed his way from Long Island.

S. G. Goodrich.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,

Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,

Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.

Milton.

Dr. W. Beveridge.

2. Figuratively, of persons and things not religiously sacred, but held in high honor: To calumniate; to revile; to abuse.

You do blaspheme the good in mocking me.

Shak.

Those who from our labors heap their board,  
BlaspHEME their feeder and forget their lord.

Pope.

He that shall blasphemE against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness.

Mark iii. 29.

And each blasphemER quite escape the rod,  
Because the insult's not on man, but God ?

Pope.

Porteus.

Nor from the Holy One of Heaven  
Refrained his tongue blasphemous.

Milton.

2. Figuratively, of things held in high honor: Calumny; abuse; vilification.

Punished for his blasphemy against learning.

Bacon.

And see where surly Winter passes off,  
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts;  
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill.

Thomson.

2. A forcible stream of air from an orifice, as from a bellows, the mouth, etc. Hence: The continuous blowing to which one charge of ore or metal is subjected in a furnace; as, to melt so many tons of iron at a blast.

3. The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and thus creating an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast.

4. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; strictly, the sound produces at one breath.

One blast upon his bugle horn

Were worth a thousand men.

Sir W. Scott.

The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

Bryant.

5. A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants; a blight.

By the blast of God they perish.

Job iv. 9.

Virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast.

Shak.

Tomlinson.

7. A flatulent disease of sheep.

Seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind.

Gen. xii. 6.

2. Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or blighting influence, which destroys or causes to fail; to visit with a curse; to curse; to ruin; as, to blast pride, hopes, or character.

I'll cross it, though it blast me.

Shak.

Blasted with excess of light.

T. Gray.

3. To confound by a loud blast or din.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear.

Shak.

4. To rend open by any explosive agent, as gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; to shatter; as, to blast rocks.

Blast, v. i. 1. To be blighted or withered; as, the bud blasted in the blossom.

2. To blow; to blow on a trumpet. [Obs.]

Toke his blake trumpe faste

And gan to puffen and to blaste.

Chaucer.

Upon this blasted heath. Shak.

2. Confounded; accursed; detestable.

Some of her own blasted gypsies.

Sir W. Scott.

3. Rent open by an explosive.

The blasted quarry thunders, heard remote.

Wordsworth.

I have smitten you with blasting and mildew.

Amos iv. 9.

2. The act or process of one who, or that which, blasts; the business of one who blasts.

Shak.

Brande & C.

Balfour.

Balfour.

2. Causing blast or injury. [Obs.]

Boyle.

Blat (?), v. i. To cry, as a calf or sheep; to bleat; to make a senseless noise; to talk inconsiderately. [Low]

Blat, v. t. To utter inconsiderately. [Low]

If I have anything on my mind, I have to blat it right out.

W. D. Howells.

R. H. Dana.

A monster, which the blatant beast men call.

Spenser.

Glory, that blatant word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet.

W. Irving.

Barlett.

Jeffrey.

They procured ... preachers to blatter against me, ... so that they had place and time to belie me shamefully.

Latimer.

Howell.

Croly.

2. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, to seek shelter from the blaze of the sun.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon !

Milton.

Shak.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame?

Milton.

4. [Cf. D. bles; akin to E. blaze light.] A white spot on the forehead of a horse.

5. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark, usually as a surveyor's mark.

Three blazes in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single blaze a settlement or neighborhood road.

Carlton.

Poem in Essex dialect.

Neal.

Blaze, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Blazed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blazing.] 1. To shine with flame; to glow with flame; as, the fire blazes.

2. To send forth or reflect glowing or brilliant light; to show a blaze.

And far and wide the icy summit blazed.

Wordsworth.

3. To be resplendent.

Macaulay.

Blaze, v. t. 1. To mark (a tree) by chipping off a piece of the bark.

I found my way by the blazed trees.

Hoffman.

2. To designate by blazing; to mark out, as by blazed trees; as, to blaze a line or path.

Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than blaze out the road to be traveled by others.

Nott.

Blaze, v. t. [OE. blasen to blow; perh. confused with blast and blaze a flame, OE. blase. Cf. Blaze, v. i., and see Blast.] 1. To make public far and wide; to make known; to render conspicuous.

On charitable lists he blazed his name.

Pollok.

To blaze those virtues which the good would hide.

Pope.

2. (Her.) To blazon. [Obs.]

Peacham.

Spenser.

Sir W. Scott.

2. An heraldic shield; a coat of arms, or a bearing on a coat of arms; armorial bearings.

Their blazon o'er his towers displayed.

Sir W. Scott.

3. The art or act of describing or depicting heraldic bearings in the proper language or manner.

Peacham.

4. Ostentatious display, either by words or other means; publication; show; description; record.

Obtrude the blazon of their exploits upon the company.

Collier.

Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,

Do give thee fivefold blazon.

Shak.

Thyself thou blazon'st.

Shak.

There pride sits blazoned on th' unmeaning brow.

Trumbull.

To blazon his own worthless name.

Cowper.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She blazons in dread smiles her hideous form.

Garth.

3. (Her.) To describe in proper terms (the figures of heraldic devices); also, to delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.

The coat of , arms, which I am not herald enough to blazon into English.

Addison.

Burke.

The principles of blazonry.

Peacham.

2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings.

The blazonry of Argyle.

Lord Dufferin.

3. Artistic representation or display.

Blea (?), n. The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark; the alburnum or sapwood.

The destruction of the coloring matters attached to the bodies to be bleached is effected either by the action of the air and light, of chlorine, or of sulphurous acid.

Ure.

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime

Hath bleached the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.

Smollett.

Bleach, v. i. To grow white or lose color; to whiten.

Bleached (?), a. Whitened; make white.

Let their bleached bones, and blood's unbleaching stain,

Long mark the battlefield with hideous awe.

Byron.

Ure.

Bleaching powder, a powder for bleaching, consisting of chloride of lime, or some other chemical or chemicals.

When she came out she looked as pale and as bleak as one that were laid out dead.

Foxe.

2. Desolate and exposed; swept by cold winds.

Wastes too bleak to rear

The common growth of earth, the foodful ear.

Wordsworth.

At daybreak, on the bleak sea beach.

Longfellow.

3. Cold and cutting; cheerless; as, a bleak blast.

Baird.

Dryden.

His blear eyes ran in gutters to his chin.

Dryden.

2. Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion.

Milton.

Blear, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bleared (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blearing.] [OE. bleren; cf. Dan. plire to blink, Sw. plira to twinkle, wink, LG. plieren; perh. from the same root as E. blink. See Blink, and cf. Blur.] To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight. Figuratively: To obscure (mental or moral perception); to blind; to hoodwink.

That tickling rheums

Should ever tease the lungs and blear the sight.

Cowper.

To blear the eye of, to deceive; to impose upon. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Dardanian wives,

With bleared visages, come forth to view

The issue of the exploit.

Shak.

Dunghison.

Drant.

Then suddenly was heard along the main,

To low the ox, to bleat the woolly train.

Pope

The ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baas, will never answer a calf when he bleats.

Shak.

Bleat, n. A plaintive cry of, or like that of, a sheep.

The bleat of fleecy sheep.

Chapman's Homer.

In cold, stiff soils the bleaters oft complain

Of gouty ails.

Dyer.

Then came the shepherd back with his bleating flocks from the seaside.

Longfellow.

Chapman.

Bleb (?), n. [Prov. E. bleb, bleib, blob, bubble, blister. This word belongs to the root of blub, blubber, blabber, and perh. blow to puff.] A large vesicle or bulla, usually containing a serous fluid; a blister; a bubble, as in water, glass, etc.

Arsenic abounds with air blebs.

Kirwan.

Bleck, Blek (?), v. t. To blacken; also, to defile. [Obs. or Dial.]

Wyclif.

Bled (?), imp. & p. p. of Bleed.

For him which is so bright of blee.

Lament. of Mary Magd.

That boy has a strong blee of his father.

Forby.

2. To withdraw blood from the body; to let blood; as, Dr. A. bleeds in fevers.

Shak.

Pope.

4. To issue forth, or drop, as blood from an incision.

For me the balm shall bleed.

Pope.

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree or a vine bleeds when tapped or wounded.

6. To pay or lose money; to have money drawn or extorted; as, to bleed freely for a cause. [Colloq.]

To make the heart bleed, to cause extreme pain, as from sympathy or pity.

Bleed, v. t. 1. To let blood from; to take or draw blood from, as by opening a vein.

2. To lose, as blood; to emit or let drop, as sap.

A decaying pine of stately size, bleeding amber.

H. Miller.

3. To draw money from (one); to induce to pay; as, they bled him freely for this fund. [Colloq.]

Sin is a soil which blemisheth the beauty of thy soul.

Brathwait.

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

There had nothing passed between us that might blemish reputation.

Oldys.

He shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish.

Lev. xiv. 10.

The reliefs of an envious man are those little blemishes and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character.

Spectator.

A life in all so blemishless.

Feltham.

For dread of blame and honor's blemishment.

Spenser.

Blench (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Blenched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blenching.] [OE. blenchen to blench, elude, deceive, AS. blencan to deceive; akin to Icel. blekkja to impose upon. Prop. a causative of blink to make to wink, to deceive. See Blink, and cf. 3d Blanch.] 1. To shrink; to start back; to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch; to quail.

Blench not at thy chosen lot.

Bryant.

This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never blenched from its fulfillment.

Jeffrey.

2. To fly off; to turn aside. [Obs.]

Though sometimes you do blench from this to that.

Shak.

Ye should have somewhat blenched him therewith, yet he might and would of likelihood have gone further.

Sir T. More.

2. To draw back from; to deny from fear. [Obs.]

He now blenched what before he affirmed.

Evelyn.

Blench, n. A looking aside or askance. [Obs.]

These blenches gave my heart another youth.

Shak.

Blench, v. i. & t. [See 1st Blanch.] To grow or make pale.

Barbour.

2. One who blenches, flinches, or shrinks back.

Blend (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blended or Blent (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blending.] [OE. blenden, blanden, AS. blandan to blend, mix; akin to Goth. blandan to mix, Icel. blanda, Sw. blanda, Dan. blande, OHG. blantan to mis; to unknown origin.] 1. To mix or mingle together; esp. to mingle, combine, or associate so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, can not be distinguished. Hence: To confuse; to confound.

Blending the grand, the beautiful, the gay.

Percival.

2. To pollute by mixture or association; to spoil or corrupt; to blot; to stain. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Blend (?), v. i. To mingle; to mix; to unite intimately; to pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality.

Irving.

Blend, n. A thorough mixture of one thing with another, as color, tint, etc., into another, so that it cannot be known where one ends or the other begins.

Blend, v. t. [AS. blendan, from blind blind. See Blind, a.] To make blind, literally or figuratively; to dazzle; to deceive. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. (Paint.) The method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet, and shade into each other insensibly.

Weale.

Crabb.

Blenk, v. i. To blink; to shine; to look. [Obs.]

Dunglison.

Blent (?), imp. & p. p. of Blend to mingle. Mingled; mixed; blended; also, polluted; stained.

Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent.

Byron.

Blent, imp. & p. p. of Blend to blind. Blinded. Also (Chaucer), 3d sing. pres. Blindeth. [Obs.]

Bless (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blessed (?) or Blest; p. pr. & vb. n. Blessing.] [OE. blessien, bletsen, AS. bletsian, bledsian, bloedsian, fr. bl?d blood; prob. originally to consecrate by sprinkling with blood. See Blood.] 1. To make or pronounce holy; to consecrate

And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it.

Gen. ii. 3.

2. To make happy, blithesome, or joyous; to confer prosperity or happiness upon; to grant divine favor to.

The quality of mercy is ... twice blest;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Shak.

It hath pleased thee to bless the house of thy servant, that it may continue forever before thee.

1 Chron. xvii. 27 (R. V.)

Bless them which persecute you.

Rom. xii. 14.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed them.

Luke ix. 16.

5. To make the sign of the cross upon; to cross (one's self). [Archaic]

Holinshed.

6. To guard; to keep; to protect. [Obs.]

7. To praise, or glorify; to extol for excellences.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name.

Ps. ciii. 1.

8. To esteem or account happy; to felicitate.

The nations shall bless themselves in him.

Jer. iv. 3.

9. To wave; to brandish. [Obs.]

And burning blades about their heads do bless.

Spenser.

Round his armed head his trenchant blade he blest.

Fairfax.

Ascham.

Shak.

To bless the doors from nightly harm.

Milton.

O, run; prevent them with thy humble ode,

And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

Milton.

2. Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy; highly favored.

All generations shall call me blessed.

Luke i. 48.

Towards England's blessed shore.

Shak.

Shak.

4. Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness, or heavenly felicity; as, the blessed in heaven.

Reverenced like a blessed saint.

Shak.

Cast out from God and blessed vision.

Milton.

5. (R. C. Ch.) Beatified.

6. Used euphemistically, ironically, or intensively.

Not a blessed man came to set her [a boat] free.

R. D. Blackmore.

We shall blessedly meet again never to depart.

Sir P. Sidney.

The assurance of a future blessedness.

Tillotson.

Shak.

2. A declaration of divine favor, or an invocation imploring divine favor on some or something; a benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced.

This is the blessing, where with Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel.

Deut. xxxiii. 1.

3. A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare; a beneficent gift.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed.

Milton.

4. (Bib.) A gift. [A Hebraism]

Gen. xxxiii. 11.

5. Grateful praise or worship.

Milton.

White these blest sounds my ravished ear assail.

Trumbull.

Blet (?), n. [F. blet, blette, a., soft from over ripeness.] A form of decay in fruit which is overripe.

Lindley.

Blew (?), imp. of Blow.

Bleyme (?), n. [F. bleime.] (Far.) An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Bartlett.

[This vapor] blasts vegetables, blights corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to man.

Woodward.

2. Hence: To destroy the happiness of; to ruin; to mar essentially; to frustrate; as, to blight one's prospects.

Seared in heart and lone and blighted.

Byron.

Blight, v. i. To be affected by blight; to blast; as, this vine never blights.

2. The act of blighting, or the state of being blighted; a withering or mildewing, or a stoppage of growth in the whole or a part of a plant, etc.

3. That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes; that which impairs or destroys.

A blight seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.

Disraeli.

5. pl. A rashlike eruption on the human skin. [U. S.]

Spenser.

Blin, n. [AS. blinn.] Cessation; end. [Obs.]

Blind (?), a. [AS.; akin to D., G., OS., Sw., & Dan. blind, Icel. blindr, Goth. blinds; of uncertain origin.] 1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect or by deprivation; without sight.

He that is stricken blind can not forget

The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.

Shak.

2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable or unwilling to understand or judge; as, authors are blind to their own defects.

But hard be hardened, blind be blinded more,

That they may stumble on, and deeper fall.

Milton.

3. Undiscerning; indiscriminating; inconsiderate.

This plan is recommended neither to blind approbation nor to blind reprobation.

Jay.

4. Having such a state or condition as a thing would have to a person who is blind; not well marked or easily discernible; hidden; unseen; concealed; as, a blind path; a blind ditch.

5. Involved; intricate; not easily followed or traced.

The blind mazes of this tangled wood.

Milton.

6. Having no openings for light or passage; as, a blind wall; open only at one end; as, a blind alley; a blind gut.

7. Unintelligible, or not easily intelligible; as, a blind passage in a book; illegible; as, blind writing.

8. (Hort.) Abortive; failing to produce flowers or fruit; as, blind buds; blind flowers.

Tennyson.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that blinds those whom he should lead is ... a much greater.

South.

2. To deprive partially of vision; to make vision difficult for and painful to; to dazzle.

Her beauty all the rest did blind.

P. Fletcher.

3. To darken; to obscure to the eye or understanding; to conceal; to deceive.

Such darkness blinds the sky.

Dryden.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to blind and confound.

Stillingfleet.

4. To cover with a thin coating of sand and fine gravel; as a road newly paved, in order that the joints between the stones may be filled.

Blind (?), n. 1. Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; a cover; esp. a hinged screen or shutter for a window; a blinder for a horse.

2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding, or to conceal some covert deed or design; a subterfuge.

3. [Cf. F. blindes, p?., fr. G. blende, fr. blenden to blind, fr. blind blind.] (Mil.) A blindage. See Blindage.

4. A halting place. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Blind, Blinde (?), n. See Blende.

2. (Saddlery) One of the leather screens on a bridle, to hinder a horse from seeing objects at the side; a blinker.

And when they had blindfolded him, they struck him on the face.

Luke xxii. 64.

Fate's blindfold reign the atheist loudly owns.

Dryden.

By his imperious mistress blindly led.

Dryden.

Surely he fancies I play at blindman's buff with him, for he thinks I never have my eyes open.

Stillingfleet.

Darwin.

Color blindness, inability to distinguish certain color. See Daltonism.

Newts and blindworms do no wrong.

Shak.

1. To wink; to twinkle with, or as with, the eye.

One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame.

Pope

2. To see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly and with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes.

Show me thy chink, to blink through with mine eyne.

Shak.

3. To shine, esp. with intermittent light; to twinkle; to flicker; to glimmer, as a lamp.

The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink.

Wordsworth.

The sun blinked fair on pool and stream .

Sir W. Scott.

4. To turn slightly sour, as beer, mild, etc.

Blink, v. t. 1. To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; to shirk; as, to blink the question.

2. To trick; to deceive. [Scot.]

Jamieson.

Blink, n. [OE. blink. See Blink, v. i. ] 1. A glimpse or glance.

This is the first blink that ever I had of him.

Bp. Hall.

2. Gleam; glimmer; sparkle.

Sir W. Scott.

Not a blink of light was there.

Wordsworth.

3. (Naut.) The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink.

4. pl. [Cf. Blencher.] (Sporting) Boughs cast where deer are to pass, to turn or check them. [Prov. Eng.]

Marvell.

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears.

Hakewill.

Crabb.

2. A blinder for horses; a flap of leather on a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing objects as his side hence, whatever obstructs sight or discernment.

Nor bigots who but one way see,

through blinkers of authority.

M. Green.

3. pl. A kind of goggles, used to protect the eyes from glare, etc.

Marlowe.

Blirt (?), n. (Naut.) A gust of wind and rain.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

An then at last our bliss

Full and perfect is.

Milton.

Sir P. Sidney.

And painful blisters swelled my tender hands.

Grainger.

2. Any elevation made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.

3. A vesicatory; a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a blister.

Dunglison.

Let my tongue blister.

Shak.

My hands were blistered.

Franklin.

2. To give pain to, or to injure, as if by a blister.

This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongue.

Shak.

Hooker.

Blite (?), n. [L. blitum, Gr. ?.] (Bot.) A

genus of herbs (Blitum) with a fleshy calyx. Blitum capitatum is the strawberry blite.

The blithe sounds of festal music.

Prescott.

A daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonair.

Milton.

Chaucer.

The blithesome sounds of wassail gay.

Sir W. Scott.

Blive (?), adv. [A contraction of Belive.] Quickly; forthwith. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. To inflate; to puff up; to make vain.

Dryden.

Bloat, v. i. To grow turgid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular tissue; to puff out; to swell.

Arbuthnot.

Bloat, a. Bloated. [R.]

Shak.

Bloat, n. A term of contempt for a worthless, dissipated fellow. [Slang]

Bloat, v. t. To dry (herrings) in smoke. See Blote.

Blob (?), n. [See Bleb.] 1. Something blunt and round; a small drop or lump of something viscid or thick; a drop; a bubble; a blister.

Wright.

T. Carew.

Blobber lip, a thick, protruding lip.

His blobber lips and beetle brows commend.

Dryden.

Grew.

Block (?), n. [OE. blok; cf. F. bloc (fr. OHG.), D. & Dan. blok, Sw. & G. block, OHG. bloch. There is also an OHG. bloch, biloh; bi by + the same root as that of E. lock. Cf. Block, v. t., Blockade, and see Lock.]

1. A piece of wood more or less bulky; a solid mass of wood, stone, etc., usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces; as, a block on which a butcher chops his meat; a block by which to mount a horse; children's playing blocks, etc.

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,

And Christmas blocks are burning.

Wither.

All her labor was but as a block

Left in the quarry.

Tennyson.

2. The solid piece of wood on which condemned persons lay their necks when they are beheaded.

Noble heads which have been brought to the block.

E. Everett.

3. The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, etc., are shaped. Hence: The pattern or shape of a hat.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block.

Shak.

4. A large or long building divided into separate houses or shops, or a number of houses or shops built in contact with each other so as to form one building; a row of houses or shops.

5. A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or not.

The new city was laid out in rectangular blocks, each block containing thirty building lots. Such an average block, comprising 282 houses and covering nine acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street.

Lond. Quart. Rev.

7. (Falconry) The perch on which a bird of prey is kept.

8. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle; as, a block in the way.

9. A piece of box or other wood for engravers' work.

10. (Print.) A piece of hard wood (as mahogany or cherry) on which a stereotype or electrotype plate is mounted to make it type high.

11. A blockhead; a stupid fellow; a dolt. [Obs.]

What a block art thou !

Shak.

12. A section of a railroad where the block system is used. See Block system, below.

With moles ... would block the port.

Rowe.

A city ... besieged and blocked about.

Milton.

2. To secure or support by means of blocks; to secure, as two boards at their angles of intersection, by pieces of wood glued to each.

3. To shape on, or stamp with, a block; as, to block a hat.

To block out, to begin to reduce to shape; to mark out roughly; to lay out; as, to block out a plan.

Kent.

2. An obstruction to passage.

To raise a blockade. See under Raise.

Gilpin.

2. Hence, to shut in so as to prevent egress.

Till storm and driving ice blockade him there.

Wordsworth.

3. To obstruct entrance to or egress from.

Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door.

Pope.

2. (Naut.) A vessel employed in blockading.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,

With loads of learned lumber in his head.

Pope.

Carlyle.

2. A house of squared logs. [West. & South. U. S.]

2. Blocks used to support (a building, etc.) temporarily.

Our bloncket liveries been all too sad.

Spenser.

Blonde (?), n. [F.] 1. A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes. [Written also blond.]

G. Eliot.

Blood (?), n. [OE. blod, blood, AS. blōd; akin to D. bloed, OHG. bluot, G. blut, Goth, blōþ, Sw. & Dan. blod; prob. fr. the same root as E. blow to bloom. See Blow to bloom.] 1. The fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals, carrying nourishment to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products to be excreted. See under Arterial.

2. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; kinship.

To share the blood of Saxon royalty.

Sir W. Scott.

A friend of our own blood.

Waller.

Bouvier. Peters.

3. Descent; lineage; especially, honorable birth; the highest royal lineage.

Give us a prince of blood, a son of Priam.

Shak.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.

Shak.

4. (Stock Breeding) Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed.

5. The fleshy nature of man.

Nor gives it satisfaction to our blood.

Shak.

6. The shedding of blood; the taking of life, murder; manslaughter; destruction.

So wills the fierce, avenging sprite,

Till blood for blood atones.

Hood.

7. A bloodthirsty or murderous disposition. [R.]

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion

Was timed with dying cries.

Shak.

When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth.

Shak.

9. A man of fire or spirit; a fiery spark; a gay, showy man; a rake.

Seest thou not ... how giddily 'a turns about all the hot bloods between fourteen and five and thirty?

Shak.

It was the morning costume of a dandy or blood.

Thackeray.

10. The juice of anything, especially if red.

He washed ... his clothes in the blood of grapes.

Gen. xiix. 11.

Blood (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blooded; p. pr. & vb. n. Bleeding.] 1. To bleed. [Obs.]

Cowper.

2. To stain, smear or wet, with blood. [Archaic]

Reach out their spears afar,

And blood their points.

Dryden.

3. To give (hounds or soldiers) a first taste or sight of blood, as in hunting or war.

It was most important too that his troops should be blooded.

Macaulay.

4. To heat the blood of; to exasperate. [Obs.]

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much blooded one against another.

Bacon.

Shak.

2. Disposition to shed blood; bloodthirstiness.

All that bloodiness and savage cruelty which was in our nature.

Holland.

The bloodless carcass of my Hector sold.

Dryden.

2. Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter; as, a bloodless victory.

Froude.

3. Without spirit or activity.

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood !

Shak.

Arbuthnot.

Shak.

His eyes were bloodshot, ... and his hair disheveled.

Dickens.

Youatt.

Dunlison.

2. One who sheds blood; a cruel, bloodthirsty man; one guilty of bloodshed; a murderer. [Obs.]

Shak.

3. A hard and exacting master, landlord, or money lender; an extortioner.

2. Smear'd or stain'd with blood; as, bloody hands; a bloody handkerchief.

3. Given, or tending, to the shedding of blood; having a cruel, savage disposition; murderous; cruel.

Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.

Shak.

4. Attended with, or involving, bloodshed; sanguinary; esp., marked by great slaughter or cruelty; as, a bloody battle.

Thackeray.

Overbury.

Arbuthnot.

Jacob.

2. (Her.) A red hand, as in the arms of Ulster, which is now the distinguishing mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Dryden.

Bloom (?), n. [OE. blome, fr. Icel. blóm, blómi; akin to Sw. blom, Goth. blōma, OS. blōmo, D. bloem, OHG. bluomo, bluoma, G. blume; fr. the same root as AS. blōwan to blow, blossom. See Blow to bloom, and cf. Blossom.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud; flowers, collectively.

The rich blooms of the tropics.

Prescott.

Milton.

3. A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms; as, the bloom of youth.

Every successive mother has transmitted a fainter bloom, a more delicate and briefer beauty.

Hawthorne.

A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the bloom upon it.

Thackeray.

5. The clouded appearance which varnish sometimes takes upon the surface of a picture.

Knight.

Bloom, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Bloomed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blooming.] 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower or be in flower.

A flower which once

In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,

Began to bloom.

Milton.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers; to give promise, as by or with flowers.

A better country blooms to view,

Beneath a brighter sky.

Logan.

Bloom, v. t. 1. To cause to blossom; to make flourish. [R.]

Charitable affection bloomed them.

Hooker.

2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant. [R.]

Milton.

Keats.

2. A woman who wears a Bloomer costume.

2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; indicating the freshness and beauties of youth or health.

Shelley.

But all the bloomy flush of life is fled.

Goldsmith.

2. Covered with bloom, as fruit.

Dryden.

Blooth (?), n. Bloom; a blossoming. [Prov. Eng.]

All that blooth means heavy autumn work for him and his hands.

T. Hardy.

Blore (?), n. [Perh. a variant of blare, v. i.; or cf. Gael. & Ir. blor a loud noise.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast. [Obs.]

A most tempestuous blore.

Chapman.

Chaucer.

Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day.

Longfellow.

2. A blooming period or stage of development; something lovely that gives rich promise.

In the blossom of my youth.

Massinger.

In blossom, having the blossoms open; in bloom.

The moving whisper of huge trees that branched

And blossomed.

Tennyson.

2. To flourish and prosper.

Israel shall blossom and bud, and full the face of the world with fruit.

Isa. xxvii. 6.

Blot (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blotted (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blotting.] [Cf. Dan. plette. See 3d Blot.]

1. To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink.

The brief was writ and blotted all with gore.

Gascoigne.

2. To impair; to damage; to mar; to soil.

It blots thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads.

Shak.

3. To stain with infamy; to disgrace.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood.

Rowe.

One act like this blots out a thousand crimes.

Dryden.

5. To obscure; to eclipse; to shadow.

He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane.

Cowley.

6. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper.

Blot, v. i. To take a blot; as, this paper blots easily.

Shak.

2. An obliteration of something written or printed; an erasure.

Dryden.

3. A spot on reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

This deadly blot in thy digressing son.

Shak.

Blot, n. [Cf. Dan. blot bare, naked, Sw. blott, d. bloot, G. bloss, and perh. E. bloat.] 1. (Backgammon) (a) An exposure of a single man to be taken up. (b) A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up.

He is too great a master of his art to make a blot which may be so easily hit.

Dryden.

2. A weak point; a failing; an exposed point or mark.

Blotch (?), n. [Cf. OE. blacche in blacchepot blacking pot, akin to black, as bleach is akin to bleak. See Black, a., or cf. Blot a spot.] 1. A blot or spot, as of color or of ink; especially a large or irregular spot. Also Fig.; as, a moral blotch.

Spots and blotches ... some red, others yellow.

Harvey.

2. (Med.) A large pustule, or a coarse eruption.

Foul scurf and blotches him defile.

Thomson.

Blotched (?), a. Marked or covered with blotches.

To give their blotched and blistered bodies ease.

Drayton.

2. (Com.) A wastebook, in which entries of transactions are made as they take place.

Ruskin.

How blows the citron grove.

Milton.

Blow, v. t. To cause to blossom; to put forth (blossoms or flowers).

The odorous banks, that blow

Flowers of more mingled hue.

Milton.

Tatler.

Well struck ! there was blow for blow.

Shak.

2. A sudden or forcible act or effort; an assault.

A vigorous blow might win [Hanno's camp].

T. Arnold.

3. The infliction of evil; a sudden calamity; something which produces mental, physical, or financial suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a buffet.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows.

Shak.

Hark how it rains and blows !

Walton.

2. To send forth a forcible current of air, as from the mouth or from a pair of bellows.

3. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff.

Here is Mistress Page at the door, sweating and blowing.

Shak.

4. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet.

There let the pealing organ blow.

Milton.

5. To spout water, etc., from the blowholes, as a whale.

6. To be carried or moved by the wind; as, the dust blows in from the street.

The grass blows from their graves to thy own.

M. Arnold.

7. To talk loudly; to boast; to storm. [Colloq.]

You blow behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face.

Bartlett.

Tatler.

Blow, v. t. 1. To force a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means; as, to blow the fire.

2. To drive by a current air; to impel; as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.

Off at sea northeast winds blow

Sabean odors from the spicy shore.

Milton.

3. To cause air to pass through by the action of the mouth, or otherwise; to cause to sound, as a wind instrument; as, to blow a trumpet; to blow an organ.

Hath she no husband

That will take pains to blow a horn before her?

Shak.

Boy, blow the pipe until the bubble rise,

Then cast it off to float upon the skies.

Parnell.

4. To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to blow an egg; to blow one's nose.

6. To spread by report; to publish; to disclose.

Through the court his courtesy was blown.

Dryden.

His language does his knowledge blow.

Whiting.

7. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; as, to blow bubbles; to blow glass.

8. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up.

Look how imagination blows him.

Shak.

9. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to blow a horse.

Sir W. Scott.

To suffer

The flesh fly blow my mouth.

Shak.

G. Eliot.

How far the very custom of hearing anything spouted withers and blows upon a fine passage, may be seen in those speeches from [Shakespeare's] Henry V. which are current in the mouths of schoolboys.

C. Lamb.

A lady's maid whose character had been blown upon.

Macaulay.

Blow (?), n. 1. A blowing, esp., a violent blowing of the wind; a gale; as, a heavy blow came on, and the ship put back to port.

2. The act of forcing air from the mouth, or through or from some instrument; as, to give a hard blow on a whistle or horn; to give the fire a blow with the bellows.

3. The spouting of a whale.

4. (Metal.) A single heat or operation of the Bessemer converter.

Raymond.

5. An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it.

Chapman.

B. Jonson.

Smart.

2. (Mech.) A device for producing a current of air; as: (a) A metal plate temporarily placed before the upper part of a grate or open fire. (b) A machine for producing an artificial blast or current of air by pressure, as for increasing the draft of a furnace, ventilating a building or shaft, cleansing gram, etc.

3. A blowing out or excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine.

6. A braggart, or loud talker. [Slang]

Bartlett.

2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean.

3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

4. (Founding) An air hole in a casting.

Blown (?), p. p. & a. 1. Swollen; inflated; distended; puffed up, as cattle when gorged with green food which develops gas.

2. Stale; worthless.

Sir W. Scott.

Blown, p. p. & a. Opened; in blossom or having blossomed, as a flower.

Shak.

2. An outburst of temper or excitement. [Colloq.]

2. A blowgun; a blowtube.

Blowse , n. See Blowze.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Tylor.

2. A similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys for discharging paper wads and other light missiles.

Shak.

Huge women blowzed with health and wind.

Tennyson.

Blub (?), v. t. & i. [Cf. Bleb, Blob.] To swell; to puff out, as with weeping. [Obs.]

1. A bubble.

At his mouth a blubber stood of foam.

Henryson.

2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals from which oil is obtained. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh.

She wept, she blubbered, and she tore her hair.

Swift.

Dear Cloe, how blubbered is that pretty face!

Prior.

Spenser.

He spake well save that his blubbering interrupted him.

Winthrop.

2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering; as, a blubbery mass.

Thackeray.

Milton.

3. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel blue.

4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, thongs looked blue. [Colloq.]

5. Severe or over strict in morals; gloom; as, blue and sour religionists; suiting one who is over strict in morals; inculcating an impracticable, severe, or gloomy mortality; as, blue laws.

The ladies were very blue and well informed.

Thackeray.

For his religion...

'T was Presbyterian, true blue.

Hudibras.

Blue (?), n. 1. One of the seven colors into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism; the color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that, whether lighter or darker; a pigment having such color. Sometimes, poetically, the sky.

2. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. [Colloq.]

3. pl. [Short for blue devils.] Low spirits; a fit of despondency; melancholy. [Colloq.]

Blue, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blued (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bluing.] To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

The Bluebeard chamber of his mind, into which no eye but his own must look.

Carlyle.

2. (Bot.) A plant. Same as Bluebottle.

Shak.

Kentucky blue grass, a species of grass (*Poa pratensis*) which has running rootstocks and spreads rapidly. It is valuable as a pasture grass, as it endures both winter and drought better than other kinds, and is very nutritious.

Swift.

Boyle.

Dunglison.

2. A grayish blue building stone, as that commonly used in the eastern United States.

Southey.

Irving.

Falconer.

Its banks, if not really steep, had a bluff and precipitous aspect.

Judd.

3. Surly; churlish; gruff; rough.

Sir W. Scott.

There is indeed a bluff pertinacity which is a proper defense in a moment of surprise.

I. Taylor.

Bluff, n. 1. A high, steep bank, as by a river or the sea, or beside a ravine or plain; a cliff with a broad face.

Beach, bluff, and wave, adieu.

Whittier.

3. A game at cards; poker. [U.S.]

Bartlett.

Bluff, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bluffed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bluffing.] 1. (Poker) To deter (an opponent) from taking the risk of

betting on his hand of cards, as the bluffer does by betting heavily on his own hand although it may be of less value. [U. S.]

2. To frighten or deter from accomplishing a purpose by making a show of confidence in one's strength or resources; as, he bluffed me off. [Colloq.]

Bluff, v. i. To act as in the game of bluff.

2. Inclined to bo bluff; brusque.

Tomlinson.

2. Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo, or preparations used by washerwomen.

Swift.

2. To move in an awkward, clumsy manner; to flounder and stumble.

I was never distinguished for address, and have often even blundered in making my bow.

Goldsmith.

Yet knows not how to find the uncertain place,

And blunders on, and staggers every pace.

Dryden.

Ditton.

2. To do or treat in a blundering manner; to confuse.

He blunders and confounds all these together.

Stillingfleet.

2. A gross error or mistake, resulting from carelessness, stupidity, or culpable ignorance.

2. A stupid, blundering fellow.

Blunge (?), v. t. To amalgamate and blend; to beat up or mix in water, as clay.

Tomlinson.

Tomlinson.

Blunt (?), a. [Cf. Prov. G. bludde a dull or blunt knife, Dan. blunde to sleep, Sw. & Icel. blunda; or perh. akin to E. blind.] 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.

The murderous knife was dull and blunt.

Shak.

His wits are not so blunt.

Shak.

Shak.

4. Hard to impress or penetrate. [R.]

I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions.

Pope.

Blunt, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blunted; p. pr. & vb. n. Blunting.] 1. To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to make blunt.

Shak.

2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility, of; as, to blunt the feelings.

Blunt, n. 1. A fencer's foil. [Obs.]

2. A short needle with a strong point. See Needle.

3. Money. [Cant]

Beaconsfield.

Sometimes after bluntly giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations.

Jeffrey.

The multitude of elements and bluntness of angles.

Holland.

Boyle.

Shak.

Blur (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Blurred (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Blurring.] [Prob. of same origin as blear. See Blear.] 1. To render obscure by making the form or outline of confused and uncertain, as by soiling; to smear; to make indistinct and confused; as, to blur manuscript by handling it while damp; to blur the impression of a woodcut by an excess of ink.

But time hath nothing blurred those lines of favor

Which then he wore.

Shak.

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to darken.

Her eyes are blurred with the lightning's glare.

J. R. Drake.

3. To sully; to stain; to blemish, as reputation.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,

But can not blur my lost renown.

Hudibras.

Blur (?), n. 1. That which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blot, as upon paper or other substance.

As for those who cleanse blurs with blotted fingers, they make it worse.

Fuller.

2. A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision; as, to see things with a blur; it was all blur.

3. A moral stain or blot.

Lest she ... will with her railing set a great blur on mine honesty and good name.

Udall.

Others ... can not hold, but blurt out, those words which afterward they forced to eat.

Hakewill.

To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of. [Obs.]

Shak.

1. To become suffused with red in the cheeks, as from a sense of shame, modesty, or confusion; to become red from such cause, as the cheeks or face.

To the nuptial bower

I led her blushing like the morn.

Milton.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to blush.

Buckminster.

He would stroke

The head of modest and ingenuous worth,

That blushed at its own praise.

Cowper.

2. To grow red; to have a red or rosy color.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,

But stayed, and made the western welkin blush.

Shak.

3. To have a warm and delicate color, as some roses and other flowers.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

T. Gray.

Blush, v. t. 1. To suffuse with a blush; to redden; to make roseate. [Obs.]

To blush and beautify the cheek again.

Shak.

2. To express or make known by blushing.

I'll blush you thanks.

Shak.

Blush, n. 1. A suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

The rosy blush of love.

Trumbull.

2. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

Light's last blushes tinged the distant hills.

Lyttleton.

B. Jonson.

While from his ardent look the turning Spring

Averts her blushful face.

Thomson.

The dappled pink and blushing rose.

Prior.

Vice now, secure, her blushless front shall raise.

Dodsley.

Harvey.

1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather.

Of Chaos blustering round.

Milton.

2. To talk with noisy violence; to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; to act in a noisy, tumultuous way; to play the bully; to storm; to rage.

Your ministerial directors blustered like tragic tyrants.

Burke.

He bloweth and blustereth out ... his abominable blasphemy.

Sir T. More.

As if therewith he meant to bluster all princes into a perfect obedience to his commands.

Fuller.

To the winds they set

Their corners, when with bluster to confound

Sea, air, and shore.

Milton.

2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk; noisy and boastful language.

L'Estrange.

A tempest and a blustering day.

Shak.

L'Estrange.

Motley.

Shak.

Bo (?), interj. [Cf. W. bw, an interj. of threatening or frightening; n., terror, fear, dread.] An exclamation used to startle or frighten. [Spelt also boh and boo.]

2. A table to put food upon.

Halliwell.

Fruit of all kinds ...

She gathers, tribute large, and on the board

Heaps with unsparing hand.

Milton.

4. A table at which a council or court is held. Hence: A council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting, public or private; a number of persons appointed or elected to sit in council for the management or direction of some public or private business or trust; as, the Board of Admiralty; a board of trade; a board of directors, trustees, commissioners, etc.

Both better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that board.

Clarendon.

We may judge from their letters to the board.

Porteus.

5. A square or oblong piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose, as, a molding board; a board or surface painted or arranged for a game; as, a chessboard; a backgammon board.

6. Paper made thick and stiff like a board, for book covers, etc.; pasteboard; as, to bind a book in boards.

7. pl. The stage in a theater; as, to go upon the boards, to enter upon the theatrical profession.

Cowper.

2. [Cf. Board to accost, and see Board, n.] To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or a friendly way.

You board an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make a communication.

Totten.

3. To enter, as a railway car. [Colloq. U. S.]

4. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation; to supply with daily meals.

5. To place at board, for compensation; as, to board one's horse at a livery stable.

Board (?), v. i. To obtain meals, or meals and lodgings, stately for compensation; as, he boards at the hotel.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house.

Spectator.

Board, v. t. [F. *aborder*. See *Abord*, v. t.] To approach; to accost; to address; hence, to woo. [Obs.]

I will board her, though she chide as loud

As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack.

Shak.

2. (Naut.) One who boards a ship; one selected to board an enemy's ship.

Totten.

Both slain at one time, as they attempted the boarding of a frigate.

Sir F. Drake.

2. The act of covering with boards; also, boards, collectively; or a covering made of boards.

3. The act of supplying, or the state of being supplied, with regular or specified meals, or with meals and lodgings, for pay.

In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.

Shak.

? grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of your selves: .. not of works, lest any man should boast.

Eph. ii. 8, 9.

2. To speak in exulting language of another; to glory; to exult.

In God we boast all the day long.

Ps. xiv. 8

Lest bad men should boast

Their specious deeds.

Milton.

2. To display vaingloriously.

3. To possess or have; as, to boast a name.

Prov. xxvii.?

Boast, v. t. [Of uncertain etymology.] 1. (Masonry) To dress, as a stone, with a broad chisel.

Weale.

2. (Sculp.) To shape roughly as a preparation for the finer work to follow; to cut to the general form required.

Boast, n. 1. Act of boasting; vaunting or bragging.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,

In Christian comfort, or in Stoic boast!

Byron.

The boast of historians.

Macaulay.

Chaucer.

When boasting ends, then dignity begins.

Young.

Burke.

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail.

2. Hence, any vessel; usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; as, pilot boat, packet boat, passage boat, advice boat, etc. The term is sometimes applied to steam vessels, even of the largest class; as, the Cunard boats.

3. A vehicle, utensil, or dish, somewhat resembling a boat in shape; as, a stone boat; a gravy boat.

F. W. Newman.

Boat (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Boated; p. pr. & vb. n. Boating.] 1. To transport in a boat; as, to boat goods.

2. To place in a boat; as, to boat oars.

To boat the oars. See under Oar.

Boat, v. i. To go or row in a boat.

I boated over, ran my craft aground.

Tennyson.

2. Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

The boatable waters of the Alleghany.

J. Morse.

2. A perching bird of India, of the genus *Eurylaimus*.

Half the latticed boathouse hides.

Wordsworth.

2. In Persia, a punishment of capital offenders, by laying them on the back in a covered boat, where they are left to perish.

The guns were heard ... about a hundred Italian miles, in long boations.

Derham.

As late the boatman hies him home.

Percival.

Boatswain's mate, an assistant of the boatswain.

Totten.

Bob (?), n. [An onomatopoetic word, expressing quick, jerky motion; OE. bob bunch, bobben to strike, mock, deceive. Cf. Prov. Eng. bob, n., a ball, an engine beam, bunch, blast, trick, taunt, scoff; as, a v., to dance, to courtesy, to disappoint, OF. bober to mock.] 1. Anything that hangs so as to play loosely, or with a short abrupt motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant; as, the bob at the end of a kite's tail.

In jewels dressed and at each ear a bob.

Dryden.

2. A knot of worms, or of rags, on a string, used in angling, as for eels; formerly, a worm suitable for bait.

Or yellow bobs, turned up before the plow,

Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enow.

Lauson.

3. A small piece of cork or light wood attached to a fishing line to show when a fish is biting; a float.

4. The ball or heavy part of a pendulum; also, the ball or weight at the end of a plumb line.

5. A small wheel, made of leather, with rounded edges, used in polishing spoons, etc.

6. A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing; as, a bob of the head.

7. (Steam Engine) A working beam.

8. A knot or short curl of hair; also, a bob wig.

A plain brown bob he wore.

Shenstone.

9. A peculiar mode of ringing changes on bells.

10. The refrain of a song.

To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the song.

L'Estrange.

11. A blow; a shake or jog; a rap, as with the fist.

12. A jeer or flout; a sharp jest or taunt; a trick.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,

Doth very foolishly, although he smart,

Not to seem senseless of the bob.

Shak.

13. A shilling. [Slang, Eng.]

Dickens.

W. Irving.

2. To strike with a quick, light blow; to tap.

If any man happened by long sitting to sleep... he was suddenly bobbed on the face by the servants.

Elyot.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud or cheating; to filch.

Gold and jewels that I bobbed from him.

Shak.

4. To mock or delude; to cheat.

To play her pranks, and bob the fool,

The shrewish wife began.

Turbervile.

5. To cut short; as, to bob the hair, or a horse's tail.

Thackeray.

2. To angle with a bob. See Bob, n., 2 & 3.

He ne'er had learned the art to bob

For anything but eels.

Saxe.

To bob at an apple, cherry, etc. to attempt to bite or seize with the mouth an apple, cherry, or other round fruit, while it is swinging from a string or floating in a tug of water.

Chaucer.

Halliwell.

2. A spool or reel of various material and construction, with a head at one or both ends, and sometimes with a hole bored through its length by which it may be placed on a spindle or pivot. It is used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning or warping machines, looms, sewing machines, etc.

3. The little rounded piece of wood, at the end of a latch string, which is pulled to raise the latch.

4. (Haberdashery) A fine cord or narrow braid.

Tomlinsom.

Dickens.

Dickens.

The happiest bird of our spring is the bobolink.

W. Irving.

The long wagon body set on bobsleds.

W. D. Howells.

Rag, tag, and bobtail, the rabble.

Marryat.

Spectator.

Baroko and Bocardo have been stumbling blocks to the logicians.

Bowen.

Latimer.

Craig.

Bartlett.

A raven that bodes nothing but mischief.

Goldsmith.

Good onset bodes good end.

Spenser.

Bode, v. i. To foreshow something; to augur.

Whatever now

The omen proved, it boded well to you.

Dryden.

Bode, n. 1. An omen; a foreshadowing. [Obs.]

The owl eke, that of death the bode bringeth.

Chaucer.

2. A bid; an offer. [Obs. or Dial.]

Sir W. Scott

Bode, n. [AS. *boda*; akin to OFries. *boda*, AS. *bodo*, OHG. *boto*. See Bode, v. t.] A messenger; a herald.

Robertson.

Bode, n. [See Abide.] A stop; a halting; delay. [Obs.]

Bode, imp. & p. p. from Bide. Abode.

There that night they bode.

Tennyson.

Bode, p. p. of Bid. Bid or bidden. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Carlyle.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl

Makes all these bodements.

Shak.

Bodge (?), n. A botch; a patch. [Dial.]

Whitlock.

Bodge (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bodged (?).] To botch; to mend clumsily; to patch. [Obs. or Dial.]

Bodge, v. i. See Budge.

Her bodice half way she unlaced.

Prior.

Thackeray.

A doe ... not altogether so fat, but very good flesh and good bodied.

Hakluyt.

2. Without material form; incorporeal.

Phantoms bodiless and vain.

Swift.

Minsheu.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the bodily part of us.

Tatler.

L'Estrange.

3. Real; actual; put in execution. [Obs.]

Be brought to bodily act.

Shak.

Bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury.

For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily.

Col.ii.9

2. In respect to, or so as to affect, the entire body of

Lowell.

When he himself might his quietus make

With a bare bodkin.

Shak.

2. (Needlework) An implement of steel, bone, ivory, etc., with a sharp point, for making holes by piercing; a ?tiletto; an eyeleteer.

3. (Print.) A sharp tool, like an awl, used for picking ?ut letters from a column or page in making corrections.

4. A kind of needle with a large eye and a blunt point, for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem; a tape needle.

Wedge whole ages in a bodkin's eye.

Pope.

5. A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.

To sit, ride, or travel bodkin, to sit closely wedged between two persons. [Colloq.]

Thackeray.

Shirley.

Sir W.Scott.

1. The material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, as distinguished from the spirit, or vital principle; the physical person.

Absent in body, but present in spirit.

1 Cor. v. 3

For of the soul the body form doth take.

For soul is form, and doth the body make.

Spenser.

2. The trunk, or main part, of a person or animal, as distinguished from the limbs and head; the main, central, or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, etc.

Who set the body and the limbs

Of this great sport together?

Shak.

The van of the king's army was led by the general; ... in the body was the king and the prince.

Clarendon.

Rivers that run up into the body of Italy.

Addison.

3. The real, as opposed to the symbolical; the substance, as opposed to the shadow.

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ.

Col.ii. 17.

A dry, shrewd kind of a body.

W. Irving.

5. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as united by some common tie, or as organized for some purpose; a collective whole or totality; a corporation; as, a legislative body; a clerical body.

A numerous body led unresistingly to the slaughter.

Prescott.

6. A number of things or particulars embodied in a system; a general collection; as, a great body of facts; a body of laws or of divinity.

Huxley.

By collision of two bodies, grind

The air attrite to fire.

Milton.

8. Amount; quantity; extent.

9. That part of a garment covering the body, as distinguished from the parts covering the limbs.

10. The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed; as, a wagon body; a cart body.

11. (Print.) The shank of a type, or the depth of the shank (by which the size is indicated); as, a nonpareil face on an agate body.

12. (Geom.) A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure.

13. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, this color has body; wine of a good body.

Wharton.

Bouvier.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe (=call), Mars yren (=iron), Mercurie quicksilver we clepe, Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin, and Venus coper.

Chaucer.

To body forth, to give form or shape to mentally.

Imagination bodies forth

The forms of things unknown.

Shak.

2. Retinue; attendance; following.

Bp. Porteus.

Chaucer.

Bog (?), n. [Ir. & Gael. bog soft, tender, moist: cf. Ir. bogach bog, moor, marsh, Gael. boghan quagmire.]

1. A quagmire filled with decayed moss and other vegetable matter; wet spongy ground where a heavy body is apt to sink; a marsh; a morass.

Appalled with thoughts of bog, or caverned pit,  
Of treacherous earth, subsiding where they tread.

R. Jago.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. [Local, U. S.]

Bog, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bugged (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Boggling.] To sink, as into a bog; to submerge in a bog; to cause to sink and stick, as in mud and mire.

At another time, he was bogged up to the middle in the slough of Lochend.

Sir W. Scott.

We start and boggle at every unusual appearance.

Glanvill.

Boggling at nothing which serveth their purpose.

Barrow.

2. To do anything awkwardly or unskillfully.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

Howell.

Halliwell.

Bartlett.

There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing bogy in the history of savages.

C. Kingsley.

2. Fig.: The region or community of social Bohemians. See Bohemian, n., 3.

She knew every one who was any one in the land of Bohemia.

Compton Reade.

Hers was a pleasant Bohemian life till she was five and thirty.

Blackw. Mag.

Artists have abandoned their Bohemian manners and customs nowadays.

W. Black.

2. The language of the Czechs (the ancient inhabitants of Bohemia), the richest and most developed of the dialects of the Slavic family.

She was of a wild, roving nature, inherited from father and mother, who were both Bohemians by taste and circumstances.

Thackeray.

Boil (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Boiled (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Boiling.] [OE. boilen, OF. boilir, builir, F. bouillir, fr. L. bullire to be in a bubbling motion, from bulla bubble; akin to Gr. ?, Lith. bumbuls. Cf. Bull an edict, Budge, v., and Ebullition.] 1. To be agitated, or tumultuously moved, as a liquid by the generation and rising of bubbles of steam (or vapor), or of currents produced by heating it to the boiling point; to be in a state of ebullition; as, the water boils.

2. To be agitated like boiling water, by any other cause than heat; to bubble; to effervesce; as, the boiling waves.

He maketh the deep to boil like a pot.

Job xii. 31.

4. To be moved or excited with passion; to be hot or fervid; as, his blood boils with anger.

Then boiled my breast with flame and burning wrath.

Surrey.

5. To be in boiling water, as in cooking; as, the potatoes are boiling.

Boil, v.t. 1. To heat to the boiling point, or so as to cause ebullition; as, to boil water.

2. To form, or separate, by boiling or evaporation; as, to boil sugar or salt.

3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking, cleansing, etc.; as, to boil meat; to boil clothes.

The stomach cook is for the hall,

And boileth meate for them all.

Gower.

4. To steep or soak in warm water. [Obs.]

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense can not inform; but if you boil them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner.

Bacon.

To boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; as, to boil down sap or sirup.

Boil, n. Act or state of boiling. [Colloq.]

Boil, n. [Influenced by boil, v. See Beal, Bile.] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which, on suppuration, discharges pus, mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the core.

Boiled (?), a. Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of a boiling liquid; as, boiled meat; a boiled dinner; boiled clothes.

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled.

3. (Mech.) A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought iron plates riveted together, or a composite structure variously formed, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or for heating, cooking, or other purposes.

2. Exposure to the action of a hot liquid.

And lakes of bitumen rise boiling higher.

Byron.

The bois d'arc seems to be the characteristic growth of the black prairies.

U. S. Census (1880).

Shak.

2. Exhibiting tumultuous violence and fury; acting with noisy turbulence; violent; rough; stormy.

The waters swell before a boisterous storm.

Shak.

The brute and boisterous force of violent men.

Milton.

3. Noisy; rough; turbulent; as, boisterous mirth; boisterous behavior.

I like not that loud, boisterous man.

Addison.

4. Vehement; excessive. [R.]

The heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them.

Woodward.

Boke, v. t. & i. To poke; to thrust. [Obs. or Dial.]

Bold (?), a. [OE. bald, bold, AS. bald, beald; akin to Icel. ballr, OHG. bald, MHG. balt, D. boud, Goth. bal?ei boldness, It. baldo. In Ger. there remains only bald, adv. soon. Cf. Bawd, n.] 1. Forward to meet danger; venturesome; daring; not timorous or shrinking from risk; brave; courageous.

Throngs of knights and barons bold.

Milton.

Milton.

3. In a bad sense, too forward; taking undue liberties; over assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude; impudent.

Thou art too wild, too rude and bold of voice.

Shak.

Waller.

The cathedral church is a very bold work.

Addison.

5. Standing prominently out to view; markedly conspicuous; striking the eye; in high relief.

Shadows in painting ... make the figure bolder.

Dryden.

6. Steep; abrupt; prominent.

Where the bold cape its warning forehead rears.

Trumbull.

Bold (?), v. t. To make bold or daring. [Obs.]

Shak.

Bold, v. i. To be or become bold. [Obs.]

Ready speakers, being boldened with their present abilities to say more, ... use less help of diligence and study.

Ascham.

Bramhall.

2. (Print.) Having a conspicuous or heavy face.

Tennyson.

Bole, n. [Etym. doubtful.] An aperture, with a wooden shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light; also, a small closet. [Scot.]

Open the bole wi'speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldin.

Sir W. Scott.

Bole, n. A measure. See Boll, n., 2.

Mortimer.

Bole, n. [Gr. ? a clod or lump of earth: cf. F. bol, and also L. bolus morsel. Cf. Bolus.] 1. Any one of several varieties of friable earthy clay, usually colored more or less strongly red by oxide of iron, and used to color and adulterate various substances. It was formerly used in medicine. It is composed essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina, or more rarely of magnesia. See Clay, and Terra alba.

2. A bolus; a dose.

Coleridge.

Chaucer.

Gwilt.

Boll (?), n. [OE. bolle boll, bowl, AS. bolla. See Bowl a vessel.] 1. The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton; a pericarp of a globular form.

2. A Scotch measure, formerly in use: for wheat and beans it contained four Winchester bushels; for oats, barley, and potatoes, six bushels. A boll of meal is 140 lbs. avoirdupois. Also, a measure for salt of two bushels. [Sometimes spelled bole.]

Boll, v. i. [imp. & p.p. Bolled (?).] To form a boll or seed vessel; to go to seed.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolled.

Ex. ix. 31.

Bollard timber (Naut.), a timber, also called a knighthead, rising just within the stem in a ship, on either side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

Boln (?), v. i. [OE. bolnen, bollen; cf. Dan. bulne. Cf. Bulge.] To swell; to puff.

Holland.

Thin, and boln out like a sail.

B. Jonson.

2. A Bologna sausage.

Bolognese school (Paint.), a school of painting founded by the Carracci, otherwise called the Lombard or Eclectic school, the object of which was to unite the excellences of the preceding schools.

Bolognian stone. See Bologna stone, under Bologna.

S. P. Langley.

And here I'll fling the pillow, there the bolster,

This way the coverlet, another way the sheets.

Shak.

2. A pad, quilt, or anything used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress.

This arm shall be a bolster for thy head.

Gay.

3. Anything arranged to act as a support, as in various forms of mechanism, etc.

4. (Saddlery) A cushioned or a piece part of a saddle.

5. (Naut.) (a) A cushioned or a piece of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed on the trestletrees and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (b) Anything used to prevent chafing.

6. A plate of iron or a mass of wood under the end of a bridge girder, to keep the girder from resting directly on the abutment.

7. A transverse bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the bed or body rests.

8. The crossbeam forming the bearing piece of the body of a railway car; the central and principal cross beam of a car truck.

9. (Mech.) the perforated plate in a punching machine on which anything rests when being punched.

10. (Cutlery) (a) That part of a knife blade which abuts upon the end of the handle. (b) The metallic end of a

pocketknife handle.

G. Francis.

11. (Arch.) The rolls forming the ends or sides of the Ionic capital.

G. Francis.

12. (Mil.) A block of wood on the carriage of a siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when arranged for transportation. [See Illust. of Gun carriage.]

Bolster work (Arch.), members which are bellied or curved outward like cushions, as in friezes of certain classical styles.

S. Sharp.

To bolster baseness.

Drayton.

Shoddy inventions designed to bolster up a factitious pride.

Compton Reade.

2. Swelled out.

Look that the crossbowmen lack not bolts.

Sir W. Scott.

A fool's bolt is soon shot.

Shak.

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

3. A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and screw thread cut upon the other end.

4. A sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate; the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the action of the key.

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle; a fetter. [Obs.]

Away with him to prison!

lay bolts enough upon him.

Shak.

6. A compact package or roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, often containing about forty yards.

7. A bundle, as of oziers.

See Tap bolt, Screw bolt, and Stud bolt.

Bolt, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bolted; p. pr. & vb. n. Bolting.] 1. To shoot; to discharge or drive forth.

2. To utter precipitately; to blurt or throw out.

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments.

Milton.

3. To swallow without chewing; as, to bolt food.

4. (U. S. Politics) To refuse to support, as a nomination made by a party to which one has belonged or by a caucus in which one has taken part.

5. (Sporting) To cause to start or spring forth; to dislodge, as conies, rabbits, etc.

6. To fasten or secure with, or as with, a bolt or bolts, as a door, a timber, fetters; to shackle; to restrain.

Let tenfold iron bolt my door.

Langhorn.

Which shackles accidents and bolts up change.

Shak.

Bolt (?), v. i. 1. To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to spring abruptly; to come or go suddenly; to dart; as, to bolt out of the room.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, ...

And oft out of a bush doth bolt.

Drayton.

2. To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt.

His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads.

Milton.

3. To spring suddenly aside, or out of the regular path; as, the horse bolted.

4. (U.S. Politics) To refuse to support a nomination made by a party or a caucus with which one has been connected; to break away from a party.

Bolt, adv. In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly.

[He] came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.

Thackeray.

Bolt upright. (a) Perfectly upright; perpendicular; straight up; unbendingly erect. Addison. (b) On the back at full length. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Bolt, n. [From Bolt, v. i.] 1. A sudden spring or start; a sudden spring aside; as, the horse made a bolt.

2. A sudden flight, as to escape creditors.

Compton Reade.

3. (U. S. Politics) A refusal to support a nomination made by the party with which one has been connected; a breaking away from one's party.

Bolt, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bolted; p. pr. & vb. n. Bolting.] [OE. bolten, boulten, OF. buleter, F. bluter, fr. LI. buletare, buratare, cf. F. bure coarse woolen stuff; fr. L. burrus red. See Borrel, and cf. Bultel.]

1. To sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles of, as bran from flour, by means of a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify by other means.

He now had bolted all the flour.

Spenser.

Ill schooled in bolted language.

Shak.

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things.

L'Estrange.

3. (Law) To discuss or argue privately, and for practice, as cases at law.

Jacob.

To bolt to the bran, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover everything important.

Chaucer.

This bolts the matter fairly to the bran.

Harte.

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and bolted to the bran.

Burke.

Bolt, n. A sieve, esp. a long fine sieve used in milling for bolting flour and meal; a bolter.

B. Jonson.

2. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer; a sieve.

2. The head of a bolt.

2. (Law) A private arguing of cases for practice by students, as in the Inns of Court. [Obs.]

Bomb (?), n. [F. bombe bombshell, fr. L. bombus a humming or buzzing noise, Gr. ?.]

1. A great noise; a hollow sound. [Obs.]

A pillar of iron ... which if you had struck, would make ... a great bomb in the chamber beneath.

Bacon.

2. (Mil.) A shell; esp. a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. See Shell.

3. A bomb ketch.

Darwin.

Bomb, v. t. To bombard. [Obs.]

Prior.

Bomb, v. i. [Cf. Boom.] To sound; to boom; to make a humming or buzzing sound. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses.

Knolles.

2. A bombardment. [Poetic & R.]

J. Barlow.

3. A large drinking vessel or can, or a leather bottle, for carrying liquor or beer. [Obs.]

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one, looks like a foul bombard that would shed his liquor.

Shak.

4. pl. Padded breeches. [Obs.]

Bombard phrase, inflated language; bombast. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

Next, she means to bombard Naples.

Burke.

His fleet bombarded and burnt down Dieppe.

Wood.

They ... made room for a bombardman that brought bouge for a country lady.

B. Jonson.

Grove.

A candle with a wick of bombast.

Lupton.

2. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments; stuffing; padding. [Obs.]

How now, my sweet creature of bombast!

Shak.

Doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of bombast at least.

Stubbes.

Yet noisy bombast carefully avoid.

Dryden.

[He] evades them with a bombast circumstance,

Horribly stuffed with epithets of war.

Shak.

Nor a tall metaphor in bombast way.

Cowley.

Not bombasted with words vain ticklish ears to feed.

Drayton.

A theatrical, bombastic, windy phraseology.

Burke.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all.

Swift.

Tomlinson.

To ... silence the bombilation of guns.

Sir T. Browne.

Coles.

2. Being of the color of the silkworm; transparent with a yellow tint.

E. Darwin.

Derham.

Bouvier.

Shak

Bonce (?), n. [Etymol. unknown.] A boy's game played with large marbles.

Bond (?), n. [The same word as band. Cf. Band, Bend.] 1. That which binds, ties, fastens, or confines, or by which anything is fastened or bound, as a cord, chain, etc.; a band; a ligament; a shackle or a manacle.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,

I gained my freedom.

Shak.

Acts xxvi.

3. A binding force or influence; a cause of union; a uniting tie; as, the bonds of fellowship.

A people with whom I have no tie but the common bond of mankind.

Burke.

4. Moral or political duty or obligation.

I love your majesty

According to my bond, nor more nor less.

Shak.

5. (Law) A writing under seal, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a

certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a single bond. But usually a condition is added, that, if the obligor shall do a certain act, appear at a certain place, conform to certain rules, faithfully perform certain duties, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.

Bouvier. Wharton.

6. An instrument (of the nature of the ordinary legal bond) made by a government or a corporation for purpose of borrowing money; as, a government, city, or railway bond.

7. The state of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid; as, merchandise in bond.

8. (Arch.) The union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall. The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in English or block bond (Fig. 1), where one course consists of bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall, called headers, and the next course of bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall, called stretchers; Flemish bond (Fig.2), where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints; Cross bond, which differs from the English by the change of the second stretcher line so that its joints come in the middle of the first, and the same position of stretchers comes back every fifth line; Combined cross and English bond, where the inner part of the wall is laid in the one method, the outer in the other.

Bond (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bonded; p. pr. & vb. n. Bonding.] 1. To place under the conditions of a bond; to mortgage; to secure the payment of the duties on (goods or merchandise) by giving a bond.

2. (Arch.) To dispose in building, as the materials of a wall, so as to secure solidity.

Bond, n. [OE. bond, bonde, peasant, serf, AS. bonda, bunda, husband, bouseholder, from Icel. b?ndi husbandman, for b?andi, fr. b?a to dwell. See Boor, Husband.] A xassal or serf; a slave. [Obs. or Archaic]

Bond, a. In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

By one Spirit are we all baptized .. whether we be Jews or Benthiles, whether we be bond or free.

1 Cor. xii. 13.

1. The state of being bound; condition of being under restraint; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; involuntary servitude; slavery; captivity.

The King, when he designed you for my guard,

Resolved he would not make my bondage hard.

Dryden.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve by no means to be ... brought under the bondage of onserving oaths.

South.

3. (Old Eng. Law) Villenage; tenure of land on condition of doing the meanest services for the owner.

2. (Masonry) A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone.

Emerson.

Macaulay.

2. (Old Eng. Law) A villain, or tenant in villenage.

If thy brother ... be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant: but as an hired servant.

Lev. xxv. 39, 40.

Their children ... upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of bond service.

1 Kings ix. 21.

Carnal, greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondsmen.

Derham.

2. (Law) A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

He who was of the bondwoman.

Gal. iv. 23.

2. One of the pieces or parts of an animal skeleton; as, a rib or a thigh bone; a bone of the arm or leg; also, any fragment of bony substance. (pl.) The frame or skeleton of the body.

3. Anything made of bone, as a bobbin for weaving bone lace.

4. pl. Two or four pieces of bone held between the fingers and struck together to make a kind of music.

5. pl. Dice.

6. Whalebone; hence, a piece of whalebone or of steel for a corset.

7. Fig.: The framework of anything.

Soyer.

2. To put whalebone into; as, to bone stays.

Ash.

3. To fertilize with bone.

4. To steal; to take possession of. [Slang]

Knight.

Joiners, etc., bone their work with two straight edges. W.

M. Buchanan.

Shak.

Shak.

2. Deprived of bones; as, boned turkey or codfish.

3. Manured with bone; as, boned land.

Shak.

Sir T. Herbert.

Full soon by bonfire and by bell,

We learnt our liege was passing well.

Gay.

Spenser.

Dr. H. More.

To bonify evils, or tincture them with good.

Cudworth.

2. The manuring of land with bones.

3. A method of leveling a line or surface by sighting along the tops of two or more straight edges, or a range of properly spaced poles. See 3d Bone, v. t.

2. The skipjack (*Sarda Mediterranea*) of the Atlantic, an important and abundant food fish on the coast of the United States, and (*S. Chilensis*) of the Pacific, and other related species. They are large and active fishes, of a blue color with black oblique stripes.

3. The medregal (*Seriola fasciata*), an edible fish of the southern of the United States and the West Indies.

4. The cobia or crab eater (*Elacate canada*), an edible fish of the Middle and Southern United States.

Milton. Shak.

2. A soft, ?, very durable cap, made of thick, seamless wool? stuff, and worn by men in Scotland.

And ? and bonnets waving high.

Sir W. Scott.

3. A covering for the head, worn by women, usually protecting more or less the back and sides of the head, but no part of the forehead. The shape of the bonnet varies greatly at different times; formerly the front part projected, and spread outward, like the mouth of a funnel.

4. Anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use; as, (a) (Fort.) A small defense work at a salient angle; or a part of a parapet elevated to screen the other part from enfilade fire. (b) A metallic canopy, or projection, over an opening,

as a fireplace, or a cowl or hood to increase the draught of a chimney, etc. (c) A frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney, to prevent escape of sparks. (d) A roofing over the cage of a mine, to protect its occupants from objects falling down the shaft. (e) In pumps, a metal covering for the openings in the valve chambers.

5. (Naut.) An additional piece of canvas la?ed to the foot of a jib or foresail in moderate winds.

Hakluyt.

6. The second stomach of a ruminating animal.

7. An accomplice of a gambler, auctioneer, etc., who entices others to bet or to bid; a decoy. [Cant]

Shak.

Howitt.

2. (Fort.) Protected by a bonnet. See Bonnet, 4 (a).

Spenser.

Till bonny Susan sped across the plain.

Gay.

Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.

Burns.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Be you blithe and bonny.

Shak.

Report speaks you a bonny monk, that would hear the mati?chime ere he quitted his bowl.

Sir W. Scott.

B. Jonson.

Bouvier.

2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint stock company, out of accumulated profits.

3. Money paid in addition to a stated compensation.

2. Having large or prominent bones.

1. A dunce; a stupid fellow.

Boodh (?), n. Same as Buddha.

Malcom.

Bartlett.

2. Money given in payment for votes or political influence; bribe money; swag. [Polit. slang, U. S.]

Bartlett.

Book (?), n. [OE. book, bok, AS. b?c; akin to Goth. b?ka a letter, in pl. book, writing, Icel. b?k, Sw. bok, Dan. bog, OS. b?k, D. boek, OHG. puoh, G. buch; and fr. AS. b?c, b?ce, beech; because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote runes on pieces of beechen board. Cf. Beech.] 1. A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; commonly, many folded and bound sheets containing continuous printing or writing.

Abbott.

2. A composition, written or printed; a treatise.

A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Milton.

4. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, etc.

5. Six tricks taken by one side, in the game of whist; in certain other games, two or more corresponding cards, forming a set.

Book, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Booked (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Booking.] 1. To enter, write, or register in a book or list.

Let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds.

Shak.

2. To enter the name of (any one) in a book for the purpose of securing a passage, conveyance, or seat; as, to be booked for Southampton; to book a seat in a theater.

3. To mark out for; to destine or assign for; as, he is booked for the valedictory. [Colloq.]

Here I am booked for three days more in Paris.

Charles Reade.

Booked (?), a. 1. Registered.

2. On the way; destined. [Colloq.]

Pope.

Beau & Fl.

2. A support for a book, holding it open, while one reads or copies from it.

2. An office where passage tickets are sold. [Eng.]

2. Characterized by a method of expression generally found in books; formal; labored; pedantic; as, a bookish way

of talking; bookish sentences.

Solon's the veriest fool in all the play.

Dryden.

Shenstone.

T. Arnold.

Shak.

2. A kind of thin white muslin for ladies' dresses.

2. A stand to hold books for reading or reference.

2. Study; application to books.

2. A student closely attached to books or addicted to study; a reader without appreciation.

I wanted but a black gown and a salary to be as mere a bookworm as any there.

Pope.

Spenser.

2. (Mech.) A long spar or beam, projecting from the mast of a derrick, from the outer end of which the body to be lifted is suspended.

3. A pole with a conspicuous top, set up to mark the channel in a river or harbor. [Obs.]

4. (Mil. & Naval) A strong chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct navigation or passage.

5. (Lumbering) A line of connected floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw logs, etc., from floating away.

Totten.

Boom (?), v. t. (Naut.) To extend, or push, with a boom or pole; as, to boom out a sail; to boom off a boat.

Boom (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Boomed (?), p. pr. & vb. n. Booming.] [Of imitative origin; cf. OE. bommen to hum, D. bommen to drum, sound as an empty barrel, also W. bwmp a hollow sound; aderyn y bwmp, the bird of the hollow sound, i. e., the bittern. Cf. Bum, Bump, v. i., Bomb, v. i.] 1. To cry with a hollow note; to make a hollow sound, as the bittern, and some insects.

At eve the beetle boometh

Athwart the thicket lone.

Tennyson.

2. To make a hollow sound, as of waves or cannon.

Alarm guns booming through the night air.

W. Irving.

3. To rush with violence and noise, as a ship under a press of sail, before a free wind.

She comes booming down before it.

Totten.

4. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to go on rushingly.

Boom, n. 1. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern; a booming.

Falcone.

2. Advancing or increasing amid noisy excitement; as, booming prices; booming popularity. [Colloq. U. S.]

Howitt.

Boon (?), n. [OE. bone, boin, a petition, fr. Icel. b?n; akin to Sw. & Dan. b?n, AS. b?n, and perh. to E. ban; but influenced by F. bon good, fr. L. bonus. ?86. See 2d Ban, Bounty.] 1. A prayer or petition. [Obs.]

For which to God he made so many an idle boon.

Spenser.

2. That which is asked or granted as a benefit or favor; a gift; a benefaction; a grant; a present.

Every good gift and every perfect boon is from above.

James i. 17 (Rev. Ver.).

Boon, a. [F. bon. See Boon, n.] 1. Good; prosperous; as, boon voyage. [Obs.]

2. Kind; bountiful; benign.

Which ... Nature boon

Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

Milton.

3. Gay; merry; jovial; convivial.

A boon companion, loving his bottle.

Arbuthnot.

Boon, n. [Scot. boon, bune, been, Gael. & Ir. bunach coarse tow, fr. bun root, stubble.] The woody portion flax, which is separated from the fiber as refuse matter by retting, braking, and scutching.

Boor (?), n. [D. boer farmer, boor; akin to AS. geb?r countryman, G. bauer; fr. the root of AS. b?an to inhabit, and akin to E. bower, be. Cf. Neighbor, Boer, and Big to build.] 1. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic; esp. a clownish or unrefined countryman.

2. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; esp. a Dutch colonist in South Africa, Guiana, etc.: a boer.

Which is in truth a gross and boorish opinion.

Milton.

Boort (?), n. See Bort.

Halliwell.

Boose (?), v. i. To drink excessively. See Booze.

Boost (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Boosted; p. pr. & vb. n. Boosting.] [Cf. Boast, v. i.] To lift or push

from behind (one who is endeavoring to climb); to push up; hence, to assist in overcoming obstacles, or in making advancement. [Colloq. U. S.]

Boost (?), n. A push from behind, as to one who is endeavoring to climb; help. [Colloq. U. S.]

Boot (?), n. [OE. bot, bote, adbantage, amends, cure, AS. b?t; akin to Icel. b?t, Sw. bot, Dan. bod, Goth. b?ta, D. boete, G. busse; prop., a making good or better, from the root of E. better, adj. ?255.] 1. Remedy; relief; amends; reparation; hence, one who brings relief.

He gaf the sike man his boote.

Chaucer.

Thou art boot for many a bruise

And healest many a wound.

Sir W. Scott.

Next her Son, our soul's best boot.

Wordsworth.

2. That which is given to make an exchange equal, or to make up for the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

I'll give you boot, I'll give you three for one.

Shak.

3. Profit; gain; advantage; use. [Obs.]

Then talk no more of flight, it is no boot.

Shak.

To boot, in addition; over and above; besides; as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered.

Helen, to change, would give an eye to boot.

Shak.

A man's heaviness is refreshed long before he comes to drunkenness, for when he arrives thither he hath but changed his heaviness, and taken a crime to boot.

Jer. Taylor.

What booteth it to others that we wish them well, and do nothing for them?

Hooker.

What subdued

To change like this a mind so far imbued

With scorn of man, it little boots to know.

Byron.

What boots to us your victories?

Southey.

2. To enrich; to benefit; to give in addition. [Obs.]

And I will boot thee with what gift beside

Thy modesty can beg.

Shak.

Boot, n. [OE. *bote*, OF. *bote*, F. *botte*, LL. *botta*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, ordinarily made of leather.

2. An instrument of torture for the leg, formerly used to extort confessions, particularly in Scotland.

So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the boots; for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drive wedges between them and the leg.

Bp. Burnet.

3. A place at the side of a coach, where attendants rode; also, a low outside place before and behind the body of the coach. [Obs.]

5. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud.

6. (Plumbing) The metal casing and flange fitted about a pipe where it passes through a roof.

Boot, v. t. [imp. & p.p. *Booted*; p. pr. & vb. n. *Booting*.] 1. To put boots on, esp. for riding.

Coated and booted for it.

B. Jonson.

2. To punish by kicking with a booted foot. [U. S.]

Boot, v. i. To boot one's self; to put on one's boots.

Boot, n. Booty; spoil. [Obs. or R.]

Shak.

Booth (?), n. [OE. *bothe*; cf. Icel. *b?*, Dan. & Sw. *bod*, MHG. *buode*, G. *bude*, *baude*; from the same root as AS. *b?an* to dwell, E. *boor*, *bower*, *be*; cf. Bohem. *bauda*, Pol. *buda*, Russ. *budka*, Lith. *buda*, W. *bwth*, pl. *bythod*, Gael. *buth*, Ir. *both*.] 1. A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation.

Camden.

2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair or market, or at a polling place.

Beau. & Fl.

Shak.

2. Hose made to be worn with boots, as by travelers on horseback.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout.

H. Walpole.

Sir. J. Harrington.

2. A kicking, as with a booted foot. [U. S.]

Chaucer.

I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.

Shak.

Bartlett.

Boots (?), n. A servant at a hotel or elsewhere, who cleans and blacks the boots and shoes.

2. (Naut.) Sheathing a vessel with planking over felt.

The pretty boots trimly stretched on boottrees.

Thackeray.

Milton.

To play booty, to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose; to allow one's adversary to win at cards at first, in order to induce him to continue playing and victimize him afterwards. [Obs.]

L'Estrange.

Booze (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Boozed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Boozing.] [D. buizen; akin to G. bausen, and perh. fr. D. buis tube, channel, bus box, jar.] To drink greedily or immoderately, esp. alcoholic liquor; to tipple. [Written also bouse, and boose.]

Landor.

This is better than boozing in public houses.

H. R. Haweis.

Booze, n. A carouse; a drinking.

Sir W. Scott.

C. Kingsley.

I for sorrow sung,

That such a king should play bopeep,

And go the fools among.

Shak.

You're an absolute borachio.

Congreve.

Borax bead. (Chem.) See Bead, n., 3.

Dunlison.

Bord (?), n. [See Board, n.] 1. A board; a table. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. (Mining) The face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Bord (?), n. See Bourd. [Obs.]

Spenser.

The cottar, the bordar, and the laborer were bound to aid in the work of the home farm.

J. R. Green.

B. Jonson.

Gower.

Upon the borders of these solitudes.

Bentham.

In the borders of death.

Barrow.

2. A boundary; a frontier of a state or of the settled part of a country; a frontier district.

3. A strip or stripe arranged along or near the edge of something, as an ornament or finish.

4. A narrow flower bed.

2. To approach; to come near to; to verge.

Wit which borders upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly.

Abp. Tillotson.

2. To be, or to have, contiguous to; to touch, or be touched, as by a border; to be, or to have, near the limits or

boundary; as, the region borders a forest, or is bordered on the north by a forest.

Prescott.

Shebah and Raamah ... border the sea called the Persian gulf.

Sir W. Raleigh.

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [Obs.]

That nature, which contemns its origin,

Can not be bordered certain in itself.

Shak.

Borderers of the Caspian.

Dyer.

Spelman.

Bailey. Mozley & W.

Spenser.

Bore (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bored (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Boring.] [OE. borien, AS. borian; akin to Icel. bora, Dan. bore, D. boren, OHG. por?n, G. bohren, L. forare, Gr. ? to plow, Zend bar. ?91.] 1. To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or other instrument; to make a round hole in or through; to pierce; as, to bore a plank.

I'll believe as soon this whole earth may be bored.

Shak.

2. To form or enlarge by means of a boring instrument or apparatus; as, to bore a steam cylinder or a gun barrel; to bore a hole.

Short but very powerful jaws, by means whereof the insect can bore, as with a centerbit, a cylindrical passage through the most solid wood.

T. W. Harris.

Gay.

4. To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to tire; to trouble; to vex; to annoy; to pester.

He bores me with some trick.

Shak.

Used to come and bore me at rare intervals.

Carlyle.

5. To befool; to trick. [Obs.]

I am abused, betrayed; I am laughed at, scorned,

Baffled and bored, it seems.

Beau. & Fl.

Bore, v. i. 1. To make a hole or perforation with, or as with, a boring instrument; to cut a circular hole by the rotary motion of a tool; as, to bore for water or oil (i. e., to sink a well by boring for water or oil); to bore with a gimlet; to bore into a tree (as insects).

2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that cuts as it turns; as, this timber does not bore well, or is hard to bore.

3. To push forward in a certain direction with laborious effort.

They take their flight ... boring to the west.

Dryden.

4. (Ma??) To shoot out the nose or toss it in the air; ? said of a horse.

Crabb.

Bore (?), n. 1. A hole made by boring; a perforation.

2. The internal cylindrical cavity of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm, or of a pipe or tube.

The bores of wind instruments.

Bacon.

Love's counselor should fill the bores of hearing.

Shak.

3. The size of a hole; the interior diameter of a tube or gun barrel; the caliber.

4. A tool for making a hole by boring, as an auger.

5. Caliber; importance. [Obs.]

Yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter.

Shak.

6. A person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; a tiresome person or affair; any person or thing which causes ennui.

It is as great a bore as to hear a poet read his own verses.

Hawthorne.

Bore, imp. of 1st & 2d Bear.

So from their own clear north in radiant streams,

Bright over Europe bursts the boreal morn.

Thomson.

Dickens.

2. The realm of bores; bores, collectively.

Swift.

Boric acid, a white crystalline substance  $B(OH)_3$ , easily obtained from its salts, and occurring in solution in the hot lagoons of Tuscany.

One of the most important applications of boring is in the formation of artesian wells.

Tomlinson.

2. A hole made by boring.

3. pl. The chips or fragments made by boring.

Knight.

Born (?), p. p. & a. [See Bear, v. t.] 1. Brought forth, as an animal; brought into life; introduced by birth.

No one could be born into slavery in Mexico.

Prescott.

W. D. Howells.

Borne (?), p. p. of Bear. Carried; conveyed;; supported; defrayed. See Bear, v. t.

Burrill. Erskine.

2. The collective body of citizens or inhabitants of a borough; as, the borough voted to lay a tax.

Blackstone. Tomlins.

Blackstone.

Chaucer.

2. A kind of light stuff, of silk and wool.

Chaucer.

3. To copy or imitate; to adopt; as, to borrow the style, manner, or opinions of another.

Rites borrowed from the ancients.

Macaulay.

It is not hard for any man, who hath a Bible in his hands, to borrow good words and holy sayings in abundance; but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above.

Milton.

Spenser.

The borrowed majesty of England.

Shak.

5. To receive; to take; to derive.

Any drop thou borrowedst from thy mother.

Shak.

To borrow trouble, to be needlessly troubled; to be overapprehensive.

Ye may retain as borrows my two priests.

Sir W. Scott.

2. The act of borrowing. [Obs.]

Of your royal presence I'll adventure

The borrow of a week.

Shak.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

Shak.

Spelman.

Bort (?), n. Imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds which are reduced to powder and used in lapidary work.

Chaucer.

2. (O. Eng. Law) Food or sustenance for cattle, obtained from bushes and trees; also, a tax on wood.

Bosh, n. [Turk.] Empty talk; contemptible nonsense; trash; humbug. [Colloq.]

1. One of the sloping sides of the lower part of a blast furnace; also, one of the hollow iron or brick sides of the bed

of a puddling or boiling furnace.

2. pl. The lower part of a blast furnace, which slopes inward, or the widest space at the top of this part.

3. In forging and smelting, a trough in which tools and ingots are cooled.

Sir W. Scott.

Thridding the somber boskage of the wood.

Tennyson.

Milton.

2. Caused by boskage.

Darkened over by long bosky shadows.

H. James.

You must prepare your bosom for his knife.

Shak.

2. The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; consciousness; se??et thoughts.

Tut, I am in their bosoms, and I know

Wherefore they do it.

Shak.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my bosom.

Job xxxi. 33.

3. Embrace; loving or affectionate inclosure; fold.

Within the bosom of that church.

Hooker.

Addison.

5. The part of the dress worn upon the breast; an article, or a portion of an article, of dress to be worn upon the breast; as, the bosom of a shirt; a linen bosom.

He put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow.

Ex.iv. 6.

6. Inclination; desire. [Obs.]

Shak.

7. A depression round the eye of a millstone.

Knight.

2. Intimate; confidential; familiar; trusted; cherished; beloved; as, a bosom friend.

Bosom up my counsel,

You'll find it wholesome.

Shak.

2. To conceal; to hide from view; to embosom.

To happy convents bosomed deep in vines.

Pope.

Dryden.

The Alans forced the Bosporian kings to pay them tribute and exterminated the Taurians.

Tooke.

2. A protuberant ornament on any work, either of different material from that of the work or of the same, as

upon a buckler or bridle; a stud; a knob; the central projection of a shield. See Umbilicus.

3. (Arch.) A projecting ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs of ceilings, whether vaulted or flat, and in other situations.

Gwilt.

5. (Mech.) (a) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another.  
(b) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

6. A head or reservoir of water. [Obs.]

Boss (?), v. t. [imp. & p.p. Bossed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Bossing.] [OE. bocen, fr. OF. bocier. See the preceding word.]  
To ornament with bosses; to stud.

Boss, n. [D. baas master.] A master workman or superintendent; a director or manager; a political dictator. [Slang, U. S.]

Gwilt.

2. (Arch.) Rustic work, consisting of stones which seem to advance beyond the level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings.

Gwilt.

Bossed (?), a. Embossed; also, bossy.

Bailey.

2. A book which treats of the science of botany.

Hence, any place to which desperadoes resort.

Botch (?), n.; pl. Botches (?). [Same as Boss a stud. For senses 2 & 3 cf. D. botsen to beat, akin to E. beat.] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil; an eruptive disease. [Obs. or Dial.]

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss.

Milton.

2. A patch put on, or a part of a garment patched or ?ended in a clumsy manner.

3. Work done in a bungling manner; a clumsy performance; a piece of work, or a place in work, marred in the doing, or not properly finished; a bungle.

To leave no rubs nor botches in the work.

Shak.

Botch, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Botched (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Botching.] [See Botch, n.] 1. To mark with, or as with, botches.

Young Hylas, botched with stains.

Garth.

Sick bodies ... to be kept and botched up for a time.

Robynson (More's Utopia).

3. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform in a bungling manner; to spoil or mar, as by unskillful work.

For treason botched in rhyme will be thy bane.

Dryden.

Shak.

2. A clumsy or careless workman; a bungler.

Bp. Watson.

Burrill. Bouvier. Blackstone.

It frequently stands as a pronoun.

She alone is heir to both of us.

Shak.

Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant.

Gen. xxi. 27.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both.

Bolingbroke.

It is often used in apposition with nouns or pronouns.

Thy weal and woe are both of them extremes.

Shak.

This said, they both betook them several ways.

Milton.

Both now always precedes any other attributive words; as, both their armies; both our eyes.

Both of is used before pronouns in the objective case; as, both of us, them, whom, etc.; but before substantives its used is colloquial, both (without of) being the preferred form; as, both the brothers.

Both, conj. As well; not only; equally.

To judge both quick and dead.

Milton.

A masterpiece both for argument and style.

Goldsmith.

To whom bothe heven and erthe and see is sene.

Chaucer.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound.

Goldsmith.

He prayeth well who loveth well

Both man and bird and beast.

Coleridge.

Without bothering about it.

H. James.

B. Jonson.

The sacred bo tree of the Buddhists (*Ficus religiosa*), which is planted close to every temple, and attracts almost as much veneration as the status of the god himself ....It differs from the banyan (*Ficus Indica*) by sending down no roots from its branches.

Tennent.

Gray.

1. A small boot; a lady's boot.

2. An appliance resembling a small boot furnished with straps, buckles, etc., used to correct or prevent distortions in the lower extremities of children.

Dunglison.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; as, to drink a bottle of wine.

3. Fig.: Intoxicating liquor; as, to drown one's reason in the bottle.

Chaucer. Shak.

2. Having the shape of a bottle; protuberant.

Shak.

2. One who assists or supports another in a contest; an abettor; a backer. [Colloq.]

Lord Palmerston considered himself the bottleholder of oppressed states.

The London Times.

Dickens.

Swift.

? anything into bottles (as beer, mineral water, etc.,

and corking the bottles.

1. The lowest part of anything; the foot; as, the bottom of a tree or well; the bottom of a hill, a lane, or a page.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep.

Shak.

2. The part of anything which is beneath the contents and supports them, as the part of a chair on which a person sits, the circular base or lower head of a cask or tub, or the plank floor of a ship's hold; the under surface.

Barrels with the bottom knocked out.

Macaulay.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs and

leather bottoms and worsted bottoms.

W.Irving.

3. That upon which anything rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense; foundation; groundwork.

4. The bed of a body of water, as of a river, lake, sea.

5. The fundament; the buttocks.

6. An abyss. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Stoddard.

8. (Naut.) The part of a ship which is ordinarily under water; hence, the vessel itself; a ship.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.

Shak.

Not to sell the teas, but to return them to London in the  
same bottoms in which they were shipped.

Bancroft.

Full bottom, a hull of such shape as permits carrying a large amount of merchandise.

9. Power of endurance; as, a horse of a good bottom.

10. Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment.

Johnson.

J.F.Cooper.

J.H.Newman.

He was at the bottom of many excellent counsels.

Addison.

Bottom glade, a low glade or open place; a valley; a dale.

Milton.

Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle.

Atterbury.

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many bottom  
their eternal state.

South.

2. To furnish with a bottom; as, to bottom a chair.

3. To reach or get to the bottom of.

Smiles.

Find on what foundation any proposition bottoms.

Locke.

2. To reach or impinge against the bottom, so as to impede free action, as when the point of a cog strikes the bottom of a space between two other cogs, or a piston the end of a cylinder.

Silkworms finish their bottoms in ... fifteen days.

Mortimer.

As you unwind her love from him,

Lest it should ravel and be good to none,

You must provide to bottom it on me.

Shak.

Burke.

Cross bottony (Her.), a cross having each arm  
terminating in three rounded lobes, forming a sort of  
trefoil.

Henslow.

Bouche, v.t. Same as Bush, to line.

1. A mouth. [Obs.]

2. An allowance of meat and drink for the tables of inferior officers or servants in a nobleman's palace or at court. [Obs.]

Boud (?), n. A weevil; a worm that breeds in malt, biscuit, etc. [Obs.]

Tusser.

Cowper.

Bouge (?), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Bouged (?)] [Variant of bulge. Cf. Bowge.]

1. To swell out. [Obs.]

Hakluyt.

Bouge, v. t. To stave in; to bilge. [Obs.]

Holland.

Bouge, n. [F. bouche mouth, victuals.] Bouche (see Bouche, 2?); food and drink; provisions. [Obs.]

[They] made room for a bombardman that brought bouge for a country lady or two, that fainted ... with fasting.

B.Jonson.

1. An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a large arm or main branch.

2. A gallows. [Archaic]

Spenser.

Bought (?), n. [Cf. Dan. bugt bend, turning, Icel. bug?a. Cf. Bight, Bout, and see Bow to bend.]

1. A flexure; a bend; a twist; a turn; a coil, as in a rope; as the boughts of a serpent. [Obs.]

Spenser.

The boughts of the fore legs.

Sir T.Browne.

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone. [Obs.]

Bought (?), imp & p.p. of Buy.

Bought, p.a. Purchased; bribed.

Coleridge.

Sherwood.

candles were first imported into Europe.]

1. (Surg.) A long, flexible instrument, that is

introduced into the urethra, esophagus, etc., to remove

obstructions, or for the other purposes. It was originally

made of waxed linen rolled into cylindrical form.

2. (Pharm.) A long slender rod consisting of gelatin or some other substance that melts at the temperature of the body. It is impregnated with medicine, and designed for introduction into urethra, etc.

(Cookery) Boiled or stewed meat; beef boiled with vegetables in water from which its gravy is to be made; beef from which

bouillon or soup has been made.

1. A nutritious liquid food made by boiling beef, or other meat, in water; a clear soup or broth.

2. (Far.) An excrescence on a horse's frush or frog.

1. The body. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. Bulk; volume. [Scot.]

Boul (?), n. A curved handle.

Sir W.Scott.

mineralogist.] (Min.) A mineral of a bluish gray color and metallic luster, usually in plumose masses, also compact.It is sulphide of antimony and lead.

1. Originally, a bulwark or rampart of fortification or fortified town.

2. A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. Hence: A broad avenue in or around a city.

overthrow.] Complete overthrow; disorder; a turning upside down.

Buolt (?), n. Corrupted form Bolt.

Boun (?), a. [See Bound ready.] Ready; prepared; destined; tending. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Boun, v.t. To make or get ready.

Sir W.Scott.

Bounce (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Bounced (?); p.pr. & vb. n. Bouncing (?).] [OE. bunsen; cf. D. bonzen to strike, bounce, bons blow, LG. bunsen to knock; all prob. of

imitative origin.]

1. To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; a knock loudly.

Another bounces as hard as he can knock.

Swift.

Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart.

Dryden.

2. To leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; to bound; as, she bounced into the room.

Out bounced the mastiff.

Swift.

Bounced off his arm+chair.

Thackeray.

3. To boast; to talk big; to bluster. [Obs.]

Bounce, v.t.

1. To drive against anything suddenly and violently; to bump; to thump.

Swift.

2. To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss.

3. To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. [Collog. U. S.]

4. To bully; to scold. [Collog.]

J.Fletcher.

Bounce (?), n.

1. A sudden leap or bound; a rebound.

2. A heavy, sudden, and often noisy, blow or thump.

The bounce burst open the door.

Dryden.

3. An explosion, or the noise of one. [Obs.]

4. Bluster; brag; untruthful boasting; audacious

exaggeration; an impudent lie; a bouncer.

Johnson. De Quincey.?

Bounce, adv. With a sudden leap; suddenly.

This impudent puppy comes bounce in upon me.

Bickerstaff.

1. One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving.

2. A boaster; a bully. [Collog.]

Johnson.

3. A bold lie; also, a liar. [Collog.]

Marryat.

4. Something big; a good stout example of the kind.

The stone must be a bouncer.

De Quincey.

1. Stout; plump and healthy; lusty; buxom.

Many tall and bouncing young ladies.

Thackeray.

B. & Fl.?

Bouncing Bet (Bot.), the common soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

Harper's Mag.

Bound (?), n. [OE. *bounde*, *bunne*, OF. *bonne*, *bonde*, *bodne*, F. *borne*, fr. LL. *bodina*, *bodena*, *bonna*; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. *bonn* boundary, limit, and *boden*, *bod*, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be marked. Cf. *Bourne*.] The external or limiting

line, either real or imaginary, of any object or space; that

which limits or restrains, or within which something is

limited or restrained; limit; confine; extent; boundary.

He hath compassed the waters with bounds.

Job xxvi. 10.

On earth's remotest bounds.

Campbell.

And mete the bounds of hate and love.

Tennyson.

To keep within bounds, not to exceed or pass beyond assigned limits; to act with propriety or discretion.

Bound, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bounded; p.pr. & vb. n. Bounding.]

Where full measure only bounds excess.

Milton.

Phlegethon . . .

Whose fiery flood the burning empire bounds.

Dryden.

2. To name the boundaries of; as, to bound France.

Bound, v.i. [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir*, *bundir*, to leap, resound, fr. L. *bombitare* to buzz, hum?, fr. *bombus* a humming, buzzing. See *Bomb*.]

1. To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps; as the beast bounded from his den; the herd bounded across the plain.

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds.

Pope.

And the waves bound beneath me as a steed

That knows his rider.

Byron.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound, v.t.

1. To make to bound or leap; as, to bound a horse. [R.]

Shak.

2. To cause to rebound; to throw so that it will rebound; as, to bound a ball on the floor. [Collog.]

Bound, n.

1. A leap; an elastic spring; a jump.

A bound of graceful hardihood.

Wordsworth.

2. Rebound; as, the bound of a ball.

Johnson.

3. (Dancing) Spring from one foot to the other.

Bound, imp. & p. p. of Bind.

Bound, p. p. & a.

1. Restrained by a hand, rope, chain, fetters, or the like.

2. Inclosed in a binding or cover; as, a bound volume.

3. Under legal or moral restraint or obligation.

5. Resolved; as, I am bound to do it. [Collog. U. S.]

6. Constipated; costive.

Bound bailiff (Eng. Law), a sheriff's officer who serves writs, makes arrests, etc. The sheriff being answerable for the bailiff's misdemeanors, the bailiff is usually under bond for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Cowper.

That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory; a bounding or separating line; a real or imaginary limit.

But still his native country lies

Beyond the boundaries of the skies.

N.Cotton.

That bright and tranquil stream, the boundary of Louth and

Meath.

Macaulay.

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts.

Locke.

1. Bound; fastened by bonds. [Obs.]

2. Under obligation; bound by some favor rendered; obliged; beholden.

This holy word, that teacheth us truly our bounden duty toward our Lord God in every point.

Ridley.

3. Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; binding.

I am much bounden to your majesty.

Shak.

Sir T. Herbert.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb.

Montgomery.

Bryant.

Dryden.

Macaulay.

But O, thou bounteous Giver of all good.

Cowper.

1. Free in giving; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors.

God, the bountiful Author of our being.

Locke.

2. Plentiful; abundant; as, a bountiful supply of food.

Spenser.

1. Goodness, kindness; virtue; worth. [Obs.]

Nature set in her at once beauty with bounty.

Gower.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; gracious or liberal giving; generosity; munificence.

My bounty is as boundless as the sea.

Shak.

Cowper.

4. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of

industry, as husbandry or manufactures.

1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
2. A perfume; an aroma; as, the bouquet of wine.

Bour (?), n. [See Bower a chamber.] A chamber or a cottage. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

1. A member of a family which has occupied several European thrones, and whose descendants still claim throne of France.
2. A politician who is behind the age; a ruler or politician who neither forgets nor learns anything; an obstinate conservative.

Bourd (?), n. [F. bourde fib, lie, OF. borde, bourde, jest, joke.] A jest. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Bourd (?), v.i. To jest. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Gayly to bourgeon and broadly to grow.

Sir W.Scott.

Bourn, Bourne } (?), n. [OE. burne, borne, AS. burna; akin to OS. brunno spring, G. born, ? unnen, OHG. prunno, Goth. brunna, Icel. brunn?r and perh. to Gr. ?. The root is prob. that of burn, v., because the source of a stream seems to issue forth bubbling and boiling from the earth. Cf. Torrent, and see Burn, v.] A stream or rivulet; a burn.

My little boat can safely pass this perilous bourn.

Spenser.

Bourn, Bourne } (?), n. [F. borne. See Bound a limit.] A bound; a boundary; a limit. Hence: Point aimed at; goal.

Where the land slopes to its watery bourn.

Cowper.

The undiscovered country, from whose bourn

No traveler returns.

Shak.

Sole bourn, sole wish, sole object of my song.

Wordsworth.

To make the doctrine ... their intellectual bourne.

Tyndall.

Bouse (?), v.i. To drink immoderately; to carouse; to booze. See Booze.

Carlyle.

Bousy (?), a. Drunken; sotted; boozy.

In his cups the bousy poet songs.

Dryden.

Bout (?), n. [A different spelling and application of bought bend.]

1. As much of an action as is performed at one time; a going and returning, as of workmen in reaping, mowing, etc.; a turn; a round.

In notes with many a winding bout

Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton.

The prince ... has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for this bout.

Goldsmith.

The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one bout with you; he can not by the duello avoid it.

Shak.

Bacon.

2. Having qualities characteristic of oxen or cows; sluggish and patient; dull; as, a bovine temperament.

The bovine gaze of gaping rustics.

W.Black.

1. To cause to deviate from straightness; to bend; to inflect; to make crooked or curved.

We bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness.

Milton.

The whole nation bowed their necks to the worst kind of tyranny.

Prescott.

2. To exercise powerful or controlling influence over; to bend, figuratively; to turn; to incline.

Adversities do more bow men's minds to religion.

Bacon.

Not to bow and bias their opinions.

Fuller.

3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, gratitude, assent, homage, or condescension.

They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him.

2 Kings ii. 15.

4. To cause to bend down; to prostrate; to depress;? to crush; to subdue.

Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave.

Shak.

5. To express by bowing; as, to bow one's thanks.

Bow (?), v.i. 1. To bend; to curve. [Obs.]

2. To stop. [Archaic]

They stoop, they bow down together.

Is.xlvi.2?

O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker.

Ps.xcv.6.

4. To incline the head in token of salutation, civility, or assent; to make bow.

Admired, adored by all circling crowd,

For wheresoe'er she turned her face, they bowed.

Dryden.

Bow (?), n. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission; an obeisance; as, a bow of deep humility.

1. Anything bent, or in the form of a curve, as the rainbow.

I do set my bow in the cloud.

Gen.ix.13.

2. A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord connecting the two ends, by means of which an arrow is propelled.

3. An ornamental knot, with projecting lops, formed by doubling a ribbon or string.

5. (Mus.) An appliance consisting of an elastic rod, with a number of horse hairs stretched from end to end of it, used in playing on a stringed instrument.

6. An acrograph.

7. (Mech. & Manuf.) Any instrument consisting of an elastic rod, with ends connected by a string, employed for giving reciprocating motion to a drill, or for preparing and arranging the hair, fur, etc., used by hatters.

8. (Naut.) A rude sort of quadrant formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

9. (Saddlery) sing. or pl. Two pieces of wood which form the arched forward part of a saddletree.

1. (Naut.) The bending or rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

2. (Naut.) One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow oar.

Bow chaser (Naut.), a gun in the bow for firing while chasing another vessel.

Totten.

Totten.

Halliwell.

Murray's Handbook of London.

Milton.

1. An arcograph.

3. A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plats riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.

He burst asunder in the midst, and all his bowels gushed out.

Acts i.18.

2. pl. Hence, figuratively: The interior part of anything; as, the bowels of the earth.

His soldiers ... cried out amain,

And rushed into the bowels of the battle.

Shak.

Shak.

Bloody Bonner, that corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of bowels.

Fuller.

4. pl. Offspring. [Obs.]

Shak.

Thomson.

Sir T.Browne.

1. One who bows or bends.

2. (Naut.) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

3. A muscle that bends a limb, esp. the arm. [Obs.]

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowers

Were wont to rive steel plates and helmets hew.

Spenser.

Best bower, Small bower. See the Note under Anchor.

1. Anciently, a chamber; a lodging room; esp., a lady's private apartment.

Give me my lute in bed now as I lie,

And lock the doors of mine unlucky bower.

Gascoigne.

2. A rustic cottage or abode; poetically, an attractive abode or retreat.

Shenstone. B. Johnson.

3. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together; an arbor; a shady recess.

Shak.

Spenser.

A bowery maze that shades the purple streams.

Trumbull.

Bancroft.

Bowge (?), v. i. To swell out. See Bouge. [Obs.]

Bowge, v. t. To cause to leak. [Obs.] See Bouge.

Surely he shoots wide on the bow hand.

Spenser.

2. (Mus.) The hand that draws the bow, i.e., the right hand.

Bowing constitutes a principal part of the art of the violinist, the violist, etc.

J.W.Moore.

2. In hatmaking, the act or process of separating and distributing the fur or hair by means of a bow, to prepare it for felting.

Bowl (?), n. [OE. bolle, AS. bolla; akin to Icel. bolli, Dan. bolle, G. bolle, and perh. to E. boil a tumor. Cf. Boll.]

1. A concave vessel of various forms (often approximately hemispherical), to hold liquids, etc.

Brought them food in bowls of basswood.

Longfellow.

2. Specifically, a drinking vessel for wine or other spirituous liquors; hence, convivial drinking.

3. The contents of a full bowl; what a bowl will hold.

4. The bollow part of a thing; as, the bowl of a spoon.

Bowl (?), n. [F. boule, fr. L. bulla bubble, stud. Cf. Bull an edict, Bill a writing.]

1. A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball of hard wood having one side heavier than the other, so as to give it a bias when rolled.

2. pl. An ancient game, popular in Great Britain, played with biased balls on a level plat of greensward.

Like an uninstructed bowler, ... who thinks to attain the jack by delivering his bowl straightforward upon it.

Sir W.Scott.

3. pl. The game of tenpins or bowling. [U.S.]

Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.

Shak.

2. To roll or carry smoothly on, or as on, wheels; as, we were bowled rapidly along the road.
3. To pelt or strike with anything rolled.

Alas, I had rather be set quick i' the earth,  
And bowled to death with turnips?

Shak.

To bowl (a player) out ?, in cricket, to put out a striker by knocking down a bail or a stump in bowling.

Bowl, v. i.

1. To play with bowls.
2. To roll a ball on a plane, as at cricket, bowls, etc.
3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball; as, the carriage bowled along.

1. A large stone, worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a large pebble.

2. (Geol.) A mass of any rock, whether rounded or not, that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed. See Drift.

Jer.Taylor.

Johnson.

Bowls (?), n. pl. See Bowl, a ball, a game.

The whole city shall flee for the noise of the horsemen and bowmen.

Jer.iv.29.

Bowman's root. (Bot.) See Indian physic, under Indian.

Bowne (?), v.t. [See Boun.] To make ready; to prepare; to dress. [Obs.]

We will all bowne ourselves for the banquet.

Sir W.Scott.

2. A net for catching birds.

J.H.Walsh.

1. The oar used by the bowman.

2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bowse (?), v.i. [See Booze, and Bouse.]

1. To carouse; to bouse; to booze.

De Quincey.

2. (Naut.) To pull or haul; as, to bowse upon a tack; to bowse away, i.e., to pull all together.

Bowse, n. A carouse; a drinking bout; a booze.

There were many bowssening places, for curing of mad men.

...If there appeared small amendment he was bowssened again and again.

Carew.

1. The string of a bow.

2. A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

Balfour.

Bowstrung (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bowstringing.] To strangle with a bowstring.

2. Put to death with a bowstring; strangled.

[Jocose.]

1. An archer; one who uses bow.
2. One who makes or sells bows.

Box (?), n. [As. box, L. buxus, fr. Gr. ?. See Box a case.] (Bot.) A tree or shrub, flourishing in different parts of the world. The common box (*Buxus sempervirens*) has two varieties, one of which, the dwaft box (*B.suffruticosa*), is much used for borders in gardens. The wood of the tree varieties, being very hard and smooth, is extensively used in the arts, as by turners, engravers, mathematical instrument makers, etc.

1. A receptacle or case of any firm material and of various shapes.
2. The quantity that a box contain.
3. A space with a few seats partitioned off in a theater, or other place of public amusement.

Laughed at by the pit, box, galleries, nay, stage.

Dorset.

The boxes and the pit are sovereign judges.

Dryden.

4. A chest or any receptacle for the deposit of money; as, a poor box; a contribution box.

Yet since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks,

J.Warton.

Wilson.

Tight boxes neatly sashed.

Cowper.

6. A boxlike shed for shelter; as, a sentry box.

7. (Mach) (a) An axle box, journal box, journal bearing, or bushing. (b) A chamber or section of tube in which a valve works; the bucket of a lifting pump.

8. The driver's seat on a carriage or coach.

Dickens.

10. (Baseball) The square in which the pitcher stands.

R.W.Raymond.

Emerson.

Ridley (1554)?

Box, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Boxed (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Boxing.]

1. To inclose in a box.
2. To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.
3. (Arch.) To inclose with boarding, lathing, etc., so as to bring to a required form.

Box, n. [Cf.Dan. baske to slap, bask slap, blow. Cf. Pash.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

W.Irving.

Box, v.i. To fight with the fist; to combat with, or as with, the hand or fist; to spar.

Box, v.t. To strike with the hand or fist, especially to strike on the ear, or on the side of the head.

Box, v.t. [Cf.Sp. boxar, now spelt bojar.] To boxhaul.

The faded hue of sapless boxen leaves.

Dryden.

Totten.

2. Material used in making boxes or casings.
3. Any boxlike inclosure or recess; a casing.

4. (Arch.) The external case of thin material used to bring any member to a required form.

Blackstone.

Boxing glove, a large padded mitten or glove used in sparring for exercise or amusement.

Boy (?), n. [Cf. D. boef, Fries. boi, boy; akin to G. bube, Icel. bofi rouge.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; hence, a son.

My only boy fell by the side of great Dundee.

Sir W. Scott.

I shall see

Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

Shak.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Hood.

A boyish, odd conceit.

Baillie.

T.Warton.

2. The nature of a boy; childishness.

Dryden.

This petty brabble will undo us all.

Shak.

Holland.

Shak.

Brace (?), n. [OF. brace, brasse, the two arms, embrace, fathom, F. brasse fathom, fr. L. brachia the arms (stretched out), pl. of brachium arm; cf. Gr. ?.] 1. That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a bandage or a prop.

2. A cord, ligament, or rod, for producing or maintaining tension, as a cord on the side of a drum.

The little bones of the ear drum do in straining and relaxing it as the braces of the war drum do in that.

Derham.

3. The state of being braced or tight; tension.

The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension.

Holder.

4. (Arch. & Engin.) A piece of material used to transmit, or change the direction of, weight or pressure; any one of the pieces, in a frame or truss, which divide the structure into triangular parts. It may act as a tie, or as a strut, and serves to prevent distortion of the structure, and transverse strains in its members. A boiler brace is a diagonal stay, connecting the head with the shell.

5. (Print.) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, boll, bowl; or, in music, used to connect staves.

6. (Naut.) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is moved horizontally; also, a rudder gudgeon.

7. (Mech.) A curved instrument or handle of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock.

Shak.

He is said to have shot...fifty brace of pheasants.

Addison.

A brace of brethren, both bishops, both eminent for learning and religion, now appeared in the church.

Fuller.

But you, my brace of lords.

Shak.

9. pl. Straps or bands to sustain trousers; suspenders.

I embroidered for you a beautiful pair of braces.

Thackeray.

10. Harness; warlike preparation. [Obs.]

For that it stands not in such warlike brace.

Shak.

11. Armor for the arm; vantbrace.

12. (Mining) The mouth of a shaft. [Cornwall]

Angle brace. See under Angle.

2. To draw tight; to tighten; to put in a state of tension; to strain; to strengthen; as, to brace the nerves.

And welcome war to brace her drums.

Campbell.

3. To bind or tie closely; to fasten tightly.

The women of China, by bracing and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet.

Locke.

Some who spurs had first braced on.

Sir W. Scott.

4. To place in a position for resisting pressure; to hold firmly; as, he braced himself against the crowd.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he braced.

Fairfax.

5. (Naut.) To move around by means of braces; as, to brace the yards.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

Johnson.

2. A covering to protect the arm of the bowman from the vibration of the string; also, a brassart.

Chaucer.

3. A medicine, as an astringent or a tonic, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

Johnson.

Brach (?), n. [OE. brache a kind of scenting hound or setting dog, OF. brache, ? braque, fr. OHG. braccho, G. bracke; possibly akin to E. fragrant, fr. L. fragrare to smell.] A bitch of the hound kind.

Shak.

2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brachydiagonal axis, the shorter lateral axis of an orthorhombic crystal.

He asked the brachygrapher whether he wrote the notes of the sermon.

Gayton.

B.Jonson.

2. (Engin.) Any system of braces; braces, collectively; as, the bracing of a truss.

An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a crack or breach; a flaw.

Stain or brack in her sweet reputation.

J.Fletcher.

Brack, n. [D. brak, adj., salt; cf. LG. wrak refuse, G. brack.] Salt or brackish water. [Obs.]

Drayton.

Sir W.Scott.

1. (Arch.) An architectural member, plain or ornamental, projecting from a wall or pier, to support weight falling outside of the same; also, a decorative feature seeming to discharge such an office.

2. (Engin. & Mech.) A piece or combination of pieces, usually triangular in general shape, projecting from, or fastened to, a wall, or other surface, to support heavy bodies or to strengthen angles.

3. (Naut.) A shot, crooked timber, resembling a knee, used as a support.

4. (Mil.) The cheek or side of an ordnance carriage.

6. A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from the face of a wall, column, or the like.

Bracket light, a gas fixture or a lamp attached to a wall, column, etc.

Springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish though they be.

Byron.

Drayton.

Bract (?), n. [See Bractea.] (Bot.) (a) A leaf, usually smaller than the true leaves of a plant, from the axil of which a flower stalk arises. (b) Any modified leaf, or scale, on a flower stalk or at the base of a flower.

Gray.

Brad (?), n. [Cf.OE. brod, Dan. braad prick, sting, brodde ice spur, frost nail, Sw. brodd frost nail, Icel. broddr any pointed piece of iron or stell; akin to AS. brord point, spire of grass, and perh. to E. bristle. See Bristle, n.]

Weale.

Burns.

Coinceit, more rich in matter than in words,

Brag of his substance, not of ornament.

Shak.

Brag, v.t. To boast of. [Obs.]

Shak.

Brag, n.

1. A boast or boasting; bragging; ostentatious pretense or self glorification.

Shak.

2. The thing which is boasted of.

Beauty is Nature's brag.

Milton.

3. A game at cards similar to bluff.

Chesterfield.

Brag (?), a. [See Brag, v.i.] Brisk; full of spirits; boasting; pretentious; conceited. [Arhaic]

A brag young fellow.

B.Jonson.

Brag, adv. Proudly; boastfully. [Obs.]

Fuller.

1. A braggart; a boaster; a swaggerer.

Dryden.

2. Empty boasting; mere brag; pretension.

Shak.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,

And braggart with my tongue.

Shak.

B.Jonson.

Shak.

Spenser.

1. (Hindoo Myth.) The One First Cause; also, one of the triad of Hindoo gods. The triad consists of Brahma, the Creator, Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer.

Balfour.

Braid (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Braided; p. pr. & vb. n. Braiding.] [ OE. braiden, breiden, to pull, reach, braid, AS. bregdan to move to and fro, to weave; akin. to Icel. breg?a, D. breiden to knit, OS. bregdan to weave, OHG. brettan to brandish. Cf. Broid.]

1. To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as three or more strands or threads; to form into a braid; to plait.

Braid your locks with rosy twine.

Milton.

2. To mingle, or to bring to a uniformly soft consistence, by beating, rubbing, or straining, as in some culinary operations.

3. To reproach. [Obs.] See Upbraid.

Shak.

Braid (?), n. 1. A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands.

A braid of hair composed of two different colors twined together.

Scott.

2. A narrow fabric, as of wool, silk, or linen, used for binding, trimming, or ornamenting dresses, etc.

Braid, n. [Cf. Icel. *bregða* to move quickly.]

1. A quick motion; a start. [Obs.]

Sackville.

2. A fancy; freak; caprice. [Obs.]

R. Hyrde.

Braid v. i. To start; to awake. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Since Frenchmen are so braid,

Marry that will, I live and die a maid.

Shak.

2. Braids, collectively; trimming.

A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and braiding.

Thackeray.

Brail (?), n. [OE. *brayle* furling rope, OF. *braiol* a band placed around the breeches, fr. F. *braies*, pl., breeches, fr. L. *braca*, *bracae*, breeches, a Gallic word; cf. Arm. *bragez*. Cf. Breeches.]

1. (Falconry) A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

2. pl. (Naut.) Ropes passing through pulleys, and used to haul in or up the leeches, bottoms, or corners of sails, preparatory to furling.

3. A stock at each end of a seine to keep it stretched.

Sir W.Scott.

4. The affections; fancy; imagination. [R.]

Shak.

To have on the brain, to have constantly in one's thoughts, as a sort of monomania. [Low]

Brain (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Brained (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Braining.]

1. To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains. Hence, Fig.: To destroy; to put an end to; to defeat.

There thou mayst brain him.

Shak.

It was the swift celerity of the death ...

That brained my purpose.

Shak.

2. To conceive; to understand. [Obs.]

?T is still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen

Tongue, and brain not.

Shak.

Brained (?), p.a. Supplied with brains.

If th' other two be brained like us.

Shak.

Shak.

Braise, Braize, n. [F.] 1. Charcoal powder; breeze.

2. (Cookery) Braised meat.

Braise, v.t. [F. braiser, fr. braise coals.] (Cookery) To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

A braising kettle has a deep cover which holds coals; consequently the cooking is done from above, as well as below.

Mrs. Henderson.

Brait (?), n. [Cf.W. braith variegated, Ir. breath, breagh, fine, comely.] A rough diamond.

Braize (?), n. See Braise.

Brake (?), imp. of Break. [Arhaic]

Tennyson.

Brake, n. [OE. brake fern; cf. AS. bracce fern, LG. brake willow bush, Da. bregne fern, G. brach fallow; prob. orig. the growth on rough, broken ground, fr. the root of E. break. See Break, v.t., cf. Bracken, and 2d Brake, n.]

1. (Bot.) A fern of the genus *Pteris*, esp. the *P. aquilina*, common in almost all countries. It has solitary stems dividing into three principal branches. Less properly: Any fern.

2. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles, with undergrowth and ferns, or with canes.

Rounds rising hillocks, brakes obscure and rough,

To shelter thee from tempest and from rain.

Shak.

He stayed not for brake, and he stopped not for stone.

Sir W.Scott.

Cane brake, a thicket of canes. See Canebrake.

Brake (?), n. [OE. brake; cf. LG. brake an instrument for breaking flax, G. breche, fr. the root of E. break. See Break, v. t., and cf. Breach.] 1. An instrument or machine to break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber.

2. An extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump, as in a fire engine.

3. A baker's kneading though.

Johnson.

4. A sharp bit or snaffle.

Pampered jades...which need nor break nor bit.

Gascoigne.

5. A frame for confining a refractory horse while the smith is shoeing him; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc.

A horse... which Philip had bought... and because of his fierceness kept him within a brake of iron bars.

J. Brende.

6. That part of a carriage, as of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn.

7. (Mil.) An ancient engine of war analogous to the crossbow and ballista.

8. (Agric.) A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing; a drag.

9. A piece of mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by friction, as of a carriage or railway car, by the pressure of rubbers against the wheels, or of clogs or ratchets against the track or roadway, or of a pivoted lever against a wheel or drum in a machine.

10. (Engin.) An apparatus for testing the power of a steam engine, or other motor, by weighing the amount of friction that the motor will overcome; a friction brake.

11. A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking in horses.

12. An ancient instrument of torture.

Holinshed.

1. (Railroads) A man in charge of a brake or brakes.

2. (Mining) The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine.

In the woods and braky glens.

W.Browne.

The thorny brambles, and embracing bushes.

Shak.

He jumped into a bramble bush

And scratched out both his eyes.

Mother Goose.

Forlorn she sits upon the brambled floor.

T.Warton.

Tennyson.

Brame (?), n. [Cf. Breme.] Sharp passion; vexation. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Bran (?), n. [OE. bren, bran, OF. bren, F. bran, from Celtic; cf. Armor. brenn, Ir. bran, bran, chaff.] 1. The broken coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting; the coarse, chaffy part of ground grain.

Coigrave.

2. Any division extending like a branch; any arm or part connected with the main body of thing; ramification; as, the branch of an antler; the branch of a chandelier; a branch of a river; a branch of a railway.

Most of the branches , or streams, were dried up.

W.Irving.

Prescott.

It is a branch and parcel of mine oath.

Shak.

4. (Geom.) One of the portions of a curve that extends outwards to an indefinitely great distance; as, the branches of an hyperbola.

5. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; any descendant in such a line; as, the English branch of a family.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient stock.

Carew.

6. (Naut.) A warrant or commission given to a pilot, authorizing him to pilot vessels in certain waters.

Branch (?), a. Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.; as, a branch vein; a branch road or line; a branch topic; a branch store.

2. To divide into separate parts or subdivision.

To branch out into a long disputation.

Spectator.

Branch, v. t. 1. To divide as into branches; to make subordinate division in.

2. To adorn with needlework representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,

Branched with gold and pearl, most richly wrought.

Spenser.

2. (Falconry) A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

Shaded with branching palm.

Milton.

The sciences, with their numerous branchings.

L.Watts.

R. Wiedersheim.

Beneath thy branchy bowers of thickest gloom.

J.Scott.

Brand (?), n. [OE. brand, brond, AS. brand brond brand, sword, from byrnan, beornan, to burn; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. brand brand, Icel. brandr a brand, blade of a sword. ?32. See Burn, v. t., and cf. Brandish.] 1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

Snatching a live brand from a wigwam, Mason threw it on a matted roof.

Palfrey.

2. A sword, so called from its glittering or flashing brightness. [Poetic]

Tennyson.

Paradise, so late their happy seat,

Waved over by that flaming brand.

Milton.

4. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron. Hence: Any mark of infamy or vice; a stigma.

The brand of private vice.

Channing.

5. An instrument to brand with; a branding iron.

Brand (?), v.t [imp. & p.p. Branded; p. pr. & vb. n. Branding.]. 1. To burn a distinctive mark into or upon with a hot iron, to indicate quality, ownership, etc., or to mark as infamous (as a convict).

2. To put an actual distinctive mark upon in any other way, as with a stencil, to show quality of contents, name of manufacture, etc.

3. Fig.: To fix a mark of infamy, or a stigma, upon.

The Inquisition branded its victims with infamy.

Prescott.

There were the enormities, branded and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity.

South.

4. To mark or impress indelibly, as with a hot iron.

As if it were branded on my mind.

Geo. Eliot.

2. A gridiron. [Scot.]

2. A trivet to set a pot on.

Huloet.

3. The horizontal bar of an andiron.

The quivering lance which he brandished bright.

Drake.

2. To play with; to flourish; as, to brandish syllogisms.

Tailer.

Brandy fruit, fruit preserved in brandy and sugar.

Wiseman.

A brangle between him and his neighbor.

Swift.

Whitlock.

Brank (?), n. [Prov. of Celtic origin; cf. L. brance, brace, the Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn.]  
Buckwheat. [Local, Eng.]

Halliwell.

Brank, Branks,} n. [Cf. Gael. brangus, brangas, a sort of pillory, Ir. brancas halter, or D. pranger fetter.] 1. A sort of  
bridle with wooden side pieces. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Jamieson.

2. A scolding bridle, an instrument formerly used for correcting scolding women. It was an iron frame surrounding

the head and heaving a triangular piece entering the mouth of the scold.

2. To prance; to caper. [Scot.]

Jamieson.

Wiseman.

Spenser.

Brant, a. [See Brent.] Steep. [Prov. Eng.]

I. Taylor.

Brash (?), a. [Cf. Gael. bras or G. barsch harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous, D. barsch, Sw. & Dan. barsk.] Hasty in temper; impetuous.

Grose.

Brash, a. [Cf. Amer. bresk, brusks, fragile, brittle.] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [Colloq., U. S.]

Bartlett.

Brash, n. [See Brash brittle.] 1. A rash or eruption; a sudden or transient fit of sickness.

2. Refuse boughs of trees; also, the clippings of hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

Wright.

3. (Geol.) Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits.

Lyell.

4. Broken fragments of ice.

Kane.

Franklin.

2. (Mach.) A journal bearing, so called because frequently made of brass. A brass is often lined with a softer metal, when the latter is generally called a white metal lining. See Axle box, Journal Box, and Bearing.

3. Coin made of copper, brass, or bronze. [Obs.]

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey.

Matt. x. 9.

4. Impudence; a brazen face. [Colloq.]

5. pl. Utensils, ornaments, or other articles of brass.

The very scullion who cleans the brasses.

Hopkinson.

6. A brass plate engraved with a figure or device. Specifically, one used as a memorial to the dead, and generally having the portrait, coat of arms, etc.

7. pl. (Mining) Lumps of pyrites or sulphuret of iron, the color of which is near to that of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently bold. [Colloq.]

Brast (?), v. t. & i. [See Burst.] To burst. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Dreadfull furies which their chains have brast.

Spenser.

Brat (?), n. [OE. bratt coarse garment, AS. bratt cloak, fr. the Celtic; cf. W. brat clout, rag, Gael. brat cloak, apron, raf, Ir. brat cloak; properly then, a child's bib or clout; hence, a child.] 1. A coarse garment or cloak; also, coarse

clothing, in general. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean; a bib. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Wright.

Shak.

Swift.

O Israel? O household of the Lord?

O Abraham's brats? O brood of blessed seed?

Gascoigne.

4. The young of an animal. [Obs.]

L'Estrange.

Brat (?), n. (Mining) A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.

2. (Arch.) Carved openwork, as of a shrine, battlement, or parapet.

Fanshawe.

In spite of our host's bravado.

Irving.

Brave (?), a. [Compar. Braver; superl. Bravest.] [F. brave, It. or Sp. bravo, (orig.) fierce, wild, savage, prob. from. L. barbarus. See Barbarous, and cf. Bravo.]

Iron is a brave commodity where wood aboundeth.

Bacon.

It being a brave day, I walked to Whitehall.

Pepys.

3. Making a fine show or display. [Archaic]

Wear my dagger with the braver grace.

Shak.

For I have gold, and therefore will be brave.

In silks I'll rattle it of every color.

Robert Greene.

Frog and lizard in holiday coats

And turtle brave in his golden spots.

Emerson.

Brave (?), n. 1. A brave person; one who is daring.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

F.S.Key.

2. Specifically, an Indian warrior.

3. A man daring beyond discretion; a bully.

Hot braves like thee may fight.

Dryden.

4. A challenge; a defiance; bravado. [Obs.]

Demetrius, thou dost overween in all;

And so in this, to bear me down with braves.

Shak.

These I can brave, but those I can not bear.

Dryden.

2. To adorn; to make fine or showy. [Obs.]

Thou [a tailor whom Grunio was browbeating] hast braved meny men; brave not me; I'll neither be faced or braved.

Shak.]

2. Finely; gaudily; gayly; showily.

And [she] decked herself bravely to allure the eyes of all men that should see her.

Judith. x. 4.

3. Well; thrivingly; prosperously. [Colloq.]

Remember, sir, my liege, ...

The natural bravery of your isle.

Shak.

2. The act of braving; defiance; bravado. [Obs.]

Reform, then, without bravery or scandal of former times and persons.

3. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance; ostentation; fine dress.

With scarfs and fans and double change of bravery.

Shak.

Like a stately ship...

With all her bravery on, and tackle trim.

Milton.

4. A showy person; a fine gentleman; a beau. [Obs.]

A man that is the bravery of his age.

Beau. & Fl.

With so proud a strain

Of threats and bravings.

Chapman.

Safe from detection, seize the unwary prey.

And stab, like bravoos, all who come this way.

Churchill.

Aria di bravura (?) [It.], a florid air demanding brilliant execution.

Brawl (?), v. i. [imp. & p.p. Brawled (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Brawling.] [OE. braulen to quarrel, boast, brallen to cry, make

a noise; cf. LG. brallen to brag, MHG. br?ulen, G. prahlen, F. brailler to cry, shout, Pr. brailar, brailar, W. bragal to vociferate, brag, Armor. bragal to romp, to strut, W. broliaw to brag, brawl boast. ?95.] 1. To quarrel noisily and outrageously.

Let a man that is a man consider that he is a fool that brawleth openly with his wife.

Golden Boke.

2. To complain loudly; to scold.

3. To make a loud confused noise, as the water of a rapid stream running over stones.

Where the brook brawls along the painful road.

Wordsworth.

Brawl (?), n. A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; a wrangle; a tumult; as, a drunken brawl.

His sports were hindered by the brawls.

Shak.

Common brawlers (Law), one who disturbs a neighborhood by brawling (and is therefore indictable at common law as a nuisance).

Wharton.

She is an irksome brawling scold.

Shak.

2. Making a loud confused noise. See Brawl, v. i., 3.

A brawling stream.

J.S. Shairp.

Brawn (?), n. [OF. braon fleshy part, muscle, fr. HG. br?to flesh, G. braten roast meat; akin to Icel. br?? flesh, food of beasts, AS. br?de roast meat, br?dan to roast, G. braten, and possibly to E. breed.] 1. A muscle; flesh. [Obs.]

Formed well of brawns and of bones.

Chaucer.

2. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg, muscular strength; a protuberant muscular part of the body; sometimes, the arm.

Brawn without brains is thine.

Dryden.

It was ordained that murderers should be brent on the brawn of the left hand.

E. Hall.

And in my vantbrace put this withered brawn.

Shak.

3. The flesh of a boar; also, the salted and prepared flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for brawn.

Mortimer.

4. A boar. [Obs.]

Beau. & Fl.

Brawned (?), a. Brawny; strong; muscular. [Obs.]

Spenser.

W.Irving.

2. A diseased sheep, or its mutton.

Bray (?), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Brayed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Braying.] [OE. brayen, OF. breier, F. broyeur to pound, grind, fr. OHG. brehhan to break. See Break.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar, ... yet will not his foolishness depart from him.

Prov. xxvii. 22.

Bray, v. i. [OE brayen, F. braire to bray, OF. braire to cry, fr. LL. bragire to whinny; perh. fr. the Celtic and akin to E. break; or perh. of imitative origin.]

1. To utter a loud, harsh cry, as an ass.

Laugh, and they

Return it louder than an ass can bray.

Dryden.

2. To make a harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

Heard ye the din of battle bray?

Gray.

Bray, v. t. To make or utter with a loud, discordant, or harsh and grating sound.

Arms on armor clashing, brayed

Horrible discord.

Milton.

And varying notes the war pipes brayed.

Sir W.Scott.

Bray, n. The harsh cry of an ass; also, any harsh, grating, or discordant sound.

The bray and roar of multitudinous London.

Jerrold.

Bray, n. [OE. braye, brey, brew, eyebrow, brow of a hill, hill, bank, Scot. bra, brae, bray, fr. AS. br?w eyebrow, influenced by the allied Icel. br? eyebrow, bank, also akin to AS. br? yebrow. See Brow.] A bank; the slope of a hill; a hill. See Brae, which is now the usual spelling. [North of Eng. & Scot.]

Fairfax.

Pope.

Shak.

Shak.

Chapman.

2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass.

3. Impudent; immodest; shameless; having a front like brass; as, a brazen countenance.

Sabina brazened it out before Mrs. Wygram, but inwardly she was resolved to be a good deal more circumspect.

W.Black.

Sir T.Browne.

Shak.

Johnson.

Brazilian pebble. See Pebble, n., 2.

3. A gap or opening made made by breaking or battering, as in a wall or fortification; the space between the parts of a solid body rent by violence; a break; a rupture.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;

Or close the wall up with our English dead.

Shak.

4. A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf.

The Lord hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the breach of waters.

2 Sam. v. 20?

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

5. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

There's fallen between him and my lord

An unkind breach.

Shak.

6. A bruise; a wound.

Breach for breach, eye for eye.

Lev. xxiv.20?

7. (Med.) A hernia; a rupture.

8. A breaking out upon; an assault.

The Lord had made a breach upon Uzza.

1.Chron.xiii.11?

Mozley. Abbott.

Breach, v. t. [imp. & p.p. Breached (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Breaching.] To make a breach or opening in; as, to breach the walls of a city.

Ray.

2. Food; sustenance; support of life, in general.

Give us this day our daily bread.

Matt. vi. 11?

Bread, v. t. (Cookery) To cover with bread crumbs, preparatory to cooking; as, breaded cutlets.

S. Foote.

Spenser.

2. (Bot.) The tree itself, which is one of considerable size, with large, lobed leaves. Cloth is made from the bark, and the timber is used for many purposes. Called also breadfruit tree and bread tree.

Plump peers and breadless bards alike are dull.

P.Whitehead.

1. Distance from side to side of any surface or thing; measure across, or at right angles to the length; width.

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters.

Weale.

Whewell.

H. Spencer.

Shak.

2. To lay open as by breaking; to divide; as, to break a package of goods.

3. To lay open, as a purpose; to disclose, divulge, or communicate.

Katharine, break thy mind to me.

Shak.

4. To infringe or violate, as an obligation, law, or promise.

Out, out, hyena ? these are thy wonted arts...

To break all faith, all vows, deceive, betray.

Milton

5. To interrupt; to destroy the continuity of; to dissolve or terminate; as, to break silence; to break one's sleep; to break one's journey.

Go, release them, Ariel;

My charms I'll break, their senses I'll restore.

Shak.

6. To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to break a set.

7. To destroy the arrangement of; to throw into disorder; to pierce; as, the cavalry were not able to break the British squares.

8. To shatter to pieces; to reduce to fragments.

The victim broke in pieces the musical instruments with which he had solaced the hours of captivity.

Prescott.

9. To exchange for other money or currency of smaller denomination; as, to break a five dollar bill.

10. To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of; as, to break flax.

11. To weaken or impair, as health, spirit, or mind.

An old man, broken with the storms of state.

Shak.

12. To diminish the force of; to lessen the shock of, as a fall or blow.

I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall.

Dryden.

Spenser.

Why, then thou canst not break her to the lute?

Shak.

15. To destroy the financial credit of; to make bankrupt; to ruin.

With arts like these rich Matho, when he speaks,

Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks.

Dryden.

16. To destroy the official character and standing of; to cashier; to dismiss.

I see a great officer broken.

Swift.

Dan. iv.27.

Shak.

Shak.

Jer. iv. 3?

Shak.

To break (one) all up, to unsettle or disconcert completely; to upset. [Colloq.]

Shak.

Break (?), v. i. 1. To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; to part; to burst asunder.

2. To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within, as a bubble, a tumor, a seed vessel, a bag.

Else the bottle break, and the wine runneth out.

Math. ix. 17.?

3. To burst forth; to make its way; to come to view; to appear; to dawn.

The day begins to break, and night is fied.

Shak.

And from the turf a fountain broke,

and gurgled at our feet.

Wordswoorth.

4. To burst forth violently, as a storm.

The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,

A second deluge o'er our head may break.

Shak.

5. To open up. to be scattered; t be dissipated; as, the clouds are breaking.

At length the darkness begins to break.

Macawlay.

6. To become weakened in constitution or faculties; to lose health or strength.

See how the dean begins to break;

Poor gentleman ? he droops apace.

Swift.

7. To be crushed, or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief; as, my heart is breaking.

8. To fall in business; to become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes break, and come to poverty.

Bacn.

9. To make an abrupt or sudden change; to change the gait; as, to break into a run or gallop.

10. To fail in musical quality; as, a singer's voice breaks when it is strained beyond its compass and a tone or note is not completed, but degenerates into an unmusical sound instead. Also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty.

11. To fall out; to terminate friendship.

Collier.

To break away, to disengage one's self abruptly; to come or go away against resistance.

Fear me not, man; I will not break away.

Shak.

He had broken down almost at the outset.

Thackeray.

Isa. lviii. 8;

Isa. xliv. 23.

This radiant from the circling crowd he broke.

Dryden.

Milton.

Milton.

Shak.

Isa. xxxv. 6

I.Watts.

Shak.

Thackeray.

Shak.

Break (?), n. [See Break, v. t., and cf. Brake (the instrument), Breach, Brack a crack.] 1. An opening made by fracture or disruption.

2. An interruption of continuity; change of direction; as , a break in a wall; a break in the deck of a ship. Specifically: (a) (Arch.) A projection or recess from the face of a building. (b) (Elec.) An opening or displacement in the circuit, interrupting the electrical current.

3. An interruption; a pause; as, a break in friendship; a break in the conversation.

4. An interruption in continuity in writing or printing, as where there is an omission, an unfilled line, etc.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous breaks and dashes.

Swift.

5. The first appearing, as of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the break of day; the break of dawn.

7. A device for checking motion, or for measuring friction. See Brake, n. 9 & 10.

8. (Teleg.) See Commutator.

2. An allowance or compensation for things broken accidentally, as in transportation or use.

2. (a) A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance engaged in competitively by a number of persons or pairs in succession, as among the colored people of the Southern United States, and so called, perhaps, because the exercise is continued until most of those who take part in it break down. (b) Any rude, noisy dance performed by shuffling the feet, usually by one person at a time. [U.S.]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a breakdown to wind up with.

New Eng. Tales.

I'll be no breaker of the law.

Shak.

2. Specifically: A machine for breaking rocks, or for breaking coal at the mines; also, the building in which such a machine is placed.

3. (Naut.) A small water cask.

Totten.

4. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a sand bank, or a rock or reef near the surface.

The breakers were right beneath her bows.

Longfellow.

A sorry breakfast for my lord protector.

Shak.

2. A meal after fasting, or food in general.

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.

Dryden.

First, sir, I read, and then I breakfast.

Prior.

Milton.

2. A steep place endangering the neck.

Bream, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Breamed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Breaming.] [Cf. Broom, and G. ein schiff brennen.] (Naut.) To clean, as a ship's bottom of adherent shells, seaweed, etc., by the application of fire and scraping.

2. Either one of the protuberant glands, situated on the front of the chest or thorax in the female of man and of some other mammalia, in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young; a mamma; a teat.

My brother, that sucked the breasts of my mother.

Cant. viii. 1.

3. Anything resembling the human breast, or bosom; the front or forward part of anything; as, a chimney breast; a plow breast; the breast of a hill.

Mountains on whose barren breast

The laboring clouds do often rest.

Milton.

4. (Mining) (a) The face of a coal working. (b) The front of a furnace.

He has a loyal breast.

Shak.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent breast.

Shak.

Breast, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Breasted; p. pr. & vb. n. Breasted.] To meet, with the breast; to struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to breast the storm or waves.

The court breasted the popular current by sustaining the demurrer.

Wirt.

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.

Shak.

Spectator.

Totten.

Before his old rusty breastplate could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended.

Swift.

2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill, or other similar tool.

3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.

Ash.

4. (Jewish Antiq.) A part of the vestment of the high priest, worn upon the front of the ephod. It was a double piece of richly embroidered stuff, a span square, set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. See Ephod.

Melted as breath into the wind.

Shak.

2. The act of breathing naturally or freely; the power or capacity to breathe freely; as, I am out of breath.

3. The power of respiration, and hence, life.

Hood.

Thou takest away their breath, they die.

Ps. civ. 29.

4. Time to breathe; respite; pause.

Give me some breath, some little pause.

Shak.

5. A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; an instant.

He smiles and he frowns in a breath.

Dryden.

6. Fig.: That which gives or strengthens life.

The earthquake voice of victory,

To thee the breath of life.

Byron.

7. A single word; the slightest effort; a trifle.

A breath can make them, as a breath has made.

Goldsmith.

8. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,

When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface.

Addison.

9. Fragrance; exhalation; odor; perfume.

Tennison.

The breath of flowers.

Bacon.

10. Gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration.

An after dinner's breath.

Shak.

Breathe (?),v. i. [imp. & p. p Breathed (?); p. pr. & vb. n. Breathing.] [From Breath.]

Shak.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead?

Sir W. Scott.

2. To take breath; to rest from action.

Well? breathe awhile, and then to it again?

Shak.

3. To pass like breath; noiselessly or gently; to exhale; to emanate; to blow gently.

The air breathes upon us here most sweetly.

Shak.

There breathes a living fragrance from the shore.

Byron.

Breathe, v. t. 1. To inhale and exhale in the process of respiration; to respire.

To view the light of heaven, and breathe the vital air.

Dryden.

Able to breathe life into a stone.

Shak.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.

Gen. ii. 7.

3. To emit or utter by the breath; to utter softly; to whisper; as, to breathe a vow.

He softly breathed thy name.

Dryden.

Or let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,

A mother's curse, on her revolting son.

Shak.

4. To exhale; to emit, as breath; as, the flowers breathe odors or perfumes.

5. To express; to manifest; to give forth.

Others articles breathe the same severe spirit.

Milner.

Prior.

7. To promote free respiration in; to exercise.

And every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to breathe themselves upon thee.

Shak.

8. To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing; to rest; as, to breathe a horse.

A moment breathed his panting steed.

Sir W. Scott.

9. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret room, a little breathed by the journey up.

Dickens.

10. (Phonetics) To utter without vocality, as the nonvocal consonants.

The same sound may be pronounced either breathed, voiced, or whispered.

H. Sweet.

Breathed elements, being already voiceless, remain unchanged [in whispering].

H. Sweet.

Dryden.

2. That which puts one out of breath, as violent exercise. [Colloq.]

Subject to a difficulty of breathing.

Melmoth.

2. Air in gentle motion.

3. Any gentle influence or operation; inspiration; as, the breathings of the Spirit.

Tillotson.

5. Exercising; promotion of respiration.

Here is a lady that wants breathing too;

And I have heard, you knights of Tyre

Are excellent in making ladies trip.

Shak.

6. Utterance; communication or publicity by words.

I am sorry to give breathing to my purpose.

Shak.

7. Breathing place; vent.

Dryden.

8. Stop; pause; delay.

You shake the head at so long a breathing.

Shak.

9. Also, in a wider sense, the sound caused by the

? friction of the outgoing breath in the throat, mouth, etc., when the glottis is wide open; aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter h.

10. (Gr. Gram.) A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence. See Rough breathing, Smooth breathing, below.

But breathless, as we grow when feeling most.

Byron.

3. Dead; as, a breathless body.

The brecciated appearance of many specimens [of meteorites].

H.A.Newton.

Bred (?), imp. & p.p. of Breed.

Brede, or Breede (?), n. Breadth. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Brede (?), n. [See Braid woven cord.] A braid. [R.]

Half lapped in glowing gauze and golden brede.

Tennyson.

Breech (?), n. [See Breeches.] 1. The lower part of the body behind; the buttocks.

2. Breeches. [Obs.]

Shak.

3. The hinder part of anything; esp., the part of a cannon, or other firearm, behind the chamber.

4. (Naut.) The external angle of knee timber, the inside of which is called the throat.

Breech, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Breeched (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Breeching (?).] 1. To put into, or clothe with, breeches.

A great man ... anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was breeched.

Macaulay.

2. To cover as with breeches. [Poetic]

Their daggers unmannerly breeched with gore.

Shak.

3. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

4. To whip on the breech. [Obs.]

Had not a courteous serving man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have breeched me.

Old Play.

5. To fasten with breeching.

His jacket was red, and his breeches were blue.

Coleridge.

2. Trousers; pantaloons. [Colloq.]

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,

Whose looks were as a breeching to a boy.

Marlowe.

2. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.

3. (Naut.) A strong rope rove through the cascabel of a cannon and secured to ringbolts in the ship's side, to limit the recoil of the gun when it is discharged.

4. The sheet iron casing at the end of boilers to convey the smoke from the flues to the smokestack.

For cavalry, the revolver and breechloader will supersede the saber.

Rep. Sec. War (1860).

Yet every mother breeds not sons alike.

Shak.

If the sun breed maggots in a dead dog.

Shak.

2. To take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to bring up; to nurse and foster.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed.

Dryden.

Born and bred on the verge of the wilderness.

Everett.

But no care was taken to breed him a Protestant.

Bp. Burnet.

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he breeds them up in.

Locke.

4. To engender; to cause; to occasion; to originate; to produce; as, to breed a storm; to breed disease.

Lest the place

And my quaint habits breed astonishment.

Milton.

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond breeds fish; a northern country breeds stout men.

6. To raise, as any kind of stock.

7. To produce or obtain by any natural process. [Obs.]

Children would breed their teeth with less danger.

Locke.

Syn. - To engender; generate; beget; produce; hatch; originate; bring up; nourish; train; instruct.

Breed, v.i. 1. To bear and nourish young; to reproduce or multiply itself; to be pregnant.

That they breed abundantly in the earth.

Gen.viii.17.

The mother had never bred before.

Carpenter.

Ant. Is your gold and silver ewes and rams?

Shy. I can not tell. I make it breed as fast.

Shak.

2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth.

3. To have birth; to be produced or multiplied.

Heavens rain grace

On that which breeds between them.

Shak.

4. To raise a breed; to get progeny.

The kind of animal which you wish to breed from.

Gardner.

Breed, n. 1. A race or variety of men or other animals (or of plants), perpetuating its special or distinctive characteristics by inheritance.

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed.

Shak.

Greyhounds of the best breed.

Carpenter.

Are these the breed of wits so wondered at?

Shak.

This courtesy is not of the right breed.

Shak.

3. A number produced at once; a brood. [Obs.]

Shak.

She was a great breeder.

Dr. A. Carlyle.

Italy and Rome have been the best breeders of worthy men.

Ascham.

Shak.

2. The raising or improving of any kind of domestic animals; as, farmers should pay attention to breeding.

3. Nurture; education; formation of manners.

She had her breeding at my father's charge.

Shak.

4. Deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life; manners; knowledge of, or training in, the ceremonies, or polite observances of society.

Delicacy of breeding, or that polite deference and respect which civility obliges us either to express or counterfeit towards the persons with whom we converse.

Hume.

5. Descent; pedigree; extraction. [Obs.]

Honest gentlemen, I know not your breeding.

Shak.

Syn. - Education; instruction; nurture; training; manners. See Education.

Into a gradual calm the breezes sink.

Wordsworth.

2. An excited or ruffled state of feeling; a flurry of excitement; a disturbance; a quarrel; as, the discovery produced a breeze. [Colloq.]

Breeze (?), n. [F. braise cinders, live coals. See Brasier.] 1. Refuse left in the process of making coke or burning charcoal.

2. (Brickmaking) Refuse coal, coal ashes, and cinders, used in the burning of bricks.

Breeze, v.i. To blow gently. [R.]

J.Barlow.

A stagnant, breezeless air becalms my soul.

Shenstone.

Coleridge.

'Mid lawns and shades by breezy rivulets fanned.

Wordsworth.

2. Fresh; brisk; full of life. [Colloq.]

Spenser.

From the septentrion cold, in the breme freezing air.

Drayton.

2. Famous; renowned; well known.

Wright.

[Written also brim and brimme.]

Chaucer.

Consuming fire brent his shearing house or stall.

W.Browne.

Bren, n. Bran. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Brent (?), Brant (?), a. [AS. brant; akin to Dan. brat, Icel. brattr, steep.] 1. Steep; high. [Obs.]

Grapes grow on the brant rocks so wonderfully that ye will marvel how any man dare climb up to them.

Ascham.

2. Smooth; unwrinkled. [Scot.]

Your bonnie brow was brent.

Burns.

Brent, imp. & p.p. of Bren. Burnt. [Obs.]

Brent, n. [Cf. Brant.] A brant. See Brant.

Brere (?), n. A brier. [Archaic]

Chaucer.

Brest (?), 3d sing.pr. for Bursteth. [Obs.]

Brest, Breast (?), n. (Arch.) A torus. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Brett (?), n. Same as Britzka.

Brande & C.

Moore.

2. (Law) Any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court.

3. (Print.) A curved mark [ʹ] used commonly to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.

2. (Mil.) A commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer.

A book entitled the abridgment or breviary of those roots that are to be cut up or gathered.

Holland.

I omit in this breviate to rehearse.

Hakluyt.

The same little breviate of infidelity have ... been published and dispersed with great activity.

Bp. Porteus.

2. A lawyer's brief. [R.]

Hudibras.

Johnson.

2. Contraction into few words; conciseness.

Brevity is the soul of wit.

Shak.

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant brevity and simplicity.

Bp. Porteus.

Syn. - Shortness; conciseness; succinctness; terseness.

Shak.

3. To prepare by steeping and mingling; to concoct.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.

Shak.

4. To foment or prepare, as by brewing; to contrive; to plot; to concoct; to hatch; as, to brew mischief.

Hence with thy brewed enchantments, foul deceiver!

Milton.

Brew (?), v.i. 1. To attend to the business, or go through the processes, of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour.

Shak.

2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm brews in the west.

Shak.

Brew (?), n. The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

Bacon.

Milton.

A rich brewage, made of the best Spanish wine.

Macaulay.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A brewing of new beer, set by old beer.

Bacon.

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a brewing and sophistication of them they make.

Holland.

Bp. Hall.

2. Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

A more bribable class of electors.

S.Edwards.

Bribe (?), n. [F. bribe a lump of bread, scraps, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), LL. briba scrap of bread; cf. OF. briber, brifer, to eat gluttonously, to beg, and OHG. bilibi food.] 1. A gift begged; a present. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to prevent the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, voter, or other person in a position of trust.

Hobart.

3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

Not the bribes of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever?blooming sweets.

Akenside.

Bribe, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bribed (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bribing.] 1. To rob or steal. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to (a judge, juror, legislator, voter, or other person in a position of trust) with a view to prevent the judgment or corrupt the conduct; to induce or influence by a bribe; to give a bribe to.

Neither is he worthy who bribes a man to vote against his conscience.

F.W.Robertson.

3. To gain by a bribe; of induce as by a bribe.

Bribe, v.i. 1. To commit robbery or theft. [Obs.]

2. To give a bribe to a person; to pervert the judgment or corrupt the action of a person in a position of trust, by some gift or promise.

An attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted.

Bouvier.

The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.

Goldsmith.

From thence to heaven's bribeless hall.

Sir W.Raleigh.

Lydgate.

2. One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.

3. That which bribes; a bribe.

His service ... were a sufficient briber for his life.

Shak.

2. The act or practice of giving or taking bribes; the act of influencing the official or political action of another by corrupt inducements.

Bribery oath, an oath taken by a person that he has not been bribed as to voting. [Eng.]

The Assyrians appear to have made much less use of bricks baked in the furnace than the Babylonians.

Layard.

2. Bricks, collectively, as designating that kind of material; as, a load of brick; a thousand of brick.

Some of Palladio's finest examples are of brick.

Weale.

3. Any oblong rectangular mass; as, a brick of maple sugar; a penny brick (of bread).

Thackeray.

To have a brick in one's hat, to be drunk. [Slang]

Brick, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bricked (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bricking.] 1. To lay or pave with bricks; to surround, line, or construct with bricks.

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on, as by smearing plaster with red ocher, making the joints with an edge tool, and pointing them.

To brick up, to fill up, inclose, or line, with brick.

Bacon.

Bricklayer's itch. See under Itch.

Spenser.

As stubborn steel excels the brickle glass.

Turberville.

Niches in brickwork form the most difficult part of the bricklayer's art.

Tomlinson.

2. The act of building with or laying bricks.

Spenser.

Brid (?), n. A bird. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,

The bridal of the earth and sky.

Herbert.

B.Jonson.

Bride (?), n. [OE. *bride*, *brid*, *brude*, *brud*, *burd*, AS. *br?d*; akin to OFries. *breid*, OSax. *br?d*, D. *bruid*, OHG. *pr?t*, *br?t*, G. *braut*, Icel. *br??r*, Sw. & Dan. *brud*, Goth. *br33s*; cf. Armor. *pried* spouse, W. *priawd* a married person.] 1. A woman newly married, or about to be married.

Has by his own experience tried

How much the wife is dearer than the bride.

Lyttleton.

I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife.

Rev.xxi.9.

2. Fig.: An object ardently loved.

Bride of the sea, the city of Venice.

Bride, v.t. To make a bride of. [Obs.]

And drink enough, he need not fear his stake.

B.Jonson.

Matt.ix.15.

Sir W.Scott.

Divide the broad bridecake

Round about the bridestake.

B.Jonson.

2. Anything supported at the ends, which serves to keep some other thing from resting upon the object spanned, as in engraving, watchmaking, etc., or which forms a platform or staging over which something passes or is conveyed.

3. (Mus.) The small arch or bar at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving of raise them and transmit their vibrations to the body of the instrument.

4. (Elec.) A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit.

Bridge (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bridged (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bridging.] 1. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to bridge a river.

Their simple engineering bridged with felled trees the streams which could not be forded.

Palfrey.

2. To open or make a passage, as by a bridge.

Xerxes ... over Hellespont

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined.

Milton.

2. A board or plank used as a bridge.

Knight.

Knight.

Sir W.Scott.

2. The principal ward of a key.

Knight.

Bridging joist. Same as Binding joist.

Sherwood.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

I.Watts.

3. (Gun.) The piece in the interior of a gun lock, which holds in place the tumbler, sear, etc.

4. (Naut.) (a) A span of rope, line, or chain made fast at both ends, so that another rope, line, or chain may be attached to its middle. (b) A mooring hawser.

Syn. - A check; restrain.

He bridled her mouth with a silkweed twist.

Drake.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern, with, or as with, a bridle; to check, curb, or control; as, to bridle the passions; to bridle a muse.

Addison.

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to bridle Switzerland, are in that consolidation.

Burke.

Syn. - To check; restrain; curb; govern; control; repress; master; subdue.

Wordsworth.

By her bridling up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus.

Tatler.

Milton.

Campbell.

How brief the life of man.

Shak.

2. Concise; terse; succinct.

The brief style is that which expresseth much in little.

B.Jonson.

3. Rife; common; prevalent. [Prov. Eng.]

In brief. See under Brief, n.

Brief, adv. 1. Briefly. [Obs. or Poetic]

Adam, faltering long, thus answered brief.

Milton.

2. Soon; quickly. [Obs.]

Shak.

Brief (?), n. [See Brief, a., and cf. Breve.] 1. A short concise writing or letter; a statement in few words.

Bear this sealed brief,

With winged haste, to the lord marshal.

Shak.

And she told me

In a sweet, verbal brief.

Shak.

2. An epitome.

Overbury.

3. (Law) An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law. This word is applied also to a statement of the heads or points of a law argument.

It was not without some reference to it that I perused many a brief.

Sir J. Stephen.

4. (Law) A writ; a breve. See Breve, n., 2.

5. (Scots Law) A writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence.

6. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches, for any public or private purpose. [Eng.]

Shak.

Brief, v.t. To make an abstract or abridgment of; to shorten; as, to brief pleadings.

2. A copier of a manuscript.

2. Fig.: Anything sharp or unpleasant to the feelings.

The thorns and briers of reproof.

Cowper.

Chatterton.

Huloet.

Brig (?), n. A bridge. [Scot.]

Burns.

2. A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; one of a band of robbers; especially, one of a gang living in mountain retreats; a highwayman; a freebooter.

Giving them not a little the air of brigands or banditti.

Jeffery.

Jer.xlvi.4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,

And brigandine of brass.

Milton.

3. See Brigandine.

Chaucer.

Bright (?), v.i. See Brite, v.i.

The sun was bright o'erhead.

Longfellow.

The earth was dark, but the heavens were bright.

Drake.

The public places were as bright as at noonday.

Macaulay.

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent.

From the brightest wines

He 'd turn abhorrent.

Thomson.

3. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye; resplendent with charms; as, bright beauty.

Parnell.

4. Having a clear, quick intellect; intelligent.

5. Sparkling with wit; lively; vivacious; shedding cheerfulness and joy around; cheerful; cheery.

Be bright and jovial among your guests.

Shak.

6. Illustrious; glorious.

In the brightest annals of a female reign.

Cotton.

7. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; clear; evident; plain.

That he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the bearer on.

I.Watts.

8. Of brilliant color; of lively hue or appearance.

Here the bright crocus and blue violet grew.

Pope.

Syn. - Shining; splending; luminous; lustrous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; illustrious; witty; clear; vivacious; sunny.

Bright, n. Splendor; brightness. [Poetic]

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear.

Milton.

Bright, adv. Brightly.

Chaucer.

I say it is the moon that shines so bright.

Shak.

2. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; to add luster or splendor to.

The present queen would brighten her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people.

Swift.

3. To improve or relieve by dispelling gloom or removing that which obscures and darkens; to shed light upon; to make cheerful; as, to brighten one's prospects.

An ecstasy, which mothers only feel,

Plays round my heart and brightens all my sorrow.

Philips.

4. To make acute or witty; to enliven.

Johnson.

And night shall brighten into day.

N.Cotton.

And, all his prospects brightening to the last,

His heaven commences ere world be past.

Goldsmith.

Milton.

2. With lively intelligence; intelligently.

Looking brightly into the mother's face.

Hawthorne.

A sudden brightness in his face appear.

Crabbe.

The brightness of his parts ... distinguished him.

Prior.

Syn. - Splendor; luster; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness.

Marlowe.

Puller.

Brigue (?), n. [F. *brigue*, fr. LL. *briga* quarrel. See *Brigand*.] A cabal, intrigue, faction, contention, strife, or quarrel. [Obs.]

Chesterfield.

Brigue, v.i. [F. *briguer*. See *Brigue*, n.] To contend for; to canvass; to solicit. [Obs.]

Bp. Hurd.

Brike (?), n. [AS. brice.] A breach; ruin; downfall; peril. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Tennyson.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought.

Longfellow.

2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splended; shining; as, brilliant talents.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform brilliant exploits.

Fisher Ames.

Syn. - See Shining.

Pope.

2. (Print.) The small size of type used in England printing.

3. A kind of kotton goods, figured on the weaving.

Brills (?), n. pl. [CF. G. brille spectacles, D. bril, fr. L. berillus. See Brilliant.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Bailey.

Saw I that insect on this goblet's brim

I would remove it with an anxious pity.

Coleridge.

The feet of the priest that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water.

Josh.iii.15.

3. The rim of a hat.

Wordsworth.

Milton.

Brim, v.t. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Arrange the board and brim the glass.

Tennyson.

Brim, a. Fierce; sharp; cold. See Breme. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Spectator.

2. Full to, or level with, the brim.

Milton.

From his brimstone bed at break of day

Coleridge.

B.Jonson.

Brin (?), n. [F.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan. The outermost are larger and longer, and are called panaches.

Knight.

2. A brindled color; also, that which is brindled.

Churchill.

2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake.

Not long beneath the whelming brine ... he lay.

Cowper.

What a deal of brine

Hath washed thy sallow cheeks for

Rosaline!

Shak.

Brine (?), v.t. 1. To steep or saturate in brine.

2. To sprinkle with salt or brine; as, to brine hay.

Bring (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Brought (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bringing.] [OE. bringen, AS. bringan; akin to OS. brengian, D. brengen, Fries. brenga, OHG. bringan, G. bringen, Goth. briggan.] 1. To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be; to bear from a more distant to a nearer place; to fetch.

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread.

1 Kings xvii.11.

To France shall we convey you safe,

And bring you back.

Shak.

2. To cause the accession or obtaining of; to procure; to make to come; to produce; to draw to.

There is nothing will bring you more honor ... than to do what right in justice you may.

Bacon.

3. To convey; to move; to carry or conduct.

In distillation, the water ... brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol.

Sir I. Newton.

4. To persuade; to induce; to draw; to lead; to guide.

It seems so preposterous a thing ... that they do not easily bring themselves to it.

Locke.

The nature of the things ... would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is brought to reflect on them.

Locke.

5. To produce in exchange; to sell for; to fetch; as, what does coal bring per ton?

Syn. - To fetch; bear; carry; convey; transport; import; procure; produce; cause; adduce; induce.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news

Hath but a losing office.

Shak.

Bringer in, one who, or that which, introduces.

Shak.

The plashy brink of weedy lake.

Bryant.

Tennyson.

Cheerily, boys; be brisk awhile.

Shak.

Brisk toil alternating with ready ease.

Wordsworth.

2. Full of spirit of life; effervescent, as liquors; sparkling; as, brisk cider.

Syn. - Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; vivacious; gay; spirited; animated.

2. (Bot.) A stiff, sharp, roundish hair.

Gray.

Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest.

Shak.

Boy, bristle thy courage up.

Shak.

2. To fix a bristle to; as, to bristle a thread.

His hair did bristle upon his head.

Sir W.Scott.

2. To appear as if covered with bristles; to have standing, thick and erect, like bristles.

The hill of L? Hays Sainte bristling with ten thousand bayonets.

Thackeray.

Ports bristling with thousands of masts.

Macaulay.

3. To show defiance or indignation.

To bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat bristly.

Bacon.

2. (Her.) A mark of cadency or difference.

Brite, Bright (?), v.t. To be or become overripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Prov. Eng.]

Farewell, thou pretty, brittle piece

Cotton.

Brittle silver ore, the mineral stephanite.

Sherwood.

Brize (?), n. The breeze fly. See Breeze.

Shak.

Broach (?), n. [OE. broche, F. broche, fr. LL. brocca; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. proc thrust, stab, Gael. brog awl. Cf. Brooch.] 1. A spit. [Obs.]

He turned a broach that had worn a crown.

Bacon.

2. An awl; a bodkin; also, a wooden rod or pin, sharpened at each end, used by thatchers. [Prov. Eng.]

Forby.

3. (Mech.) (a) A tool of steel, generally tapering, and of a polygonal form, with from four to eight cutting edges, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal; sometimes made smooth or without edges, as for burnishing pivot holes in watches; a reamer. The broach for gun barrels is commonly square and without taper. (b) A straight tool with file teeth, made of steel, to be pressed through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools; a drift.

4. (Masonry) A broad chisel for stonecutting.

5. (Arch.) A spire rising from a tower. [Local, Eng.]

6. A clasp for fastening a garment. See Brooch.

7. A spitlike start, on the head of a young stag.

8. The stick from which candle wicks are suspended for dipping.

Knight.

9. The pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

Broach, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Broached (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Broaching.] [F. brocher, fr. broche. See Broach, n.] 1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

I'll broach the tadpole on my rapier's point.

Shak.

2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor. Hence: To let out; to shed, as blood.

Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,

He bravely broached his boiling bloody breast.

Shak.

3. To open for the first time, as stores.

You shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armories, I will broach my store, and will bring forth my stores.

Knolles.

4. To make public; to utter; to publish first; to put forth; to introduce as a topic of conversation.

Those very opinions themselves had broached.

Swift.

5. To cause to begin or break out. [Obs.]

Shak.

6. (Masonry) To shape roughly, as a block of stone, by chiseling with a coarse tool. [Scot. & North of Eng.]

7. To enlarge or dress (a hole), by using a broach.

To broach to (Naut.), to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.

On five sharp broachers ranked, the roast they turned.

Dryden.

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher or promoter.

Some such broacher of heresy.

Atterbury.

2. Extending far and wide; extensive; vast; as, the broad expanse of ocean.

Bp. Porteus.

A broad mixture of falsehood.

Locke.

5. Comprehensive; liberal; enlarged.

The words in the Constitution are broad enough to include the case.

D.Daggett.

In a broad, statesmanlike, and masterly way.

E.Everett.

6. Plain; evident; as, a broad hint.

7. Free; unrestrained; unconfined.

As broad and general as the casing air.

Shak.

8. (Fine Arts) Characterized by breadth. See Breadth.

9. Cross; coarse; indelicate; as, a broad compliment; a broad joke; broad humor.

10. Strongly marked; as, a broad Scotch accent.

It is as broad as long, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them.

L'Estrange.

Syn. - Wide; large; ample; expanded; spacious; roomy; extensive; vast; comprehensive; liberal.

Broad, n. 1. The broad part of anything; as, the broad of an oar.

2. The spread of a river into a sheet of water; a flooded fen. [Local, Eng.]

Southey.

3. A lathe tool for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders.

Knight.

2. A member of the society of Friends; a Quaker. [Sportive]

Tatler.

Side by side with these various shades of High and Low Church, another party of a different character has always existed in the Church of England. It is called by different names: Moderate, Catholic, or Broad Church, by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent, by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watch words are charity and toleration.

Conybeare.

The broadening sun appears.

Wordsworth.

Keats.

Thy presence broadseals our delights for pure.

B.Jonson.

2. A discharge of or from all the guns on one side of a ship, at the same time.

3. A volley of abuse or denunciation. [Colloq.]

I heard the broadsword's deadly clang.

Sir W.Scott.

A gala suit of faded brocade.

W.Irving.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine.

Gay.

2. Dressed in brocade.

Sir W.Hamilton.

2. A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red, in which the yellow usually prevails. It is also called Siena marble, from its locality.

Or with pretense of chasing thence the brock.

B.Jonson.

Bailey.

Bale.

Brog (?), n. [Gael. Cf. Brob.] A pointed instrument, as a joiner's awl, a brad awl, a needle, or a small ship stick.

Brog, v.t. To prod with a pointed instrument, as a lance; also, to broggle. [Scot. & Prov.]

Sir W.Scott.

Wright.

Brogue (?), n. [Ir. & Gael. brog shoe, hoof.] 1. A stout, coarse shoe; a brogan.

Clouted brogues, patched brogues; also, brogues studded with nails. See under Clout, v.t.

2. A dialectic pronunciation; esp. the Irish manner of pronouncing English.

Or take, Hibernis, thy still ranker brogue.

Lloyd.

Brogues (?), n. pl. [Cf. Breeches.] Breeches. [Obs.]

Shenstone.

Broid (?), v.t. To braid. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

They shall make a broidered coat.

Ex.xxviii.4.

The golden broidery tender Milkah wove.

Tickell.

I will own that there is a haughtiness and fierceness in human nature which will which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please.

Burke.

Syn. - Contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord; contest; conflict; brawl; uproar.

2. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat.

Broil, v.i. To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to be made uncomfortable with heat.

The planets and comets had been broiling in the sun.

Cheyne.

What doth he but turn broiler, ... make new libels against the church?

Hammond.

2. A gridiron or other utensil used in broiling.

3. A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. [Colloq.]

Broke (?), v.i. [See Broker, and cf. Brook.] 1. To transact business for another. [R.]

Brome.

2. To act as procurer in love matters; to pimp. [Obs.]

We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between them, Cupid said.

Fanshawe.

And brokes with all that can in such a suit

Corrupt the tender honor of a maid.

Shak.

Broke (?), imp. p.p. of Break.

2. Disconnected; not continuous; also, rough; uneven; as, a broken surface.

3. Fractured; cracked; disunited; sundered; strained; apart; as, a broken reed; broken friendship.

4. Made infirm or weak, by disease, age, or hardships.

The one being who remembered him as he been before his mind was broken.

G.Eliot.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,

Sat by his fire, and talked the night away.

Goldsmith.

5. Subdued; humbled; contrite.

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit.

Ps.li.17.

6. Subjugated; trained for use, as a horse.

G.Eliot.

8. Not carried into effect; not adhered to; violated; as, a broken promise, vow, or contract; a broken law.

9. Ruined financially; incapable of redeeming promises made, or of paying debts incurred; as, a broken bank; a broken tradesman.

10. Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner; as, broken English; imperfectly spoken on account of emotion; as, to say a few broken words at parting.

Amidst the broken words and loud weeping of those grave senators.

Macaulay.

Totten.

Macaulay.

The pagans worship God ... as it were brokenly and by piecemeal.

Cudworth.

Macaulay.

2. Contrition; as, brokenness of heart.

2. (Law) An agent employed to effect bargains and contracts, as a middleman or negotiator, between other persons, for a compensation commonly called brokerage. He takes no possession, as broker, of the subject matter of the negotiation. He generally contracts in the names of those who employ him, and not in his own.

Story.

3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc.

4. A dealer in secondhand goods. [Eng.]

5. A pimp or procurer. [Obs.]

Shak.

Burke.

2. The fee, reward, or commission, given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

B.Jonson.

And with extorting, cozening, forfeiting,

And tricks belonging unto brokery.

Marlowe.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemished crown.

Shak.

Dunlison.

2. A light form of prepared cocoa (or cacao), or the drink made from it.

Dunlison.

Watts.

Dunlison.

Brond (?), n. [See Brand.] A sword. [Obs.]

Bronze (?), n. [F. bronze, fr. It. bronzo brown, fr. OHG. br?n, G. braun. See Brown, a.] 1. An alloy of copper and tin, to which small proportions of other metals, especially zinc, are sometimes added. It is hard and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, cannon, etc., the proportions of the ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. The varieties containing the higher proportions of tin are brittle, as in bell metal and speculum metal.

2. A statue, bust, etc., cast in bronze.

A print, a bronze, a flower, a root.

Prior.

3. A yellowish or reddish brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment or powder for imitating bronze.

Imbrowned with native bronze, lo! Henley stands.

Pope.

Bronze, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bronzed (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bronzing.] [Cf. F. bronzer. See Bronze, n.] 1. To give an appearance of bronzeto, by a coating of bronze powder, or by other means; to make of the color of bronze; as, to bronze plaster casts; to bronze coins or medals.

W.Black.

2. To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

The lawyer who bronzes his bosom instead of his forehead.

Sir W.Scott.

Bronzed skin disease. (Pathol.) See Addison's disease.

Tomlinson.

2. A material for bronzing.

Brooch (?), n. [See Broach, n.] 1. An ornament, in various forms, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it to a garment; now worn at the breast by women; a breastpin. Formerly worn by men on the hat.

Honor 's a good brooch to wear a man's hat.

B.Jonson.

2. (Paint.) A painting all of one color, as a sepia painting, or an India painting.

Brooch, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Brooched (?).] To adorn as with a brooch. [R.]

As a hen doth gather her brood under her wings.

Luke xiii.34.

A hen followed by a brood of ducks.

Spectator.

2. The young from the same dam, whether produced at the same time or not; young children of the same mother, especially if nearly of the same age; offspring; progeny; as, a woman with a brood of children.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood.

Wordsworth.

3. That which is bred or produced; breed; species.

Flocks of the airy brood,

Chapman.

4. (Mining) Heavy waste in tin and copper ores.

To sit on brood, to ponder. [Poetic]

Shak.

Brood, a. 1. Sitting or inclined to sit on eggs.

2. Kept for breeding from; as, a brood mare; brood stock; having young; as, a brood sow.

Brood (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Brooded (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Brooding.] 1. To sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for the purpose of warming them and hatching the young; or to sit over and cover young, as a hen her chickens, in order to warm and protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding.

Birds of calm sir brooding on the charmed wave.

Milton.

Brooding on unprofitable gold.

Dryden.

Brooding over all these matters, the mother felt like one who has evoked a spirit.

Hawthorne.

When with downcast eyes we muse and brood.

Tennyson.

Brood (?), v.t. 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen broods her chickens.

2. To cherish with care. [R.]

3. To think anxiously or moodily upon.

You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne.

Dryden.

Ray.

The Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water.

Deut.viii.7.

Empires itself, as doth an inland brook

Into the main of waters.

Shak.

Brook, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Brooked (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Brooking.] [OE. broken, bruken, to use, enjoy, digest, AS. br?can; akin to D. gebruiken to use, OHG. pr?hhan, G. brauchen, gebrauchen, Icel. br?ka, Goth. br?kjan, and L. frui, to enjoy. Cf. Fruit, Broker.] 1. To use; to enjoy. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. To bear; to endure; to put up with; to tolerate; as, young men can not brook restraint.

Spenser.

Shall we, who could not brook one lord,

Crouch to the wicked ten?

Macaulay.

3. To deserve; to earn. [Obs.]

Sir J.Hawkins.

No gypsy covered o'er fires of furze and broom.

Wordsworth.

Broom, v.t. (Naut.) See Bream.

Shak.

If land grow mossy or broomy.

Mortimer.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

I am sure by your unprejudiced discourses that you love broth better than soup.

Addison.

B.Jonson.

Two of us in the churchyard lie,

My sister and my brother.

Wordsworth.

Shak.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,

Shall be my brother.

Shak.

3. One who, or that which, resembles another in distinctive qualities or traits of character.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

Prov.xviii.9.

That April morn

Of this the very brother.

Wordsworth.

For of whom such massacre

Make they but of their brethren, men of men?

Milton.

Sir W.Scott.

Bouvier.

2. An association for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity.

4. Persons, and, poetically, things, of a like kind.

A brotherhood of venerable trees.

Wordsworth.

Syn. - Fraternity; association; fellowship; sodality.

Syn. - Fraternal; kind; affectionate; tender.

Shak.

Alle his clothes brouded up and down.

Chaucer.

And his arched brow, pulled o'er his eyes,

With solemn proof proclaims him wise.

Churchill.

2. The hair that covers the brow (ridge over the eyes); the eyebrow.

'T is not your inky brows, your brack silk hair.

Shak.

3. The forehead; as, a feverish brow.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.

Shak.

4. The general air of the countenance.

To whom thus Satan with contemptuous brow.

Milton.

He told them with a masterly brow.

Milton.

5. The edge or projecting upper aprt of a steep place; as, the brow of a precipice; the brow of a hill.

To bend the brow, To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts

That brow this bottom glade.

Milton.

My grandfather was not a man to be browbeaten.

W.Irving.

The imperious browbeating and scorn of great men.

L'Estrange.

Shak.

Of goldsmithrye, of browdyng, and of steel.

Chaucer.

L.Addison.

Cheeks brown as the oak leaves.

Longfellow.

W.Irving.

Brown, n. A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red and black, or of red, black, and yellow; a tawny, dusky hue.

Brown, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Brownd (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Browning.] 1. To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er welkin moves,

Browns the dim void and darkens deep the groves.

Barlow.

2. To make brown by scorching slightly; as, to brown meat or flour.

3. To give a bright brown color to, as to gun barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxide on their surface.

Ure.

Brown, v.i. To become brown.

Many time, but for a sallet, my brainp?n had been cleft with a brown bill.

Shak.

Grose.

Brownian movement, the peculiar, rapid, vibratory movement exhibited by the microscopic particles of substances when suspended in water or other fluids.

2. (Masonry) A smooth coat of brown mortar, usually the second coat, and the preparation for the finishing coat of plaster.

Milton.

Now like I brown (O lovely brown thy hair);

Only in brownness beauty dwelleth there.

Drayton.

Shak.

Spenser.

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed,

On browse, and corn, and flowery meadows feed.

Dryden.

Yes, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,

The barks of trees thou browsedst.

Shak.

2. To feed on, as pasture; to pasture on; to graze.

Tennyson.

Browse (?), v.i. 1. To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as do cattle, sheep, and deer.

2. To pasture; to feed; to nibble.

Shak.

Browsings for the deer.

Howell.

Herrick.

2. To break; as in a mortar; to bray, as minerals, roots, etc.; to crush.

Nor bruise her flowerets with the armed hoofs.

Shak.

Syn. - To pulverize; bray; triturate; pound; contuse.

Bruise, v.i. To fight with the fists; to box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly, old English custom.

Thackeray.

Bruise, n. An injury to the flesh of animals, or to plants, fruit, etc., with a blunt or heavy instrument, or by collision with some other body; a contusion; as, a bruise on the head; bruises on fruit.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises.

Isa.i.6.

2. A boxer; a pugilist.

R.Browning.

Like a new bruiser on Broughton's sand,

Amid the lists our hero takes his stand.

T.Warton.

3. A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the speculums of telescopes.

Knight.

The bruit thereof will bring you many friends.

Shak.

2. [French pron. ?.] (Med.) An abnormal sound of several kinds, heard on auscultation.

Bruit, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bruited; p.pr. & vb.n. Bruiting.] To report; to noise abroad.

I find thou art no less than fame hath bruited.

Shak.

Sir T.Browne.

Longfellow.

Lady D.Hardy.

Brun (?), n. [See Broun a brook.] Same as Brun, a brook. [Scot.]

Hudibras.

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first brunt with some real affair of common life.

I.Taylor.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.

5. A thicket of shrubs or small trees; the shrubs and small trees in a wood; underbrush.

7. The act of brushing; as, to give one's clothes a brush; a rubbing or grazing with a quick motion; a light touch; as, we got a brush from the wheel as it passed.

[As leaves] have with one winter's brush

Fell from their boughts.

Shak.

8. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock or collision; as, to have a brush with an enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,

And tempt not yet the brushes of the war.

Shak.

9. A shoer contest, or trial, of speed.

Let us enjoy a brush across the country.

Cornhill Mag.

Electrical brush, a form of the electric discharge characterized by a brushlike appearance of luminous rays diverging from an electrified body.

Shak.

2. To touch in passing, or to pass lightly over, as with a brush.

Some spread their sailes, some with strong oars sweep

The waters smooth, and brush the buxom wave.

Fairfax.

Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings.

Milton.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother brushed

With raven's feather from unwholesome fen.

Shak.

And from the boughts brush off the evil dew.

Milton.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to brush you up like your neighbors.

Pope.

Brush, v.i. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to brush by.

Snatching his hat, he brushed off like the wind.

Goldsmith.

Dr. H. More.

2. Brisk; light; as, a brushing gallop.

2. A circular revolving brush used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, etc., for polishing.

2. Small branches of trees cut off.

Brusk (?), a. Same as Brusque.

Brit. Quar.

Gower.

To brustle up, to bristle up. [Obs.]

Otway.

Chaucer.

Brut (?), v.i. [F. brouter, OF. brouster. See Browse, n.] To browse. [Obs.]

Evelyn.

Milton.

Macaulay.

2. An inhuman act.

The ... brutalities exercised in war.

Brougham.

He mixed ... with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habits and manners.

Addison.

Brute (?), a. [F. brut, nasc., brute, fem., raw, rough, rude, brutish, L. brutus stupid, irrational: cf. It. & Sp. bruto.] 1. Not having sensation; senseless; inanimate; unconscious; without intelligence or volition; as, the brute earth; the brute powers of nature.

2. Not possessing reason, irrational; unthinking; as, a brute beast; the brute creation.

A creature ... not prone

And brute as other creatures, but endued

With sanctity of reason.

Milton.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a brute beast. Hence: Brutal; cruel; fierce; ferocious; savage; pitiless; as, brute violence.

Macaulay.

The influence of capital and mere brute labor.

Playfair.

4. Having the physical powers predominating over the mental; coarse; unpolished; unintelligent.

A great brute farmer from Liddesdale.

Sir W.Scott.

5. Rough; uncivilized; unfeeling. [R.]

Brute, n. 1. An animal destitute of human reason; any animal not human; esp. a quadruped; a beast.

Locke.

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; as unfeeling or coarse person.

Franklin.

Syn. - See Beast.

Brute, v.t. [For bruit.] To report; to bruit. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Emerson.

Any man not quite brutified and void of sense.

Barrow.

O, let all provocation

Take every brutish shape it can devise.

Leigh Hunt.

Man may ... render himself brutish, but it is in vain that he would seek to take the rank and density of the brute.

I.Taylor.

Syn. - Insensible; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

Evelyn.

Black bryony, a plant (*Tamus communis*) so named from its dark glossy leaves and black root; black bindweed.

Sir W.Scott.

Bub (?), n. Strong malt liquor. [Cant]

Prior.

Bub, v.t. [Abbrev. from Bubble.] To throw out in bubbles; to bubble. [Obs.]

Sackville.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow,

Like bubbles in a late disturbed stream.

Shak.

3. A globule of air, or globular vacuum, in a transparent solid; as, bubbles in window glass, or in a lens.

4. A small, hollow, floating bead or globe, formerly used for testing the strength of spirits.

5. The globule of air in the spirit tube of a level.

Then a soldier ...

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth.

Shak.

Prior.

The milk that bubbled in the pail.

Tennyson.

2. To run with a gurdling noise, as if forming bubbles; as, a bubbling stream.

Pope.

3. To sing with a gurgling or warbling sound.

At mine ear

Bubbled the nightingale and heeded not.

Tennyson.

She has bubbled him out of his youth.

Addison.

The great Locke, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds, was nevertheless bubbled here.

Sterne.

All the Jews, jobbers, bubblers, subscribers, projectors, etc.

Pope.

Nash.

Shak.

2. [It. bucentoro.] The state barge of Venice, used by the doge in the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed. [Obs.]

Shak.

2. TO wash (clothes) in lye or suds, or, in later usage, by beating them on stones in running water.

3. (Mining) To break up or pulverize, as ores.

Brande & C.

2. A gay, dashing young fellow; a fop; a dandy.

The leading bucks of the day.

Thackeray.

3. A male Indian or negro. [Colloq. U.S.]

Buck (?), v.i. 1. To copulate, as bucks and does.

2. To throw by bucking. See Buck, v.i., 2.

The brute that he was riding had nearly bucked him out of the saddle.

W.E.Norris.

Buck, n. A frame on which firewood is sawed; a sawhorse; a sawbuck.

Buck saw, a saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawhorse.

Buck, n. [See Beech, n.] The beech tree. [Scot.]

Buck mast, the mast or fruit of the beech tree.

Johnson.

Shak.

Wordsworth.

2. A vessel (as a tub or scoop) for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc.

3. (Mach.) One of the receptacles on the rim of a water wheel into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve; also, a float of a paddle wheel.

4. The valved piston of a lifting pump.

Buchanan.

2. A cant name for a native in Ohio. [U.S.]

James White.

Master of the buckhounds, an officer in the royal house hold. [Eng.]

Deil's buckie, a perverse, refractory youngster. [Slang]

Tomlinson.

2. A washing.

2. A distortion bulge, bend, or kink, as in a saw blade or a plate of sheet metal.

Knight.

3. A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl formerly worn; also, the state of being curled.

Earlocks in tight buckles on each side of a lantern face.

W.Irving.

Lets his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year.

Addison.

4. A contorted expression, as of the face. [R.]

'Gainst nature armed by gravity,

His features too in buckle see.

Churchill.

2. To bend; to cause to kink, or to become distorted.

.

Cartwright buckled himself to the employment.

Fuller.

4. To join in marriage. [Scot.]

Sir W.Scott.

Buckled with the heat of the fire like parchment.

Pepys.

2. To bend out of a true vertical plane, as a wall.

3. To yield; to give way; to cease opposing. [Obs.]

The Dutch, as high as they seem, do begin to buckle.

Pepys.

4. To enter upon some labor or contest; to join in close fight; to struggle; to contend.

The bishop was as able and ready to buckle with the Lord Protector as he was with him.

Latimer.

In single combat thou shalt buckle with me.

Shak.

To buckle to, to bend to; to engage with zeal.

To make our sturdy humor buckle thereto.

Barrow.

Before buckling to my winter's work.

J.D.Forbes.

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,

Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree?

Shak.

Latham.

Beck (Draper's Dict.).

2. (Bot.) A plant. See Ramson.

Dr. Prior.

Brooke.

Cowper.

2. A soft strong leather, usually yellowish or grayish in color, made of deerskin.

3. A person clothed in buckskin, particularly an American soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,

An' did the buckskins claw, man.

Burns.

4. pl. Breeches made of buckskin.

I have alluded to his buckskin.

Thackeray.

When he laughed, two white buckteeth protruded.

Thackeray.

2. The triangular seed used, when ground, for griddle cakes, etc.

Dryden.

2. (Biol.) A small protuberance on certain low forms of animals and vegetables which develops into a new organism, either free or attached. See Hydra.

Bud, v.i. [imp. & p.p. Budded; p.pr. & vb.n. Budding.] 1. To put forth or produce buds, as a plant; to grow, as a bud

does, into a flower or shoot.

2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.

Shak.

Syn. - To sprout; germinate; blossom.

Bud, v.t. To graft, as a plant with another or into another, by inserting a bud from the one into an opening in the bark of the other, in order to raise, upon the budded stock, fruit different from that which it would naturally bear.

The apricot and the nectarine may be, and usually are, budded upon the peach; the plum and the peach are budded on each other.

Farm. Dict.

Budge (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Budged (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Budging.] [F. bouger to stir, move (akin to Pr. bojar, bolegar, to stir, move, It. bulicare to boil, bubble), fr. L. bullire. See Boil, v.i.] To move off; to stir; to walk away.

I'll not budge an inch, boy.

Shak.

The mouse ne'er shunned the cat as they did budge

From rascals worse than they.

Shak.

Budge, a. [See Budge, v.] Brisk; stirring; jocund. [Obs.]

South.

Milton.

2. Austere or stiff, like scholastics.

Those budge doctors of the stoic fur.

Milton.

A Sara for goodness, a great Bellona for budgeness.

Stanyhurst.

Shak.

2. The annual financial statement which the British chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons. It comprehends a general view of the finances of the country, with the proposed plan of taxation for the ensuing year. The term is sometimes applied to a similar statement in other countries.

To open the budget, to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

E.Darwin.

Shak.

2. The color to buff; a light yellow, shading toward pink, gray, or brown.

A visage rough,

Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.

Dryden.

3. A military coat, made of buff leather.

Shak.

5. (Mech.) A wheel covered with buff leather, and used in polishing cutlery, spoons, etc.

6. The bare skin; as, to strip to the buff. [Colloq.]

To be in buff is equivalent to being naked.

Wright.

Buff, a. 1. Made of buff leather.

Goldsmith.

2. Of the color of buff.

Buff, v.t. To polish with a buff. See Buff, n., 5.

Buff, v.t. [OF. bufer to cuff, buffet. See Buffet a blow.] To strike. [Obs.]

B.Jonson.

Nathless so sore a buff to him it lent

That made him reel.

Spenser.

Buff, a. [Of uncertain etymol.] Firm; sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood buff,

'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff.

Hudibras.

5. A buffalo robe. See Buffalo robe, below.

2. One who polishes with a buff.

3. A wheel for buffing; a buff.

Dickens.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride

Turns you from sound philosophy aside.

Pope.

2. A counter for refreshments; a restaurant at a railroad station, or place of public gathering.

When on his cheek a buffet fell.

Sir W.Scott.

2. A blow from any source, or that which affects like a blow, as the violence of winds or waves; a stroke; an adverse action; an affliction; a trial; adversity.

Those planks of tough and hardy oak that used for yeas to brave the buffets of the Bay of Biscay.

Burke.

Fortune's buffets and rewards.

Shak.

3. A small stool; a stool for a buffet or counter.

Go fetch us a light buffet.

Townely Myst.

They spit in his face and buffeted him.

Matt.xxvi.67.

2. To affect as with blows; to strike repeatedly; to strive with or contend against; as, to buffet the billows.

The sudden hurricane in thunder roars,

Buffets the bark, and whirls it from the shores.

Broome.

You are lucky fellows who can live in a dreamland of your own, instead of being buffeted about the world.

W.Black.

3. [Cf. Buffer.] To deaden the sound of (bells) by muffling the clapper.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favors, I could lay on like a butcher.

Shak.

2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

Strove to buffet to land in vain.

Tennyson.

Jonson.

2. A succession of blows; continued violence, as of winds or waves; afflictions; adversity.

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but ... fitted to endure the buffeting on the rudest storm.

Wirt.

Sir T. Herbert.

Swift.

What makes you stare so, bufflehead?

Plautus (trans. 1694).

Gayton.

Macaulay.

To divert the audience with buffoon postures and antic dances.

Melmoth.

Glanwill.

Spectator.

Blair.

Apish tricks and buffoonly discourse.

Goodman.

Buffy coat, the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled out that the coagulum appears nearly colorless. This is common in diseased conditions where the corpuscles run together more rapidly and in denser masses than usual.

Huxley.

Bug (?), n. [OE. bugge, fr. W. bwg, bwgan, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear. Cf. Bogey, Boggle.] 1. A bugbear; anything which terrifies. [Obs.]

Sir, spare your threats:

The bug which you would fright me with I seek.

Shak.

Beau. & Fl.

Lloyd.

But, to the world no bugbear is so great

As want of figure and a small estate.

Pope.

The bugaboo of the liberals is the church pray.

S.B.Griffin.

The great bugaboo of the birds is the owl.

J.Burroughs.

Syn. - Hobgoblin; goblin; specter; ogre; scarecrow.

Locke.

Villebeck prevailed upon Flora to drive with him to the race in a buggy.

Beaconsfield.

E.Phillips.

Shak.

One blast upon his bugle horn

Were worth a thousand men.

Sir W.Scott.

2. A drinking vessel made of horn. [Obs.]

And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine.

Chaucer.

Nor aught availed him now

To have built in heaven high towers.

Milton.

2. To raise or place on a foundation; to form, establish, or produce by using appropriate means.

Who builds his hopes in air of your good looks.

Shak.

I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up.

Acts xx.32.

Syn. - To erect; construct; raise; found; frame.

Build (?), v.i. 1. To exercise the art, or practice the business, of building.

2. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; to ground one's self or one's hopes or opinions upon something deemed

reliable; to rely; as, to build on the opinions or advice of others.

Build, n. Form or mode of construction; general figure; make; as, the build of a ship.

In the practice of civil architecture, the builder comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it.

Eng. Cyc.

Hence it is that the building of our Sion rises no faster.

Bp. Hall.

2. The art of constructing edifices, or the practice of civil architecture.

The execution of works of architecture necessarily includes building; but building is frequently employed when the result is not architectural.

Hosking.

3. That which is built; a fabric or edifice constructed, as a house, a church, etc.

Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire

Have cost a mass of public treasury.

Shak.

Built (?), n. Shape; build; form of structure; as, the built of a ship. [Obs.]

Dryden.

Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly built.

Landor.

Bulb (?), n. [L. *bulbus*, Gr. *?*: cf. F. *bulbe*.] 1. (Bot.) A spheroidal body growing from a plant either above or below the ground (usually below), which is strictly a bud, consisting of a cluster of partially developed leaves, and producing, as it grows, a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion, tulip, etc. It differs from a corm in not being solid.

2. (Anat.) A name given to some parts that resemble in shape certain bulbous roots; as, the bulb of the aorta.

3. An expansion or protuberance on a stem or tube, as the bulb of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, etc.

Tomlinson.

Bulb, v.i. To take the shape of a bulb; to swell.

Jonson.

2. A swelling, protuberant part; a bending outward, esp. when caused by pressure; as, a bulge in a wall.

3. (Naut.) The bilge of a vessel. See Bilge, 2.

Bulge ways. (Naut.) See Bilge ways.

2. To bilge, as a ship; to founder.

And scattered navies bulge on distant shores.

Broome.

Bulk (?), n. [OE. bulke, bolke, heap; cf. Dan. bulk lump, clod, OSw. bolk crowd, mass, Icel. b?lkast to be bulky. Cf. Boll, n., Bile a boil, Bulge, n.] 1. Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; mass; size; as, an ox or ship of great bulk.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable.

Bacon.

2. The main mass or body; the largest or principal portion; the majority; as, the bulk of a debt.

J.Morley.

3. (Naut.) The cargo of a vessel when stowed.

4. The body. [Obs.]

Shak.

My liver leaped within my bulk.

Turberville.

Syn. - Size; magnitude; dimension; volume; bigness; largeness; massiveness.

Bulk (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Bulkied (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bulking.] To appear or seem to be, as to bulk or extent; to swell.

The fame of Warburton possibly bulked larger for the moment.

Leslie Stephen.

Here, stand behind this bulk.

Shak.

2. A structure of wood or stone, to resist the pressure of earth or water; a partition wall or structure, as in a mine; the limiting wall along a water front.

A bulky digest of the revenue laws.

Hawthorne.

2. One who, or that which, resembles a bull in character or action.

Ps.xxii.12.

3. (Astron.) (a) Taurus, the second of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (b) A constellation of the zodiac between Aries and Gemini. It contains the Pleiades.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,

And the bright Bull receives him.

Thomson.

4. (Stock Exchange) One who operates in expectation of a rise in the price of stocks, or in order to effect such a rise. See 4th Bear, n., 5.

Bull, a. Of or pertaining to a bull; resembling a bull; male; large; fierce.

Bull, v.i. To be in heat; to manifest sexual desire as cows do. [Colloq.]

Bull, v.t. (Stock Exchange) To endeavor to raise the market price of; as, to bull railroad bonds; to bull stocks; to bull Lake Shore; to endeavor to raise prices in; as, to bull the market. See 1st Bull, n., 4.

Bull, n. [OE. bulle, fr. L. bulla bubble, stud, knob, LL., a seal or stamp: cf. F. bulle. Cf. Bull a writing, Bowl a ball, Boil, v.i.] 1. A seal. See Bulla.

A fresh bull of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses.

Atterbury.

3. A grotesque blunder in language; an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, contained in a form of expression; so called, perhaps, from the apparent incongruity between the dictatorial nature of the pope's bulls and his professions of humility.

And whereas the papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's bulls, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic.

Milton.

Syn. - See Blunder.

2. (Anat.) The ovoid prominence below the opening of the ear in the skulls of many animals; as, the tympanic or auditory bulla.

3. A leaden seal for a document; esp. the round leaden seal attached to the papal bulls, which has on one side a representation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the pope who uses it.

Fry.

Bullantic letters, Gothic letters used in papal bulls.

Crabb.

And certain salt fats or bullaries.

Bills in Chancery.

Mountfort (1691).

2. (Metal.) A refractory material used as a furnace lining, obtained by calcining the cinder or slag from the puddling furnace of a rolling mill.

Bulled (?), a. [Cf. Boln.] Swollen. [Obs.]

2. A missile, usually of lead, and round or elongated in form, to be discharged from a rifle, musket, pistol, or other small firearm.

3. A cannon ball. [Obs.]

A ship before Greenwich ... shot off her ordnance, one piece being charged with a bullet of stone.

Stow.

4. The fetlock of a horse. [See Illust. under Horse.]

3. A periodical publication, especially one containing the proceeding of a society.

Bulletin board, a board on which announcements are put, particularly at newsrooms, newspaper offices, etc.

3. A stupid fellow; a lubber. [Colloq.]

Jonson.

E. Phillips.

2. Base or uncurrent coin. [Obs.]

And those which eld's strict doom did disallow,

And damm for bullion, go for current now.

Sylvester.

3. Showy metallic ornament, as of gold, silver, or copper, on bridles, saddles, etc. [Obs.]

The clasps and bullions were worth a thousand pound.

Skelton.

4. Heavy twisted fringe, made of fine gold or silver wire and used for epaulets; also, any heavy twisted fringe whose cords are prominent.

Let me inform you, a toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek stone, and as bullish.

Milton.

Harmar.

Bacon.

Sir W.Scott.

Take thy father's young bullock, even the second bullock of seven years old.

Judges vi.25.

2. An ox, steer, or stag.

She shan't think to bullock and domineer over me.

Foote.

2. A small round cloud, with a ruddy center, supposed by sailors to portend a storm.
3. A small thick disk of glass inserted in a deck, roof, floor, ship's side, etc., to let in light.
4. A circular or oval opening for air or light.
5. A lantern, with a thick glass lens on one side for concentrating the light on any object; also, the lens itself.

Dickens.

6. (Astron.) Aldebaran, a bright star in the eye of Taurus or the Bull.
7. (Archery & Gun.) The center of a target.
8. A thick knob or protuberance left on glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown.

Prior.

Bullies seldom execute the threats they deal in.

Palmerston.

2. A brisk, dashing fellow. [Slang Obs.]

Shak.

Shak.

2. Fine; excellent; as, a bully horse. [Slang, U.S.]

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of voluntrees gone over to bully the French, upon hearing the peace was just singing.

Tatler.

Syn. - To bluster; swagger; hector; domineer.

Shak.

Macaulay.

2. That which secures against an enemy, or defends from attack; any means of defense or protection.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defense, ... the floating bulwark of our island.

Blackstone.

3. pl. (Naut.) The sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Syn. - See Rampart.

Of some proud city, bulwarked round and armed

With rising towers.

Glover.

Bum (?), n. [Contr. fr. bottom in this sense.] The buttock. [Low]

Shak.

Bum, v.i. [imp. & p.p. Bummed (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bumming (?).] [See Boom, v.i., to roar.] To make murmuring or humming sound.

Jamieson.

Bum, n. A humming noise.

Halliwell.

Carlyle.

As a bittern bumbleth in the mire.

Chaucer.

There was a scivener of Wapping brought to hearing for relief against a bummery bond.

R.North.

Bump (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Bumped (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bumping.] [Cf. W. pwmp round mass, pwmpiauw to thump, bang, and E. bum, v.i., boom to roar.] To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to bump the head against a wall.

Southey.

Bump (?), n. [From Bump to strike, to thump.] 1. A thump; a heavy blow.

2. A swelling or prominence, resulting from a bump or blow; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow

A bump as big as a young cockerel's stone.

Shak.

4. The act of striking the stern of the boat in advance with the prow of the boat following. [Eng.]

Bump, v.i. [See Boom to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom.

As a bittern bumps within a reed.

Dryden.

Bump, n. The noise made by the bittern.

He frothed his bumpers to the brim.

Tennyson.

2. A covered house at a theater, etc., in honor of some favorite performer. [Cant]

2. Anything which resists or deadens a bump or shock; a buffer.

W.Irving.

Halliwell.

Bun, Bunn (?), n. [Scot. bun, bunn, OE. bunne, bonne; fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. bunna, Gael. bonnach, or OF. bugne tumor, Prov. F. bugne a kind of pancake; akin to OHG. bungo bulb, MHG. bunge, Prov. E. bung heap, cluster, bunny a small swelling.] A slightly sweetened raised cake or bisquit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.

Bunch (?), n. [Akin to OSw. & Dan. bunke heap, Icel. bunki heap, pile, bunga tumor, protuberance; cf. W. pwng cluster. Cf. Bunk.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a hump.

They will carry ... their treasures upon the bunches of camels.

Isa.xxx.6.

2. A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together; as, a bunch of grapes; a bunch of keys.

3. (Mining) A small isolated mass of ore, as distinguished from a continuous vein.

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Bunch, v.i. [imp. & p.p. Bunched (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Bunching.] To swell out into a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant or round.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward.

Bunch, v.t. To form into a bunch or bunches.

Shak.

An unshapen, bunchy spear, with bark unpiled.

Phaer.

2. Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch; having tufts; as, the bird's bunchy tail.

3. (Mining) Yielding irregularly; sometimes rich, sometimes poor; as, a bunchy mine.

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Haliburton.

To speak for Buncombe, to speak for mere show, or popularly.

W.Darlington.

S. Wells Williams.

The fable of the rods, which, when united in a bundle, no strength could bend.

Goldsmith.

Bundle pillar (Arch.), a column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

Weale.

2. To send off abruptly or without ceremony.

They unmercifully bundled me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach.

T.Hook.

Bartlett.

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages of eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and bundle with the Yankee lasses.

W.Irving.

Bung (?), n. [Cf. W. bwng orifice, bunghole, Ir. buinne tap, spout, OGeal. buine.] 1. The large spout of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

2. The orifice in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled; bunghole.

3. A sharper or pickpocket. [Obs. & Low]

You gilthy bung, away.

Shak.

To bung up, to use up, as by bruising or over exertion; to exhaust or incapacitate for action. [Low]

He had bunged up his mouth that he should not have spoken these three years.

Shelton (Trans. Don Quixote).

Shak.

I always had an idea that it would be bungled.

Byron.

Those errors and bungles which are committed.

Cudworth.

If to be a dunce or a bungler in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such!

Barrow.

Swift.

They make but bungling work.

Dryden.

Bartlett.

Bunk (?), n. [Cf. OSw. bunke heap, also boaring, flooring. Cf. Bunch.] 1. A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and for a bed at night. [U.S.]

2. One of a series of berths or bed places in tiers.

3. A piece of wood placed on a lumberman's sled to sustain the end of heavy timbers. [Local, U.S.]

Bartlett.

Jamieson.

2. A large bin or similar receptacle; as, a coal bunker.

Bunko steerer, a person employed as a decoy in bunko. [Slang, U.S.]

Bunn (?), n. See Bun.

Bunt, n. [Cf. Sw. bunt bundle, Dan. bundt, G. bund, E. bundle.] (Naut.) The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail; the part of a furled sail which is at the center of the yard.

Totten.

Bunt, v.i. (Naut.) To swell out; as, the sail bunts.

Bunt, v.t. & i. To strike or push with the horns or head; to butt; as, the ram bunted the boy.

Her ... daughters, like bunters in stuff gowns.

Goldsmith.

Totten.

2. To support or sustain; to preserve from sinking into ruin or despondency.

Those old prejudices, which buoy up the ponderous mass of his nobility, wealth, and title.

Burke.

3. To fix buoys to; to mark by a buoy or by buoys; as, to buoy an anchor; to buoy or buoy off a channel.

Not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not buoyed by this floating weed.

Darwin.

Pope.

2. (Physics) The upward pressure exerted upon a floating body by a fluid, which is equal to the weight of the body; hence, also, the weight of a floating body, as measured by the volume of fluid displaced.

Such are buoyancies or displacements of the different classes of her majesty's ships.

Eng. Cyc.

Pope.

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by being specifically heavier.

The water under me was buoyant.

Dryden.

Amongst rude burs and thistles.

Milton.

Bur and brake and brier.

Tennyson.

2. The thin ridge left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal. See Burr, n., 2.

3. A ring of iron on a lance or spear. See Burr, n., 4.

4. The lobe of the ear. See Burr, n., 5.

5. The sweetbread.

6. A clinker; a partially vitrified brick.

Ford.

Jonson.

Plants with goodly burden bowing.

Shak.

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,

To all my friends a burden grown.

Swift.

5. (Metal.) The proportion of ore and flux to fuel, in the charge of a blast furnace.

Raymond.

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a burden of gad steel, 120 pounds.

7. A birth. [Obs. & R.]

Shak.

Syn. - Burden, Load. A burden is, in the literal sense, a weight to be borne; a load is something laid upon us to be carried. Hence, when used figuratively, there is usually a difference between the two words. Our burdens may be of such a nature that we feel bound to bear them cheerfully or without complaint. They may arise from the nature of our situation; they may be allotments of Providence; they may be the consequences of our errors. What is upon us, as a load, we commonly carry with greater reluctance or sense of oppression. Men often find the charge of their own families to be a burden; but if to this be added a load of care for others, the pressure is usually severe and irksome.

I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened.

2 Cor.viii.13.

2. To oppress with anything grievous or trying; to overload; as, to burden a nation with taxes.

My burdened heart would break.

Shak.

3. To impose, as a load or burden; to lay or place as a burden (something heavy or objectionable). [R.]

It is absurd to burden this act on Cromwell.

Coleridge.

Syn. - To load; encumber; overload; oppress.

I would sing my song without a burden.

Shak.

2. The drone of a bagpipe.

Ruddiman.

Spenser.

Shak.

The debt immense of endless gratitude

So burdensome.

Milton.

Syn. - Heavy; weighty; cumbersome; onerous; grievous; oppressive; troublesome.

Rom. of R.

Swift.

2. The place where such a bureau is used; an office where business requiring writing is transacted.

3. Hence: A department of public business requiring a force of clerks; the body of officials in a department who labor under the direction of a chief.

4. A chest of drawers for clothes, especially when made as an ornamental piece of furniture. [U.S.]

2. Government officials, collectively.

C.Kingsley.

Burg (?), n. [AS. burh, burg, cf. LL. burgus. See 1st Borough.] 1. A fortified town. [Obs.]

2. A borough. [Eng.] See 1st Borough.

Burrill.

Addison.

Blackstone.

Burrill.

2. One who represents a borough in Parliament.

3. A magistrate of a borough.

4. An inhabitant of a Scotch burgh qualified to vote for municipal officers.

Burgess oath. See Burgher, 2.

South.

Burgh (?), n. [OE. See Burg.] A borough or incorporated town, especially, one in Scotland. See Borough.

Burrill.

Burglar alarm, a device for giving alarm if a door or window is opened from without.

To come down a chimney is held a burglarious entry.

Blackstone.

Blackstone.

Wharton. Burrill.

Shak.

2. A richly flavored wine, mostly red, made in Burgundy, France.

Burgundy pitch, a resinous substance prepared from the exudation of the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) by melting in hot water and straining through cloth. The genuine Burgundy pitch, supposed to have been first prepared in Burgundy, is rare, but there are many imitations. It has a yellowish brown color, is translucent and hard, but viscous. It is used in medicinal plasters.

Burh (?), n. See Burg. [Obs.]

The ert?e schook, and stoonen weren cloven, and biriels weren opened.

Wycliff [Matt.xxvii.51, 52].

Shak.

Now to glorious burial slowly borne.

Tennyson.

Syn. - Sepulture; interment; inhumation.

Till the buriers have buried it.

Ezek.xxxix.15.

And darkness be the burier of the dead.

Shak.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver; as, a soft burin; a brilliant burin.

For. Quart. Rev.

Burke (?), v.t. [imp. & p.p. Burked (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Burking.] [From one Burke of Edinburgh, who committed the crime in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation, or so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body to be sold for dissection.

2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly; to suppress; to smother; to shelve; as, to burke a parliamentary question.

The court could not burke an inquiry, supported by such a mass of affidavits.

C.Reade.

Burling iron, a peculiar kind of nippers or tweezers used in burling woolen cloth.

Burl, n. 1. A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

2. An overgrown knot, or an excrescence, on a tree; also, veneer made from such excrescences.

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras.

Addison.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds; the first represents mean persons in the accouterments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people.

Addison.

2. An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule anything.

The dull burlesque appeared with impudence,

And pleased by novelty in spite of sense.

Dryden.

3. A ludicrous imitation; a caricature; a travesty; a gross perversion.

Who is it that admires, and from the heart is attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane burlesque and abominable perversion of that sacred institute?

Burke.

Syn. - Mockery; farce; travesty; mimicry.

They burlesqued the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule.

Stillingfleet.

Byron.

Drayton.

In his latter days, with overliberal diet, [he was] somewhat corpulent and burly.

Sir T. More.

Burly and big, and studious of his ease.

Cowper.

2. Coarse and rough; boisterous.

It was the orator's own burly way of nonsense.

Cowley.

Shak.

2. To injure by fire or heat; to change destructively some property or properties of, by undue exposure to fire or heat; to scorch; to scald; to blister; to singe; to char; to sear; as, to burn steel in forging; to burn one's face in the sun; the sun burns the grass.

3. To perfect or improve by fire or heat; to submit to the action of fire or heat for some economic purpose; to destroy or change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat in due degree for obtaining a desired residuum, product, or effect; to bake; as, to burn clay in making bricks or pottery; to burn wood so as to produce charcoal; to burn limestone for the lime.

4. To make or produce, as an effect or result, by the application of fire or heat; as, to burn a hole; to burn charcoal; to burn letters into a block.

5. To consume, injure, or change the condition of, as if by action of fire or heat; to affect as fire or heat does; as, to burn the mouth with pepper.

This tyrant fever burns me up.

Shak.

This dry sorrow burns up all my tears.

Dryden.

When the cold north wind bloweth, ... it devoureth the mountains, and burneth the wilderness, and consumeth the ??ass as fire.

Ecclus. xliii. 20, 21.

6. (Surg.) To apply a cautery to; to cauterize.

7. (Chem.) To cause to combine with oxygen or other active agent, with evolution of heat; to consume; to oxidize; as, a man burns a certain amount of carbon at each respiration; to burn iron in oxygen.

Deut.ix.15.

2. To suffer from, or be scorched by, an excess of heat.

Your meat doth burn, quoth I.

Shak.

3. To have a condition, quality, appearance, sensation, or emotion, as if on fire or excessively heated; to act or rage with destructive violence; to be in a state of lively emotion or strong desire; as, the face burns; to burn with fever.

Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way?

Luke xxiv.32.

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,

Burned on the water.

Shak.

Burning with high hope.

Byron.

The groan still deepens, and the combat burns.

Pope.

The parching air

Burns froze, and cold performs the effect of fire.

Milton.

4. (Chem.) To combine energetically, with evolution of heat; as, copper burns in chlorine.

5. In certain games, to approach near to a concealed object which is sought. [Colloq.]

Burn, n. 1. A hurt, injury, or effect caused by fire or excessive or intense heat.

2. The operation or result of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good burn.

3. A disease in vegetables. See Brand, n., 6.

Burn, n. [See 1st Bourn.] A small stream. [Scot.]

Cotgrave.

Burned (?), p.p. & a. See Burnt.

Burned (?), p.p. Burnished. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

2. The part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

Burns.

2. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful; as, burning zeal.

Like a young hound upon a burning scent.

Dryden.

Burning bush (Bot.), an ornamental shrub (*Eunoymus atropurpureus*), bearing a crimson berry.

Syn. - Combustion; fire; conflagration; flame; blaze.

The frame of burnished steel, that east a glare

From far, and seemed to thaw the freezing air.

Dryden.

Now the village windows blaze,

Burnished by the setting sun.

Cunningham.

Burnishing machine, a machine for smoothing and polishing by compression, as in making paper collars.

A slender poet must have time to grow,

And spread and burnish as his brothers do.

Dryden.

My thoughts began to burnish, sprout, and swell.

Herbert.

Crashaw.

2. A tool with a hard, smooth, rounded end or surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing or polishing by rubbing. It has a variety of forms adapted to special uses.

2. A combination cloak and hood worn by women. [Variously written bournous, bernouse, bornous, etc.]

Burnt (?), p.p. & a. Consumed with, or as with, fire; scorched or dried, as with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire or the sun.

Burr (?), n. [See Bur.] (Bot.) 1. A prickly seed vessel. See Bur, 1.

2. The thin edge or ridge left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, as in turning, engraving, pressing, etc.; also, the rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

The graver, in plowing furrows in the surface of the copper, raises corresponding ridges or burrs.

Tomlinson.

3. A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching; a small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down.

4. A broad iron ring on a tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand from slipping.

5. The lobe or lap of the ear.

7. The knot at the bottom of an antler. See Bur, n., 8.

Burr (?), v.i. [imp. & p.p. Burred (?); p.pr. & vb.n. Burring.] To speak with burr; to make a hoarse or guttural murmur.

Mrs. Browning.

Knight.

2. A shelter; esp. a hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation.

3. (Mining) A heap or heaps of rubbish or refuse.

4. A mound. See 3d Barrow, and Camp, n., 5.

2. To lodge, or take refuge, in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.

Burke.

2. A student to whom a stipend or bursary is paid for his complete or partial support.

Southey.

Burse (?), n. [LL. bursa, or F. bourse. See Bourse, and cf. Bursch, Purse.] 1. A purse; also, a vesicle; a pod; a hull. [Obs.]

Holland.

2. A fund or foundation for the maintenance of needy scholars in their studies; also, the sum given to the beneficiaries. [Scot.]

3. (Eccl.) An ornamental case of hold the corporal when not in use.

Shipley.

4. An exchange, for merchants and bankers, in the cities of continental Europe. Same as Bourse.

5. A kind of bazaar. [Obs.]

She says she went to the burse for patterns.

Old Play.

From the egg that soon

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed

Their callow young.

Milton.

Often used figuratively, as of the heart, in reference to a surcharge of passion, grief, desire, etc.

No, no, my heart will burst, an if I speak:

And I will speak, that so my heart may burst.

Shak.

Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.

Milton.

And now you burst (ah cruel!) from my arms.

Pope.

A resolved villain

Whose bowels suddenly burst out.

Shak.

We were the first that ever burst

Into that silent sea.

Coleridge.

To burst upon him like an earthquake.

Goldsmith.

Burst (?), v.t. 1. To break or rend by violence, as by an overcharge or by strain or pressure, esp. from within; to force open suddenly; as, to burst a cannon; to burst a blood vessel; to burst open the doors.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage.

Shak.

2. To break. [Obs.]

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?

Shak.

He burst his lance against the sand below.

Fairfax (Tasso).

3. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to burst a hole through the wall.

Bursting charge. See under Charge.

Burst, n. 1. A sudden breaking forth; a violent rending; an explosion; as, a burst of thunder; a burst of applause; a burst of passion; a burst of inspiration.

W.Irving.

2. Any brief, violent exertion or effort; a spurt; as, a burst of speed.

Jane Austen.

4. A rupture of hernia; a breach.

2. A manor house; a castle. [Prov. Eng.]

To this very day, the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called bury, in some parts of England.

Miege.

And all their confidence

Under the weight of mountains buried deep.

Milton.

Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father.

Matt.viii.21.

I'll bury thee in a triumphant grave.

Shak.

3. To hide in oblivion; to put away finally; to abandon; as, to bury strife.

Give me a bowl of wine

In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius.

Shak.

Syn. - To intomb; inter; inhume; inurn; hide; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress.

Bus (?), n. [Abbreviated from omnibus.] An omnibus. [Colloq.]

Bush (?), n. [OE. *bosch*, *busch*, *buysch*, *bosk*, *busk*; akin to D. *bosch*, OHG. *busc*, G. *busch*, Icel. *b?skr*, *b?ski*, Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, and also to LL. *boscus*, *buscus*, Pr. *bosc*, It. *bosco*, Sp. & Pg. *bosque*, F. *bois*, OF. *bos*. Whether the LL. or G. form is the original is uncertain; if the LL., it is perh. from the same source as E. *box* a case. Cf. *Ambush*, *Boscage*, *Bouquet*, *Box* a case.] 1. A thicket, or place abounding in trees or shrubs; a wild forest.

2. A shrub; esp., a shrub with branches rising from or near the root; a thick shrub or a cluster of shrubs.

Gascoigne.

3. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree; as, bushes to support pea vines.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 't is true that a good play needs no epilogue.

Shak.

5. (Hunting) The tail, or brush, of a fox.

Pope.

Bush, v.t. [imp. & p.p. *Bushed* (?); p.pr. & vb.n. *Bushing*.] 1. To set bushes for; to support with bushes; as, to bush peas.

2. To use a bush harrow on (land), for covering seeds sown; to harrow with a bush; as, to bush a piece of land; to bush seeds into the ground.

Bush, n. [D. *bus* a box, akin to E. *box*; or F. *boucher* to plug.] 1. (Mech.) A lining for a hole to make it smaller; a thimble or ring of metal or wood inserted in a plate or other part of machinery to receive the wear of a pivot or arbor.

Knight.

2. (Gun.) A piece of copper, screwed into a gun, through which the venthole is bored.

Farrow.

Bush, v.t. To furnish with a bush, or lining; as, to bush a pivot hole.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; a bushel measure.

Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed, and not to be set on a candlestick?

Mark iv.21.

3. A quantity that fills a bushel measure; as, a heap containing ten bushels of apples.

4. A large indefinite quantity. [Colloq.]

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with bushels of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces.

Dryden.

5. The iron lining in the nave of a wheel. [Eng.] In the United States it is called a box. See 4th Bush.

Parkman.

O'er the long backs of the bushless downs.

Tennyson.

2. (Ethnol.) One of a race of South African nomads, living principally in the deserts, and not classified as allied in race or language to any other people.

Raleigh.

2. An ambushade. [Obs.]

Sir T. More.

They were gallant bushwhackers, and hunters of raccoons by moonlight.

W. Irving.

2. A guerrilla; a marauding assassin; one who pretends to be a peaceful citizen, but secretly harasses a hostile force or its sympathizers. [U.S.]

Farrow.

T. Flint.

2. The crimes or warfare of bushwhackers. [U.S.]

Irving.

2. Full of bushes; overgrowing with shrubs.

Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood.

Milton.

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?

Luke ii.49.

Prescott.

3. Financial dealings; buying and selling; traffic in general; mercantile transactions.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of business.

Bp. Popteus.

4. That which one has to do or should do; special service, duty, or mission.

The daughter of the King of France,

On serious business, craving quick despatch,

Importunes personal conference.

Shak.

What business has the tortoise among the clouds?

L'Estrange.

It was a gentle business, and becoming

The action of good women.

Shak.

Bestow

Your needful counsel to our business.

Shak.

6. (Drama) The position, distribution, and order of persons and properties on the stage of a theater, as determined by the stage manager in rehearsal.

7. Care; anxiety; diligence. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Syn. - Affairs; concern; transaction; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; vocation; office; duty.

Her long slit sleeves, stiff busk, puff verdingall,

Is all that makes her thus angelical.

Marston.

Busk, v.t. & i. [imp. & p.p. Busked (?).] [OE. busken, fr. Icel. b?ask to make one's self ready, reflexive of b?a to prepare, dwell. Cf. 8th Bound.] 1. To prepare; to make ready; to array; to dress. [Scot. & Old Eng.]

Busk you, busk you, my bonny, bonny bride.

Hamilton.

2. To go; to direct one's course. [Obs.]

Ye might have busked you to Huntly banks.

Skelton.

Busked (?), a. Wearing a busk.

Pollok.

Spenser.

2. A part of a garden devoted to shrubs. [R.]

The hunted red deer's undressed hide

Their hairy buskins well supplied.

Sir W.Scott.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,

No greater Jonson dares in socks appear.

Dryden.

Her buskined virgins traced the dewy lawn.

Pope.

Milton.

Shak.

Buss (?), n. [OE. *basse*, fr. L. *basium*; cf. G. *bus* (Luther), Prov. G. *busserl*, dim. of *bus* kiss, *bussen* to kiss, Sw. *puss* kiss, *pussa* to kiss, W. & Gael. *bus* lip, mouth.] A kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack.

Shak.

Tennyson.

Kissing and bussing differ both in this,

We buss our wantons, but our wives we kiss.

Herrick.

The Dutch whalers and herring busses.

Macaulay.

Bust (?), n. [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto*; cf. LL. *busta*, *bustula*, box, of the same origin as E. *box* a case; cf., for the change of meaning, E. *chest*. See *Bushel*.] 1. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast.

Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust

The faithless column, and the crumbling bust.

Pope.

2. The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist, whether in statuary or in the person; the chest or thorax; the upper part of the trunk of the body.

Bartlett.

And leave the world for me to bustle in.

Shak.

A strange bustle and disturbance in the world.

South.

Hawthorne.

With some antick bustoes in the niches.

Ashmole.

Sir, my mistress sends you word

THat she is busy, and she can not come.

Shak.

2. Constantly at work; diligent; active.

Busy hammers closing rivets up.

Shak.

Religious motives ... are so busy in the heart.

Addison.

Shak.

4. Officious; meddling; foolish active.

On meddling monkey, or on busy ape.

Shak.

5. Careful; anxious. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Syn. - Diligent; industrious; assiduous; active; occupied; engaged.

Be it thy course to busy giddy minds

With foreign quarrels.

Shak.

And not only idle, but tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not.

1 Tim.v.13.

So insolent that he could not go but either spurning equals or ?ampling on his inferiors.

Fuller.

Touch not the cat but a glove.

Motto of the Mackintoshes.

2. Except; besides; save.

Who can it be, ye gods! but perjured Lycon?

E.Smith.

Young.

And but my noble Moor is true of mind ... it were enough to put him to ill thinking.

Shak.

It cannot be but nature hatj some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.

Hooker.

There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses.

Addison.

5. Only; solely; merely.

Observe but how their own principles combat one another.

Milton.

If they kill us, we shall but die.

2 Kings vii.4.

A formidable man but to his friends.

Dryden.

Now abideth faith hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

1 Cor.xiii.13.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom.

Prov.xi.2.

But and if that servant say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; ... the lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for him.

Luke xii.45, 46.

Chaucer.

But this I read, that but if remedy

Thou her afford, full shortly I her dead shall see.

Spenser.

Syn. - But, However, Still. These conjunctions mark opposition in passing from one thought or topic to another. But marks the opposition with a medium degree of strength; as, this is not winter, but it is almost as cold; he requested my assistance, but I shall not aid him at present. However is weaker, and throws the opposition (as it were) into the background; as, this is not winter; it is, however, almost as cold; he required my assistance; at present, however, I shall not afford him aid. The plan, however, is still under consideration, and may yet be adopted. Still is stronger than but, and marks the opposition more emphatically; as, your arguments are weighty; still they do not convince me. See Except, However.

Bain.

But, n. [See 1st But.] 1. A limit; a boundary.

2. The end; esp. the larger or thicker end, or the blunt, in distinction from the sharp, end. See 1st Butt.

But end, the larger or thicker end; as, the but end of a log; the but end of a musket. See Butt, n.

But, v.i. [imp. & p.p. Butted; p.pr. & vb.n. Butting.] See Butt, v., and Abut, v.

Shak.

2. To murder, or kill, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

Macaulay.

[Ithocles] was murdered, rather butchered.

Ford.

2. The act of slaughtering; the act of killing cruelly and needlessly.

That dreadful butchering of one another.

Addison.

D.Webster.

What stratagems, how fell, how butcherly,

This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!

Shak.

2. Murder or manslaughter, esp. when committed with unusual barbarity; great or cruel slaughter.

Shak.

The perpetration of human butchery.

Prescott.

3. A slaughterhouse; the shambles; a place where blood is shed. [Obs.]

Like as an ox is hanged in the butchery.

Fabyan.

Syn. - Murder; slaughter; carnage. See Massacre.

The butler and the baker of the king of Egypt.

Gen.xl.5.

Your wine locked up, your butler strolled abroad.

Pope.

Blackstone.

2. (Masonry) The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained, or by which the end of a bridge without arches is supported.

Butment cheek (Carp.), the part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear.

Knight.

Here is my journey's end, here my butt

And very sea mark of my utmost sail.

Shak.

2. The thicker end of anything. See But.

3. A mark to be shot at; a target.

Sir W.Scott.

The groom his fellow groom at butts defies,

And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.

Dryden.

4. A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed; as, the butt of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my butt, which I thought very smart.

Addison.

5. A push, thrust, or sudden blow, given by the head of an animal; as, the butt of a ram.

6. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer butt,

John shows the chalk on Robert's coat.

Prior.

7. A piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field.

The hay was growing upon headlands and butts in cornfields.

Burrill.

9. (Shipbuilding) The joint where two planks in a strake meet.

11. (Leather Trade) The thickest and stoutest part of tanned oxhides, used for soles of boots, harness, trunks.

12. The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice.

Amen; and make me die a good old man!

That's the butt end of a mother's blessing.

Shak.

Drayton.

2. To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head forward, as an ox or a ram. [See Butt, n.]

Butts with his threatening brows.

Dryden.

Butt, v.t. To strike by thrusting the head against; to strike with the head.

Two harmless lambs are butting one the other.

Sir H.Wotton.

Butt, n. [F. botte, bote, LL. butta. Cf. Bottle a hollow vessel.] A large cask or vessel for wine or beer. It contains two hogsheads.

The creek ... passes by two remarkable buttes of red conglomerate.

Ruxton.

2. Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities, especially, in old chemistry, the chloridess, as butter of antimony, sesquichloride of antimony; also, certain concrete fat oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as butter of cacao, vegetable butter, shea butter.

I know what's what. I know on which side

My bread is buttered.

Ford.

2. To increase, as stakes, at every throw or every game. [Cant]

Johnson.

Johnson.

The manufacturers ship large quantities of oleomargarine to England, Holland, and other countries, to be manufactured into butter, which is sold as butterine or suine.

Johnson's Cyc.

Dickens.

Swift.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and butteries, to the north.

Sir H.Wotton.

2. A room in some English colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

And the major Oxford kept the buttery bar.

E.Hall.

3. A cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

Weale.

Buttery hatch, a half door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in old mansions, over which provisions were passed.

Wright.

Without buttings or boundings on any side.

Bp. Beveridge.

2. (Naut.) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

Mar. Dict.

3. A bud; a germ of a plant.

Shak.

4. A piece of wood or metal, usually flat and elongated, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten something, as a door.

5. A globule of metal remaining on an assay cupel or in a crucible, after fusion.

Dickens.

2. To dress or clothe. [Obs.]

Shak.

Fossil buttonmolds, joints of encrinites. See Encrinite.

Dickens.

W.S.Gilbert.

South.

Flying buttress. See Flying buttress.

To set it upright again, and to prop and buttress it up for duration.

Burke.

Shak.

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,

And buxom to his bands, is joy to see.

Spenser.

I submit myself unto this holy church of Christ, to be ever buxom and obedient to the ordinance of it.

Foxe.

2. Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner? stout and rosy; jolly; frolicsome.

A daughter fair,

So buxom, blithe, and debonair.

Milton.

A parcel of buxom bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long.

Tatler.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessaries.

B.Franklin.

2. To acquire or procure by something given or done in exchange, literally or figuratively; to get, at a cost or sacrifice; to buy pleasure with pain.

Buy the truth and sell it not; also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding.

Prov.xxiii.23.

Buy, v.i. To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you.

Shak.

Buz (?), v. & n. See Buzz. [Obs.]

Like a wasp is buzzed, and stung him.

Longfellow.

However these disturbers of our peace

Buzz in the people's ears.

Shak.

Buzz, v.t. 1. To sound forth by buzzing.

Shak.

2. To whisper; to communicate, as tales, in an under tone; to spread, as report, by whispers, or secretly.

I will buzz abroad such prophecies

That Edward shall be fearful of his life.

Shak.

3. To talk to incessantly or confidentially in a low humming voice. [Colloq.]

H.Sweet.

Buzz, n. 1. A continuous, humming noise, as of bees; a confused murmur, as of general conversation in low

Macaulay.

I found the whole room in a buzz of politics.

Addison.

There is a buzz all around regarding the sermon.

Thackeray.

2. A whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously.

There's a certain buzz

Of a stolen marriage.

Massinger.

3. (Phonetics) The audible friction of voice consonants.

H. Sweet.

Bald buzzard, the fishhawk or osprey. See Fishhawk.

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

It is common, to a proverb, to call one who can not be taught, or who continues obstinately ignorant, a buzzard.

Goldsmith.

Milton.

And wants not buzzers to infect his ear

With pestilent speeches of his father's death.

Shak.

1. In the neighborhood of; near or next to; not far from; close to; along with; as, come and sit by me.

By foundation or by shady rivulet

He sought them both.

Milton.

2. On; along; in traversing. Compare 5.

Long labors both by sea and land he bore.

Dryden.

By land, by water, they renew the charge.

Pope.

3. Near to, while passing; hence, from one to the other side of; past; as, to go by a church.

4. Used in specifying adjacent dimensions; as, a cabin twenty feet by forty.

5. Against. [Obs.]

Tyndale [1.Cor.iv.4]?

6. With, as means, way, process, etc.; through means of; with aid of; through; through the act or agency of; as, a city is destroyed by fire; profit is made by commerce; to take by force.

In boxing the compass, by indicates a pint nearer to, or towards, the next cardinal point; as, north by east, i.e., a point towards the east from the north; northeast by east, i.e., on point nearer the east than northeast is.

By all means, most assuredly; without fail; certainly.

By (?), adv. 1. Near; in the neighborhood; present; as, there was no person by at the time.

2. Passing near; going past; past; beyond; as, the procession has gone by; a bird flew by.

3. Aside; as, to lay by; to put by.

Bunyan.

2. An illegitimate child; a bastard.

Evelyn.

Fuller.

Shak.

Bye (?), n. 1. A thing not directly aimed at; something which is a secondary object of regard; an object by the way, etc.; as in on or upon the bye, i.e., in passing; indirectly; by implication. [Obs. except in the phrase by the bye.]

The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the bye even the discipline of the Church of England.

Fuller.

2. (Cricket) A run made upon a missed ball; as, to steal a bye.

T.Hughes.

By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand. [Written also by the by.]

Bye (?) n. [AS.b?; cf. Icel. byg? dwelling, byggia, b?a, to dwell ? 97.]

1. A dwelling.

Gibson.

2. In certain games, a station or place of an individual player.

Emerson.

L'Estrange.

Shak

Tennyson.

Let bygones be bygones, let the past be forgotten.

Atterbury.

Bacon.

Addison.

Camden.

Camden.

Shak.

God known, my son,

By what bypaths, and indirect crooked ways,

I met this crown.

Shak.

Dryden.

Swift.

With despair and Byronic misanthropy.

Thackeray

Shak.

Chaucer.

Hooker.

Byss (?), n. See Byssus, n.,1.

Coles.

1. A cloth of exceedingly fine texture, used by the ancients. It is disputed whether it was of cotton, linen, or silk.  
[Written also byss and byssin.]

3. (Bot.) An obsolete name for certain fungi composed of slender threads.

4. Asbestos.

He addressed the bystanders and scattered pamphlets among them.

Palfrey.

Gay.

Sir P.Sidney.

Atterbury.

Dryden.

Herbert.

Milton.

I knew a wise man that had it for a byword.

Bacon.

2. The object of a contemptuous saying.

Thou makest us a byword among the heathen.

Ps.x?iv.14

3. As a numeral, C stands for Latin centum or 100, CC for 200, etc.

C spring, a spring in the form of the letter C.

Caas (?), n, sing. ? pl. Case [Obs.] Chaucer.

Thackeray.

Hansom cab. See Hansom.

2. The covered part of a locomotive, in which the engineer has his station.

Knight.

W.H.Ward. 2 Kings vi. 25.

Hakewill.

B.Jonson.

3. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views and interests in church or state by intrigue; a secret association composed of a few designing persons; a junto.

It so happened, by a whimsical coincidence, that in 1671 the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word cabal; Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

Macaulay.

4. The secret artifices or machinations of a few persons united in a close desing; in intrigue.

By cursed cabals of women.

Dryden.

Crabb.

Caballing still against it with the great.

Dryden.

2. Secret science in general; mystic art; mystery.

1. The secret science of the cabalists.

2. A superstitious devotion to the mysteries of the religion which one professes. [R]

Emerson.

Swift.

The Heptarchus is a cabalistic of the first chapter of Genesia.

Hallam.

Dr.H.More.

Dryden.

2. The terminal bud of certain palm trees, used, like, cabbage, for food. See Cabbage free, below.

3. The cabbage palmetto. See below.

Johnson.

Your tailor ... cabbages whole yards of cloth.

Arbuthnot.

Swift.

A hunting cabin in the west.

E. Everett.

2. A small room; an inclosed plase.

So long in secret cabin there he held

Her captive.

Spenser.

3. A room in ship for officers or passengers.

Cabin boy, a boy whose duty is wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

I'll make you ... cabin in a cave.

Shak.

I am cabined, cribbed, confined, dound in

To saucy doubts and fears.

Shak.

Hearken a while from thy green cabinet,

The rural song of careful Colinet.

Spenser.

2. A small room, or retired apartment; a closet.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

Philip passed some hours every day in his father's cabinet.

Prescott.

4. The advisory council of the chief executive officer of a nation; a cabinet council.

6. Any building or room set apart for the safe keeping and exhibition of works of art, etc.; also, the collection itself.

Yt [Varnhagen von Ense] is a walking cabinet edition of Goethe.

For. Quar. Rev.

Hewyt.

Liddell & Scott.

2. A rope of steel wire, or copper wire, usually covered with some protecting, or insulating substance; as, the cable of a suspension bridge; a telegraphic cable.